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YEAR BOOK

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SURVEY

THE EUROPA YEAR BOOK 1982

*A World
Survey*

75899

volume I

PART I INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

PART II EUROPE

PART III AFGHANISTAN - BURUNDI

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Foreword

THE EUROPA YEAR BOOK was first published in 1926. Since 1960 it has appeared in annual two-volume editions, and has become established as an authoritative reference work, providing a wealth of detailed information on the political, economic and commercial institutions of the world.

Volume I deals with international organizations and the countries of Europe, as well as providing the first part of the alphabetical survey of the rest of the world, from Afghanistan to Burundi. Volume II lists the remaining countries of the world, from Cameroon to Zimbabwe.

Readers are referred to our regional books THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA, AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA and THE FAR EAST AND AUSTRALASIA for additional information on the geography, history and economy of these areas as well as a Who's Who of influential personalities.

The information is revised annually by a variety of methods, including direct mailing to the institutions listed. Many other sources are used, such as national statistical offices, government departments and diplomatic missions. The editor thanks the innumerable individuals and organizations throughout the world whose generous co-operation in providing current information for this edition is invaluable in presenting the most accurate and up-to-date material available, and acknowledges particular indebtedness for material from the following publications: the United Nations' *Demographic Yearbook*, *Statistical Yearbook* and *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics*; the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations' *Production Yearbook*, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics* and *Yearbook of Forest Products*; and *The Military Balance 1981-1982*, published by the International Institute for Strategic Studies, 23 Tavistock Street, London, WC2E 7NQ.

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Abbreviations

A.B.	..	Aktiebolag (joint stock company)	Cie.	..	Compagnie
Acad.	..	Academician; Academy	c.i.f.	..	cost, insurance and freight
accred.	..	accredited	C.-in-C.	..	Commander-in-Chief
A.C.T.	..	Australian Capital Territory	circ.	..	circulation
ADB	..	African Development Bank; Asian Development Bank	Cmd.	..	Command
Adm.	..	Admiral	CMEA	..	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
admin.	..	administration	Cnr.	..	Corner
ag., ags.	..	agency(ies)	Co.	..	Company; County
A.G.	..	Aktiengesellschaft (joint stock company)	Col.	..	Colonel
a.i.	..	ad interim	Colo.	..	Colorado
AID	..	(U.S.) Agency for International Development	COMECON	..	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA)
Al.	..	Aleja (alley, avenue)	Comm.	..	Commendatore
Ala.	..	Alabama	Commdr.	..	Commander
ALADI	..	Asociación Latino-Americana de Integración	Commr.	..	Commissioner
Alta.	..	Alberta	Confed.	..	Confederation
AM	..	amplitude modulation	Conn.	..	Connecticut
amalg.	..	amalgamated	Cons.-Gen.	..	Consul-General
A.P.	..	Andhra Pradesh	Corr.	..	Correspondent
apdo.	..	apartado (Post Box)	corresp.	..	corresponding
approx.	..	approximately	C.P.	..	Case Postale; Caixa Postal (Post Box)
Apt.	..	Apartment	CPSU	..	Communist Party of the Soviet Union
Ariz.	..	Arizona	Cres.	..	Crescent
Ark.	..	Arkansas	Cttee.	..	Committee
A/S	..	Aktieselskab (joint stock company)	cu.	..	cubic
ASEAN	..	Association of South-East Asian Nations	cwt.	..	hundredweight
asscn.	..	association	D.C.	..	District of Columbia; Distrito Central
assoc.	..	associate	D.D.R.	..	Deutsche Demokratische Republik (German Democratic Republic)
asst.	..	assistant	D.E.	..	Departamento Estatal
Aug.	..	August	Dec.	..	December
auth.	..	authorized	Del.	..	Delaware
Ave.	..	Avenue	Dem.	..	Democratic; Democrat
Avda.	..	Avenida (Avenue)	dep.	..	deposits
B.C.	..	British Columbia	Dept.	..	Department
Bd., Blv., Blvd.,	..	Boulevard	D.F.	..	Distrito Federal
Bldg.	..	Building	D.F.C.	..	Distinguished Flying Cross
B.P.	..	Boite postale (Post Box)	Dir.	..	Director
b.p.d.	..	barrels per day	Div.	..	Division(al)
br.(s)	..	branch(es)	D.M.	..	Deutsche Mark
Brig.	..	Brigadier	D.N.	..	Distrito Nacional
Bt.	..	Baronet	Doc.	..	Docent
BTN	..	Brussels Tariff Nomenclature	Dott.	..	Dottore
bul.	..	bulvar (boulevard)	Dr.	..	Doctor
C	..	centigrade	dr.(e)	..	drachma(e)
c.	..	circa	D.S.C.	..	Distinguished Service Cross
CACM	..	Central American Common Market	d.w.t.	..	dead weight tons
Calif.	..	California	E.	..	East; Eastern; Embassy
cap.	..	capital	ECA	..	(United Nations) Economic Commission for Africa
Capt.	..	Captain	ECE	..	(United Nations) Economic Commission for Europe
CARICOM	..	Caribbean Community	ECLA	..	(United Nations) Economic Commission for Latin America
Cav.	..	Cavaliere	Econ.	..	Economist; Economics
C.B.	..	Companion of (the Order of) the Bath	ECOSOC	..	(United Nations) Economic and Social Council
C.B.E.	..	Commander of (the Order of) the British Empire	ECOWAS	..	Economic Community of West African States
CCL	..	Caribbean Congress of Labour	ECWA	..	(United Nations) Economic Commission for Western Asia
Gen.	..	Central	E.D.	..	Efficiency Decoration
CFA	..	Communauté Financière Africaine, Coopération Financière en Afrique centrale	EEC	..	European Economic Community
C.H.	..	Companion of Honour	EFTA	..	European Free Trade Association
Chair.	..	Chairman	e.g.	..	exempli gratia (for example)
C.I.	..	Channel Islands	eKv.	..	electron kilovolt
Cia.	..	Compañía	eMv.	..	electron megavolt
			Eng.	..	Engineer; Engineering

ABBREVIATIONS

Esc.	..	Escuela; Escudos	Kans.	..	Kansas
ESCAP	..	(United Nations) Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	K.B.E.	..	Knight Commander of (the Order of) the British Empire
est.	..	established; estimate; estimated	K.C.M.G.	..	Knight Commander of (the Order of) St. Michael and St. George
etc.	..	etcetera	kg.	..	kilogramme(s)
EUA	..	European Unit of Account	K.G.	..	Knight of (the Order of) the Garter; Kommandit Gesellschaft (Limited Partnership)
excl.	..	excluding	kHz	..	kilohertz
exec.	..	executive	K.K.	..	Kaien Kaisha (Limited Company)
f.	..	founded	km.	..	kilometre(s)
F	..	Fahrenheit	kv.	..	kvartal (apartment block)
FAO	..	Food and Agriculture Organization	kW.	..	kilowatt(s)
Feb.	..	February	kWh.	..	kilowatt hour(s)
Fed.	..	Federation; Federal	Ky.	..	Kentucky
Fla.	..	Florida	La.	..	Louisiana
FM	..	frequency modulation	lb.	..	pound(s)
fmrly.	..	formerly	L.N.G.	..	liquefied natural gas
f.o.b.	..	free on board	L.P.G.	..	liquefied petroleum gas
Fr.	..	Franc	Lt., Lieut.	..	Lieutenant
ft.	..	foot (feet)	Ltd.	..	Limited
Ga.	..	Georgia	m.	..	million
GATT	..	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	Maj.	..	Major
G.B.E.	..	Knight (or Dame) Grand Cross of (the Order of) the British Empire	Man.	..	Manager; managing; Manitoba
G.C.M.G.	..	Knight Grand Cross of (the Order of) St. Michael and St. George	March.	..	Marchese
G.D.P.	..	Gross Domestic Product	Mass.	..	Massachusetts
G.D.R.	..	German Democratic Republic	M.B.E.	..	Member of (the Order of) the British Empire
Gen.	..	General	m.b.H.	..	mit beschränkter Haftung (with limited liability)
GeV	..	giga electron volts	Mc/s	..	megacycles per second
G.m.b.H.	..	Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung (limited liability company)	Md.	..	Maryland
G.N.P.	..	Gross National Product	Me.	..	Maine
Gov.	..	Governor	mem.	..	member
g.r.t.	..	gross registered tons	MEV	..	mega electron volts
GWh.	..	gigawatt hours	mfrs.	..	manufacturers
ha.	..	hectares	Mgr.	..	Monseigneur; Monsignor
HC	..	High Commission	MHz	..	megahertz
H.E.	..	His (or Her) Eminence; His (or Her) Excellency	Mich.	..	Michigan
h.f.	..	hlutafelag (company limited)	Minn.	..	Minnesota
hl.	..	hectolitre	Miss.	..	Mississippi
H.M.	..	His (or Her) Majesty	Mlle	..	Mademoiselle
Hon.	..	Honorary (or Honourable)	Mme	..	Madame
h.p.	..	horsepower	Mo.	..	Missouri
H.R.H.	..	His (or Her) Royal Highness	Mont.	..	Montana
H.S.H.	..	His (or Her) Serene Highness	M.P.	..	Member of Parliament; Madhya Pradesh
IBRD	..	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)	MSS	..	Manuscripts
ICC	..	International Chamber of Commerce	m.t.	..	metric ton(s)
ICFTU	..	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions	MW.	..	megawatt(s)
IDA	..	International Development Association	MWh.	..	Megawatt hour(s)
IDB	..	Inter-American Development Bank	N.	..	North; Northern
Ill.	..	Illinois	n.a.	..	not available
IMF	..	International Monetary Fund	nab.	..	naberezhnaya (embankment, quai)
in. (ins.)	..	inch (inches)	nám.	..	námesť (square)
Inc., Incorp., Incd.	..	Incorporated	NATO	..	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
incl.	..	including	N.B.	..	New Brunswick
Ind.	..	Indiana	N.C.	..	North Carolina
Ing.	..	Engineer	N.D.	..	North Dakota
Insp.	..	Inspector	Neb.	..	Nebraska
Int.	..	International	n.e.s.	..	not elsewhere specified
Inž.	..	Engineer	Nev.	..	Nevada
irreg.	..	irregular	Nfld.	..	Newfoundland
Is.	..	Islands	N.H.	..	New Hampshire
ISIC	..	International Standard Industrial Classification	N.J.	..	New Jersey
Jan.	..	January	N.M.	..	New Mexico
Jnr.	..	Junior	N.M.P.	..	Net Material Product
Jr.	..	Jonkheer (Netherlands); Junior	no.	..	number
			Nov.	..	November
			nr.	..	near
			n.r.t.	..	net registered tons

ABBREVIATIONS

N.S. ..	..	Nova Scotia	S.D. ..	..	South Dakota
N.S.W. ..	..	New South Wales	SDR(s) ..	..	Special Drawing Right(s)
N.V. ..	..	Naamloze Vennootschap (limited company)	Sec. ..	..	Secretary
N.Y. ..	..	New York	Sen. ..	..	Senior
N.Z. ..	..	New Zealand	Sept. ..	..	September
OAPEC ..	..	Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries	S.E.R. ..	..	Sua Eccellenza Reverendissima (His Eminence)
OAS ..	..	Organization of American States	S.F.R.Y. ..	..	Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
OAU ..	..	Organization of African Unity	Sig. ..	..	Signore
O.B.E. ..	..	Officer of (the Order of) the British Empire	SITC ..	..	Standard International Trade Classification
OCAM ..	..	Organisation Commune Africaine et Mauricienne	S.J. ..	..	Society of Jesus
Oct. ..	..	October	Soc. ..	..	Society
Okla. ..	..	Oklahoma	SP ..	..	São Paulo
On. ..	..	Onorevole (Honourable)	S.p.A. ..	..	Società per Azioni (joint stock company)
Ont. ..	..	Ontario	sq. ..	..	square
OPEC ..	..	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries	Sr. ..	..	Senior; Señor
Ore. ..	..	Oregon	S.S.R. ..	..	Soviet Socialist Republic
Org. ..	..	Organization	St. ..	..	Saint; Street
ORIT ..	..	Organización Regional Interamericana de Trabajadores	Sta. ..	..	Santa
p.a. ..	..	per annum	Ste. ..	..	Sainte
Pa. ..	..	Pennsylvania	subs. ..	..	subscriptions; subscribed
P.C. ..	..	Privy Counsellor	Supt. ..	..	Superintendent
P.E.I. ..	..	Prince Edward Island	Tas. ..	..	Tasmania
per. ..	..	pereulok (lane, alley)	T.D. ..	..	Teachta Dála (Member of Parliament)
P.K. ..	..	Post Box (Turkish)	tech., techn. ..	..	technical
pl. ..	..	platz; place; ploshchad (square)	Tenn. ..	..	Tennessee
P.M.B. ..	..	Private Mail Bag	Tex. ..	..	Texas
P.O.B. ..	..	Post Office Box	Tit. ..	..	Titular
pr. ..	..	prospekt (avenue)	Treas. ..	..	Treasurer
Pres. ..	..	President	TV ..	..	Television
Prof. ..	..	Professor	u/a ..	..	unit of account
Prop. ..	..	Proprietor	U.A.R. ..	..	United Arab Republic
Prov. ..	..	Provisional; Provinciale (Dutch)	UDEAC ..	..	Union Douanière et Economique de l'Afrique Centrale
Pty. ..	..	Proprietary	UIC ..	..	Union Internationale des Chemins de Fer (International Union of Railways)
p.u. ..	..	paid up	U.K. ..	..	United Kingdom
publ. ..	..	publication; published	ul. ..	..	ulitsa (street)
Publr. ..	..	Publisher	UN ..	..	United Nations
Q.C. ..	..	Queen's Counsel	UNCTAD ..	..	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
Qld. ..	..	Queensland	UNDP ..	..	United Nations Development Programme
Que. ..	..	Quebec	UNESCO ..	..	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
q.v. ..	..	quod vide (to which refer)	UNRWA ..	..	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
R.(s) ..	..	rupee(s)	U.P. ..	..	Uttar Pradesh
reg., regd. ..	..	register; registered	U.S.A. ..	..	United States of America
reorg. ..	..	reorganized	U.S.S.R. ..	..	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Rep. ..	..	Republic; Republican; Representative	Va. ..	..	Virginia
Repub. ..	..	Republic	VEB ..	..	Volkseigener Betrieb (public company)
res. ..	..	reserve(s)	VHF ..	..	Very High Frequency
retld. ..	..	retired	Vic. ..	..	Victoria
Rev. ..	..	Reverend	vol.(s) ..	..	volume(s)
R.I. ..	..	Rhode Island	Vt. ..	..	Vermont
RJ ..	..	Rio de Janeiro	W. ..	..	West; Western
Rp.(s) ..	..	rupiah(s)	W.A. ..	..	West Australia
R.S.F.S.R. ..	..	Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic	Wash. ..	..	Washington (state)
R.S.R. ..	..	Republica Socialistă România (Socialist Republic of Romania)	WCL ..	..	World Confederation of Labour
Rt. ..	..	Right	WFTU ..	..	World Federation of Trade Unions
S. ..	..	South; Southern; San	WHO ..	..	World Health Organization
S.A. ..	..	Société Anonyme, Sociedad Anónima (limited company); South Australia	Wis. ..	..	Wisconsin
S.A.R.L. ..	..	Sociedade Anónima de Responsabilidade Limitada (joint stock company of limited liability)	W.Va. ..	..	West Virginia
Sask. ..	..	Saskatchewan	Wy. ..	..	Wyoming
S.C. ..	..	South Carolina	yr. ..	..	year

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

The following tables provide a general comparison of population and economic statistics for every independent state (excluding the Vatican City) and every other territory with more than 25,000 inhabitants (excluding the Gaza Strip). An attempt has been made to provide comparable information under each heading and the figures presented refer to the latest period for which uniform data are available in each category.

Area figures refer to total area, including inland water. Unless otherwise indicated, population figures are mid-year estimates. Most of the data refer to *de facto* population (persons actually present in the area), though some are estimates of *de jure* population (persons normally resident). Figures for life expectancy are estimates, prepared in the Population Division of the United Nations, of the average number of years of life remaining to a new-born child if subject to the mortality conditions (recorded or assumed) of the period 1975-80. It should be stressed that the figures refer to the average life expectancy *at birth* for both sexes. In many developing countries mortality rates are high during the first few years of life, but persons who survive infancy have a life expectancy much greater than the average at birth. It is also noteworthy that in all developed countries the life expectancy of females is greater than that of males.

Figures for gross national product (G.N.P.) may be taken as indicators of the comparative sizes of the various national economies, while data on G.N.P. per head provide an index of the comparative wealth and poverty of the countries. Owing to unequal distribution of wealth, a figure for G.N.P. per head can by no means be taken as an average income. Sources are quoted at the end of the tables, but it must be stressed that the data on total G.N.P. and on G.N.P. per head are approximations and may be used only as a general index. In particular, a wide margin of error may be expected in estimates for centrally planned economies, and in figures for G.N.P. per head of less than \$300, where the subsistence sector is unusually important and the degree of precision tends to decrease as the ratio of subsistence production to total G.N.P. increases. Figures refer to G.N.P. at market prices, converted to U.S. dollars (using a weighted average for 1977-79), with totals usually rounded to the nearest ten of the unit employed. Data on G.N.P. per head are based on World Bank figures for population.

EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

COUNTRY	AREA (sq. km.)	MID-1980 POPULATION (⁰⁰⁰)	MID-1980 POPULATION DENSITY (per sq. km.)	AVERAGE POPULATION INCREASE, 1975-80 (% per year)	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, 1975-80 (years)	1978 GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (\$ million)	1978 G.N.P. PER HEAD (\$)
Albania	28,748	2,732*	95	2.4	69.3	1,930	740
Andorra	453	34	75	4.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Austria	83,853	7,507	90	-0.0	71.7	56,450	7,520
Belgium	30,513	9,859	323	0.1	71.8	95,450	9,700
Bulgaria	110,912	8,862	80	0.3	72.0	28,310	3,210
Channel Islands	195	131	672	0.5	n.a.	610	4,670
Cyprus ^{1,2}	9,251	639	69	1.0	72.1	1,670	2,580
Czechoslovakia	127,881	15,312	120	0.7	70.2	71,640	4,730
Denmark	43,076	5,123	119	0.2	74.1	54,000	10,580
Faeroe Islands ³	1,399	44	31	1.4	73.9	390	9,210
Finland	337,032	4,779	14	0.3	72.7	34,020	7,160
France	547,026	53,713	98	0.4	73.7	473,030	8,880
German Democratic Rep.	108,177	16,737	155	-0.1	71.8	94,960	5,670
Germany, Federal Rep. ⁴	248,667	61,561	248	-0.1	71.8	631,590	10,300
Gibraltar	5.5	30	5,416	-0.1	n.a.	110	3,840
Greece	131,944	9,599	73	1.2	72.8	32,430	3,450
Greenland ⁵	2,175,600	50	0.02	0.0	n.a.	360	7,280
Hungary	93,036	10,713	115	0.3	69.9	37,150	3,480
Iceland	103,000	228	2.2	0.9	76.1	2,130	9,510
Ireland ^{6,7}	70,283	3,365	48	1.5	72.2	12,280	3,810
Isle of Man	588	64	109	1.6	n.a.	240	3,820
Italy	301,225	57,042	189	0.4	72.5	260,940	4,600
Liechtenstein	157	25	166	1.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Luxembourg ^{7,8}	2,586	364	141	0.2	71.6	4,010	11,320
Malta	316	364	1,152	2.1	71.0	770	2,310
Monaco ^{6,7}	1.5	26	17,450	1.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Netherlands	40,844	14,144	346	0.7	74.8	128,270	9,200
Norway	324,219	4,086	13	0.4	75.0	38,790	9,560
Poland	312,677	35,578	114	0.9	70.8	127,560	3,650
Portugal	92,082	9,933	108	1.1	70.0	19,000	1,940
Romania	237,500	22,201	93	0.9	70.4	36,190	1,650
San Marino ^{9,10}	61	21	344	2.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Spain ¹¹	504,782	37,430	74	1.0	72.8	146,940	3,960
Sweden	449,964	8,311	18	0.3	75.3	87,260	10,540
Switzerland ¹²	41,293	6,329	153	n.a.	74.7	81,930	12,990
Turkey ¹³	780,576	45,218	58	2.3	60.5	53,890	1,250
U.S.S.R.	22,402,200	265,542	12	0.9	69.6	967,820	3,710
United Kingdom ^{6,7}	244,103	55,883	229	-0.0	72.3	319,480	5,720
Yugoslavia	255,804	22,344	87	0.9	69.4	46,140	2,100

OTHER COUNTRIES

COUNTRY	AREA (sq. km.)	MID-1980 POPULATION (⁰ 000)	MID-1980 POPULATION DENSITY (per sq. km.)	AVERAGE POPULATION INCREASE, 1975-80 (% per year)	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, 1975-80 (years)	1978 GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (\$ million)	1978 G.N.P. PER HEAD (\$)
Afghanistan ⁶	647,497	15,488	24	n.a.	40.5	2,290	160
Algeria ¹⁴	2,381,741	18,525	7.8	n.a.	55.3	25,730	1,450
American Samoa ⁵	197	32	162	2.0	n.a.	240	7,400
Angola ¹⁵	1,246,700	6,761	5.4	n.a.	41.0	2,810	420
Antigua and Barbuda ⁵	442	75	170	1.1	n.a.	70	1,000
Argentina ¹⁶	2,776,889	27,863	10	n.a.	69.2	53,430	2,030
Australia	7,686,848	14,616	1.9	1.2	73.1	114,780	8,060
Bahamas ^{5,17}	13,935	223	16	n.a.	n.a.	520	2,320
Bahrain	622	364	585	n.a.	66.1	1,500	4,060
Bangladesh	143,998	88,656	616	2.3	45.8	7,280	90
Barbados ¹⁷	431	249	578	n.a.	70.0	520	2,080
Belize ^{5,17}	22,965	145	6.3	n.a.	n.a.	120	900
Benin	112,622	3,567	32	2.8	45.9	740	220
Bermuda ^{5,17}	53	68	1,279	n.a.	n.a.	500	8,620
Bhutan	47,000	1,296*	28	2.2	43.3	90	80
Bolivia	1,098,581	5,600	5.1	2.7	48.6	2,700	510
Botswana	600,372	819	1.4	3.5	48.3	490	660
Brazil ¹⁸	8,511,965	123,032	14	n.a.	61.8	180,020	1,510
Brunei ^{5,6,7}	5,765	213	37	7.0	n.a.	1,840	9,220
Burma ^{5,7}	676,552	32,913	49	2.2	52.5	4,480	140
Burundi ¹⁹	27,834	3,992	143	n.a.	40.9	650	160
Cameroon	475,442	8,503	18	2.5	46.0	3,950	490
Canada	9,976,139	23,941	2.4	1.0	73.5	203,980	8,670
Cape Verde	4,033	324*	80	1.7	60.1	80	260
Central African Rep. ²⁰	622,984	2,055	3.3	n.a.	41.8	510	270
Chad ^{9,10}	1,284,000	4,309	3.4	2.3	39.8	650	150
Chile	756,945	11,104	15	1.7	65.7	15,770	1,470
China, People's Rep. ^{21,22}	9,561,000	982,550	103	1.3	67.3	219,010	230
China (Taiwan) ^{23,24}	35,961	17,619	490	1.9	68.2	19,800	1,180
Colombia	1,138,914	27,090	24	n.a.	62.2	22,990	900
Comoros (incl. Mayotte) ^{25,26}	2,171	370	170	4.6	46.0	80	200
Congo ^{25,26}	342,000	1,440	4.2	2.8	46.0	850	580
Costa Rica	50,700	2,245	44	2.7	69.7	3,390	1,610
Cuba	114,524	9,833	86	1.1	72.8	12,330	1,270
Djibouti	22,000	310*	14	7.4	n.a.	120	410
Dominica ^{9,10,27}	751	81	108	2.7	67.4	40	470
Dominican Republic	48,734	5,431	111	2.9	60.3	4,600	900
East Timor ^{28,29,30}	14,925	755*	51	2.3	42.5	100	150
Ecuador ³¹	283,561	8,354	29	3.4	60.0	7,400	950
Egypt ^{7,8}	1,001,449	41,572	42	2.6	54.8	16,890	420
El Salvador ^{7,8}	21,041	4,485	229	2.6	62.2	2,760	640
Equatorial Guinea ³²	28,051	363*	13	2.3	46.0	100	310
Ethiopia	1,221,900	31,065	25	2.5	39.0	3,470	110
Fiji	18,274	631	35	2.1	71.3	900	1,490
French Guiana	91,000	64	0.7	2.7	n.a.	160	2,400
French Polynesia ³³	4,000	147*	37	2.2	56.7	820	5,550
Gabon	267,667	548*	2.0	1.0	43.5	2,130	3,370
Gambia	11,295	601	53	2.8	41.0	100	180
Ghana	238,537	11,450	48	3.0	48.3	4,160	380
Grenada ^{7,8,27}	344	110	320	0.9	67.4	60	570
Guadeloupe ^{7,14}	1,779	319	179	-0.5	69.3	960	2,930
Guam ^{34,35,38}	549	106	193	2.2	63.2	660	6,950
Guatemala	108,889	7,262	67	3.1	57.8	6,130	930
Guinea	245,857	5,014*	20	2.5	43.5	1,350	260
Guinea-Bissau ³⁷	36,125	777	22	n.a.	41.0	120	160
Guyana ^{9,10}	214,969	820	3.8	1.7	69.1	460	560
Haiti	27,750	5,009	181	1.8	50.7	1,150	240
Honduras	112,088	3,691	33	3.6	57.1	1,630	480
Hong Kong	1,045	5,068	4,850	2.9	76.0	15,400	3,340
India ^{38,39,40}	3,287,590	683,810	208	2.3	49.4	117,520	180

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INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

continued

COUNTRY	AREA (sq. km.)	MID-1980 POPULATION (⁰ 000)	MID-1980 POPULATION DENSITY (per sq. km.)	AVERAGE POPULATION INCREASE, 1975-80 (% per year)	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, 1975-80 (years)	1978 GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (\$ million)	1978 G.N.P. PER HEAD (\$)
Indonesia ^{28, 41}	1,904,345	147,383	77	n.a.	47.5	45,780	340
Iran ³²	1,648,000	37,447	23	2.6	53.5	69,170	2,060
Iraq ^{7, 42}	434,924	12,767	29	3.5	55.1	22,540	1,850
Israel ⁴³	20,770	3,871	186	2.3	72.0	13,760	3,730
Ivory Coast ^{6, 7}	322,463	7,920	25	4.0	46.0	7,460	950
Jamaica ⁸	10,991	2,161	197	n.a.	70.1	2,540	1,190
Japan	372,313	116,782	314	0.9	75.6	884,500	7,700
Jordan ^{44, 45, 46}	97,740	2,779	28	3.2	60.1	2,370	1,100
Kampuchea ^{29, 47}	181,035	6,747*	37	-1.0	30.2	570	70
Kenya ⁴⁸	582,646	15,322	26	n.a.	53.5	5,180	350
Kiribati ^{36, 49}	861	56	65	n.a.	63.2	50	830
Korea, Dem. People's Rep.	120,538	17,892*	148	2.4	62.5	17,040	1,000
Korea, Republic ⁵⁰	98,484	37,449	380	1.5	62.5	48,000	1,310
Kuwait	17,818	1,356	76	6.2	69.2	19,410	15,970
Laos ^{54, 51}	236,800	3,427	14	n.a.	43.5	290	90
Lebanon ^{29, 52}	10,400	2,658*	256	-0.8	65.1	3,290	1,070
Lesotho	30,355	1,339	44	2.4	50.3	390	300
Liberia	111,369	1,873	17	3.5	52.9	790	460
Libya ^{6, 7}	1,759,540	2,856	1.6	4.1	55.4	19,820	7,210
Macau ^{9, 10}	16	271	16,938	1.5	n.a.	440	1,480
Madagascar	587,041	8,742*	15	2.6	46.0	2,100	250
Malawi	118,484	5,968	50	2.6	46.0	1,040	180
Malaysia	329,749	13,436	41	2.5	63.3	15,270	1,150
Maldives ⁵³	298	143	480	n.a.	n.a.	30	170
Mali	1,240,000	6,906	5.6	2.6	42.1	810	130
Martinique ^{7, 14}	1,102	308	279	-0.7	69.3	1,360	4,180
Mauritania ⁵⁴	1,030,700	1,634*	1.6	2.8	42.1	420	270
Mauritius	2,045	959	469	1.7	63.9	850	920
Mexico ⁵⁵	1,972,547	67,396	34	n.a.	64.4	91,910	1,400
Mongolia ^{56, 57}	1,565,000	1,595	1.0	2.9	62.5	1,100	700
Morocco ⁵⁴	446,550	20,242	45	3.2	55.4	12,890	680
Mozambique ⁵⁸	801,590	12,130	15	n.a.	46.0	2,380	240
Namibia ⁵⁹	824,292	1,009*	1.2	2.8	51.2	1,100	1,160
Nauru ^{36, 60, 61}	21	7	333	4.3	63.2	n.a.	n.a.
Nepal ⁶²	140,797	14,010	100	2.2	43.3	1,580	120
Netherlands Antilles ^{6, 9, 10}	961	246	256	0.7	n.a.	810	3,170
New Caledonia ^{6, 7, 33}	19,058	137	7.2	0.7	65.9	770	5,140
New Zealand ²¹	268,676	3,164	12	n.a.	72.8	17,700	5,530
Nicaragua	130,000	2,703	21	n.a.	55.2	2,090	840
Niger ^{9, 10}	1,267,000	4,994	3.9	2.8	42.1	1,180	240
Nigeria ⁶³	923,768	77,082*	83	3.2	47.5	48,100	600
Oman ⁶⁰	212,457	600	2.8	n.a.	47.3	2,340	2,790
Pacific Islands (U.S. Trust Terr.) ^{25, 26, 36}	1,779	126	71	4.2	63.2	160	1,230
Pakistan ^{9, 10, 64}	803,943	76,770	95	3.0	50.8	18,250	240
Panama ⁶⁵	75,650	1,837	24	2.5	69.6	2,280	1,260
Panama Canal Zone ^{32, 65}	1,432				n.a.	230	5,820
Papua New Guinea ^{6, 7}	461,691	3,079	6.7	2.8	50.3	1,820	620
Paraguay ^{6, 7}	406,752	2,973	7.3	3.0	64.1	2,660	920
Peru	1,285,216	17,780	14	2.8	57.1	11,440	680
Philippines	300,000	48,400	161	n.a.	60.7	24,410	530
Puerto Rico ^{34, 35}	8,897	3,188	358	1.6	73.0	8,910	2,650
Qatar	11,000	237*	22	6.5	56.5	3,310	15,050
Réunion	2,510	491	196	0.6	64.8	1,900	3,740
Rwanda	26,338	5,046	192	n.a.	45.9	870	190
St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla ^{5, 66}	357	67*	188	0.3	n.a.	30	700
Saint Lucia ²⁷	616	120	195	1.4	67.4	90	730
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines ²⁷	388	122	314	n.a.	67.4	50	450

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INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

continued

COUNTRY	AREA (sq. km.)	MID-1980 POPULATION ('000)	MID-1980 POPULATION DENSITY (per sq. km.)	AVERAGE POPULATION INCREASE, 1975-80 (% per year)	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, 1975-80 (years)	1978 GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (\$ million)	1978 G.N.P. PER HEAD (\$)
São Tomé and Príncipe	964	85*	88	1.2	n.a.	43	410
Saudi Arabia	2,149,690	8,960*	4.2	4.2	53.0	54,200	6,590
Senegal ^{6,7}	196,192	5,508	28	2.6	42.1	1,930	360
Seychelles ^{5,6,7}	308	63	205	2.1	n.a.	80	1,250
Sierra Leone ¹⁴	71,740	3,111	43	n.a.	45.9	740	230
Singapore ^{35,67}	581	2,414	4,155	1.5	70.8	7,600	3,260
Solomon Islands ^{6,7,24,33}	28,446	221	7.8	3.9	41.1	80	390
Somalia ²⁴	637,657	4,637*	7.3	7.9	42.5	430	120
South Africa ^{44,45,59}	1,221,037	26,129	21	2.6	60.3	43,760	1,580
Spanish N. Africa ^{11,29,30,60}	32	129	4,030	n.a.	n.a.	90	720
Sri Lanka	65,610	14,738	225	1.8	65.0	2,870	200
Sudan ^{44,68}	2,505,813	16,126	6.4	2.5	46.5	5,900	340
Suriname ⁶⁹	163,265	352	2.2	n.a.	67.2	850	2,180
Swaziland	17,363	547	32	2.5	45.9	310	580
Syria	185,180	8,979	48	3.8	64.4	7,820	960
Tanzania ^{6,70}	945,087	17,982	19	n.a.	50.5	4,130	240
Thailand	514,000	47,170	90	2.4	60.2	23,390	530
Togo ^{6,7}	56,785	2,472	44	2.6	46.0	770	320
Tonga ³³	699	97	139	n.a.	55.2	40	400
Trinidad and Tobago ^{6,7}	5,130	1,156	225	1.7	68.9	3,410	3,010
Tunisia ^{6,7}	163,610	6,367	39	3.2	57.9	6,010	990
Tuvalu ^{36,71}	25	7	292	n.a.	63.2	n.a.	n.a.
Uganda ^{6,7,72}	236,036	13,225	56	3.4	52.5	3,470	280
United Arab Emirates ⁷³	83,600	1,040	12	n.a.	61.5	12,180	15,020
U.S.A.	9,363,123	227,640	24	n.a.	72.9	2,135,010	9,770
U.S. Virgin Is. ³⁵	344	95	276	4.3	n.a.	530	5,100
Upper Volta	274,200	6,908*	25	2.6	42.1	880	160
Uruguay	176,215	2,899	16	0.6	69.5	5,170	1,790
Vanuatu ^{33,74}	14,763	112	7.6	n.a.	44.6	50	530
Venezuela ¹⁸	912,050	13,913	15	3.0	66.2	39,880	2,850
Viet-Nam ^{32,75}	332,559	52,742	159	n.a.	52.7	7,750	160
Western Sahara ^{6,7,54}	266,000	165	0.6	8.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Western Samoa ^{5,32}	2,842	156	55	0.7	n.a.	50	350
Yemen Arab Rep.	195,000	5,812*	30	1.9	41.3	2,301	410
Yemen, People's Dem. Rep.	332,968	1,969	5.9	3.1	44.0	780	450
Zaire ^{6,7}	2,345,409	27,869	12	2.9	46.0	6,480	240
Zambia ⁷⁶	752,614	5,680	7.5	n.a.	48.3	2,720	510
Zimbabwe	390,580	7,360	19	3.2	53.5	3,330	480

* United Nations estimate.

¹ Figures for population and density refer to mid-1974.

² The population increase rate refers to 1970-74.

³ The figure for life expectancy is the 1965-70 average for the Faeroe Islands and Iceland.

⁴ Figures include data for West Berlin.

⁵ Although no estimates are available of 1975-80 life expectancy for both sexes, the UN *Demographic Yearbook* includes separate figures of life expectancy for males and females at another date.

⁶ Figures for population and density refer to mid-1979.

⁷ The population increase rate refers to 1975-79.

⁸ Figures for population and density refer to December 31st, 1979.

⁹ Figures for population and density refer to mid-1978.

¹⁰ The population increase rate refers to 1975-78.

¹¹ Data for Spanish North Africa (Ceuta and Melilla) are also included with the figures for Spain.

¹² Figures for population and density refer to the census of December 2nd, 1980.

¹³ Figures for population and density refer to the census of October 12th, 1980.

¹⁴ Figures for population and density refer to January 1st, 1980.

¹⁵ Figures for population and density refer to December 31st, 1975.

¹⁶ Figures for population and density refer to the census of September 22nd, 1980.

¹⁷ Figures for population and density refer to the census of May 12th, 1980.

¹⁸ Population figures exclude Indian jungle inhabitants.

¹⁹ Figures for population and density refer to the census of August 16th-30th, 1979.

²⁰ Figures for population and density refer to the census of December 8th-22nd, 1975.

²¹ Figures for population and density refer to December 31st, 1980.

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²² The figure for life expectancy refers to the whole of China, including Taiwan.

²³ The estimate of life expectancy refers to 1965-70.

²⁴ Figures for G.N.P. refer to 1977 and are estimated on a 1976-78 base period.

²⁵ Figures for population and density refer to mid-1977.

²⁶ The population increase rate refers to 1970-77.

²⁷ The figure for life expectancy is the average for the Windward Islands (Dominica, Grenada, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines).

²⁸ East (formerly Portuguese) Timor, listed separately, was incorporated into Indonesia on July 17th, 1976. Figures listed here for Indonesia, except the data on area and life expectancy, include East Timor.

²⁹ Figures for G.N.P. refer to 1974.

³⁰ Figures for G.N.P. are estimated on a 1973-75 base period.

³¹ Population figures exclude nomadic Indian tribes.

³² Figures for G.N.P. refer to 1976 and are estimated on a 1975-77 base period.

³³ The estimate of life expectancy refers to 1965.

³⁴ Figures for population and density refer to the census of April 1st, 1980.

³⁵ The population increase rate refers to 1970-80.

³⁶ The figure for life expectancy is the average for Micronesia.

³⁷ Figures for population and density refer to the census of April 16th-29th, 1979.

³⁸ Figures for population and density refer to the census of March 1st, 1981.

³⁹ The population increase rate refers to 1971-81.

⁴⁰ Figures include the Indian-held part of Jammu and Kashmir.

⁴¹ Figures for population and density refer to the census of October 31st, 1980.

⁴² Figures for population and density refer to October 14th, 1979.

⁴³ Including East Jerusalem, annexed from Jordan in 1967. Population figures also include Israeli residents in other territories under military occupation.

⁴⁴ Figures for population and density refer to mid-1976.

⁴⁵ The population increase rate refers to 1970-76.

⁴⁶ G.N.P. per head relates to the East Bank only.

⁴⁷ Figures for G.N.P. are estimated on a 1972-74 base period.

⁴⁸ Figures for population and density refer to the census of August 1979.

⁴⁹ Figures for population and density refer to the census of December 12th, 1978.

⁵⁰ Figures for population and density refer to the census of October 1st, 1980.

⁵¹ Figures for population and density refer to December 31st, 1977.

⁵² Figures for G.N.P. are estimated on a 1974-76 base period.

⁵³ Figures for population and density refer to the census of January 1st, 1978.

⁵⁴ Western (formerly Spanish) Sahara, listed separately, was partitioned in 1976 between Mauritania and Morocco. Mauritania withdrew in August 1979, when Morocco annexed the former Mauritanian area. Figures listed here for these countries exclude their respective portions of the territory.

⁵⁵ Figures for population and density refer to the census of June 4th, 1980.

⁵⁶ Figures for population and density refer to the census of January 5th, 1979.

⁵⁷ The population increase rate refers to 1969-79.

⁵⁸ Figures for population and density refer to the census of August 1st, 1980.

⁵⁹ The area and population of Walvis Bay, an integral part of South Africa, are included with Namibia.

⁶⁰ Figures for population and density refer to mid-1972.

⁶¹ The population increase rate refers to 1963-72.

⁶² Figures for population and density refer to June 22nd, 1980.

⁶³ Population estimates are UN projections which assume stable growth and take no account of the effect of civil disturbances.

⁶⁴ Figures exclude the disputed territory of Jammu and Kashmir (total area 222,802 sq. km., of which 83,807 sq. km. is held by Pakistan).

⁶⁵ The Panama Canal Zone, listed separately, reverted to Panamanian jurisdiction on October 1st, 1979.

⁶⁶ Figures for G.N.P. exclude Anguilla, which became a separate British dependency on December 19th, 1980.

⁶⁷ Figures for population and density refer to the census of June 24th, 1980.

⁶⁸ The population increase rate refers to 1973-76.

⁶⁹ Figures for population and density refer to the census of July 1980.

⁷⁰ Figures for G.N.P. refer to mainland Tanzania only, excluding Zanzibar (population 453,000 at mid-1978).

⁷¹ Figures for population and density refer to the census of May 1979.

⁷² Figures for population and increase rate assume stable growth and take no account of emigration.

⁷³ Figures for population and density refer to the census of December 1980.

⁷⁴ Figures for population and density refer to the census of January 15th-16th, 1979.

⁷⁵ Figures for population and density refer to the census of October 1st, 1979.

⁷⁶ Figures for population and density refer to the census of September 1st, 1980.

Principal Sources: Population estimates taken from the United Nations *Population and Vital Statistics Report and World Population Prospects as Assessed in 1980* (Population Studies, No. 78); figures for area taken from the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook 1979*; data on life expectancy taken mainly from *World Population Prospects*; estimates of gross national product and G.N.P. per head taken from *World Bank Atlas* (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, 1981).

LATE INFORMATION

UNITED NATIONS (p. 3)

In December 1981 Señor JAVIER PÉREZ DE CUÉLLAR (Peru) was elected by the Security Council to serve as UN Secretary-General for five years from January 1st, 1982.

International Court of Justice (p. 14)

The following five judges were elected by the Security Council and the General Assembly, meeting concurrently, to serve nine-year terms from February 1982:

GUY LADREIT DE LACHARRIÈRE (France).

ROBERT JENNINGS (United Kingdom).

KEBA MBAYE (Senegal).

NAGENDRA SINGH (India).

JOSÉ MARÍA RUDA (Argentina).

Food and Agriculture Organization (p. 33)

In November 1981 EDOUARD SAOUMA was re-elected as Dir.-Gen. and EDWARD M. WEST was elected as Deputy Dir.-Gen. Bhutan, Equatorial Guinea, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Tonga and Zimbabwe were admitted as members, bringing total FAO membership to 152 countries.

ALBANIA (p. 403)

On December 18th, 1981, MEHMET SHEHU, Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Member of the Politburo, was reported to have committed suicide. On January 14th, 1982, it was announced that he was to be replaced by the First Deputy Chairman, ADIL ÇARÇANI.

BELGIUM

Government changes (p. 452)

A new coalition, led by the Christian Social Party, was formed in December 1981.

Prime Minister: WILFRIED MARTENS (CVP).

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Justice and Institutional Reforms: JEAN GOL (PRL).

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Finance and Minister of Foreign Trade: WILLY DE CLERCQ (PVV).

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of the Interior and Public Service: CHARLES-FERDINAND NOTHOMB (PSC).

Minister of Foreign Affairs: LEO TINDEMANS (CVP).

Minister of Economic Affairs: MARK EYSKENS (CVP).

Minister of Public Works: LOUIS OLIVIER (PRL).

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: HERMAN DE CROO (PVV).

Minister of Employment and Labour: MICHEL HANSENNE (PSC).

Ministers of Education: (Flemish sector) DANIEL COENS (CVP); (French sector) MICHEL TROMONT (PRL).

Minister for the Budget, Scientific Policy and Planning: PHILIPPE MAYSTADT (PSC).

Minister for the Brussels Region and Minister of the Middle Classes: ALBERT DEMUYTER (PRL).

Minister of National Defence: FREDDY VREVEN (PVV).

Minister of Social Affairs and Institutional Reforms: JEAN LUC DEHAENE (CVP).

There are ten Secretaries of State.

DENMARK

General Election (p. 554) (December 8th, 1981)

PARTY	SEATS	% OF VOTES
Social Democratic	59	32.9
Conservative	26	14.4
Socialist People's Party	21	11.3
Liberals	20	11.3
Progress Party	16	8.9
Centre Democrats	15	8.3
Radical Liberals	9	5.1
Left Socialists	5	2.6
Christian People's Party	4	2.3

A new Social Democratic minority government was formed on December 30th, 1981.

Prime Minister: ANKER JØRGENSEN.

Minister for Foreign Affairs: KJELD OLESEN.

Minister of Finance: KNUD HEINESSEN.

Minister for Economic Affairs: IVAR NØRGAARD.

Minister of Industry: ERLING JENSEN.

Minister for Social Affairs: BENT HANSEN.

Minister of Public Works: JENS KRISTIAN HANSEN.

Minister of Education: DORTE BENNEDSEN.

Minister for Cultural Affairs and for Nordic Affairs: LISE ØSTERGAARD.

Minister of Defence: POUL SØGAARD.

Minister of Labour: SVEND AUKEN.

Minister of Housing: ERLING OLSEN.

Minister of Fisheries: KARL HJORTNÆS.

Minister of Energy: POUL NIELSEN.

Minister of the Interior: HENNING RASMUSSEN.

Minister of the Environment: ERIK HOLST.

Minister of Justice: OLE ESPERSEN.

Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs and for Greenland: TOVE LINDBO LARSEN.

Minister of Agriculture: BJØRN WESTH.

Minister of Inland Revenue: MOGENS LYKKETOFT.

MALTA

General Election (p. 916) (December 12th, 1981)

PARTY	VOTES	SEATS
Malta Labour Party	109,990	34
Nationalist Party	114,127	31
Independent	n.a.	—

POLAND (p. 1003)

On December 13th, 1981, martial law was imposed. A Military Council for National Salvation was formed, comprising the following members:

Chairman: Gen. WOJCIECH JARUZELSKI.

LATE INFORMATION

Members:

Lt.-Gen. FLORIAN SIWICKI.
Lt.-Gen. TADEUSZ TUCZAPSKI.
Lt.-Gen. EUGENIUSZ MOLCZYK.
Admiral LUDWIK JANCZYSZYN.
Lt.-Gen. CZESŁAW KISZCZAK.
Lt.-Gen. TADEUSZ HUPAŁOWSKI.
Lt.-Gen. CZESŁAW PIOTROWSKI.
Lt.-Gen. JÓZEF BARYŁA.
Lt.-Gen. WŁODZIMIERZ OLIWA.
Lt.-Gen. HENRYK RAPACEWICZ.
Lt.-Gen. JÓZEF UZYCKI.
Lt.-Gen. TADEUSZ KREPSKI.
Lt.-Gen. LONGIN LOZOWICKI.
Maj.-Gen. MICHAŁ JANISZEWSKI.
Maj.-Gen. JERZY JAROSZ.
Col. TADEUSZ MAKAREWICZ.
Col. KAZIMIERZ GARBACIK.
Col. in reserve ROMAN LESUA.
Lt.-Col. JERZY WŁOSINSKI.
Lt.-Col. MIROSLAW HERMASZEWSKI.

On December 15th the Minister of Science, Higher Education and Technology, JERZY NAWROCKI, was reported to have resigned. MIECZYSLAW KAZIMIERCZUK was appointed Acting Minister.

ROMANIA (p. 1058)

In January 1982 EMIL BOBU was appointed as a Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

YUGOSLAVIA (p. 1432)

In January 1982 the Collective Presidency nominated MILKA PLANINC to succeed VESELIN DJURANOVIĆ as President of the Federal Executive Council.

ALGERIA

Government change (p. 1479)

(January 1982)

Minister of Finance: BOUALEM BEN HAMOUDA.

Minister of the Interior: M'HAMED YALA.

Minister of Heavy Industry: KASDI MERBAH.

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: BACHIR ROUIS.

Minister of Youth and Sports: ABDENOUR BEKKA.

Minister of Culture: ABDELMADJID MEZIANE.

Minister of Vocational Training: MOHAMED NABI.

AUSTRALIA (p. 1554).

In January 1982 it was announced that Sir NINIAN STEPHEN would become Governor-General in July.

BERMUDA

Government change (p. 1714)

(January 1982)

Premier: JOHN SWAN.

PART I

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

THE UNITED NATIONS

United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

Founded in 1945 to maintain international peace and security and to develop international co-operation in economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems.

ORIGIN

The United Nations was a name devised by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. It was first used in the Declaration by United Nations of January 1st, 1942, when representatives of twenty-six nations pledged their governments to continue fighting together against the Axis powers.

The United Nations Charter was drawn up by the representatives of fifty countries at the United Nations Conference on International Organization, which met at San Francisco from April 25th to June 26th, 1945. The representatives deliberated on the basis of proposals worked out by representatives of China, the U.S.S.R., the

United Kingdom and the United States at Dumbarton Oaks in August-October 1944. The Charter was signed on June 26th, 1945. Poland, not represented at the Conference, signed it later but nevertheless became one of the original fifty-one members.

The United Nations officially came into existence on October 24th, 1945, when the Charter had been ratified by China, France, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom and the United States, and by a majority of other signatories. October 24th is now celebrated as United Nations Day.

PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES

The purposes of the United Nations are:

- To maintain international peace and security;
- To develop friendly relations among nations;
- To co-operate internationally in solving international economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems and in promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;
- To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in attaining these common ends.

The United Nations acts in accordance with these principles:

- It is based on the sovereign equality of all its members.
- All members are to fulfil in good faith their Charter obligations.
- They are to settle their international disputes by peaceful means and without endangering peace, security and justice.
- They are to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against other states.
- They are to give the United Nations every assistance in action it takes in accordance with the Charter, and not to assist states against which preventive or enforcement action is being taken.
- The United Nations is to ensure that states which are not members act in accordance with these principles in so far as it is necessary to maintain international peace and security.

Nothing in the Charter is to authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are purely the national concern of any state.

The official languages of the General Assembly are Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish. The working languages of the UN Secretariat in New York are English and French.

Membership of the United Nations is open to all peace-loving nations which accept the obligations of the United Nations Charter and, in the judgment of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations.

The original members of the United Nations are those countries which signed the Declaration by United Nations of January 1st, 1942, or took part in the San Francisco Conference, and which signed and ratified the Charter.

Other countries can be admitted by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. A two-thirds majority vote by the Assembly is required.

Members may be suspended or expelled by the General Assembly on recommendation of the Security Council. They may be suspended if the Security Council is taking enforcement action against them or expelled if they persistently violate the principles of the Charter. The Security Council can restore its rights to a suspended member.

MEMBERS

(with assessments for per cent contributions to the budget for 1980, 1981 and 1982, and year of admission)

Afghanistan	0.01	1946	Honduras	0.01	1945
Albania	0.01	1955	Hungary	0.33	1955
Algeria	0.12	1962	Iceland	0.03	1946
Angola	0.01	1976	India	0.60	1945
Argentina	0.78	1945	Indonesia	0.16	1950
Australia	1.83	1945	Iran	0.65	1945
Austria	0.71	1955	Iraq	0.12	1945
Bahamas	0.01	1973	Ireland	0.16	1955
Bahrain	0.01	1971	Israel	0.25	1949
Bangladesh	0.04	1974	Italy	3.45	1955
Barbados	0.01	1966	Ivory Coast	0.03	1960
Belgium	1.22	1945	Jamaica	0.02	1962
Belize	n.a. ⁴	1981	Japan	9.58	1956
Benin	0.01	1960	Jordan	0.01	1955
Bhutan	0.01	1971	Kampuchea	0.01	1955
Bolivia	0.01	1945	Kenya	0.01	1963
Botswana	0.01	1966	Kuwait	0.20	1963
Brazil	1.27	1945	Laos	0.01	1955
Bulgaria	0.16	1955	Lebanon	0.03	1945
Burma	0.01	1948	Lesotho	0.01	1966
Burundi	0.01	1962	Liberia	0.01	1945
Byelorussian S.S.R. ¹	0.39	1945	Libya	0.23	1955
Cameroon	0.01	1960	Luxembourg	0.05	1945
Canada	3.28	1945	Madagascar	0.01	1960
Cape Verde	0.01	1975	Malawi	0.01	1964
Central African Republic	0.01	1960	Malaysia	0.09	1957
Chad	0.01	1960	Maldives	0.01	1965
Chile	0.07	1945	Mali	0.01	1960
China ²	1.62	1945	Malta	0.01	1964
Colombia	0.11	1945	Mauritania	0.01	1961
Comoros	0.01	1975	Mauritius	0.01	1968
Congo	0.01	1960	Mexico	0.76	1945
Costa Rica	0.02	1945	Mongolia	0.01	1961
Cuba	0.11	1945	Morocco	0.05	1956
Cyprus	0.01	1960	Mozambique	0.01	1975
Czechoslovakia	0.83	1945	Nepal	0.01	1955
Denmark	0.74	1945	Netherlands	1.63	1945
Djibouti	0.01	1977	New Zealand	0.27	1945
Dominica	0.01	1978	Nicaragua	0.01	1945
Dominican Republic	0.03	1945	Niger	0.01	1960
Ecuador	0.02	1945	Nigeria	0.16	1960
Egypt	0.07	1945	Norway	0.50	1945
El Salvador	0.01	1945	Oman	0.01	1971
Equatorial Guinea	0.01	1968	Pakistan	0.07	1947
Ethiopia	0.01	1945	Panama	0.02	1945
Fiji	0.01	1970	Papua New Guinea	0.01	1975
Finland	0.48	1955	Paraguay	0.01	1945
France	6.26	1945	Peru	0.06	1945
Gabon	0.02	1960	Philippines	0.10	1945
Gambia	0.01	1965	Poland	1.24	1945
German Democratic Republic	1.39	1973	Portugal	0.19	1955
Germany, Federal Republic	8.31	1973	Qatar	0.03	1971
Ghana	0.03	1957	Romania	0.21	1955
Greece	0.35	1945	Rwanda	0.01	1962
Grenada	0.01	1974	Saint Lucia	0.01	1979
Guatemala	0.02	1945	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	n.a. ⁴	1980
Guinea	0.01	1958	São Tomé and Príncipe	0.01	1975
Guinea-Bissau	0.01	1974	Saudi Arabia	0.58	1945
Guyana	0.01	1966	Senegal	0.01	1960
Haiti	0.01	1945			

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

United Nations

Seychelles	0.01	1976
Sierra Leone	0.01	1961
Singapore	0.08	1965
Solomon Islands	0.01	1978
Somalia	0.01	1960
South Africa	0.42	1945
Spain	1.70	1955
Sri Lanka	0.02	1955
Sudan	0.01	1956
Suriname	0.01	1975
Swaziland	0.01	1968
Sweden	1.31	1946
Syria	0.03	1945
Tanzania ³	0.01	1961
Thailand	0.10	1946
Togo	0.01	1960
Trinidad and Tobago	0.03	1962
Tunisia	0.03	1956
Turkey	0.30	1945
Uganda	0.01	1962

Ukrainian S.S.R. ¹	1.46	1945
U.S.S.R.	11.10	1945
United Arab Emirates	0.10	1971
United Kingdom	4.46	1945
U.S.A.	25.00	1945
Upper Volta	0.01	1960
Uruguay	0.04	1945
Vanuatu	n.a. ⁴	1981
Venezuela	0.50	1945
Viet-Nam	0.03	1977
Western Samoa	0.01	1976
Yemen Arab Republic	0.01	1947
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic	0.01	1967
Yugoslavia	0.42	1945
Zaire	0.02	1960
Zambia	0.02	1964
Zimbabwe	n.a. ⁴	1980

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP 156 (October 1981)

¹ The Byelorussian S.S.R. and the Ukrainian S.S.R. are integral parts of the U.S.S.R. and not independent countries, but they have separate UN membership.

² From 1945 until 1971 the Chinese seat was occupied by the Republic of China (confined to Taiwan since 1949).

³ Tanganyika was a member of the United Nations from December 1961 and Zanzibar was a member from December 1963. From April 1964, the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar continued as a single member, changing its name to United Republic of Tanzania in November 1964.

⁴ As at October 1981, budgetary contributions for members admitted in 1980 and 1981 had not yet been determined.

SOVEREIGN COUNTRIES NOT IN THE UNITED NATIONS

(November 1981)

Andorra	Republic of Korea	Tonga
Antigua and Barbuda	Liechtenstein	Tuvalu
China (Taiwan)	Monaco	Vatican City (Holy See)
Kiribati	Nauru	
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	San Marino	
	Switzerland	

SECRETARIAT

New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

Telephone: 754-1234.

Performs the administrative functions of the United Nations.

SECRETARY-GENERAL

Secretary-General: Dr. KURT WALDHEIM (Austria) (January 1st, 1972–December 31st, 1981).

The Secretary-General is the UN's chief administrative officer, appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council. He acts in that capacity at all meetings of the General Assembly, the Security

Council, the Economic and Social Council, and the Trusteeship Council, and performs such other functions as are entrusted to him by those organs. He is required to submit an annual report to the General Assembly and may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten international peace.

HEADQUARTERS STAFF

(October 1981)

Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation: K. K. S. DADZIE (Ghana).

OFFICE OF THE UNDER-SECRETARIES-GENERAL FOR SPECIAL POLITICAL AFFAIRS

Under-Secretaries-General: DIEGO CORDOVEZ (Ecuador), BRIAN E. URQUHART (United Kingdom).

OFFICE FOR SPECIAL POLITICAL QUESTIONS

Under-Secretary-General: ABDULRAHIM A. FARAH (Somalia).

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Chef de Cabinet: RAFFEUDDIN AHMED (Pakistan).

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

United Nations

OFFICE OF THE UNDER-SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR POLITICAL AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY AFFAIRS

Under-Secretary-General: WILLIAM B. BUFFUM (U.S.A.).

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARIAT FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL MATTERS

Assistant Secretary-General: DIEGO CORDOVEZ (Ecuador).

OFFICE OF LEGAL AFFAIRS

Under-Secretary-General, The Legal Counsel: ERIK SUY
(Belgium).

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND SECURITY COUNCIL AFFAIRS

Under-Secretary-General: MIKHAIL D. SYTENKO (U.S.S.R.).

Assistant Secretary-General, Centre for Disarmament:
JAN MARTENSON (Sweden).

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS, TRUSTEESHIP AND DECOLONISATION

Under-Secretary-General: ISSOUFOU SAIDOU DJERMAKOYE
(Niger).

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Under-Secretary-General: JEAN LOUIS RIPERT (France).

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

Under-Secretary-General: BI JILUNG (China).

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARIAT FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL MATTERS

Assistant-Secretary-General: (vacant).

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE AND MANAGEMENT

Under-Secretary-General: HELMUT F. DEBATIN (Federal
Republic of Germany).

Office of Financial Services:

Assistant Secretary-General: PATRICIO RUEDAS
(Spain).

Office of Personnel Services:

Assistant Secretary-General: JAMES O. C. JONAH
(Sierra Leone).

Office of General Services:

Assistant Secretary-General: CLAYTON C. TIMBRELL
(U.S.A.).

DEPARTMENT OF CONFERENCE SERVICES

Under-Secretary-General: BOHDAN LEWANDOWSKI
(Poland).

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

Under-Secretary-General: YASUSHI AKASHI.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR NAMIBIA

Assistant Secretary-General, Commissioner for Namibia:
MARTTI AHTISAARI (Finland).

SECRETARIAT OF THE THIRD UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE LAW OF THE SEA

**Under-Secretary-General, Special Representative of th
Secretary-General:** BERNARDO ZULETA (Colombia).

The chief administrative staff of the UN Regional Commissions and of all the subsidiary organs of the UN (not including the International Atomic Energy Agency) are also members of the Secretariat staff and are listed in the appropriate chapters on pages 17-29 and 33-108.

The Secretariat staff also includes a number of special missions and special appointments, including some of senior rank.

As of December 31st, 1979, the total number of staff of the Secretariat holding appointments continuing for a year or more was 23,180, including those serving away from the headquarters. This comprised 7,841 professional and higher-level staff and 15,339 in the General Service, Field Service and other categories.

As of December 31st, 1979, the total number of staff in the whole United Nations system (including the specialized agencies) was 46,329. This comprised 18,443 professional and higher-level staff and 27,886 in the General Service and other categories.

CONFERENCES IN 1981

Third Conference on the Law of the Sea, March (New York), August (Geneva); final session planned for April 1982.

Conference on Assistance to African Refugees, April (Geneva).

Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, May (Paris).

Conference on Kampuchea, July (New York).

Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, August (Nairobi).

Conference on the Least Developed Countries, September (Paris).

Other conferences being planned in 1981 included the Second Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (Vienna, 1982) and the Conference on Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy (1983).

GENEVA OFFICE

Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland

Telephone: 31 02 11.

Director-General: Under-Sec.-Gen. LUIGI COTTAFAVI
(Italy).**Deputy Director-General:** MOWAFFAK ALLAF (Syria).
Chef de Cabinet: ERIK JENSEN (Malaysia).

VIENNA OFFICE

Vienna International Centre, P.O.B. 500, 1400 Vienna, Austria.

Director: CHARLES BOURBONNIÈRE (Canada) (acting).

PERMANENT MISSIONS

(with Permanent Representatives)

(October 1981)

Afghanistan: 866 United Nations Plaza, Suite 520, New York, N.Y. 10017.**Albania:** 250 East 87th St., 21st Floor, New York, N.Y. 10028; M. ABDI BALETA.**Algeria:** 15 East 47th St., New York, N.Y. 10017; MOHAMMED BEDJAOUÏ.**Angola:** 747 Third Ave., 18th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; ELISIO DE FIGUEIREDO.**Argentina:** One United Nations Plaza, 25th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; Dr. JUAN CARLOS M. BELTRAMINO.**Australia:** One Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza, 885 Second Ave., 16th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; H. D. ANDERSON, O.B.E.**Austria:** 809 United Nations Plaza, 7th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; THOMAS KLESTIL.**Bahamas:** One Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza, 17th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; Dr. DAVIDSON L. HEPBURN.**Bahrain:** 747 Third Ave., 19th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; SALMAN MOHAMED AL-SAFFAR.**Bangladesh:** 821 United Nations Plaza, 8th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; KHWAJA MOHAMMED KAISER.**Barbados:** 800 Second Ave., 18th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017.**Belgium:** 809 United Nations Plaza, 2nd Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; ANDRÉ ERNEMANN.**Benin:** 4 East 73rd St., New York, N.Y. 10021; THOMAS S. BOYA.**Bhutan:** 866 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; ONI PRADHAN.**Bolivia:** 211 East 43rd St., 8th Floor (Room 802), New York, N.Y. 10017; Dir. FERNANDO ORTIZ SANZ.**Botswana:** 2 Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza, 866 Second Ave., 2nd Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; L. J. LEGWAILA.**Brazil:** 747 Third Ave., 9th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; SÉRGIO CORRÊA DA COSTA.**Bulgaria:** 11 East 84th St., New York, N.Y. 10028; BORIS ATANASOV TSVETKOV.**Burma:** 10 East 77th St., New York, N.Y. 10021.**Burundi:** 201 East 42nd St., 28th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; ARTÉMON SIMBANANIYE.**Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic:** 136 East 67th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; ANATOLY NIKITICH SHELDON.**Cameroon:** 22 East 73rd St., New York, N.Y. 10021; FERDINAND LÉOPOLD OYONO.**Canada:** 866 United Nations Plaza, Suite 250, New York, N.Y. 10017; GÉRARD PELLETIER.**Cape Verde:** 211 East 43rd St., Suite 1402, New York, N.Y. 10017; Dr. AMARO ALEXANDRE DA LUZ.**Central African Republic:** 386 Park Ave. South, Room 1614, New York, N.Y. 10016; SIMON PIERRE KIBANDA.**Chad:** 211 East 43rd St., Suite 1703, New York, N.Y. 10017.**Chile:** 809 United Nations Plaza, 4th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017.**China:** 155 West 66th St., New York, N.Y. 10023; LING QING.**Colombia:** 140 East 57th St., 5th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10022; Dr. INDALECIO LIÉVANO.**Congo:** 14 East 65th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; NICOLAS MONDJO.**Costa Rica:** 211 East 43rd St., Room 1404, New York, N.Y. 10017; RODOLFO PIZA ESCALANTE.**Cuba:** 315 Lexington Ave. and 38th St., New York, N.Y. 10016; Dr. RAÚL ROA-KOURI.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

United Nations

Uruguay: 301 East 47th St., Room 16-J, New York, N.Y. 10017.
Venezuela: 231 East 46th St., New York, N.Y. 10017; ALBERTO MARTINI URDANETA.
Viet-Nam: 20 Waterside Plaza (Lobby), New York, N.Y. 10010; HA VAN LAU.
Western Samoa: 211 East 43rd St., Suite 1400, New York, N.Y. 10017; MATAVA IULAI TOMA.
Yemen Arab Republic: 747 Third Ave., 8th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; MOHSIN AHMED ALAINI.

* Representing the government of Democratic Kampuchea, overthrown in January 1979. The People's Republic of Kampuchea, which succeeded the deposed regime, has not been recognized by the United Nations.
 As of October 1981 no information was available regarding missions from Belize, the Comoros, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu.

OBSERVERS

Non-member states, inter-governmental and other organizations which have received an invitation to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly as Observers, maintaining permanent offices at the UN.

Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee: 24 Manning Circle, Pelham, New York, N.Y. 10803; Dr. S. H. TAJIBNAPIS.
Council for Mutual Economic Assistance: 11 East 84th St., New York, N.Y. 10028; BORIS TSVETKOV.
European Community: One Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza, 20th Floor, 245 East 47th St., New York, N.Y. 10017; the Observer is the Permanent Representative to the UN of the country currently exercising the Presidency of the Council of Ministers of the Community.
Korea, Democratic People's Republic: 40 East 80th St., 25th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10021; HAN SI HAE.
Korea, Republic: 866 United Nations Plaza, Suite 300, New York, N.Y. 10017; SUK HEUN YUN.
League of Arab States: 747 Third Ave., 25th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; Dr. CLOVIS MAKSOUD.
Monaco: 200 Park Ave., 13th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; JOHN DUBE.

The African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of States was granted observer status in October 1981.

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: 413 East 51st St., New York, N.Y. 10022; ABDALLA SALEH ASHTAL.
Yugoslavia: 854 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10021; MILJAN KOMATINA.
Zaire: 866 Second Ave., 7th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; KAMANDA WA KAMANDA.
Zambia: 150 East 58th St., New York, N.Y. 10022; PAUL J. F. LUSAKA.
Zimbabwe: 19 East 47th St., New York, N.Y. 10017; Dr. ELLECK K. MASHINGAIDZE.

Organization of African Unity: 211 East 43rd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; O. G. YOUSSEFYOU.
Organization of American States: Suite 86113, One World Trade Center, New York, N.Y. 10048; O. H. SALZMAN.
Organization of the Islamic Conference: 130 East 40th St., 5th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10016.
Palestine Liberation Organization: 115 East 65th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; ZEHDİ LABİB TERZİ.
South West Africa People's Organization: 801 Second Ave., Room 1401, New York, N.Y. 10017; THEO-BEN GURIRAB.
Switzerland: 757 Third Ave., 21st Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; SIGISMOND MARCUARD.
Vatican City (Holy See): 20 East 72nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; The Most Rev. Mgr. GIOVANNI CHELLI.

INFORMATION CENTRES

Afghanistan: Shah Mahmoud Ghazi Watt, Kabul; P.O. Box 5.
Algeria: 19 Avenue Chahid el-Waly Mustapha Sayed, Algiers; P.O.B. 823.
Argentina: Ugarteche 3069, 1425 Buenos Aires (also covers Uruguay).
Australia: 77 King St., Sydney; G.P.O. Box 4045, Sydney 2001 (also covers New Zealand and Fiji).
Austria: 1400 Vienna; P.O.B. 500 (also covers the Federal Republic of Germany).
Bahrain: King Faisal Rd., Gufool; P.O.B. 26004, Manama (also covers Qatar and the United Arab Emirates).
Belgium: 108 rue d'Arlon, 1040 Brussels (also covers Luxembourg and the Netherlands).
Bolivia: Edificio Santa Isabel, Avenida Arce 2529, La Paz; P.O.B. 686.
Brazil: Rua Cruz Lima 19, Group 201, Flamengo, 22230 Rio de Janeiro.
Burma: 28A Manawhari Rd., Rangoon; P.O.B. 230.

Burundi: Avenue de la Poste, 7 place de l'Indépendance, Bujumbura; P.O.B. 2160.
Cameroon: Immeuble Kamden, rue Joseph Clere, Yaoundé; P.O.B. 836 (also covers the Central African Republic and Gabon).
Chile: Edificio Naciones Unidas, Avenida Dag Hammarskjöld, Santiago.
Colombia: Calle 61, No. 13-23, Bogotá; Apdo. 6567 (also covers Ecuador and Venezuela).
Czechoslovakia: Panská 5, 110 00 Prague 1 (also covers the German Democratic Republic).
Denmark: 37 H. C. Andersen's Blvd., DK 1553 Copenhagen V (also covers Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden).
Egypt: Sh. Osiris, Tagher Building, Garden City, Cairo; P.O.B. 262 (also covers Saudi Arabia and the Yemen Arab Republic).
El Salvador: 6a-10a Calle Poniente 1833, San Salvador; Apdo. 2157 (also covers Belize, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama).

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

United Nations

- Ethiopia*: Economic Commission for Africa, Africa Hall, Addis Ababa; P.O.B. 3001.
- France*: 4 and 6 ave. de Saxe, 75700 Paris.
- Ghana*: Liberia and Maxwell Rds., Accra; P.O.B. 2339 (also covers Sierra Leone).
- Greece*: 36 Amalia Ave., Athens 119 (also covers Cyprus and Israel).
- India*: 55 Lodi Estate, New Delhi-110003 (also covers Bhutan).
- Iran*: Ave. Gandhi, 3rd Ave., No. 43, Teheran; P.O.B. 1555.
- Iraq*: House 167/1 Abu Nouwas St., Bataween, Baghdad; P.O.B. 2398, Alwiyah.
- Italy*: Palazzetto Venezia, Piazza San Marco 50, Rome (also covers Malta).
- Japan*: Shin Aoyama Bldg., Nishikan 22nd Floor, 1-1 Minami Aoyama 1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 107.
- Kenya*: Electricity House, 11th Floor, Harambee Ave., Nairobi; P.O.B. 30218 (also covers Seychelles).
- Lebanon*: Fakhoury Building, Montée Bain Militaire, Beirut; P.O.B. 4656 (also covers Jordan, Kuwait and Syria).
- Lesotho*: Corner Hilton Rd., opposite Sanlam Centre, Kingsway, Maseru; P.O.B. MS 301.
- Liberia*: LBDI Bldg., Main Rd., Congotown; P.O.B. 274, Monrovia.
- Libya*: c/o UNDP, 61-71 Turkiya St., Tripoli; P.O.B. 358.
- Madagascar*: 22 rue Rainitovo, Antananarivo; P.O.B. 1348.
- Mexico*: Presidente Mazaryk No. 29, 7th Floor, México 5, D.F. (Colonia Polanco) (also covers Cuba and the Dominican Republic).
- Morocco*: "Casier ONU", Angle Charia Moulay Hassan et Zankat Assafi, Rabat.
- Nepal*: Lainchaur, Lazimpat, Kathmandu; P.O.B. 107.
- Nigeria*: 17 Kingsway Rd., Ikoyi, Lagos; P.O.B. 1068.
- Pakistan*: House No. 26, Ramna 6/3, 88th St., Islamabad; P.O.B. 1107.
- Papua New Guinea*: Towers Bldg. (Ground Floor), Musgrave St., Ela Beach, Port Moresby; P.O.B. 472 (also covers Solomon Islands).
- Paraguay*: Edificio City, 3er Piso, Estrella y Chile, Asunción; Casilla Correo 1107.
- Peru*: Avenida Los Incas 580, Lima; A.P. 11199.
- Philippines*: Neda Bldg., 106 Amorsolo St., Legaspi Village, Makari, Metro Manila; P.O.B. 7285 (ADC).
- Portugal*: rua Latino Coelho No. 1, Edificio Aviz, Bloc A1-10º, 1000 Lisbon.
- Romania*: 16 rue Aurel Vlaicu, Bucharest.
- Senegal*: 9 Allées Robert Delmas, Dakar; P.O.B. 154 (also covers Cape Verde, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast and Mauritania).
- Sri Lanka*: 202-204 Baudhdhaloka Mawatha, Colombo 7; P.O.B. 1505.
- Sudan*: Al Qasr Ave., Street 15, Block 3, Khartoum; P.O.B. 1992 (also covers Somalia).
- Switzerland*: Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10 (also covers Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland and Spain).
- Tanzania*: Matasalamat Bldg., Dar es Salaam; P.O.B. 9224 (also covers Uganda).
- Thailand*: United Nations Building, Rajdamnern Ave., Bangkok 2 (also covers Hong Kong, Kampuchea, Laos, Malaysia, Singapore and Viet-Nam).
- Togo*: Rue Albert Sarraut, Coin Ave. de Gaulle, Lomé; P.O.B. 911 (also covers Benin).
- Trinidad and Tobago*: 15 Keate St., Port of Spain (also covers the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, the Netherlands Antilles and Suriname).
- Tunisia*: 61 blvd. Bab Benat, Tunis; P.O.B. 863.
- Turkey*: 197 Ataturk Bulvari, Ankara; P.K. 407.
- U.S.S.R.*: No. 4/16 Ulitsa Lunacharskogo, Moscow 121002 (also covers the Byelorussian S.S.R. and the Ukrainian S.S.R.).
- United Kingdom*: 14-15 Stratford Place, London, W1N 9AF (also covers Ireland).
- U.S.A.*: 2101 L St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037.
- Yugoslavia*: Svetozara Markovica 58, Belgrade; P.O.B. 157 (also covers Albania).
- Zaire*: Building Deuxième République, blvd. du 30 juin, Kinshasa; P.O.B. 7248.
- Zambia*: P.O.B. 32905, Lusaka (also covers Botswana, Mali, Namibia and Swaziland).

1980-81 BUDGET

(Budget approved December 1978 and revised December 1979 and 1980 for the two calendar years; in U.S. dollars)

Overall policy-making, direction and co-ordination	28,114,700
Political and Security Council affairs, peace-keeping activities	66,912,600
Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization	14,855,600
Policy-making organs (economic and social activities)	8,320,800
Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation	2,526,500
Centre for Science and Technology for Development	3,065,300
UN Centre on Transnational Corporations	7,589,600
Department of International Economic and Social Affairs	40,489,200
Department of Technical Co-operation for Development	13,680,400
Office of Secretariat Services for Economic and Social Matters	2,586,300
Economic Commission for Europe	25,603,000
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	26,120,500
Economic Commission for Latin America	42,217,800
Economic Commission for Africa	29,701,300
Economic Commission for Western Asia	14,451,500
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	54,960,600
International Trade Centre	8,866,300
United Nations Industrial Development Organization	75,369,300
United Nations Environment Programme	11,224,700
Habitat: Centre for Human Settlements	8,138,300
International Narcotics Control	6,204,400
Regular Programme of Technical Co-operation	28,034,800
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	27,302,800
Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator	4,830,100
Human rights	10,431,000
International Court of Justice	8,945,900
Legal activities	10,639,300
Public information	48,818,600
Administration, management and general services	245,038,000
Conference and library services	202,642,500
United Nations bond issue	17,056,000
Staff assessment	190,367,600
Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance of premises	53,740,200
United Nations Institute for Training and Research	305,700
GRAND TOTAL	1,339,151,200

* The proposed budget for 1982-83 amounted to \$1,539 million, a figure which, for the first time since 1954, did not provide for any growth in real terms.

THE MAIN ORGANS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly was established as a principal organ under the United Nations Charter; first met January 10th, 1946. It is the main deliberative organ of the United Nations.

MEMBERS

All members of the UN. Each delegation consists of not more than five representatives and five alternates with as

many advisers, technical advisers and experts as may be required.

ORGANIZATION

President of 36th Session (September–December 1981):
ISMAT KITTANI (Iraq).

The Assembly meets regularly for three months each year, but special sessions may also be held. It has the power to adopt recommendations only, not binding decisions. Important questions are decided by a two-thirds majority. Each nation has one vote and each vote is equal.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES AND COMMISSIONS

MAIN COMMITTEES

There are seven Main Committees, on which all members have a right to be represented. The First to Sixth were appointed on January 11th, 1946. An *ad hoc* Political Committee was first established in November 1948 and re-established annually until November 1956, when it was made permanent and renamed Special Political Committee.

First Committee: Political and Security.

Special Political Committee.

Second Committee: Economic and Financial.

Third Committee: Social, Humanitarian and Cultural.

Fourth Committee: Decolonization.

Fifth Committee: Administrative and Budgetary.

Sixth Committee: Legal.

OTHER SESSIONAL COMMITTEES

General Committee: f. 1946; composed of twenty-five members, including the Assembly President, the seventeen Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the seven Main Committees.

Credentials Committee: f. 1946; composed of nine members elected at each Assembly session.

POLITICAL AND SECURITY

Special Committee on Peace-Keeping Operations: f. 1965; thirty-three members, appointed by the Assembly President.

Disarmament Commission: f. 1978 (replacing body f. 1952); composed of all UN members.

UN Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation: f. 1955; maximum of twenty members.

UN Scientific Advisory Committee: f. 1954 under different title; seven members.

Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: f. 1959; forty-seven members; has a Legal Sub-Committee, a Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee and three Working Groups.

Special Committee against Apartheid: f. 1962; not more than eighteen members.

Committee of Trustees of the UN Trust Fund for South Africa: f. 1965; five members.

Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean: f. 1972; twenty-three members.

TRUST TERRITORIES AND COLONIAL QUESTIONS

UN Council for Namibia: f. 1967 as UN Council for South West Africa; changed name in 1968; thirty-one members: Algeria, Angola, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Cyprus, Egypt, Finland, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Liberia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Turkey, the U.S.S.R., Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Special Committee on the Implementation of the Declaration on Decolonization: f. 1961; twenty-four members.

Advisory Committee on the UN Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa: f. 1968; seven members.

LEGAL QUESTIONS

International Law Commission: f. 1947; twenty-five members elected for a five-year term; originally established in 1946 as the Committee on the Progressive Development of International Law and its Codification. The 1976–81 Commission had the following members:

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

United Nations (Main Organs)

JULIO BARBOZA (Argentina)	R. Q. QUENTIN-BAXTER (New Zealand)
MOHAMMED BEDJAOUI (Algeria)	PAUL REUTER (France)
BOUTROS BOUTROS GHALI (Egypt)	WILLEM RIPHAGEN (Netherlands)
JUAN JOSÉ CALLE Y CALLE (Peru)	MILAN ŠAHOVIĆ (Yugo- slavia)
JORGE CASTAÑEDA (Mexico)	STEPHEN M. SCHWEBEL (U.S.A.)
EMMANUEL KODJOE DAD- ZIE (Ghana)	SOMPONG SUCHARITKUL (Thailand)
LEONARDO DÍAZ GONZÁ- LEZ (Venezuela)	DOUDOU THIAM (Senegal)
JENS EVENSEN (Norway)	SENJIN TSURUOKA (Japan)
LAUREL B. FRANCIS (Jamaica)	N. A. USHAKOV (U.S.S.R.)
S. P. JAGOTA (India)	SIR FRANCIS VALLAT, K.C.M.G. (U.K.)
FRANK X. J. C. NJENGA (Kenya)	STEPHEN VEROSTA (Austria)
CHRISTOPHER WALTER PINTO (Sri Lanka)	ALEXANDER YANKOV (Bul- garia)

Advisory Committee on the UN Programme of Assistance in Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law: f. 1965; 13 members.

UN Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL): f. 1966; 36 members.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL QUESTIONS

Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ): f. 1946; 13 members appointed for three-year terms.

Committee on Contributions: f. 1946; 18 members appointed for three-year terms.

International Civil Service Commission: f. 1948.

There is also a Board of Auditors, Investments Committee, UN Administrative Tribunal, Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgments, UN Joint Staff Pension Board, Joint Inspection Unit, UN Staff Pension Committee and Committee on Conferences.

HIGHER EDUCATION

United Nations University Council.

SECURITY COUNCIL

Established as a principal organ under the United Nations Charter; first met January 17th, 1946. The task of the Security Council is to promote international peace and security in all parts of the world.

MEMBERS

Permanent members:

China	France	U.S.S.R.	United Kingdom	U.S.A.
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The remaining ten members are normally elected by the General Assembly for two-year periods:

Until December 1982: Ireland, Japan, Panama, Spain, Uganda.

Until December 1983: Guyana, Jordan, Poland, Togo, Zaire.

FUNCTIONS

The Security Council has the right to investigate any dispute or situation which might lead to friction between two or more countries, and such disputes or situations may be brought to the Council's attention either by one of its members, by any member state, by the General Assembly, by the Secretary-General or even, under certain conditions, by a state which is not a member of the United Nations.

The Council has the right to recommend ways and means of peaceful settlement and, in certain circumstances, the actual terms of settlement. In the event of a threat to or breach of international peace or an act of aggression, the Council has powers to take "enforcement" measures in order to restore international peace and security. These include severance of communications and of economic and diplomatic relations and, if required, action by air, land and sea forces.

All members of the United Nations are pledged by the

Charter to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with special agreements, the armed forces, assistance and facilities necessary to maintain international peace and security. These agreements, however, have not yet been concluded.

The Council is organized to be able to function continuously. The Presidency of the Council is held monthly in turn by the member states in English alphabetical order. Each member of the Council has one vote. On procedural matters decisions are made by the affirmative vote of any nine members. For decisions on other matters the required nine affirmative votes must include the votes of the five permanent members. This is the rule of "great power unanimity" popularly known as the "veto" privilege. In practice, an abstention by one of the permanent members is not regarded as a veto. Any member, whether permanent or non-permanent, must abstain from voting in any decision concerning the pacific settlement of a dispute to which it is a party.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Council held 77 meetings in 1980. Of these, 38 were devoted to the Middle East, seven to the war between Iran and Iraq, six each to Afghanistan and South Africa, and five to Zimbabwe.

United Nations (Main Organs)

SUBSIDIARY BODY

Military Staff Committee: Consists of the Chiefs of Staff (or their representatives) of the five permanent members of the Security Council and assists the Council on all military questions.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—ECOSOC

Promotes world co-operation on economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems.

MEMBERS

Fifty-four members are elected by the General Assembly for three-year terms: eighteen are elected each year.

Membership:

Until December 31st, 1981: Algeria, Barbados, Brazil, Cyprus, Ecuador, France, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Indonesia, Ireland, Morocco, Pakistan, Senegal, Spain, Turkey, Venezuela, Zambia.

Until December 31st, 1982: Australia, Bahamas, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Ethiopia, Iraq, Italy, Jordan, Libya, Malawi, Mexico, Nepal, Nigeria, Thailand, U.S.A., Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Until December 31st, 1983: Argentina, Bangladesh, Burundi, Byelorussian S.S.R., Cameroon, Canada, People's Republic of China, Denmark, Fiji, India, Kenya, Nicaragua, Norway, Peru, Poland, Sudan, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom.

ORGANIZATION

The Council, normally meeting twice a year in New York and Geneva, is mainly a central policy-making and co-ordinating organ. It has a co-ordinating function between UN and the specialized agencies, and also makes consultative arrangements with approved voluntary or non-governmental organizations which work within the sphere of its activities. The Council has functional and regional commissions to carry out much of its detailed work.

President (1981): PAUL LUSAKA (Zambia).

FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS

Statistical Commission: Standardizes terminology and procedure in statistics and promotes the development of national statistics.

Population Commission: advises the Council on population matters and their relation to socio-economic conditions.

Commission for Social Development: Plans social development programmes.

Commission on Human Rights: Seeks greater respect for the basic rights of man, the prevention of discrimination and the protection of minorities. (*Sub-commission:* on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.)

Commission on the Status of Women: Aims at equality of political, economic and social rights for women.

Commission on Narcotic Drugs: Mainly concerned in combating illicit traffic. (*Sub-commission:* on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East.)

COMMITTEES AND SUBSIDIARY BODIES

Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC): f. 1962.

Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations: f. 1946.

Committee on Negotiations with Intergovernmental Agencies: f. 1946.

Committee on Review and Appraisal: f. 1971.

Committee for Development Planning: f. 1965.

Committee on Natural Resources: f. 1970.

Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development: f. 1963.

Committee on Crime Prevention and Control: f. 1972.

Committee on Science and Technology for Development: f. 1971.

Commission on Transnational Corporations: f. 1974.

Commission on Human Settlements: f. 1977.

REGIONAL COMMISSIONS

(see pages 17-29)

Economic Commission for Europe—ECE.

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific—ESCAP.

Economic Commission for Latin America—ECLA.

Economic Commission for Africa—ECA.

Economic Commission for Western Asia—ECWA.

RELATED BODIES

UNICEF Executive Board: members are elected by ECOSOC.

UNHCR Executive Committee: members are elected by ECOSOC.

UNDP Governing Council: members are elected by ECOSOC.

UN/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the WFP: one-half of members elected by ECOSOC, one-half by FAO.

International Narcotics Control Board: f. 1964.

THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

The Trusteeship Council has supervised United Nations' Trust Territories through the administering authorities to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants towards self-government or independence.

MEMBERS

The Council consists of member states administering Trust Territories, permanent members of the Security Council which do not administer Trust Territories, and other non-administering countries elected by the Assembly for three-year terms.

Administering Country:

United States

Other Countries:

China, People's
Republic
France
U.S.S.R.
United Kingdom

ORGANIZATION

The Council meets once a year, generally in May–June. Each member has one vote, and decisions are made by a simple majority of the members present and voting. A new President is elected at the beginning of the Council's regular session each year.

The only territory remaining under United Nations trusteeship is the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands which consists of the Caroline Islands and the Marshall Islands, island groups in Micronesia. The Northern Mariana Islands, formerly the Marianas District of the Trust

Territory, became a Commonwealth territory of the U.S.A. in January 1978, although it remains legally part of the area covered by the Trusteeship Agreement. The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands has been designated a strategic area, and the supervisory functions of the United Nations are, in its case, exercised by the Trusteeship Council under the authority of the Security Council.

The Constitution of the Marshall Islands entered into force on May 1st, 1979. The Constitution of the Federated States of Micronesia, four districts of the Caroline Islands, entered into force on May 10th, 1979. A referendum held in July 1979 in the Palau district approved a proposed local constitution, and in January 1981 it became the Republic of Palau. With the entries into force of the Constitutions, the High Commissioner, the chief executive of the Trust Territory, retained only the authority necessary to carry out the obligations of the U.S.A. under the Trusteeship and other agreements. In October and November 1980 agreements were initialled providing for the future self-government of the islands under a compact of "free association" with the U.S.A., subject to approval by the U.S. Congress and by plebiscite in the islands, after which the agreements would be submitted to the UN for formal termination of the trusteeship agreements.

High Commissioner: ADRIAN P. WINKEL.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Peace Palace, 2517 KJ The Hague, Netherlands

Set up in 1945, the Court is the principal judicial organ of the UN. All members of the UN, Switzerland, Liechtenstein and San Marino are parties to the Statute of the Court.

THE JUDGES

(October 1981)

(in order of precedence)

<i>Term Ends*</i>		<i>Term Ends*</i>
<i>President:</i> (vacant).	JOSÉ-MARÍA RUDA (Argentina)	1982
<i>Vice-President:</i> TASLIM OLAWALE ELIAS (Nigeria)	HERMANN MOSLER (Federal Republic of Germany)	1985
ISAAC FORSTER (Senegal)	SHIGERU ODA (Japan)	1985
ANDRÉ GROS (France)	ROBERTO AGO (Italy)	1988
MANFRED LACHS (Poland)	ABDULLAH ALI EL-ERIAN (Egypt)	1988
PLATON DMITRIEVICH MOROZOV (U.S.S.R.)	JOSÉ SETTE CÂMARA (Brazil)	1988
NAGENDRA SINGH (India)	ABDALLAH EL-KHANI (Syria)	1985
	STEPHEN M. SCHWEBEL (U.S.A.)	1988

* Each term ends on February 5th of the year in question.

Registrar: SANTIAGO TORRES BERNÁRDEZ.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The court is composed of fifteen judges, each of a different nationality, elected with an absolute majority by both the General Assembly and the Security Council. Representation of the main forms of civilization and the different legal systems of the world are borne in mind in their election. Candidates are nominated by national panels of jurists.

The judges are elected for nine years and may be re-elected; elections for five seats are held every three years. The Court elects its President and Vice-President

United Nations (Main Organs)

for each three-year period. Members may not have any political, administrative, or other professional occupation, and may not sit in any case with which they have been otherwise connected than as a judge of the Court. For the purposes of a case, each side—consisting of one or more States—may, unless the Bench already includes a judge with a corresponding nationality, choose a person from outside the Court to sit as a judge on terms of equality with the Members. Judicial decisions are taken by a majority of the judges present, subject to a quorum of nine Members. The President has a casting vote.

FUNCTIONS

The International Court of Justice operates in accordance with a Statute which is an integral part of the UN Charter. Only States may be parties in cases before the Court; those not parties to the Statute may have access in certain circumstances and under conditions laid down by the Security Council.

The Jurisdiction of the Court comprises:

1. All cases which the parties refer to it jointly by special agreement (there have been six such).

2. All matters concerning which a treaty or convention in force provides for reference to the Court. About 700 bilateral or multilateral agreements make such provision. Among the more noteworthy: *Treaty of Peace with Japan* (1951), *European Convention for Peaceful Settlement of Disputes* (1957), *Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs* (1953), *Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees* (1967), *Hague Convention on the Suppression of the Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft* (1970).

3. Legal disputes between States which have recognized the jurisdiction of the Court as compulsory for specified classes of dispute. Declarations by the following 45 States accepting the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court are in force: Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Botswana, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, the Dominican

Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, the Gambia, Haiti, Honduras, India, Israel, Japan, Kampuchea, Kenya, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, the Philippines, Portugal, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Uganda, the United Kingdom, the U.S.A., and Uruguay.

Disputes as to whether the Court has jurisdiction are settled by the Court.

Judgments are without appeal, but are binding only for the particular case and between the parties.

Compliance with Judgments. States appearing before the Court undertake to comply with its Judgment. If a party to a case fails to do so, the other party may apply to the Security Council, which may make recommendations or decide upon measures to give effect to the Judgment.

Advisory opinions on legal questions may be requested by the General Assembly, the Security Council or, if so authorized by the Assembly, other United Nations organs or specialized agencies.

Rules of Court governing procedure are made by the Court under a power conferred by the statute.

CONSIDERED CASES

JUDGMENTS

Forty-six cases have been referred to the Court by States. Some were removed from the list as a result of settlement or discontinuance, or on the grounds of a lack of basis for jurisdiction. Cases which have been the subject of a Judgment by the Court include:

Corfu Channel (United Kingdom v. Albania), *Fisheries* (United Kingdom v. Norway), *Asylum* (Colombia/Peru), *Haya de la Torre* (Colombia v. Peru), *Rights of Nationals of the United States of America in Morocco* (France v. United States), *Ambatielos* (Greece v. United Kingdom), *Min-Anglo-Iranian Oil Co.* (United Kingdom v. Iran), *Minquiers and Ecrehos* (France/United Kingdom), *Nottebohm* (Liechtenstein v. Guatemala), *Monetary Gold Removed from Rome in 1943* (Italy v. France, United Kingdom and United States), *Certain Norwegian Loans* (France v. Norway), *Right of Passage over Indian Territory* (Portugal v. India), *Application of the Convention of 1902 Governing the Guardianship of Infants* (Netherlands v. Sweden),

Interhandel (Switzerland v. United States), *Sovereignty over Certain Frontier Land* (Belgium/Netherlands), *Arbitral Award made by the King of Spain on 23 December 1906* (Honduras v. Nicaragua), *Temple of Preah Vihear* (Cambodia v. Thailand), *South West Africa* (Ethiopia and Liberia v. South Africa), *Northern Cameroons* (Cameroon v. United Kingdom), *Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Co., Ltd. (New Application: 1962)* (Belgium v. Spain), *North Sea Continental Shelf* (Federal Republic of Germany/Denmark and Netherlands), *Appeal relating to the Jurisdiction of the ICAO Council* (India v. Pakistan); *Fisheries Jurisdiction* (United Kingdom v. Iceland; Federal Republic of Germany v. Iceland); *Nuclear Tests* (Australia v. France; New Zealand v. France); *Aegean Sea Continental Shelf* (Greece v. Turkey); *United States Diplomatic and Consular Staff in Teheran* (U.S.A. v. Iran). At November 1981 a case concerning delimitation of the *Continental Shelf*, between Libya and Tunisia, was nearing completion; in April the Court had rejected an application by Malta for permission to intervene.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

ADVISORY OPINIONS

Advisory Opinions on the following matters have been given by the Court at the request of the United Nations General Assembly:

Condition of Admission of a State to Membership in the United Nations; Competence of the General Assembly for the Admission of a State to the United Nations; Reparation for Injuries Suffered in the Service of the United Nations; Interpretation of the Peace Treaties with Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania; International Status of South West Africa; Voting Procedure on Questions relating to Reports and Petitions concerning the Territory of South West Africa; Admissibility of Hearings of Petitioners by the Committee on South West Africa; Reservations to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide; Effect of Awards of Compensation Made by the United Nations Administrative Tribunal; Certain Expenses of the United Nations; Western Sahara.

One Advisory Opinion has been given at the request of the Security Council: *Legal Consequences for States of the*

United Nations (Main Organs)

continued presence of South Africa in Namibia (South West Africa) notwithstanding Security Council resolution 276 (1970).

One United Nations Committee has been given an Advisory Opinion on *Application for Review of Judgment no. 158*, concerning a judgment of the UN Administrative Tribunal. An *Application for Review of Judgment no. 273* was similarly referred to the Court for advisory opinion in July 1981.

The Court has also, at the request of Unesco, given an Advisory Opinion on *Judgments of the Administrative Tribunal of the ILO upon Complaints made against Unesco* and, at the request of IMCO, on the *Constitution of the Maritime Safety Committee of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization*.

In December 1980 the Court gave the World Health Organization an advisory opinion concerning the *Interpretation of the Agreement of 25 March 1951 between the WHO and Egypt*.

BUDGET

(for the two years 1980-81, in U.S. dollars)

Financed entirely by the United Nations.

Salaries and Expenses of Members of the Court	3,182,500
Salaries, Wages and Expenses of the Registry	3,251,400
Common Services of the Court	1,139,300

TOTAL . . . 7,573,200

Revised total: 8,945,900.

PUBLICATIONS

Reports (Judgments, Opinions and Orders): series.
Pleadings (Written Pleadings and Statements, Oral Proceedings, Correspondence): series.
Yearbook (published in 3rd quarter each year).
Bibliography (annual).

Catalogue (irregular).

Acts and Documents, No. 4 (contains Statute and Rules of the Court, the Resolution concerning its internal judicial practice and other documents).

REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE—ECE

Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland

ECE was established in 1947. Representatives of all European countries and of the United States and Canada study the economic and technological problems of the region and recommend courses of action.

MEMBERS

Albania	Federal Republic of Germany	Portugal
Austria	Greece	Romania
Belgium	Hungary	Spain
Bulgaria	Iceland	Sweden
Byelorussian S.S.R.	Ireland	Switzerland
Canada	Italy	Turkey
Cyprus	Luxembourg	Ukrainian S.S.R.
Czechoslovakia	Malta	U.S.S.R.
Denmark	Netherlands	United Kingdom
Finland	Norway	U.S.A.
France	Poland	Yugoslavia
German Democratic Republic		

ORGANIZATION

(October 1981)

COMMISSION

ECE is one of the five regional economic commissions set up by the UN Economic and Social Council. The Commission holds an annual plenary session and brief meetings of subsidiary bodies are convened throughout the year. Specialists seek agreements for later government approval, collect statistics and exchange technical information, both at meetings and through distribution of reports and special papers.

Environment and energy questions figured prominently in the work of the ECE during 1980. The Commission particularly emphasized activities arising from the important decisions taken in November 1979 by the High-level Meeting within the Framework of the ECE on the Protection of the Environment and from the establishment, on an *ad hoc* basis, of the Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Energy. Energy questions now account for more than one-third of the total projects in the ECE'S work programme.

The convening in Madrid in November of the Review Meeting of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) provided an opportunity to assess the role of the ECE in implementing the Final Act of the CSCE. The ECE work programme has been adapted to reflect the provisions of the Final Act and new impetus has been given to many ECE activities as a result.

Other developments include the following:

An Interim Executive Body, established pending entry into force of the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution, adopted by the 1979 High-level Meeting, held its first meeting in October. Work has begun on priority areas such as air pollution caused by sulphur compounds.

Following the adoption in 1980 of the Declaration of

SECRETARIAT

Executive Secretary: JANEZ STANOVNIK (Yugoslavia).

The Secretariat services the meetings of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies and publishes periodic surveys and reviews, including a number of specialized statistical bulletins on coal, timber, steel, chemicals, housing and building, electric power, gas, general energy and transport.

ACTIVITIES

Policy on the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution, the Committee on Water Problems decided to prepare a project on monitoring trans-boundary water pollution.

The Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Energy undertook an extensive exchange of information, views and experience between member states on general energy problems and examined problems related to a possible High-level Meeting on Energy organized within the framework of ECE.

East-west trade and industrial co-operation developed at a satisfactory pace, although more slowly than in recent years. ECE activities included studies and *ad hoc* meetings on industrial co-operation and on trade information combined with work in the fields of trade facilitation and standardization.

New emphasis was placed on transport programmes and policies. Customs facilitation, harmonization of standards, carriage of dangerous and of perishable goods and combined rail/road transport continued to receive close attention.

Progress was made in operational projects in co-operation with UNDP, such as the Trans-European North-South Motorway (TEM), a 10,000-km. high speed motorway which should be finished towards the

ORGANIZATION

(October 1981)

COMMISSION

The work of the Commission is conducted through its annual sessions and conference structure, through the meetings of its main committee, *ad hoc* conferences and *ad hoc* working groups of government officials or experts. Other activity includes field missions, training courses and seminars. Technical assistance is provided for governments, while the secretariat continually provides its services at headquarters in Bangkok.

The nine main legislative committees cover:

Agricultural development;

Development planning;
Industry, technology, human settlements and the environment;
Natural resources;
Population;
Shipping, transport and communications;
Social development;
Statistics;
Trade.

Executive Secretary: Shah A. M. S. KIBRIA (Bangladesh).

Pacific Liaison Office: Nauru; Liaison Officer PAULA E. SOTUTU.

FUNCTIONS

ESCAP's fields of activity are as follows: promoting regional co-operation on social and economic problems, with increasing attention to sub-regional approaches as well as assistance to individual governments in planning and carrying out balanced development programmes. Since 1974, following the guidance of its members, ESCAP has gradually concentrated its efforts in six priority areas: food and agriculture; energy; raw materials and commodities; transfer of technology; international trade, transnational corporations and external financial resources transfers; and integrated rural development.

Also, efforts have been made to encourage technical and economic co-operation among the developing countries (TCDC and ECDC) in ESCAP's activities and to increase the direct involvement of all social groups, especially women, in the development process. Greater attention has also been given to the least developed of the developing countries including the land-locked and island countries.

The post of a Liaison Officer to be based in the South Pacific, was approved by the UN General Assembly at its 34th session in 1979. The Liaison Office was opened in Nauru in October 1980.

Although ESCAP does not itself distribute capital aid, it has helped to set up and attract funds for regional and sub-regional projects that, in turn, provide development assistance. It is also increasingly becoming the executing agency for regional projects.

ANNUAL SESSIONS

At its yearly sessions the Commission examines the region's problems, reviews progress, sets new goals and priorities and may launch new projects.

37th Session, Bangkok, March 1981: priorities for the continued work of the organization were as follows:

1. promotion of the integration of women in the development process;
2. review and appraisal of the implementation of the new International Development Strategy;
3. unified approach to economic and social development and planning;
4. United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;

5. Charter of the Asian and Pacific Development Centre;
6. role of the co-operative movement in the social and economic development of the developing countries of Asia and the Pacific;
7. role of qualified national personnel in the social and economic development of developing countries;
8. expanding and strengthening the functions of the Commission in the context of the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system.

BUDGET

For 1980/81, ESCAP's regular budget, an appropriation from the UN Budget, was U.S. \$26 million. The regular budget is supplemented each year by funds from various technical assistance sources which amounted to about U.S. \$22.4 million in 1980/81.

Regional advisers and supporting personnel are paid from technical assistance funds. In addition, a UN Development Advisory Team (UNDAT), for which ESCAP is the executing agency, is stationed in Fiji to serve the South Pacific area.

REGIONAL PROJECTS

Set up by ESCAP or with its aid.

ECONOMICS AND FINANCE

Asian Clearing Union (ACU): c/o Bank Markazi, Teheran, Iran; f. 1974 to provide clearing arrangements to save foreign exchange and promote the use of domestic currencies in trade transactions among developing countries; part of ESCAP's Asian trade expansion programme; the Bank Markazi, Teheran, is the Union's agent; mems.: Bangladesh, Burma, India, Iran, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka; Chair. W. RASAPUTRAM, Governor, Central Bank of Ceylon.

Asian Reinsurance Corporation: Ocean Insurance Bldg., 175 Sukhumvit Soi 21, Bangkok 11, Thailand; f. 1979 to provide backing for local insurance companies who, during 1979, paid an estimated U.S. \$200 million in reinsurance premiums to foreign countries; the inaugural meeting of the Council of Members was held in Bangkok in May 1979; mems.: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, the

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

People's Republic of China, India, the Republic of Korea, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand; Chair. GREGORIA C. ARNALDO.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas (CCOP/East Asia): The White Inn, No. 41, Sukhumvit Soi 4, Bangkok, Thailand; f. 1966 to reduce the cost of advanced mineral surveying and prospecting to member nations by a co-ordinated regional approach involving the pooling of expertise and resources such as ships, aircraft and expensive scientific equipment; works in partnership with developed nations which have provided geologists and geophysicists as technical advisers; has received aid from the UNDP and other sources since 1972; mems.: People's Republic of China, Indonesia, Japan, Kampuchea, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Viet-Nam; Project Manager/Co-ordinator A. JOHANNES.

Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in the South Pacific Area (CCOP/SOPAC): c/o Mineral Resources Department, Private Mailbag, G.P.O., Suva, Fiji; has received support from the UNDP since 1974; mems.: Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Vanuatu, Western Samoa; Project Manager CRUZ A. MATOS.

Regional Mineral Resources Development Centre: Jalan Jenderal Sudirman 623, Bandung, Indonesia, f. 1973 to achieve rapid discovery and use of the region's deposits of minerals, and to make use of research capacity; Governing Council mems.: Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand; Co-ordinator P. H. LJUNGGREN.

South-East Asia Tin Research and Development Centre: 14 Tiger Lane, Ipoh, Malaysia; established in April 1977 by Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand, who produce about two-thirds of the world's output of tin. The Centre aims at developing methods of locating new primary ore deposits, efficient mining, ore beneficiation and smelting; Dir. Dr. ABDULLAH HASBI BIN HASSAN.

RESEARCH AND TRAINING

Asian and Pacific Development Centre: P.O.B. 2224, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; f. 1980 as the integration of four former regional training and research institutions (Asian and Pacific Development Institute, Asian and Pacific Development Administration Centre, Asian and Pacific Centre for Women and Development, Social Welfare and Development Centre); acts as a "think-tank" for accelerating the development of the region; Dir. AFTAB AHMAD KHAN.

Regional Co-ordinating Centre for Research and Development of Coarse Grains, Pulses, Roots and Tuber Crops: c/o ESCAP Agricultural Division; f. 1981; Co-ordinator SHIRO OKABE.

Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific: Akasaka, P.O.B. 13, Tokyo 107, Japan; f. 1970; trains professional statisticians; prepares teaching materials, provides facilities for special studies and research of a statistical nature,

United Nations (Regional Economic Commissions)

assists in the development of statistical education and training at all levels in national and sub-regional centres; Dir. J. G. MILLER.

TECHNOLOGY

Regional Centre for Technology Transfer: P.O.B. 115, Bangalore 560052, India; f. 1977 to assist countries of the ESCAP region in all their problems concerning technology development and transfer; Dir. B. R. DEVARAJAN.

Regional Network for Agricultural Machinery: c/o UNDP, P.O. Box 7285 ADC, Manila, Philippines; f. 1978 to supplement and co-ordinate the efforts of national institutes designated by participating governments to design, develop and manufacture simple farm machinery to meet the needs of small farmers; provides prototypes of selected machinery; organizes training facilities, study tours and international symposia; Officer-in-Charge: C. S. SRIDHARAN.

TRADE

Asian and Pacific Coconut Community: 4th Floor, Jaya Bldg., Jalan Thamrin 12 Jakarta, Indonesia; f. 1969 to promote, co-ordinate, and harmonize all activities of the coconut industry towards better production, processing, marketing and research; mems.: India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Western Samoa, Vanuatu; Dir. GODOFREDO P. REYES, Jr.

Asian Free Trade Zone: f. 1975; provides for the reduction and eventual elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers in trade; co-operation in commodities, industrial and other goods; and preferences for the least developed countries; mems.: Bangladesh, India, the Republic of Korea, Laos, Sri Lanka; the agreement on which it is based is known as the Bangkok Agreement which entered into force in 1976.

International Pepper Community: 4th Floor, Jaya Bldg., 12 Jalan M.H. Thamrin, Jakarta, Indonesia; f. 1972 for joint action among world producing countries on the standards, supplies, marketing and promotion of pepper; mems.: Brazil, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia; Dir. LAKSHMI NARAIN SALKANI.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Asia-Pacific Telecommunity: Office Compound of the Communications Authority of Thailand, Bangkok 5, Thailand; f. 1979 to create telecommunications networks linking the countries of the region, and to serve as a forum for technical questions. Mems.: Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Burma, the People's Republic of China, India, Iran, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Maldives, Nauru, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Viet-Nam; assoc. mems. Hong Kong, Brunei; two affiliated mems. in Hong Kong, two in Japan, and five in the Philippines; Exec. Dir. BOONCHOO PHIENTANIJ.

Asian Highway Network Project: comprises a network of 65,000 kilometres in 15 Asian countries from the Iranian-Turkish border to Viet-Nam in East Asia and to Bali, Indonesia in South-East Asia, with a linking route to Sri Lanka.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

MISCELLANEOUS

ESCAP/WMO Typhoon Committee: c/o UNDP, P.O.B. 7285 ADC, Manila, the Philippines; f. 1968, an intergovernmental body sponsored by ESCAP and WMO for mitigation of typhoon damage. It aims at establishing efficient typhoon and flood warning systems through improved meteorological and telecommunication facilities. Other activities include promotion of disaster preparedness, training of personnel and co-ordination of research. The committee's programme is supported from national resources and also through international and bilateral

United Nations (Regional Economic Commissions)

assistance. Mems.: People's Republic of China, Hong Kong, Japan, Kampuchea, Republic of Korea, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, Viet-Nam; Co-ordinator of Secretariat: Dr. ROMAN L. KINTANAR.

WMO/ESCAP Panel on Tropical Cyclones: Technical Support Unit, c/o Meteorological Dept., Colombo, Sri Lanka; f. 1973 to mitigate damage caused by tropical cyclones in the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea; mems.: Bangladesh, Burma, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand; Chief Technical Adviser R. L. SOUTHERN.

ESCAP PUBLICATIONS

Annual Report.

Agricultural Development Information Bulletin.

Agro-chemicals, fertilizers and agro-pesticides news-in-brief.

Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific.

Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Pacific.

Small Industry Bulletin for Asia and the Pacific.

Electric Power in Asia and the Pacific.

Water Resources Series.

Oil and Natural Gas Map of Asia.

Mineral Resources Development Series.

Asian Population Programme News.

Energy Resources Development Series.

Asia Population Studies Series.

Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific.

Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics for Asia and the Pacific.

Statistical Indicators in ESCAP Countries.

Foreign Trade Statistics of Asia and the Pacific.

Transport and Communication Bulletin for Asia and the Pacific.

TCDC: Training Courses Available in Developing ESCAP Countries, 1979.

TCDC: Experts of Developing ESCAP Countries (Supplement).

Inter-Country Institutional Arrangements for ECDC TCDC.

COMMITTEE FOR CO-ORDINATION OF INVESTIGATIONS OF THE LOWER MEKONG BASIN

c/o ESCAP, United Nations Building, Rajadamnern Avenue, Bangkok 2, Thailand

To develop the water resources of the lower Mekong basin, including mainstream and tributaries, for hydro-electric power, irrigation, navigation, fisheries, flood control and other purposes.

MEMBERS

Laos

Thailand

Viet-Nam

CO-OPERATING COUNTRIES

Australia

Austria

Belgium

Canada

Denmark

Egypt

Finland

France

Federal Republic of Germany

Hong Kong

India

Indonesia

Iran

Israel

Italy

Japan

Netherlands

New Zealand

Norway

Pakistan

Philippines

Sweden

Switzerland

United Kingdom

U.S.A.

INTERIM COMMITTEE

The functioning of the Co-ordination Committee was interrupted by upheavals in Indochina in 1975 but the work of the Secretariat in Bangkok continued. In January 1978 Laos, Thailand and Viet-Nam agreed to establish the Interim Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin to promote the development of water resources of the lower Mekong basin and to increase agricultural and power production in order to meet the needs for reconstruction and development of Laos and Viet-Nam and the economic needs of Thailand. The Interim Committee is intended to function only until Kampuchea (formerly a member) resumes participation in the Co-ordination Committee. At its twelfth session in

Vientiane, Laos, in September 1981 the Committee considered the work programme for 1982. About U.S. \$400 million of foreign assistance was required to implement the main projects to increase food and energy production. Other projects include agricultural development, irrigation, fishing and navigation.

EXECUTIVE AGENT

Responsible for day-to-day management and co-ordination between sessions of the Committee. Assisted by a staff provided by the member countries, the co-operating countries and the United Nations (UNDP).

Executive Agent: B. A. BERNANDER.

ACTIVITIES

Contributions pledged at the end of 1980 amounted to U.S. \$427,715,586, of which some \$159.3 million was provided by member states, \$193.5 million by co-operating countries, \$44.2 million by UN agencies (chiefly UNDP) and \$30.7 million by other international agencies (chiefly the Asian Development Bank, the European Community and the OPEC Special Fund).

Data collection is carried out in such fields as hydrology, meteorology, mapping and levelling, agriculture and industry. An indicative development plan for the water resources of the Basin was published in 1972.

Feasibility reports have been completed for the Pa Mong project in northern Laos. The cost of the Pa Mong project (installed capacity of 4,800 MW.) is estimated at U.S. \$2,000 million (at 1975 prices).

Thirteen dams have been built on tributaries of the Mekong, mostly with bilateral help from the donor countries. Six more are under construction.

The Committee has undertaken the Nam Ngum project in Laos, the first phase of which was completed in 1971.

The second phase, to provide an additional 80 MW. of hydro-electric power, was completed in October 1978.

Pre-investment preparation for 12 pioneer agricultural projects has been completed for the Committee by the World Bank, the FAO and the Asian Development Bank, with multilateral financial support. Four pioneer projects and part of another have been started; the total current financial commitment for these is U.S. \$36 million.

Included in the construction programme of the Interim Committee are agricultural production projects in Laos, Thailand and Viet-Nam for which studies have been completed. The implementation of these would require about U.S. \$150 million in assistance.

The Committee also sponsors experimental and demonstration farms in the basin.

The Committee conducts hydrographic surveys, rock-blasting, channel marking and dredging, improvement in cargo-handling facilities and craft construction.

Other projects include mineral surveys, fisheries and forestry, power market surveys, socio-economic and environmental studies and professional training.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA—ECLA

United Nations Building, Avenida Dag Hammarskjöld, Casilla 179D, Santiago, Chile

Founded 1948 to co-ordinate policies for the promotion of economic development in the Latin American region.

MEMBERS

Argentina	Costa Rica	Guyana	Paraguay
Bahamas	Cuba	Haiti	Peru
Barbados	Dominica	Honduras	Spain
Belize	Dominican Republic	Jamaica	Suriname
Bolivia	Ecuador	Mexico	Trinidad and Tobago
Brazil	El Salvador	Netherlands	United Kingdom
Canada	France	Netherlands Antilles	U.S.A.
Chile	Grenada	Nicaragua	Uruguay
Colombia	Guatemala	Panama	Venezuela

ORGANIZATION

(as of September 1979)

COMMISSION

The Commission normally meets every two years in one of the Latin American capitals. The Commission has established permanent bodies with various sub-committees:

Central American Economic Co-operation Committee:

- Central American Trade Sub-Committee.
- Central American Sub-Committee on Statistical Co-ordination.
- Central American Sub-Committee on Transport.
- Central American Sub-Committee on Housing, Building and Planning.
- Central American Sub-Committee on Electric Power.
- Central American Commission for Industrial Initiatives.

Central American Sub-Committee on Agricultural Development.

Trade Committee.**Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee.**

Secretariat: Santiago de Chile; branch offices at Mexico City, D.F., Brasilia, D.F., Montevideo, Washington, D.C., Port-of-Spain, Buenos Aires and Bogotá. The Secretariat is organized into divisions of economic development and research, trade policy, industrial development, social development, agriculture (jointly with FAO), statistics, natural resources and environment, transport and economic projections.

Executive Secretary: ENRIQUE V. IGLESIAS (Uruguay).

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

LATIN AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PLANNING

Santiago, Chile

The Institute was founded by ECLA in June 1962, with financial assistance from the United Nations Special Fund, the Inter-American Development Bank and sixteen Latin American governments, and with the co-operation of OAS, ILO, UNICEF and other international bodies. It operates under the aegis of ECLA to provide training and advisory services on request to member countries and to undertake research in planning techniques.

United Nations (Regional Economic Commissions)

Director: JORGE MENDES (Colombia).

LATIN AMERICAN DEMOGRAPHIC CENTRE

In accordance with a resolution adopted by ECLA in 1975, the Centre became an integral part of the Commission. It works in co-operation with a number of international organizations and is financed by the UNDP and the UNFPA. Its tasks are to undertake research and to provide training facilities in the region.

Director: JUAN CARLOS ELIZAGA.

ACTIVITIES

ECLA collaborates with Latin American Governments in the investigation and analysis of different areas of regional and national economic problems and provides guidance and counselling in the formulation of development plans. It also assists in placing professionals and experts in the economic field. The 19th session of the Commission was held in Montevideo, Uruguay, in May 1981, to discuss development problems, including industrialization and inflation.

ECLA has carried out joint activities with UNIDO in the field of industrial development and with FAO in the area of agricultural development. Other divisions of the organization have been concerned with natural resources and international commerce, concentrating on Latin American trade relations with the U.S.A., Europe, Japan and the socialist countries. Considerable emphasis has been given to the promotion of economic integration both within the

various sub-regional groupings and between them. Finally, ECLA publishes the Economic Survey of Latin America each year, an annual review of the progress and problems in all sectors of the Latin American economy and of the economic evolution of selected countries.

BUDGET

ECLA's share of the UN budget for 1980-81 was U.S. \$42.2 million. In addition, voluntary extrabudgetary contributions are received.

PUBLICATIONS

Economic Survey of Latin America, annually.
Economic Bulletin for Latin America, twice yearly.
Statistical Yearbook for Latin America.
Revista de la CEPAL, twice yearly.
Journals on various subjects, at regular intervals.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA—ECA

Africa Hall, P.O.B. 3001, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Telephone: 447200.

ECA was founded in 1958 by a resolution of ECOSOC to initiate and take part in measures for facilitating Africa's economic development.

MEMBERS

Algeria
Angola
Benin
Botswana
Burundi
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Comoros
Congo
Djibouti
Egypt

Equatorial Guinea
Ethiopia
Gabon
The Gambia
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Ivory Coast
Kenya
Lesotho
Liberia
Libya

Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Mauritania
Mauritius
Morocco
Mozambique
Niger
Nigeria
Rwanda
São Tomé and Príncipe
Senegal
Seychelles

Sierra Leone
Somalia
South Africa*
Sudan
Swaziland
Tanzania
Togo
Tunisia
Uganda
Upper Volta
Zaire
Zambia
Zimbabwe

* Suspended since 1963.

ORGANIZATION

(October 1981)

COMMISSION

The Commission may only act with the agreement of the Government of the country concerned. It is also empowered to make recommendations on any matter within its competence directly to the Government of the member or associate member concerned, to Governments admitted in a consultative capacity, and to the UN Specialized Agencies. The Commission is required to submit for prior consideration by ECOSOC any of its proposals for actions that would be likely to have important effects on the international economy.

THE CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS

The Conference of Ministers is the main deliberative body of the Commission. It meets annually. The priorities and work programme of the Commission and the implementation of programmes and projects of other international bodies, along with issues of international significance, are considered at alternate meetings. A Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole representing all Member States was established in 1980 to deal with matters submitted for the consideration of the Conference.

The Commission's responsibility to promote concerted action for the economic and social development of Africa is vested primarily in the Conference. It considers matters of general policy and the priorities to be assigned to the Commission's programmes, considers inter-African and international economic policy and makes recommendations to Member States in connection with such matters. It reviews the course of programmes being implemented in the preceding year and examines and approves the programmes proposed for the next.

The Conference is attended by Ministers responsible for economic or financial affairs, planning and development of governments of Member States.

OTHER POLICY-MAKING BODIES

Conference of African Ministers of Industry.
Conference of African Ministers of Social Affairs.
Conference of African Ministers of Trade.
Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning.
ECA/FAO Regional Conference of Ministers of Agriculture.
Councils of Ministers of the MULPOCS (*see below*).

SECRETARIAT

The Secretariat provides the services necessary for the meeting of the Conference of Ministers and the meetings of the Commission's subsidiary bodies, carries out the resolutions and implements the programmes adopted there.

HEADQUARTERS

The Headquarters of the Secretariat is in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. It comprises a Cabinet Office and ten Divisions.

Cabinet Office of the Executive Secretary:

Administration and Conference Services Division
Policy and Programme Co-ordination Office
Economic Co-operation Office
Office of the Secretary of the Commission
Technical Assistance Co-ordination and Operations Office
Information Service
Environment Co-ordination Office
Pan-African Documentation and Information System (PADIS)

Divisions:

Socio-Economic Research and Planning
International Trade and Finance
Joint ECA/FAO Agriculture
Joint ECA/UNIDO Industry
Social Development
Natural Resources
Transport, Communications and Tourism
Public Administration, Management and Manpower
Statistics
Population

Executive Secretary: ADEBAYO ADEDEJI (Nigeria).

SUBSIDIARY BODIES

Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers.
Intergovernmental Committee of Experts for Science and Technology Development.
Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements.

REGIONAL OPERATIONAL CENTRES

Multi-national Programming and Operational Centres (MULPOCs) act as "field agents" for the implementation of regional development programmes, replacing the former UN Multidisciplinary Development Advisory Teams (UNDATS). The Centres are located in Yaoundé, Cameroon (serving Central Africa), Gisenyi, Rwanda (Great Lakes Community), Lusaka, Zambia (East and Southern Africa), Niamey, Niger (West Africa) and Tangier, Morocco (North Africa). Each centre holds regular ministerial meetings.

CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

The ECA co-operates closely with the Organization of African Unity (the memberships of the two organizations are the same) and many other African bodies, notably the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the African Development Bank.

It also participates in the work of many UN bodies in Africa and operates two divisions jointly with the FAO and UNIDO.

ACTIVITIES

Policy and Programme Co-ordination

In 1977 the Revised Framework of Principles for the Implementation of the New International Economic Order in Africa, 1976-81-86, prepared by the Secretariat, was endorsed by the fourth meeting of the ECA Conference of Ministers and thirteenth session of the Commission and subsequently approved by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its Libreville Summit in July 1977. Implementation of the work programme of the Commission, as contained in the 1980-83 medium-term plan, will continue to seek achievement of a number of objectives, including: the establishment of self-sustaining processes of development and economic growth at regional and subregional levels; the promotion of economic growth and development in ways which will enable governments and communities to mitigate unemployment and mass poverty and to protect and improve the environment; and the establishment of mutually beneficial and equitable relations between African countries and the rest of the world.

The Commission works towards the adoption by member states of certain priority policies aimed at: the attainment of self-sufficiency in food; the establishment of a sound industrial base; integrated planning of development and economic growth; physical integration through the development of transport and communications; the development of manpower, natural resources, technology, capital goods and services; and the promotion of intra-African trade and economic co-operation.

A Development Strategy for Africa for the Third Development Decade was drawn up by the ECA Conference of Ministers and approved by the OAU summit meeting in Monrovia in July. In 1980 the Council of Ministers drew up a plan for the implementation of this strategy, approved by the OAU as the Lagos Plan of Action, aiming at economic integration of the continent—an African common market—by the end of the century.

Population

The ECA gives assistance in all aspects of population work including demographic analysis, evaluation and adjustment of data and assists in the training of personnel through the Regional Institute for Population Studies in Accra, the Institut de formation et de recherches démographiques in Yaoundé, and national Institutes. The first session of the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers was held in April 1980. The ECA assists in the development of both national and regional statistical services: during 1980-81 training was given in national accounts (Morocco), civil registration (Kenya) and household surveys (Ethiopia).

Transport and Communications

There are five Trans-African Highway projects in progress in the continent, namely: Trans-Sahara Road (Algiers-Lagos), Trans-African Highway (Mombasa-Lagos), Trans-Sahelian Highway (Dakar-N'Djamena-Djibouti), Trans-Coastal Highway (Lagos-Nouakchott-Tangier) and Trans-East African Highway (Cairo-Gabrone).

These five highway projects, which are at very different stages of progress, covered 33,089 km. in early 1979, while feeder roads into the system extended over 4,273 km.

In the "Transport and Communications Decade for Africa", 1978-88, special efforts are to be devoted to this sector. A total of 561 transport and 210 communications projects have been approved for implementation in the first phase of the decade. Projects consisting of new construction (roads, railways, ports and airports) account for 89 per cent of the total programme cost. An African Highway Code was being prepared in 1981.

The ECA and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) are engaged, with the collaboration of the OAU, in assisting member states towards completion of the Pan-African Telecommunication network (PANAFTEL). The network will cover 24,000 km. of routes in Africa with broadband microwave circuits and 18 international switching centres and will include satellite earth receiving stations operating within the Intelsat system. A pre-feasibility study was being made in 1981 for an African Regional Satellite System for serving remote areas and improving communications within and outside the region.

Social Development

The African Training and Research Centre for Women was established in the Secretariat in 1975 to involve women more in the development of Africa, particularly through work on food and nutrition, handicrafts, small-scale enterprises, family service management, income-generating projects and improvement of conditions for wage-earning women, the promotion of mass communication for development and village technology. It organizes the African Women's Task Force, a volunteer corps of skilled women serving in countries generally other than their own.

In January 1980 the African Centre for Applied Research and Training in Social Development was inaugurated in Tripoli, Libya, to provide training of high-level personnel required for research and development programmes and to organize seminars.

Joint ECA/FAO Agriculture Division

Major emphasis continues to be laid on the problem of self-sufficiency in food for the African Region. In this context, the Regional Food Plan for Africa, prepared by ECA in collaboration with FAO, was adopted by the African Ministers of Agriculture at a conference held at Arusha (Tanzania) in September 1978. ECA has undertaken the implementation of the Regional Food Plan along with the various intergovernmental organizations working in Africa. Accordingly a study was prepared in order to evaluate the capacity of intergovernmental organizations for implementing programmes, to assess their on-going activities in the field of food development and lay down guidelines for additional programmes and projects. The Division also made a study on behalf of the Secretariat of ECOWAS on the problem of intrasub-regional trade and co-operation in food, livestock, fishery and forestry products in the West African Subregion, and in 1980-81 it was involved in working out how to imple-

ment the recommendations made in the Lagos Plan of Action in food security and self-sufficiency. Assistance is given to the preparation of agricultural development projects for various intergovernmental organizations such as UDEAC and the Community of the Great Lakes Countries. A UNDP/ECA forestry project is also supervised by the Division.

Industrialization

A regional symposium on Industrial Policies and Strategies for Internally Self-sustaining Development and Diversification and Collective Self-reliance during 1978-2000 was convened in Nairobi (Kenya) in September 1979. It considered a wide variety of industrial programmes for individual African countries, and evaluated the prospects for co-operation between African countries on exchange of raw materials, training possibilities and joint development opportunities.

The fifth Conference of African Ministers of Industry (1979) gave priority to five basic industries: food and agro-industry; building materials and construction; engineering; basic metals; chemicals. It initiated plans for the setting-up of African multinational corporations in these areas.

A Regional Centre for Engineering Design and Manufacturing (Ibadan, Nigeria) was being set up in 1980, while an African Industrial Development Fund and a Regional Centre for Consulting Engineering and Management are also planned.

The former East African Management Institute, based in Arusha, Tanzania, became the Eastern and Southern African Management Institute in 1980, serving 18 countries. The African Regional Centre for Technology, based in Dakar, Senegal, became operational in January 1980.

Technology

In November 1977 an African Centre for Technology was established, to be located in Senegal; it will assist African countries through national centres in the development of indigenous technologies, the improvement of negotiating capabilities for imported technologies and related areas. The African Institute for Higher Technical Training was established in Nairobi in 1980.

Since October 1979 ECA, UNESCO and UNEP have been co-operating in a project on marine science and technology in Africa; a comprehensive programme was established, to begin in 1982, to develop high-level manpower and form a regional network of research and training centres.

Natural Resources

An intergovernmental conference in 1978 agreed that three ground stations would be built to receive signals from remote-sensing satellites and process the data received; the United States' National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) is to provide the satellites. Remote-sensing satellites are an invaluable source of information on mineral, land and water resources.

The ground stations' will be set up at Kinshasa, Zaire, Ouagadougou, Upper Volta, and Nairobi, Kenya; and four regional centres had been established by 1981 to train manpower in the techniques for these stations. An African

Remote Sensing Council, based in Bamako, Mali, was established in October 1979; and had 17 member countries by August 1980.

An East African Mineral Resources Development Centre at Dodoma, Tanzania, provides information on the development of mineral resources, practical courses in geology and mining and specialized laboratory services. Preparations are being made for the establishment of a similar Central African multi-national centre. The first Regional Conference on the Development and Utilization of Mineral Resources was held in February 1981. It recommended that multinational mineral enterprises should be established, and urged co-operation in the processing of raw materials. As a result feasibility studies were begun in the creation of financing, investment and insurance for mining institutions, to be submitted to a further conference within two years.

Two Regional Centres in Surveying and Mapping, at Ile-Ife (Nigeria) and Nairobi (Kenya) provide specialized services for an inventory of natural resources.

An ECA/WMO joint project on "Planning and Development of Hydrometeorological networks and related services in Africa" has been in progress since July 1980. This project is to promote the assessment of hydrometeorological data for development of water resources. A Regional Meeting on Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation was held in August 1980 at Addis Ababa: the problems and needs of Africa in community water supply and sanitation were examined and programmes for implementation during the 1981-90 Water Decade were drawn up. The first half of 1980 saw the implementation of one phase of the project entitled "Land and Water Resources Survey for Irrigation in Africa". The overall objectives of the project are to assist African countries in planning new irrigation projects and in improving existing schemes and to strengthen national irrigation services. The objectives are linked with the principle of food self-sufficiency initiated in the Lagos Plan of Action.

Energy

Assistance is being given on the development of energy resources, on planning and efficient utilization. Investigations are being made on development and use of non-conventional sources of energy including solar, geothermal and biogas energy. At the fifth meeting of the Conference of Ministers at Rabat in 1979 it was decided to establish a Regional Centre for Solar Energy Research and Development.

International Trade and Finance

Activities during 1980 continued to be centred on assistance in the promotion and expansion of intra-African and external trade and financial co-operation. A draft programme of action for intra-African trade expansion was prepared for the conference of African Ministers of Trade in March 1980 and approved by the OAU Economic Summit in April. A draft treaty for the establishment of a Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern Africa was completed in 1980. A pre-feasibility study on the establishment of an agricultural commodity exchange for Eastern and Southern Africa was also carried out. Other studies concerned identification of raw material inputs for basic industries, existing and potential products

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

for intra-African trade, and obstacles to intra-African trade. Graduate Schools of Business and International Finance were established in Kenya and Ghana in 1980.

Comprehensive assistance is provided for the Association of African Central Banks, the African Centre for Monetary Studies and the West African Clearing House; efforts have also been made to assist the creation of new clearing and payments arrangements in other sub-regions.

Draft studies have been completed on expansion of trade between Africa and Latin America and between

United Nations (Regional Economic Commissions)

Africa and Asia. In 1980 the ECA organized study tours to specialized trade and payments groups in Latin America and Asia. A draft project on trade co-operation between Africa and Arab countries has been initiated and submitted to the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA) for financing. A project on co-operation with East European socialist countries was begun in 1980.

BUDGET

ECA's share of the UN budget for 1980-81 was \$29.7 million.

PUBLICATIONS

Report of the Executive Secretary (every two years).

STATISTICS

African Statistical Yearbook.

Foreign Trade Statistics for Africa series.

Series A: Direction of Trade (quarterly).

Series B: Trade by Commodity (twice yearly).

Series C: Summary Table (annual).

Statistical Information Bulletin for Africa (twice yearly).

Statistical Newsletter (quarterly).

ECONOMIC

African Economic Indicators (every two years).

Agricultural Economics Bulletin for Africa (twice yearly).

Investment Africa (quarterly).

Survey of Economic and Social Conditions in Africa (annual).

ECA LIBRARY SERIES

Series A: periodicals and serials, suspended.

Series B: New Acquisitions in the UN ECA Library (twice monthly).

Series C: subject bibliographies (irreg.).

Series D: directories, manuals, glossaries (irreg.).

Series E: Africa Index: Selected Articles on Socio-Economic Development (three times a year).

Series F: ECA Index: Bibliography of Selected ECA Documents (annual, issued since Dec. 1975).

PLANNING AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Social Welfare Services in Africa (twice yearly).

Directory of Activities of International Voluntary Agencies in Rural Development in Africa.

POPULATION AND CENSUS

African Census Programme Newsletter (irreg.).

African Directory of Demographers (irreg.).

African Population Newsletter (quarterly).

African Population Studies Series (irreg.).

Demographic Handbook for Africa (irreg.).

TRADE

African Trade (quarterly).

See also *Statistics* above.

MAGAZINES

African Target (quarterly).

Rural Progress (quarterly).

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR WESTERN ASIA—ECWA

P.O.B. 4656, Beirut, Lebanon

Established in 1974 by a resolution of ECOSOC to provide facilities of a wider scope for those countries previously served by the UN Economic and Social Office in Beirut (UNESOB).

MEMBERS

Bahrain
Egypt
Iraq
Jordan
Kuwait

Lebanon
Oman
Palestine Liberation
Organization (PLO)
Qatar

Saudi Arabia
Syria
United Arab Emirates
Yemen Arab Republic
Yemen, People's Democratic
Republic

ORGANIZATION

(October 1981)

COMMISSION

The seventh session of the Commission was held in April 1980 in Baghdad, Iraq.

Chairman (Seventh session): HASSAN ALI (Iraq).

SECRETARIAT

In September 1974 it was decided at a special session of ECWA that the headquarters should be at Beirut until 1979. During the hostilities in Lebanon in 1976 the Commission took up temporary offices in Amman, Jordan, moving back to Beirut in 1977. At its sixth session in 1979, the Commission decided to commence its move to permanent headquarters in Baghdad, Iraq.

Executive Secretary (1980–82): MOHAMMED SAID AL-ATTAR (Yemen Arab Republic).

RECENT ACTIVITIES

The seventh session of the Commission (1980) recommended that a programme be established on co-operation for the reconstruction of Lebanon. Other measures approved included: an environment programme to start in 1984; a programme of action in agrarian reform and rural development for the ECWA region; a regional water council; a committee of experts to advise on programme priorities for the medium-term plan, 1984–89; completion of a census of the Palestinian Arabs and a study on their economic and social situation and potential.

BUDGET

Budget approved by the General Assembly for the two-year period 1980–81: U.S. \$14,451,500.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND ITS SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

	UN	IBRD	IDA	IFC	IMF	FAO ¹¹	IFAD ¹²	GATT	IMCO ³	ICAO	ILO ⁴	ITU ⁵	UNESCO ⁶	UPU ⁶	WHO ¹²	WMO ⁷	WIPO ¹⁰
Afghanistan	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Albania	x					x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Algeria ¹	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Angola ¹	x					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Argentina	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Australia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Austria	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Bahamas ¹	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Bahrain ¹	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Bangladesh	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Barbados	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Belgium	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Belize	x					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Benin	x	x	x		x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Bhutan	x				x	x	x										
Bolivia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Botswana ¹	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Brazil	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

[continued on next page]

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

United Nations (Membership)

MEMBERSHIP OF UN ORGANIZATIONS—continued

	UN	IBRD	IDA	IFC	IMF	FAO ¹¹	IFAD ¹²	GATT	IMCO ³	ICAO	ILO ⁴	ITU ⁵	UNESCO ⁶	UPU ⁶	WHO ¹²	WMO ⁷	WIPO ¹⁰
Trinidad and Tobago	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Tunisia ²	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Turkey	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tuvalu ¹								X									
Uganda	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ukrainian S.S.R.	X										X	X	X	X	X	X	X
U.S.S.R.	X								X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
United Arab Emirates ¹	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
United Kingdom	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
U.S.A.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Upper Volta	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Uruguay	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Vanuatu	X				X												
Vatican City												X		X			X
Venezuela	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Viet-Nam	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Western Samoa	X	X	X	X	X	X	X								X		
Yemen Arab Republic	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic ¹	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Yugoslavia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Zaire	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Zambia ¹	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Zimbabwe	X	X	X	X	X		X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	

¹ Countries to whose territories GATT has been applied and which now, as independent states, maintain a *de facto* application of the GATT pending final decisions as to their future commercial policy.

² Acceded provisionally to GATT.

³ Hong Kong is an associate member of IMCO.

⁴ An entry in the name of China, although not represented in the organization, is officially included in the list of members of ILO. Namibia (South West Africa) is a full member of ILO.

⁵ Members also include British Overseas Territories, French Overseas Territories, Macau and United States Territories.

⁶ Members also include British Overseas Territories, French Overseas Territories, Macau, the Netherlands Antilles and United States Territories.

⁷ Members also include British Caribbean Territories, French Polynesia, Hong Kong, the Netherlands Antilles and New Caledonia, all of which maintain their own meteorological service.

⁸ Namibia (South West Africa) is also a member of UNESCO. The British Eastern Caribbean Group is an associate member of UNESCO.

⁹ Suspended from WMO April 1975.

¹⁰ Namibia is also a member of FAO. In 1981 Bhutan, Equatorial Guinea, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Tonga and Zimbabwe applied for membership.

¹¹ Namibia is an associate member of WHO.

¹² For a breakdown of IFAD members by category, see page 52.

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION—FAO

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy

Telephone: 57971.

FAO, the first specialized agency of the UN to be founded after World War II, was established in Quebec in October 1945. The Organization fights malnutrition and hunger and serves as a co-ordinating agency for development programmes in the whole range of food and agriculture, including forestry and fisheries. It helps developing countries to promote educational and training facilities and institution-building.

MEMBERS

147 members: *see* Table on pages 29–32.

ORGANIZATION

(October 1981)

CONFERENCE

The governing body is the FAO Conference of member nations. It meets every two years, formulates policy, determines the Organization's programme and budget on a biennial basis, and elects new members. It also elects the Director-General of the Secretariat and the Independent Chairman of the Council.

21st Session: November 1981.

COUNCIL

The FAO Council is composed of representatives of 49 member nations, elected by the Conference for staggered three-year terms. It is the interim governing body of FAO between sessions of the Conference. The most important standing Committees of the Council are: the Finance and Programme Committees, the Committee on Commodity Problems, the Committee on Fisheries, the Committee on Agriculture and the Committee on Forestry.

SECRETARIAT

Director-General: ÉDOUARD SAOUMA (Lebanon).

Deputy Director-General: RALPH W. PHILLIPS (U.S.A.).

The total number of staff at FAO's headquarters and regional and country offices in June 1980 was 4,489, of

whom 1,610 (from 114 countries) were in the professional and higher categories and 2,879 in the general service category. In addition, field project personnel, working in 125 countries, comprised 2,267 staff members in the professional and higher categories and 564 in the general service category. Of a total of 373 associate experts working for the FAO, 337 were in the field and 36 at headquarters and regional offices.

REGIONAL OFFICES

With Regional Representatives

Africa: UN Agency Building, North Maxwell Rd., P.O.B. 1628, Accra, Ghana; S. C. SAR.

Asia and the Pacific: Maliwan Mansion, Phra Atit Rd., Bangkok 2, Thailand; DIOSCURO L. UMALI.

Latin America: Avenida Providencia 871, Casilla 10095, Santiago, Chile; PEDRO MORAL LÓPEZ.

LIAISON OFFICES

North America: 1776 F St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20437, U.S.A.; Dir. D. C. KIMMEL.

United Nations: Room 2258, United Nations, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.; Dir. T. N. SARAF.

ACTIVITIES

The 20th FAO Conference (November 1979) expressed concern at the long-standing problems continuing to beset food production and agriculture as the second UN Development Decade drew to a close. It urged governments to implement the Plan for World Food Security, which would provide for a system of internationally co-ordinated, but nationally held, food reserves to be released in the event of crop failure or high prices. An action programme following up the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (sponsored by the FAO in 1979) was endorsed, and a special Commission established to back the long-term programme for the control of African trypanosomiasis. The pledging target of U.S. \$1,000 million for

voluntary contributions to the World Food Programme for 1981–82 was approved, and it was decided that a World Food Day should be observed annually on October 16th.

Finance. The 20th Conference approved a budget of U.S. \$278,740,000 for 1980–81, a real increase of 2.6 per cent per annum. Funding sources for field programme activities are being increasingly diversified. The UN Development Programme is still the major source of funds, but its share of the total decreased from 68 per cent in 1974 to 57 per cent in 1980. This reflects the increasing importance of various Trust Fund sources and the establishment of the Technical Co-operation Programme (TCP), financed under the FAO's own Regular Budget. Total field

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

programme expenditure in 1980 was \$292 million, of which \$168 million was provided by the UNDP, \$110 million by Trust Funds and \$14 million by the TCP.

Agriculture and Agrarian Reform. In 1979 the FAO circulated a study entitled *Agriculture: Toward 2000*, assessing the implications for agriculture of a faster rate of economic growth in each of 90 developing countries, in order to provide governments with a long-term view of food and agriculture. A revised final version was completed in 1981.

The World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development was held in July 1979.

The five-year preparatory phase of a programme for the control of African trypanosomiasis, set up by FAO in collaboration with WHO, IAEA and OAU, was completed in 1979.

Fisheries. The widespread imposition of fishing zones extending to 200 nautical miles (370 km.), affecting most sea fisheries under commercial exploitation, has posed many scientific, legal and technical problems which FAO is tackling through its \$35 million programme for coastal developing countries. In 1979, over 60 governments were aided by 170 FAO projects involving training, feasibility studies, research and development of small-scale and inland fisheries.

Forestry. In 1979 FAO's forestry field programme comprised 200 projects, with particular emphasis on forestry activities supporting rural employment. The development of small-scale industries has been encouraged by the compilation of a portfolio of plant designs for wood production, using locally appropriate technology.

Freedom from Hunger/Action for Development. The FFH/AD programme aims to improve public awareness of development issues through local groups which encourage personal involvement. It provides facilities for study, research, discussion and action. About 100 FFH/AD National Committees concern themselves with the quality of aid and its effect on rural population, the need for institutional changes, innovations in education. In 1980 35 new projects, valued at \$2.5 million, were adopted for implementation, through FAO or bilaterally.

United Nations (Specialized Agencies)

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION PROGRAMME

The Technical Co-operation Programme (TCP) was founded in 1976 to enable FAO to meet emergencies, either of natural disaster or project difficulty. TCP reduces administrative procedures to a minimum so as to follow up each request as quickly and flexibly as possible.

By the end of 1980, 952 projects had been approved, at a total cost of \$61.7 million. Projects approved during 1980 helped to meet critical situations in Africa (37.8 per cent), Asia and the Far East (23.7 per cent), Latin America (24.8 per cent), the Near East (12.2 per cent) and Europe (1.5 per cent).

OFFICE FOR SPECIAL RELIEF OPERATIONS

The Office for Special Relief Operations (OSRO) was set up in 1973 to cope with the disastrous drought in the Sahel in that year. In 1975 the office was expanded to handle such emergencies globally. During 1979/80 emergency assistance channelled through OSRO totalled \$68.7 million, of which FAO contributed \$4.6 million under the Technical Co-operation Programme, \$49.7 million was drawn from OSRO's General Trust Fund set up by donor countries, and over \$14.4 million was contributed by UNDP.

BUDGET

Budget for 1980-81: U.S. \$278,740,000.

Provisional budget for 1982-83: \$363 million.

PUBLICATIONS

Annuals: *The State of Food and Agriculture*; yearbooks on various subjects such as animal health, forest products, production, trade, fishery statistics.

Periodicals: *Ceres* (FAO review on development); *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics*; *Cocoa Statistics*; *Food and Agricultural Legislation*; *World Animal Review*; *Unasylva*.

Reviews and statistics on grains, fertilizers, rice and other commodities. Studies and Manuals. *Husbandry and Health of the Domestic Buffalo*.

FAO COUNCILS AND COMMISSIONS

African Commission on Agricultural Statistics: c/o FAO Regional Office for Africa, P.O.B. 1628, Accra, Ghana; f. 1961 to advise member countries on the development and standardization of food and agricultural statistics. Mems.: 37 states.

African Forestry Commission: c/o FAO Regional Office for Africa, P.O.B. 1628, Accra, Ghana; f. 1959 to advise on the formulation of forest policy and to review and co-ordinate its implementation on a regional level; to exchange information and advise on technical problems. Mems.: 38 states.

Animal Production and Health Commission in the Near East: c/o FAO, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy; f. 1967 to provide a means of initiating and promoting agricultural development with special reference to the field of animal production and health. Mems.: 13 states.

Asia and Far East Commission on Agricultural Statistics: c/o FAO Regional Office, Maliwan Mansion, Phra Atit Road, Bangkok 2, Thailand; f. 1962 to review the state of food and agricultural statistics in the region and to advise member countries on the development and standardization of agricultural statistics. Mems.: 19 states.

Asia-Pacific Forestry Commission: c/o FAO Regional Office, Maliwan Mansion, Phra Atit Road, Bangkok 2, Thailand; f. 1949. Aims: to advise on the formulation of forest policy, and review and co-ordinate its implementation throughout the region; to exchange information and advise on technical problems. Mems.: 22 states.

Caribbean Plant Protection Commission: f. 1967 to preserve the existing plant resources of the area. Mems.: 16 states.

Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Eastern Region of its distribution area in South West Asia: f. 1964 to carry out all possible measures to control plagues of the desert locust in the region. Mems.: Afghanistan, India, Iran, Pakistan.

Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Near East: f. 1965 to carry out all possible measures to control plagues of the desert locust within the Middle East and to reduce crop damage. Mems.: 14 states.

Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in North-West Africa: f. 1971 to promote research on control of the desert locust in N.W. Africa. Mems.: 4 states.

Commission for Inland Fisheries of Latin America: f. 1976 to promote, co-ordinate and assist national and regional fishery and limnological surveys and programmes of research and development leading to the rational utilization of inland fishery resources. Mems.: 17 states.

European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease: f. 1953 to promote national and international action for the control of the disease in Europe and its final eradication. Mems.: 22 states.

European Commission on Agriculture: c/o FAO, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy; f. 1949 to encourage and facilitate action and co-operation in technological agricultural problems among member states and between international organizations concerned with agricultural technology in Europe; to make recommendations on all matters within its technical and geographical competence. Mems.: 29 states.

European Forestry Commission: c/o FAO Regional Office for Europe, Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland; f. 1947 to advise on the formulation of forest policy and to review and co-ordinate its implementation on a regional level; to exchange information and to make recommendations. Mems.: 28 states.

European Inland Fisheries Advisory Commission: f. 1957 to promote improvements in inland fisheries and to advise member Governments and FAO on inland fishery matters. Mems.: 25 states.

FAO Commission on Horticultural Production in the Near East and North Africa: c/o FAO, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy; f. 1964 to promote international collaboration in the study of technical problems and the establishment of a balanced programme of horticultural research at an inter-regional level. Mems.: 19 states.

FAO Regional Commission on Farm Management for Asia and the Far East: c/o FAO Regional Office, Maliwan Mansion, Phra Atit Road, Bangkok 2, Thailand; f. 1959 to stimulate and co-ordinate Farm Management Research and Extension Activities and to serve as a clearing-house for the exchange of information and experience among the member countries in the region.

FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission: f. 1962 to make proposals for the co-ordination of all international food standards work and to publish a code of international food standards. Mems.: 117 states.

General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean—GFCM (*Conseil général des pêches pour la Méditerranée—CGPM*): c/o FAO, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy; an inter-governmental organization; f. 1952 as a result of a resolution passed by the FAO. Aims: to formulate oceanological and technical aspects of developing and utilizing aquatic resources, to encourage and co-ordinate research in the fishing and allied industries, to assemble and publish information, and to recommend the standardization of equipment, techniques and nomenclature. Mems.: 19 states.

Publs. Reports of the Sessions (biennially), GFCM Circulars (irregularly), Studies and Reviews (irregularly).

Indian Ocean Fishery Commission: f. 1967 to promote national programmes, research and development activities, and to examine management problems. Mems.: 40 states.

Indo-Pacific Fishery Commission: c/o FAO Regional Office, Maliwan Mansion, Phra Atit Rd., Bangkok 2, Thailand; f. 1948 to develop fisheries, encourage and co-ordinate research, disseminate information, recommend projects to governments, propose standards in technique and nomenclature. Mems.: 19 states.

Publs. Proceedings, Regional Studies.

International Poplar Commission: c/o FAO, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy; f. 1947 to study scientific, technical, social and economic aspects of poplar and willow cultivation; to promote the exchange of ideas and material between research workers, producers and users; to arrange joint research programmes, congresses, study tours; to make recommendations to the FAO Conference and to National Poplar Commissions. Mems.: 31 states.

International Rice Commission: c/o FAO, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy; f. 1948

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to promote national and international action on production, conservation, distribution and consumption of rice, except matters relating to international trade. Meetings: Sessions of the IRC are held every four years and its three technical working parties every two years. Mems.: 47 states.

Publ. *IRC Newsletter* (2 or 3 a year).

Joint FAO/WHO/OAU Regional Food and Nutrition Commission for Africa: c/o FAO Regional Office for Africa, P.O.B. 1628, Accra, Ghana; f. 1962 to provide liaison in matters pertaining to food and nutrition, and to review food and nutrition problems in Africa.

Latin American Forestry Commission: Oficina Regional de la FAO, Providencia 871, Casilla postal 10095, Santiago, Chile; f. 1948 to advise on formulation of forest policy and review and co-ordinate its implementation throughout the region; to exchange information and advise on technical problems. Mems.: 29 states.

Near East Commission on Agricultural Planning: f. 1962 to review and exchange information and experience on agricultural plans and planning, and to make recommendations to members on means of improving their agricultural plans. Mems.: 20 states.

Near East Commission on Agricultural Statistics: c/o FAO, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy; f. 1963 to review the state of food and agricultural statistics in the region and advise member countries on the development and standardization of agricultural statistics. Mems.: 19 states.

Near East Forestry Commission: c/o FAO, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy; f. 1953. Aims: to advise on formulation of forest policy and review and co-ordinate its implementation throughout the region; to exchange information and advise on technical problems. Mems.: 20 states.

Near East Plant Protection Commission: c/o FAO, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy; f. 1963 to advise members, through FAO Conference, on matters relating to the protection of plant resources in the region. Mems.: 17 states.

North American Forestry Commission: c/o FAO, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy; f. 1959 to

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advise on the formulation and co-ordination of national forest policies; to exchange information and to advise on technical problems. Mems.: Canada, Mexico, U.S.A. Chair. J. R. McGUIRE (U.S.A.).

Regional Animal Production and Health Commission for Asia, the Far East and the South-West Pacific: c/o FAO Regional Office, Maliwan Mansion, Phra Atit Rd., Bangkok 2, Thailand; f. 1973 to promote livestock development in general, and national and international research and action with respect to animal health and husbandry problems in Asia, the Far East and the South-West Pacific. Mems.: 13 states.

Regional Commission on Land and Water Use in the Near East: c/o FAO, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy; f. 1967 to review the current situation with regard to land and water use in the region; to identify the main problems concerning the development of land and water resources which require research and study and to consider other related matters. Mems.: 20 states.

Regional Fisheries Advisory Commission for the Southwest Atlantic (Comisión Asesora Regional de Pesca para el Atlántico sudoccidental—CARPAS): Oficina Regional de la FAO, Casilla de correo 10095, Santiago, Chile; f. 1961 to advise FAO on fisheries in the South-west Atlantic area, to advise member countries on the administration and rational exploitation of marine and inland resources; to assist in the collection and dissemination of data, in training, and to promote liaison and co-operation. Mems.: Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay.

Regional Food and Nutrition Commission for the Near East: c/o FAO, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy; f. 1971 to review and exchange information and experience on food and nutrition policies and programmes, and to recommend and stimulate relevant activities. Mems.: 17 states.

Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission: f. 1973 to assist international co-operation for the conservation, development and utilization of the living resources, especially shrimps, of the Western Central Atlantic. Mems.: 26 states.

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE—GATT**Centre William Rappard, 154 rue de Lausanne, 1211 Geneva 21, Switzerland**

Telephone: 31 02 31.

Established in 1948 to achieve a substantial reduction of tariffs and other barriers to trade.

CONTRACTING PARTIES TO GATT

86 states; one state has acceded provisionally to GATT and a further 30 in practice apply the rules of GATT to their commercial policy: see Table on Pages 29-32.

ORGANIZATION

(October 1981)

SESSIONS**Chairman (1980-81):** GABRIEL O. MARTÍNEZ (Argentina).

The Sessions of Contracting Parties are usually held annually, in Geneva.

The Session is the highest body of GATT. Decisions are generally arrived at by consensus, not by vote. On the rare occasions that voting takes place, each contracting party (member country) has one vote. Most decisions by vote are taken by simple majority; but a two-thirds majority, with the majority comprising more than half the member countries, is needed for "waivers", authorizations, in particular cases, to depart from specific obligations under the General Agreement. (When the members thus act collectively, they are referred to in GATT documents as Contracting Parties). Outside the Sessions, votes may be taken by postal ballot.

COUNCIL OF REPRESENTATIVES

Meets as necessary (generally about eight times a year) to deal with urgent and routine matters arising between sessions and to supervise the work of committees and working groups.

SECRETARIAT**Director-General:** ARTHUR DUNKEL (Switzerland).

The secretariat, numbering about 300 people, consists of experts in trade policy and research and an administrative staff. It prepares and runs the Sessions and services

the work of the Council and of the committees, working groups and panels of independent experts. It is also responsible for organizing multilateral trade negotiations held within the framework of GATT.

COMMITTEES AND WORKING PARTIES

Standing committees or councils exist to direct GATT work on trade and development issues; to carry on trade negotiations among developing countries; to examine the situation of countries using trade restrictions to protect their balance of payments; to supervise implementation of the various Tokyo Round agreements; to supervise the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles (Multifibre Arrangement); and to deal with budget, financial and administrative questions.

A Consultative Group of Eighteen, consisting of high-level representatives with responsibility for trade policy in their countries, was established in 1975. It meets about three times a year.

Working parties (ad hoc committees) are set up to deal with current questions, such as requests for accession to GATT; verification that agreements concluded by member countries are in conformity with GATT; or studies of issues on which the member countries will later wish to take a joint decision. Panels of independent experts are often set up to investigate disputes and report their conclusions to the Council. During 1980 13 trade disputes (a record number) were brought before GATT for arbitration.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE CENTRE**54-56 rue de Montbrillant, 2102 Geneva, Switzerland****Executive Director:** GÖRAN M. ENGBLOM (Sweden).

Established by GATT in May 1964, the Centre has been jointly operated since January 1968 by GATT and UNCTAD.

It assists developing countries to formulate and imple-

ment trade promotion programmes; provides information and advice on export markets and marketing techniques, helps to develop export promotion and marketing institutions and services, and trains national personnel.

THE AGREEMENT

GATT is based on a comparatively few fundamental principles. First, as directed in the famous "most-favoured-nation" clause, trade must be conducted on the basis of non-discrimination: all Contracting Parties are bound to grant to each other treatment as favourable as they give to any country in the application and administration of

import and export duties and charges. Exceptions—principally for customs unions and free trade areas and for measures in favour of and among developing countries (see Tokyo Round "framework" agreements below)—are granted only subject to strict rules.

Second, protection should be given to domestic industry

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essentially through the customs tariff. The aim of this rule is to make the extent of protection clear and to make competition possible.

Third, a stable and predictable basis for trade is provided by the binding of the tariff levels negotiated among the Contracting Parties. These bound items are listed for each country in tariff schedules which form an integral part of the General Agreement. A return to higher tariffs is discouraged by the requirement that any increases are compensated for; consequently this provision is invoked rarely.

Consultation, to avoid damage to the trading interests of Contracting Parties, is another fundamental principle of GATT. Members are able to call on GATT for a fair settlement of cases in which they think their rights under the General Agreement are being withheld or compromised by other members.

There are "waiver" procedures whereby a country may,

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when its economic or trade circumstances so warrant, seek a derogation from a particular GATT obligation or obligations. There are also escape provisions for emergency action in certain defined circumstances.

The trade problems of developing countries receive special attention in GATT. In 1965 a new chapter on Trade and Development was added to the General Agreement; a key provision is that developing countries should not be expected to offer reciprocity in negotiations with developed countries. GATT members have also relaxed the most-favoured-nation rule to accommodate the Generalized Scheme of Preferences by developed for developing countries and to allow an exchange of preferential tariff reductions among developing countries.

Finally, GATT offers a framework within which negotiations are held for the reduction of tariffs and other barriers to trade and a structure for putting the results of such negotiations into a legal instrument.

ACTIVITIES

Much of GATT's regular work consists of consultations and negotiations on specific trade problems affecting individual commodities or member countries.

From time to time, major multilateral trade negotiations also take place under GATT auspices. There have been seven rounds of such negotiations: in 1947 (in Geneva), in 1949 (Annecy, France), 1951 (Torquay, England), 1956 (Geneva), 1960-61 (Geneva, the "Dillon Round"), 1964-67 (Geneva, the "Kennedy Round"), and 1973-79 (Geneva, the "Tokyo Round", so called because the negotiations were launched at a Ministerial meeting in the Japanese capital in September 1973).

Ninety-nine countries participated in the "Tokyo Round". In November 1979 the negotiations were concluded with agreements covering: an improved legal framework for the conduct of world trade (which includes recognition of tariff and non-tariff treatment in favour of and among developing countries as a permanent legal feature of the world trading system); non-tariff measures (subsidies and countervailing duties; technical barriers to trade; government procurement; customs valuation; import licensing procedures; and a revision of the 1967 GATT anti-dumping code); bovine meat; dairy products; tropical products; and an agreement on free trade in civil aircraft. The agreements contain provisions for special and more favourable treatment for developing countries.

Participating countries also agreed to reduce tariffs on thousands of industrial and agricultural products, for the most part over a period of seven years beginning on January 1st, 1980. As a result of these concessions, industrialized countries will reduce the average level of their import duties on manufactures by about 34 per cent, a cut comparable with that achieved in the Kennedy Round of 1964-67.

The agreements providing an improved framework for the conduct of world trade took effect in November 1979. The other agreements took effect on January 1st, 1980, except for those covering government procurement and customs valuation, which took effect on January 1st, 1981, and the concessions on tropical products which began as early as 1977. Committees have been established to supervise implementation of the agreements, and in 1981 negotiations continued on the one major unresolved "Tokyo Round" issue of whether to revise GATT rules on emergency safeguard action against imports.

A new work programme was established in November 1979, giving priority to full implementation of the Tokyo Round agreements, future trade liberalization and further efforts to assist the trade of developing countries; the Committee on Trade and Development is largely responsible for these efforts, and its role was strengthened in the work programme. Two new sub-committees were established in 1981: one to examine any new protective measures taken by developed countries against imports from developing countries, and the other to consider the trade problems of the least-developed countries.

About 80 per cent of world trade in textiles and clothing is carried out by the 51 countries participating in the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles that entered into force in January 1974 under GATT auspices for a period of four years. In December 1977 the signatory Governments of the Arrangement decided to extend it for a further four years from January 1st, 1978. Negotiations took place throughout 1981 to decide on the future of the Arrangement after its expiry at the end of the year: representatives of textile producers in developing countries demanded that it should not be renewed in its present form, objecting particularly to the "reasonable departure" clause which allowed developed nations, threatened with unemployment in their textile industries, to impose temporary import controls.

BUDGET

Payments are based on each member's share of the total trade between members. The budget for 1981 totalled 41,864,000 Swiss francs.

PUBLICATIONS

(available in English, French and Spanish editions).

International Trade (annual report on the main developments in international trade).*GATT Activities* (annual).*GATT Focus* (monthly newsletter).*Basic Instruments and Selected Documents* series. Annual supplements record the formal decisions of the Members, important committee papers, etc. Volume IV gives the current text of the General Agreement.*GATT Studies in International Trade* (occasional series of staff papers).*GATT: What it is, What it does.**The Tokyo Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations.* A two-volume report by the Director-General. Copies of the multilateral agreements concluded in the Tokyo Round are also available.**INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION—IMCO****101-104 Piccadilly, London, W1V 0AE, England.**

Telephone: 01-499-9040.

IMCO began operations in 1959, as a specialized agency of the UN to facilitate co-operation among governments on technical matters affecting international shipping. Its main functions are the achievement of safe and efficient navigation, and the control of pollution caused by ships and craft operating in the marine environment.

MEMBERS121 members and one associate member: *see* Table on pages 29-32.**ORGANIZATION**

(October 1981)

ASSEMBLY

The Assembly consists of delegates from all member countries, who each have one vote. Associate members and observers from other governments and the international agencies are also present. Regular sessions are held every two years. The Assembly is responsible for the election of members to the Council and to the Maritime Safety Committee. It considers reports from all subsidiary bodies and decides the action to be taken on them; it votes the agency's budget and determines the work programme and financial policy.

The Assembly also recommends to members measures to promote maritime safety and to prevent and control maritime pollution from ships.

COUNCIL**Chairman:** W. A. O'NEILL (Canada).**MEMBERS**

Brazil	Greece	Pakistan
Canada	India	Panama
China, People's Republic	Jamaica	Peru
Cuba	Japan	Poland
Egypt	Kuwait	Spain
France	Liberia	U.S.S.R.
Federal Republic of Germany	Morocco	United Kingdom
	Nigeria	U.S.A.
	Norway	

The Council is the governing body of the Organization between the biennial sessions of the Assembly. Its twenty-four members are elected by the Assembly for a term of two years. The Council appoints the Secretary-General; transmits reports by the subsidiary bodies, including the Maritime Safety Committee, to the Assembly and reports on the work of the Organization generally; submits budget estimates and financial statements with comments and recommendations to the Assembly. The Council normally meets twice a year.

LEGAL COMMITTEE

Established by the Council in June 1967 to deal initially with problems connected with the loss of the tanker *Torrey Canyon*, and subsequently with any legal problems laid before IMCO. Membership open to all IMCO Member States.

FACILITATION COMMITTEE

Constituted by the Council in May 1972 as a subsidiary body, this Committee was formerly an ad hoc Working Group. It deals with measures to facilitate maritime travel and transport and matters arising from the 1965 Facilitation Convention. Membership open to all IMCO member states.

COMMITTEE ON TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

Constituted by the Council in May 1972 as a subsidiary body, this Committee was formerly a Working Group. It

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

evaluates the implementation of UN Development Programme projects for which IMCO is executing agency and generally reviews IMCO's technical assistance programmes. Its membership is open to all IMCO member states.

THE MARITIME SAFETY COMMITTEE

Chairman: PER ERIKSSON (Sweden).

MEMBERS

The Maritime Safety Committee is open to all IMCO members. The Committee meets at least once a year and submits proposals to the Assembly on technical matters affecting shipping, including prevention of marine pollution.

SUB-COMMITTEES

Bulk Chemicals.	Safety of Navigation.
Cargoes and Containers.	Standards of Training and
Carriage of Dangerous Goods.	Watchkeeping.
Fire Protection.	Ship Design and Equip-
Life-Saving Appliances.	ment.
Radiocommunications.	Subdivision, Stability and
Safety of Fishing Vessels.	Load Lines.

In addition to the work of its committees and sub-committees, the organization works in connection with the following Conventions, of which it is the depository:

International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea, 1948. IMCO has taken over administration from the United Kingdom.

International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea, 1960, and Collision Regulations, 1960, effective from 1965.

International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954. IMCO has taken over administration from the United Kingdom.

Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, 1965. Came into force in March 1967.

International Convention on Load Lines, 1966. Came into force in July 1968.

International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships, 1969. Convention embodies a universal system for measuring ships' tonnage. Will come into force in 1982.

International Convention relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties, 1969. Came into force in May 1975. Drawn up at a conference called by IMCO in Brussels in 1969.

International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969. Came into force in June 1975.

International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage, 1971. Came into force in October 1978.

Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972. Came into force in July 1977.

International Convention for Safe Containers, 1972. Came into force in September 1977.

International Convention on the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973. Will come into force 12 months after ratification by 15 countries whose combined merchant fleets constitute 50 per cent of the gross tonnage of world

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MARINE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION COMMITTEE

Established by the eighth Assembly (1973) to co-ordinate IMCO's work on the prevention and control of marine pollution from ships, and to assist IMCO in its consultations with other UN bodies, and with international organizations and expert bodies in the field of marine pollution. Membership is open to all IMCO members.

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: C. P. SRIVASTAVA (India).

The Secretariat consists of the Secretary-General and a staff appointed by the Secretary-General and recruited on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

DIVISIONS OF THE SECRETARIAT

Maritime Safety	Legal Affairs and External
Navigation (Sub-Division)	Relations
Technology (Sub-Division)	Administrative
Marine Environment	Conference
	Technical Co-operation

ACTIVITIES

merchant shipping. A Protocol drawn up in 1978 will come into force 12 months after 15 countries with the same tonnage qualifications have become parties.

International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea, 1974. Came into force in May 1980. A Protocol drawn up in 1978 came into force in May 1981.

Athens Convention relating to the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea, 1974. Will come into force 90 days after 10 states have either signed it or have deposited the required instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

Convention on the International Maritime Satellite Organization, 1976. Came into force in July 1979.

Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims, 1976. Will come into force one year after acceptance by 12 states.

International Convention for the Safety of Fishing Vessels, Torremolinos, 1977. Will come into force 12 months after 15 countries whose combined fishing fleets constitute 50 per cent of world fishing fleets of 24 metres in length and over have become parties.

International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978. Will come into force 12 months after 25 countries whose combined merchant fleets constitute 50 per cent of world merchant shipping have become parties.

International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue, 1979. Will come into force 12 months after being ratified by 15 countries.

BUDGET

Contributions are received from the member states. The proposed budget for operations during 1980-81 is U.S. \$24.4 million.

PUBLICATIONS

IMCO News (English and French); quarterly.

Numerous specialized publications, including international conventions of which IMCO is depository.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT—IBRD (WORLD BANK)

1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433, U.S.A.

Telephone: (202) 477-1234.

The World Bank was established on December 27th, 1945. Initially it was concerned with post-war reconstruction in Europe; since then its aim has been to assist the economic development of member nations by making loans where private capital is not available on reasonable terms to finance productive investments. Loans are made either direct to governments, or to private enterprise with the guarantee of their governments.

MEMBERS

139 members: *see* Table on pages 29-32.

Only members of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) (*see* page 56) may be considered for membership in the Bank; membership in the Bank is a prerequisite for membership in the IDA (*see* page 49).

Subscriptions to the capital stock of the Bank are based on each member's quota in the IMF, which is designed to reflect the country's relative economic strength. Voting rights are related to shareholdings.

ORGANIZATION

(October 1981)

Officers and staff of the World Bank serve concurrently as officers and staff in the International Development Association (IDA) (*see* page 49). The World Bank and the IDA have six regional offices at their headquarters in Washington, each headed by a vice-president. In addition there is a vice-president, Projects Staff, who is responsible for general guidance and assistance to the regional offices. His staff consists of selected experts to provide the support necessary to assure uniform sectoral policies throughout the regional offices, and specialists who cannot be practically allocated to single region and

project units like population, urbanization and industry.

The regional vice-presidents report to the Senior Vice-President, Operations.

BOARDS OF GOVERNORS

All powers in each institution are vested in a Board of Governors, consisting of one Governor appointed by each member nation. Typically, a Governor is his country's finance minister, central bank governor, or a minister or an official of comparable rank. The Boards normally meet once a year.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Each Board of Governors has delegated most of its powers to 21 Executive Directors, who meet as often as required and approve all loans. The Executive Directors are responsible for matters of policy. Each of the five largest shareholders (France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom and the U.S.A.) appoints a single Executive Director. The remaining 15

are elected for two-year terms by the Governors for other members, each Governor casting the number of votes to which he is entitled. Each Director appoints his own alternate. In the case of the Directors elected by more than one member, the alternate is normally chosen from another of the countries in the electing group.

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR (1981)	CASTING VOTES OF	TOTAL VOTES	
		Bank	IDA
<i>Appointed:</i>			
(vacant)	U.S.A.	73,551	769,139
John Anson	United Kingdom	26,250	263,576
Eberhard Kurth	Federal Republic of Germany	17,862	236,831
Seiji Morioka	Japan	17,789	201,476
Paul Mentré de Loye	France	17,817	138,669
<i>Elected:</i>			
Said E. El-Naggar (Egypt)	Bahrain*, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Maldives, Pakistan, Qatar*, Saudi Arabia, Syria, United Arab Emirates*, Yemen Arab Republic	18,565	188,952
Earl G. Drake (Canada)	Bahamas*, Barbados*, Canada, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Ireland, Jamaica*, Saint Lucia*	15,627	165,024
H. N. Ray (India)	Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka	14,286	157,319
Giorgio Ragazzi (Italy)	Greece, Italy, Portugal*	13,139	106,149
Anthony Ij. A. Looijen (Netherlands)	Cyprus, Israel, Netherlands, Romania*, Yugoslavia	13,114	109,686
Jacques de Groote (Belgium)	Austria, Belgium, Luxembourg, Turkey	12,547	96,032
Joaquin Muns (Spain)	Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Spain, Suriname*, Venezuela*	12,250	93,747
Wang Liansheng (China)	China (People's Republic)	12,250	91,311
Hans Lundström (Sweden)	Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden	12,222	184,338
Zain Azraai (Malaysia)	Burma, Fiji, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Nepal, Singapore*, Thailand, Viet-Nam	11,529	109,438
S. A. McLeod (New Zealand)	Australia, Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Western Samoa	11,435	91,750
Y. S. M. Abdulai (Nigeria)	Botswana, Burundi, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Nigeria, Seychelles*, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe	11,094	143,254
Jaime García-Parra (Colombia)	Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Haiti, Philippines	10,484	113,403
Armand Razafindrabé (Madagascar)	Benin, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Djibouti, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Niger, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Somalia, Togo, Upper Volta, Zaïre	9,663	127,523
David Blanco (Bolivia)	Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay*	9,124	95,976
Ismail Khelil (Tunisia)	Afghanistan, Algeria, Ghana, Iran, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Tunisia, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen	8,196	99,243

* Members of the Bank only.

Note: Democratic Kampuchea (464 votes in the Bank and 7,826 in IDA) and South Africa (3,713 votes in the Bank and 12,445 in IDA) did not participate in the 1980 election of Executive Directors.

OFFICERS

(October 1981)

President and Chairman of Executive Directors: ALDEN W. CLAUSEN.

Senior Vice-President, Finance: MOEEN A. QURESHI.

Senior Vice-President, Operations: ERNEST STERN.

Regional Vice-President, Latin America and the Caribbean:
NICOLÁS ARDITO BARLETTA.

Vice-President, Projects Staff: WARREN C. BAUM.

Vice-President, External Relations: MUNIR P. BENJENK.

Regional Vice-President, Europe, Middle East, and North Africa: ROGER CHAUFournier.

Vice-President, Development Policy: HOLLIS B. CHENERY.

Vice-President, Programming and Budgeting, and Vice-President, Pension Fund: K. GEORG GABRIEL.

Vice-President and General Counsel: HERIBERT GOLSONG.

Vice-President and Controller: MASAYA HATTORI.

Regional Vice-President, South Asia: W. DAVID HOPPER.

Regional Vice-President, East Asia and Pacific: S. SHAHID HUSAIN.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

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Regional Vice-President, Western Africa: A. DAVID KNOX.

Vice-President, Administration, Organization, Personnel Management: MARTIJN J. W. M. PAIJMANS.

Vice-President and Treasurer: EUGENE H. ROTBERG.

Vice-President and Secretary: TIMOTHY T. THAHANE.

Regional Vice-President, Eastern Africa: WILLI A. WAPENHANS.

Director-General, Operations Evaluation: MERVYN L. WEINER.

OFFICES

New York Office: Room 2435, United Nations Secretariat Building, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A. (Telephone: 212 754-6008).

European Office: 66 ave. d'Iéna, 75116 Paris, France (Telephone: 723-54-21); and London Office: New Zealand House, Haymarket, London, SW1Y 4TE, England (Telephone: 930-3886).

Tokyo Office: Kokusai Building, 1-1 Marunouchi 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100, Japan (Telephone: 03 214-5001).

Geneva Office: c/o WIPO, P.O.B. 18, 34 Chemin des Colombettes, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.

Regional Mission in Eastern Africa: Extelcoms House, Haile Selassie Ave., P.O.B. 30577, Nairobi, Kenya.

Regional Mission in Western Africa: Immeuble Shell, 64 ave. Lamblin, B.P. 1850, Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Regional Mission in Thailand: Udom Vidhya Bldg., 956 Rama IV Rd., Sala Daeng, Bangkok 5, Thailand.

There are also offices in 25 developing member countries.

FINANCIAL STRUCTURE

The Bank's capital is derived from members' subscriptions to capital shares, the calculation of which is based on their quotas in the International Monetary Fund (see page 56). On June 30th, 1981, the total subscribed capital of the Bank was \$36,614 million, of which the paid-in portion is 10 per cent; the remainder is subject to

call if required to meet the Bank's obligations. Most of the Bank's lendable funds come from its borrowing in world capital markets. As of June 30th, 1981, the Bank's outstanding debt was \$27,797.8 million. The Bank also replenishes its funds through the sale of portions of its loans.

ACTIVITIES

Financial operations: the World Bank and its affiliates, IDA and IFC, made lending and investment commitments totalling \$13,102 million during the year ended June 30th, 1981, 8 per cent higher than the previous year. Special attention is given to the need to distribute the benefits of development more widely, with particular emphasis on the poorest countries. During the year, the World Bank made 140 loans to 50 countries totalling \$8,809 million.

The Bank's operations were supported by gross borrowings which totalled \$5,069 million during the year. The estimated distribution of holdings of the Bank's debt by countries at the end of the fiscal year was about 23.3 per cent in the Federal Republic of Germany, 17.2 per cent in the United States, 16.3 per cent in Japan, 14.9 per cent in Switzerland, and 14.9 per cent in OPEC countries. The remaining 13.4 per cent was held principally by central banks and government agencies in over 90 countries.

Technical Assistance: The provision of technical assistance to member countries has become a major component of Bank activities. The economic, sector and project analysis undertaken by the Bank in the normal course of its operations is the vehicle for considerable technical assistance. In addition, project loans and credits may include funds earmarked specifically for feasibility studies, resource surveys, management or planning advice, and training. During the year ended June 30th, 1981, technical assistance amounted to \$979 million (\$807 million in the previous year).

Although the Bank finances technical assistance activities as part of a loan or credit or in the form of a

grant, in most cases it urges the government requesting the assistance to approach the UNDP for funds. In 1980/81 the Bank served as executing agency for 58 new projects, involving commitments of \$41.7 million, bringing the total number of projects in progress to 138. The new projects included a scheme for assessing energy requirements in 60 countries, and the first project of the Bank and UNDP in the People's Republic of China.

The Bank continued to act as executing agency for UNDP-financed planning projects in 13 countries in three different regions. While completing projects in Maldives and Zaire, the Bank undertook new projects in the Comoros, Djibouti, Rwanda and the Yemen Arab Republic.

Technical assistance is also extended to countries that do not need Bank financial support. Examples include short-term training; secondment of advisers; transfers of technology, such as computer expertise; serving on evaluation and monitoring panels; and providing demographic, financial and economic advice for project preparation.

Economic Development Institute: founded 1955. Training is provided for government officials at the middle and upper levels of responsibility who are concerned with development programmes and projects. Courses are in national economic management and project analysis.

The EDI has become one of the most important of the Bank's activities in technical assistance. In its overseas courses, the aim is to build up local capability to conduct projects courses in future. By 1979 as many as half of those taking part in the EDI's courses in Washington were teaching staff from institutions overseas.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Each year about 350 Fellows participate in the Washington courses; eight courses and nine seminars were offered in the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1981; in addition, 25 regional and 18 national courses and seminars were sponsored overseas.

New features of the 1981 programme included a course on the management of rural development projects and seminars on the design of rural projects, on the monitoring and evaluation of national economic management, and on the design and implementation of projects for meeting basic needs. Many courses were arranged in co-operation with other institutions, for example a programme on development banking in collaboration with the African Development Bank and the Association of African Development Finance Institutions.

The EDI's expenses in 1980/81 were \$10,752,000 and the budget for 1981/82 was \$12,504,000.

Director: AJIT MOZOOMDAR.

Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR): founded 1971 under the sponsorship of the World Bank, FAO and UNDP. The Bank is chairman of the group and provides its secretariat.

The group was formed to raise financial support for international agricultural research work for improving crops and animal production in the developing countries. It has a Technical Advisory Committee of 13 experts.

Thirteen institutions doing fundamental research on crops and other programmes to improve food and animal production are assisted by the group: the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) based in the Philippines; the West African Rice Development Association (WARDA) based in Liberia; the International Wheat and Maize Improvement Center (CIMMYT), based in Mexico; the International Potato Centre (CIP), based in Peru; the International Center for Tropical Agriculture, based in Colombia (CIAT); the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) based in Nigeria; the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), based in India; the International Center for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas (ICARDA), based in Iran, Lebanon and Syria; the International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases (ILRAD), based in Kenya; the International Livestock Centre for Africa (ILCA), based in Ethiopia; the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources (IBPGR), based in Italy; the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI),

United Nations (Specialized Agencies)

based in Washington, D.C., U.S.A.; and the International Service for National Agricultural Research (ISNAR), based in the Netherlands.

Annual contributions from members of the Consultative Group amounted to approximately \$140 million in the calendar year 1981, of which the Bank was to contribute \$14.6 million. Members: 33, including the sponsors, governments representing the developing regions, donor governments, and principal foundations and development banks.

Executive Secretary: MICHAEL LEJEUNE.

Aid Co-ordinating Groups: the Bank has taken the lead in forming groups to co-ordinate financial and technical assistance to developing countries. During 1980/81 the Bank sponsored meetings of aid co-ordination groups for Bangladesh, Burma, the Caribbean, India (twice), Mauritius, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Zaire.

More than two dozen donor countries have been associated with one or more of these groups. Where appropriate, various international agencies and regional development banks also participate.

The Bank also participated in meetings of the Inter-Governmental Group for Indonesia and the Turkey Consortium.

International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID): f. 1966 under the Convention of the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States. The Convention was designed to encourage the growth of private foreign investment for economic development, by creating the possibility, always subject to the consent of both parties, for a Contracting State and a foreign investor who is a national of another Contracting State to settle any legal dispute that might arise out of such an investment by conciliation and/or arbitration before an impartial, international forum. The governing body of the Centre is its Administrative Council, composed of one representative of each Contracting State, all of whom have equal voting power. The President of the World Bank is *ex officio* the non-voting Chairman of the Administrative Council.

By the end of June 1981, 83 states had signed the Convention and 78 had deposited instruments of ratification.

Secretary-General: LESTER NURICK.

WORLD BANK STATISTICS

TOTAL LOANS BY SECTOR*

(U.S. \$ million—1947-81)

Agriculture and rural development	14,383.6
Development finance companies	7,027.9
Education	2,473.0
Energy	14,535.2
Industry	5,156.0
Non-project	3,305.1
Population, health and nutrition	239.3
Small-scale enterprises	833.0
Technical assistance	91.1
Telecommunications	1,263.8
Tourism	363.6
Transportation	13,665.6
Urban development	1,596.4
Water supply and sewerage	3,216.7
TOTAL	68,150.3

TOTAL LOANS BY REGION*

(U.S. \$ million—1947-81)

Eastern Africa	3,360.0
Western Africa	3,630.5
Europe, Middle East and North Africa	19,063.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	22,051.5
East Asia and Pacific	15,787.1
South Asia	4,258.0
TOTAL	68,150.3

*No account is taken of cancellations and refundings subsequent to original commitment. Loans of \$650 million to IFC are excluded.

WORLD BANK LOANS AND IDA CREDITS APPROVED IN FISCAL YEAR 1981, BY REGION
(July 1st, 1980-June 30th, 1981)

	BANK LOANS ¹		IDA CREDITS ¹		TOTAL ¹	
	Number ²	U.S. \$ million	Number ²	U.S. \$ million	Number ²	U.S. \$ million
Eastern Africa:						
Botswana	1	17.0	—	—	1	17.0
Burundi	—	—	4	56.0	4	56.0
Ethiopia	—	—	2	75.0	2	75.0
Kenya	2	83.0	1	50.0	3	133.0
Lesotho	—	—	1	10.0	1	10.0
Madagascar	—	—	4	45.3	4	45.3
Malawi	2	46.0	2	74.0	4	120.0
Mauritius	2	30.0	—	—	2	30.0
Rwanda	—	—	2	22.5	2	22.5
Somalia	—	—	1	10.2	1	10.2
Sudan	—	—	3	73.0	3	73.0
Swaziland	1	10.0	—	—	1	10.0
Tanzania	—	—	4	92.8	4	92.8
Uganda	—	—	2	17.0	2	17.0
Zaire	—	—	2	29.3	2	29.3
Zambia	2	26.0	—	—	2	26.0
Zimbabwe	2	92.0	—	15.0	2	107.0
TOTAL	12	304.0	28	570.1	40	874.1
Western Africa:						
Benin	—	—	4	43.3	4	43.3
Cameroon	2	40.0	1	22.5	3	62.5
Central African Republic	—	—	1	9.4	1	9.4
Ghana	—	—	1	29.0	1	29.0
Guinea	—	—	2	46.0	2	46.0
Guinea-Bissau	—	—	1	6.8	1	6.8
Ivory Coast	2	133.0	—	—	2	133.0
Liberia	1	5.0	1	4.0	2	9.0
Mali	—	—	2	20.7	2	20.7
Mauritania	—	—	1	15.0	1	15.0
Niger	—	—	1	21.5	1	12.5
Nigeria	3	321.0	—	—	3	321.0
Senegal	3	55.8	2	47.1	5	102.9
Sierra Leone	—	—	3	30.5	3	30.5
Togo	—	—	2	25.7	2	25.7
Upper Volta	—	—	2	62.0	2	62.0
TOTAL	11	554.8	24	383.5	35	938.3

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

United Nations (Specialized Agencies)

WORLD BANK LOANS AND IDA CREDITS—continued]

	BANK LOANS ¹		IDA CREDITS ¹		TOTAL ¹	
	Number ²	U.S. \$ million	Number ²	U.S. \$ million	Number ²	U.S. \$ million
<i>East Asia and Pacific:</i>						
China, People's Republic	1	100.0	—	100.0	1	200.0
Fiji	1	18.0	—	—	1	18.0
Indonesia	7	673.0	—	—	7	673.0
Korea, Republic	5	390.0	—	—	5	390.0
Malaysia	5	182.0	—	—	5	182.0
Papua New Guinea	1	6.0	1	27.0	2	33.0
Philippines	5	533.0	—	—	5	533.0
Solomon Islands	—	—	1	1.5	1	1.5
Thailand	7	325.9	—	—	7	325.9
Western Samoa	—	—	1	2.0	1	2.0
TOTAL	32	2,227.9	3	130.5	35	2,358.4
<i>South Asia:</i>						
Bangladesh	—	—	8	334.0	8	334.0
Burma	—	—	2	55.0	2	55.0
India	2	430.0	11	1,281.0	13	1,711.0
Nepal	—	—	5	62.2	5	62.2
Pakistan	—	—	6	202.0	6	202.0
Sri Lanka	—	—	4	167.0	4	167.0
TOTAL	2	430.0	36	2,101.2	38	2,531.2
<i>Europe, Middle East and North Africa:</i>						
Algeria	1	110.0	—	—	1	110.0
Cyprus	1	14.0	—	—	1	14.0
Egypt	2	89.0	5	197.6	7	286.6
Jordan	2	46.0	—	—	2	46.0
Morocco	3	223.0	—	—	3	223.0
Portugal	2	120.0	—	—	2	120.0
Romania	4	360.0	—	—	4	360.0
Syria	1	15.6	—	—	1	15.6
Tunisia	6	152.6	—	—	6	152.6
Turkey	8	722.0	—	—	8	722.0
Yemen Arab Republic	—	—	3	41.0	3	41.0
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic	—	—	3	24.0	3	24.0
Yugoslavia	4	321.0	—	—	4	321.0
TOTAL	34	2,173.2	11	262.6	45	2,435.8
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean:</i>						
Argentina	2	68.0	—	—	2	68.0
Bahamas	1	7.0	—	—	1	7.0
Barbados	1	6.0	—	—	1	6.0
Brazil	8	844.0	—	—	8	844.0
Chile	2	78.0	—	—	2	78.0
Colombia	5	550.0	—	—	5	550.0
Costa Rica	2	29.0	—	—	2	29.0
Dominican Republic	1	24.0	—	—	1	24.0
Ecuador	1	20.0	—	—	1	20.0
Guyana	3	23.5	—	8.0	3	31.5
Haiti	—	—	3	21.2	3	21.2
Honduras	1	28.0	—	—	1	28.0
Jamaica	2	44.5	—	—	2	44.5
Mexico	7	1,081.0	—	—	7	1,081.0
Nicaragua	2	33.7	1	5.0	3	38.7
Panama	3	45.5	—	—	3	45.5
Paraguay	3	58.8	—	—	3	58.8
Peru	4	148.0	—	—	4	148.0
Uruguay	1	30.0	—	—	1	30.0
TOTAL	49	3,119.0	4	34.2	53	3,153.2
GRAND TOTAL	140	8,808.9	106	3,482.1	246	12,291.0

¹ All supplements and amendments are included in amounts, but only those qualifying as separate lending operations are included in number.

² Joint Bank/IDA operations are counted only once, as Bank operations.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
(U.S. \$'000—Fiscal Year ended June 30th, 1981)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Income from Loans:		Interest on Borrowings	2,104,068
Interest	1,986,529	Administrative Expenses	254,824
Commitment Charges	177,133	Bond Issuance and Other Financial Expenses	30,057
Income from Investments	813,255	Discount on Sales of Loans	—
Other Income	22,135		
		TOTAL	2,388,949
TOTAL INCOME	2,999,052	NET INCOME	610,103

THE RECORD FOR TEN YEARS, 1971/72–1980/81

AMOUNTS IN U.S. \$ MILLION	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Loan amounts*	1,966	2,051	3,218	4,320	4,977	5,759	6,098	6,989	7,644	8,809
Disbursements†	1,182	1,180	1,533	1,995	2,470	2,636	2,787	3,602	4,363	5,063
Total income	646	758	929	1,157	1,330	1,617	1,947	2,425	2,800	2,999
Net income	183	186	216	275	220	209	238	407	588	610
Total reserves	1,597	1,750	1,772	1,902	1,916	2,026	2,245	2,498	2,893	2,859
Borrowings: total	1,744	1,723	1,853	3,510	3,811	4,721	3,636	5,085	5,173	5,069
net	1,136	955	990	2,483	2,530	3,258	2,171	3,235	2,382	2,347
Subscribed capital	26,607	30,397	30,431	30,821	30,861	30,869	33,045	37,429	39,959	36,614
OPERATIONS, COUNTRIES										
Operations approved	72	73	105	122	141	161	137	142	144	140
Recipient countries	40	42	49	51	51	54	46	44	48	50
Member countries	117	122	124	125	127	129	132	134	135	139
Professional staff	1,516	1,654	1,752	1,883	2,066	2,203	2,290	2,382	2,474	2,552

* Excludes loans to IFC of \$60 million in 1971/72, \$40m. in 1972/73, \$110m. in 1973/74, \$50m. in 1974/75, \$70m. in 1975/76, \$20m. in 1976/77 and \$100m. in 1980/81. Includes amounts lent on Third Window terms in 1975/76 and 1976/77.

† Excludes disbursements on loans to IFC.

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION—ICAO

International Aviation Square, 1000 Sherbrooke St. West, Montreal, P.Q. H3A 2R2, Canada

Founded in 1947 to develop the techniques of international air navigation and to help in the planning and improvement of international air transport. Based on the Convention on International Civil Aviation, signed in Chicago, 1944.

MEMBERS

149 members: see Table on pages 29–32.

AIMS

To ensure safe and orderly growth of civil aviation;
to encourage skills in aircraft design and operation;
to improve airways, airports and air navigation facilities;
to prevent the waste of resources in unreasonable competition;

to safeguard the rights of each contracting party to operate international air transport;
to prevent discriminatory practices.

ORGANIZATION

(October 1981)

ASSEMBLY

Composed of representatives of the member states, is the organization's legislative body; approves the budget and determines members' contributions; meets every three years.

COUNCIL

Composed of representatives of the member states, elected by the Assembly. It is the executive body, and establishes and supervises subsidiary technical committees and makes recommendations to member governments; meets in virtually continuous session; elects the President, appoints the Secretary-General, and administers the finances of the organization.

The functions of the Council are:

- to adopt international standards and recommended practices and incorporate them as annexes to the Convention on International Civil Aviation;
- to arbitrate between member states on matters concerning aviation and implementation of the Convention;
- to investigate any situation which presents avoidable obstacles to development of international air navigation;
- to take whatever steps are necessary to maintain safety and regularity of operation of international air transport;

to provide technical assistance to the developing countries under the UN Development Programme and other assistance programmes.

President of the Council: Dr. ASSAD KOTAITE (Lebanon).

Secretary-General: YVES LAMBERT (France).

AIR NAVIGATION COMMISSION

Comprises 15 members and three observers.

President: F. CARCAÑO.

STANDING COMMITTEES

These include the Air Transport Committee, the Committee on Joint Support of Air Navigation Services, the Finance Committee, the Legal Committee, the Committee on Unlawful Interference, and the Edward Warner Award Committee.

REGIONAL OFFICES

Europe: 3 b, Villa Emile-Bergerat, 92522 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

Asia and Pacific: P.O. Box 614, Bangkok, Thailand.

Middle East and Eastern African: 16 Hassan Sabri, Zamalek, Cairo, Egypt.

North American and Caribbean: Apartado Postal 5-377, México 5, D.F., Mexico.

South America: Apartado 4127, Lima 100, Peru.

Africa: P.O. Box 2356, Dakar, Senegal.

ACTIVITIES

ICAO Specifications: these are contained in annexes to the Chicago Convention (*see below*), and in 3 sets of Procedures for Air Navigation Services (PANS Documents). The specifications are periodically revised in keeping with developments in technology and changing requirements. Amendments affect operation of aircraft, personnel licensing, meteorological services, aerodromes, aeronautical communications, rules of the air, air traffic services, information services, aircraft noise and aviation security. Technical Manuals and Circulars are issued to facilitate implementation.

ICAO Regional Plans: set out the technical requirements for air navigation facilities in the nine ICAO regions; Regional Offices offer assistance (*see addresses above*). Because of growth in air traffic and changes in the pattern of air routes, the Plans are periodically amended.

European Air Navigation Planning Group: reviews current problems and the need for changes in the air navigation facilities in the European Region.

ICAO Projects: studies of current problems aiming to apply new technology, including: airworthiness of aircraft, all-weather navigation, aircraft separation, obstacle clearances, noise abatement, operation of aircraft and carriage by air of dangerous goods, automated data interchange systems, visual aids, fuel requirements.

Environment: studies have been made on extending the requirements for noise certification of aircraft; another study is in progress on engine exhaust emissions.

Air Transport: continuing functions include preparation of regional air transport development studies; studies on international air transport fares and rates; review of the economic situation of airports and route facilities; development of guidance material on civil aviation forecasting and planning; collection and publication of statistics; facilitation of passenger and freight clearance formalities; and multilateral financing of certain air navigation facilities.

Technical Assistance Bureau: organizes assistance in the developing countries. It is estimated that total expenditure rose from U.S. \$40.6 million in 1979 to \$53.4 million in 1980.

Chicago Convention: the statutes of ICAO are contained in the Convention on International Civil Aviation, signed in Chicago, 1944; 17 annexes contain the ICAO Specifications.

Legal Committee: studies problems such as liability for damages caused by noise and sonic boom generated by aircraft; legal status of the aircraft commander; collisions of aircraft; and liability of the air traffic control agencies.

ICAO BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1981

(U.S. \$)

Meetings	669,000
Secretariat	21,040,000
General Services	3,321,000
Equipment	190,000
Others	126,000
Contingencies	2,460,000
TOTAL	27,806,000
Miscellaneous Income*	6,576,000
NET TOTAL*	21,230,000

* Estimates.

PUBLICATIONS

Convention on International Civil Aviation and its 17 annexes

International and Multilateral Agreements
ICAO Administrative Regulations

Annual Report

ICAO Bulletin

Technical, economic, statistical and legal publications relating to international civil aviation.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION—IDA

1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433, U.S.A.

Telephone: (202) 477-1234.

The International Development Association began operations in November 1960. Affiliated to the World Bank (*see* page 41), IDA advances capital to the poorer developing member countries on more flexible terms than those offered by the Bank.

MEMBERS

Acc No 75899

125 members: *see* Table on pages 29-32.

ORGANIZATION

President and Chairman of Executive Directors: Chairman of the World Bank (*ex-officio*).

Officers and staff of the World Bank serve concurrently as officers and staff of IDA.

FINANCE

IDA's total resources consisting of members' subscriptions and supplementary resources (additional subscriptions and contributions) as of June 30th, 1981, amounted to \$22,331 million in current U.S. dollars.

IDA is authorized to accept supplementary contributions from the more developed group among its members, known as the Part I countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. Switzerland has made loans to IDA, although it is not a member. Part II (developing country) donors include: the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Spain and

Yugoslavia. The United Arab Emirates, though not a member of IDA, has also contributed to its resources.

Voting rights of all members are in proportion to their subscriptions (*see* page 42), while the supplementary contributions carry no voting rights.

These resources are replenished periodically by contributions from the more affluent member countries. The sixth replenishment of \$12,000 million for the fiscal years 1981-83 was delayed, and at a meeting of IDA officials in September 1981 it was recognized that the organization was facing a crisis, since, in spite of advance contributions amounting to \$2,500 million from 24 donors and an additional \$200 million from other sources, a backlog of credits totalling \$800 million would remain unsigned at the end of September.

ACTIVITIES

Principles similar to those of the World Bank are followed by IDA in appraising projects, negotiating its credits and in requirements for procurement, disbursement of funds and reports on the progress of constructions. However, the terms upon which IDA lends are far more favourable; almost all credits so far have been for a period of 50 years, with a 10-year initial grace period and no interest charge; only a service charge of 0.75 per cent per annum is made; credits can thus be extended to countries which, for balance of payments reasons, could

not assume the burden of repayment required for World Bank loans.

By June 30th, 1981, IDA had extended 1,079 credits totalling \$24,051.9 million. This does not include joint loans and credits by the World Bank and IDA. These are counted instead as World Bank operations.

Lending Operations, fiscal year 1980/81: IDA credits are listed with World Bank loans on pp. 45-6.

THE RECORD FOR TEN YEARS, 1971/72-1980/81*

AMOUNTS IN U.S. \$ MILLION	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Credit amounts	1,000	1,357	1,095	1,576	1,655	1,308	2,313	3,022	3,838	3,482
Disbursements	261	493	711	1,026	1,252	1,298	1,062	1,222	1,411	1,878
Usable resources, cumulative . .	4,204	7,019	7,433	11,608	11,514	11,789	18,062	19,661	20,773	22,331
OPERATIONS, COUNTRIES										
Operations approved	68	75	69	68	73	67	99	105	103	106
Recipient countries	38	43	41	39	39	36	42	43	40	40
Member countries	108	112	113	114	116	117	120	121	121	125

* Joint World Bank/IDA operations are counted only once, as World Bank operations.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION—IFC

1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433, U.S.A.

Telephone: (202) 477-1234.

Founded in 1956 as an affiliate of the World Bank to encourage the growth of productive private enterprise in its member countries, particularly in the less-developed areas.

MEMBERS

119 members: see Table on pages 29-32.

ORGANIZATION

(October 1981)

IFC is a separate legal entity in the World Bank Group. IFC's share capital, subscribed by member countries, amounted to \$392 million at June 30th, 1981.

Executive Directors of the World Bank also serve as Directors of IFC. The President of the World Bank is *ex-officio* Chairman of the IFC Board of Directors, which has appointed him President of IFC. Subject to his overall supervision, the day-to-day operations of IFC are conducted by its staff under the direction of the Executive Vice-President.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

President: ALDEN W. CLAUSEN.

Executive Vice-President: HANS A. WUTTKE.

Vice-Presidents: JOSÉ E. CAMACHO, MAKARAND V. DEHEJIA, JAMES M. KEARNS, JUDHIVIR PARMAR, JOSÉ M. RUISANCHEZ.

Director of Investments, Europe and Middle East: DOUGLAS GUSTAFSON.

Special Representative, Middle East: CHERIF HASSAN.

Director of Investments, Africa I: GUNTER H. KREUTER.

Director of Investments, Africa II: M. AZAM K. ALIZAI.

Special Representative in the Far East: NAOKADO NISHIHARA.

Director of Corporate Planning: RICHARD W. RICHARDSON.

Director of Investments, Latin America and Caribbean I: GIOVANNI VACCHELLI.

Director of Investments, Latin America and Caribbean II: DANIEL F. ADAMS.

Director of Investments, Asia: TORSTEIN STEPHANSEN.

Special Representative in Europe: J. W. STROBL.

Regional Mission in Eastern Africa: V. S. RAGHAVAN.

Regional Mission in Western Africa: GUY ANTOINE.

Regional Mission in East Asia: SAKDIYAM KUPASRI-MONKOL.

FUNCTIONS

1. In association with private investors, invests without government guarantee in productive private enterprises of economic priority in member countries where sufficient private capital is not available on reasonable terms.
2. Stimulates the international flow of private capital to developing countries.
3. Encourages the development of local capital markets.
4. Invests in and gives technical help to development

finance companies, and assists other institutions which also support economic development and follow policies generally consistent with those of IFC.

5. Commits limited amounts of funds for promotional purposes, to help bring development enterprises into being.

6. Revolves its portfolio by sales of its investments to other investors.

ACTIVITIES

(Fiscal year ending June 30th, 1981)

Total dollar volume of equity and loan investments approved reached \$811 million, or \$130 million above the previous year's \$681 million. About \$273 million of total approvals in 1980/81 were for equity investments. The number of projects increased from 55 to 56, of which 29 projects, or roughly half of the total, were in countries with a per capita G.N.P. of less than \$626 per year (measured on per capita G.N.P. in 1979 equivalents). There were 21 projects in Latin America and the Caribbean, 16 in Africa, 14 in Asia, and five in the Middle East and Europe.

While manufacturing continued to account for the major portion (44 per cent) of the total number of projects, its share was considerably less than in past years. Ten projects were approved for agroindustry, six for fuels and minerals, nine for financial institutions and six for hotels.

Of the total investments approved during the year, \$396.9 million went to establish new operations; \$344.2

million to expand and modernize existing plants; and \$61.4 million to support financial institutions. The balance, \$8.5 million, involved the exercise of stock rights.

The total cost of the projects was \$3,340 million, compared with \$2,377 million the previous year. IFC contributed \$811 million, or 24 cents (of which 11 cents represents syndications) out of every dollar of project costs.

Of the rest, \$1,940 million was raised through other financial institutions, mainly commercial banks, and \$589 million was provided by the sponsors and through cash generation.

During the year, member countries continued to take up their subscriptions in the IFC's capital increase. By the end of the fiscal year, \$373.2 million had been subscribed, of which \$283 million had been paid in, raising paid-in capital to \$392 million.

FINANCIAL RECORD

(up to June 30th, 1981)

SALES OF INVESTMENTS

At June 30th, 1981, IFC had sold \$1,378 million, or 35.9 per cent of its cumulative gross commitments.

Sales and pending sales in the year ending June 30th, 1981, amounted to \$393 million.

COMMITMENTS BY TYPE OF BUSINESS

(million U.S. \$, 1957-81)

Cement and construction materials	724.9
Mining	413.7
General manufacturing	385.2
Iron and steel	341.6
Pulp and paper products	303.0
Chemical and petrochemical products	295.7
Textiles and fibres	258.5
Development finance companies	204.3
Food and food processing	192.0
Motor vehicles and accessories	168.9
Fertilizers	160.1
Money and capital markets	144.0
Tourism	117.4
Non-ferrous metals	46.9
Machinery	33.5
Utilities	31.5
Others	18.8
TOTAL	3,840.0

INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Provisional Headquarters: Via del Serafico 107, 00142 Rome, Italy

Established by an agreement adopted in June 1976 to mobilize additional resources to be made available on concessional terms to improve food production systems, the nutritional level of the poorest people in developing countries and the conditions of their lives.

MEMBERS

135 members: *see* Table on pages 29-32.

CATEGORY I

Australia
Austria
Belgium
Canada
Denmark
Finland
France
Germany, Federal Republic
Ireland
Italy
Japan
Luxembourg
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
United Kingdom
U.S.A.

CATEGORY II

Algeria
Gabon
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Kuwait
Libya
Nigeria
Qatar
Saudi Arabia
United Arab Emirates
Venezuela

CATEGORY III

103 developing countries

ORGANIZATION

(October 1981)

GOVERNING COUNCIL

Each member state is represented in the Governing Council by a Governor and an Alternate. There are three categories of members: Industrialized Countries (Category I); petroleum-exporting Developing Countries (Category II) and recipient Developing Countries (Category III). Categories I and II *shall* contribute to the resources of the Fund while Category III *may* do so. All the powers of the Fund are vested in the Governing Council. It may, however, delegate certain powers to the Executive Board. Sessions are held annually with special sessions as required. The Governing Council elects the President of the Fund by a two-thirds majority for a three-year term. He is eligible

for re-election. The President is also the Chairman of the Executive Board.

President: ABDEL MUHSIN M. AL-SUDEARY (Saudi Arabia).

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Consists of 18 members and 18 alternates, elected by the Governing Council, one third by each category of membership. Members serve for three years, after an initial period during which some are elected for terms of one and two years. The Executive Board is responsible for the conduct and general operation of IFAD and approves loans and grants for projects. Meets three or four times a year.

VOTING RIGHTS

The total number of votes in the Governing Council and the Executive Board is 1,800, distributed equally between the three categories of membership.

Thus two-thirds of the votes lie with the developing countries (Categories II and III) which will therefore have a major influence on the investment decisions of the Fund. At the same time two-thirds of the votes are held by donor countries (Categories I and II).

In the Governing Council votes are distributed among members of Categories I and II on a scale partly reflecting their contributions, and are shared evenly among members of Category III. In the Executive Board, the Executive Director casts the votes of those members with which his country forms a constituency.

AIMS AND LENDING POLICIES

To mobilize additional resources for concessional loans or grants for agricultural development. Projects shall be supported which introduce or improve methods of food production and strengthen related national policies and institutions. Financing by the Fund is provided only to developing countries that are members of the Fund, or to inter-governmental organizations in which such members participate. Priority is given to the poorest countries that are in food deficit, for projects aimed to

1. raise food production, particularly on small farms;
2. provide employment and additional income for poor and landless farmers; and
3. reduce malnutrition by producing the kind of food the poorest populations normally consume and by improving food distribution systems.

IFAD is empowered to make both grants and loans. By statute, grants are limited to 12.5 per cent of the resources committed in any one financial year. There are three kinds of loan: highly concessional loans, which carry no interest but have a service charge of 1 per cent and a maturity period of 50 years, including a grace period of 10 years; intermediate term loans, which have an interest rate of 4 per cent and a maturity period of 20 years, including a grace period of 5 years; and ordinary term loans which have an interest rate of 8 per cent and a maturity period of 15 years, including a grace period of 3 years. During the first three years of IFAD's operations, 75 per cent of loans were on highly concessional terms. To avoid duplication of work, the administration of loans, for the purposes of disbursements and supervision of project implementation, is entrusted to competent international financial institutions.

ACTIVITIES

IFAD approved its first two projects in April 1978. Ten projects were approved for that year (amounting to U.S. \$117.6 million), 23 in 1979 (\$372.1 million) and 27 in 1980 (\$380.5 million). These 60 loans were divided between 22 African countries, 13 in Asia and the Middle East, and 13 in Latin America. Technical assistance grants amounting to \$22 million were also made during this period.

Examples of projects approved during 1980 include: credit for small farmers in Bangladesh to provide wells, irrigation and fish-ponds; artisanal fisheries development in Djibouti; credit for increasing crop, livestock and fish production in Dominica; settlement of landless families in

Egypt; smallholder cattle development in Indonesia; improvement of maize production in Zaïre.

IFAD sends Special Programming Missions to assist governments in reviewing agricultural problems and to recommend improvements. In 1980 five such missions were sent to Haiti, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea and Senegal.

During 1978-80 co-financing was provided by IFAD for 36 projects which had been initiated by other institutions: the World Bank (24), the Asian Development Bank (six), the Inter-American Development Bank (five) and the African Development Bank (one). IFAD co-operates closely with the FAO and other UN agencies.

FINANCE

The total initial resources pledged by members, valued as at December 31st, 1980, amounted to U.S. \$1,050 million, of which \$967 million had been paid. Of the total amount pledged, \$595 million was made available by Category I countries, \$435.5 million by Category II countries, and \$19.5 million by Category III.

In order to assure continuity in the operations of the Fund, the Governing Council periodically reviews the adequacy of the available resources. The first such review took place three years after the beginning of operations, as stipulated in the Agreement establishing IFAD. At the third session of the IFAD Governing Council in January

1980, a resolution calling for the replenishment of IFAD's resources at "a level sufficient to provide for an increase in real terms in the level of its operations" was adopted by the Fund's 131 member states. In December 1980 the Council resolved that an operational programme of U.S. \$1,500 million should be undertaken for the 1981-83 period. By September 1981, following cuts in allocations by the U.S.A. and other countries, IFAD had come to the end of its resources, but new resources of about \$1,100 million for the 1981-83 period were being negotiated at the end of the year.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION—ILO

1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland

The ILO was founded in 1919 to work for social justice as a basis for lasting peace. It carries out this mandate by promoting decent living standards, satisfactory conditions of work and pay and adequate employment opportunities. Methods of action include the creation of international labour standards; the provision of technical co-operation services; and research and publications on social and labour matters. In 1946, the Organisation became a specialized agency associated with the UN. The ILO was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1969.

MEMBERS

145 members: *see* Table on pages 29-32.

ORGANIZATION

(October 1981)

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

President (June 1981): ALIOUNE DIAGNE (Senegal).

Vice-Presidents (June 1981):

Governmental: G. J. OUDOVENKO (Ukrainian S.S.R.).

Employer: H. C. VILLALOBOS (Venezuela).

Worker: F. L. WALCOTT (Barbados).

The supreme deliberative body of ILO. Normally meets annually in Geneva, with a session devoted to maritime questions when necessary. Attended by about 1,800 delegates, advisers and observers. National delegations are composed of two government delegates, one employers' delegate and one workers' delegate. Non-governmental delegates can speak and vote independently of the views of their government. Conference elects the Governing Body and adopts the Budget and International Labour Conventions and Recommendations.

The President and Vice-Presidents hold office for the term of the Conference only.

GOVERNING BODY

Chairman (1981-82): GABRIEL VENTEJOL (France).

Employers' Vice-Chairman: JEAN-JACQUES OECHSLIN (France).

Worker's Vice-Chairman: GERD MUHR (Federal Republic of Germany).

ILO's executive council. Normally meets three or four times a year in Geneva to decide policy and programmes. Composed of 28 Government members, 14 employers' members and 14 workers' members. Ten seats are reserved for "states of chief industrial importance". In 1981 there were 11 states in this category: Brazil, Canada, China, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Italy, Japan, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. The remaining 18 are elected from other countries every three years. Employers' and workers' members are elected as individuals, not as national candidates.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

Director-General: FRANCIS BLANCHARD (France).

Deputy Directors-General:

BERTIL BOLIN (Sweden)

SURENDRA K. JAIN (India)

Assistant Directors-General:

Dr. SALIH BURGAN (Jordan)

FRANCIS WOLF (France)

PATRICK M. C. DENBY (U.K.)

FRANCIS K. YOSHIMURA (Japan)

JULIO GALER (Argentina)

ELIMANE KANE (Mauritania)

ANTOINETTE BÉGUIN (Belgium)

The International Labour Office is the Organisation's secretariat, operational headquarters and publishing house. It is staffed in Geneva and in the field by about 1,800 people of some 100 nationalities. Operations are decentralized to regional, area and branch offices in nearly 40 countries.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR LABOUR STUDIES

Established by ILO in March 1960. The Institute is an advanced educational and research institution dealing with social and labour policy, and brings together international experts representing employers, management, workers and government interests. Activities include international and regional study courses, and are financed by grants and an Endowment Fund to which governments and other bodies contribute.

Director: ALBERT TÉVOÉDJRÈ (Benin).

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR ADVANCED TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Established by ILO in Turin, Italy, the Centre became operational in October 1965. It provides programmes for directors in charge of technical and vocational institutions, training officers, senior and middle-level managers in private and public enterprises, trade union leaders, and technicians, primarily from the developing regions of the world. The ILO Director-General is Chairman of the Board of the Centre.

Director: ANDRÉ ABOUGHANEM (France).

ACTIVITIES

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR STANDARDS

One of the ILO's primary functions is the adoption by the International Labour Conference of Conventions and Recommendations setting minimum labour standards. Through ratification by member states, Conventions create binding obligations to put their provisions into effect. Recommendations provide guidance as to policy and practice. A total of 156 Conventions and 165 Recommendations have been adopted, ranging over a wide field of social and labour matters, including basic human rights such as freedom of association, abolition of forced labour and elimination of discrimination in employment. Together they form the International Labour Code. By August 1981 more than 4,900 ratifications of the Conventions had been registered by member states.

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

Technical co-operation continued to be a major ILO activity. About U.S. \$98 million from all sources, including the United Nations Development Programme, was spent in 1980 for the promotion of employment, the development of human resources and social institutions, and the improvement of living and working conditions. Of the total figure, \$59 million was provided by UNDP, \$28 million by bilateral aid agencies in trust fund arrangements, and \$6 million by the UN Fund for Population Activities, the ILO regular budget contributing \$4.5 million. Regional distribution of expenditure in 1980 was as follows: Africa, \$36 million; Latin America and the Caribbean, \$12.7 million; Asia, \$24.8 million; Europe, \$1.7 million; Middle East, \$6.9 million; inter-regional projects, \$11.7 million.

WORLD EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME

The employment objective has been incorporated by the United Nations as a key policy factor into the Second United Nations Development Decade. The ILO has the role of catalyst in bringing employment considerations to the fore in the activities of all agencies within the UN system, and for this purpose launched the World Employment Programme.

The aim of the programme is to assist decision makers in identifying and putting into effect specific employment-promoting development policies. This is accomplished

through comprehensive employment strategy missions and exploratory country employment missions; through regional employment teams for Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean; and through country employment teams.

The programme also includes research activities which cover eight major project areas: technology and employment, income distribution and employment, population and employment, education and training and employment, rural employment, promotion, urbanization and employment, trade expansion and employment, and emergency employment schemes.

MEETINGS

Among meetings held during 1981, in addition to the International Labour Conference and Governing Body sessions, were the Advisory Committee on Salaried Employees and Professional Workers, the Joint ILO/WHO Committee on Occupational Health, the Joint ILO/IMCO Committee on Training, a Meeting of Experts on Household Surveys, a Meeting of Experts on the Relationship between Hours of Work and Shop and Bank Opening Hours (all in Geneva), and the Seventh Session of the ILO Africa Advisory Committee (Libreville, Gabon). Meetings scheduled for the latter part of 1981 included the Second Tripartite Technical Meeting for the Printing and Allied Trades, a Meeting of Experts on the Safe Use of Asbestos, the Iron and Steel Committee, a Joint Meeting on Conditions of Work of Teachers, and the Third Tripartite Technical Meeting for the Timber Industry (all in Geneva).

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

67th Session: Geneva, June 1981. Adopted Conventions and Recommendations concerning collective bargaining, equality of treatment for workers with family responsibilities, and safety and health.

68th Session: Geneva, June 1982. Will hold a second discussion with a view to the adoption of instruments on the maintenance of workers' rights in social security and on termination of employment at the employer's initiative.

FINANCE

Net Expenditure Budget 1982-83: U.S. \$239 million.

PUBLICATIONS

International Labour Review (current developments and bibliography; six issues a year in English, French, Spanish).

Official Bulletin (information and documents relating to ILO activities; three issues a year in English, French, Spanish).

Legislative Series (selected labour and social security laws and regulations; bi-monthly in English, French, Spanish).

Bulletin of Labour Statistics (quarterly, trilingual).

Social and Labour Bulletin (quarterly, trilingual).

Year Book of Labour Statistics (trilingual).

International studies, surveys, works of practical guidance or reference on questions of social policy, manpower, industrial relations, working conditions, social security, training, management development, etc. (in English, French, Spanish).

Training and Development Abstracts (a service providing digests of articles, laws, reports on vocational guidance and training and management development).

Reports for the annual sessions of the International Labour Conference, etc. (in English, French, German, Russian, Spanish).

ILO-Information (bulletin issued in Arabic, Danish, English, Finnish, French, German, Japanese, Norwegian, Russian, Spanish, Swedish and Urdu).

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND—IMF

700 19th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20431, U.S.A.

Telephone: (202) 477-7000

The IMF was established at the same time as the World Bank in December 1945, to promote international monetary co-operation, to facilitate the expansion and balanced growth of international trade and to promote stability in foreign exchange. It has various arrangements for the sale of foreign exchange to countries in balance of payments deficit. The Special Drawing Account was introduced in 1970 as a means of strengthening national reserves.

MEMBERS

143 members: *see* Table on pages 29–32.

ORGANIZATION

(October 1981)

Managing Director: JACQUES DE LAROSIÈRE DE CHAMPFEU
(France).

Deputy Managing Director: WILLIAM B. DALE (U.S.A.).

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

DIRECTOR	CASTING VOTES OF
<i>Appointed:</i>	
RICHARD D. ERB	U.S.A.
JOHN ANSON	United Kingdom
GERHARD LASKE	Federal Republic of Germany
PAUL MENTRÉ DE LOYE	France
TERUO HIRAO	Japan
YUSUF A. NIMATALLAH	Saudi Arabia
ZHANG ZICUN	China, People's Republic
<i>Elected:</i>	
GIOVANNI LOVATO (Italy)	Greece, Italy, Malta, Portugal
ROBERT K. JOYCE (Canada)	Bahamas, Barbados, Canada, Dominica, Grenada, Ireland, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
J. J. POLAK (Netherlands)	Cyprus, Israel, Netherlands, Romania, Yugoslavia
MOHAMED FINAISH (Libya)	Bahrain, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Maldives, Pakistan, Qatar, Somalia, Syria, United Arab Emirates, Yemen Arab Republic, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen
SEMYANO KIINGI (Uganda)	Botswana, Burundi, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe
ARIEL BUIRA (Mexico)	Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Spain, Venezuela
ALEXANDRE KAFKA (Brazil)	Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guyana, Haiti, Panama, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago
M. NARASIMHAM (India)	Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka
JACQUES DE GROOTE (Belgium)	Austria, Belgium, Luxembourg, Turkey
JON SIGURDSSON (Iceland)	Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden
BYANTI KHARMAWAN (Indonesia)	Burma, Fiji, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Nepal, Singapore, Thailand, Viet-Nam
A. R. G. PROWSE (Australia)	Australia, Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Western Samoa
MORTEZA ABDOLLAHI (Iran)	Afghanistan, Algeria, Ghana, Iran, Morocco, Oman, Tunisia
JUAN CARLOS IAREZZA (Argentina)	Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay
SAMUEL NANA-SINKAM (Cameroon)	Benin, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Niger, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Togo, Upper Volta, Zaire

Note: The following member countries did not participate in the 1980 elections: Egypt, Kampuchea, Rwanda and South Africa.

Senior Officers:**Counsellors:****Economic Counsellor:****Director, Adjustment Studies:****Director, Administration Department:** ROLAND A. TENCONI**Director, African Department:** J. B. ZULU**Director, Asian Department:** TUN THIN**Director, Central Banking****Department:****Director, European Department:** L. A. WHITTOME**Director, Exchange and Trade****Relations Department:** C. DAVID FINCH**Director, External Relations****Department:** AZIZALI F. MOHAMMED**Director, Fiscal Affairs Department** VITO TANZI**Director, IMF Institute:** GÉRARD M. TEYSSIER**Director, Legal Department:** GEORGE NICOLETOPOULOS**Director, Middle Eastern****Department:** A. SHAKOUR**Director, Research Department:** SHAALAN**Director, Western Hemisphere** WILLIAM C. HOOD**Department:** E. WALTER ROBI-
CHEK**Director, Bureau of Language****Services:** BERNARDO T.
RUTGERS**Director, Bureau of Statistics:** WERNER
DANNEMANN**Director, Europe Office (Paris):** ALDO GUETTA**Director, Geneva Office:** FERNANDO A. VERAWALTER O. HABER-
MEIER, L. A.
WHITTOME

WILLIAM C. HOOD

CHARLES F.
SCHWARTZ

ROLAND A. TENCONI

J. B. ZULU

TUN THIN

P. N. KAUL

L. A. WHITTOME

C. DAVID FINCH

AZIZALI F. MOHAM-
MED

VITO TANZI

GÉRARD M. TEYSSIER

GEORGE NICOLETO-
POULOS

A. SHAKOUR

SHAALAN

WILLIAM C. HOOD

E. WALTER ROBI-
CHEKBERNARDO T.
RUTGERSWERNER
DANNEMANN

ALDO GUETTA

FERNANDO A. VERA

Secretary:**Treasurer:**

LEO VAN HOUTVEN

WALTER O. HABER-
MEIER.**BOARD OF GOVERNORS**

The highest authority of the Fund is exercised by the Board of Governors, on which each member country is represented by a Governor and an Alternate Governor. Normally the Board of Governors meets once a year, but the Governors may take votes by mail or other means between annual meetings. The Board of Governors has delegated many of its powers to the Executive Directors. However, the conditions governing the admission of new members, adjustment of quotas, election of Executive Directors, as well as certain other important powers remain the sole responsibility of the Board of Governors. The voting power of each member in the Board of Governors is related to its quota in the Fund (*see below*).

BOARD OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

The 22-member Board of Executive Directors, responsible for the day-to-day operations of the Fund, is in continuous session in Washington, under the chairmanship of the Fund's Managing Director. The U.S.A., the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Japan, China (People's Republic) and Saudi Arabia each appoint one Executive Director, and the fifteen remaining Executive Directors are elected by groups of member countries with similar interests. As in the Board of Governors, the voting power of each member is related to its quota in the Fund, but in practice the Executive Directors operate by consensus.

The Managing Director of the Fund serves as head of its staff, which is organized into departments by function and area. On July 31st, 1980, the Fund staff numbered 1,598 persons from 90 countries.

FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND DRAWING ARRANGEMENTS

Quotas. Each member is assigned a quota related to its national income, monetary reserves, trade balance and other economic indicators. A member's subscription is equal to its quota and is payable in special drawing rights (SDRs), in other members' currencies or in its own currency. The quota approximately determines a member's voting power, the amount of foreign exchange it may purchase from the Fund, and its allocation of SDRs.

In December 1978 the Board of Governors agreed on a 50 per cent increase in quotas, which then totalled 39,011.2 million SDRs.

Drawing Arrangements. Exchange transactions within the Fund take the form of members' purchases (i.e. drawings) from the Fund of the currencies of other members for the equivalent amounts of their own currencies. Fund resources are available to eligible members on an essentially short-term and revolving basis to provide members with temporary assistance to contribute to the solution of their payments problems. A member's entitlement to draw is determined after consideration of its circumstances and its likely ability, with the help of Fund resources, to overcome its problems within a short time.

Drawings are limited by provisions governing both the rate of increase and the total amount of the Fund's

holdings of a member's currency expressed as a percentage of its quota. Reserve-tranche purchases (i.e. purchases that do not bring the Fund's holdings of the member's currency to a level above its quota) are permitted more or less automatically.

A member's purchases of currency from the Fund must be repaid by repurchases or by the purchase of that member's currency by another member. As a general rule members undertake to repay within a period not exceeding 3 to 5 years. The exceptions are in the case of extended arrangements. Repurchases are made in SDRs or in usable currencies.

The main devices for assisting members in temporary difficulties are described below.

General Arrangements to Borrow. An agreement was approved by the Fund in 1962, and subsequently extended until 1985, whereby ten industrial members, the Group of Ten, undertook to lend the Fund up to \$8,400 million in their own currencies, should this be necessary to forestall or cope with an impairment of the international monetary situation. These General Arrangements to Borrow (GAB) may be used by the participants in the GAB.

Stand-by Arrangements. Members may enter into Stand-by Arrangements (introduced in 1954) with the Fund to

ensure that drawings up to specified limits may be made within an agreed period provided the conditions of the arrangement are observed. By enabling members to negotiate credit in advance of actual needs, stand-by arrangements have become a valuable instrument in forestalling speculative attacks which would exacerbate or increase impending difficulties.

Extended Arrangements. An extended facility was established in September 1974, to provide medium-term assistance for members in special circumstances of balance of payments difficulty. Whereas the usual duration of a stand-by arrangement does not exceed 12 months, with repayment within a period of 3 to 5 years, an extended arrangement provides assurance of support by the Fund for a period of up to 3 years, with repayment up to a 10-year period. The extended facility is likely to be beneficial for developing countries in particular.

Special Drawing Rights. Facilities for the expansion of international reserves were created in 1969 with the introduction of SDRs which have become established as usable and acceptable reserve assets and as a substitute for gold in international payments. The value of SDRs to a participant in the Special Drawing Rights Department rests basically on the obligation of other participants to accept them from him up to a prescribed ceiling in exchange for convertible currency. Participants are allocated SDRs in proportion to their IMF quotas and may use them bilaterally, in agreement with other participants, to buy back from them equivalent amounts of their own cur-

rencies; or to obtain convertible currency from participants designated by the Fund.

Reconstitution provisions—a participant's average holdings of SDRs must not fall below a given proportion of the average of its net cumulative allocation in a given period—are designed to preclude the possibility of excessive reliance on SDRs to finance large or persistent balance of payments deficits.

Compensatory Financing of Export Fluctuations. Under this scheme, a primary-producing member which experiences a fall in export revenue—generally as a result of adverse movements in the world price of a commodity upon which it is heavily dependent—may make drawings which are excluded from the calculation of its reserve-tranche position.

Buffer Stock Financing Facility. Established in 1969, this facility permits members to make drawings in connection with the financing of international buffer stocks of primary products.

Supplementary Financing Facility. This facility entered into effect in 1979, when loan agreements between the Fund and 14 lenders for an amount of SDR 7,784 million were completed. The supplementary financing facility is to enable the Fund to provide supplementary financing in conjunction with use of the Fund's ordinary resources to members facing serious payments imbalances that are large in relation to their quotas. Members can use the facility under a stand-by arrangement reaching into the upper credit tranches or under an extended arrangement.

ACTIVITIES

SECOND AMENDMENT TO THE ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT

The Second Amendment to the IMF's Articles of Agreement, approved by the Board of Governors in May 1976, entered into force on April 1st, 1978, following its acceptance by three-fifths of the Fund's members representing four-fifths of the total voting power. The Fund's articles were amended for the first time in 1969, when the SDR was established.

The Second Amendment revised the Articles in six main areas:

1. *Exchange arrangements and surveillance by the Fund.* Members undertake a general obligation to collaborate with the Fund and with other members in order to assure orderly exchange arrangements and to promote a stable system of exchange rates and to perform this obligation by observing certain undertakings of a general nature in domestic and external economic and financial policies. Each member is required to ensure that its monetary system does not tend to produce erratic disruptions and must avoid manipulating exchange rates or the international monetary system in order to prevent effective balance of payments adjustment or to gain an unfair competitive advantage over other members. Members must follow exchange policies compatible with these undertakings.

2. *A reduction in the role of gold in the international monetary system, including the disposition of part of the Fund's own holdings of gold.* The most important changes in this respect are as follows:

- (a) the function of gold as the unit of value of the SDR has been eliminated and gold cannot again become a common denominator for par values of currencies even if par values are introduced in the future;
- (b) the official price of gold has been abolished and all members can deal freely in gold in the market and among themselves;
- (c) obligatory payments in gold by members to the Fund and by the Fund to members have been abrogated and the Fund will be able to accept gold only under decisions taken with a large majority of the total voting power;
- (d) the Fund will complete its announced sale of 50 million troy ounces of gold and will be able to make further sales (see below);
- (e) excess profits on any such further sales will be placed in a Special Disbursement Account;
- (f) the Fund will be required to avoid the management of the price of gold or the establishment of a fixed price for gold;
- (g) members will undertake to ensure that their policies on reserve assets will be consistent with the objectives of improving surveillance of international liquidity and of making the SDR the principal reserve asset in the international monetary system.

3. *Changes in the characteristics and expansion of the possible uses of the SDR.* To help make the SDR the principal reserve asset of the international monetary system,

- (a) the method of valuing the SDR may be determined by the Fund by large majorities;
- (b) participants are able to enter into transactions by agreement without reference to the Fund and transfers of SDRs in such transactions are not subject to the use of reserve assets;
- (c) the Fund may, subject to appropriate safeguards, authorize operations involving SDRs between participants that are not otherwise provided for by the Articles;
- (d) the Fund has increased powers over the categories of other holders of SDRs, the transactions in which they engage and over the rules for the reconstitution of participants' holdings of SDRs;
- (e) the SDR replaces gold in certain payments by members to the Fund and by the Fund to members and its use in transactions conducted through the Fund's General Department (formerly the General Account) may be expanded;
- (f) the value of currencies held in the General Resources Account of the General Department must be maintained in terms of SDRs.

4. *Simplification and expansion of the types of the Fund's financial operations and transactions, particularly those conducted through the General Department.* The Fund's holdings of the currencies of all members will be usable by the Fund in its transactions in accordance with its policies. For use of its general resources, the Fund will select the currencies to be sold on the basis of policies that take into account the balance of payments and reserve position of members and developments in the exchange markets.

5. *The possible establishment of the Council as a new organ of the Fund.* The Board of Governors may decide, by a large majority of the total voting power, to establish a new organ of the Fund, the Council, which would resemble the present advisory Interim Committee of the Board of Governors in composition and terms of reference but would have powers of decision.

6. *Certain improvements in organizational and administrative aspects of the Fund.* The present number of elective Executive Directors (15) has been incorporated into the articles governing their elections, together with authority to modify that number by a large majority of the total voting power.

GOLD SALES AND THE TRUST FUND

The gold sales programme was the result of agreements in 1975 by the Interim Committee of the Board of Governors on the International Monetary System on the principles for solving the question of the future role of gold. To reduce this role, it was agreed that one-sixth of the IMF's gold (25 million troy ounces or 775 metric tons) would be sold, at the official price before the entry into force of the Second Amendment (SDR 35 per ounce), directly to all countries which were members of the IMF on August 31st, 1975, and a further one-sixth would be sold at public auction for the benefit of developing member countries.

In January 1976 the Interim Committee agreed that the direct sales of gold to IMF members at the official price should be made in four annual instalments. At the completion of the programme, announced in February 1980, a total of 24.5 million ounces had been sold directly to 126 members in four annual restitution sales.

It was also decided at the January 1976 meeting to establish a Trust Fund to provide balance-of-payments assistance, in the form of low-interest loans, to developing countries. The IMF, as the Trustee for the Trust Fund, would sell gold at auctions over a four-year period. It was agreed that the proportion of any profits from the sale of gold that corresponded to the share of quotas of these countries at August 31st, 1975, would be transferred directly to each developing country in proportion to its quota and that the balance would be made available to finance loans by the Trust Fund. The Executive Directors of the IMF announced a four-year gold sales programme in May 1976 and the first auction was held in June.

Initially, the Fund held gold auctions at regular intervals, with about 780,000 ounces offered in each of the first six auctions. Since March 1977 monthly auctions have been held, with 525,000 ounces offered in each auction until May 1978, when the amount offered was lowered to 470,000 ounces to allow for meeting non-competitive bids which central banks were entitled to make since the entry into force of the Second Amendment to the Articles of Agreement.

For the year ending May 1980, the amount to be auctioned monthly was again lowered, to 444,000 ounces.

On completion of the gold auction programme in May 1980, the fund had sold 25 million ounces of gold, profiting about U.S. \$4,640 million. Of this, \$1,290 million was transferred directly to 104 developing members in proportion to their quotas on August 31st, 1975. The remainder of the profits were available for loans by the Trust Fund. In April 1981 the final loan disbursements were made, bringing the total disbursements to SDR 2,991 million, and the Trust Fund was wound up.

OTHER EVENTS

In December 1980 the Seventh General Review of Quotas came into effect, providing for a 50 per cent increase in all members' quotas, and additional special increases for 11 members. A special increase in Saudi Arabia's quota (from SDR 1,040.1 million to SDR 2,100 million) in April 1981 brought the total of Fund quotas to SDR 60,665.4 million.

In March 1979 the Executive Board adopted a new set of guidelines on conditionality in the use of the Fund's General Resources, whereby a recipient country is required to carry out an economic policy programme aimed at achieving a viable balance of payments position: the new guidelines allowed for longer periods of adjustment and a more flexible approach to the country's problems.

On April 17th, 1980, the Fund's Executive Board decided that the People's Republic of China, rather than the Republic of China (Taiwan), should henceforth represent China in the Fund, with a quota of SDR 550 million. In September the Board of Governors approved a special quota increase for China to SDR 1,200 million.

The Fund resumed SDR allocations on January 1st, 1979, with an allocation of SDR 4,032.7 million to the 137 Fund members that were participants in the Fund's SDR Department on December 31st, 1978. On January 1st, 1980, SDR 4,033.3 million were allocated to the 139 members which were participants in the Department on December 31st, 1979. Together with the initial allocations in 1970-72, there were now SDR 17,380.8 million in existence. These two allocations were made under a

resolution of the Board of Governors which provided for a further allocation of SDR 4,052 million to the 141 members in 1981.

In accordance with one of the major objectives of the Second Amendment to the Fund's Articles, the Fund took several decisions towards enhancing the role of the SDR as the principal international reserve asset by improving its yield, providing for a wider range of uses and reducing the reconstitution requirement.

The Fund has also prescribed a total of nine official institutions as "other holders" of SDRs: the Andean Reserve Fund; the Arab Monetary Fund; the Bank for International Settlements; the East Caribbean Monetary Authority; the International Development Association; the International Fund for Agricultural Development; the Nordic Investment Bank; the Swiss National Bank; and the World Bank. "Other holders" can acquire and use SDRs in operations with any other prescribed holder and with any of the Fund's 141 members, all of which are participants in the SDR Department. "Other holders" have the same degree of freedom as Fund members to buy and sell SDRs, both spot and forward, to borrow, loan or pledge SDRs, and to use SDRs in swaps.

During the financial year ending April 30th, 1980, the volume of the Fund's financial activity reached a record SDR 9,675.8 million, of which a major proportion (SDR 5,648.3 million) was on account of developing countries. As repurchases totalled SDR 3,775.8 million during the year, the Fund was a net supplier of SDR 5,900 million of liquidity. All purchases from the general resources account during the financial year, which amounted to SDR 2,433.3 million, were made by developing countries, with the exception of an SDR 49 million reserve tranche purchase.

ADVISORY COMMITTEES

Interim Committee

The Interim Committee of the Fund's Board of Governors met twice in 1979. During its meeting in March in Washington, the Committee considered the plan of a substitution account, to be administered by the Fund, that would accept deposits of U.S. dollars from members of the Fund on a voluntary basis in exchange for an equivalent amount of SDR-denominated claims. The purpose of such an account, the Committee found, would be to take a further step toward making the SDR the principal reserve asset in the international monetary system. At its October meeting in Belgrade, the Committee concluded that a substitution account, if properly designed, could contribute to an improvement of the international monetary system. During its meeting in Hamburg in April 1980, the Committee recommended that the currency "baskets" determining the interest rate and valuation of the SDR should be identical, to enhance the attractiveness of the SDR. The Fund's Executive Board decided in September that the valuation basket should be reduced from sixteen to the same five currencies which determine the interest rate (the U.S. dollar, the pound sterling, the French franc, the Deutsche Mark and the Japanese yen). The change duly became effective from January 1st, 1981. At its September meeting in Washington the Committee endorsed the Executive Board's conclusion that members could borrow up to 200 per cent of quota per year over a three-year period.

Chairman: ALLAN J. MACEachEN (Canada).

Development Committee

The Joint Fund-World Bank Committee on the Transfer of Real Resources to Developing Countries (Development Committee) meets generally at the same time as the Interim Committee. It has examined the current economic situation and prospects of developing countries. The Committee has been particularly concerned about the situation of developing countries which were not oil producers. Many such countries had incurred large balance of payments deficits on current account for several years in succession.

Discussion at its meeting in September 1979 centred on stabilization of the export earnings of developing countries, and on development policy. The Committee urged the Fund's Executive Board to increase the maximum repurchase period under the extended Fund facility from eight to ten years and to develop means of lowering the interest costs of the Fund's supplementary financing facility.

Chairman: DAVID IBARRA MUÑOZ (Mexico).

Executive Secretary: HANS ERIK KASTOFF (Denmark).

GENERAL ACCOUNT

Drawings on the Fund's General Account during the year ending April 30th, 1980, totalled SDR 2,433.3 million while repurchases totalled SDR 3,775.8 million. Total drawings since the beginning of Fund operations reached SDR 51,119 million at the end of April 1980, with repurchases totalling SDR 32,335 million. Stand-by arrangements for 15 countries, totalling SDR 633.9 million, were in effect on April 30th, 1979.

SPECIAL DRAWING ACCOUNT

In transactions between participants during the year ending April 30th, 1979, a total of SDR 1,533.0 million was transferred in transactions by agreement between the participants concerned. In other transactions between participants, members used a total of SDR 1,079.9 million to acquire currency through the designation process.

The General Account's holdings of SDRs as of April 30th, 1980, were SDR 1,407.0 million.

TRAINING FACILITIES

The IMF Institute offers training facilities to officials of member governments and their financial organizations. The major course is on financial analysis and policy. Two shorter courses are also given on balance of payments methodology and public finance. Training and technical assistance to member countries is also extended by the Central Banking service, the Fiscal Affairs Department and the Bureau of Statistics. A number of other departments in the Fund also provide member governments with technical services in their areas of special competence, including the Exchange and Trade Relations Department, the Legal Department and the Treasurer's Department.

PUBLICATIONS

Annual Report.

Annual Report on Exchange Restrictions.

International Financial Statistics (monthly).

Direction of Trade (monthly).

Balance of Payments Yearbook.

Government Finance Statistics Yearbook.

Staff Papers (three times a year).

Finance and Development (published jointly with the World Bank, quarterly).

IMF Survey (twice monthly).

STATISTICS

QUOTAS

(September 1981)

(million SDRs)

Afghanistan . . .	67.5	Ethiopia . . .	54.0	Madagascar . . .	51.0	Somalia . . .	34.5
Algeria . . .	427.5	Fiji . . .	27.0	Malawi . . .	28.5	South Africa . . .	636.0
Argentina . . .	802.5	Finland . . .	393.0	Malaysia . . .	379.5	Spain . . .	835.5
Australia . . .	1,185.0	France . . .	2,878.5	Maldives . . .	1.4	Sri Lanka . . .	178.5
Austria . . .	495.0	Gabon . . .	45.0	Mali . . .	40.5	Sudan . . .	132.0
Bahamas . . .	49.5	The Gambia . . .	13.5	Malta . . .	30.0	Suriname . . .	37.5
Bahrain . . .	30.0	Germany, Federal		Mauritania . . .	25.5	Swaziland . . .	18.0
Bangladesh . . .	228.0	Republic . . .	3,234.0	Mauritius . . .	40.5	Sweden . . .	675.0
Barbados . . .	25.5	Ghana . . .	159.0	Mexico . . .	802.5	Syria . . .	94.5
Belgium . . .	1,335.0	Greece . . .	277.5	Morocco . . .	225.0	Tanzania . . .	82.5
Benin . . .	24.0	Grenada . . .	4.5	Nepal . . .	28.5	Thailand . . .	271.5
Bhutan . . .	1.7	Guatemala . . .	76.5	Netherlands . . .	1,422.0	Togo . . .	
Bolivia . . .	67.5	Guinea . . .	45.0	New Zealand . . .	348.0	Trinidad and	28.5
Botswana . . .	13.5	Guinea-Bissau . . .	5.9	Nicaragua . . .	51.0	Tobago . . .	123.0
Brazil . . .	997.5	Guyana . . .	37.5	Niger . . .	24.0	Tunisia . . .	94.5
Burma . . .	109.5	Haiti . . .	34.5	Nigeria . . .	540.0	Turkey . . .	300.0
Burundi . . .	34.5	Honduras . . .	51.0	Norway . . .	442.5	Uganda . . .	75.0
Cameroon . . .	65.7	Iceland . . .	43.5	Oman . . .	30.0	United Arab	
Canada . . .	2,035.0	India . . .	1,717.5	Pakistan . . .	427.5	Emirates . . .	202.6
Cape Verde . . .	3.0	Indonesia . . .	720.0	Panama . . .	67.5	United Kingdom	4,387.5
Central African		Iran . . .	660.0	Papua New Guinea	45.0	U.S.A. . .	12,607.5
Republic . . .	24.0	Iraq . . .	234.1	Paraguay . . .	34.5	Upper Volta . . .	24.0
Chad . . .	24.0	Ireland . . .	232.5	Peru . . .	246.0	Uruguay . . .	126.0
Chile . . .	325.5	Israel . . .	307.5	Philippines . . .	315.0	Vanuatu . . .	6.9
China, People's		Italy . . .	1,860.0	Portugal . . .	258.0	Venezuela . . .	990.0
Republic . . .	1,800.0	Ivory Coast . . .	114.0	Qatar . . .	66.2	Viet-Nam . . .	135.0
Colombia . . .	289.5	Jamaica . . .	111.0	Romania . . .	367.5	Western Samoa . . .	4.5
Comoros . . .	3.5	Japan . . .	2,488.5	Rwanda . . .	34.5	Yemen Arab	
Congo . . .	25.5	Jordan . . .	45.0	Saint Lucia . . .	5.4	Republic . . .	19.5
Costa Rica . . .	61.5	Kampuchea . . .	25.0	Saint Vincent and		Yemen, People's	
Cyprus . . .	51.0	Kenya . . .	103.5	the Grenadines . . .	2.6	Democratic	
Denmark . . .	465.0	Korea, Republic . . .	255.9	São Tomé and		Republic . . .	61.5
Djibouti . . .	5.7	Kuwait . . .	393.3	Príncipe . . .	3.0	Yugoslavia . . .	415.5
Dominica . . .	2.9	Laos . . .	24.0	Saudi Arabia . . .	2,100.0	Zaire . . .	228.0
Dominican Republic	82.5	Lebanon . . .	27.9	Senegal . . .	63.0	Zambia . . .	211.5
Ecuador . . .	105.0	Lesotho . . .	10.5	Seychelles . . .	2.0	Zimbabwe . . .	150.0
Egypt . . .	342.0	Liberia . . .	55.5	Sierra Leone . . .	46.5		
El Salvador . . .	64.5	Libya . . .	298.4	Singapore . . .	92.4	TOTAL . . .	60,674.0
Equatorial Guinea	15.0	Luxembourg . . .	46.5	Solomon Islands . . .	3.2		

STAND-BY ARRANGEMENTS

(years ending April 30th)

MEMBERS' PURCHASES AND REPURCHASES
(million SDRs, years ending April 30th)

	PURCHASES	REPURCHASES
1975 . . .	5,102.45	518.08
1976 . . .	6,591.42	960.10
1977 . . .	4,910.33	869.19
1978 . . .	2,503.01	4,485.01
1979 . . .	3,719.58	4,859.18
1980 . . .	2,433.26	3,775.83
CUMULATIVE TOTAL FROM 1948 . . .	51,119.20	32,335.00

	NUMBER	AMOUNT (in million SDRs)
1975 . . .	14	389.75
1976 . . .	18	1,188.02
1977 . . .	19	4,679.64
1978 . . .	18	1,285.05
1979 . . .	14	507.85
1980 . . .	24	2,479.36
CUMULATIVE TOTAL FROM 1948 . . .	454	31,276.82

BALANCE SHEETS
(million SDRs at April 30th)
GENERAL RESOURCES ACCOUNT

ASSETS	1978	1979	1980
GOLD WITH DEPOSITORIES . . .	4,507.1	4,054.5	3,635.9
SPECIAL DRAWING RIGHTS . . .	1,371.1	1,289.9	1,407.0
CURRENCIES AND SECURITIES . . .	35,355.5	39,566.7	38,670.8
SUBSCRIPTIONS TO CAPITAL— RECEIVABLE:			
Balance of initial quotas—not due .	31.8	7.7	2.4
Balances of increases in quotas—not due	6,003.0	—	—
	6,034.8	7.7	2.4
CHARGES RECEIVABLE FROM MEMBERS	188.6	152.3	116.3
OTHER ASSETS	13.5	9.9	6.7
TOTAL ASSETS	47,470.6	45,081.1	43,857.3

CAPITAL, RESERVES, AND LIABILITIES	1978	1979	1980
CAPITAL:			
Subscriptions of members . . .	32,346.4	39,011.2	39,016.5
RESERVES	714.0	760.1	763.2
SUBSCRIPTIONS IN RESPECT OF IN- CREASES IN QUOTAS CONSENTED TO BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE . . .	6,003.0	—	—
INDEBTEDNESS:			
Oil facility	6,328.7	4,256.7	2,473.8
Supplementary financing facility .	—	—	502.4
General arrangements to borrow and other borrowing	1,730.0	777.3	777.3
	8,058.7	5,033.9	3,753.4
REMUNERATION PAYABLE TO MEMBERS	200.9	171.7	241.0
INTEREST PAYABLE ON INDEBTEDNESS	130.8	93.7	53.6
ACCRUED INTEREST	—	—	15.2
OTHER LIABILITIES	16.9	10.3	14.3
TOTAL CAPITAL, RESERVES, AND LIABILITIES	47,470.6	45,081.1	43,857.3

SPECIAL DRAWING RIGHTS DEPARTMENT

ALLOCATIONS AND UNPAID CHARGES	1978	1979
Net cumulative allocations of special drawing rights to participants . . .	9,314.8	13,347.6
Charges due but not paid	0.3	—
TOTAL	9,315.1	13,347.6

HOLDINGS	1978	1979	1980
Participants			
Holdings above allocations, comprising:			
Allocations	2,644.3	4,085.3	6,047.0
Net receipt of SDRs	1,023.3	2,150.2	2,777.2
Total holdings above allocations	3,667.6	6,235.5	8,824.2
Holdings below allocations, comprising:			
Allocations	6,670.6	9,262.2	11,333.8
Net use of SDRs	2,394.1	3,440.1	4,184.2
Total holdings below allocations	4,276.5	5,822.1	7,149.6
Total holdings by participants	7,944.0	12,057.7	15,973.8
General Resources Account	1,371.1	1,289.9	1,407.0
TOTAL	9,315.1	13,347.6	17,380.8

TRUST FUND

ASSETS	1979	1980
Sight deposits	0.0	0.0
Term deposits	534.5	824.3
Investments, at cost	232.5	347.8
Loans	969.9	1,931.4
Accrued interest on investments and term deposits	21.5	36.6
Accrued interest on loans	1.5	2.6
TOTAL ASSETS	1,759.9	3,142.8

TRUST RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES	1979	1980
Trust resources	1,751.4	3,124.5
Liabilities:		
Undistributed profits from sale of gold	8.5	18.3
TRUST RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES	1,759.9	3,142.8

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION—ITU

Place des Nations, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

Telephone: 41 22 99 51 11.

Founded in 1865, ITU became a Specialized Agency of the UN in 1947. It acts to encourage world co-operation in the use of telecommunication, to promote technical development and to harmonize national policies in the field.

MEMBERS

155 members: see Table on pages 29–32.

ORGANIZATION

(October 1981)

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

The supreme organ of ITU; meets about every five years. Each member has one vote at the Conference, whose main tasks are to approve budget policy and accounts, to negotiate with other international organizations, and generally direct policy.

WORLD ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCES

The Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference: revises telegraph and telephone regulations.

World Administrative Radio Conference: revises radio regulations and reviews the activities of the International Frequency Registration Board.

World Administrative Conferences meet at irregular intervals according to technical needs, and there may also be regional Administrative Conferences held *ad hoc*.

A ten-week World Administrative Radio Conference (WARC) was held in September and November 1979 to undertake the most complete revision of the radio spectrum allocation to be made since 1959. The results of this conference will govern the planning and operation of radio communication services (radio navigation, broad-

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

casting, mobile radio and satellites) for the rest of the century.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

The Administrative Council meets annually in Geneva; the 36th session was held in June 1981. The Council is composed of 36 members elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Council helps the implementation of the Convention's provisions, and executes the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference and, where appropriate, the decisions of the conferences and meetings of the Union. It conducts relations with other international organizations, and approves the annual budget.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: MOHAMED MLI (Tunisia).

Deputy Secretary-General: RICHARD E. BUTLER (Australia).

Chief, Department of External Relations: JOHN FRANCIS.

Chief, Department of Conferences and Common Services: R. PROVENCHER (U.S.A.).

The Secretary-General is elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference, and is responsible to it for the General Secretariat's work, and for the Union's administrative and financial services. The General Secretariat's staff totals 461; the working languages are English, French and Spanish.

INTERNATIONAL FREQUENCY REGISTRATION BOARD (IFRB)

Chairman: PETER SERGEEVICH KURAKOV; 5 mems.; number of staff 93.

IFRB records assignments of radio frequencies and provides technical advice to enable members of the Union to operate as many radio channels as possible in overcrowded parts of the radio spectrum. It also investigates cases of harmful interference and makes recommendations for their solution.

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

ITU's programme of technical co-operation in developing countries is carried out within the framework of UNDP.

In 1980, 630 experts were on mission, 650 fellows were undergoing training abroad and U.S. \$8,903,467 worth of equipment was delivered. The total cost of this assistance amounted to \$33,352,764.

The three main objectives of ITU's activity in the field of technical co-operation continued to be: (a) promoting the development of regional telecommunication networks in Africa, Asia and Latin America; (b) strengthening telecommunications technical and administrative services

United Nations (Specialized Agencies)

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE (CCITT)

Director: LÉON BURTZ (France); number of staff 42.

CCITT is currently organizing 18 study groups covering transmission problems, operation and tariffs, maintenance, electromagnetic dangers, protection of equipment, definitions, vocabulary and symbols, apparatus, local connecting lines, facsimile and photo-telegraphy, quality of transmission, specifications, telegraph and telex switching, telephone signalling and switching and planning the development of an international network. It has its own telephony laboratory.

INTERNATIONAL RADIO CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE (CCIR)

Director: RICHARD C. KIRBY (U.S.A.); number of staff 26.

The work of CCIR is done by 11 study groups covering spectrum utilization and monitoring; space research and radio astronomy services; fixed services below about 30 MHz; fixed services using satellites; propagation in non-ionized media; ionospheric propagation; standard frequency and time-signal services; mobile services; fixed services using radio-relay systems; sound broadcasting service; television broadcasting service. The television study group is working on the following matters: television recording, television standards for both black and white and colour transmission, ratio of the wanted to unwanted signal in television, reduction of band width, conversion of a television signal from one standard to another, estimates of the quality of television pictures, etc.

PLAN COMMITTEES

The Plan Committees are joint CCIR/CCITT committees responsible for preparing plans setting out circuit and routing requirements for international telecommunications and for giving estimates of the growth of international traffic. They comprise a World Plan Committee and four regional committees, for Africa, for Latin America, for Asia and Oceania and for Europe and the Mediterranean Basin.

A meeting of the World Plan Committee was held in Paris in April 1980.

in developing countries; and (c) developing the human resources required for telecommunications.

In 1980 44.3 per cent of the Union's field experts were directly engaged in the training of telecommunication personnel in developing countries as organizers, advisers, lecturers or instructors.

Considerable assistance was also provided by ITU in the specialized fields of telephony, telegraphy, radio-communications, frequency management, satellite communications, planning, organization, administration and management.

BUDGET

(1981—Swiss francs)

INCOME	
Contributions of Members and Private Operating Agencies	65,919,650
Contribution by UNDP for Technical Co-operation Administrative Expenses	9,417,000
Sale of Publications	10,212,000
Miscellaneous Income	864,850
TOTAL	86,413,500

EXPENDITURE	
Administrative Council	700,000
Headquarters' Expenses	52,291,500
Miscellaneous	135,000
Meetings:	
CCIs	5,784,000
Regional Administrative Conference	3,354,000
Other Expenses	4,049,000
GENERAL ITU BUDGET	66,784,500
Technical Co-operation	9,417,000
Publications	10,212,000
TOTAL	86,413,500

CONVENTION

The International Telecommunication Convention is the definitive convention of the Union, member countries being those who signed it in 1932 or acceded to it later. Since 1932 it has been superseded by new versions at successive plenipotentiary conferences.

The Convention deals with the structure of the Union, the application of its own provisions and regulations, relations with the United Nations and other organizations, and special rules for radio.

REGULATIONS ANNEXED TO THE CONVENTION**TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE**

The Telegraph and Telephone Regulations were adopted during the 1973 Geneva Telegraph and Telephone Conference. They deal with problems of telegraph and telephone rates and tariffs among ITU member countries. These two Regulations lay down the general principles to be observed in the international telegraph and telephone service. Their provisions are applied to both wire and wireless telegraph and telephone communications so far as the Radio Regulations and the Additional Radio Regulations do not provide otherwise.

RADIO

The Radio Regulations include general rules for the assignment and use of frequencies and—the most important part of the Regulations—a Table of Frequency Allocations between 10 kHz and 275 GHz to the various radio services; broadcasting, television, radio astronomy, navigation aid, point-to-point service, maritime mobile, amateur, etc. Chapter III deals with the duties of the International Frequency Registration Board. The Regulations governing measures against interference follow. Subsequently, there are the administrative provisions for stations (secrecy, licences, identification, service documents, inspection of mobile stations).

Chapters VI and VII are concerned with personnel and working conditions in the mobile services, and Chapter VIII with radio assistance in life saving. The last two chapters deal with radiotelegrams and radiotelephone calls and miscellaneous stations and services. Partial revisions of the Radio Regulations are in force for Space Services (1965, 1973), the Aeronautical Mobile Services (1967), the Maritime Mobile Service (1969, 1974) and Broadcasting (1975).

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION—UNESCO

7 place de Fontenoy, 75700 Paris

Telephone: 270002, 204461.

UNESCO was established in 1946 "for the purpose of advancing, through the educational, scientific and cultural relations of the peoples of the world, the objectives of international peace and the common welfare of mankind".

FUNCTIONS

UNESCO's activities, which take three main forms as outlined below, are funded through a regular budget provided by member states and also through other sources, particularly the UNDP.

International Intellectual Co-operation

UNESCO assists the interchange of experience, knowledge and ideas through a world network of specialists. Apart from the work of its professional staff, UNESCO co-operates regularly with the national associations and international federations of scientists, artists, writers and educators, some of which it helped to establish.

UNESCO convenes conferences and meetings, and co-ordinates international scientific efforts; it helps to standardize procedures of documentation and provides clearing house services; it offers fellowships; and it publishes a wide range of specialized works, including source books and works of reference.

UNESCO promotes various international agreements, including the International Copyright Convention and the World Cultural and National Heritage Convention, which member states are invited to accept.

Operational Assistance

UNESCO has established missions which advise governments, particularly in the developing member countries, in the planning of projects; and it appoints experts to assist in carrying them out. The projects are concerned with the teaching of functional literacy to workers in development undertakings; teacher training; establishing of libraries and documentation centres; provision of training for journalists, radio, television and film workers; improvement of scientific and technical education; training of planners in cultural development; and the international exchange of persons and information.

Promotion of Peace

UNESCO organizes various research efforts on racial problems, and is particularly concerned with prevention of discrimination in education, and improving access for women to education. It also promotes studies and research on conflicts and peace, violence and obstacles to disarmament, and the role of international law and organizations in building peace. It is stressed that human rights, peace and disarmament cannot be dealt with separately, as the observance of human rights is a prerequisite to peace and vice versa.

MEMBERS

153 members and one associate member: see Table on pages 29–32.

ORGANIZATION

(October 1981)

GENERAL CONFERENCE

The supreme governing body of the Organization. Meets in ordinary session once in two years and is composed of representatives of the member states. Twenty-first Session: Belgrade, 1980.

President: Dr. Ivo MARGAN (Yugoslavia).

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Consists of 45 members. Prepares the programme to be submitted to the Conference and supervises its execution. Meets twice or sometimes three times a year.

Chairman: VICTOR MASSUH (Argentina).

SECRETARIAT

Director-General: AMADOU MAHTAR M'BOW (Senegal).

Deputy Director-General: FEDERICO MAYOR (Spain).

Director of the Executive Office: CHIKH BEKRI (Algeria).

The Director-General has an international staff of 3,600 civil servants. Of the professional staff (specialists in various disciplines and administrators), about two-thirds are away from headquarters on technical assistance missions to member states.

Assistant Directors-General:

Studies and Programming: J. KNAPP (France).

Education: SIOMA TANGUANE (U.S.S.R.).

Natural Sciences and their Application to Development: ABDUL-RAZZAK KADDOURA (Syria).

Social Sciences and their Applications: RODOLFO STAV-ENHAGEN (Mexico).

Culture and Communication: MAKAMINAN MAKAGIANSAR (Indonesia).

Co-operation for Development and External Relations: DRAGOLJUB NAJMAN (Yugoslavia).

Administration and Programme Support: GOLLERKERY VISHVANATH RAO (India).

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

CO-OPERATING BODIES

In accordance with UNESCO's Constitution, national Commissions have been set up in most member states. These help to integrate work within the member states and the work of UNESCO.

REGIONAL OFFICES

UNESCO LIAISON OFFICES

Office for Liaison with United Nations: Room 2401, UN Building, 42nd St. at First Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

UNESCO Liaison Office in Geneva: Bureau Bocage 4, Palais des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva, Switzerland.

UNESCO Liaison Office in Washington: 918 16th St., N.W., Suite 201, Washington, D.C. 20006, U.S.A.

UNESCO Liaison Office for Ethiopia and with the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the Organization of African Unity (OAU): P.O.B. 1177, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

UNESCO Liaison Office for the International Campaign for Venice: Palazzo Reale, Piazza San Marco 63, 30124 Venice, Italy.

UNESCO EDUCATION OFFICES

Regional Office for Education in Latin America and the Caribbean: P.O.B. 3187, Santiago, Chile.

Regional Office for Education in Asia and Oceania (including the Asian Centre for Educational Innovation for Development): P.O.B. 1425, Bangkok 11, Thailand.

Regional Office for Education in Africa: B.P. 3311, Dakar, Senegal.

Regional Office for Education in the Arab States: B.P. 5244, ave. de la Cité Sportive, Beirut, Lebanon.

Arab States Regional Centre for Functional Literacy in Rural Areas (ASFEC): Sirs-El-Layan, Menoufia, Egypt.

European Centre for Higher Education (CEPES): 39 rue Stirbei, Voda, Bucharest, Romania.

United Nations (Specialized Agencies)

International Bureau of Education (see below).

UNESCO Regional Centre for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (CRESALC): Altos de Sebuca, Avda. Los Chorros/Cruce, Calle Acueducto, Edificio Asovincar, El Sebuca, Apdo. 62090, Caracas 106, Venezuela.

International Institute for Adult Literacy Methods (IIALM): P.O.B. 1555, Teheran, Iran.

International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP): (see below).

Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport (ICPES): (see below).

UNESCO SCIENCE OFFICES

Regional Office for Science and Technology for Africa: P.O.B. 30592, Nairobi, Kenya.

Regional Office for Science and Technology for Latin America and the Caribbean: 1320 Bulevar Artigas, Apartado de Correos 859, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Regional Office for Science and Technology in the Arab States: c/o UNESCO Secretariat, 7 place de Fontenoy, 75700 Paris, France.

Regional Office for Science and Technology for South and Central Asia: UNESCO House, 17 Jor Bagh, New Delhi 110003, India.

Regional Office for Science and Technology for South-East Asia: UN Building (2nd Floor), Jl. Thamrin 14, Tromol Pos 273/JKT, Jakarta, Indonesia.

UNESCO CULTURE AND COMMUNICATION OFFICES

Regional Office for Culture in Latin America and the Caribbean: Calzada 551, esq. a D, Vedado, Apdo. 4158, Havana, Cuba.

UNESCO Regional Office for Culture and Book Development in Asia: P.O.B. 8950, Karachi, Pakistan.

Regional Centre for Book Development in Africa South of the Sahara (CREPLA): P.O.B. 1646, Yaoundé, Cameroon.

UNESCO Regional Adviser in Communication for Latin America and the Caribbean: Edificio Francisco de Orellana, Oficina 701, Avda. Orellana 1791 y 10 de Agosto, Quito, Ecuador.

ACTIVITIES

About 200 issues of periodicals and 100 new publications are produced annually, and about 80 meetings and conferences and 30 seminars are held; close relations are maintained with 402 non-governmental organizations, some carrying out projects for UNESCO programmes.

Education. This sector receives roughly a third of the combined budgetary allocation for UNESCO's programmes (see budget, below); during 1981-83 this sector was to administer an estimated \$173,219,800 worth of educational projects, roughly equivalent to one third of the allocation for all UNESCO's programmes, on behalf of other sources, largely the UNDP.

UNESCO has an overall policy of regarding education as a lifelong process. As an example, one implication is the increasing priority given to pre-primary training. This approach has been the guideline for many of the projects recently planned.

Each year expert missions are sent to member states on request to advise on all matters concerning education. They also help with programmes for training abroad, and UNESCO provides study fellowships; in these forms of assistance priority is given to the rural regions of developing member countries.

Natural Sciences and Technology. While the main emphasis in UNESCO's work in science and technology is on harnessing these to development, and above all on meeting the needs of developing countries, the Organization is also active in promoting and fostering collaborative international projects among the highly industrialized countries. UNESCO's activities can be divided into three levels: international, regional and sub-regional, and national.

At the international level, UNESCO has over the years set up various forms of intergovernmental co-operation concerned with the environmental sciences and research on

natural resources. Examples of these are the Man and Biosphere Programme (MAB) which at present has 900 projects under way in 90 countries, using an interdisciplinary approach to solving practical problems of environmental resource management in such areas as arid lands, humid tropical zones, mountain ecosystems, urban systems, etc.; the International Geological Correlation Programme (IGCP), run jointly with the International Union of Geological Sciences (*q.v.*); the International Hydrological Programme (IHP), dealing with the scientific aspects of water resources assessment and management; and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (*q.v.*) which promotes scientific investigation into the nature and resources of the oceans through the concerted action of its member states. Another programme, UNISIST, ensures worldwide co-operation in the field of scientific and technological information. In the basic sciences, UNESCO helps promote international and regional co-operation in close collaboration with the world scientific communities, with which it maintains close co-operative links particularly through its support to ICSU and member unions. Major disciplinary programmes are promoted in the fields of physics (including support to the International Centre for Theoretical Physics), the chemical sciences, life sciences, including applied microbiology, mathematics, informatics and new sources of energy.

At the regional and sub-regional level, UNESCO develops co-operative scientific and technological research programmes through organization and support of scientific meeting and contracts with research institutions, and the establishment or strengthening of co-operative networks. Periodically, regional ministerial conferences are organized on science and technology policy and on the application of science and technology to development. More specialized regional and sub-regional meetings are also organized.

At the national level, UNESCO assists member states, upon request, in the field of policy-making and planning in the field of science and technology generally, and by organizing training and research programmes in basic sciences, engineering sciences and environmental sciences, particularly work relevant to development, such as projects concerning the use of small scale energy sources for rural and dispersed populations.

Social Sciences. Since 1976, the social sciences programme has expanded so as to ensure the development of the social sciences throughout the world by strengthening national and regional institutions, the conceptual development of the social sciences, training, the exchange and diffusion of information, and co-operation with international non-governmental organizations. Furthermore, the activities are aimed at promoting, at the methodological level, the applicability of the social sciences, in particular by processes of socio-economic analysis.

The activities concerning Human Rights and Peace include three major projects: firstly, definition of human rights norms and action and study of socio-economic and cultural conditions for the promotion of human rights; secondly, development of human rights teaching; thirdly, peace research, concentrating on obstacles to disarmament.

The programme on the application of social sciences to mankind's development problems, relates to environmental and population issues, and it lays stress upon the

study of the socio-cultural bases to the establishment of a new international economic order.

Activities related to women in societies correspond to the three objectives set for the UN Decade for Women, namely: promotion of equality, their participation in development and their contribution to peace. Youth programmes are also under way in co-operation with member states and international non-governmental organizations.

Culture and Communication

Culture: A programme begun in 1973 seeks to speed the change in the role of culture, from the activity of an élite in society to a necessity claimed by all. This involves the training of specialists in cultural development, arts administration and the organization of cultural events.

The Secretariat also runs studies on the situation of the artist in society, various problems of artistic creation and various new possibilities in creative work which have been made by new technology. To widen the appreciation of painting, UNESCO publishes catalogues of colour reproductions and organizes travelling exhibitions of reproductions of famous paintings.

In another programme, translations of important literary works of the world are produced.

An established programme investigates cultures of Asia, Latin America, Europe, Africa and the Arab world. A group of experts is working on an eight-volume *General History of Africa*, the first two volumes of which were published in 1980. There is also a ten-year programme to promote the study of African languages and oral traditions and to encourage the teaching of these subjects throughout the world.

There are also studies on problems involved in international exchanges of works of art, the preservation of historic quarters or cities, and the protection of works of art from theft.

UNESCO is also concerned with efforts to preserve architectural monuments. It is taking part in a project to transfer to safety a group of temples that are threatened by rising water levels at Philae in Egypt; and in the international campaigns to save the ancient buildings of Borobudur, Indonesia, the Parthenon, Greece, Moenjodaro, Pakistan, and several buildings in Venice, Italy.

As part of a programme aiming to stimulate the production and reading of books, an international committee of publishers, authors, librarians and booksellers has been set up.

Communication: UNESCO's programme aims at fostering a free flow and a wider and better balanced exchange of information among individuals, communities and countries, and focuses on the role of the mass media in furthering international understanding and peace. The international movement of persons and circulation of materials are promoted through measures for the reduction of obstacles of a legislative, administrative or economic nature.

Assistance is provided to member states in the formulation of national communication policies, and a series of regional intergovernmental conferences on this subject has been organized since 1976. UNESCO also promotes research in the field of communication, and for this purpose has been instrumental in setting up an Inter-

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national Network of Documentation Centres on Communication Research and Policies.

UNESCO co-operates with member states, particularly in the developing countries, in strengthening and expanding their communication systems, and for this purpose executes a number of programmes both in individual countries and at the regional and sub-regional levels, to provide advisory services and help advance professional training in communication skills.

In 1977 UNESCO set up a sixteen-member International Commission for the Study of Communication Problems whose final report was published in June 1980. At the General Conference in October 1980 a "New World Information and Communication Order" (NWICO) (including plans for an international code of journalistic ethics and for the "licensing" of journalists) was approved, in spite of objections from the United Kingdom and U.S.A.; those in favour of NWICO argued that established agencies and commercial interests had too much control over news and information, while their opponents maintained that the new proposals infringed press freedom. Following the approval of NWICO, the Intergovernmental Programme for the Development of Communication was established and held its first council meeting with representatives of 35 states in June 1981.

Bureau of Studies and Programming

Information Systems and Services: UNESCO's General Information Programme is an intergovernmental programme concerned with the development and promotion of information systems and services in the fields of scientific and technological information, documentation, libraries and archives at the national, regional and international levels. Its activities, including those directed to the development of UNISIST, fall into the following categories: promotion of the formulation of information policies and plans; promotion and dissemination of methods, norms and standards for information handling; contribution to the development of information infrastructures; contribution to the development of specialized information systems; promotion of the training and education of information specialists and users.

United Nations (Specialized Agencies)

Since the Intergovernmental Conference on Scientific and Technological Information for Development (UNISIST II) and the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development (UNCSTD), held respectively in May-June and in August 1979, the General Information Programme has decided to attach particular importance to socio-economic information and to the special needs of developing countries. Its programme will increasingly favour a user-oriented approach, and specifically, those users taking part in the development process; the programme will endeavour to facilitate the member states' choice, use, and adaptation of advanced information and communication technology.

UNESCO REGULAR BUDGET

(revised figures for 1981-83—U.S. \$)

<i>General Policy and Direction:</i>	
General Conference	3,518,000
Executive Board	5,977,000
Directorate	1,482,000
Services of the Director-General	16,053,000
Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System	994,000
<i>Programme Operations and Services:</i>	
Education	105,716,000
Natural Sciences and their Application to Development	67,572,000
Social Sciences and their Application	27,911,000
Culture and Communication	48,788,000
Copyright; Information Systems and Services; Statistics	20,539,000
Programme Supporting Services	36,510,000
Co-operation for Development and External Relations	32,782,000
General administrative services	43,060,000
Conference, language and document services	40,307,000
Common services	41,469,000
Appropriation reserve	52,183,000
Capital expenditure	8,700,000
Provision for currency fluctuation	70,813,000
Reserve for draft resolution	1,000,000
TOTAL	625,374,000

PUBLICATIONS

(in English, French and Spanish unless otherwise indicated)

UNESCO Courier: monthly illustrated journal devoted to the general interests of UNESCO; English, French, German, Spanish, Russian, Italian, Arabic, Japanese, Hindi, Swahili, Tamil, Hebrew, Portuguese, Dutch, Turkish, Persian, Urdu, Catalan, Malay and Korean.

UNESCO Chronicle: monthly, giving official information, records of meetings, reports, and articles on UNESCO's programme, etc.; English, French, Arabic and Spanish.

Bulletin for Libraries: bi-monthly, containing information of use to libraries, scientific research institutes, etc.; chapters offering publications on exchange and for free distribution as well as lists of publications wanted by libraries; English, French, Spanish and Russian.

Copyright Bulletin: quarterly review of special studies and documentation on the legislation in different countries, and on UNESCO's work on behalf of the harmonization of the various copyright laws.

Museum: quarterly international review of museographical techniques intended for museum specialists; English and French.

Impact of Science on Society: quarterly reports on science as a major force for social change.

International Social Science Journal: quarterly journal.

Nature and Resources: quarterly review on environment and conservation; official bulletin of the Man and

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Biosphere Programme, the International Hydrological Programme and the International Geological Correlation Programme.

Prospects: quarterly review on educational planning.

Cultures: quarterly, exploring the concept and definition of the word culture, its development and the influence of cross-cultural contacts. Also examines varieties of

United Nations (Specialized Agencies)

cultural creativity, the emergence and role of cultural institutions and the problems involved in studying culture; English and French.

International Marine Science Newsletter: quarterly, issued on behalf of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and UN Specialized Agencies with interests in the marine field.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATIONAL PLANNING—IIEP

7-9 rue Eugène Delacroix, 75016 Paris, France

Established by UNESCO in 1963 to serve as a world centre for advanced training and research in educational planning. Its purpose is to help all member states of UNESCO in their social and economic development efforts, by enlarging the fund of knowledge about educational planning and the supply of competent experts in this field.

Legally and administratively a part of UNESCO, the Institute enjoys intellectual autonomy, and its policies and programme are controlled by its own Governing

Board, under special statutes voted by the General Conference of UNESCO.

Chairman of Governing Board: Prof. MALCOLM S. ADISE-HIGH.

Director: MICHEL DEBEAUVAIS.

A catalogue of publications, listing over 400 titles, is available on request.

Budget 1981-83: U.S. \$4,387,400.

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF EDUCATION—IBE

Palais Wilson, 1211 Geneva 14, Switzerland

Founded in 1925, the IBE became an intergovernmental organization in July 1929 and was incorporated into UNESCO in January 1969.

COUNCIL

The Council of the IBE is composed of representatives of 24 Member States designated by the General Conference of UNESCO.

Director: J. B. CHANDLER (U.S.A.).

FUNCTIONS

International Conference on Education. 38th session, 1980: on the interaction between education and productive life. 39th session, 1984: on primary education as an introduction to science and technology.

International Education Library: 90,000 volumes; some 1,200 journals received regularly; 162,000 research reports on microfiche.

International Educational Reporting Service (IERS): provides information on educational innovations.

International Exhibition of Education.

BUDGET

Financed from the budget of UNESCO 1981-83: U.S. \$5,147,100.

PUBLICATIONS

Studies and Surveys in Comparative Education, series.

Experiments and Innovations in Education, series.

Ibedata, reference series.

Educational Documentation and Information, quarterly bibliographical bulletin.

Co-operative Educational Abstracting Service, periodical issues of abstracts of educational policy documents.

IBEDOC information: quarterly newsletter on documentation.

Awareness List, quarterly bibliography on educational innovation. Issued by International Educational Reporting Service.

Innovation: quarterly newsletter issued by International Educational Reporting Service.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORT—ICPES

7 Place de Fontenoy, 75700 Paris

Established by UNESCO in 1978 to serve as a permanent intergovernmental body in the field of physical education and sport.

The Committee is composed of 30 member states of UNESCO, elected by the General Conference at its ordinary sessions.

The Committee elects its Chairman, five Vice-Chairmen and Rapporteur-General, who form the Committee's Bureaux.

Among its many purposes aimed at further development of physical education and sport throughout the world, the Committee is responsible for guiding and supervising the planning and implementation of UNESCO's programme of activities in the field of physical education and sport, promoting international co-operation in this area, facilitating the adoption and implementation of an International Charter of physical education and sport.

Chairman: RAUDOL RUIZ AGUILERA (Cuba).

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION—UPU

3000 Berne 15, Switzerland

Telephone: (031) 43 22 11.

By the Treaty of Berne, 1874, the General Postal Union was founded, beginning operations in July 1875. Three years later its name was changed to the Universal Postal Union. In 1948 UPU became a Specialized Agency of the UN.

MEMBERS

164 members: *see* Table on pages 29-32.

ORGANIZATION

(October 1981)

CONGRESS

The Supreme body of the Union is Congress which meets every five years. Its duties are legislative and consist mainly of revision of the Acts. Eighteenth Congress: Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 1979; nineteenth Congress, Hamburg, Federal Republic of Germany, 1984.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Between Congresses, an Executive Council, created by the Paris Congress, 1947, meets annually at Berne. It is composed of 40 member countries of the Union elected by Congress on the basis of an equitable geographical distribution. It ensures continuity of the Union's work in the interval between Congresses, supervises the activities of the International Bureau, undertakes studies, draws up proposals, and makes recommendations to the Congress. It is responsible for encouraging, supervising and co-ordinating international co-operation in the form of postal technical assistance and vocational training.

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL FOR POSTAL STUDIES

At the Ottawa Congress, 1957 a Consultative Committee for Postal Studies was established, which, at the Tokyo Congress, 1969, became the Consultative Council for Postal Studies (CCPS), whose 35 member countries meet annually, generally at Berne. It is responsible for organizing studies of major problems affecting postal administrations in all UPU member countries, in the technical operations and economic fields and in the sphere of technical co-operation. The CCPS also provides information and opinions on these matters, and examines teaching and training problems arising in the new and developing countries.

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

The day-to-day administrative work of UPU is executed through a permanent organ called the International Bureau stationed at Berne. It serves as an instrument of liaison, information and consultation for the postal administration of the member countries, provides secretarial services for UPU bodies and promotes technical assistance.

Director-General of the International Bureau: MOHAMED IBRAHIM SOBHI (Egypt).

AIMS AND FUNCTIONS

The essential principles of the Union are the following:

1. Formation of one single postal territory.
2. Unification of postal charges and weight steps.
3. Non-sharing of postage paid for ordinary letters between the sender country and the country of destination.
4. Guarantee of freedom of transit.
5. Settlement of disputes by arbitration.
6. Establishment of a central office under the name of the International Bureau paid for by all members.
7. Periodical meeting of Congresses.
8. Promotion of the development of international postal services and postal technical assistance to Union members.

The common rules applicable to the international postal service and to the letter-post provisions are contained in the Universal Postal Convention and its Detailed Regulations. Owing to their importance in the postal field and their historical value, these two Acts, together with the Constitution and the General Regulations, constitute the

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compulsory Acts of the Union. It is therefore not possible to be a member country of the Union without being a party to these Acts and applying their provisions.

The activities of the international postal service, other than letter mail, are governed by Special Agreements. These are binding only for the countries which have acceded to them. There are eight such Agreements:

1. Agreement concerning Insured Letters and Boxes.
2. Agreement concerning Postal Parcels.
3. Agreement concerning Postal Money Orders and postal Travellers' Cheques.
4. Agreement concerning Giro Transfers.
5. Agreement concerning Cash on Delivery items.
6. Agreement concerning the Collection of Bills.
7. Agreement concerning the International Savings Bank Service.

United Nations (Specialized Agencies)

8. Agreement concerning Subscriptions to Newspapers and Periodicals.

BUDGET

The Executive Council fixed 20,220,000 Swiss francs (U.S. \$9,496,000 at August 31st, 1981) as the maximum figure for annual gross expenditure in the year 1981. This sum, and any extraordinary expenses, are borne by members. Members are listed in eight classes setting out the proportion they should pay.

PUBLICATIONS

UPI publications are listed in *Liste des publications du Bureau international*; all are in French, some also in English, Arabic and Spanish.

Union Postale (bi-monthly review): published simultaneously in French, German, English, Arabic, Chinese, Spanish and Russian.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION—WHO

Avenue Appia, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland

Telephone: 34 60 61.

Established in 1948 as the central agency directing international health work. Of its many activities, the most important single aspect is technical co-operation with national health administrations, particularly in the developing countries.

MEMBERS

156 members: see Table on pages 29–32.

ORGANIZATION

(October 1981)

WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

President (1981): Dr. MEROPI VIOLAKI-PARASKEVA (Greece).

Vice-Presidents (1981): M. C. JALLOW (The Gambia), M. M. HUSSAIN (Maldives), Dr. J. A. FERNÁNDEZ (Honduras), Dr. QIAN XINZHONG (People's Republic of China), Dr. G. RIFAI (Syria).

Generally meets in Geneva, once a year. Responsible for policy making, and the biennial programme and budget; appoints the Director-General, admits new members and reviews budget contributions.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Board is composed of thirty health experts designated by, but not representing, their governments. It meets at least twice a year to review the Director-General's programme, which it forwards to the Assembly with any recommendations that seem necessary. It also advises on questions referred to it by the Assembly.

Chairman: Dr. H. J. H. HIDDLESTONE (New Zealand).

SECRETARIAT

Director-General: Dr. HALFDAN MAHLER (Denmark).

Deputy Director-General: Dr. ADEOYE T. LAMBO (Nigeria).

Assistant Directors-General: Dr. CHEN WENJIE (People's Republic of China), WARREN W. FURTH (U.S.A.), Dr. IVAN D. LADNYI (U.S.S.R.), Dr. DAVID TEJADA-DE-RIVERO (Peru), Dr. J. HAMON (France).

REGIONAL DIRECTORS

Africa: Dr. A. QUENUM, P.O.B. 6, Brazzaville, Congo.

Americas: Dr. HÉCTOR R. ACUÑA, Pan-American Sanitary Bureau, 525 23rd St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037, U.S.A.

Eastern Mediterranean: Dr. A. H. TABA, P.O.B. 1517, Alexandria, Egypt.

Europe: Dr. LEO KAPRIO, 8 Scherfigsvej, Copenhagen Ø, Denmark.

South-East Asia: Dr. U Ko Ko, Indraprastha Estate, Ring Rd., New Delhi 1, India.

Western Pacific: Dr. H. NAKAJIMA, P.O.B. 2932, Manila, Philippines.

Each of WHO's six geographical regions has its own organization consisting of a regional committee composed of the member states and associate members in the region concerned, and a regional office staffed by experts in various fields of health.

FUNCTIONS

WHO's objective is stated in the constitution as "the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health".

It acts as the central authority directing international health work, and establishes relations with professional groups and government health authorities on that basis.

It supports, on request from member states, programmes to control or eradicate disease, train health workers best suited to local needs and strengthen national health systems. Aid is provided in emergencies and natural disasters.

A global programme of collaborative research and exchange of scientific information is carried out in co-operation with leading national institutions. Particular stress is laid on the widespread communicable diseases of the tropics, and the countries directly concerned are assisted in developing their research capabilities.

It keeps communicable diseases under constant surveillance, formulates health regulations for international travel, and sets standards for the quality control of drugs, vaccines and other substances affecting health.

It collects and disseminates health data and carries out

statistical analyses and comparative studies in such diseases as cancer, heart disease and mental illness.

It receives reports on drugs observed to have shown adverse reactions in any country, and transmits the information to other Member States. All available information on effects on human health of the pollutants in the environment is critically reviewed and published.

Co-operation among scientists and professional groups is encouraged, and the organization may propose international conventions and agreements. It assists in developing an informed public opinion on matters of health.

The Assembly organizes its own meetings, membership and budget and may establish committees, research institutions and the like. It acts by issuing instructions to the Executive Board and to the Director-General.

In external relations, it may bring specific matters of health to the attention of the members and of international organizations.

The Board is responsible for putting into effect the decisions and policies of the Assembly.

It is also empowered to take emergency measures in case of epidemics or disasters.

ACTIVITIES

During 1980-81 WHO promoted national, regional and global strategies for the attainment of the main target of member states for the next two decades: "Health for all by the year 2000", or the attainment by all citizens of the world of a level of health that will permit them to lead a socially and economically productive life. In May 1981 the World Health Assembly adopted a Global Strategy in support of this aim. Primary health care was seen as the key to "Health for all", with the following as minimum requirements:

Safe water in the home or within 15 minutes' walking distance, and adequate sanitary facilities in the home or immediate vicinity;

Immunization against diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, poliomyelitis, measles and tuberculosis;

Local health care, including availability of at least 20 essential drugs, within one hour's travel;

Trained personnel to attend childbirth, and to care for pregnant mothers and children up to at least one year old.

Water supply and sanitation needs of more than 100 countries were assessed in preparation for the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, launched by the UN General Assembly in November 1980. Several inter-regional, regional and national workshops were conducted to develop national strategies for the Decade. Co-operation was given to member governments in planning their water/sanitation programmes.

During 1980 an expert group reviewed the progress of the Priority Programme for the Control of Diarrhoeal Diseases, and recommended launching of national programmes based on simple oral dehydration therapy and better feeding and hygienic practices.

Co-operation was given to more than 100 countries under the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) against childhood diseases—diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, poliomyelitis, measles and tuberculosis. An essential requirement of the programme is the "cold chain"—refrigerators and cold boxes suitable for storage and transportation of vaccines in tropical climates. A number of new cold chain products were developed and introduced during 1980 and training manuals published.

In May 1980 the global eradication of smallpox was proclaimed. WHO recommended that vaccination against smallpox be discontinued in every country except for investigators at special risk, and no certificates of vaccination against the disease be required from international travellers.

In May 1981 the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes was adopted by the World Health Assembly, aiming to provide safe and adequate nutrition for infants by promoting breast-feeding and by ensuring the proper use of breastmilk substitutes, when necessary, with controls on production, storage and advertising.

World Health Day is held on April 7th every year, and is

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

used to promote awareness of a particular health topic. In 1980 it was devoted to the theme "Smoking or health—the choice is yours", in 1981 to "Health for all by the year 2000". The theme chosen for World Health Day 1982 is "Add life to years", part of the campaign to improve the health and social conditions of the elderly.

INTERNATIONAL AGENCY FOR RESEARCH ON CANCER

150 Cours Albert Thomas, 69008 Lyon, France

Members: Australia, Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, U.S.A.

Director: Prof. JOHN HIGGINSON (U.S.A.).

Established in 1965 as a self-governing body within the framework of WHO, the Agency organizes international research on cancer. It has its own laboratories and runs a programme of research on the environmental factors causing cancer.

FINANCE

WHO's regular budget is provided by assessment of

Full catalogue of publications supplied free on request.

World Health (monthly): illustrated magazine for the general public.

WHO Chronicle (six a year): aims to keep health professionals informed of WHO activities.

Technical Report Series: reports of committees, study groups.

Public Health Papers: contributions to the study of branches of public health.

Monograph Series: technical guides on specific subjects serving as textbooks for the postgraduate worker.

Bulletin of WHO (six a year): contains surveys, regional studies and research articles.

Official Records: give full accounts of the World Health

United Nations (Specialized Agencies)

member states and associate members. An additional fund for specific projects is provided by voluntary contributions from members and other sources. Funds are received from the UN Development Programme for particular projects and from UNFPA for appropriate programmes.

Approved budget, 1980–81

(U.S. dollars)

Policy organs	10,128,600
General programme development, management and co-ordination	56,025,900
Development of comprehensive health services	77,994,100
Disease prevention and control	76,806,600
Promotion of environmental health	26,157,000
Health manpower development	52,362,500
Health information	42,881,000
General service and support programmes	84,934,300

TOTAL (effective working budget) 427,290,000

1982-83: Approved budget U.S. \$468,900,000 (a real increase of 2.25 per cent).

PUBLICATIONS

Assembly, meetings of the Executive Board, Annual Report of the Director-General, programme and budget.

Weekly Epidemiological Record: gives details of the formulation and application of the International Health Regulations and notes on current incidence of certain diseases.

World Health Statistics Report (quarterly).

World Health Statistics Annual.

International Digest of Health Legislation (quarterly).

Reports on the World Health Situation: (approximately every six years) the sixth report (January 1981) covers the period 1973–77.

World Health Forum: quarterly, in Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian and Spanish.

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION—WIPO

34 Chemin des Colombettes, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

Telephone: (022) 99 91 11.

WIPO was established by a Convention signed in Stockholm in 1967, which came into force in 1970. It became a specialized agency of the UN in December 1974.

MEMBERS

96 members: *see* Table on pages 29–32.

ORGANIZATION

(October 1981)

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

The secretariat of WIPO and all the Unions. It is controlled by the member states assembled in the General Assembly and Conference of WIPO, and in the separate Assemblies and Conferences of Representatives held by its constituent Unions. The Paris and Berne Unions elect Executive Committees from among their members and the joint membership of these two Committees constitutes the Co-ordination Committee of WIPO.

The International Bureau prepares the meetings of the various bodies of WIPO and the Unions, mainly through the provision of reports and working documents. It

organizes the meetings themselves, and sees that the decisions of the meetings are communicated to all concerned, and as far as they affect the Bureau, that they are carried out.

The International Bureau carries out projects and initiates new ones to promote international co-operation in the field of intellectual property. It acts as an information service and publishes reviews. It is also the depositary of most of the treaties administered by WIPO.

Director-General: Dr. ARPAD BOGSCH (U.S.A.).

Deputy Directors-General: KLAUS PFANNER, FELIX SVIRIDOV, MARINO PORZIO.

AIMS

1. To promote the protection of intellectual property throughout the world through co-operation among states and, where appropriate, with other international organizations.

2. To centralize the administration of the Unions which deal with legal and technical aspects of intellectual property. Each Union is founded on a multilateral treaty, while further treaties were yet to come into force in 1981.

Intellectual property comprises two main branches: industrial property, chiefly in inventions, trademarks and designs, and copyright, chiefly in literary, musical, artistic, photographic and cinematographic works.

Under its agreement with the UN, WIPO is recognized as a specialized agency responsible for promoting creative intellectual activity and for facilitating the transfer of technology to the developing countries.

ACTIVITIES

ASSISTANCE TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The industrial field has a high priority in development; industrial property helps to stimulate inventive activity and the use of more efficient methods of industrial production, and is therefore an important factor in promoting industrial development. It also assists the transfer of technology to the developing countries.

WIPO Permanent Programme for Development Co-operation Related to Industrial Property: f. 1973; directed by a Permanent Committee composed of representatives of 69 states, both developing and industrialized. Its objective is to improve access to inventions, technology and trademarks for the developing countries.

The permanent committee plans and assists projects, which include seminars; publications; drafting of model laws; forming collections of foreign patent documents on recent inventions; training; assistance with development of government institutions administering industrial property and related laws.

WIPO Permanent Programme for Development Co-operation related to Copyright and Neighbouring Rights: f. 1976; directed by a Permanent Committee composed of 52

states, both developing and industrialized. Its objectives are to encourage in developing countries intellectual creation in the literary, scientific and artistic domains, to promote and facilitate the dissemination in developing countries, under fair and reasonable conditions, of intellectual creations, protected by the rights of authors (copyright) and by the rights of performing artists, producers of phonograms and broadcasting organizations (neighbouring rights) and to assist in the strengthening of national institutions in the fields of copyright and neighbouring rights.

WIPO grants fellowships to nationals of developing countries, and assigns experts to projects in their field. Regional seminars are held once or twice a year.

LEGAL AND TECHNICAL

Revision of treaties; revision of classifications of goods and services; preparation for entry into force of new treaties, and for other possible new international instruments.

WIPO Permanent Committee on Patent Information: composed of representatives of 58 states; encourages co-

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

operation between national and regional industrial property offices in all matters concerning patent information.

International Patent Documentation Centre (INPADOC): Vienna, Austria; f. 1972; computer storage of bibliographic data on patent documents; access to the data is given to patent offices, industry and research and development institutions.

SERVICES

International registration of trademarks: operating since 1893; by January 1981 over 492,000 registrations and renewals of trademarks had been made, of which 12,339 were made during 1980; publ. *Les Marques internationales* (monthly).

International deposit of industrial designs: operating since 1928; by January 1981 over 72,000 deposits had been made, of which about 1,700 were made during 1980; publ. *Les Dessins et Modèles internationaux* (monthly).

International registration of appellations of origin: operating since 1966; by January 1981 over 670 appellations had been registered; publ. *Les Appellations d'origine* (irreg.).

International applications for patents: operating since June 1978; by January 1981, 7,380 record copies of international applications for patents under the Patent Co-operation Treaty (PCT) had been received.

THE UNIONS

International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property (Paris Convention): the treaty was signed in Paris in 1883; mems. 89 states; member states must accord to nationals and residents of other member states the same advantages under their laws relating to the protection of inventions, trademarks and other subjects of industrial property as they accord to their own nationals.

It contains provisions concerning the conditions under which a state may license the use of a patent in its territory; for example, that the owner of the patent does not exploit it to unfair advantage in that country.

A conference was held in February 1980, and continued in September and October, for the revision of the Paris Convention, with the particular aim of giving developing countries easier access to advanced technology.

International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (Berne Union): the treaty was signed in Berne in 1886 and last revised in 1971; mems. 72 states; member states must accord the same protection to the copyright of the nationals of other member states as to its own. The treaty also prescribes minimum standards of protection, for example, that copyright protection generally continues throughout the author's life and for 50 years after. It includes special provision for the developing countries.

OTHER AGREEMENTS

Signatories of the agreements form unions similar to those described above.

International Protection of Industrial Property:

Madrid agreement, of April 14th, 1891, for the repression of false or deceptive indications of source of goods.

Madrid Agreement, of April 14th, 1891, concerning the international registration of marks.

United Nations (Specialized Agencies)

The Hague Agreement, of November 6th, 1925, concerning the international deposit of industrial designs.

Nice Agreement, of June 15th, 1957, concerning the international classification of goods and services for the purposes of the registration of marks.

Lisbon Agreement, of October 31st, 1958, for the protection of appellations of origin and their international registration.

Convention for the protection of new varieties of plants of December 2nd, 1961 (UPOV).

Locarno Agreement, of October 8th, 1968, establishing an international classification for industrial designs.

Patent Co-operation Treaty of June 19th, 1970 (PCT).

International Patent Classification Agreement of March 24th, 1971 (IPC).

Trademark Registration Treaty of June 12th, 1973 (TRT).

Vienna Agreement of June 12th, 1973, establishing an international classification of the figurative elements of marks. Not yet in force.

Vienna Agreement of June 12th, 1973, for the protection of type faces and their international deposit. Not yet in force.

Budapest Treaty of April 28th, 1977, on the international recognition of the deposit of micro-organisms for the purposes of patent procedure.

Geneva Treaty of March 3rd, 1978, on the International Recording of Scientific Discoveries. Not yet in force.

International Protection of Literary and Artistic Property (Copyright):

Rome convention, of October 26th, 1961, for the protection of performers, producers of phonograms and broadcasting organizations.

Geneva convention, of October 29th, 1971, for the protection of producers of phonograms against unauthorized duplication of their phonograms.

Brussels convention, of May 21st, 1974, relating to the distribution of programme-carrying signals transmitted by satellite.

Madrid Multilateral Convention, of December 13th, 1979, for the avoidance of double taxation of copyright royalties. Not yet in force.

BUDGET

(1981, '000 Swiss francs)

Income:	
Mandatory contributions WIPO	76
Mandatory contributions Paris Union	7,937
Mandatory contributions Berne Union	3,846
Mandatory contributions Nice Union	477
Mandatory contributions Locarno Union	157
Mandatory contributions IPC	2,526
Mandatory contributions PCT	1,500
Agreed contributions UPOV	380
Fees Madrid Union	8,177
Fees Hague Union	942
Fees PCT	3,614
Other Receipts	2,364

TOTAL 31,996

PUBLICATIONS

La Propriété industrielle (monthly).
Industrial Property (monthly).
Le Droit d'Auteur (monthly).
Copyright (monthly).

La propiedad intelectual (quarterly).
Les Marques internationales (monthly).
Les Dessins et Modèles internationaux (monthly).
Les Appellations d'origine (irregular).

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION—WMO

Case postale 5, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

Telephone: 34 64 00.

The WMO started activities and was recognized as a Specialized Agency of the UN in 1951, aiming to improve the exchange of weather information and its application.

MEMBERS

152 members, of which one is suspended; see Table on pages 29-32.

ORGANIZATION

(September 1980)

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL CONGRESS

Supreme organ of WMO; convened every four years; all members represented; adopts regulations, approves policy, programme and budget. Eighth meeting: April 1979.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Composed of twenty-nine members; meets at least yearly to prepare studies and recommendations for the Congress; supervises the implementation of Congress resolutions and regulations; informs members on technical matters and offers advice.

President: R. L. KINTANAR (Philippines).

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: Prof. A. C. WIIN-NIELSEN (Denmark).

Deputy Secretary-General: R. SCHNEIDER (Switzerland).

The administrative, documentary and information centre; undertakes special technical studies; produces publications; organizes meetings of WMO constituent bodies; acts as a link between the meteorological and hydrometeorological services of the world, and provides information for the general public.

REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

Members are grouped in six Regional Associations, whose task is to co-ordinate meteorological activity within their regions and to examine questions referred to them by the Executive Committee. Sessions are held at least once every four years.

Africa . . . **Acting President:** S. MBELE-MBONG (Cameroon).

Asia . . . **President:** ABDUL GHANI J. AL-SULTAN (Iraq).

South America **Acting President:** Cmdt. F. ROLL FUENZALIDA (Chile).

North and Central America **Acting President:** S. AGUILAR ANGUIANO (Mexico).

South-West Pacific **President:** HO IONG YUEN (Malaysia).

Europe . . . **President:** Dr. R. CZELNAI (Hungary).

TECHNICAL COMMISSIONS

The Technical Commissions are composed of experts nominated by the members of the Organization. Sessions are held at least once every four years.

Commission for Basic Systems (CBS) **President:** J. R. NEILON (U.S.A.).

Commission for Climatology and Applications of Meteorology (CCAM) **President:** M. K. THOMAS (Canada).

Instruments and Methods of Observation (CIMO) **President:** H. TREUSSART (France).

Atmospheric Sciences (CAS) **President:** A. VILLEVIEILLE (France).

Aeronautical Meteorology (CAeM) **President:** R. R. DODDS (Canada).

Agricultural Meteorology (CAgM) **President:** N. GERBIER (France).

Hydrology (CHy) **President:** R. H. CLARK (Canada).

Marine Meteorology (CMM) **President:** K. P. VASILIEV (U.S.S.R.).

ACTIVITIES

WORLD WEATHER WATCH PROGRAMME

Combining facilities and services provided by member states, its primary purpose is that all members may obtain meteorological information enabling them to maintain efficient meteorological services.

Global Observing System: simultaneous observations are made by 9,300 land stations. Information is also received from 3,000 aircraft, 7,000 ships and a number of polar-orbiting and geostationary meteorological satellites. About 100 members have equipment to receive picture transmissions from the satellites.

Global Data Processing System: consists of world meteorological centres (WMCs) at Melbourne (Australia), Moscow (U.S.S.R.) and Washington, D.C. (U.S.A.), 25 regional meteorological centres (RMCs) and the national centres. The WMCs and RMCs make analyses and forecasts for exchange on the Global Telecommunications System. These analyses and forecasts are designed to assist the members in making local and specialized forecasts.

Global Telecommunications System: consists of (a) the Main Trunk Circuit and its branches, (b) the regional telecommunications networks, and (c) the national telecommunications networks. The system operates through 147 national meteorological centres, 29 Regional Telecommunications Hubs and three World Meteorological Centres.

Services in the regions outside any national territory (outer space, ocean areas and Antarctica) are maintained on a voluntary basis by member countries.

Executive Committee Panel of Experts on Satellites: co-ordinates work on satellites; examines and records plans for new satellites and satellite operations in the member countries; compares plans in relation to WMO programmes, making recommendations to the WMO institutions; considers ways in which the processing and distribution of information from satellites may best meet the needs of member countries.

Tropical Cyclone Programme: established in response to UN General Assembly Resolution 2733 (XXV); aims at the development of national and regionally co-ordinated systems to ensure that the loss of life and damage caused by tropical cyclones are reduced to a minimum. The programme operates through general and regional components, the latter conducted principally by four regional tropical cyclone bodies, to improve warning systems and for collaboration with other international organizations in activities related to disaster preparedness.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Atmospheric Sciences: The Commission for Atmospheric Sciences (CAS) continues to promote the co-ordination of members' research activities in the field of atmospheric sciences, to facilitate the exchange of scientific information, to sponsor and/or organize scientific conferences and symposia including joint research projects between member countries.

As specified in the WMO Research Programme priorities and following the relevant decisions of Eighth Congress

(1979), important components of the WMO Research and Development Programme now include: the WMO Programme on Short-, Medium- and Long-range Weather Prediction Research with the major objective to improve the accuracy of weather forecasting on all time scales by making the optimum use of NWP (numerical weather prediction) techniques; and the WMO Programme on Research in Tropical Meteorology with the four study components relating to tropical cyclones, monsoons, semi-arid zone meteorology/tropical droughts and tropical disturbances bringing rain.

In the field of environmental prediction research, WMO continues to implement the Global Ozone Research and Monitoring Project in collaboration with UNEP. WMO also contributes to the UNECE Co-operative Programme on the Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe, where it is responsible for the meteorological aspects of research connected with dispersion and long-range transport of pollutants. As part of its support to the World Climate Programme, the Commission for Atmospheric Sciences is taking a leading role in the implementation of the WMO Project on Research and Monitoring of Atmospheric Carbon Dioxide.

The Weather Modification Programme: was initiated in 1975 with priority to the Precipitation Enhancement Project (PEP). Considerable progress is being achieved in the planning for PEP where the third and final phase of the site-selection process began at a proposed site in Spain. This phase will establish by *in situ* physical investigations whether the clouds in the pre-selected site are seedable. The proposed plan was to continue the observational programme during a four-month period early in 1981. In other fields of weather modification, WMO also provides for co-ordination of members' research activities in hail suppression research.

Global Atmospheric Research Programme (GARP): organized jointly with the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU, page 344) to study the physical and mathematical basis of weather prediction and climate variation. The First GARP Global Experiment, or the "Global Weather Experiment", in association with regional experiments on monsoon phenomena in Africa and Asia and on polar problems, was carried out successfully during the period December 1978 to November 1979. A new WMO/ICSU Agreement on a World Climate Research Programme beginning on January 1st, 1980, also includes activities related to the weather prediction objective of GARP.

METEOROLOGICAL APPLICATIONS AND ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

Principal aims are to increase the contribution made by meteorology to economic and social progress, to the protection of life and property and to environmental conservation. WMO engages in international projects or in joint action with other international organizations, and special bodies are set up for the purpose of this programme.

The applied meteorology projects often require consultation with a wider variety of fields of study, including

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

agriculture, environmental studies, hydrology and oceanography.

Applications to agriculture: the study of weather and climate as they affect agriculture, the selection of crops and their protection from disease and deterioration in storage, soil conservation, phenology and physiology of crops and farm animals; the Commission for Agricultural Meteorology supervises the applications projects and also advises the Secretary-General in his efforts to co-ordinate activities in support of food production. Work is also in progress on a special activity in agrometeorology in support of food production.

Services to ocean activities: Supervised by the Commission for Marine Meteorology, international arrangements are made for the provision of marine meteorological and other related geophysical information, including sea ice and wave information, to shipping, fishing operations and other marine activities; the preparation of marine climatological information is also arranged internationally for multiple applications. Close collaboration is maintained with the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission to undertake joint programmes in ocean services and oceanic research.

Applications to aviation: to contribute to the safety and efficiency of civil aviation; the Commission for Aeronautical Meteorology supervises the applications projects; close collaboration is maintained with ICAO, particularly in the development of joint regulatory material.

Applications to various human activities: The Commission for Climatology and Applications of Meteorology (CCAM) deals with aspects of climatological stations such as their networks, programmes of work, collection of data, their quality, presentation and use. Furthermore, this Commission is active in the promotion of applications of meteorology and climatological knowledge and information to many fields of human activities such as those related to land-use planning, human settlements, design construction and maintenance of buildings, engineering, human health and well-being, tourism and transport. The WMO Plan of action in the field of energy problems ensures, among other things, attention to the meteorological aspects of new and renewable sources of energy, with particular emphasis on solar and wind energy.

Environment Programme: The projects under this programme mainly deal with the organization of global, standardized observations of substances and parameters which have or may have a long-term effect on the state of the environment and on climate. In BAPMoN, the Background Air Pollution Monitoring Network, more than 70 countries, with more than 100 stations, participate. Monitoring of pollution in media other than air, in particular the oceans and also soil and biota, contributes to the study of biogeochemical cycles. Such monitoring is to establish global and regional levels of relevant substances, their variation and trends as well as their long-range transport. With respect to the latter subject, as far as Europe is concerned, WMO is responsible for the meteorological part of the European Programme for the Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-range Transmission of Air Pollutants, and has organized two Meteorological Synthesizing Centres. Scientific guidance for the Environment Programme is provided by the Executive Committee Panel

United Nations (Specialized Agencies)

of Experts on Environmental Pollution and co-operation with the appropriate technical commissions.

HYDROLOGY AND WATER RESOURCES PROGRAMME

Promotes international co-operation in evaluating water resources and assists in their development through systematic formation of hydrological services; supervised by the Commission for Hydrology.

WMO collaborates with other international efforts such as the International Hydrological Programme of UNESCO.

Operational Hydrology Programme: concerns standardization of all aspects of hydrological data, including instruments, methods of observation and transmission, systems of forecasting and their application to water resources projects. The regional implementation of this Programme and co-ordination of national Hydrological Services of the world are responsibilities of the WMO Regional Associations.

Hydrological Operational Multipurpose Subprogramme (HOMS): approved by Eighth WMO Congress in 1979, and implemented within the Operational Hydrology Programme, consists of the organized transfer of hydrological technology operationally used in network design, observations, collection, processing and storage of data and hydrological modelling. The hydrological technology available in HOMS is presented and transferred in components consisting of manuals of procedures and general guidance, descriptions of equipment and computer software.

WORLD CLIMATE PROGRAMME

Adopted by the Eighth World Meteorological Congress (April/May 1979) as a major new programme of WMO, the World Climate Programme (WCP) comprises the following components: World Climate Data Programme (WCDP); World Climate Applications Programme (WCAP); World Climate Impact Study Programme (WCIP); World Climate Research Programme (WCRP).

The objectives of this programme are to improve our knowledge of climate, in particular its variability, sensitivity to natural and anthropogenic influences, and predictability, as well as our knowledge of the effects of climate and its changes on socio-economic and environmental systems; and to assist decision-makers by promoting the application of this knowledge in the planning and co-ordination of climate-sensitive activities of economic, environmental and social significance, so that these take optimum advantage of the climatic resources and are less vulnerable to climatic change and variation.

The implementation of the WCIP is the responsibility of UNEP while the WCRP is a joint effort between WMO and ICSU. Other organizations closely involved in the planning and implementation of the various programmes include UNESCO, FAO, UNRISD, UNDRO, ECE, WHO and IIASA (International Institute for Applied Analysis).

EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAMME

Activities include surveys of personnel training requirements, the development of appropriate training programmes, the establishment and improvement of regional training centres, the organization of training courses, seminars and conferences and the preparation of training

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

materials in the form of compendia of lecture notes, problems workbooks and visual and audiovisual aids. Other supporting activities are the provision of fellowships, of which some 400 are awarded each year, the provision of advice on the availability of suitable training facilities and access to a Library of Training Materials for meteorological and related instruction.

The focal point of WMO's education and training activities is the Panel of Experts on Education and Training set up by the Executive Committee.

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION PROGRAMME

United Nations Development Programme: WMO provides assistance in the development of national meteorological and hydrological services, in the application of meteorological and hydrological data to national economic

United Nations (Specialized Agencies)

development and in the training of personnel. Assistance in the form of expert missions, fellowships and equipment was provided to 79 countries in 1979 at a cost of U.S. \$8.2 million under the UNDP.

Voluntary Co-operation Programme: WMO assists members in implementing the World Weather Watch Programme to develop an integrated observing and forecasting system. Member governments contribute equipment, services and fellowships for training. In 1979, 87 projects were completed and a further 250 were in progress in this programme.

WMO also carries out assistance projects under Trust-Fund arrangements, financed by national governments, either for activities in their own country or in a beneficiary country. Seven such projects, at a cost of \$2.3 million, were in progress in 1979.

BUDGET

(1980-83)

WMO is financed by contributions from members on a proportional scale of assessment. Outside this budget, WMO is implementing a number of projects as executing agency for the UNDP or else under trust fund arrangements.

REVENUE	(U.S. \$'000)
Contributions	74,400
TOTAL	74,400

EXPENDITURE	(U.S. \$'000)
Policy-making organs	2,308
Executive management	3,699
Scientific and technical programmes:	
World Weather Watch	10,603
Meteorological applications and environment	5,828
Research and development	6,537
World climate	3,658
Hydrology and water resources	3,393
Supporting programmes:	
Technical co-operation	839
Regional	3,809
Education and training	4,106
Programme supporting activities	15,647
Administration and common services	12,027
Other budgetary provisions	1,946
TOTAL	74,400

PUBLICATIONS

WMO Bulletin: quarterly in English, French, Russian and Spanish; reports of meetings and activities, and scientific and technical articles.

Basic Documents: WMO Convention and General Financial Regulations.

Final Reports of Meetings of WMO.

WMO Technical Notes.

WMO Guides and Nomenclatures are published in English, French and Spanish.

World Weather Watch Planning Reports.

GARP Publications: a joint WMO/ICSU series.

WMO/IHD Reports: information on the International Hydrological Decade.

Reports on Marine Science Affairs.

Special Environmental Reports.

Operational Hydrology Reports.

Education and Training publications.

OTHER BODIES

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND—UNICEF

866 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

Telephone: Plaza 4-1234.

Established in 1946 by the General Assembly to meet the emergency needs of children in post-war Europe and China; UNICEF's primary objective is to improve the situation of children everywhere, particularly those in developing countries who are in the greatest need.

ORGANIZATION

(October 1981)

EXECUTIVE BOARD

The governing body of UNICEF meets once a year to establish policy, review programmes and commit funds.

Members: thirty governments, ten of which are elected each year for a three-year term by ECOSOC.

SECRETARIAT

The Executive Director of UNICEF is appointed by the UN Secretary-General in consultation with the Executive Board. The administration of UNICEF and the appointment and direction of staff are the responsibility of the Executive Director, under policy directives laid down by the Executive Board, and under a broad authority delegated to the Executive Director by the Secretary-General. UNICEF has over 90 field offices in which about three-quarters of its staff are located.

Executive Director: JAMES P. GRANT (U.S.A.).

REGIONAL OFFICES

Europe: Palais des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland.

East Africa: P.O.B. 44145, Nairobi, Kenya.

Nigeria: P.O.B. 1282, Lagos, Nigeria.

North Africa: B.P. 660, Alger-Gare, Algeria.

Central and West Africa: B.P. 443, Abidjan 04, Ivory Coast.

Zimbabwe: P.O.B. 1250, Salisbury, Zimbabwe.

The Americas: Isidora Goyenechea 3322, Comuna de las Condes, Santiago, Chile.

East Asia and Pakistan: P.O.B. 2-154, Bangkok, Thailand.

Eastern Mediterranean: P.O.B. 5902, Beirut, Lebanon.

South Central Asia: UNICEF House, 73 Lodi Estate, New Delhi, New Delhi 110003, India.

China: United Nations Building, 57 Binhelu Sanlitun, Beijing, People's Republic of China.

Australia: G.P.O. Box 4045, Sydney, N.S.W. 2001.

Japan: c/o UN Information Centre, 22nd Floor, Shin Aoyama Bldg., Nishikan, 1-1, Minami-Aoyama 1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 107.

NATIONAL COMMITTEES

UNICEF's direct link with the public is through some 36 National Committees, almost all in industrialized countries, established to spread information and raise funds.

ACTIVITIES

UNICEF co-operates with 111 developing countries by assisting in the development, administration and evaluation of services benefiting children; delivery of technical supplies, equipment and other aid for extending those services; and providing funds to strengthen training of national personnel. UNICEF facilitates the exchange of programming experience among developing countries, and encourages governments to undertake a regular review of the situation of their children and incorporate a national policy for children in their comprehensive development plans. UNICEF provides assistance on the basis of mutually agreed priorities for children in collaboration with the governments concerned. Priority is given by UNICEF to aiding children in the lower-income groups in the least-developed countries.

Community participation is the key element of the "basic services" approach which is strongly advocated by

UNICEF. By using this approach—with its emphasis on meeting the basic needs of children through community involvement and the use of relevant and available technology—a great deal can be done to improve maternal and child care, introduce safe water supplies and sanitation, expand primary and non-formal education, improve the household production of nutritious foods and improve the situation of women. UNICEF also provides emergency relief and rehabilitation, whenever possible using its aid as a means of starting long-term improvements in services for mothers and children.

An international code of marketing of breastmilk substitutes, which stems from a set of recommendations adopted in 1979 at a joint WHO/UNICEF Meeting on Infant and Young Child Feeding, was formally adopted by the 34th World Health Assembly in May 1981. UNICEF is continuing to support programmes at national level

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

designed to promote breast-feeding by ensuring that mothers are informed of the superior nutritional and anti-infective properties of breastmilk. It also supports the inclusion of information on breast-feeding in training curricula for health professionals, and the encouragement of hospital practices that support breast-feeding.

The provision of clean water and adequate sanitation is a rapidly expanding field of UNICEF co-operation in the light of the designation of 1981-90 as the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade. UNICEF provides equipment and materials, such as drilling rigs and pipes, and supports training schemes and project support staff on a limited basis.

UNICEF actively participated in the International Year of Disabled Persons (1981) by supporting the

United Nations (Other Bodies)

incorporation of early detection and treatment of impairments into community-based health, nutrition, immunization, child welfare and education programmes.

UNICEF continues its humanitarian assistance to Kampuchea as part of its long-term programming efforts through the restoration and re-equipment of health and education facilities, and the maintenance of existing ones.

Serious problems resulting from years of drought, conflict, or a combination of both, continue to affect millions of children and mothers in various African countries. As an expansion of existing activities, UNICEF assists with supplementary feeding programmes, public health and water supply programmes, and provides drugs and medical supplies as well as teaching materials.

FINANCE

UNICEF is financed by voluntary contributions from governments, and from organizations and individuals. Income in 1980 came to U.S. \$313 million, of which \$205 million was for general resources and \$108 million for specific purposes. Of this, 73 per cent came directly from 129 governments; 20 per cent from private sources (fund-raising campaigns, greetings card profits, and individual donations); and 7 per cent from the UN system and from miscellaneous sources. UNICEF also handled donations in kind, mainly in the form of children's food, valued at over \$11 million, and provided supplies and services worth \$36 million on a reimbursable basis. Expenditure in 1980 amounted to \$314 million, of which \$290.1 million was for assistance and \$23.9 million for administration.

UNICEF PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE BY REGION (1980)

	Cost (U.S. \$'000)
East Asia and Pakistan	115,972.5
Africa	54,575.0
South Central Asia	47,300.2
Eastern Mediterranean	17,665.5
The Americas	11,729.8
Europe	406.9
TOTAL	247,649.9

PUBLICATIONS

UNICEF Report (an annual report summarizing UNICEF policies and programmes—in English, French and Spanish).

An Overview of UNICEF policies, organization and working methods (in Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish).

UNICEF News (quarterly, in English, French and Spanish).

Les Carnets d'Enfance/Assignment Children (quarterly in English, French and Spanish); concerned with planning development for women, children and youth.

Child Reference Bulletin (in English, French and Spanish).

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST—UNRWA

Headquarters (Vienna): P.O. Box 700, 1400 Vienna, Austria

Headquarters (Amman): P.O.B. 484, Amman, Jordan

Began operations in 1950 to provide relief, health, education and welfare services for Palestine refugees in the Near East.

ORGANIZATION

(October 1981)

Commissioner-General: OLOF RYDBECK (Sweden).

UNRWA is a subsidiary organ of the United Nations General Assembly, and began operations in May 1950; it employs an international staff of 120 and 17,100 local staff, mainly Palestine refugees. The Commissioner-General is

assisted by an Advisory Commission consisting of representatives of the governments of:

Belgium	Jordan	Turkey
Egypt	Lebanon	United Kingdom
France	Syria	U.S.A.
Japan		

REGIONAL OFFICES

Gaza Strip: UNRWA Field Office, P.O.B. 61, Gaza.
East Jordan: UNRWA Field Office, P.O.B. 484, Amman.
West Bank: UNRWA Field Office, P.O.B. 19149, Jerusalem.
Lebanon: UNRWA Field Office, P.O.B. 947, Beirut.

Syria: UNRWA Field Office, P.O.B. 4313, Damascus.
Egypt: UNRWA Liaison Office, 2 Dar el Shifa, Garden City, P.O.B. 277, Cairo.
United States: UNRWA Liaison Office, Room 937, United Nations, New York, N.Y. 10017.

ACTIVITIES

SERVICES FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES

Since 1950, UNRWA has provided relief (including food), health and education services for the needy among the Palestine refugees in Lebanon, Syria, east Jordan, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. For UNRWA's purposes, a Palestine refugee is one whose normal residence was in Palestine for a minimum of two years before the 1948 conflict and who, as a result of the Arab-Israeli hostilities, lost his home and means of livelihood. To be eligible for assistance, a refugee must reside in one of the "host" countries in which UNRWA operates and be in need. A refugee's children and grandchildren who fulfil certain criteria are also eligible for UNRWA assistance. At June 30th, 1981, the registered refugee population numbered 1,884,896, (about half the estimated total number of Palestinians), living in five areas administered by four governments. There were about 663,181 living in 61 camps, while the remaining refugees have settled in the towns and villages already existing.

UNRWA's activities fall into the categories of education and training; health services; and relief and welfare services.

Education (under the technical supervision of UNESCO) and training now take up over half the Agency's annual expenditure: in 1980/81 there were 321,000 pupils in 635 UNRWA schools: in Lebanon (85 schools), Syria (110), Jordan (204), the West Bank (99) and the Gaza Strip (137); there were 9,674 teachers. At three-quarters of the schools, morning and afternoon shifts are held in order to accommodate more pupils. UNRWA also runs seven vocational training centres, with 3,666 places in 1981, and three teacher-training centres with 1,295 places. UNRWA awarded 365 scholarships for study at Arab universities in 1980/81.

On June 30th, 1981, a total of 1.6 million refugees were eligible for health services; there were 3,019 medical staff, 100 health units, 91 specialist clinics and 87 maternal and child health clinics. UNRWA also runs a supplementary feeding programme, mainly for children, to combat malnutrition: there are 96 feeding centres. Technical supervision for the health programme is provided by WHO.

Relief services comprise the distribution of food rations, the provision of emergency shelter and the organization of welfare programmes. Rations (flour, cooking oil, sugar and rice) were distributed to about 45 per cent of the refugee population in 1980, although amounts have been cut owing to shortage of funds: for example the flour ration was cut from 10 kg. to 5 kg. per month in 1979.

AID TO DISPLACED PERSONS

After the renewal of Arab-Israeli hostilities in the Middle East in June 1967, hundreds of thousands of people fled from the fighting and Israeli-occupied areas to east Jordan, Syria and Egypt. UNRWA provided emergency relief for displaced refugees and was additionally empowered by a UN General Assembly resolution to provide "humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure" for those persons other than Palestine refugees who were newly displaced and in urgent need. In practice, UNRWA has lacked the funds to aid the other displaced persons and the main burden of supporting them has fallen on the Arab governments concerned. The Agency, as requested by the Government of Jordan in 1967 and on that Government's behalf, distributes rations to displaced persons in east Jordan who are not registered refugees of 1948.

With the agreement of the Israeli Government, UNRWA has continued to provide assistance for registered refugees living in the Israeli-occupied territories of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

RECENT DISTURBANCES

Palestine refugees have been affected, and UNRWA's services disrupted, by continuing disturbances in Lebanon and the Israeli invasion of the south in March 1978, which caused the temporary evacuation of most of the 60,000 refugees living there and the flight of 17,000 refugees in other areas. With the assistance of governments and voluntary groups, UNRWA launched an emergency relief programme to provide food, clothing and blankets and temporary shelter in school buildings. Damage to UNRWA's property and installations, such as schools and clinics recently repaired in the wake of the civil war in Lebanon of 1975-76, was estimated at \$450,000. While most of the refugees returned to their home towns and villages by the end of April 1978, the devastated economy of the south left them in continued need of extra-budgetary relief supplies and services.

In 1979 UNRWA again launched an emergency appeal for aid to southern Lebanon because of continuing Israeli and other attacks. At August 15th there were more than 50,000 registered refugees displaced from the year's military activities in southern Lebanon.

In 1981 civil strife and later Israeli attacks disrupted UNRWA activities. The education programme was hardest hit with up to 50 school days lost in some schools during the 1980/81 school year.

FINANCE

BUDGET
(U.S. \$'000)

EXPENDITURE	1981 (revised)	1982 (proposed)
Education services . . .	129,063	150,855
General education . . .	103,299	121,034
Vocational training . . .	13,394	15,470
Common costs . . .	12,370	14,351
Health services . . .	37,358	42,505
Medical services . . .	14,860	16,780
Supplementary feeding . . .	9,095	10,337
Environmental sanitation . . .	6,309	7,157
Common costs . . .	7,094	8,231
Relief services . . .	56,447	61,329
Basic rations . . .	40,928	40,485
Shelter . . .	991	1,351
Special hardship assistance . . .	3,312	6,464
Common costs . . .	11,211	13,029
TOTAL (incl. other costs) . . .	238,667	265,574

Estimated income: (1981) \$193,818,000; (1982) \$185,316,000.

For the most part, UNRWA's income is made up of voluntary contributions, almost entirely from govern-

ments, the remainder being provided by voluntary agencies, business corporations and private sources. However, the cost of the Agency's 113 international staff is funded by the UN, WHO and UNESCO.

In recent years financial crises have posed serious threats of cuts in services. Devaluation of the dollar and incessant inflationary pressures, which have had an adverse effect on the price of supplies and the cost of living, seriously affected the Agency's ability to meet the higher cost of health, education and relief services with voluntary contributions. In November 1980, 39 countries pledged about \$104 million to UNRWA for 1981. Other countries later made pledges and several special contributions were made early in 1981 to help save the Agency's education programme. Income for 1981 was expected to be about \$194 million out of a planned budget of almost \$239 million leaving a deficit of nearly \$45 million, to be made up by using up cash balances, by eliminating all capital expenditure and by not paying cost-of-living allowances to 5,600 staff in Jordan.

In March 1981, individually addressed notices of termination were prepared for all UNRWA teachers in Jordan and Syria, which would have meant the closing of the 314 UNRWA schools in these countries. Notices were withdrawn when the Agency's cash position improved slightly. However, UNRWA faced a deficit of some \$80 million in 1982 and it was possible that cuts in the education programme would still be necessary.

STATISTICS

REFUGEES REGISTERED WITH UNRWA
(as at June 30th, 1981)

	IN CAMPS*	NOT IN CAMPS	TOTAL
Jordan (east) . . .	189,309	543,306	732,615
West Bank . . .	84,838	249,572	334,410
Gaza Strip . . .	205,445	164,824	370,269
Lebanon . . .	119,868	112,587	232,455
Syria . . .	63,721	151,426	215,147
TOTAL . . .	663,181	1,221,715	1,884,896

* Total camp population is 709,304, made up of 663,181 registered refugees; 32,252 persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 hostilities and subsequent fighting in the Jordan Valley in early 1968, who are not registered with the Agency; and 13,871 who are neither registered nor displaced persons.

DISPLACED PERSONS

Apart from the Palestine refugees of 1948 who are registered with UNRWA and who are UNRWA's main concern (see table above), considerable numbers of people have, since 1967, been displaced within the UNRWA areas

of operations, and others have had to leave these areas. According to government estimates, there were 210,000 displaced persons in east Jordan and 125,000 in Syria in June 1980.

NUMBER OF REFUGEE PUPILS RECEIVING EDUCATION IN UNRWA/UNESCO SCHOOLS*
(May 1981)

FIELD	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	PUPILS IN ELEMENTARY CLASSES			PUPILS IN PREPARATORY CLASSES			TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
East Jordan	204	49,294	46,305	95,599	18,287	16,288	34,575	130,174
West Bank	99	13,143	14,777	27,920	4,953	5,058	10,011	37,931
Gaza	137	29,136	25,899	55,035	10,090	8,749	18,839	73,874
Lebanon	85	12,667	12,148	24,815	4,491	4,783	9,274	34,089
Syria	110	16,966	15,489	32,455	6,651	6,050	12,701	45,156
TOTAL	635	121,206	114,618	235,824	44,472	40,928	85,400	321,224

* At the end of the 1980/81 school year there were 321,224 pupils enrolled in UNRWA/UNESCO schools. Additionally, 81,071 refugee children received education in government schools and 8,901 in private school in the host countries, partly with grants paid by UNRWA.

About 11,200 local staff, most of them teachers, work in the education programme.

PUBLICATIONS

Annual Report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA.

UNRWA—a survey of United Nations Assistance to Palestine Refugees (every 2 years).

Palestine Refugees Today—the UNRWA Newsletter (quarterly).

UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING MISSIONS IN THE MIDDLE EAST

UNITED NATIONS TRUCE SUPERVISION ORGANIZATION—UNTSO Headquarters at Government House, Jerusalem

Set up in 1948 to supervise the truce called for by the Security Council in Palestine.

Chief of Staff: Maj.-Gen. E. A. ERSKINE (Ghana).

COMPOSITION

As at August 1981 there were 298 Military Observers from the following countries:

Argentina	Denmark	New Zealand
Australia	Finland	Norway
Austria	France	Sweden
Belgium	Ireland	U.S.S.R.
Canada	Italy	U.S.A.
Chile	Netherlands	

FUNCTIONS

UNTSO was established initially to supervise the truce called by the Security Council in May 1948 and has assisted in the application of the 1949 Armistice Agreements. Its activities have changed over the years in response to the development of affairs in the Middle East and in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council.

UNTSO observers assist the UN peace-keeping forces in the Middle East (see below), UNIFIL as a separate group

and UNDOF as an integral part of the force. After the expiry of the mandate of UNEF (United Nations Emergency Force) on July 24th, 1979, UNTSO established Observer Group Egypt which maintains a number of outposts in the Sinai.

FINANCE

UNTSO expenditures are covered by the regular budget of the United Nations. For the biennial period 1980–81, a sum of U.S. \$29,066,500 was appropriated by the General Assembly.

**UNITED NATIONS
DISENGAGEMENT OBSERVER FORCE—UNDOF
Headquarters at Damascus, Syria**

Established for an initial period of six months by a Security Council resolution on May 31st, 1974, following the signature in Geneva of a disengagement agreement between Syrian and Israeli forces. The mandate has since been extended until November 1981 by successive resolutions.

Commander: Maj.-Gen. ERKKI R. KAIRA (Finland).

COMPOSITION OF FORCE

(August 1981)

Austria	.	.	.	.	526
Canada	.	.	.	.	218
Finland	.	.	.	.	390
Poland	.	.	.	.	124
UNDOF military observers (detailed from UNTSO)	.				18

1,276

ACTIVITIES

The initial task of the Force was to take over territory evacuated in stages by the Israeli troops, in accordance

with the disengagement agreement, to hand over territory to Syrian troops, and to establish an area of separation.

UNDOF continues to man the area of separation, from which Syrian and Israeli forces are excluded; it carries out inspections of the areas of limited armaments and forces, and it uses its best efforts to maintain the ceasefire. The area of separation has been placed under Syrian civil administration.

FINANCE

The General Assembly appropriated \$15.0 million for UNDOF for the period from December 1st, 1980, to May 31st, 1981. In addition to this appropriation, it authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments at a rate not to exceed \$2.5 million per month for the period from June 1st to November 30th, 1981.

UNITED NATIONS INTERIM FORCE IN LEBANON—UNIFIL

Headquarters at Naqoura, Lebanon

Set up in March 1978 by Security Council resolution, for a six-month period, subsequently extended to December 1981 by successive resolutions

Commander: Lt.-Gen. WILLIAM CALLAGHAN (Ireland).

COMPOSITION OF FORCE

(August 1981)

Fiji	.	.	.	.	628
France	.	.	.	.	738
Ghana	.	.	.	.	476
Ireland	.	.	.	.	652
Italy	.	.	.	.	34
Nepal	.	.	.	.	430
Netherlands	.	.	.	.	810
Nigeria	.	.	.	.	696
Norway	.	.	.	.	831
Senegal	.	.	.	.	561
Sweden	.	.	.	.	144

TOTAL 6,000

A group of 74 military observers of UNTSO assist UNIFIL in the performance of its tasks. They form the "Observer Group, Lebanon".

FUNCTIONS

The functions of the force are to confirm the withdrawal of Israeli forces, to restore international peace and security and to assist the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its effective authority in southern Lebanon.

FINANCE

The General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for UNIFIL at a rate not to exceed \$12.2 million a month for the period from December 19th, 1980, to December 18th, 1981.

UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS—UNFICYP**Headquarters at Nicosia, Cyprus**

Set up in March 1964 by Security Council resolution, for a three-month period, subsequently extended to December 1981, by successive resolutions.

Special Representative of the Secretary-General: HUGO JUAN GOBBI (Argentina).

Commander: Maj.-Gen. GÜNTHER G. GREINDL (Austria).

FUNCTIONS

The purpose of the Force has been to keep the peace between the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities pending a resolution of outstanding issues between them, to help maintain law and order, and to promote a return to normal conditions. UNFICYP now also performs functions in relation to the supervision of the ceasefire between the armed forces of Turkey and Cyprus, and in providing humanitarian assistance to refugees and to villages isolated behind military lines. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees acts as Co-ordinator of UN humanitarian assistance for Cyprus.

FINANCE

The estimated cost to the United Nations for maintaining the Force during the period from December 15th, 1980, to June 15th, 1981, was \$14.8 million. The total costs from the beginning of the operation in March 1964 to December 15th, 1980, were estimated at \$354.4 million, a sum covered entirely by voluntary contributions. In June 1981 the Secretary-General of the UN appealed for an increase in voluntary contributions to meet a budget deficit of over \$73 million.

COMPOSITION OF FORCE

(August 1981)

	Military	Police
Australia	—	20
Austria	300	—
Canada	514	—
Denmark	340	—
Finland	11	—
Ireland	6	—
Sweden	381	14
United Kingdom	795	—
TOTAL	2,347	34

UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES— UNHCR

Postal address: Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland

Street address: William Rappard Centre, 154 rue de Lausanne, 1202 Geneva, Switzerland

Telephone: 31 02 61.

Established on January 1st, 1951, the Office of the High Commissioner aims chiefly to provide international protection for refugees and seek permanent solutions to their problems through voluntary repatriation, resettlement in other countries or integration into the country of present residence. The High Commissioner also undertakes special humanitarian tasks for which his Office has particular experience or expertise. In 1977 the mandate of UNHCR was extended until the end of 1983.

ORGANIZATION

(October 1981)

HIGH COMMISSIONER

High Commissioner (1978–82): POUL HARTLING (Denmark).

Deputy High Commissioner: WILLIAM R. SMYSER (U.S.A.).

The High Commissioner is elected by the United Nations General Assembly on the nomination of the Secretary-General, and is responsible to the General Assembly and to ECOSOC.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme, established by ECOSOC, gives the High Commissioner policy directives in respect of material assistance programmes, and advice at his request in the field of international protection. It meets once a year,

usually at Geneva. Special sessions may be called to consider urgent problems. Members: representatives of forty states.

Chairman: OMAR BIRIDO (Sudan).

Vice-Chairman: P. H. R. MARSHALL (U.K.).

ADMINISTRATION

Headquarters includes the High Commissioner's Office, and the following divisions: External Affairs, Protection, Assistance, and Administration and Management. As at May 31st, 1981, there were 10 Regional Offices, 34 Branch Offices and 17 Sub-Offices, 8 Chargés de Mission and seven Honorary Representatives, Correspondents or Consultants located in 61 countries.

FUNCTIONS

COMPETENCE

The competence of the High Commissioner extends to any person who, owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear or for reasons other than personal convenience, remains unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence, is unable or, owing to such fear or for reasons other than personal convenience, is unwilling to return it. Refugees meeting these criteria are entitled to the protection of the Office of the High Commissioner irrespective of their geographical location. Refugees who are assisted by other United Nations agencies, or who have the same rights or obligations as nationals of their country of residence, are outside the mandate of UNHCR.

INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION

As laid down in the Statute of the Office, the primary function of UNHCR is to extend international protection to refugees. In the exercise of this function UNHCR seeks to ensure that refugees and asylum-seekers are protected against *refoulement* (forcible return), that they receive asylum, and that they are treated according to internationally recognized standards of treatment. UNHCR pursues these objectives by a variety of means which include promoting the conclusion and ratification by states of international conventions for the protection of refugees.

The most comprehensive instrument concerning refugees which has been elaborated at the international level is the 1951 United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees. This Convention, the personal scope of which was extended by a Protocol adopted in 1967, defines the right and duties of refugees and contains provisions dealing with a variety of matters which affect the day-to-day lives of refugees. The application of the 1951 United Nations Refugee Convention and the 1967 Protocol is supervised by UNHCR. Important provisions for the treatment of refugees are also contained in a number of instruments adopted at the regional level. These include the OAU Convention of 1969 Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems, the European Agreement on the Abolition of Visas for Refugees, and the 1969 American Convention on Human Rights.

MATERIAL ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES

Emergency relief is provided in the case of new refugee situations when food supplies and medical aid are required on a large scale at short notice. Other members of the UN system, and inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations, co-operate closely with UNHCR in this field as they do in all areas concerning material assistance.

Supplementary aid is provided for the neediest refugees and may take the form of supplementary feeding, medical aid, or clothing.

The Office assists refugees wherever possible to overcome difficulties in the way of their voluntary repatriation. In cases where no funds are available for their transportation to their homeland, arrangements for payment of the cost involved may be made by UNHCR under its material assistance programmes.

UNHCR negotiates with governments in an endeavour to obtain suitable resettlement opportunities for those refugees both able-bodied and handicapped who opt for resettlement through emigration, to encourage governments to liberalize their criteria for the admission of refugees and to draw up special immigration schemes for them wherever possible.

The object of local integration is to assist refugees to become self-supporting in their country of residence. In Europe, this is done either by granting refugees loans for establishment in agriculture, or by assisting them through vocational training or in other ways to learn a skill, or to establish themselves in gainful occupations. One major form of assistance to help refugees leave camps is to provide them with housing.

Refugees in Africa and some refugees in Asia are mainly assisted through local settlement in agriculture. In Africa consolidation of the settlement of refugees is effected through close co-operation between UNHCR and other members of the UN system which provide development assistance to the areas concerned.

The problem of needy individual refugees seeking employment or educational opportunities in urban areas of Africa, and who are mainly without agricultural background, claims special attention. Efforts to help them are made by the OAU Bureau for the Placement and Education of Refugees, while increased support is being given to special refugee counselling services.

FINANCE

The UNHCR *material assistance programmes* are financed from voluntary contributions made by governments and also from non-governmental sources. In October 1980 the Executive Committee approved the estimated financial requirement for the UNHCR General Programmes for 1981 at U.S. \$335 million, including the \$10 million Emergency Fund. In addition, UNHCR undertakes a

UNHCR EXPENDITURE
(1980)

TYPE OF EXPENDITURE	COST* (U.S. \$'000)
General Programmes	281,885
Emergency Fund	1,864
Special Programmes	214,621
Refugee Education Account	2,351
TOTAL	496,956

* Figures comprise operations, programme support and administration.

number of Special Programmes, as requested by the UN General Assembly, the Secretary-General of the UN or a member state, to assist returnees and, in some cases, displaced persons. The total requirements for both General and Special Programmes were expected to amount to about \$450 million for 1981, compared with total expenditure of nearly \$497 million in 1980.

UNHCR GENERAL PROGRAMMES
EXPENDITURE BY REGION
(1980)

	COST (U.S. \$)
Asia	154,188,696
Africa	98,676,058
Americas	9,411,269
Europe	5,564,494
Australia	192,821
Overall allocations	11,988,033
Emergency fund	1,864,060
TOTAL	281,885,431

ACTIVITIES

International protection

UNHCR has actively encouraged States to accede to the 1951 United Nations Refugee Convention and the 1967 Protocol: 90 States had accepted either or both of these basic refugee instruments by July 31st, 1981. An increasing number of states have also adopted domestic legislation and/or administrative measures to implement the international instruments, particularly in the field of procedures for the determination of refugee status. Such measures provide an important guarantee that refugees will be accorded the standards of treatment which have been internationally established for their benefit.

A continuing concern of UNHCR has been to ensure that States scrupulously observe the fundamental principle of *non-refoulement* according to which no one may be forcibly returned to a territory where he has reason to fear persecution. While this principle is now widely reflected in the practice of States, violations still occur. UNHCR has also continued to promote the adoption of liberal practices of asylum by States, so that refugees and asylum seekers are granted admission, at least on a temporary basis. Major problems have arisen in regard to violation of the physical safety of refugees as a result of piracy, abduction and armed attack, particularly in the South China Sea. UNHCR has urged the international community to find solutions to these problems as a matter of priority.

Close co-operation in the field of international protection has been maintained with regional organizations such as the Organization of African Unity, the Organization of American States, the League of Arab States and the Council of Europe. In the promotional field, increased attention has been given to creating an understanding at all levels—both inside and outside government circles—of the principles of international protection.

Assistance

UNHCR General Programme expenditure amounted to U.S. \$280 million in 1980. Of this, the largest proportion (about 55 per cent) was allotted to Asia, particularly for refugees and displaced persons in and from the Indo-Chinese peninsula: Laotians, Kampuchians and Vietnamese, needing both immediate assistance in the countries of temporary asylum to which they had fled, and help in finding a place of permanent re-settlement. By August 1980 over half a million Indo-Chinese refugees had been resettled, chiefly in the U.S.A. (about 283,600), the People's Republic of China (265,000), France (67,000), Canada (63,400) and Australia (40,500): over 200,000 however, still remained in camps, mostly in Thailand, awaiting resettlement. A programme of aid was launched in 1980 for some 300,000 Kampuchians who had returned to their homeland from Thailand, Viet-Nam and Laos.

In May 1979 UNHCR and Viet-Nam signed a "memorandum of understanding" on the orderly departure of persons wishing to leave: over 4,000 Vietnamese left the country during 1980 under the Orderly Departure Programme which resulted.

Refugees from Afghanistan began to enter Pakistan early in 1979; by October they numbered 200,000. UNHCR established a programme to help the Pakistan Government transfer the refugees from the north-western frontier to resettlement areas in the interior; the cost was originally estimated at U.S. \$10 million, but numbers increased so rapidly, reaching 2 million by May 1981, that successive appeals had to be made to the international community, for \$26.4 million in January 1980, for \$99.8 million in June and for a further \$56.6 million in June 1981. The total amount needed to cover the assistance programme in 1981 was estimated at \$98 million.

REFUGEES OF CONCERN TO UNHCR*
(UNHCR estimates, June 30th, 1981)

HOST COUNTRY	COUNTRY OR REGION OF ORIGIN OF MOST REFUGEES PRESENT	NUMBER OF REGISTERED REFUGEES
<i>Africa</i>		
Algeria	Former Spanish Sahara	52,000†
Angola	Namibia, Zaire	73,000
Burundi	Rwanda, Zaire	50,000†
Cameroon	Chad	110,000
Djibouti	Ethiopia	30,000
Ethiopia	Sudan	11,000
Lesotho	South Africa	11,000
Nigeria	Chad	105,000
Somalia	Ethiopia	1,200,000†
Sudan	Ethiopia, Uganda	500,000
Tanzania	Burundi	156,000
Uganda	Rwanda, Zaire	113,000
Zaire	Angola, Uganda	350,000
Zambia	Angola	42,000
<i>Far East and Australasia</i>		
Australia	Various	304,000
China, Peoples' Republic	Indo-China	265,000
Hong Kong	Viet-Nam	16,000§
Malaysia	Philippines, Viet-Nam	107,000
Pakistan	Afghanistan	2,000,000
Thailand	Kampuchea, Laos	241,000
Viet-Nam	Kampuchea	33,000
<i>Latin America</i>		
Argentina	Various	26,000
Brazil	Various	24,000
Costa Rica	El Salvador	13,000
Guatemala	El Salvador	40,000
Honduras	El Salvador	35,000
Mexico	Latin America	70,000
Nicaragua	El Salvador	10,000
Venezuela	Various	18,000
<i>Europe and North America</i>		
Austria	Various	28,000
Belgium	Various	33,000
Canada	Various	338,000
France	Various	150,000
Federal Republic of Germany	Various	94,000
Italy	Various	14,000
Netherlands	Various	12,000
Spain	Latin America	22,000
Sweden	Various	20,000
Switzerland	Various	37,000
United Kingdom	Various	148,000
U.S.A.	Various	849,000

* The table shows only those countries where more than 10,000 refugees were present. The total number of refugees registered with UNHCR at the end of June 1981 was estimated at 6,780,300. This figure does not include Palestine refugees, who come under the care of UNRWA (see p. 82), nor non-registered refugees (e.g. Ethiopians living in Somalia outside official refugee camps), nor returnees and persons displaced within their own country (e.g. in Ethiopia, Kampuchea, Uganda, Zaire and Zimbabwe).

† UNHCR estimate at December 31st, 1980.

§ UNHCR estimate at May 31st, 1981.

About 35 per cent of General Programme expenditure in 1980 was devoted to Africa, where the largest numbers of the world's refugees are concentrated: by the end of 1980 the total number of refugees and displaced persons in Africa, including North Africa, was estimated at over

5 million (compared with 1 million in 1975), the main groups having fled from Ethiopia to Somalia and Sudan, from Chad to Cameroon and Nigeria, from Burundi to Tanzania, and from Angola to Zaire. In April 1981 the first International Conference on Assistance to Refugees

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

United Nations (Other Bodies)

in Africa (ICARA) was held, with the following objectives:

- to focus public attention on the plight of refugees in Africa;

- to mobilize additional resources for refugee programmes in Africa;

- to assist countries of asylum, adversely affected by the large-scale presence of refugees, to obtain international assistance for projects aimed at strengthening the ability of those countries to carry the extra burden placed on their services and facilities.

It was estimated that a total of U.S. \$1,150.5 million would have to be raised by ICARA, of which priority requirements to be implemented in 1981-82 would take \$450 million. The target, however, was not met: a total of

U.S. \$560 million was pledged at the conference, of which \$285 million was promised by the U.S.A.

In 1980, the High Commissioner was requested by the Government of Zimbabwe and the Secretary-General of the United Nations to act as co-ordinator of a United Nations programme of immediate humanitarian assistance to returning refugees and displaced persons in Zimbabwe. The needs of this programme amounted to U.S. \$110 million which were met through co-ordination by UNHCR of multi- and bi-lateral aid with some U.S. \$24 million directly from UNHCR.

In June 1981 there were over 100,000 refugees from El Salvador in various countries of Latin America: an appeal for U.S. \$9.8 million was launched by UNHCR in that month to provide assistance for the most needy.

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY—IAEA

Vienna International Centre, Wagramerstrasse 5, 1220 Vienna, Austria

Mailing address: P.O. Box 100, 1400 Vienna, Austria

Telephone: 2360.

Founded in 1957 as an autonomous intergovernmental agency, the IAEA has an agreement giving it responsibility in the United Nations system for international activities concerned with the peaceful uses of atomic energy. It seeks to develop the use of atomic energy, ensuring that it is not used for military purposes. See also the Nuclear Energy Agency of the OECD, EURATOM, and the Inter-American Nuclear Energy Agency.

MEMBERSHIP

111 members.

ORGANIZATION

(October 1981)

GENERAL CONFERENCE

Consists of representatives of all member states. It convenes each year to participate in the general debate on the Agency's policy and programme. It elects members to the Board of Governors, and approves the appointment of the Director-General; it admits new member states. The 1981 General Conference took place in Vienna in September.

President: (1981): M. Xuro (Thailand).

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Consists of 34 member states, 12 designated by the Board of Governors and 22 elected by the General Conference for two-year periods. It is the executive body of the Agency and is responsible to the General Conference. It meets four or five times a year to consider matters proposed to it by member states or the Director-General. It submits the draft budget and programme to the General Conference. Every

fourth year it appoints a Director-General subject to approval by the General Conference.

Chairman (1981-82): The Governor from Japan.

SECRETARIAT

Consists of 593 professional staff and 914 general service staff. It is headed by the Director-General who is assisted by five Deputy Directors-General and an Assistant Director-General for External Relations. The Secretariat is divided into five departments: Technical Assistance and Publications; Technical Operations; Research and Isotopes; Safeguards and Inspection; Administration.

Director-General: HANS BLIX (Sweden).

SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Committee was set up in 1958 to advise the Board of Governors and the Director-General upon scientific and technical matters. Appointments are generally for three years.

FUNCTIONS

The Agency is authorized:

1. To encourage and assist research on, and development and practical application of, atomic energy for peaceful uses throughout the world; and, if requested to do so, to act as an intermediary for the purposes of securing the performance of services or the supplying of materials, equipment, or facilities by one member of the Agency for another; and to perform any operation or service useful in research on, or development or practical application of, atomic energy for peaceful purposes.
2. To make provision, in accordance with its Statute for materials services, equipment, and facilities to meet the needs of research on, and development and practical application of, atomic energy for peaceful purposes, including the production of electric power, with due consideration for the needs of the under-developed areas of the world.
3. To foster the exchange of scientific and technical information on peaceful uses of atomic energy.
4. To encourage the exchange and training of scientists and experts in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy.
5. To establish and administer safeguards designed to ensure that special fissionable and other materials, services, equipment, facilities, and information made available by the Agency or at its request or under its supervision or control are not used in such a way as to further any military purpose; and to apply safeguards, at the request of the parties, to any bilateral or multilateral arrangement or, at the request of a State, to any of that State's activities in the field of atomic energy.
6. To establish or adopt, in consultation and, where appropriate, in collaboration with the competent organs of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies concerned, standards of safety for protection of health and minimization of danger to life and property (including such standards for labour conditions), and to provide for the application of these standards to its own operations as well as to the operations making use of materials, services, equipment, facilities, and information made available by the Agency or at its request or under its control or supervision; and to provide for the application of these standards, at the request of the parties; to operations under any bilateral or multilateral arrangement, or, at the request of a State, to any of that State's activities in the field of atomic energy.
7. To acquire or establish any facilities, plant and equip-

ment useful in carrying out its authorized functions, whenever the facilities, plant, and equipment otherwise available to it in the area concerned are inadequate or available only on terms it deems unsatisfactory.

Information and Materials. Each member should make available such information as would, in the judgment of the member, be helpful to the Agency.

Members may make available to the Agency such quantities of special fissionable materials as they deem advisable and on such terms as shall be agreed with the Agency. On request of the Agency a member shall deliver to another member or group of members such quantities of such materials as the Agency may specify. The Agency shall be responsible for storing and protecting materials in its possession. It shall ensure that these materials shall be safeguarded against hazards of the weather, unauthorized removal or diversion, damage or destruction, including sabotage, and forcible seizure. In storing special fissionable materials in its possession, the Agency shall ensure the geographical distribution of these materials in such a way as not to allow concentration of large amounts of such materials in any one country or region of the world.

Projects and Safeguards. Any member or group of members of the Agency desiring to set up any research project for peaceful purposes may request the assistance of the Agency in securing special fissionable and other materials. For the purpose of considering the request, the Agency may send into the territory of the member or group persons qualified to examine the project.

With respect to any Agency project the Agency shall have the following rights and responsibilities:

1. To examine the design of specialized equipment and facilities, including nuclear reactors, and to approve it only from the viewpoint of assuring that it will not further any military purpose, that it complies with applicable health and safety standards.
2. To require the maintenance and production of operating records and progress reports.
3. To approve the means to be used for the chemical processing of irradiated materials solely to ensure that this chemical processing will not lend itself to diversion of materials for military purposes and will comply with applicable health and safety standards.
4. To send into the territory inspectors who shall have access at all times to all places and data and relevant persons.

ACTIVITIES

Technical Assistance and Training: Each year the IAEA provides 400 to 450 experts, lecturers and visiting professors to more than 60 developing countries; over 1,000 fellowships for individual study and participation in training projects; equipment and supplies valued at \$7-\$8 million to over 60 countries and several international projects. About 30 regional, inter-regional courses and study tours are held annually.

Food and Agriculture. In co-operation with FAO, the Agency programme covers applied research on the use of radiation and isotopes in six main fields: efficiency in the use of water and fertilizers; improvement of food crops by induced mutations; eradication or control of destructive insects by the sterile male technique; improvement of livestock nutrition and health; studies of the fate of chemical pollutants in food and agriculture; and food preservation by irradiation. Over 300 research contract or agreement holders in member states participate in about 25 co-ordinated research programmes. Technical assistance projects, including several regional training courses on the use of isotopes and radiation in agriculture, are undertaken in 44 developing countries. In addition, one or two open symposia, 6-8 expert panels and several research co-ordination meetings are held each year; the proceedings are usually published.

Life Sciences. The Agency's programme, in co-operation with WHO, includes projects in the fields of medical applications of radioisotopes, dosimetry for intentional radiation applications, radiation biology and health-related environmental research. The Agency provides experts and equipment in these fields to member states, awards fellowships for individual study, organizes seminars, training courses and study tours, and awards research contracts. Emphasis is given to research and to up-grading the technical quality of routine applications, such as a joint project with WHO which is concerned with setting up an international network of secondary-standard dosimetry laboratories in the member states.

Physical Sciences. The Agency's programme in physical sciences is concentrated on practical problems arising from the use of atomic energy, radiations and isotopes, particularly in developing countries. It stimulates and co-ordinates scientific research and promotes the dissemination of nuclear and atomic data and the exchange of information relating to nuclear physics and techniques, fusion research, chemistry, industrial applications of isotopes and isotope hydrology. The physics activities concentrate on the use of low-energy accelerators, neutron generators and research reactors, the conversion of research reactors to low enrichment fuel and the development and application of nuclear techniques. Also included under physics is the co-ordination of national programmes in plasma physics and fusion research. Under the guidance of the International Fusion Research Council (IFRC), the International Tokamak Reactors (INTOR) Workshop completed a definitive assessment of the tokamak approach to a fusion reactor in 1979 and completed in 1981 a conceptual design of a large tokamak device that could be built as a co-operative international project. The industrial applications and chemistry programme embraces

isotope production, labelled compounds, radiopharmaceuticals, nuclear analytical method, industrial radiation technology using large radiation sources, nuclear materials thermodynamics and chemical standards for nuclear fuels and safeguards. In isotope hydrology the emphasis is on the development of isotope techniques for use in water studies and on the implementation of projects for the investigation of water resources in developing countries. In the field of nuclear and atomic data the Agency assesses the international status and requirements for such data, co-ordinates their determination, compilation and exchange, and offers cost-free data centre services, particularly to developing countries.

Nuclear Power. The Agency promotes the exchange of information between Member States on technical and economic aspects of nuclear power reactors, provides direct assistance in the planning, implementation and operation of nuclear power plants, and assists information exchange between Member States engaged in the development of advanced types of nuclear power plants.

The Agency provides direct assistance in making long-range electricity generation planning studies to define the appropriate energy supply role for nuclear power plants. Member States are advised and assisted on nuclear power plant feasibility studies, manpower development for nuclear power, technical bid specification and evaluation, quality assurance programme planning and implementation, and reliability assessments and improvement of power plant systems and components. Assistance is also provided in assessments of requirements for nuclear fuel cycle services for established and projected nuclear power programmes.

Training courses are offered to participants from developing Member States on various specialized topics related to nuclear power plant planning, construction and operations management, and on safety evaluations, siting of nuclear facilities and quality assurance.

Information is collected, evaluated and disseminated on nuclear power plants in Member States in operation, construction or planned and on operating experience including analysis of plant performance and outage statistics. Guidebooks and other technical publications are prepared and meetings for information exchange are organized on relevant aspects of nuclear power applications.

In the framework of world energy needs and the expected role to be played by nuclear power, studies are made relating to economics of nuclear power. Investment costs and fuel cycle costs are followed and trends in changes of these costs are evaluated. The overall cost of nuclear energy is evaluated in comparison with alternative energy sources. Assistance is given to Member States in improving their capabilities to make such cost studies and to evaluate bids for power plants.

The Agency conducts systematic exchanges of information related to the technology of nuclear power reactors of advanced types, including fast breeders and high temperature electricity producing or process heat reactors and their fuel cycles as well as advanced concepts such as fusion reactor technology. Co-ordinated research programmes

and advanced training courses in reactor physics aspects of power reactor operation such as in-core fuel management are initiated and supported.

Nuclear Safety. Safety standards, recommendations, guidance and services to Member States are provided with the aim of ensuring protection of man, property and the environment against any possible harmful effects of radiation arising in the expanding industry.

Basic safety standards which take account of the recommendations of the International Commission on Radiological Protection have been issued and revised periodically. Regulations for the safe transport of radioactive materials have been formulated which now form the basis for the regulations of all international transport organizations and of Member States that are engaged in such international transport.

A system has been established for facilitating the provision of emergency assistance to Member States in the event of a serious radiation accident.

The Agency is in an advanced stage of establishing the most up-to-date set of international safety standards for nuclear power plants in the fields of governmental organization, siting, design, operation and quality assurance. Member States are given up-to-date advice and assistance, through safety advisory missions, on the use of these standards as the basis for the safety of nuclear plants. Specialized courses with topics on nuclear plant safety and radiation protection are held through the technical assistance training programme.

Increasing emphasis is being given to an exchange of information in such fields as safety research, nuclear plant operating experience and emergency preparedness.

An International Conference on Current Nuclear Power Plant Safety Issues was held in Stockholm, Sweden, in October 1980.

Dissemination of Information. The International Nuclear Information System (INIS) provides a computerized indexing and abstracting service. Information on the peaceful uses of atomic energy is collected by member states and international organizations and sent to the IAEA for processing. It is then disseminated in the form of magnetic tapes, a printed abstracting journal, *INIS Atomindex* or, under special arrangements, directly on-line from the IAEA's computer. The INIS Clearing-house provides microfiche copies of the full text of those documents not readily available through normal commercial channels. IAEA also co-operates with the FAO in an information system for agriculture (AGRIS). The IAEA Nuclear Data Section provides cost-free data centre services and co-operates with other national and regional nuclear and atomic data centres in the systematic worldwide collection, compilation, dissemination and exchange of nuclear reaction data, nuclear structure and decay data, and atomic and molecular data for fusion.

Safeguards. The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) requires each non-nuclear-weapon state (one which had not manufactured and exploded a nuclear weapon or other nuclear explosive device prior to January 1st, 1967) Party to the Treaty to conclude a safeguards agreement with the IAEA. Under such an agreement the State undertakes to accept IAEA safeguards on all nuclear material in all its peaceful

nuclear activities for the purpose of verifying that such material is not diverted to nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. Of the 111 non-nuclear-weapon states having ratified or acceded to the NPT, 69 now have safeguards agreements in force, including the seven EEC members.

Two nuclear-weapon states, the United Kingdom and the U.S.A., both Party to NPT, have concluded safeguards agreements with the Agency that permit the application of IAEA safeguards to all their nuclear activities, excluding those with direct national significance. A third nuclear-weapon state, France, has concluded a similar agreement under which it accepts IAEA safeguards on nuclear material in facilities to be designated by France. The agreement with the United Kingdom entered into force on August 14th, 1978 and that with the U.S.A. on December 9th, 1980; the agreement with France was still awaiting entry into force at the end of 1981.

Of the 22 states Party to the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Tlatelolco Treaty), 16, being Party to the NPT as well, have concluded safeguards agreements with the IAEA consisting of comprehensive arrangements satisfying the requirements of both the NPT and the Tlatelolco Treaty. Twelve of these arrangements are in force, and two states have concluded safeguards agreements pursuant to the Tlatelolco Treaty only, which have not yet entered into force.

In addition, the IAEA applies safeguards in 16 states under agreements other than those in connection with the NPT and the Tlatelolco Treaty.

Laboratories. The IAEA operates three laboratories, one in Seibersdorf, Austria, one at the Agency's headquarters in Vienna and one in Monaco devoted to the study of marine radioactivity and other forms of marine pollution. The Seibersdorf and Headquarters Laboratories, working jointly, provide services for many of the Agency's programmes in physics, chemistry, hydrology, nuclear medicine, nuclear safeguards, dosimetry and agriculture.

International Centre for Theoretical Physics, Trieste, Italy; brings together scientists from the developed and the developing countries. With support from the Italian government, the Centre has been operated jointly by the IAEA and UNESCO since 1970. Each year it offers one or more lengthy seminars followed by a research workshop, as well as short topical seminars, training courses, symposia and panels. Independent research is also carried out. The programme concentrates on solid-state physics, high-energy and elementary particle physics, physics of nuclear structure and reactions, applicable mathematics and, to a lesser extent, on physics of the earth and the environment and plasma physics.

Nuclear Fuel Cycle. The Agency promotes the exchange of information between Member States on technical, safety, environmental, and economic aspects of nuclear fuel cycle technology, including uranium prospecting and radioactive waste management, provides assistance to Member States in the planning, implementation and operation of nuclear fuel cycle facilities and assists in the development of advanced nuclear fuel cycle technology. Every two years, in collaboration with the OECD, the Agency prepares estimates of world uranium resources, demand and production.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Agency collects and reviews information and develops guidance for Member States on the safe management of radioactive waste from the nuclear fuel cycle and its impact on the environment.

Continuing attention is given to the technology of handling and treatment of radioactive wastes at nuclear facilities, including waste from uranium mining and milling, liquid and gaseous effluents, low-, intermediate- and high-level wastes, and decommissioning of nuclear facilities.

A programme is under way to develop acceptable guidelines on the safe underground disposal of radioactive wastes ranging from shallow burial to emplacement in deep geological formations.

BUDGET

The agency is financed by regular and voluntary contributions from member states.

The regular budget for 1981 was U.S. \$88,677,000. The target for voluntary contributions to finance the IAEA

United Nations (Other Bodies)

programme of technical assistance was \$13 million in 1981. The General Conference approved the regular budget for 1982 of \$86,369,000, and the target for voluntary contributions to finance the IAEA technical assistance programme was \$16 million.

PUBLICATIONS

Proceedings of Conferences, Symposia and Seminars.
IAEA Bulletin.

Nuclear Fusion: Journal of Plasma Physics and Thermo-nuclear Fusion.

Technical Directories.

Panel Proceedings Series.

Safety Series.

Legal Series.

Technical Reports Series.

INIS Atomindex.

INIS Reference Series.

Publications Catalogue (annually).

WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME—WFP

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy

WFP is a joint UN-FAO effort to stimulate economic and social development through food aid and to provide emergency relief. It became operational in January 1963 after parallel resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the FAO Conference to establish it in late 1961.

ORGANIZATION

Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes (GFA): 30 members, 15 elected by ECOSOC and 15 by FAO.

Joint UN-FAO Administrative Unit: carries out the day-to-day activities of the WFP.

Executive Director: BERNARDO DE AZEVEDO BRITO (Brazil) (acting).

ACTIVITIES

Member governments of the United Nations and FAO make voluntary contributions of commodities, cash, and services (particularly shipping) to WFP, which uses the food for economic and social development projects in the developing countries and for emergency relief for victims of natural and man-made disasters. The food is supplied, for example, as an incentive in development self-help schemes, as part wages in labour-intensive projects of many kinds, particularly in the rural economy, but also in the industrial field, and in support of institutional feeding schemes where the emphasis is mainly on enabling the beneficiaries to have an adequate and balanced diet. One of the criteria for WFP aid to projects is that the recipient country can continue them after the aid has ceased.

The steep rise in world commodity prices forced the Programme to make severe cuts in its activities during 1973-74. Following the World Food Conference in Rome in November 1974, however, a number of countries in-

creased their contributions. The pledging target figure for 1981/82 was set at \$1,000 million, and by June 1981 72 per cent of this figure had been reached. Following a new set of priorities the Programme is giving highest priority to Least Developed and Most Seriously Affected Countries and to projects for agricultural development and for vulnerable groups.

As at June 30th, 1981, 1,070 development projects in 114 countries had been approved since the beginning of the Programme's operations at a total cost to WFP of U.S. \$4,503 million. Broken down by region: in Latin America and the Caribbean, 149 projects in 29 countries; in North Africa and the Near East, 190 projects in 12 countries; in West Africa, 219 projects in 27 countries; in Mediterranean Europe and East Africa, 203 projects in 22 countries; in Asia and the Pacific, 309 projects in 24 countries. In addition, 532 emergency operations have been undertaken in 95 countries at a total cost to the Programme of \$799 million.

Examples of the projects approved during the second half of 1980 include the provision of food for families being re-settled in Ethiopia owing to drought; rations for "food for work" community development projects in Madagascar; school meals in the Seychelles; rations for workers in Fiji replacing hurricane-damaged houses. Emergency operations included supplying food for refugees in Kampuchea, Pakistan, Somalia and Zimbabwe, for drought victims in Mozambique and Nepal, and for those affected by floods and caterpillar infestation in Guinea.

BUDGET

As at June 30th, 1981, the resources made available to the Programme through voluntary contributions by governments, including pledges for the period 1981-82, stood at a total of \$4,109 million; \$3,024 million were in commodities and \$1,085 million in cash and services. A further

\$369 million worth of food grains was made available to the Programme by signatories of the Food Aid Convention. Contributions totalling \$459 million were made available to the programme under the International Emergency Food Reserve.

WORLD FOOD COUNCIL—WFC

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy

Created in December 1974, after efforts over more than thirty years to form a world authority for production and distribution of food supplies.

ORGANIZATION

(October 1981)

COUNCIL

The Council meets annually and consists of 36 members, elected by the UN General Assembly: one-third retire each year. Membership is drawn from regional groups in the following proportions: nine from Africa, eight from Asia, seven from Latin America, four from the socialist states of Eastern Europe, and eight from Western Europe and North America. Sixth meeting: Arusha, Tanzania, June 1980.

SECRETARIAT

With the help of associated institutions, the Secretariat is to assist the Council in developing the world food strategy, and in keeping a review of the world food situation.

Executive Director: MAURICE J. WILLIAMS (U.S.A.).

AIMS AND ACTIVITIES

According to the definitive resolution of the 1974 World Food Conference, the Council should provide overall, integrated and continuing attention to co-ordinate policies on food production, nutrition, food security, food trade and food aid, as well as other related matters, among the agencies of the UN.

The Council reviews problems and proposed actions, and recommends actions; it co-ordinates the activities of the UN in relation to food problems, and co-operates with regional bodies to formulate and follow up the approved policies.

A detailed strategy for food policies was agreed at the World Food Conference in Rome, November 1974.

In 1977 the Council issued a communiqué titled *A Programme of Action to Eradicate Hunger and Malnutrition*. Drawing attention to the many failures in the campaign against hunger since the 1974 World Food Conference, the communiqué focused attention on urgent steps necessary to end hunger.

According to the World Food Council, the highest priority actions are: (1) increasing food production in developing countries, (2) creating an international grain reserve as part of a world food security system, (3)

increasing and improving food aid, (4) improving nutrition in developing countries and (5) reducing barriers to trade in food between developing and developed countries.

Increasing Food Production. Food Priority Countries (FPCs) is a term by which the World Food Council has identified countries with extraordinarily severe food problems. Since the World Food Conference in 1974, per capita food production increased in developed countries and in a number of developing countries. However, per capita food production has remained the same or actually declined since 1974 in food priority countries.

In 1977 the WFC called for an increase in internal and external investment in food priority countries to increase food production by 4 per cent per year. To accomplish this, the WFC estimated that internal investment (from the FPCs themselves) would have to be increased substantially, and external concessional aid from other countries would have to triple from \$2,400 million to \$6,500 million per year, out of a global estimate of \$8,300 million in external resources needed annually for assistance to developing countries for food production. In 1979 a system of "food strategies" was launched, whereby individual developing countries, in collaboration with a particular developed country or institution, were to prepare overall food plans so as to enable a more co-ordinated approach and the best use of aid. By June 1980 32 developing countries had adopted such a scheme, with assistance from ten developed countries, the World Bank, the FAO, the Inter-American Development Bank and UNDP.

Food Security. At the 1980 Council meeting the long-standing issue of grain reserves was discussed: this scheme would involve reserves of 12 million tons of grain to be stored in areas of potential shortage, thereby stabilizing market fluctuations. A decision was, however, postponed until a new International Wheat Agreement with legally binding provisions for the constitution of reserves should be drawn up by the International Wheat Council. The Seventh Special Session of the UN General Assembly recommended an international emergency grain reserve of 500,000 tons. In 1978, allocations for such a reserve totalled only 348,000 tons. In July 1980 a new Food Aid Convention entered into force, increasing the guaranteed

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minimum level of food aid from grain-exporting countries to developing countries in need from 4.2 to 7.6 million tons a year, which was, however, still short of the 10 million minimum recommended by the WFC.

In the Council report, *World Food Security in the 1980s*, food security is considered in the broad context of domestic food security in developing countries, international trade and adjustment processes, international food reserves and related questions of food aid and emergency needs. It suggests specific measures to be undertaken by the international community to attack these interrelated problems, so that the 1980s become a positive turning

Budget (1980-81): U.S. \$3.75 million.

United Nations (Other Bodies)

point in the world food security situation. The report also points to the need for assistance to developing countries to achieve food security at the country, and even the local, level by the construction of storage facilities and improvement of transport networks. It further recommends that the IMF create a Food Facility to provide financial assistance to countries faced with sudden increases in the cost of their food imports, over and above food aid. The Facility would be similar to the IMF's Oil Facility. Preliminary estimates suggest that \$200 million a year would be needed to finance the Facility, which is under consideration by IMF.

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT— UNCTAD

Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland

Telephone: 34 60 11, 31 02 11.

UNCTAD was set up as an organ of the UN General Assembly by a resolution of December 1964.

MEMBERS

162 members.

ORGANIZATION

(October 1981)

CONFERENCE

Held every four years in different capitals of member states. Fifth session, Manila, Philippines, May-June 1979.

Secretary-General: GAMANI COREA (Sri Lanka).

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Between Conferences, the continuing work of the organization is carried out by the Trade and Development Board together with its various committees and subsidiary bodies.

MAIN COMMITTEES

The Board has six main committees: on commodities, manufactures, invisibles and financing related to trade, shipping, transfer of technology, and economic co-operation

among developing countries; there is also a special committee on preferences.

COMMODITY CONFERENCES

As required UNCTAD convenes commodity conferences.

AIMS

UNCTAD aims to evolve a co-ordinated set of policies, to be adopted by all its member states, designed to accelerate the economic development of the developing countries. UNCTAD's concern covers the entire spectrum of policies in both developed and developing countries which influence the external trade and payments and economic development of developing countries.

ACTIVITIES

One of UNCTAD's major endeavours continues to be the implementation of the Integrated Programme for Commodities, of which one of the main aims is to stabilize commodity prices at levels which are remunerative and just to developing countries, while also ensuring supplies in the world market. A key factor of this programme is the Common Fund, designed primarily to finance buffer stocks, which are regarded as a vital element in price stabilization. Articles of Agreement for a Common Fund were adopted in June 1980, after four years of negotiation; by June 1981 35 countries had accepted the agreement, which was to come into force after ratification by 90 countries account-

ing for two-thirds of directly contributed capital. Negotiations on 18 individual commodity agreements continued in 1981 with little progress.

UNCTAD has adopted an inter-related set of measures and recommendations to expand and diversify the export trade of the developing countries in manufactures and semi-manufactures.

Agreement has been reached to extend the Generalized System of Preferences beyond its original duration of 10 years, and to hold a comprehensive review of the system in 1990. A set of far-reaching principles and rules for the control of restrictive business practices that adversely

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

affect international trade, especially that of developing countries, was adopted in April 1980, representing the climax of more than a decade of the organization's work in this field. UNCTAD has also adopted an action programme on policies and measures for structural adjustment related to trade involving both inter-industry and intra-industry specialization, to enable developing countries to secure an increase in their share of world trade in manufactures. UNCTAD will continue to review developments involving restrictions of trade, with a view to formulating appropriate recommendations concerning the general problem of protectionism. In 1981 UNCTAD drew up proposals for an international export credit guarantee facility involving capital of \$800 million, of which \$160 million would be paid in; it was estimated that \$8,400 million worth of developing countries' export credits would be eligible for guarantees every year.

In the sector of international financial relations, UNCTAD examines the long-term evolution of development assistance, suggests measures to relieve the indebtedness of the poorest developing countries, proposes new financing techniques, and studies requirements for a reformed international monetary system consistent with the needs of development. A group of experts, set up to consider reform of the international monetary system, held its first session in August 1980.

Negotiations on the establishment of an international

United Nations (Other Bodies)

code of conduct on transfer of technology have continued. The negotiating conference held its third session in April-May 1980.

The economic situation of the world's poorest and weakest 30 countries—the "least developed"—is constantly reviewed by UNCTAD. The General Assembly in 1979, following the adoption of the Substantial New Programme for Action for the 1980s for the least developed countries by UNCTAD V at Manila, decided to convene a special United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in 1981, to finalize, adopt and support this programme.

The UN Convention on International Multimodal Transport of Goods—establishing a single liability regime for the carrying of goods entailing more than one mode of transport—was adopted in May 1980 after more than seven years of negotiation. UNCTAD is investigating the implications of open-registry fleets for the merchant marines of developing countries and in June 1981 a special UNCTAD session approved a phasing-out programme for "flags of convenience".

BUDGET

Budget approved by the UN General Assembly for the two-year period 1980-81: U.S. \$50,067,700.

PUBLICATIONS

Guide to UNCTAD Publications (yearly).

UNITED NATIONS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT—UNRISD

Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland

Telephone: 98 84 00, 98 58 50.

Established in 1964 as an autonomous UN activity to conduct research into problems and policies of social development and economic development during different phases of economic growth.

ORGANIZATION

(October 1981)

BOARD

Supervises the activities of the Institute. Members include representatives of the Secretary-General of UN, of two of the four Specialized Agencies directly concerned (ILO, UNESCO, FAO, WHO) in rotation, of the Economic Commission for Western Asia, and of the UN regional institutes for Asia, Latin America and Africa, as well as the Institute's Director and seven individuals nominated by the Commission for Social Development and elected by the Economic and Social Council.

Chairman: M. T. DIAWARA (Ivory Coast).

PROFESSIONAL STAFF

Director: S. L. BARRACLOUGH (U.S.A.).

Eight full-time and five part-time research officers and assistants, three Fellows, plus various experts and consultants.

ACTIVITIES

The Institute focuses its research on the social implications of global questions that are a major concern of the United Nations and of governments and on what can be done, locally and nationally and by the international community, to speed the achievement of development goals. It believes, however, that this can be accomplished most effectively by first identifying and analysing the impact on different social groups of dominant social processes at the national and local levels. What must be analysed are the social structures and the social forces associated with these processes, the practical policy alternatives in each situation and the social forces that might sustain these alternatives. Studies need to be carried out in a wide variety of ecological and institutional settings. Only then can analyses and generalizations be attempted at inter-country levels. The task is further complicated by the fact that there are seldom simple relationships among different social systems and subsystems.

In 1981 UNRISD's research programme comprised the following long-term studies:

Food and food systems: research aiming at the improvement of food security; main projects in India and Mexico, also in the People's Republic of China, Grenada, Nicaragua and Upper Volta.

People's participation in development: studies in Latin

American and Asian people's movements, e.g. the success or otherwise of peasants' and workers' organizations.

Women and socio-economic change: initial case-studies in African countries, examining the changes in women's roles and conditions that accompany agricultural modernization.

Environment and Development: three case studies, on desert reclamation in Egypt, industrial development in Mexico and desertification in India.

Improvement of development statistics: includes a field study in southern India to obtain and analyse data at the local level on the living conditions of the people; other studies aim to improve the collection of information on children (e.g. infant mortality, nutrition, and the extent of primary education) and the reliability of conclusions drawn from statistical data.

BUDGET

UNRISD income was \$1,408,593 in 1979, and was expected to be \$1,350,000 in 1980. Expenditure was \$1,675,160 in 1979.

PUBLICATIONS

Studies for Social Change (account of UNRISD's activities). Numerous reports and studies.

UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH—UNITAR

801 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

Established 1965 as an autonomous body within the framework of the United Nations.

ORGANIZATION

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Composed of up to 24 members appointed by the UN Secretary-General to serve for three years. The UN Secretary-General and the Presidents of the General Assembly and ECOSOC, and the Executive Director of the Institute are ex-officio members. Specialized agencies are represented appropriately at meetings. The Board meets usually once a year and is responsible for determining basic policies of the Institute and for reviewing and adopting the annual budget.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The Executive Director is appointed by the Secretary General, after consultation with the Board, and is responsible for the overall organization, direction and administration of the Institute. He is assisted by the Directors of Training, Research, and the Project on the Future, as well as by the Chief of Finance and Administration.

Executive Director: Dr. DAVIDSON S. H. W. NICOL (Sierra Leone).

AIMS

To improve, by means of training and research, the effectiveness of the United Nations, in particular the maintenance of peace and security and the promotion of economic and social development.

FUNCTIONS

TRAINING

The training programme is designed for members of permanent missions to the UN and other diplomats, staff members of the specialized agencies and for national officials of developing countries concerned with subjects related to the UN. Seminars, symposia and workshops are conducted at United Nations' headquarters in New York and in Geneva and in the field. The programme includes familiarization courses on current UN issues, seminars on the structure and organization of the UN, and training courses on some of the basic elements in multilateral diplomacy: negotiating procedures, the use of UN documentation, etc. Refresher courses in international law for developing country officials have been a long-standing part of UNITAR regional training programmes.

RESEARCH

UNITAR programme of research investigates such issues as the role of ad hoc global conferences in alleviating global problems, the changing nature of the international civil service, relations between the UN and regional organiza-

tions, the peaceful settlement of disputes and the effects on the environment of development projects; the research programme also holds regular symposia for UN officials and outside experts and provides background papers to facilitate the work of the UN.

FUTURE STUDIES

In co-operation with other institutes, UNITAR publishes periodic reports on the state of future oriented studies, especially as it relates to the United Nations' activities and international co-operation in the field of development. It also undertakes specific studies to discover the long-term trends in such fields as energy, raw materials, population, food, environment, and technology. The intention is to carry out, for the United Nations, a continuous examination of major world problems and trends that may have implications for the future of mankind and to throw light on areas in which action is considered necessary.

Institute for Research on Disarmament: Geneva; f. 1980 by UNITAR; Dir. LIVIU BOTA (Romania).

PUBLICATIONS

Over 50 titles in English and some in Arabic, French, Spanish and Russian; *UNITAR News* and *Nouvelles de l'UNITAR* (several times a year).

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME—UNDP

One United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

Telephone: 754-1234.

Established in 1965 by the General Assembly to help the developing countries increase the wealth-producing capabilities of their natural and human resources.

ORGANIZATION

(October 1981)

AGENCIES PARTICIPATING

The following act as executing agencies or otherwise participate in the work of the UNDP: the UN Department of Technical Co-operation for Development and 24 of the UN agencies and organizations, three regional development banks, five regional economic commissions, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development.

The UNDP is responsible to the General Assembly, to which it reports through ECOSOC.

Governing Council: representatives of 48 countries; 27 seats filled by developing countries and 21 by economically more advanced countries; the policy-making body of the UNDP. Meets annually. One-third of the membership changes each year.

President (1981): FRANK OWEN ABDULAH (Trinidad and Tobago).

Administrator: F. BRADFORD MORSE (U.S.A.).

Secretariat: composed of an international staff from over 100 countries.

REGIONAL BUREAUX

Headed by assistant administrators, the regional bureaux share the responsibility for implementing the programme with the Administrator's office. Within certain limitations, large-scale projects may be approved and funding allocated by the Administrator, and smaller-scale projects by the Resident Representatives, based in 114 countries.

The four regional bureaux, all at the Secretariat in New York, cover: Africa; Asia and the Pacific; the Arab states; and Latin America; there is also a Unit for Europe.

FIELD OFFICES

In almost every country receiving UNDP assistance there is a Country Office, headed by the UNDP Resident Representative, who advises the Government on formulating the country programme, sees that the field activities are carried out, and acts as the leader of the UN team of

experts working in the country. Resident Representatives are normally designated as co-ordinators for all UN operational development activities; the field offices function as the primary presence of the UN in most developing countries.

ACTIVITIES

As the world's largest agency for channelling technical co-operation, the UNDP works with over 150 governments and 35 international agencies for faster economic growth and better standards of living throughout Asia, Africa, Latin America, the Middle East and parts of Europe. To this end, UNDP supported 5,211 projects in 1980, spending \$668.6 million, an increase of 22 per cent over the previous year, in agriculture, industry, education, power production, transport, communications, health, public administration, housing, trade and related fields. Also included are activities designed to advance such important goals as the establishment of a new international economic order, technical

co-operation among developing countries (TCDC) and increased involvement of women in development. Around two-thirds of UNDP's assistance goes to countries where per capita G.N.P.s are under \$500.

Project work covers five main areas: locating, assessing and activating latent natural resources and other development assets; stimulating capital investment to help realize these possibilities; support for professional and vocational training; expansion of scientific research and applied technology; and strengthening of national and regional development planning.

FINANCE

The Development Programme is financed by the voluntary contributions of members of the United Nations and

the Programme's participating Agencies. Pledges by governments for 1980 amounted to \$703.1 million.

UNDP EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR

(1980)

	Cost (U.S. \$ million equivalent)	PER CENT OF TOTAL
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	170.8	25.5
Transport and communications	89.8	13.4
Development policies	78.8	11.8
Natural resources	76.9	11.5
Industry	66.4	9.9
Education	47.1	7.0
Employment	40.5	6.0
Health	29.5	4.4
Science and technology	25.7	3.8
Trade and development finance	15.5	2.3
Human settlements	14.4	2.1
Culture	6.1	0.9
Social conditions and equity	5.3	0.8
TOTAL (incl. other)	668.6	100.0

UNDP EXPENDITURE BY REGION

(1980)

	Cost (U.S. \$ million equivalent)	PER CENT OF TOTAL
Africa	222.4	33.3
Asia and the Pacific	206.8	30.9
Latin America	114.7	17.2
Arab States	81.3	12.2
Europe	22.1	3.3
Inter-Regional and global	21.5	3.2
TOTAL (incl. other)	668.6	100.0

PUBLICATIONS*Report and Review* (annual).*TCDC News* (quarterly).**AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS****REVOLVING FUND FOR NATURAL RESOURCES
EXPLORATION (RFNRE)**

The RFNRE was established in 1974 to provide risk capital for natural resources (particularly minerals) exploration in developing countries. The revolving character of the Fund, which distinguishes it from most other UN system technical co-operation programmes, lies in the undertaking of contributing governments to make replenishment contributions to the Fund when the projects it finances lead to commercial production.

In 1980 some \$3.8 million of loans underwrote prospecting for sea-bed phosphates, gold, zinc, lead, copper, nickel, kaolin and rare earths.

UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS

The United Nations Volunteers (UNV) is an important source of urgently needed middle-level skills for the UN development system supplied at modest cost, particularly in the least developed countries. Volunteers expand the scope of UNDP project activities by supplementing the work of international and host country experts and by extending the influence of projects to local community levels. One of the most important parts of its work is the support of technical co-operation within and among the developing countries by encouraging volunteers from the countries themselves and by forming regional exchange teams made up of such volunteers. UNV is also engaged in a variety of activities to increase youth participation in development and to promote the involvement of domestic development services.

By 1981 over 1,000 volunteers, including agronomists, architects, health workers, teachers, engineers and indus-

trial technicians, were working in 87 developing countries.

**THE UNITED NATIONS SUDANO-SAHELIAN
OFFICE**

The United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO) coordinates United Nations efforts to help fifteen drought-stricken Sudano-Sahelian countries carry out their recovery and development plans. Programmes to develop agriculture and increase crop production through seed multiplication and the provision of fertilizers, pest controls, agricultural tools and irrigation systems form an important part of UNSO's work. Projects are also devoted to the rehabilitation and expansion of livestock herds, feeder roads, forest and water resources, agro-meteorological and hydrological services, fisheries, food storage facilities, vocational training and health care.

By December 1980 the Office had mobilized \$646 million of bilateral and multilateral financing for 88 national and 25 regional projects. UNSO has also been assigned responsibility for combating desertification.

Other special funds include the Interim Fund for Science and Technology, which by June 1981 had approved 60 project proposals submitted by governments seeking the fund's help in strengthening their scientific and technological capabilities; the Energy Account, which works with the World Bank to carry out energy sector assessments in developing countries; and the Trust Fund for Projects Financed by the Voluntary Fund for the UN Decade for Women.

UNITED NATIONS CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

c/o United Nations, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

Established by the UN General Assembly in December 1966, the Capital Development Fund became fully operational in 1974 following a significant increase in its resources.

ORGANIZATION**EXECUTIVE BOARD**

Composed of twenty-four members, elected by the General Assembly, with equitable representation of developed and developing countries. Decides on policy matters and approves loans and grants. The Board meets at least once a year; for the time being the Governing Council of UNDP acts in its place.

MANAGING DIRECTOR

Chief executive officer; approves requests for grants and loans.

Managing Director: The Administrator of UNDP (*pro tem.*).

FUNCTIONS

Assists developing countries by supplementing existing sources of capital assistance by means of grants and loans on concessionary terms.

Rapid assistance is available to governments for small-scale projects directly and immediately benefiting the low-income groups who have not benefited from earlier development efforts.

Assistance may be given to any of the member states of the UN system, and is not necessarily limited to specific projects. The Fund is mainly used for the benefit of the 30 least-developed countries.

By the end of 1980 168 projects in 35 of the world's

poorest countries had been financed by grants and long-term loans totalling \$165.2 million. The chief areas of assistance were "self-help" activities, e.g. farm credit, agro-industry, rural and feeder roads, housing, rural schools, electrification, health and nutrition.

FINANCE

Administrative Activities: financed by the regular budget of the UNDP.

Operational Activities: financed by voluntary contributions, in cash or kind, from governments or other sources. Contributions pledged for 1980 were \$28.6 million.

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION—
UNIDO

P.O.B. 300, 1400 Vienna, Austria

Telephone: 26 31 0.

Began operations in 1967, following a resolution of the General Assembly, to assist in the industrialization of the developing countries through direct assistance and mobilization of national and international resources. At a conference held in Vienna in March and April 1979 82 UN members adopted by consensus a Constitution under which UNIDO would become, subject to ratification, a UN Specialized Agency. By the end of 1980, 98 states had signed the Constitution and 28 had ratified it.

ORGANIZATION

(October 1981)

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Composed of 45 members, 15 elected annually for three-year periods by the UN General Assembly from among the members of the UN or its related agencies. Meets annually; formulates principles and policies; co-ordinates all activities within the UN system in the field of industrial development. A subsidiary body, the Permanent Committee, holds two sessions a year.

President (1981): KANTILAL L. DALAL (India).

Secretary: ALI NEKUNAM (Iran).

SECRETARIAT

Has overall responsibility for UNIDO's programme for industrial development and co-operation. UNIDO is an executing agency of the UNDP.

Executive Director: Dr. ABD-EL RAHMAN KHANE (Algeria).

FIELD ORGANIZATION

UNIDO has expanded its network of Senior Industrial Development Field Advisers and reinforced it with Junior Professional Officers in order to facilitate procedures for consultations, contacts and methods of co-operation with governments, regional organizations and other bodies.

FUNCTIONS

Activities cover macro-economic and micro-economic aspects of industrial development. At macro-economic level, questions are considered concerning the formulation of industrial development policies, planning, programming, surveys, infrastructure and structure, and institutional services to industry. At micro-economic level, assistance is provided in problems of pre-feasibility and feasibility of industry or plant, investment and financing, production and productivity, product development and design, technology and techniques, management, marketing, quality and research.

Operational Activities

Technical assistance is provided on request to developing countries or governments, industries or other bodies. Such assistance usually consists of expert services, but can also include supply of equipment or fellowships for training, such as in management or production.

Promotional Activities

Consist mainly in action taken by the Secretariat in providing contacts between industrialized and developing countries and identifying possibilities for the solution of

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

specific problems in developing countries. Examples of promotional activities are: investment promotion, international sub-contracting, information service and the partnership programme.

There are Investment Promotion Offices in Brussels, Cologne, New York, Paris, Tokyo, Vienna and Zürich to publicize investment opportunities and provide information to investors.

United Nations (Other Bodies)

Supporting Activities

Activities carried out by the Secretariat include research and investigation, organization of seminars, working groups, and other specialist meetings on all subjects concerning industrial and technological development of developing countries. Special attention is given to such areas where research and analysis can lead to an improved performance such as transfer and adaptation of appropriate technology.

ACTIVITIES

At the end of 1980 the value of technical assistance delivered by UNIDO to the developing countries was \$76.3 million, compared with \$70.5 million in 1979. Field activities involved a total of 1,330 projects and 1,406 experts worked on UNIDO projects all over the world. During the year 375 new projects, valued at \$53.7 million, were approved, compared with 632, valued at \$82.2 million, in 1979. Delivery of equipment and consultant services for the year was worth \$27.3 million. A statistical review by project component shows that project personnel accounted for 47.4 per cent, fellowships and training 14.8 per cent and sub-contracts and equipment 35.9 per cent.

The system of consultations, introduced in 1977, is designed to help developing countries increase their share of total world production as much as possible, as recommended in the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation (see below). Three consultation meetings were convened in 1980: a third round on the fertilizer industry, a second round on leather and a first meeting on the pharmaceutical industry. The meetings were attended by representatives of government, labour, industry, consumer interests and financial institutions from an average of 70 countries, who examined prospects and targets for the growth of production of the commodity concerned until the year 2000 in both developed and developing countries. At all meetings the need was stressed to harmonize expansion plans to maintain a reasonable balance between world demand and supply, and to make contractual arrangements for industrial co-operation among developing countries.

The United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development (UNCSTD), convened in Vienna in August 1979, adopted the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development, which includes recommendations for an institutional and funding base for more determined international action. A major decision taken by UNIDO's governing body was to establish the Industrial and Technological Information Bank (INTIB), which aids technology selection prior to its acquisition and generates information on technological alternatives.

Fellowship Awards. During 1980, UNIDO awarded 992 fellowships. A total of 56 group training programmes were carried out, and training was provided for over 1,000 nationals of developing countries through fellowships, group training programmes and workshops in factories, study tours and as counterparts attached to field projects.

GENERAL CONFERENCE

The 1975 Conference adopted the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation, based on a document drafted by the Group of 77, and called for the share of developing countries in total world industrial production to be increased to at least 25 per cent by the year 2000. Recognizing that the autonomy and functions of UNIDO should be increased and expanded substantially, the Conference recommended that the organization should be converted into a specialized agency and that an industrial development fund should be established. These recommendations were accepted by the General Assembly in September 1975 and five sessions were held in 1976-77 to draft a constitution for UNIDO as a specialized agency of the UN. The General Assembly convened a Conference of Plenipotentiaries in New York in February and March 1978, and a second conference in Vienna in March and April 1979, on the Establishment of UNIDO as a Specialized Agency. At the latter a new constitution was adopted which will come into effect when at least 80 States have deposited instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval. By September 1981 98 States had signed the constitution.

The third General Conference took place in New Delhi, India, in January and February 1980. The New Delhi Declaration and Plan of Action was adopted by the Conference but was, however, rejected by delegates from 22 developed countries. The plan included the transformation of the UNIDO system of consultations into negotiations to seek definite commitments on the redeployment of industry to developing countries; and the establishment of an inter-governmental committee to consider ways and means of increasing the developing countries' share of world trade in industrial products.

FINANCE

The sources from which UNIDO derives its finance include: the UN Regular Budget, the UN Development Programme, the Special Industrial Services Programme, trust-fund and cost-sharing arrangements, the UN Industrial Development Fund and the UN Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development, which approved its first batch of projects in 1980. The amount for UNIDO's programme budget for 1980-81 was U.S. \$75.4 million.

Regular programme of technical co-operation: The total appropriation for the biennium 1980-81 was \$6.7 million,

including non-convertible currencies. Training, financed under the programme, plays an important role. The scheme also includes regional advisory and special services designed to provide impetus to the industrialization of the least developed countries. A new part of the regular programme was that which deals with promoting technical and economic co-operation among developing countries.

United Nations Industrial Development Fund: In December 1976 the UN General Assembly decided to establish a United Nations Industrial Development Fund (UNIDF) to enable UNIDO to meet, more promptly and flexibly, the needs of the developing countries. The First Pledging Conference took place on October 28th, 1977, and by the end of the year 70 countries had announced contributions amounting to \$7.3 million. The amount pledged for 1981 was \$12.3 million. The Industrial Develop-

ment Board has recommended a desirable annual funding level of \$50 million.

PUBLICATIONS

UNIDO Newsletter (monthly).

Industrial Development Survey (annually).

Guide to Information Sources (about 6 a year).

Transfer of Technology Series (6 to 8 a year).

Guide to Training Opportunities for Industrial Development (annually).

Annual Report of the Executive Director.

Industry and Development Series.

Industrial Development Abstracts.

Manual for the Preparation of Industrial Feasibility Studies (ten languages).

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES—UNFPA

220 E. 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

Telephone: 754-1234.

Created in 1967 as the Trust Fund for Population Activities. Became a Fund of the UN General Assembly in 1972 and was made a subsidiary organ of the UN General Assembly in 1979, with the UNDP Governing Council designated as its governing body.

ORGANIZATION

(September 1981)

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The Executive Director, who has the rank of Under-Secretary-General of the UN, is responsible for the overall direction of the Fund, working closely with governments, United Nations bodies and agencies, regional groups, and non-governmental organizations to ensure the most effective programming and use of resources in population activities.

Executive Director: RAFAEL M. SALAS (Philippines).

EXECUTING AGENCIES

In most projects assistance is extended through member

organizations of the UN system; ultimate responsibility for execution of projects lies with recipient governments, using the services of the UN organizations as required. The Fund may also call on the services of non-governmental organizations in this role and sometimes it acts as its own executing agency.

FIELD ORGANIZATION

UNFPA Co-ordinators, attached to the offices of the UNDP Resident Representatives, assist governments in formulating requests for aid and co-ordinate the work of the executing agencies in any given country or area.

FUNCTIONS

Projects supported by the Fund fall within eight categories: basic data collection; population dynamics; formulation and evaluation of population policies; implementation of policies; family planning; communication and education; special programmes; multi-sector activities. The Executive Director of the Fund was also assigned

primary responsibility within the UN system for all information and education activities for the World Population Year, 1974. The World Population Conference was held in Bucharest, Romania, in August 1974, at which a World Population Plan of Action was adopted by consensus of 136 states.

ACTIVITIES

By the end of 1980 the Fund was financing over 1,831 projects, including those in over 120 countries and regional, interregional and global projects. A major priority in recent years has been the negotiation of comprehensive

country agreements under which the basic requirements are provided for national population programmes and for which long-term financial commitments by the UNFPA are made for periods ranging from 3 to 5 years.

Assistance by the Fund is provided in a variety of areas:

1. collection and study of data on population trends and structure through censuses, vital statistics and civil registration and sample surveys and the analysis of their results;
2. improvement of knowledge of the implications of population trends and of the interrelationships between population and food demand and other aspects of economic and social development;
3. formulation of population policies in accordance with national development objectives;
4. direct support to national family planning activities by giving assistance with such matters as stipends for training, transport, supplies and equipment and operational studies;
5. development of information and education programmes;
6. training of personnel for research and operational activities;
7. improvement of the application of existing methods of fertility regulation and promotion of research in human reproduction, especially research which may lead to the introduction of new methods suitable for the developing countries;
8. exploration of social and economic policies and measures to accomplish population goals within the context of development;
9. study of motivation for the acceptance or otherwise of family planning, and the improvement of communication techniques and their application;
10. establishment of demonstration and pilot projects to develop the most effective organization of family planning programmes at various levels.

Africa. During 1980 the UNFPA allocated \$21.4 million for 207 projects in 45 countries, as well as 32 regional projects. A major project is the African Census Programme.

Asia and the Pacific. During 1980 the UNFPA allocated \$55.8 million for 369 projects in 29 countries and areas as well as 47 regional projects. Most of the projects in this geographical area support national family planning programmes.

Latin America and the Caribbean. During 1980 the UNFPA allocated \$26.8 million for 148 projects in 36 countries as well as 34 regional projects. Many of these projects are in the area of maternal and child health and

demographic analysis as well as in the relationship between socio-economic development and population.

Europe, the Mediterranean and the Middle East. During 1980 the UNFPA allocated \$18.1 million for 179 projects in 27 countries and 30 regional projects. Many of these are in the nature of demographic studies and analysis of population data for economic and social development.

Interregional and Global. During 1980 the UNFPA allocated \$28.4 million for 211 projects, including assistance for the population activities of the UN Regional Economic Commissions for Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America, and Western Asia, for workers' population education programmes of the ILO, rural education and training programmes of the FAO, population education programmes of UNESCO, health and research activities of the WHO, procurement and stock-piling of contraceptives and family planning equipment by UNICEF, and for a variety of projects carried out by such non-governmental organizations as the International Statistical Institute (World Fertility Survey), International Planned Parenthood Federation, etc.

FINANCE

In 1980 contributions to UNFPA amounted to \$125.4 million. The fund approved allocations for expenditure in 1980 of \$150.5 million, including \$25.3 million in unexpended allocations carried over from 1979.

ALLOCATIONS BY CATEGORY (1980)

	(U.S. \$ million)
Family planning	62.8
Basic data collection	28.9
Communication and education	17.4
Population dynamics	17.2
Multi-sector activities	12.9
Formulation and evaluation of policies	7.5
Special programmes	2.5
Implementation of policies	1.3

PUBLICATIONS

Annual Report.

Population (newsletter, monthly in Arabic, English, French and Spanish).

Population Profiles.

Populi (quarterly in Arabic and English).

Inventory of Population Projects in Developing Countries Around the World (annually).

OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS DISASTER RELIEF CO-ORDINATOR—UNDRO

Palais des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland

Telephone: 34 60 11.

Established in 1972 to mobilize and co-ordinate international emergency relief to disaster-stricken areas, and to co-operate in promoting disaster preparedness and prevention.

ORGANIZATION

(September 1981)

DISASTER RELIEF CO-ORDINATOR

In March 1972 a Disaster Relief Co-ordinator was appointed, at Under-Secretary-General level, to report directly to the UN Secretary-General. UNDRO is a separate entity within the UN Secretariat.

Co-ordinator: FARUK N. BERKOL (Turkey).

FIELD ORGANIZATION

UNDRO is represented in developing countries by the Resident Representatives of the UNDP. UNDRO also has a Liaison Office at UN headquarters in New York.

FUNCTIONS

The Office has three broad functions. The first is that of relief co-ordination: to ensure that, in case of natural or other disaster, the emergency relief activities of all donor sources are mobilized and co-ordinated so as to supply the needs of the disaster-stricken country in a timely and effective manner. Its second function is that of preparation: to raise the level of pre-disaster planning and pre-

paredness, including disaster assessment and relief management capability, in disaster-prone developing countries. Thirdly, there is the function of prevention: to promote the study, prevention, control and prediction of natural disasters, including the collection and dissemination of information concerning technological developments.

ACTIVITIES

During 1980 UNDRO was directly involved in 15 major disasters which affected more than 20 countries. As a co-ordinating Office, UNDRO is not itself regarded as a principal source of relief assistance, although the Co-ordinator has the authority to make a contribution not exceeding U.S. \$30,000 for any one disaster (and not exceeding in total U.S. \$360,000 in one year) to meet immediate needs, e.g. for medicines, food or the transport of life-saving equipment. The Co-ordinator is also empowered to receive contributions in kind or in cash to be used for providing relief supplies. However, the greater part of the international assistance provided goes direct to the country concerned. Normally, it can be expected that the amount and nature of these contributions will be based upon the information given in UNDRO "situation reports" which are sent by telex to donor sources and other interested organizations throughout the world. In 1980 contributions for emergency relief reported to UNDRO, mobilized by it or channelled through it, exceeded \$215 million. UNDRO staff members are often sent to a disaster-stricken country to assist in the tasks of assessment of damage and needs, and of local co-ordination of relief activity. During 1980 UNDRO organized or participated in 20 multi-agency disaster assessment missions, of which the most important were in Africa, the People's Republic of China and the Caribbean.

Disaster preparedness advisory missions are usually undertaken by consultants hired by UNDRO, who advise governments on the best methods of improving their organization to deal with all kinds of disasters, and not just those which arise from natural causes. The recommendations of these missions sometimes call for specific projects to be carried out, and if these cannot be funded by the government then UNDRO may be asked to seek the necessary financing from donors. Pre-

paredness organizations naturally need trained personnel, and UNDRO arranges or takes part in many seminars for disaster managers and others concerned in relief work, in the preparation and issue of warnings, and in the application of new technologies to disaster work generally. UNDRO is also engaged in attempts to remove obstacles to the rapid delivery of international relief, and this requires willingness by donors as well as by potential recipients to streamline procedures and to waive normal legal requirements for the movement of relief goods and personnel.

In the area of disaster prevention UNDRO is engaged in development of techniques of vulnerability analysis and their application: in trying to ensure that precautions against existing hazards are observed in the planning of new development projects, and that the projects themselves should not create new hazards; and in promoting the use of legislation, land-use planning and other inexpensive methods of reducing or eliminating disaster risks.

Budget. The amount allocated to UNDRO in the regular budget of the UN for the biennium 1980-81 was U.S. \$4,762,000, supplemented by a voluntary trust fund established by the General Assembly in 1974.

PUBLICATIONS

Annual Report to the UN General Assembly.

UNDRO News (6 a year).

Case Reports.

Disaster Prevention and Mitigation: a Compendium of Current Knowledge (10 vols.).

Guidelines for Disaster Prevention (3 vols.).

Ten Questions on UNDRO (leaflet).

Technical papers.

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME—UNEP

P.O.B. 30552, Nairobi, Kenya

Telephone: 333930.

The United Nations Environment Programme was established in 1972 by the UN General Assembly following recommendations of the 1972 UN Conference on the Human Environment, in Stockholm, Sweden, to provide machinery for international co-operation in matters relating to the human environment.

ORGANIZATION

(October 1981)

GOVERNING COUNCIL

Fifty-eight states are members (16 African, 13 Asian, 10 Latin American, 6 Eastern European and 13 Western European and other states). The main function of the Governing Council is to provide general policy guidelines for the direction and co-ordination of environmental programmes within the UN system.

SECRETARIAT

The Secretariat serves as a focal point for environmental action and co-ordinates all environment activities within the UN system.

Executive Director: MOSTAFA K. TOLBA (Egypt).

LIAISON AND REGIONAL OFFICES

Liaison Office: ALCOA Bldg., Room A-3630, 866 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10163, U.S.A.

Europe: Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland.

Asia and the Pacific: UN Bldg., 10th Floor, Rajadamnern Ave., Bangkok, Thailand.

Latin America: Presidente Mazaryk 29, Ap. Postal 6-718, México 5, D.F., Mexico.

West Asia: P.O.B. 4656, Ouiedat Bldg., Bir Hassan, Beirut, Lebanon.

THE ENVIRONMENT FUND

The Environment Fund, administered by the UNEP Secretariat, was established to provide voluntary additional financing for the initiatives of the Programme and co-operative projects with other bodies. By 1980 the Fund had financed over 400 projects and pledges totalled U.S. \$31,859,593.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION

Under the Chairmanship of the UN Secretary-General, the Committee, composed of heads of organizations within the UN system, strives to ensure co-operation and co-ordination among all bodies concerned in the implementation of environmental programmes.

AIMS AND ACTIVITIES

In co-operation with other international organizations and with governments, UNEP aims to maintain a constant watch on the changing state of the environment; to analyse the trends; to assess the problems using a wide range of data and techniques; and to promote projects leading to environmentally sound development.

Environmental assessment is carried out by three main services: the Global Environmental Monitoring System (GEMS) which works with other UN organizations on surveillance activities, particularly in the fields of pollution, climate and renewable natural resources, and aims to standardize the collection, analysis and dissemination of data; INFOTERRA, a world-wide network which assists organizations and individuals in locating sources of information on the environment, and publishes a Directory of Sources; and the International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals.

UNEP also provides an Information Service, an Education Unit and Regional Advisory Services; it provides material and expertise for the drafting of conventions, treaties and codes on environmental issues.

In March 1980 the World Conservation Strategy was launched jointly with the International Union for the Conservation of Natural Resources and the World Wildlife Fund. The Strategy summarizes the main requirements for sustainable development and sets up conservation priorities for the Third Development Decade.

Other activities included the development of UNEP's Regional Seas Programme and the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, with further action plans covering climate impact, tropical forests, carbon dioxide atmospheric pollution and a global soils policy.

UNEP supervises a programme to develop the Mediterranean, reduce pollution and protect its marine environment. The programme is in three parts, the first of which is a Convention and two protocols signed in Barcelona, Spain, in 1976, which became international law in February 1978. By September 1980 it had been ratified by 16 Mediterranean states (excepting Albania and Turkey). The second part is a diagnostic investigation of the Mediterranean being carried out by 16 countries. The third part, to be carried out over the next 10 or 15 years, consists of five or six priority programmes and a long-term study of the development plans of the Mediterranean governments. In 1980 there were 84 marine laboratories working on these projects. In May 1980, at a conference in Athens, the Mediterranean countries approved a treaty for the control of pollution of inland origin (factory waste, sewage, agricultural chemicals, etc.), while in March 1981 they agreed on a three-year programme, costing about \$12 million, of anti-pollution activities. Conservation programmes for the Caribbean and the West African coast were also approved in March 1981.

Budget: During its first five years, UNEP had a budget of U.S. \$100 million. The budget for 1978-81 was \$150 million. The proposed 1982 budget was \$43 million.

CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

We the peoples of the United Nations determined

to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and

to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and

to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

And for these ends

to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours, and

to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and

to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and

to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

Have resolved to combine our efforts to accomplish these aims.

Accordingly, our respective Governments, through representatives assembled in the city of San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international organization to be known as the United Nations.

CHAPTER I

PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES

Article 1

The Purposes of the United Nations are:

1. To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace:

2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;

3. To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion; and

4. To be a centre for harmonizing the accusations of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

Article 2

The Organization and its Members, in pursuit of the Purposes stated in Article 1, shall act in accordance with the following Principles.

1. The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members.

2. All Members, in order to ensure to all of them the

rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present Charter.

3. All Members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered.

4. All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations.

5. All Members shall give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the present Charter, and shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the United Nations is taking preventive or enforcement action.

6. The Organization shall ensure that states which are not Members of the United Nations act in accordance with these Principles so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security.

7. Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VII.

CHAPTER II

MEMBERSHIP

Article 3

The original Members of the United Nations shall be the states which, having participated in the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco, or having previously signed the Declaration by United Nations of January 1, 1942, sign the present Charter and ratify it in accordance with Article 110.

Article 4

1. Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace-loving states which accept the obligations contained in the present Charter and, in the judgement of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations.

2. The admission of any such state to membership in the United Nations will be effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 5

A Member of the United Nations against which preventive or enforcement action has been taken by the Security Council may be suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. The exercise of these rights and privileges may be restored by the Security Council.

Article 6

A Member of the United Nations which has persistently violated the Principles contained in the present Charter may be expelled from the Organization by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

CHAPTER VI
PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Article 33

1. The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.

2. The Security Council shall, when it deems necessary, call upon the parties to settle their disputes by such means.

Article 34

The Security Council may investigate any dispute, or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, in order to determine whether the continuance of the dispute or situation is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 35

1. Any Member of the United Nations may bring any dispute, or any situation of the nature referred to in Article 34, to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly.

2. A state which is not a Member of the United Nations may bring to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly any dispute to which it is a party if it accepts in advance, for the purposes of the dispute, the obligations of pacific settlement provided in the present Charter.

3. The proceedings of the General Assembly in respect of matters brought to its attention under this Article will be subject to the provisions of Articles 11 and 12.

Article 36

1. The Security Council may, at any stage of a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 or of a situation of like nature, recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment.

2. The Security Council should take into consideration any procedures for the settlement of the dispute which have already been adopted by the parties.

3. In making recommendations under this Article the Security Council should also take into consideration that legal disputes should as a general rule be referred by the parties to the International Court of Justice in accordance with the provisions of the Statute of the Court.

Article 37

1. Should the parties to a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 fail to settle it by the means indicated in that Article, they shall refer it to the Security Council.

2. If the Security Council deems that the continuance of the dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, it shall decide whether to take action under Article 36 or to recommend such terms of settlement as it may consider appropriate.

Article 38

Without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 33 to 37, the Security Council may, if all the parties to any dispute so request, make recommendations to the parties with a view to a pacific settlement of the dispute.

CHAPTER VII

ACTION WITH RESPECT TO THREATS TO THE
PEACE, BREACHES OF THE PEACE,
AND ACTS OF AGGRESSION

Article 39

The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of

aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with Articles 41 and 42, to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Article 40

In order to prevent an aggravation of the situation, the Security Council may, before making the recommendations or deciding upon the measures provided for in Article 39, call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it deems necessary or desirable. Such provisional measures shall be without prejudice to the rights, claims, or position of the parties concerned. The Security Council shall duly take account of failure to comply with such provisional measures.

Article 41

The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed to give effect to its decisions, and it may call upon the Members of the United Nations to apply such measures. These may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations.

Article 42

Should the Security Council consider that measures provided for in Article 41 would be inadequate or have proved to be inadequate, it may take such action by air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include demonstrations, blockade, and other operations by air, sea, or land forces of Members of the United Nations.

Article 43

1. All Members of the United Nations, in order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

2. Such agreement or agreements shall govern the numbers and types of forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided.

3. The agreement or agreements shall be negotiated as soon as possible on the initiative of the Security Council. They shall be concluded between the Security Council and Members or between the Security Council and groups of Members and shall be subject to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

Article 44

When the Security Council has decided to use force it shall, before calling upon a Member not represented on it to provide armed forces in fulfilment of the obligations assumed under Article 43, invite that Member, if the Member so desires, to participate in the decisions of the Security Council concerning the employment of contingents of that Member's armed forces.

Article 45

In order to enable the United Nations to take urgent military measures, Members shall hold immediately available national air-force contingents for combined international enforcement action. The strength and degree of readiness of these contingents and plans for their combined action shall be determined, within the limits laid down in the special agreement and agreements referred to in Article 43, by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 46

Plans for the application of armed force shall be made by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 47

1. There shall be established a Military Staff Committee to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, the regulation of armaments, and possible disarmament.

2. The Military Staff Committee shall consist of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. Any Member of the United Nations not permanently represented on the Committee shall be invited by the Committee to be associated with it when the efficient discharge of the Committee's responsibilities requires the participation of that Member in its work.

3. The Military Staff Committee shall be responsible under the Security Council for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council. Questions relating to the command of such forces shall be worked out subsequently.

4. The Military Staff Committee, with the authorization of the Security Council and after consultation with appropriate regional agencies, may establish regional sub-committees.

Article 48

1. The action required to carry out the decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security shall be taken by all the Members of the United Nations or by some of them, as the Security Council may determine.

2. Such decisions shall be carried out by the Members of the United Nations directly and through their action in the appropriate international agencies of which they are members.

Article 49

The Members of the United Nations shall join in affording mutual assistance in carrying out the measures decided upon by the Security Council.

Article 50

If preventive or enforcement measures against any state are taken by the Security Council, any other state, whether a Member of the United Nations or not, which finds itself confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of those measures shall have the right to consult the Security Council with regard to a solution of those problems.

Article 51

Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by Members in the exercise of this right of self-defence shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present Charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.

CHAPTER VIII REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Article 52

1. Nothing in the present Charter precludes the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace

and security as are appropriate for regional action, provided that such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.

2. The Members of the United Nations entering into such arrangements or constituting such agencies shall make every effort to achieve pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional agencies before referring them to the Security Council.

3. The Security Council shall encourage the development of pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies either on the initiative of the states concerned or by reference from the Security Council.

4. This Article in no way impairs the application of Articles 34 and 35.

Article 53

1. The Security Council shall, where appropriate, utilize such regional arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority. But no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council, with the exception of measures against any enemy state, as defined in paragraph 2 of this Article, provided for pursuant to Article 107 or in regional arrangements directed against renewal of aggressive policy on the part of any such state, until such time as the Organization may, on request of the Governments concerned, be charged with the responsibility for preventing further aggression by such a state.

2. The term enemy state as used in paragraph 1 of this Article applies to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory of the present Charter.

Article 54

The Security Council shall at all times be kept fully informed of activities undertaken or in contemplation under regional arrangements or by regional agencies for the maintenance of international peace and security.

CHAPTER IX

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL
CO-OPERATION*Article 55*

With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, the United Nations shall promote:

- higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development;
- solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems; and international cultural and educational co-operation; and
- universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

Article 56

All Members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

Article 57

1. The various specialized agencies, established by intergovernmental agreement and having wide international responsibilities, as defined in their basic instruments, in economic, social, cultural, educational, health,

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

and related fields, shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of Article 63.

2. Such agencies thus brought into relationship with the United Nations are hereinafter referred to as specialized agencies.

Article 58

The Organization shall make recommendations for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies.

Article 59

The Organization shall, where appropriate, initiate negotiations among the states concerned for the creation of any new specialized agencies required for the accomplishment of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

Article 60

Responsibility for the discharge of the functions of the Organization set forth in this Chapter shall be vested in the General Assembly and, under the authority of the General Assembly, in the Economic and Social Council, which shall have for this purpose the powers set forth in Chapter X.

CHAPTER X

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Composition

Article 61

1. The Economic and Social Council shall consist of eighteen Members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly.

2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, six members of the Economic and Social Council shall be elected each year for a term of three years. A retiring member shall be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. At the first election, eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council shall be chosen. The term of office of six members so chosen shall expire at the end of one year, and of six other members at the end of two years, in accordance with arrangements made by the General Assembly.

4. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one representative.

Functions and Powers

Article 62

1. The Economic and Social Council may make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters and may make recommendations with respect to any such matters to the General Assembly, to the Members of the United Nations, and to the specialized agencies concerned.

2. It may make recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.

3. It may prepare draft conventions for submission to the General Assembly, with respect to matters falling within its competence.

4. It may call, in accordance with the rules prescribed by the United Nations, international conferences on matters falling within its competence.

Article 63

1. The Economic and Social Council may enter into agreements with any of the agencies referred to in Article 57, defining the terms on which the agency concerned shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations. Such agreements shall be subject to approval by the General Assembly.

United Nations (Charter)

2. It may co-ordinate the activities of the specialized agencies through consultation with and recommendations to such agencies and through recommendations to the General Assembly and to the Members of the United Nations.

Article 64

1. The Economic and Social Council may take appropriate steps to obtain regular reports from the specialized agencies. It may make arrangements with the Members of the United Nations and with specialized agencies to obtain reports on the steps taken to give effect to its own recommendations and to recommendations on matters falling within its competence made by the General Assembly.

2. It may communicate its observations on these reports to the General Assembly.

Article 65

The Economic and Social Council may furnish information to the Security Council and shall assist the Security Council upon its request.

Article 66

1. The Economic and Social Council shall perform such functions as fall within its competence in connection with the carrying out of the recommendations of the General Assembly.

2. It may, with the approval of the General Assembly, perform services at the request of Members of the United Nations and at the request of specialized agencies.

3. It shall perform such other functions as are specified elsewhere in the present Charter or as may be assigned to it by the General Assembly.

Voting

Article 67

1. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Economic and Social Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Procedure

Article 68

The Economic and Social Council shall set up commissions in economic and social fields and for the promotion of human rights, and such other commissions as may be required for the performance of its functions.

Article 69

The Economic and Social Council shall invite any Member of the United Nations to participate, without vote, in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that Member.

Article 70

The Economic and Social Council may make arrangements for representatives of the specialized agencies to participate, without vote, in its deliberations and in those of the commissions established by it, and for its representatives to participate in the deliberations of the specialized agencies.

Article 71

The Economic and Social Council may make suitable arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which are concerned with matters within its competence. Such arrangements may be made with international organizations and, where appropriate, with national organizations after consultation with the Member of the United Nations concerned.

Article 72

1. The Economic and Social Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

2. The Economic and Social Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

CHAPTER XI

NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Article 73

Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount, and accept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost, within the system of international peace and security established by the present Charter, the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories, and, to this end:

- (a) to ensure, with due respect for the culture of the peoples concerned, their political, economic, social, and educational advancement, their just treatment, and their protection against abuses;
- (b) to develop self-government, to take due account of the political aspirations of the peoples, and to assist them in the progressive development of their free political institutions, according to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and their varying stages of advancement;
- (c) to further international peace and security;
- (d) to promote constructive measures of development, to encourage research, and to co-operate with one another and, when and where appropriate, with specialized international bodies with a view to the practical achievement of the social, economic, and scientific purposes set forth in this Article; and
- (e) to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General for information purposes, subject to such limitations as security and constitutional considerations may require, statistical and other information, of a technical nature relating to economic, social, and educational conditions in the territories for which they are respectively responsible other than those territories to which Chapters XII and XIII apply.

Article 74

Members of the United Nations also agree that their policy in respect of the territories to which this Chapter applies, no less than in respect of their metropolitan areas, must be based on the general principles of good-neighbourliness, due account being taken of the interests and well-being of the rest of the world, in social, economic, and commercial matters.

CHAPTER XII

INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

Article 75

The United Nations shall establish under its authority an international trusteeship system for the administration and supervision of such territories as may be placed thereunder by subsequent individual agreements. These territories are hereinafter referred to as trust territories.

Article 76

The basic objectives of the trusteeship system, in accordance with the Purposes of the United Nations laid down in Article 1 of the present Charter, shall be:

- (a) to further international peace and security;

- (b) to promote the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the trust territories, and their progressive development towards self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned, and as may be provided by the terms of each trusteeship agreement;
- (c) to encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion, and to encourage recognition of the interdependence of the peoples of the world; and
- (d) to ensure equal treatment in social, economic, and commercial matters for all Members of the United Nations and their nationals, and also equal treatment for the latter in the administration of justice, without prejudice to the attainment of the foregoing objectives and subject to the provisions of Article 80.

Article 77

1. The trusteeship system shall apply to such territories in the following categories as may be placed thereunder by means of trusteeship agreements:

- (a) territories now held under mandate;
- (b) territories which may be detached from enemy states as a result of the Second World War; and
- (c) territories voluntarily placed under the system by states responsible for their administration.

2. It will be a matter for subsequent agreement as to which territories in the foregoing categories will be brought under the trusteeship system and upon what terms.

Article 78

The trusteeship system shall not apply to territories which have become Members of the United Nations, relationship among which shall be based on respect for the principle of sovereign equality.

Article 79

The terms of trusteeship for each territory to be placed under the trusteeship system, including any alteration or amendment, shall be agreed upon by the states directly concerned, including the mandatory power in the case of territories held under mandate by a Member of the United Nations, and shall be approved as provided for in Articles 83 and 85.

Article 80

1. Except as may be agreed upon in individual trusteeship agreements, made under Articles 77, 79, and 81, placing each territory under the trusteeship system, and until such agreements have been concluded, nothing in this Chapter shall be construed in or of itself to alter in any manner the rights whatsoever of any states or any peoples or the terms of existing international instruments to which Members of the United Nations may respectively be parties.

2. Paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be interpreted as giving grounds for delay or postponement of the negotiation and conclusion of agreements for placing mandated and other territories under the trusteeship system as provided for in Article 77.

Article 81

The trusteeship agreement shall in each case include the terms under which the trust territory will be administered and designate the authority which will exercise the administration of the trust territory. Such authority, hereinafter called the administering authority, may be one or more states or the Organization itself.

Article 82

There may be designated, in any trusteeship agreement, a strategic area or areas which may include part or all of the trust territory to which the agreement applies, without prejudice to any special agreement or agreements made under Article 43.

Article 83

1. All functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the Security Council.

2. The basic objectives set forth in Article 76 shall be applicable to the people of each strategic area.

3. The Security Council shall, subject to the provisions of the trusteeship agreements and without prejudice to security considerations, avail itself of the assistance of the Trusteeship Council to perform those functions of the United Nations under the trusteeship system relating to political, economic, social, and educational matters in the strategic areas.

Article 84

It shall be the duty of the administering authority to ensure that the trust territory shall play its part in the maintenance of international peace and security. To this end the administering authority may make use of volunteer forces, facilities, and assistance from the trust territory in carrying out the obligations towards the Security Council undertaken in this regard by the administering authority, as well as for local defence and the maintenance of law and order within the trust territory.

Article 85

1. The functions of the United Nations with regard to trusteeship agreements for all areas not designated as strategic, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the General Assembly.

2. The Trusteeship Council, operating under the authority of the General Assembly, shall assist the General Assembly in carrying out these functions.

CHAPTER XIII

THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

*Composition**Article 86*

1. The Trusteeship Council shall consist of the following Members of the United Nations:

- (a) those Members administering trust territories;
- (b) such of those Members mentioned by name in Article 23 as are not administering trust territories; and
- (c) as many other Members elected for three-year terms by the General Assembly as may be necessary to ensure that the total number of members of the Trusteeship Council is equally divided between those Members of the United Nations which administer trust territories and those which do not.

2. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall designate one specially qualified person to represent it therein.

*Functions and Powers**Article 87*

The General Assembly and, under its authority, the Trusteeship Council, in carrying out their functions, may:

- (a) consider reports submitted by the administering authority;
- (b) accept petitions and examine them in consultation with the administering authority;

- (c) provide for periodic visits to the respective trust territories at times agreed upon with the administering authority; and
- (d) take these and other actions in conformity with the terms of the trusteeship agreements.

Article 88

The Trusteeship Council shall formulate a questionnaire on the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of each trust territory, and the administering authority for each trust territory within the competence of the General Assembly shall make an annual report to the General Assembly upon the basis of such questionnaire.

*Voting**Article 89*

1. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Trusteeship Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

*Procedure**Article 90*

1. The Trusteeship Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

2. The Trusteeship Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

Article 91

The Trusteeship Council shall, when appropriate, avail itself of the assistance of the Economic and Social Council and of the specialized agencies in regard to matters with which they are respectively concerned.

CHAPTER XIV

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Article 92

The International Court of Justice shall be the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It shall function in accordance with the annexed Statute, which is based upon the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and forms an integral part of the present Charter.

Article 93

1. All Members of the United Nations are *ipso facto* parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

2. A state which is not a Member of the United Nations may become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice on condition to be determined in each case by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 94

1. Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to comply with the decision of the International Court of Justice in any case to which it is a party.

2. If any party to a case fails to perform the obligations incumbent upon it under a judgment rendered by the Court, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council, which may, if it deems necessary, make recommendations or decide upon measures to be taken to give effect to the judgment.

Article 95

Nothing in the present Charter shall prevent Members of the United Nations from entrusting the solution of their differences to other tribunals by virtue of agreements already in existence or which may be concluded in the future.

Article 96

1. The General Assembly or the Security Council may request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on any legal question.

2. Other organs of the United Nations and specialized agencies, which may at any time be so authorized by the General Assembly, may also request advisory opinions of the Court on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities.

CHAPTER XV THE SECRETARIAT

Article 97

The Secretariat shall comprise a Secretary-General and such staff as the Organization may require. The Secretary-General shall be appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. He shall be the chief administrative officer of the Organization.

Article 98

The Secretary-General shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the General Assembly, of the Security Council, of the Economic and Social Council, and of the Trusteeship Council, and shall perform such other functions as are entrusted to him by these organs. The Secretary-General shall make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization.

Article 99

The Secretary-General may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 100

1. In the performance of their duties the Secretary-General and the staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any other authority external to the Organization. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials responsible only to the Organization.

2. Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities.

Article 101

1. The staff shall be appointed by the Secretary-General under regulations established by the General Assembly.

2. Appropriate staffs shall be permanently assigned to the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, and, as required, to other organs of the United Nations. These staffs shall form a part of the Secretariat.

3. The paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence, and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

CHAPTER XVI MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Article 102

1. Every treaty and every international agreement entered into by any Member of the United Nations after the present Charter comes into force shall as soon as possible be registered with the Secretariat and published by it.

2. No party to any such treaty or international agreement which has not been registered in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article may invoke that treaty or agreement before any organ of the United Nations.

Article 103

In the event of a conflict between the obligations of the Members of the United Nations under the present Charter and their obligations under any other international agreement, their obligations under the present Charter shall prevail.

Article 104

The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfilment of its purposes.

Article 105

1. The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the fulfilment of its purposes.

2. Representatives of the Members of the United Nations and officials of the Organization shall similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the Organization.

3. The General Assembly may make recommendations with a view to determining the details of the application of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article or may propose conventions to the Members of the United Nations for this purpose.

CHAPTER XVII TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

Article 106

Pending the coming into force of such special agreements referred to in Article 43 as in the opinion of the Security Council enable it to begin the exercise of its responsibilities under Article 42, the parties to the Four-Nation Declaration signed at Moscow, October 30, 1943, and France, shall, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 5 of that Declaration, consult with one another and as occasion requires with other Members of the United Nations with a view to such joint action on behalf of the Organization as may be necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

Article 107

Nothing in the present Charter shall invalidate or preclude action, in relation to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory to the present Charter, taken or authorized as a result of that war by the Governments having responsibility for such action.

CHAPTER XVIII AMENDMENTS

Article 108

Amendments to the present Charter shall come into force for all Members of the United Nations when they have been adopted by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the General Assembly and ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two-thirds of the Members of the United Nations, including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

Article 109

1. A General Conference of the Members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing the present Charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

United Nations (Charter)

vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council. Each Member of the United Nations shall have one vote in the conference.

2. Any alteration of the present Charter recommended by a two-thirds vote of the conference shall take effect when ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two-thirds of the Members of the United Nations including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

3. If such a conference has not been held before the tenth annual session of the General Assembly following the coming into force of the present Charter, the proposal to call such a conference shall be placed on the agenda of that session of the General Assembly, and the conference shall be held if so decided by a majority vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council.

CHAPTER XIX RATIFICATION AND SIGNATURE

Article 110

1. The present Charter shall be ratified by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

2. The ratifications shall be deposited with the Government of the United States of America, which shall notify

all the signatory states of each deposit as well as the Secretary-General of the Organization when he has been appointed.

3. The present Charter shall come into force upon the deposit of ratifications by the Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, and by a majority of the other signatory states. A protocol of the ratifications deposited shall thereupon be drawn up by the Government of the United States of America which shall communicate copies thereof to all the signatory states.

4. The states signatory to the present Charter which ratify it after it has come into force will become original Members of the United Nations on the date of the deposit of their respective ratifications.

Article 111

The present Charter, of which the Chinese, French, Russian, English, and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America. Duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that Government to the Governments of the other signatory states.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the representatives of the Governments of the United Nations have signed the present Charter.

DONE at the city of San Francisco the twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five.

AMENDMENTS

The following amendments to Articles 23 and 27 of the Charter came into force in August 1965.

Article 23

1. The Security Council shall consist of fifteen Members of the United Nations. The Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America shall be permanent members of the Security Council. The General Assembly shall elect ten other Members of the United Nations to be non-permanent members of the Security Council, due regard being specially paid, in the first instance to the contribution of Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution.

2. The non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected for a term of two years. In the first election of the non-permanent members after the increase of the membership of the Security Council from eleven to fifteen, two of the four additional members shall be chosen for a term of one year. A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. Each member of the Security Council shall have one representative.

Article 27

1. Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members.

3. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI, and under

paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.

The following amendments to Article 61 of the Charter came into force in September 1973.

Article 61

1. The Economic and Social Council shall consist of fifty-four Members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly.

2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council shall be elected each year for a term of three years. A retiring member shall be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. At the first election after the increase in the membership of the Economic and Social Council from twenty-seven to fifty-four members, in addition to the members elected in place of the nine members whose term of office expires at the end of that year, twenty-seven additional members shall be elected. Of these twenty-seven additional members, the term of office of nine members so elected shall expire at the end of one year, and of nine other members at the end of two years, in accordance with arrangements made by the General Assembly.

4. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one representative.

The following amendment to Paragraph 1 of Article 109 of the Charter came into force in June 1968.

Article 109

1. A General Conference of the Members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing the present Charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any nine members of the Security Council. Each Member of the United Nations shall have one vote in the conference.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK—ADB

B.P. 1387, Abidjan, Ivory Coast

Established September 1964 under the aegis of the UN Economic Commission for Africa, the Bank began operations in July 1966.

MEMBERS

Algeria	Equatorial Guinea	Malawi	Somalia
Angola	Ethiopia	Mali	Sudan
Benin	Gabon	Mauritania	Swaziland
Botswana	Gambia	Mauritius	Tanzania
Burundi	Ghana	Morocco	Togo
Cameroon	Guinea	Mozambique	Tunisia
Cape Verde	Guinea-Bissau	Niger	Uganda
Central African Republic	Ivory Coast	Nigeria	Upper Volta
Chad	Kenya	Rwanda	Zaire
Comoros	Lesotho	São Tomé and Príncipe	Zambia
Congo	Liberia	Senegal	Zimbabwe
Djibouti	Libya	Seychelles	
Egypt	Madagascar	Sierra Leone	

ORGANIZATION

(October 1981)

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

The highest policy-making body of the Bank. Each member country nominates one Governor, usually its Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs, and an alternate Governor. The Board meets once a year.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Consists of nine members elected by the Board of Governors for a term of three years; responsible for the general operations of the Bank. Holds ordinary meetings once a month.

PRESIDENT

Responsible for the organization and the day-to-day operations of the Bank under guidance of the Board of Directors, by whom he is elected for a five-year term and whom he serves as chairman. He is assisted by at least one Vice-President elected by the Board of Directors on his recommendation for a three-year term.

Executive President and Chairman of Board of Directors:

WILLA D. MUNG'OMBA (Zambia).

Vice-Presidents: BABACAR N'DIAYE (Senegal), DONATIEN

BIHUTE (Burundi), SAMUEL ADEKUNLE OGUNLEYE.

FINANCIAL STRUCTURE

The Bank uses a unit of account (UA) which is equivalent to one United States dollar before the devaluation of 1971 (approximately \$1.3177 at December 1980).

In contrast with practice in the other regional development banks, where countries outside the region participate, the capital stock of the Bank was at first exclusively open for subscription by African countries. Each member subscribes to its initial shares consisting of an equal number of paid-up and callable shares.

However, at the 14th Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors of the ADB, held in Libreville, Gabon, in 1978, the Governors agreed to open the capital stock of the Bank to subscription by non-regional States on the basis of

nine principles aimed at maintaining the African character of the institution. At the May 1979 Annual Meeting, the Governors adopted the resolution for the admission of non-African States in the ADB, and by March 1981 enough member states' votes had been obtained to ratify the decision. It was expected that arrangements for effective participation would be worked out by the end of 1982, and that the 22 states already contributing to the ADF (see next page) would be likely to take part.

Payments of amounts subscribed to the paid-up capital are made in gold or convertible currency.

The authorized capital stock of the Bank was initially UA 250 million.

At December 31st, 1980, the position of subscriptions to the capital stock was as follows:

Authorized capital stock	UA 1,220,050,000
Subscribed capital	UA 1,200,963,000
Paid-up capital	UA 300,242,000

The admission of non-African states was expected to lead to an increase in capital stock to a level of UA 5,250 million.

ASSOCIATED INSTITUTIONS

The Bank has set up five associated institutions through which public and private capital is channelled. These are the African Development Fund, the Nigeria Trust Fund, the African Reinsurance Corporation (AFRICARE), SIFIDA (Société Internationale Financière pour les Investissements et le Développement en Afrique) and the Association of African Development Finance Institutions (AADFI). An agreement establishing the African Industrial Development Fund (AIDF) was drawn up in October 1979, to come into force after signature by 12 members. In 1980 the Bank pledged UA 10,000,000 to Shelter Africa, a proposed pan-African organization for the construction of low-income housing, due to commence operations in 1982.

ACTIVITIES

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Loans approved in 1980 amounted to U.S. \$306.67 million. The year's performance was 11.9 per cent higher than the 1979 level of \$273.95 million.

The Bank financed 28 projects in 19 countries in 1980, compared with 35 projects in 24 countries in the previous year.

By December 1980 total loan approvals amounted to \$1,400.89 million. Cumulative disbursements as at December 1979 amounted to \$439.89 million. Disbursements for 1979, at \$107.65 million, were the highest since the Bank started its lending operations.

TOTAL ADB LOAN APPROVALS BY SECTOR
(up to December 1980)

SECTOR	%
Transport	25.01
Industry and development banks	23.41
Agriculture	15.89
Power	15.14
Water supply and sewerage	11.79
Communications	7.97
Education and health	1.69
	100.00

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND (ADF)

The African Development Fund was established by the Bank in July 1972 as a multinational fund to which the Bank and 22 non-African capital-exporting countries currently subscribe. The Fund commenced operations in August 1973.

The Fund grants interest-free loans to African countries for projects with repayment over 50 years (including a 10-year grace period) and with a service charge of .75 per cent per annum. Loans for project feasibility studies carry a similar service charge and a repayment period of 10 years (after a 3-year grace period).

The participating non-African states are Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Netherlands, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, U.S.A. and Yugoslavia. In February 1981 India announced its intention of joining the Fund.

TOTAL ADF LOAN APPROVALS BY SECTOR
(up to December 1980)

SECTOR	%
Agriculture	37.17
Transport	27.24
Water and sewerage	15.65
Education and health	13.00
Industry and banks	3.44
Communications	0.22
Other	3.28
	100.00

Loans approved by the ADF in 1980 amounted to \$280.652 million, compared with \$228.36 million in 1979, an increase of 18.7 per cent. Total cumulative lending amounted to \$1,095 million by the end of 1980, covering 173 projects.

NIGERIA TRUST FUND (NTF)

The Agreement establishing the Nigeria Trust Fund was signed in February 1976 by the Bank and the Government of Nigeria. It came into force in April. The Fund is administered by the Bank and its loans are granted for up to 25 years, including grace periods of up to five years, subject to certain interest charges. The loans are intended to provide financing for projects in co-operation with other lending institutions.

The initial resources of the Fund were 50 million naira (\$80 million), increased by another 50 million naira in 1980. Cumulative loans amounted to \$86.14 million on December 31st, 1980.

The NTF loan commitments during 1980 amounted to only \$1.3 million, compared with \$17.7 million in 1979, due to the exhausting of the Fund's initial resources.

TOTAL NTF LOAN APPROVALS BY SECTOR
(up to December 1980)

SECTOR	%
Transport	28.10
Telecommunications	15.45
Agriculture	13.08
Education and health	12.39
Power (electrical energy)	11.63
Industry and banks	11.37
Water supply and sewerage	7.98
	100.00

SIFIDA (Société internationale financière pour
les investissements et le développement en Afrique)

Established in November 1970 on the initiative of, and with participation by, the Bank; Headquarters is in Geneva, Switzerland. SIFIDA is a holding company which aims to promote the establishment and growth of productive enterprises in Africa. It encourages the active participation of local capital, and fosters co-operation between experts from industrialized countries and Africans. Its shareholders include the IFC, and about 100 financial, industrial and commercial institutions in the U.S.A., Europe and Asia. Initial authorized share capital was U.S. \$50 million, subscribed capital \$10.5 million.

AFRICA REINSURANCE CORPORATION

The Agreement establishing the Africa Reinsurance Corporation (AFRICARE) was signed in February 1976 and came into force in January 1977. The Corporation was formally inaugurated in March and started operations in 1978. Its purpose is to foster the development of the insurance and reinsurance industry in Africa and to promote the growth of national and regional underwriting capacities. The headquarters of the Corporation is in Lagos, Nigeria.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Corporation has an authorized capital of U.S. \$15 million, of which the African Development Bank holds 10 per cent. There are nine Directors, one appointed by the Bank.

African Development Bank

ASSOCIATION OF AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT
FINANCE INSTITUTIONS

AADFI was established in March 1975 in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, to promote and co-ordinate development.

SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF BANK GROUP LOANS
(cumulative to December 31st, 1980)

	PROJECTS	\$'000	PERCENTAGE
Agriculture	110	625,349	25.31
Transport	120	641,252	25.95
Public utilities	130	659,751	26.69
Industry and banks	70	365,907	14.81
Social sector	29	178,913	7.24
TOTAL	459	2,471,172	100.00

PUBLICATIONS

Annual Report. *ADB News* (quarterly). Quarterly Statements.

ANDEAN GROUP

Av. Paseo de la República 3895, Casilla Postal 3237, Lima, Peru

Established by the Cartagena Agreement in 1969 with the aim of closer co-operation in the region. Venezuela joined in 1973. The Agreement was amended by the Protocol of Arequipa in 1978.

MEMBERS

Bolivia

Colombia

Ecuador

Peru

Venezuela

Chile withdrew from the Group in January 1977.

ORGANIZATION

ANDEAN GROUP COMMISSION

This is the supreme authority of the Group consisting of a plenipotentiary representative from each member country. Each country has the presidency in turn.

President (1980/81): EDGARD MONCAYO JIMÉNEZ (Colombia).

Bolivia: FRANCISCO MARIACA.

Ecuador: GERMÁNICO SALGADO.

Peru: ROBERTO ROTONDO.

Venezuela: SEBASTIÁN ALEGRETT.

JUNTA

Technical body which formulates policy for the Commission and supervises the implementation of the Commission's decisions.

Members: Dr. JOSÉ DE LA PUENTE RADBILL (Peru), Dr. PEDRO CARMONA ESTANGA (Venezuela), Dr. WASHINGTON HERRERA (Ecuador).

COUNCILS

There are councils dealing with:

Planning, Money and Exchange, Finance, Fiscal Policy, External Trade, Tourism, Social Affairs, Health, Physical Integration, Agriculture and Livestock, Statistics.

ANDEAN RESERVE FUND

(Fondo Andina de Reserva)

Established in January 1977 by representatives of the five governments as a Common Reserve Fund, it began operations in July 1978. It is administered by an Assembly, a Board of Directors and an Executive Presidency. The Assembly is formed by the Ministers of Economy or Finance of each member country; the Board by the Governors of the Central Banks and the Executive President.

The Executive Presidency is the permanent technical organ of the Fund and may undertake studies, present plans and maintain contact with the Central Banks for the furtherance of the Fund's aims. The headquarters is in Bogotá, Colombia.

The Fund is authorized to invest in the Andean Development Corporation, take over foreign debts of companies in the member countries and issue guaranteed securities and credits to third parties. It is intended to help harmonize the exchange, monetary and financial policies of the Group countries.

The initial capital of the Fund is U.S. \$240 million, of which Colombia, Peru and Venezuela have subscribed \$60 million each and Bolivia and Ecuador \$30 million each.

Executive President: FERNANDO GAVIRIA (Colombia).

ANDEAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Corporación Andina de Fomento, Avda. Luis Roche esq. Segunda Transversal Los Palos Grandes, Edif. Torre Central 5°-10°, Urb. Altamira, P.O.B. 69011 y 69012, Caracas, Venezuela.

Founded 1968; provides loans and technical assistance as the development-financing arm of the Andean Group. Aims to increase integration between the member countries; the priority is on industrial development and secondly on the construction of basic services; other activities: assistance in the formation of commercial enterprises; export trade financing; share subscription and other corporate investment; bonds, endorsements and guarantees; financial services; and capital acquisition.

Authorized capital (1976): U.S. \$400 million; total lending and other operations, cumulative to June 1980: U.S. \$313.0 million.

Executive President (1976-81): Ing. JULIO SANJINÉS GOITIA (Bolivia).

Executive Vice-President: Dr. CÉSAR SALAZAR CUERVO (Venezuela).

ACTIVITIES

At a three-day summit meeting held at Cartagena, Colombia, in May 1979, the Presidents of the five member countries signed the "Mandate of Cartagena", which called for greater economic and political co-operation in the 1980s, the establishment of more sub-regional development programmes (especially in industry), the promotion of the goals of the Latin American Economic System, the establishment of an Andean Judicial Tribunal to resolve problems arising from Andean Group decisions, and the holding of regular summit meetings in future, the next to be held in Caracas in 1980. In June it was announced that the Judicial Tribunal would be located in Quito and would comprise five judges, one from each country, with a term of office of six years. The founding meeting of a Latin American regional parliament, established by the members of the Group, was held in December 1979.

The operations of the Group have frequently been hindered by political problems: Bolivia threatened to withdraw in September 1980 following criticism of its Government by other members of the group, while Ecuador also suspended its membership temporarily at the beginning of 1981, following border disputes with Peru. At the Commission meeting in September 1981 the Group's failings were acknowledged and a 90-day "re-launching" period was declared, during which the specific problems to be discussed included tariff barriers and the floundering industrial co-operation schemes.

Intra-Andean trade: Trade between members amounted to U.S. \$1,400 million in 1980, or about 4.5 per cent of their foreign trade, compared with \$111 million (2.5 per cent) between the same countries in 1970. Tariff reduction on manufactured goods traded between Colombia, Peru and Venezuela was almost complete by 1980, although agreement on a common external tariff had not yet been made.

Joint Programmes: negotiations began in 1970 for the formulation of joint industrial programmes. The deadline for conclusion of all the programmes was put forward to 1977, but negotiations during 1977 ran into difficulties over the allocation of products. The petrochemical and metal-working programmes were approved in 1970 and

1975 respectively. The others include motor vehicles, fertilizer industry, steel, chemicals, glass, electronics, pharmaceuticals and pulp and paper. The motor vehicle programme is regarded as the most important of the series. An agreement for sharing the market for motor vehicles among the five countries was signed at Quito, Ecuador, in September 1977. The Andean Automotive Industrial Development Programme, formulated there, came into operation in all member countries during 1978, but disagreements have occurred over the allocation of different plants and the choice of foreign manufacturers for co-operation.

Foreign Capital and the Multinationals: since 1971, in accordance with a Commission directive (Decision 24), foreign investors are required to transfer 51 per cent of their shares to local investors, in order to qualify for the preferential trade arrangements. Transfers were to be completed by 1989 for Colombia, Peru and Venezuela, and by 1994 for Bolivia and Ecuador. Foreign-owned companies were not to repatriate dividends of more than 14 per cent (later raised to 20 per cent), except with approval of the Commission, on pain of disqualification from preferential tariffs.

Agriculture: The Andean Agricultural Development Programme was formulated at a meeting of the Ministers of Agriculture held in Quito, Ecuador, in 1976. Twenty-two resolutions aimed at integrating the Andean agricultural sector were approved there. In 1977 a plan was prepared as the main instrument for co-ordinating national plans under a standard regional policy. Advances were made in the fields of reciprocal co-operation, agricultural statistics, integration projects on the production of seeds, wheat, maize, sorghum, oil-producing plants, meat and milk, the prevention of coffee rust, support for Bolivian agriculture and marketing of food products. At a meeting in Bogotá, Colombia, in December 1977, the Ministers of Agriculture approved 13 further resolutions, including one to start an Andean Agricultural Planning System to co-ordinate national development plans and prepare medium-term regional plans.

ANDEAN TRADE, 1976

(based on exports, f.o.b., in million U.S. \$)

	BOLIVIA	COLOMBIA	ECUADOR	PERU	VENEZUELA	TOTAL
<i>Exporting country:</i>						
Bolivia	—	2.4	16.1	2.8	0.3	21.6
Colombia	3.2	—	39.1	19.8	122.3	184.4
Ecuador	0.2	71.6	—	135.6	4.2	211.6
Peru	6.5	12.0	17.2	—	14.7	50.4
Venezuela	0.1	54.4	4.8	107.0	—	166.3
ANDEAN GROUP	10.0	140.4	77.2	265.2	141.5	634.3

Total trade within the group amounted to \$1,222.6 million in 1979 and to \$1,418.5 million in 1980.

ANZUS

c/o Department of Foreign Affairs, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600, Australia

The ANZUS Security Treaty was signed in San Francisco in September 1951 and ratified in April 1952 to co-ordinate defence as the first step to a more comprehensive system of regional security in the Pacific. This system was developed further in 1954 by the South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty (the Manila Treaty).

MEMBERS

Australia

New Zealand

U.S.A.

ORGANIZATION

ANZUS COUNCIL

The ANZUS Council is the main consultative organ of the ANZUS Treaty, consisting of the Foreign Ministers, or their deputies, of the three signatory powers. Meetings are held annually, rotating between the three capitals. The 30th meeting was held in Wellington in June 1981. Talks between officials, and other forms of practical co-operation, are held more frequently.

At the 30th meeting of the Council, members agreed that the Soviet invasion and continuing occupation of Afghanistan was a direct violation of the fundamental principles governing international relations, that it remained totally unacceptable to the international community and constituted a serious threat to global and regional stability and to the independence of all states. The Council members also reaffirmed their belief that Poland should be left to settle its own affairs without outside intervention; stressed their continued firm commitment to the goal of arms limitation through negotiations which could lead to effective, balanced and verifiable agreements

(while noting that this could not be a substitute for the necessary efforts which the West had to undertake to redress the adverse trend in the military balance); emphasized the need to sustain efforts to prevent the further spread of nuclear weapons, reaffirmed their commitment to strengthen the international non-proliferation regime; and reaffirmed their support for the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 35/6 on Kampuchea.

The organization has no permanent staff or secretariat, and costs are borne by the Government in whose territory the meeting is held.

The instruments of ratification are deposited with the Government of Australia in Canberra.

MILITARY REPRESENTATIVES

The Council meetings are attended also by a military officer representing each country. These officers also meet separately, and it is their function to advise the Council on military co-operation.

SECURITY TREATY

The treaty itself is brief, containing only 11 articles. Like the NATO treaty upon which it was based, the ANZUS Treaty is largely a declaratory, constitutional document which is not drafted in precise and detailed legal terms.

In the words of the preamble to the treaty, the purposes of the signatory powers are: "to strengthen the fabric of peace in the Pacific Area"; "to declare publicly and formally their sense of unity, so that no potential aggressor could be under the illusion that any of them stand alone in the Pacific Area"; "to co-ordinate further their efforts for collective defence for the preservation of peace and security pending the development of a more comprehensive system of regional security in the Pacific Area".

The Parties to the treaty undertake to "consult together whenever in the opinion of any of them, the territorial integrity, political independence or security of any of the

parties is threatened in the Pacific" (Article 3). Each Party is bound to act to meet the common danger according to its constitutional processes, since each Party recognizes that an armed attack on any of the Parties would be dangerous to its own peace and safety (Article 4).

An armed attack in the terms of the treaty includes an armed attack on the metropolitan territory of any of the Parties, or on the island territories under its jurisdiction in the Pacific, or on its armed forces, public vessels or aircraft in the Pacific.

Any armed attack and all measures taken as a result thereof shall be immediately reported to the Security Council of the UN. These measures are to be terminated when the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to restore and maintain international peace and security (Article 4).

ARAB BANK FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA—BADEA

(Banque Arabe pour le développement économique en Afrique)

Sayed Abdel Rahman El-Mahdi Ave., P.O.B. 2640, Khartoum, Sudan

Created by the Arab League at the Sixth Arab Summit Conference in Algiers, November 1973. Operations began in early 1975. The purpose of the Bank is to contribute to Africa's economic development by providing all or part of the financing required for development projects and by supplying technical assistance to African countries.

MEMBERS

Subscribing countries: all members of the Arab League except Djibouti, Somalia, the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. Egypt's membership was suspended in April 1979.

Recipient countries: all member countries of the Organization of African Unity except the member countries of the Arab League. A total of 41 countries are eligible for BADEA aid.

ORGANIZATION

(October 1981)

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Highest authority of the Bank, composed of Finance Ministers of Arab League member states; meets annually; examines the Bank's activities in the past year and provides the resources required for the tasks assigned to it in the coming year. Only the Board of Governors has the power to increase the Bank's capital.

Chairman: MOHAMED YALLA (Algeria).

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Meets three times a year to make recommendations concerning policy to the Board of Governors and supervises the implementation of their decisions; performs all the executive functions of the Bank. The Board comprises a Chairman, appointed by the Board of Governors for a five-year term, and eleven other members. Countries with 200 or more shares each have a permanent seat on the Board (Algeria, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates); appointments to

the remaining four seats are made by the Governors for a four-year term.

President of the Bank and Chairman: Dr. CHEDLY AYARI (Tunisia).

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO CAPITAL STOCK

(at December 31st, 1980)

	U.S. \$ MILLION		U.S. \$ MILLION
Algeria . . .	30	Morocco . . .	11
Bahrain . . .	1.5	Oman . . .	11
Egypt . . .	1.5	Palestine . . .	1.5
Iraq . . .	105	Qatar . . .	60
Jordan . . .	1.5	Saudi Arabia . . .	180
Kuwait . . .	110	Sudan . . .	1.5
Lebanon . . .	5	Syria . . .	1
Libya . . .	120	Tunisia . . .	6.25
Mauritania . . .	1.5	United Arab Emirates . . .	90
		TOTAL . . .	738.25

SPECIAL ARAB ASSISTANCE FUND FOR AFRICA—SAAFA

Established by a resolution of a meeting of Arab Oil Ministers in January 1972 under the title Arab Loan Fund for Africa. Objective: to provide urgent aid to African countries suffering from serious balance of payments deficits. Came to be referred to erroneously as the Oil Fund. Acts in response to emergency situations in Africa, such as natural disasters, as well as difficulties caused by the increase in petroleum prices since 1973. Assistance was also provided to newly independent African countries.

The Fund was integrated with BADEA, and subscriptions to the capital stock of the two organizations were merged, in accordance with a resolution at an extraordinary session of the Board of Governors of BADEA in November 1976.

By the end of 1977 the Fund had disbursed aid to the total of U.S. \$221,744,000 to 33 African countries. Since that time all aid has been disbursed through BADEA.

ACTIVITIES

BADEA aid consists mainly of loans on concessional terms for development projects, not exceeding \$10 million or 40 per cent of the total cost of each project. Technical assistance is also provided, and Arab investment in Africa is encouraged.

The Declaration on Afro-Arab Economic and Financial Co-operation, adopted at the first summit conference of Arab and African Heads of State at Cairo, Egypt, in March 1977, sought to promote Arab investment in Africa by a system of guarantees for investment and co-ordination of aid provided by Arab financial institutions. A Standing Commission of 24 Arab and African Foreign Ministers, set up to implement this programme, entrusted BADEA and the African Development Bank with the task of carrying out preliminary investigations of the projects submitted for Arab aid. Subsequently, BADEA was to forward such projects to the Arab development agencies. In April 1977 the agencies asked BADEA to co-ordinate Arab aid to Africa. Accordingly, the Bank drew up a programme of 410 African development projects awaiting finance for consideration by the Arab agencies. Of the 410 projects, there were 346 national and 13 regional development plans and 51 projects for technical co-operation.

By July 1981 BADEA had approved loans and grants amounting to U.S. \$419,656,000 involving 59 projects, two lines of credit, four feasibility studies, one seminar and an emergency aid programme for a total of 37 African countries. BADEA was instrumental in the participation of other Arab agencies whose contributions were worth \$639,870,000. The most active year for operations was the first, 1975, when \$71.6 million was approved for 10 projects. In 1976 \$61.9 million was approved for nine projects, in 1977 \$66.24 million for nine projects, in 1978 \$67.87 million for 14 projects, in 1979 \$44.07 million for eight projects, in 1980 \$71.95 million for nine projects and in 1981 (up to June) \$36.026 million for seven projects.

In regional terms, U.S. \$239,229,000 of total aid (up to June 1981) went to West Africa and \$178,818,000 to East

Africa. Viewed against the total commitments of the Bank, participation was as in the Table below.

In terms of aid per caput these commitments represent a roughly even balance between the two regions.

The sectoral distribution of aid is determined by development priorities adopted by the African countries themselves. The average distribution has been weighted in favour of projects for infrastructural development, which received 47.3 per cent of total aid up to June 1981. Commitment in this sector, however, declined between 1975 (when 58.7 per cent of aid financed infrastructure) and 1978 when its share was 25.9 per cent. The commitments to agriculture, industrial and energy development projects have been 24 per cent, 18.5 per cent and 10.3 per cent respectively.

The projects for which loans were approved in 1980 were: construction of an international airport at Gaborone, Botswana; a sugar cultivation and processing complex in Burundi; part of the Douala-Yaoundé highway in Cameroon; an extension for Mutsamudu port in the Comoros; a sawmill and wood manufacturing complex in Mozambique; chemical production units in Senegal; electric power development in Seychelles; agricultural development in Sierra Leone; and road-building in Tanzania.

TOTAL COMMITMENTS BY REGION

	WEST AFRICA %	EAST AFRICA %
1975 . .	72.1	27.9
1976 . .	44.9	54.9
1977 . .	60.7	39.3
1978 . .	59.6	38.2
1979 . .	76.2	23.8
1980 . .	38.2	61.8

LOANS APPROVED BY BADEA AND SAAFA

(cumulative to July 31st, 1981)

U.S. \$ MILLION	U.S. \$ MILLION	U.S. \$ MILLION	U.S. \$ MILLION
Angola 23.2	Congo 20.0	Liberia 10.7	Seychelles 1.2
Benin 17.7	Equatorial Guinea . . 0.5	Madagascar . . . 29.7	Sierra Leone . . . 17.1
Botswana 14.85	Ethiopia 14.2	Mali 39.7	Swaziland 4.2
Burundi 22	Gambia 9.8	Mauritius 12.7	Tanzania 37.2
Cameroon 31.85	Ghana 22.7	Mozambique 37.0	Togo 3.3
Cape Verde 13.9	Guinea 11.9	Niger 18.6	Uganda 16.2
Central African Republic 7.4	Guinea-Bissau 1.4	Rwanda 13.0	Upper Volta 9.1
Chad 18.5	Ivory Coast 3.3	São Tomé and Príncipe 10.5	Zaire 36.8
Comoros 20.07	Kenya 13.6	Senegal 27.2	Zambia 22.7
	Lesotho 12.7		

Grants totalling U.S. \$1.88 million were given for a PANAFTEL (Pan-African Telecommunication Union) Seminar and study and for a special programme to support three African pest-control organizations. Two lines of credit of U.S. \$5 million were opened for the Banque des états de l'Afrique centrale and for the Kenya Industrial Development Bank to help finance small and medium-size industries.

TOTAL BADEA COMMITMENTS BY SECTOR, 1975-80

SECTOR	TOTAL COMMITMENTS (U.S. \$ million)
Transport and communications	128.62
Energy infrastructure and electric power	43.12
Building materials industry	42.84
Rural development	39.1
Dams, bridges and public services	28.2
Food production	24.5
Chemical industry	20.0
Emergency aid	15.0
Water supply and drainage	14.0
Livestock and fishing	13.55
Small and medium industry	10.0
Textile industry	4.7
TOTAL	383.63

ARAB FUND FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT—AFESD

P.O.B. 21923, Kuwait City, Kuwait

Telephone: 431870.

Established in 1968 by the Economic Council of the Arab League, the Fund began its operations in 1972.

MEMBERSHIP

21 countries and the Palestine Liberation Organization (*see* table of subscriptions below)

FUNCTIONS

The Fund participates in the financing of economic and social development projects in the Arab states and countries by:

1. Financing economic projects of an investment character by means of loans granted on easy terms to governments, and to public or private organizations and institutions, giving preference to economic pro-

jects of interest specifically to Arab peoples, and to joint Arab projects.

2. Encouraging, directly or indirectly, the investment of public and private capital in such a manner as to ensure the development and growth of the Arab economy.
3. Providing technical expertise and assistance in the various fields of economic development.

In November 1980 it was suggested at the summit conference of the Arab League (*q.v.*) that AFESD should administer the fund set up to aid the least-developed Arab countries.

ORGANIZATION

(October 1981)

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

The Board of Governors consists of a Governor and an Alternate Governor appointed by each member of the Fund. The Board of Governors is considered as the General Assembly of the Fund, and has all powers.

Director-General and Chairman of the Board of Directors:
Dr. MOHAMMAD IMADY (Syria).

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors is composed of six full-time Directors elected by the Board of Governors from among Arab citizens of recognized experience and competence. They are elected for a renewable term of two years.

The Board of Directors is charged with all the activities of the Fund in a general manner, and exercises the powers delegated to it by the Board of Governors.

FINANCIAL STRUCTURE

The authorized capital at commencement of operations in April 1973 was 100 million Kuwaiti dinars. In 1975 the capital was increased to KD 400 million, divided into 40,000 shares having a value of 10,000 Kuwaiti dinars each (one Kuwaiti dinar being equal to 2.48828 grammes of gold). In April 1981 it was announced that the capital would be further increased, to KD 800 million.

SUBSCRIPTIONS (1980)

	MILLION KUWAITI DINARS
Algeria	32.39
Bahrain	1.08
Djibouti	0.01
Egypt*	40.5
Iraq	31.76
Jordan	8.65
Kuwait	84.85
Lebanon	2.0
Libya	47.76
Mauritania	0.41
Morocco	8.0
Oman	8.64
Palestine Liberation Organization	0.55

	MILLION KUWAITI DINARS
Qatar	4.5
Saudi Arabia	79.47
Somalia	0.21
Sudan	6.32
Syria	12.0
Tunisia	2.16
United Arab Emirates	21.6
Yemen Arab Republic	2.16
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic	0.1
TOTAL	395.12

* In April 1979 all aid to and economic relations with Egypt were suspended, but finance for projects already in progress is continuing.

THE ARAB LEAGUE

Khairaldin Basha Street, Tunis, Tunisia

The League of Arab States is a voluntary association of sovereign Arab states designed to strengthen the close ties linking them and to co-ordinate their policies and activities and direct them towards the common good of all the Arab countries. It was founded in March 1945.

MEMBERS

Algeria	Kuwait	Palestine (<i>see below</i>)	Tunisia
Bahrain	Lebanon	Qatar	United Arab Emirates
Djibouti	Libya	Saudi Arabia	Yemen Arab Republic
Egypt (<i>see below</i>)	Mauritania	Somalia	Yemen, People's Democratic Republic
Iraq	Morocco	Sudan	
Jordan	Oman	Syria	

MEMBERSHIP AND FUNCTIONS

While it is a prerequisite that members must be Arab states that are fully independent, the activities of the League also often include Arab countries which are not independent. Palestine is considered an independent state, as explained in the Charter Annex on Palestine, and therefore a full member of the League.

The status of Palestine as a full member of the League was confirmed at a meeting of the Arab League Council in September 1976.

In March 1979 Egypt's membership of the Arab League was suspended, and it was decided to make Tunis the temporary headquarters of the League, its Secretariat and its permanent committees.

The Arab League itself is an international body with its own independent statutory powers and general objectives.

ORGANIZATION

(October 1981)

COUNCIL

The supreme organ of the Arab League. Consists of representatives of the twenty-one member states, each of which has one vote, and a representative for Palestine. Unanimous decisions of the Council shall be binding upon all member states of the League; majority decisions shall be binding only on those states which have accepted them.

The Council may, if necessary, hold an extraordinary session at the request of two member states. Invitations to all sessions are extended by the Secretary-General. The ordinary sessions are presided over by representatives of the member states in turn.

Sixteen committees are attached to the Council:

Political Committee: studies political questions and reports to the Council meetings concerned with them. All member states are members of the Committee. It represents the Council in dealing with critical political matters when the Council is meeting. Usually composed of the Foreign Ministers.

Cultural Committee: in charge of following up the activities of the Cultural Department and the cultural affairs within the scope of the secretariat; co-ordinates the activities of the general secretariat and the various cultural bodies in member states.

Economic Committee: complemented by the Economic Council since 1953.

Communications Committee: supervises land, sea and air communications, together with weather forecasts and postal matters.

Social Committee: supports co-operation in such matters as family and child welfare.

Legal Committee: an extension of the Nationality and Passports Committee abolished in 1947; studies and legally formulates draft agreements, bills, regulations and official documents.

Arab Oil Experts Committee: for study of oil affairs; also investigates methods to prevent the smuggling of Arab oil into Israel; and for co-ordination of oil policies in general.

Information Committee: studies information projects, suggests plans and carries out the policies decided by the Council of Information Ministers.

Health Committee: for co-operation in health affairs.

Human Rights Committee: studies subjects concerning human rights, particularly violations by Israel; collaborates with the Information and Cultural Committees.

Permanent Committee for Administrative and Financial Affairs.

Permanent Committee for Meteorology.

Committee of Arab Experts on Co-operation.

Arab Women's Committee.

Organization of Youth Welfare.

Conference of Liaison Officers: co-ordinates trade activities among commercial attachés of various Arab embassies abroad.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

The administrative and financial offices of the League. The Secretariat carries out the decisions of the Council,

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

and provides financial and administrative services for the personnel of the League. There are a number of departments: economic, political, legal, cultural, social and labour affairs, petroleum, finance, Palestine, health, information, communications, protocol. The most recently formed department deals with African affairs.

The Secretary-General is appointed by the League Council by a two-thirds majority of the member states. He appoints the Assistant Secretaries and principal officials, with the approval of the Council. He has the rank of Ambassador, and the Assistant Secretaries have the rank of Ministers Plenipotentiary.

Secretary-General: CHEDLI KLIBI (Tunisia).

Assistant Secretaries-General: ASSAAD EL ASSAAD (Lebanon), ADNAN OMNAN (Syria), DR. ABD EL HASSAN ZALZALAH (Iraq), MOHAMED BIN SALAMAH (Tunisia), OTHMAN AL-AHMAD (Saudi Arabia).

DEFENCE AND ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

Groups established under the Treaty of Joint Defence and Economic Co-operation, concluded in 1950 to complement the Charter of the League:

Arab Unified Military Command: f. 1964 to co-ordinate military policies for the liberation of Palestine.

Economic Council: to compare and co-ordinate the economic policies of the member states; the Council is composed of Ministers of Economic Affairs or their deputies. Decisions are taken by majority vote. The first meeting was held in 1953.

Joint Defence Council: supervises implementation of those aspects of the treaty concerned with common defence. Composed of Foreign and Defence Ministers;

decisions by a two-thirds majority vote of members are binding on all.

Permanent Military Commission: Established 1950; composed of representatives of army General Staffs; main purpose: to draw up plans of joint defence for submission to the Joint Defence Council.

ARAB DETERRENT FORCE

Set up in June 1976 by the Arab League Council to supervise successive attempts to cease hostilities in Lebanon, and afterwards to maintain the peace. The mandate of the Force has been successively renewed. The Arab League Summit Conference in October 1976 agreed that costs were to be paid in the following percentage contributions:

Saudi Arabia	20
Kuwait	20
United Arab Emirates	15
Qatar	10
Other Arab states	35
	100

Commanding Officer: Pres. ELIAS SARKIS (Lebanon).

OTHER INSTITUTIONS OF THE COUNCIL

Other bodies established by resolutions adopted by the Council of the League:

Academy of Arab Music: P.O.B. 6150, Baghdad, Iraq.

Administrative Tribunal of the Arab League: f. 1964; began operations 1966.

Special Bureau for Boycotting Israel: P.O.B. 437, Damascus, Syria.

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

All member states of the Arab League are also members of the Specialized Agencies, which constitute an integral part of the Arab League.

Arab Academy of Maritime Transport: P.O.B. 1552, Sharjah, United Arab Emirates; f. 1975; Dir.-Gen. MOUSTAPHA WAJIB TAYARA.

Arab Centre for the Study of Dry Regions and Arid Territories: P.O.B. 2440, Damascus, Syria; Dir.-Gen. MOHAMED KHASHIN.

Arab Civil Aviation Council: P.O.B. 4410, 17 Alnasr St., Rabat, Morocco; created 1965, began operations 1967; aims to develop the principles, techniques and economics of air transport in the Arab World; to co-operate with the International Civil Aviation Organization and to attempt to standardize laws and technical terms; deals also with Arab air rates; Pres. N. AL-KHANI. Pubs. *Air Transport Activities in Arab Countries*, *Lexicon of Civil Aviation Terminology* (Arabic); *Unified Air Law for Arab States* (Arabic and English).

Arab Industrial Development Organization: P.O.B. 3156, Al-Saadoon, Baghdad, Iraq; f. 1968 (fmrly. Industrial Development Centre for Arab States); Dir.-Gen. AYYAD MUHAMMED AL-AZZABI.

Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO): P.O.B. 1120, Al Qabadha, Al-Asleya, Tunis, Tunisia; f. 1964; aims to promote intellectual unity of the Arab countries by means of education; to raise cultural standards; to enable the Arab countries to participate in technical development; to establish specialized institutes; to train experts for research in Arab civilization. Each member submits an annual report on progress in education, cultural matters and science. The Arab League has a Permanent Delegation at UNESCO which may act on behalf of Arab states that are not members of the world body. The first session of the General Conference was held in Cairo in 1970. Dir.-Gen. MOHIEDDIN SABER (Sudan).

There are four institutions within the framework of the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization:

Institute for Arab Research and Studies: f. 1953 for specialization by graduates of Arab universities; provides for studies in contemporary Arab affairs, including national and international affairs, economics, social studies, history, geography, law, literature and linguistics. A special department of the Institute is devoted to Palestinian affairs, to research into the Arab cause; the

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Arab League

Institute aims to develop the understanding of Arab nationalism.

Arab Literacy and Adult Education Organization: Baghdad; f. 1966 to assist in the establishment and development of national institutions for literacy and adult education; to assist in formulating national plans in these respects; to hold regional training courses, seminars and conferences; to co-ordinate research work; to grant scholarships and provide technical assistance; and to provide information.

Institute of Arab Manuscripts: Kuwait.

Permanent Bureau for Arabization: Rabat, Morocco.

Arab Institute of Petroleum Research: f. 1966 to contribute to development of petroleum production, refining, transport and marketing.

Arab Labour Organization: P.O.B. 6067, Al-Mansoura, Baghdad, Iraq; established in 1965 for co-operation between member states in labour problems; unification of labour legislation and general conditions of work wherever possible; research; technical assistance; social insurance; training, etc.; the organization has a tripartite structure: governments, employers and workers; Dir.-Gen. IBRAHIM MUHAMMAD AHMED. Publs. *Bulletin* (monthly), *Arab Labour Review* (quarterly).

Arab Organization of Administrative Sciences: P.O.B. 17159, Amman, Jordan; set up with the approval of the League Council in 1961, commencing activity in 1969 soon after ratification of the agreement by four Arab states (Egypt, Iraq, Syria, Kuwait); to ensure co-operation in promoting administrative science, to improve the standard of administrative staff in the Arab states; Dir.-Gen. Dr. ABDULLA ZAABI. Publ. Research series in administrative science.

Arab Organization for Agricultural Development: 4 El Jamea St., P.O.B. 474, Khartoum, Sudan; proposed in 1969 by a decision of Arab Ministers of Agriculture, which was approved by the Economic Council in 1970 and ratified by the League Council; to contribute to co-operation in agricultural activities, and in the development of natural and human resources for agriculture; includes Arab Institute of Forestry.

Arab Organization for Standardization and Metrology: P.O.B. 926161, Amman, Jordan; began activity in 1968 to unify technical terms and standard specifications for products such as food, cloth, fertilizers, building materials,

oil, minerals, electrical products; also deals with technical drawing and packaging; assists in the establishment of national bodies and collaborates with international standards activities; Sec.-Gen. M. SAWAF. Publs. *Annual Report* (French and English), *Quarterly Bulletin* (Arabic and English), *Standard Specification* (Arabic, English and French) and information pamphlets.

Arab Postal Union: P.O.B. 7999, Dubai, United Arab Emirates; f. 1954; aims: to establish more strict postal relations between the Arab countries than those laid down by the Universal Postal Union, to pursue the development and modernization of postal services in member countries. Sec.-Gen. HUSSEIN AL-HANADAN. Publs. *Bulletin* (monthly), *Review* (quarterly), *News* (annually) and occasional studies.

Arab Satellite Communication Organization (ASCO): P.O.B. 1638, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia; plans ARABSAT project, a satellite to be launched in 1984 for the improvement of telephone, telex, data transmission and radio and television in Arab countries.

Arab States Broadcasting Union (ASBU): P.O.B. 54, 62 Nahj Ibn Bassam, Tunis, Tunisia; f. 1955 to promote Arab fraternity, to acquaint the world with the Arab nations, co-ordinate and study broadcasting subjects, to exchange expertise and technical co-operation in broadcasting. Mems.: 21 Arab radio and TV stations and four foreign associates. Sec.-Gen. ABDALLAH SHAKROUN. Publs. *Arab Broadcasts* (monthly, in Arabic), *ASBU Review* (quarterly, in English), *Broadcasting Studies and Researches* (irregular), *Broadcast Reports* (irregular).

Arab Telecommunications Union: P.O.B. 28015, Baghdad, Iraq; f. 1958; to co-ordinate and develop telecommunications between member countries; to exchange technical aid and encourage research. Sec.-Gen. SALEM KALAF IBRAHIM AL-ANI. Publs. *Economic and Technical Studies*; *Arab Telecommunications Union Journal* (quarterly).

Arab Organization for Social Defence Against Crime: P.O.B. 1341, 13 Abu Anan St., Rabat, Morocco; f. 1960 to study causes and remedies for crime and the treatment of criminals; Sec.-Gen. Dr. MOHAMED SHADADI; the organization consists of three bureaux:

Arab Bureau for Narcotics.

Arab Bureau for Prevention of Crime.

Arab Bureau of Criminal Police.

EXTERNAL RELATIONS

Arab League Offices and Information Centres abroad.

Set up by the Arab League to co-ordinate work at all levels among Arab embassies abroad. The Arab League Office in New Delhi has been given full diplomatic status.

Argentina: Oficina de la Liga de los Estados Arabes, Callao 1319, Buenos Aires.

Belgium: Bureau de la Ligue des Etats Arabes, 106 Ave. F. D. Roosevelt, Brussels 1040.

Brazil: Missão de Liga dos Estados Arabes, Sqs. 105, Bloco K, Apt. 201, 70000 Brasília, D.F.

Canada: Arab Information Centre, 170 Laurier Ave., West, Suite 709, Ottawa, Ontario.

Chile: Representación de la Liga de los Estados Arabes, Avda. Eliodoro Yáñez 809, Dept. 88, Santiago de Chile.

France: Bureau de la Ligue des Etats Arabes, 138 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 8.

Federal Republic of Germany: Delegation von der Liga der Arabischen Staaten, Friedrich Wilhelm Strasse 2A, Bonn 53.

India: League of Arab States Mission, 62 Golf Links, New Delhi 110003.

Italy: Arab League Office, Piazzale Belle Arti no. 6, Rome.

Japan: Office of the League of Arab States, 1-1-12 Moto Azabu, Minato-ku 106, Tokyo.

Spain: Oficina de la Liga de los Estados Arabes, Alcalá 89-20 Derecha, Madrid 9.

Switzerland: Délégation de la Ligue des Etats Arabes, 9 rue du Valais, 1202 Geneva.

United Kingdom: Arab Information Office, 52 Green St., London, W.1.

U.S.A.: Arab Information Center, 14 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017.

Arab Information Center, 18 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60603.

Arab Information Center, Suite 1302, Hartford Bldg., Dallas, Tex. 75201.

Arab Information Center, Suite 666, 235 Montgomery Ave., San Francisco, Calif. 94104.

Arab Information Center, 1875 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Suite 1110, Washington, D.C. 20009.

Arab League Representatives:

Ethiopia: P.O.B. 5768, Addis Ababa.

Kenya: Ucini House, 10th Floor, P.O.B. 30770, Nairobi.

Nigeria: Post Box 6916, 55 Ademola St., Ikoyi, Lagos.

Senegal: 3 place de l'Indépendance, P.O.B. 3122, Dakar.

RECORD OF EVENTS

- 1945 Pact of the Arab League signed, March.
- 1946 Cultural Treaty signed.
- 1950 Joint Defence and Economic Co-operation Treaty.
- 1952 Agreements on extradition, writs and letters of request, nationality of Arabs outside their country of origin.
- 1953 Formation of Economic Council.
Convention on the privileges and immunities of the League.
- 1954 Nationality Agreement.
- 1956 Agreement on the adoption of a Common Tariff Nomenclature.
Sudan joins Arab League.
- 1957 Cultural Agreement with UNESCO signed, November.
- 1958 Co-operation Agreement between the Arab League and the International Labour Organisation.
- 1959 First Arab Oil Congress, Cairo, April.
- 1960 Inauguration of new Arab League HQ at Midan Al Tahrir, Cairo, March.
- 1961 Kuwait joins League.
Syrian Arab Republic rejoins League as independent member.
Agreement with WHO on exchange of medical information, May.

- 1962 Arab Economic Unity Agreement.
U.A.R. announced intentions of leaving Arab League.
- 1963 U.A.R. resumes active membership of League, March.
- 1964 First Summit Conference of Arab Kings and Presidents, Cairo, January.
First session of the Council of Arab Information Ministers, Cairo, March.
First meeting of Economic Unity Council, June.
Arab Common Market approved by Arab Economic Unity Council, August.
Second Summit Conference welcomes establishment of Palestine Liberation Organization, September.
First Conference of Arab Ministers of Communications, Beirut, November.
- 1965 Arab Common Market established, January.
- 1969 Fifth summit Conference, Rabat. Call for mobilization of all Arab Nations against Israel.
- 1971 Bahrain, Qatar and Oman admitted to Arab League, September.
- 1973 Mauritania admitted to Arab League, December.
- 1974 Somalia admitted to Arab League, February.
- 1977 Djibouti admitted to membership, September.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Arab League

- 1977 Tripoli Declaration, December. Decision of Algeria, Iraq, Libya and Yemen P.D.R. to boycott League meetings in Egypt in response to President Sadat's visit to Israel.
- 1978 69th meeting of Arab League Council in Cairo, March, boycotted by "rejectionist" states. Resolutions calling for an emergency summit to settle differences within the League and for the establishment of an Arab Solidarity Committee to be chaired by President Nimeri of Sudan. All members except Egypt were present at a Council meeting in Baghdad in November. A number of resolutions were adopted to be taken should Egypt sign a peace treaty with Israel of which the three principal ones were: diplomatic rupture with Egypt, transfer of the League's headquarters from Cairo, and the economic boycott of Sadat's government.
- 1979 Council meeting in Baghdad, March: various resolutions were adopted of which the main points were: to withdraw Arab ambassadors from Egypt; to recommend severance of political and diplomatic relations with Egypt; to suspend Egypt's membership of the League on the date of the signing of the peace treaty with Israel; to make the city of Tunis the temporary HQ of the League, its Secretariat, ministerial councils and permanent technical committees; to condemn United States' policy regarding its role in concluding the Camp David agreements and the peace treaty; to halt all bank loans, deposits, guarantees or facilities, as well as all financial or technical contributions and aid to Egypt; to prohibit trade exchanges with the Egyptian state and with private establishments dealing with Israel.
- 1980 Meeting of Arab Foreign and Economic Ministers (as the Arab Economic and Social Council), Amman, July. An Iraqi plan for investment of at least \$10,000 million over ten years, to aid development in poorer Arab states (particularly Djibouti, Mauritania, Somalia, Sudan and the two Yemens), was discussed. The November summit conference in Amman was boycotted by the Palestine Liberation Organization, Algeria, Lebanon, Libya, Syria and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, maintaining that the conference should have been postponed because of the serious differences in the Arab world over the Iran-Iraq war and the approach to negotiations on Israel. The summit conference agreed to set up a \$5,000 million fund for the benefit of poorer Arab states, with Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates as donors: assistance was to take the form of 20-year development loans, and the fund was to be administered by the Arab Fund for Social and Economic Development (*q.v.*). The conference also approved a wider "Strategy for Joint Arab Economic Action", covering pan-Arab development planning up to the year 2000.
- 1981 In March the Council of ministers set up a conciliation mission to try to improve relations between Morocco and Mauritania.
- Extraordinary meeting of Arab Foreign Ministers in May (on Lebanon), and June (following the Israeli attack on an Iraqi nuclear reactor).
- A renewal of the "Euro-Arab Dialogue" was due to take place in November when foreign ministers of the Arab League and the European Community were to meet.
- Twelfth summit conference, Fez, Morocco, November.

PUBLICATIONS

Information Department: *Information Bulletin* (Arabic and English); also bulletins of treaties and agreements concluded among the member states.

New York Office: *Arab World* (monthly), and *News and Views*.

Geneva Office: *Le Monde Arabe* (monthly), and *Nouvelles du Monde Arabe* (weekly).

Buenos Aires Office: *Arabia Review* (monthly).

Paris Office: *Actualités Arabes* (fortnightly).

Brasília Office: *Oriente Arabe* (monthly).

Rome Office: *Rassegna del Mondo Arabo* (monthly).

London Office: *The Arab* (monthly).

New Delhi Office: *Al Arab* (monthly).

Bonn Office: *Arabische Korrespondenz* (fortnightly).

Ottawa Office: *Spotlight on the Arab World* (fortnightly), *The Arab Case* (monthly).

ARAB MONETARY FUND

P.O.B. 2818, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates

Telephone: 28500.

The Agreement establishing the Arab Monetary Fund was approved by the Economic Council of Arab States in Rabat, Morocco, in April 1976 and entered into force on February 2nd, 1977.

MEMBERS

Algeria	Kuwait	Palestine Liberation	Syria
Bahrain	Lebanon	Organization	Tunisia
Egypt*	Libya	Qatar	United Arab Emirates
Iraq	Mauritania	Saudi Arabia	Yemen Arab Republic
Jordan	Morocco	Somalia	Yemen, People's
	Oman	Sudan	Democratic Republic

* Egypt's membership was suspended in April 1979.

ORGANIZATION

(October 1981)

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

The Board of Governors is the highest authority of the Arab Monetary Fund. It formulates policies on Arab economic integration and liberalization of trade among member states. With certain exceptions, it may delegate to the Board of Executive Directors any of its powers. The Board of Governors is composed of a Governor and a Deputy Governor appointed by each member state for a term of five years. It meets at least once a year; meetings may also be convened at the request of half the members, or of members holding half of the total voting power, or of the Board of Executive Directors. Each member country has 75 votes regardless of the number of shares it holds and, in addition, one vote for each share held.

Chairman: MUHAMMAD ALI ABDUL-KHAIL (Saudi Arabia).

BOARD OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

The Board of Executive Directors exercises all powers vested in it by the Board of Governors and may delegate therefrom to the President such powers as it deems fit. It is composed of the President and eight resident Directors elected by the Board of Governors. Each Director holds office for three years and may be re-elected.

Algeria and Saudi Arabia are each represented by a Director, while the other members are grouped into six groups each represented by one Director. In 1981 the six directors were nationals of Bahrain, Iraq, Syria, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

THE PRESIDENT

The President of the Fund is appointed by the Board of Governors for a renewable five-year term. He serves as Chairman of the Board of Executive Directors and as Managing Director of the Fund.

He is to set up a Committee on Loans and a Committee on Investments to make recommendations on loan and investment policies to the Board of Executive Directors. He is required to submit an Annual Report to the Board of Governors.

President (1977-82): Dr. JAWAD HASHIM (Iraq).

FINANCE

The authorized capital of the Fund is 263 million Arab dinars. The Arab dinar (AD) is a unit of account equivalent to 3 IMF Special Drawing Rights (SDR 1 = U.S. \$1.1446 at September 30th, 1981). The capital stock comprises 5,260 shares, each having the value of AD 50,000.

Each member paid, in convertible currencies, 5 per cent of the value of its shares at the time of its ratification of the Agreement and another 20 per cent when the Agreement entered into force. In addition, each member paid 2 per cent of the value of its shares in its national currency regardless of whether it is convertible. The second 25 per

CAPITAL SUBSCRIPTIONS (million Arab dinars; AD1=SDR 3)

	NUMBER OF SHARES	VALUE OF SHARES
Algeria	760	38.0
Bahrain	80	4.0
Egypt	500	25.0
Iraq	760	38.0
Jordan	80	4.0
Kuwait	500	25.0
Lebanon	100	5.0
Libya	186	9.3
Mauritania	80	4.0
Morocco	200	10.0
Oman	80	4.0
Palestine	34	1.7
Qatar	200	10.0
Saudi Arabia	760	38.0
Somalia	80	4.0
Sudan	200	10.0
Syria	80	4.0
Tunisia	100	5.0
United Arab Emirates	300	15.0
Yemen Arab Republic	100	5.0
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic	80	4.0
TOTAL	5,260	263.0

cent of the capital was to be subscribed by the end of September 1979, bringing the total paid-in capital in convertible currencies to AD 131.5 million (SDR 394.5 million).

The Board of Governors, by a special majority and sub-

ject to prescribed conditions, may increase the capital of the Fund. The Articles of Agreement provide for the establishment of a general reserve fund and, if necessary, special reserve funds.

AIMS AND LENDING POLICIES

The creation of the Arab Monetary Fund was seen as a step towards the goal of Arab economic integration. Like the IMF, it assists member states in balance of payments difficulties but it has a broader range of aims.

The Articles of Agreement define the Fund's aims as follows:

- (a) to correct disequilibria in the balance of payments of member states;
- (b) to promote the stability of exchange rates among Arab currencies, the realization of their mutual convertibility, and the removal of restrictions on current payments between member states;
- (c) to establish policies and modes of monetary co-operation to speed up Arab economic integration and economic development in the member states;
- (d) to tender advice on the investment of member states' financial resources in foreign markets, whenever called upon to do so;
- (e) to promote the development of Arab financial markets;
- (f) to promote the use of the Arab dinar as a unit of account and to pave the way for the creation of a unified Arab currency;
- (g) to co-ordinate the dealings of member states with international monetary and economic problems; and
- (h) to provide a mechanism for the settlement of current payments between member states in order to promote trade among them.

The Arab Monetary Fund functions both as a fund and a bank. It is empowered:

- (a) to provide short- and medium-term loans to finance balance of payments deficits of member states;
- (b) to issue guarantees to member states to strengthen their borrowing capabilities;
- (c) to act as intermediary in the issuance of loans in Arab and international markets for the account of member states and under their guarantees;

- (d) to co-ordinate the monetary policies of member states;
- (e) to manage any funds placed under its charge by member states;
- (f) to hold periodic consultations with member states on their economic conditions; and
- (g) to provide technical assistance to monetary institutions in member states.

Loans are intended to finance an overall balance of payments deficit and a member may draw up to 75 per cent of its paid-up capital, in convertible currencies, for this purpose unconditionally (automatic loans). A member may, however, obtain loans in excess of this limit subject to agreement with the Fund on a programme aimed at reducing its balance of payments deficit (ordinary and extended loans). In April 1981 the maximum permitted borrowing was raised from 300 per cent of each member's paid-up contribution to 400 per cent. In addition, a member has the right to borrow up to 100 per cent of its paid-up capital in order to cope with an unexpected deficit in its balance of payments resulting from a decrease in its exports of goods and services or a large increase in its imports of agricultural products following a poor harvest (compensatory loans). Such a loan was made to Sudan in November 1980 to compensate for a poor cotton crop.

Automatic and compensatory loans are repayable within three years, while ordinary and extended loans are repayable within five and seven years respectively.

Loans are granted at concessionary and uniform rates of interest which increase with the length of the period of the loan.

The Fund has granted loans to Egypt, Mauritania, Morocco, Somalia, Sudan, Syria and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. At the end of August 1981 total approved loans amounted to AD 107.9 million, of which AD 23.9 million were automatic, AD 55.8 million were extended, AD 13.3 million were ordinary and AD 14.8 million were compensatory.

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK—ADB

2330 Roxas Boulevard, Metro Manila, Philippines
P.O.B. 789, Manila, Philippines 2800
Telephone: 80-72-51; 80-26-31.

Commenced operations in December 1966. Members: 30 countries within the ESCAP region and 14 other countries.

ORGANIZATION

(October 1981)

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

All powers of the Bank are vested in the Board which may delegate its powers to the Board of Directors except in such matters as admission of new members, changes in the Bank's authorized capital stock, election of Directors and President, amendment of the Charter. One Governor and one Alternate Governor are appointed by each member country. The Board meets at least once a year. Fourteenth Annual Meeting: Honolulu, Hawaii, April 1981.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Responsible for general direction of operations and exercises all powers delegated by the Board of Governors. Composed of twelve Directors elected by the Board of Governors, of whom eight represent member countries within the ESCAP region and four represent the rest of the member countries. Each Director serves for two years and

may be re-elected. The President of the Bank, though not a Director, is Chairman of the Board.

Chairman of Board of Directors and President: TAROICHI YOSHIDA (Japan) (to November 1981).

Vice-Presidents: A. T. BAMBAWALE (India); S. STANLEY KATZ (U.S.A.).

ADMINISTRATION

Departments: Country, Agriculture and Rural Development, Infrastructure, Industry and Development Banks, Budget, Personnel and Management Systems, Controller's, Treasurer's.

Offices: President, Secretary, General Counsel, Development Policy, Central Projects Services, Administrative Services, Economic, Information, Computer Services, Internal Auditor and Post-Evaluation.

Secretary: SOESILO SARDADI (Indonesia).

General Counsel: CHUN PYO JHONG (Republic of Korea).

AIMS

1. To raise funds from private and public sources for development purposes in the region. Two priorities are: promotion of regional and sub-regional projects in which member states co-operate; and the needs of the smaller and less developed countries.

2. To assist the Asian member states in co-ordinating their policies for development, trade and general economic affairs.

3. To give technical assistance in all phases of development projects. This includes the formulation of specific

proposals, and the preparation, financing and implementation of projects. One priority is to assist regional and national institutions in sectors such as agriculture, industry and public administration, and to form new institutions.

4. To co-operate with the UN and its specialized agencies and with public international organizations and other international institutions and national entities concerned with investment of development funds in the region.

FINANCIAL STRUCTURE

CAPITAL

(as of December 31st, 1980)

(U.S. \$ million, valued at SDR 1=U.S. \$1.27541)

Authorized	9,209.2
Subscribed	8,828.1
Paid-in	1,744.4

The Bank has also borrowed funds from the world capital markets. Total borrowings up to the end of December 1980 were equivalent to \$2,455 million (gross contracted borrowings converted to U.S. dollars at exchange rates prevailing at the end of the year of each borrowing).

ORDINARY CAPITAL RESOURCES

Composed of subscribed capital and borrowings. Subscriptions at the end of December 1980 were:

	SUBSCRIPTIONS (U.S. \$'000)*
Regional:	
Afghanistan	15,241
Australia	636,901
Bangladesh	112,389
Burma	59,944
Cook Islands	293
Fiji	7,487
Hong Kong	59,944
India	696,846

[continued on next page]

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

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Indonesia	599,443
Japan	1,498,607
Kampuchea	11,160
Kiribati	446
Korea, Republic	554,484
Laos	3,138
Malaysia	299,721
Maldives	446
Nepal	16,185
New Zealand	169,043
Pakistan	239,777
Papua New Guinea	10,331
Philippines	262,250
Singapore	37,459
Solomon Islands	740
Sri Lanka	63,834
Taiwan	119,889
Thailand	149,861
Tonga	446
Viet-Nam	89,916
Western Samoa	740

5,716,961

Non-regional:

Austria	37,459
Belgium	37,459
Canada	575,758
Denmark	37,459
Finland	14,986
France	187,320
Germany, Federal Republic	476,161
Italy	149,861
Netherlands	82,417
Norway	37,459
Sweden	14,986
Switzerland	51,488
United Kingdom	224,791
U.S.A.	1,183,491

3,111,095

TOTAL 8,828,056

* Valued in terms of SDR at the rate of U.S. \$1.27541 per SDR.

SPECIAL FUNDS

The Asian Development Fund (ADF) was established in June 1974 in order to provide a systematic mechanism for mobilizing and administering resources for the Bank to lend on concessional terms. Administration of the earlier Special Funds—the Multi-Purpose Special Fund (MPSF) and the Agricultural Special Fund (ASF)—had been complicated by the fact that contributions of individual donors had been made voluntarily at the initiative of the countries concerned and were frequently tied to procurement in those countries. Under the restructuring proposals, the ASF was wound up in the first half of 1973 and its resources consolidated with those of the MPSF. By the end of 1980 all the resources of the MPSF had been transferred to the ASF.

The initial mobilization of ADF resources (ADF I) was intended to finance the Bank's concessional lending programme for the three-year period ending December 31st, 1975. Contributions to ADF I totalling \$486.1 million were received from 14 countries. At the end of 1975 the

Asian Development Bank

Board of Governors authorized a replenishment of the resources of the ADF (ADF II), intended to finance the Bank's concessional lending programme over the period 1976-78. The amount initially authorized was \$830 million, but this was subsequently reduced to \$809 million. By the end of 1978, 15 of the Bank's developed member countries had participated in ADF II with total contributions of

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RESOURCES OF ASIAN DEVELOPMENT FUND (U.S. \$'000 equivalent, December 31st, 1980)

CONTRIBUTED RESOURCES	
Australia	122,700
Austria	17,950
Belgium	25,720
Canada	177,800
Denmark	19,990
Finland	11,420
France	53,840
Germany, Federal Republic	212,760 ¹
Italy	34,110
Japan	1,298,610 ¹
Netherlands	36,550
New Zealand	8,790
Norway	17,740 ¹
Sweden	23,520
Switzerland	36,890 ¹
United Kingdom	155,760
U.S.A.	492,500 ²
TOTAL CONTRIBUTED RESOURCES	2,746,640
Set-aside resources	60,720
Other resources ³	4,680
Accumulated net income and other credit	104,060
TOTAL ADDITIONAL RESOURCES	169,460
Total resources	2,916,100
Less amounts disbursed and outstanding	798,820
Less amounts committed but undisbursed	1,677,650
TOTAL UNCOMMITTED RESOURCES	439,630
Less provision for exchange rate fluctuations	138,610
NET AMOUNT AVAILABLE FOR TOTAL COMMITMENTS	301,020

¹ Not including advance payments by the Federal Republic of Germany (\$73.23 million), Japan (\$66.18 million), Norway (\$0.04 million), and Switzerland (\$1.36 million) on account of their respective contributions to ADF III, since these are not available for loan commitment purposes.

² Excluding the third instalment (\$60 million) of the U.S.A.'s contribution to ADF II.

³ Net income of MPSF of prior years transferred to ADF.

⁴ Equivalent to the sum of accumulated net income, other resources and loan principal repayments.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Asian Development Bank

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\$701 million; in January 1981 \$56.5 million of the United States contribution was still to be paid. In 1978 the ADF was replenished a second time (ADF III) to finance the Bank's concessional lending programme until 1982. The amount authorized was \$2,150 million. By the end of 1980 14 countries had agreed to contribute a total of \$2,011 million. Total contributed resources of the ADF stood at \$2,746.6 million in December 1980.

At the end of 1979 legislation enabling the United States to deposit a qualified instrument of Contribution for the full amount of its ADF III contribution and to pay the first instalment equivalent to one-fourth of such amount was still pending. Release of second tranches of the contributions of those donor countries which had already contributed to ADF III did not therefore occur on

January 1st, 1980, as envisaged by the Resolution, but was delayed until July when the first U.S. instalment was received. After allowing a margin of protection against exchange rate fluctuations, there was a balance of uncommitted resources in ADF at the end of 1979 of only about \$9 million equivalent. During 1980 additional resources of \$690 million became available; new concessional loans approved during the course of the year amounted to \$477 million, while disbursements totalled \$150.3 million. Discussions on a third ADF replenishment began in 1980, but there were fears that the programme might have to be cut owing to restricted U.S. aid.

The Bank provides technical assistance grants from its Technical Assistance Special Fund. By the end of 1980, contributions to this fund amounted to \$48.1 million, of which \$31.3 million had been utilized.

BANK ACTIVITIES BY SECTOR (to December 1980)

	LOAN APPROVALS (U.S. \$ million)		TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE APPROVALS ¹ (U.S. \$ '000)	
	1967-80	1980	1967-80	1980
Agriculture and agro-industry	2,264.41	467.89	41,610.54 ²	9,810.08
Energy	1,963.34	382.43	8,709.84 ³	1,024.00
Industry and non-fuel minerals	362.24	6.20	3,107.90	939.00
Development banks	1,106.10	127.00	3,017.60	75.00
Transport and communications	1,281.35	223.44	8,228.30	443.00
Water supply	705.82	107.15	4,649.50	375.00
Urban development	139.95	40.00	899.00	—
Education	213.80	65.00	2,351.20	626.00
Health	54.10	15.60	1,074.00	824.00
Multiproject	2.20	1.00	140.00	70.00
Others	—	—	1,451.70	—
TOTAL	8,093.31	1,435.72	75,239.58	14,186.08

¹ Excluding regional projects and technical assistance loans.

² Adjusted to include UNDP additional financing of \$91,497 in July 1979 and \$100,000 in January 1980 for the Forestry Development Project in Laos, approved in 1978.

³ Adjusted to include UNDP additional financing of \$270,000 for Mulghat Hydropower Project, Nepal, in 1980.

LENDING ACTIVITIES BY COUNTRY
(U.S. \$ million)

	CUMULATIVE TO END OF 1980			LOANS APPROVED IN 1980		
	Ordinary Capital	Special Funds	Total	Ordinary Capital	Special Funds	Total
Afghanistan	—	95.10	95.10	—	—	—
Bangladesh	11.40	619.93	631.33	—	150.90	150.90
Burma	6.60	283.96	290.56	—	50.50	50.50
Cook Islands	—	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00
Fiji	29.90	—	29.90	—	—	—
Hong Kong	101.50	—	101.50	20.00	—	20.00
Indonesia	1,068.98	162.28	1,231.26	284.60	—	284.60
Kampuchea (Cambodia)	—	1.67	1.67	—	—	—
Kiribati	—	1.75	1.75	—	—	—
Korea, Republic	1,168.33	3.70	1,172.03	174.53	—	174.53
Laos	—	36.84	36.84	—	10.15	10.15
Malaysia	589.95	3.30	593.25	83.75	—	83.75
Nepal	2.00	217.72	219.72	—	38.50	38.50
Pakistan	479.37	525.95	1,005.32	56.30	122.00	178.30
Papua New Guinea	35.95	61.94	97.89	12.00	8.00	20.00
Philippines	1,067.05	64.30	1,131.35	158.30	20.00	178.30
Singapore	178.08	3.00	181.08	19.00	—	19.00
Solomon Islands	—	14.85	14.85	—	3.65	3.65
Sri Lanka	14.13	210.11	224.24	—	47.80	47.80
Taiwan	100.39	—	100.39	—	—	—
Thailand	795.18	57.10	852.28	150.00	20.00	170.00
Tonga	—	4.37	4.37	—	—	—
Viet-Nam	3.93	40.67	44.60	—	—	—
Western Samoa	—	31.03	31.03	—	4.74	4.74
TOTAL	5,652.74*	2,440.57	8,093.31	958.48	477.24	1,435.72

* Cumulative total includes re-financed technical assistance loans.

ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH EAST ASIAN NATIONS— ASEAN

ASEAN Secretariat, Jalan Sisingamangaraja, P.O.B. 2072, Jakarta, Indonesia
Telephone: 348838.

Established August 1967 at Bangkok, Thailand, to accelerate economic progress and to increase the stability of the South-East Asian region.

Indonesia
Malaysia

MEMBERS

Philippines
Singapore

Thailand

ORGANIZATION

(October 1981)

SUMMIT MEETING

The highest authority of ASEAN, bringing together the Heads of Government of member countries. The first meeting was held in Bali in February 1976; the second in Kuala Lumpur in August 1977.

MINISTERIAL CONFERENCES

Composed of the Foreign Ministry of member states; meets annually in each member country in turn. Economic and other Ministers also meet frequently.

STANDING COMMITTEE

Meets when necessary between Ministerial meetings for consultations in one of the five countries in annual rotation: Philippines in 1980–81. Consists of the Foreign Minister of the host country and Ambassadors of the other four.

SECRETARIAT

A permanent secretariat was established in Jakarta, Indonesia, in 1976. A "Headquarters Agreement" was signed in September 1978. The Secretary-General serves for a two-year term.

Secretary-General: NARCISO G. REYES (Philippines).

COMMITTEES

The seats of the Committees are distributed among the ASEAN capitals, and move in rotation at 2–3 year intervals. There are nine Committees:

Trade and Tourism; Industry, Minerals and Energy; Food, Agriculture and Forestry; Transportation and Communications; Finance and Banking; Science and Technology; Social Development; Culture and Information; Budget.

These committees are serviced by a network of subsidiary technical bodies comprising sub-committees, expert groups, ad-hoc working groups, working parties, etc.

To support the conduct of relations with other countries and international organizations, ASEAN committees (composed of heads of diplomatic missions) have been established in ten foreign capitals: those of Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, New Zealand, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the U.S.A.

AIMS

ASEAN was established in 1967 with the signing of the ASEAN Declaration, otherwise known as the Bangkok Declaration. This set out the objectives of the organization as follows:

To accelerate economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region through joint endeavours in the spirit of equality and partnership in order to strengthen the foundation for a prosperous and peaceful community of South East Asian nations.

To promote regional peace and stability through abiding respect for justice and the rule of law in the relationship among countries of the region and adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter.

To promote active collaboration and mutual assistance on matters of common interest in the economic, social, cultural, technical, scientific and administrative fields.

To provide assistance to each other in the form of train-

ing and research facilities in the educational, professional, technical and administrative spheres.

To collaborate more effectively for the greater utilization of their agriculture and industries, the expansion of their trade, including the study of the problems of international commodity trade, the improvement of their transportation and communication facilities and the raising of the living standards of their people.

To promote South East Asian studies.

To maintain close and beneficial co-operation with existing international and regional organizations with similar aims and purposes, and explore all avenues for even closer co-operation among themselves.

ASEAN's first summit meeting was held at Denpasar, Bali, Indonesia, in February 1976. Two major documents were signed:

Treaty of Amity and Co-operation, laying down principles

of mutual respect for the independence and sovereignty of all nations; non-interference in the internal affairs of one another; settlement of disputes by peaceful means; and effective co-operation among the five countries.

Declaration of Concord, giving guidelines for action in economic, social and cultural relations. This included co-operation in the pursuit of political stability in the region; the members would give priority to the supply of one another's needs for commodities, particularly food and

energy, in any emergency. This last aim would be approached by forming industrial projects in common.

The long-term objective of a preferential trade arrangement was acknowledged; the first priority in trade, however, was to develop joint action in the international markets.

The declaration called for assistance between member states in the event of a natural disaster.

ACTIVITIES

EXTERNAL RELATIONS

GATT: The ASEAN-Geneva Committee was formed in 1973 to assist member countries in their participation in the Multilateral Trade Negotiations at the GATT Secretariat. GATT has endorsed the ASEAN Preferential Trade Agreements and this will contribute to the expansion of intra-ASEAN trade.

EEC: A Joint Study Group was set up by ASEAN and the EEC Commission in 1975 to discuss the possibilities for economic co-operation between the two regions, and to act as a forum for contacts with European officials and companies. The principal achievement in the ASEAN countries' negotiations with the EEC Commission was a reduction of duties under the EEC's Generalized System of Preferences in favour of ASEAN countries. In March 1980 a five-year co-operation agreement was signed between ASEAN and the EEC, following a joint ministerial conference. The agreement, which entered into force on October 1st, provides for the strengthening of existing trade links and increased co-operation in the scientific and agricultural spheres. A joint co-operation committee met in Manila in November; it drew up a programme of scientific and technological co-operation, approved measures to promote contracts between industrialists from the two regions, and agreed on the financing of ASEAN regional projects by the Community.

Japan: In September 1978 the Japan-ASEAN Economic Council was founded by business organizations from Japan and ASEAN as a machinery for regular consultation on mutual economic co-operation and Japan promised U.S. \$1,000 million for implementing joint industrial projects, but during 1978 and 1979 Japan's attention was focused on the People's Republic of China and ASEAN increasingly turned to the EEC for trading links. In January 1981 the Japanese Prime Minister made a tour of ASEAN countries, declaring support for their opposition to the Vietnamese over Kampuchea, and announcing the approval of yen-based credits worth \$870,000,000 for Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand.

China and Indochina: The question of relations with the new communist governments in Indochina was prominent at the Bali summit in February 1976. The documents signed at the summit made clear that ASEAN countries wished to form a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality, a concept adopted by ASEAN in 1971, and would respect the independence and sovereignty of all nations. ASEAN was to be an economic and diplomatic forum, with no question of a military alliance. Diplomatic relations with the communist governments were established in 1976. In 1978 the

hostilities between Viet-Nam, Kampuchea and the People's Republic of China caused both Viet-Nam and China to seek closer ties with ASEAN and to negotiate with ASEAN as a group, not in bilateral terms. Fears of Viet-Nam's military ambitions stirred by the invasion of Kampuchea in December 1978 and the severe strain placed on the ASEAN countries by the exodus of refugees from Viet-Nam, however, caused ASEAN to reassess its relations with Viet-Nam, which it accused of trying to destabilize South-East Asia, and to seek new ways of establishing peace. At the 12th meeting of Foreign Ministers in June 1979 grave concern was expressed over the deluge of displaced persons from Indochina, and the delegates deplored the fact that Viet-Nam had not taken effective measures to stop the exodus. The ASEAN Foreign Ministers also reiterated their support for the right of the Kampuchean people to self-determination; in August they called for the withdrawal of all foreign troops and the holding of general elections in Kampuchea, under UN supervision. In October 1980 a resolution sponsored by the ASEAN countries calling for an international conference to bring this about was adopted by the UN General Assembly, but the proposal was rejected by Viet-Nam. In January 1981 ASEAN Foreign Ministers gave their support to the moderate Son Sann as a possible leader for Kampuchea.

Other countries: There have been increased contacts with Australia, New Zealand and Canada. Discussions with the U.S.A. began in September 1977, with a meeting of officials in Manila, and a second meeting was held at ministerial level in Washington, D.C., in August 1978. It was agreed in September 1980 to establish an Economic Co-ordination Committee to promote trade, investment and improved economic relations between ASEAN and the U.S.A.

INTERNAL RELATIONS

Internal Security: Whilst the policy of peace and neutrality was a major feature of the Treaty of Amity and Co-operation, the ASEAN countries recognized a common problem in combating communist insurgency. It had been necessary during 1976 and 1977 for Thailand and Malaysia to co-ordinate their military activity against the communists in the area of their mutual border, and this was reflected in the section of the Declaration of Concord (*see above*) concerning the pursuit of political stability in the region. In 1978-80 the large numbers of refugees from Viet-Nam revived fears of destabilization in the area and placed severe strains on the internal security of the recipient countries, particularly Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia.

Industry: The Bali summit and the joint industrial projects launched in 1976 were the first actions which gave expression to the new solidarity. A meeting of Economic Ministers in Kuala Lumpur in March 1976 agreed to set up five medium-sized industries by forming joint projects producing the following: diesel engines in Singapore, urea in Indonesia and Malaysia, superphosphates in the Philippines, and soda ash in Thailand. At the sixth meeting of ASEAN Economic Ministers in Jakarta in June 1978, the text of the Basic Agreement on ASEAN Industrial Projects was agreed. By July 1979 only the urea projects in Indonesia and Malaysia were ready to be implemented. The Indonesian project had its ASEAN company incorporated in March 1979 and was expected to be completed by 1982 to produce 500,000 tons of urea annually. The Malaysian project will have an annual production capacity of 530,000 tons of urea and 360,000 tons of ammonia, to come on stream in 1984. In April 1980 an Integrated Pulp and Paper Project in the Philippines was accepted as the fourth ASEAN industrial project, but at the end of the year it was announced that a copper fabrication plant was to take its place.

In July 1980 ASEAN representatives agreed to set up their first joint private banking institution, the ASEAN Finance Corporation, to provide financing for industrial projects of benefit to the region. The Corporation was to have an initial capital of \$50 million.

Trade: Meeting in Manila in January 1977 the Economic Ministers concluded a Basic Agreement on the Establishment of ASEAN Preferential Trade Arrangements. This will not lead directly to the formation of a free trade zone. The Philippines, Thailand and Singapore have been in favour of trade liberalization, and early in 1977 they concluded bilateral agreements for 10 per cent tariff cuts on a wide range of items traded between themselves. Indonesia, on the other hand, has been opposed to trade liberalization, taking the view that its own economy is of a type that would be bound to suffer under free trade. The ASEAN agreement therefore provides for negotiations to lead to the introduction of preferences product by product.

Under the agreement, the five countries were to accord priority to buying and selling their products to each other at preferential rates during gluts or shortages, as from January 1978. At their sixth meeting in Jakarta in June, the Economic Ministers agreed that in each future round of negotiations on trade preferences, to take place every three months, each country will make offers of at least 100 items. By July 1980 4,325 items were covered by a tariff reduction of 10 per cent, and in that month it was decided that all imports with trade values of less than U.S. \$50,000 (as recorded in the trade statistics for 1978) should have the existing tariff reduced by 20 per cent, bringing the number of items under the preferential trading arrangements to over 6,000. By April 1981 5,825 items were included.

In 1980 the Committee on Finance and Banking agreed in principle to the establishment of an ASEAN Bankers' Acceptance Market, as a tool to promote intra-ASEAN trade.

At the first ASEAN Agriculture Ministers' meeting in Manila an emergency grain reserve agreement was signed on August 29th, 1979. During the year an emergency

reserve of 50,000 tons of rice was established, available to any member country at three days' notice. Proposals towards the creation of a common agricultural policy were also adopted.

Communications: The Malaysian and Thai national airlines have pooled some of their services. During 1979 disagreements arose between ASEAN and Australia over the volume of passenger traffic carried by ASEAN airlines between Europe and Australia. In May an agreement was reached limiting such traffic. Telecommunications networks in the region have been improved. The first section of the ASEAN Submarine Cable Network which is planned to link all the ASEAN countries by 1982, went into operation in August 1978. It runs between the Philippines and Singapore. The second section, between Indonesia and Singapore, was inaugurated in August 1980. An ASEAN Regional Satellite system was proposed in June 1978 and some member countries use the Indonesian communications satellite, purchased from the U.S.A. in 1979.

Joint research and technology: The ASEAN Committee on Science and Technology has co-ordinated projects such as the Protein Project, investigating low-cost alternative sources of protein; research in food technology and the management of food waste materials; preparation of a Climatic Atlas and Regional Compendium of Climatic Statistics; a nature conservation scheme; and non-conventional energy research.

Education: Under the ASEAN Development Education Programme five projects (financed by Australia) have been set up: Special Education; Education Management Information System; Teacher Education Reform; Work-oriented Education; Test Development. A National Agency of Development Education has been set up in each country.

Social development: Programmes include a Population Programme to promote family planning; co-operation against drug abuse; mutual assistance in natural disasters; collaboration in health and nutrition programmes; and co-operation in labour administration and vocational training.

Tourism: Visits of up to 14 days may be made to other member countries without a visa; tourists may also obtain ASEAN Common Collective Travel Documents for package tours and may use these in lieu of a passport within the member countries.

Culture: Tours by theatrical and dance groups, holding of art exhibitions and exchange of radio and television programmes, films and visual aids. A film festival and a Youth Music Workshop are held annually, and a directory of museums in the ASEAN region was being compiled in 1981. Cultural exchanges are also arranged. At the 11th ministerial meeting it was agreed to establish an ASEAN Cultural Fund to promote regional cultural development. In December 1978 Japan pledged 5,000 million yen towards the fund, the initial disbursement taking place in mid-1979.

PUBLICATIONS

Annual Report; ASEAN Newsletter (monthly), ASEAN Journal (quarterly).

BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS—BIS

Centralbahnplatz 2, 4002 Basel, Switzerland

The Bank for International Settlements was founded in 1930. It aims to promote co-operation of central banks; to provide additional facilities for international financial operations; and to act as Trustee or Agent in regard to international financial settlements entrusted to it.

ORGANIZATION

(October 1981)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Chairman of the Board and President of the Bank: Dr. SRITZ LEUTWILER (Switzerland).

Vice-Chairman: The Rt. Hon. Lord O'BRIEN OF LOTHBURY, G.B.E., P.C. (United Kingdom).

Other Directors:

Baron ANSIAUX (Belgium)

Prof. PAOLO BAFFI (Italy)

Dr. CARLO AZEGLIO CIAMPI (Italy)

BERNARD CLAPPIER (France)

RENAUD DE LA GENIÈRE (France)

Dr. FRITZ LEUTWILER (Switzerland)

KARL OTTO PÖHL (Federal Republic of Germany)

The Rt. Hon. GORDON RICHARDSON, M.B.E. (United Kingdom)

Dr. JOHANN SCHOELLHORN (Federal Republic of Germany).

CECIL DE STRYCKERE (Belgium)

LARS WOHLIN (Sweden)

The administration of the Bank is vested in a Board which is at present composed of the Governors or Presidents of the central banks of Belgium, France, the Federal

Republic of Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, and five members nominated by certain of the Governors.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

General Manager: Dr. GÜNTHER SCHLEIMINGER (Federal Republic of Germany).

Assistant General Manager, Economic Adviser: Prof. ALEXANDRE LAMFALUSSY (Belgium).

Head of the Banking Department: R. T. P. HALL (United Kingdom).

Secretary-General, Head of Department: Dr. GIAMPIETRO MORELLI (Italy).

Managers: M. G. DEALTRY (U.K.), REMI GROS (France), Dr. WARREN D. McCLAM (U.S.A.).

Legal Adviser, Manager: Prof. Dr. FRÉDÉRIC-ÉDOUARD KLEIN (France).

The authorized capital of the Bank is 1,500 million gold francs, divided into 600,000 shares of 2,500 gold francs each. At August 31st, 1981, 473,125 shares were in issue, paid up as to 25 per cent of nominal value.

FUNCTIONS

The operations of the Bank conform with the monetary policy of the member central banks.

The Bank may in particular:

1. Buy and sell gold coin or bullion for its own account or for the account of central banks.
2. Hold gold for its own account under earmark in central banks.
3. Accept the custody of gold for account of central banks.
4. Make advances to or borrow from central banks against gold and short-term obligations of prime liquidity or other approved securities.
5. Discount, rediscount, purchase or sell with or without its endorsement short-term obligations of prime liquidity, including Treasury bills and other such Government short-term securities as are currently marketable.
6. Buy and sell exchange for its own account or for the account of central banks.

7. Buy and sell negotiable securities other than shares for its own account or for the account of central banks.
8. Discount for central banks bills from their portfolio and rediscount with central banks bills taken from its own portfolio.
9. Open and maintain current or deposit accounts with central banks.
10. Accept deposits from central banks on current or deposit account.
11. Accept deposits in connection with trustee agreements that may be made between the Bank and governments in connection with international settlements.
12. Act as agent or correspondent of any central bank or arrange with any central bank for the latter to act as its agent or correspondent.
13. Enter into agreements to act as trustee or agent in connection with international settlements.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Bank for International Settlements

14. Enter into special agreements with central banks to facilitate the settlement of international transactions between them.

The Bank shall be administered with particular regard to maintaining its liquidity, and for this purpose shall retain assets appropriate to the maturity and character of its liabilities. Its short-term liquid assets may include bank notes, cheques payable on sight drawn on first-class banks, claims in course of collection, deposits at sight or at short

notice in first-class banks, and prime bills of exchange of not more than ninety days' usance, of a kind usually accepted for rediscount by central banks.

NOTE: The Bank acts as Depositary under an Act of Pledge concluded with the European Coal and Steel Community, and as Agent for the European Monetary Co-operation Fund (since June 1973), set up by the member countries of the European Economic Community.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT *

(as at August 31st, 1981)

In gold francs (units of 0.29032258 . . . gramme fine gold—Art. 4 of the Statutes)

ASSETS			LIABILITIES		
		%			%
Gold	5,410,788,971	29.3	Authorized cap.: 1,500,000,000		
Cash on hand and on sight a/c			Issued cap.: 1,182,812,500		
with banks	9,932,410	0.0	viz. 473,125 shares of which		
Treasury bills	162,404,736	0.9	25% paid up	295,703,125	1.6
Time deposits and advances . .	11,584,200,588	62.9	Reserves	641,483,397	3.5
Securities at term	1,218,011,848	6.6	Deposits (gold)	4,709,867,177	25.5
Miscellaneous	54,995,164	0.3	Deposits (currencies)	12,528,797,989	68.0
			Miscellaneous	264,482,029	1.4
TOTAL	18,440,333,717	100.0	TOTAL	18,440,333,717	100.0

* Assets and liabilities in U.S. dollars are converted at U.S. \$208 per fine ounce of gold (equivalent to 1 gold franc = U.S. \$1.94149 . . .), and all other items in currencies on the basis of market rates against the U.S. dollar.

BENELUX ECONOMIC UNION

39 rue de la Régence, 1000 Brussels, Belgium

Telephone: 513.86.80.

The Treaty of Benelux Economic Union came into force on November 1st, 1960. Its aim is the economic union of Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

MEMBERS

Belgium

The Netherlands

Luxembourg

ORGANIZATION

(October 1981)

THE COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS OF THE ECONOMIC UNION

The Committee of Ministers consists of not less than three Ministers and generally speaking the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade, Economic Affairs, Agriculture, Finance and Social Affairs of the three countries. Resolutions in the Committee of Ministers must be carried unanimously, but an abstention will not be considered as a negative vote. It supervises the application of the Benelux Economic Union Treaty and ensures that the aims specified therein are pursued. The Committee may also set up Working Parties and Joint Services to which it may delegate certain of its powers.

THE CONSULTATIVE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY COUNCIL

Secretary-General: PH. DENEULIN, Palais de la Nation, Brussels 1000.

Consists of 49 members, 21 each from the Netherlands States-General and the Belgian Parliament and seven from the Luxembourg Chamber of Deputies. It was set up in 1956 as an advisory body to the three governments on issues of concern to Benelux. It receives an annual report on cultural relations, foreign policy and the standardization of laws.

THE COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC UNION

Chairmen: L. G. WANSINK (Netherlands), K. PEERENBOOM (Belgium), J. WEYLAND (Luxembourg).

Consists of one chairman from each member country, and of the presidents of Committees.

The Council is responsible for ensuring the execution of the decisions of the Committee of Ministers and for making proposals to the Committee of Ministers; and for co-ordinating the work of the committees and special committees.

COMMITTEES AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES

There are eight committees: foreign economic relations; monetary and financial; industrial and commercial; agriculture, food and fisheries; customs and taxation; transport; social; movement and establishment of persons.

There are also special committees: co-ordination of statistics; comparison of government budgets; public tenders; public health; retail trade and handicrafts; movement of persons (control at external frontiers); territorial planning; tourism; administrative and judicial co-operation; environment.

THE SECRETARIAT-GENERAL

Secretary-General: Drs. E. D. J. KRUIJTBOOSCH.

The secretary-general is always of Netherlands nationality and is assisted by one Belgian and one Luxembourg deputy secretary-general. They are appointed by the Committee of Ministers and are directly responsible to this committee.

JOINT SERVICES

Joint services have executive powers. In 1979 there were two: the Benelux Office on trademarks and brands (for the registering and protection of trademarks within the Union), and the Joint Service for the Registration of Medicaments, which issues licences to sell medicaments in the Union.

THE ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL

The Arbitration Tribunal is composed of six people (two from each member country) appointed by the Committee of Ministers. Their function is to settle any disputes that may arise from the working of the Union.

COURT OF JUSTICE

President: G. GOERENS.

Founded 1974; has judicial competence to give binding interpretations on judicial ruling common to the three countries; consultative role for advising on interpretation of common judicial ruling on request from one of the three governments; supervises legal protection of those in the Union's service.

It is also competent (after taking advice of a special Consultative Committee) on matters of jurisdictional protection of persons working in the service of the Union.

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

President: A. ROBERT.

The Economic and Social Advisory Council consists of twenty-seven members and twenty-seven deputy members from representative economic and social organizations, each country supplying one third of the number. It may offer advice on its own initiative or prepare considered opinions when requested to do so by the Committee of Ministers.

PUBLICATIONS

Benelux Textes de Base.

Benelux Periodical (quarterly).

Info-Benelux (monthly).

CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY AND COMMON MARKET —CARICOM

Secretariat: Bank of Guyana Building, P.O.B. 10827, Georgetown, Guyana

Telephone: 02-69281.

Formed by the Treaty of Chaguaramas in 1973 as a movement towards unity in the Caribbean.

MEMBERS

Antigua and Barbuda
Barbados
Belize
Dominica

Grenada
Guyana
Jamaica
Montserrat

St. Christopher and Nevis
Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Trinidad and Tobago

ORGANIZATION

(October 1981)

HEADS OF GOVERNMENT CONFERENCE

The Conference, consisting of Prime Ministers, Premiers and Chief Ministers, is the final authority of the Community and determines policy. It is responsible for the conclusion of treaties on behalf of the Community and for entering into relationships between the Community and international organizations and states. The Conference is also responsible for making the financial arrangements to meet the expenses of the Community, but has delegated this function to the Common Market Council. Decisions of the Conference are generally taken unanimously.

COMMON MARKET COUNCIL

The principal organ of the Common Market, the Council consists of a Minister of Government designated by each member state. It is responsible for the development and smooth running of the Common Market, and for the settlement of any problems arising out of its functioning. However, the Conference may issue directives to the Council. The Council generally takes decisions unanimously.

INSTITUTIONS

There are several institutions of the Caribbean Community responsible for formulating policies and performing functions in relation to co-operation in services such as education, health, labour matters and foreign policy. Each member state is represented on each institution by a Minister of Government. These institutions are the Conference of Ministers Responsible for Health and the Standing Committees of Ministers Responsible for Education, Labour, Foreign Affairs, Finance, Agriculture, Mines, Industry and Transport.

ASSOCIATE INSTITUTIONS

Under the treaty, the following bodies are Associate Institutions of the Community:

Caribbean Development Bank
Caribbean Examinations Council
Caribbean Investment Corporation
Caribbean Meteorological Council
Council of Legal Education
Regional Shipping Council
University of Guyana
University of the West Indies
Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (*see following page*).

SECRETARIAT

The Secretariat is organized into five divisions: Trade, Economics and Statistics; Sectoral Policy and Planning; Functional Co-operation; Legal; and General Services and Administration.

The functions of the Secretariat are:

- (a) to service meetings of the Community and of its Institutions or Committees as may from time to time be determined by the Conference;
- (b) to take appropriate follow-up action on decisions made at such meetings;
- (c) to initiate, arrange and carry out studies on questions of economic and functional co-operation relating to the region as a whole;
- (d) to provide services to member states at their request in respect of matters relating to the achievement of the objectives of the Community;
- (e) to undertake any other duties which may be assigned to it by the Conference or any of the institutions of the Community.

Secretary-General: Dr. KURLEIGH KING.

ACTIVITIES

The Caribbean Community's main field of activity is economic integration by means of a Caribbean Common Market which replaced the former Caribbean Free Trade Association (CARIFTA). The Common Market provides for the co-ordination of development planning and the establishment of a common external tariff, an integrated system of fiscal incentives to industry and double taxation arrangements between the richer and poorer countries.

Between 1976 and July 1978 the work of the Community was halted, on the one hand, by the economic difficulties of Jamaica and Guyana, which caused those countries to impose restrictions on imports against the wishes of Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago; and, on the other, by dissatisfaction among the small Lesser Developed Countries, who claimed that, although obliged to import the large countries' inflation, they were denied an equitable share in regional economic expansion.

At a meeting of trade and foreign ministers in Kingston, Jamaica, in July 1978, hopes were revived that the Community's work would continue. The meeting renewed the Multilateral Clearing Facility, established in 1976 but never used, for assistance in case of balance of payments difficulties. It was decided to make available U.S. \$60 million to a Fund, also defunct since 1976, for making emergency payments. The level of local added-value which would entitle goods to preferential duties when entering another CARICOM market was established and a regional food production programme, based on farming projects in Guyana and Belize, was planned. At the meeting Jamaica announced the release of \$12.5 million in foreign exchange for the purchase of imports.

At a meeting of the Council of Ministers in June 1979, Guyana announced that its 1978 imports from Caricom members had returned to the 1976 level, and Jamaica announced the removal of all quota restrictions in respect of intra-regional trade with effect from July. The meeting also considered an application for membership from Haiti.

Other important areas of activity of the Community are the co-ordination of foreign policy and functional co-operation. One example of successful co-operation is in the area of health, co-ordinated by the Secretariat's Health Section and guided by the Conference of Ministers Responsible for Health. Work in this area includes assistance to each member state in the development of a health policy, a management development project to train all levels of health staff in basic management skills as well as to strengthen health information systems, health manpower development, environmental health strategy, and food and nutrition strategy. Other activities include disease control, a regional drug policy, health legislation, relations with health agencies, etc.

Also within the Division of Functional Co-operation there lies responsibility for regional action in education and culture, technical assistance, and a number of special projects including youth and sport, industrial relations, position of women in Caribbean society, meteorological services, postal administration, intra-regional travel, and a Regional Centre for Administrative Development.

ORGANISATION OF EASTERN CARIBBEAN STATES—OECS

The treaty establishing the OECS came into force on July 4th, 1981, signed by the seven states which formerly belonged to the West Indies Associated States grouping established in 1966: Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Christopher-Nevis, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. The OECS was to have a central secretariat in Saint Lucia. Other planned principal institutions are: the Authority of Heads of Government (the supreme policy-making body), the Foreign Affairs Committee, the Defence and Security Committee, and the Economic Affairs Committee. A "Pool of Experts" scheme was envisaged, in order to provide specialized technical and administrative skills for the region.

CENTRAL AMERICAN COMMON MARKET—CACM

(Mercado Común Centro Americano)

4a Avenida 10-25 Zona 14, Apdo. postal 1237, Guatemala City, Guatemala

Established under the aegis of the Organization of Central American States (ODECA). The main formal instrument of the CACM is the General Treaty of Central American Economic Integration (Tratado General de Integración Económica Centroamericana) signed in Managua on December 15th, 1960. It was ratified by all countries by September 1963.

MEMBERS

Costa Rica Guatemala El Salvador Honduras* Nicaragua

* Honduras still regards itself as a *de jure* member of the CACM, although, following a dispute with El Salvador, it re-introduced duties on imports from other CACM countries on December 31st, 1970, and thus, in effect, withdrew from full membership. Trade between El Salvador and Honduras has not yet resumed although Honduras has signed several bilateral trade agreements with Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Guatemala. Honduras continues to play a full part in the Market's institutions.

ORGANIZATION

(October 1981)

PERMANENT SECRETARIAT

(Secretaría Permanente del Tratado General de Integración Económica Centro-americana—SIECA)

The Permanent Secretariat was set up as the administrative arm of the Economic Council and the Executive Council. It supervises the correct implementation of the legal instruments of economic integration, carries out relevant studies at the request of the Common Market authorities, and arranges the meetings of the main bodies.

Secretary-General: RAÚL SIERRA FRANCO.

TRIPARTITE COMMISSION

Composed of Ministers of Finance and Presidents of the Central Banks. Convened at irregular intervals since its foundation in 1972.

MINISTERIAL COMMISSIONS

Composed of Ministers and Deputy Ministers of Economy. Convened at irregular intervals. Replaces the Central American Economic Council and Executive Council.

ACTIVITIES

The General Treaty envisages the eventual liberalization of intra-regional trade and the establishment of a free-trade area and a customs union. By 1969, 95 per cent of customs items had been awarded free-trade status. The remaining 5 per cent consisted of goods covered by international agreements and other special arrangements. A CACM common external tariff was also created. By 1980 it covered 99 per cent of all customs sections. CACM member-countries have also increasingly pursued a common policy in respect of international trade agreements on commodities, raw materials and staples. In recent years several joint diplomatic missions and joint representations at international meetings and organizations have been set up when appropriate.

Intra-regional trade increased from U.S. \$33 million in 1960 to \$2,393 million (provisional figure) in 1980. By countries, expansion has been irregular, partly because of the Honduran disengagement from the Market in the early 1970s. Guatemala and El Salvador are the principal exporters providing 63.6 per cent of total exports and 52.4 per cent of total imports in 1979. Little headway has been made in industrial integration, mainly because of the continuing heavy external dependence of the region's economies.

Agriculture has received relatively low priority in the integration process and its development has been slow. However, there have been some specific initiatives such as a basic grains agreement and a food price stabilization programme.

In the short term, efforts are to be concentrated on executing joint projects and, at a meeting of the Ministers of Economy in May 1977, it was decided that a strategy based on integration projects was preferable to the previous market integration concept on general economic grounds. Since 1977 the Secretariat has been working on a new Central American tariff, based more closely on the Brussels Nomenclature. CACM countries have also intensified their efforts to restructure energy production since the 1973 oil crisis; action has been concentrated on the development of hydro-electricity.

TRATADO MARCO

In 1971 the Secretariat began work on a new integration model for the region and the proposals provided for the establishment of a new Central American Economic Community. These proposals were agreed to in principle by the Ministers of Finance and Economy and Presidents of the Central Banks in December 1972. The CAN was then

set up to expand the proposals into a draft treaty (Tratado Marco) for a Central American Economic and Social Community, which was finalized on March 23rd, 1976. It is subject to legislative ratification and provides for the establishment of new top-level administrative organizations and a number of regional institutions, for a free-trade

area, a customs union, and common industrial policies similar to those contained in the 1960 General Treaty. It also calls for the harmonization of fiscal and financial policies, the establishment of a monetary union and the enactment of common programmes for social and economic development.

INSTITUTIONS

Banco Centroamericano de Integración Económica (BCIE)

(*Central American Bank for Economic Integration*): P.O.B. 772, Tegucigalpa, Honduras; f. 1960, started operations 1961; to finance public and private development projects, particularly relating to industrialization and infrastructure; lent U.S. \$1,060 million in the region between its foundation and December 1978, channelled mainly into roads, airports, hydroelectricity projects and tourist facilities; a total of \$544 million in loans had been repaid by the end of 1978; in August 1973 it was announced that it intended to provide \$946 million to stimulate regional development between 1973 and 1980, and to achieve this it raised its capital from \$60 million to \$200 million. Pres. Lic. ALBERTO GALEANO MADRID (Honduras); Vice-Pres. HÉCTOR SOLEZ (Costa Rica); Exec. Vice-Pres. Lic. ALFREDO B. NOYOLA (El Salvador); Sec. ANTONIO MEMBREÑO M. (Honduras); publ. *Annual Report, Revista de la Integración*.

LOAN APPROVALS, REGISTRATIONS AND DISBURSEMENTS

(fiscal year 1977/78, U.S. \$'000)

	APPROVALS	REGISTRATIONS	DISBURSEMENTS
Guatemala . . .	49,290.0	24,290.0	16,578.0
El Salvador . . .	31,879.2	14,460.0	15,284.0
Honduras . . .	34,755.0	16,955.0	19,923.5
Nicaragua . . .	26,650.0	35,586.3	25,953.6
Costa Rica . . .	17,720.0	10,260.0	37,388.5
TOTAL . . .	160,294.2	101,551.3	115,127.6

Unión Monetaria Centroamericana (*Central American Monetary Union*): since 1952 the Central Banks of the five Republics had been meeting to discuss monetary, exchange and credit aspects of their respective economies. An agreement for the establishment of the Union became effective for the five Republics in March 1964.

Cámara de Compensación Centroamericana (*Central American Clearing House*): Tegucigalpa; f. 1961 to expedite intra-Central American payments; joined Central American Monetary Union in 1964; capital (credit lines) \$15 million; operations 1975 \$550 million.

Consejo Monetario Centroamericano (*Central American Monetary Council*): Composed of the Presidents of the Central Banks of the member states.

Comités de Consulta o de Acción (*Consulting or Working Committees*):

Comité de Política Monetaria (Monetary Policy Committee).

Comité de Política Cambiaria y de Compensación (Exchange and Clearing Policy Committee).

Comité de Operaciones Financieras (Financial Committee).

Comité de Estudios Jurídicos (Juridical Studies Committee).

Secretaría Ejecutiva (*Executive Secretariat*): Its functions are to prepare the technical studies which may be necessary, to co-ordinate the activities of the different committees, and to supervise the Central American Clearing House and the Central American Stabilization Fund (see page 150). Offices are at present in San José, Costa Rica. Exec. Sec. Lic. MARIO GÓMEZ.

Federación de Cámaras de Comercio del Istmo Centroamericano (*Federation of Central American Chambers of Commerce*): Cámara de Comercio e Industrias de El Salvador, 9a Avda. Norte y 5a Calle Poniente, Apdo. 1640, San Salvador, El Salvador; f. 1961; for planning and co-ordinating industrial and commercial interchanges; Sec.-Gen. CONRADO LÓPEZ A.

Federación de Cámaras y Asociaciones Industriales Centroamericanas (FECAICA) (*Federation of Industrial Chambers and Associations in Central America*): Edificio Cámara de Industria de Guatemala, Ruta 6 No. 9-21, Zona 4, P.O. Box 214, Guatemala; established in 1959 by the Chambers of Commerce and Industry of the CACM countries to promote commerce and industry, principally by interchange of information.

Federación de Asociaciones de Banqueros de Centroamérica y Panamá (*Federation of Bankers' Associations of Central America and Panama*): f. 1965. Offices are at present in Guatemala.

Instituto Centroamericano de Investigación y Tecnología Industrial (*Central American Research Institute for Industry*): Avda. La Reforma 4-47, Zone 10, Guatemala, C.A.; f. 1956 by the five Central American Republics, with assistance from the United Nations to provide technical advisory services to regional governments and private enterprise. Dir. FRANCISCO AGUIRRE BATRES (Guatemala); Deputy Dir. W. LUDWIG INGRAM (Nicaragua).

Instituto Centroamericano de Administración de Empresas (*Central American Institute for Business Administration*): Apdo. Postal 2485, Managua, Nicaragua; f. 1964; post-graduate programme in business administration; executive training programmes; management research and consulting; library of 17,000 vols.; Rector Dr. ERNESTO CRUZ; Librarian THOMAS BLOCH.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Instituto Centroamericano de Administración Pública (*Central American Institute of Public Administration*) (formerly *ESAPAC*): San José, Costa Rica; f. 1954 by the five Central American Republics and the United Nations, with later participation by Panama. The Institute aims to provide more and better qualified staff for public administration. It is jointly run as a project of the UNDP and of the six governments.

Confederación Universitaria Centroamericana (*Central American University Confederation*): Ciudad Universitaria Rodrigo Facio, Costa Rica; f. 1948 to guarantee academic, administrative and economic autonomy for universities and to encourage regional integration of higher education; Council of 14 mems; Sec.-Gen., Dr. MANUEL FORMOSO (Costa Rica). Pubs. *Estudios Sociales Centroamericanos* (quarterly), *Revista Centroamericana de la Salud*.

Instituto de Nutrición de Centro América y Panamá (*Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama*—

Central American Common Market

INCAP): Apdo. Postal 1188, Carretera Roosevelt, Zona 11, Guatemala City, Guatemala; f. 1949 to promote and encourage the development of nutritional science in member countries. Administered by the Pan American Health Organization' (PAHO). Mems. 6 countries; publs. scientific articles, annual reports; Dir. L. O. ANGEL, M.D. (acting).

Corporación Centroamericana de Servicios de Navegación Aérea (*Central American Air Navigation Service Corporation—COCESNA*): Apdo. Postal 660, Tegucigalpa, Honduras; f. 1960.

Secretaría de Integración Turística Centroamericana—SITCA (*Secretariat for the Integration of Tourism in Central America*): Instituto Guatemalteco de Turismo, Zona 4, Guatemala City, Guatemala.

Comisión Técnica de las Telecomunicaciones de Centroamérica (COMTELCA) (*Technical Commission for Telecommunications in Central America*): Guatemala City, Guatemala.

TREATIES, AGREEMENTS AND FUNDS

TREATIES

TRATADO MULTILATERAL DE LIBRE COMERCIO E INTEGRACIÓN ECONÓMICA CENTROAMERICANA

Signed in Tegucigalpa in 1958 by all members of ODECA, except Costa Rica who joined in 1962. For the equalization of Customs duties between the members. All duties were removed from 237 groups of regionally produced commodities when the Treaty came into force and were to be removed from all regionally produced goods over a period of ten years.

TRATADO GENERAL DE INTEGRACIÓN ECONÓMICA CENTROAMERICANA

Signed in 1959 by all members of ODECA except Costa Rica who joined in 1962. In July 1962 the members signed agreements establishing uniform tariffs on more than 95 per cent of all products entering the area.

TRATADO DE ASOCIACIÓN ECONÓMICA

Signed in February 1960 by El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, and came into force in April 1960. Tariffs were then removed on 95 per cent of all goods traded between the members, and most remaining tariffs had been removed by June 1966. At a later stage restrictions on the movement of capital and labour will be removed.

TRATADO DE INTERCAMBIO PREFERENCIAL Y DE LIBRE COMERCIO

Signed by Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Panama in 1961 and ratified in 1962, to speed economic integration through tariff reductions between members.

OTHER AGREEMENTS

Convention on Integrated Industries: signed June 1958; provides that special monopoly status be given to an individual enterprise in each industry, to be established in one member country with a view to exporting to the rest. The operation of this convention has been limited and, to

date, only two integration industries have been set up—a tyre factory in Guatemala and an insecticides plant in Nicaragua.

Special System of Promotion of Protected Industries: signed January 1963, this system uses tariff concessions to encourage projects requiring heavy investment, with the limitation that such projects must produce at least half the total of the regional demand.

Convention of Uniform Fiscal Incentives for Industrial Development: signed in July 1962 and becoming operative in March 1969, the Convention provides for a wide range of benefits to be applied to various categories of industries in Central America.

Agreement to establish the Central American Monetary Union: signed by the Governors of the Central Banks in 1964. The Monetary Union is not yet effective; it involves the alignment of foreign exchange and monetary policies, and the operation of a common currency (Central American peso at par with the U.S. dollar).

Treaty on Telecommunications: signed in April 1966 by Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, and by Costa Rica in January 1967.

FUNDS

Guarantee Fund: set up 1969 by the Governors of the Central American Bank for Economic Integration. Capital of \$40 million subscribed entirely by members of the Bank.

Fondo Centroamericano de Estabilización Monetaria (*Central American Fund for Monetary Stabilization*): agreement signed on October 1st, 1969, by Presidents of the five Central American Central Banks to provide short-term financial assistance to members facing temporary balance-of-payments difficulties. Initial capital U.S. \$50 million, increased to \$175 million by mid-1978; financial support has been secured from the U.S.A., Venezuela and international commercial banks. Mems.: Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica.

Fondo Social Centroamericano: to finance social development plans.

THE COLOMBO PLAN FOR CO-OPERATIVE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

12 Melbourne Avenue, P.O.B. 596, Colombo 4, Sri Lanka

Telephone: 81813.

Founded by seven Commonwealth countries in 1950, the Colombo Plan was subsequently joined by more countries in Asia and the Pacific as well as the U.S.A. and Japan.

MEMBERS

Afghanistan
Australia
Bangladesh
Bhutan
Burma
Canada
Fiji
India
Indonesia

Iran
Japan
Kampuchea
Korea, Republic
Laos
Malaysia
Maldives
Nepal
New Zealand

Pakistan
Papua New Guinea
Philippines
Singapore
Sri Lanka
Thailand
United Kingdom
U.S.A.

ORGANIZATION

(October 1981)

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

The highest deliberative body of the Colombo Plan, consisting of Ministers representing member governments. It meets every two years in a member country. The ministers' meeting is preceded by a meeting of senior officials who are directly concerned with the operation of the Plan in their respective countries, to identify issues for discussion by the ministers.

COLOMBO PLAN COUNCIL

The Council meets twice a year in Colombo to review the economic and social development of the region and promote co-operation among member countries. Its executive arm is the Colombo Plan Bureau.

President: THOMAS ABRAHAM (India).

COLOMBO PLAN BUREAU

The only permanent institution of the Plan, with its headquarters in Colombo, participates in Consultative Committee meetings, serves the Council, records the flow of bilateral assistance and disseminates information on the Colombo Plan as a whole. It also provides assistance to the host government for the holding of Consultative Committee Meetings. The Bureau represents the Colombo Plan at meetings where such representation is necessary.

The operating costs of the Bureau are met by equal contributions from member states.

Director: NOBORU YABATA (Japan).

Chief Economic Adviser: Dr. MAHFUZUL HUQ (Bangladesh).

Information Officer: MANIK LAL MANANDHAR (Nepal).

ACTIVITIES

CAPITAL AID

Capital aid takes the form of grants and loans for national projects mainly from six developed countries to the developing member countries of the Plan. The capital aid covers almost all aspects of social and economic development.

From 1950 to 1979 total amounts of assistance from the major donors were as follows:

	U.S. \$ million
Australia	3,253.5
Canada	3,010.7
India	663.6
Japan	8,665.7
New Zealand	189.4
United Kingdom	4,100.7
U.S.A.	37,961.8
TOTAL	57,845.4

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Colombo Plan

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

Under the Technical Co-operation programme experts are supplied, fellowships are awarded and equipment for training and research is supplied.

From 1950 to December 1979, 146,082 trainees and students had received technical training and 40,514 experts and 1,594 volunteers and equipment to the value of U.S. \$797 million had been provided.

During 1979, 7,332 trainees and students received training; 2,626 experts and 284 volunteers were sent out; value of equipment supplied was \$20.5 million; total value of co-operation activities from the inception of the Plan to December 1979 was nearly \$3,558 million, disbursements in 1979 totalling \$298.5 million.

The United Kingdom provided about 32 per cent of the 7,332 training and students' places available in 1979.

Japan was the second largest donor, followed by Australia and the U.S.A.

India was the largest recipient of training and student awards during 1979 with 948 awards, followed by Indonesia (908), Thailand (741) and the Philippines (591).

Of the 2,626 experts provided in 1979, Japan was the major donor country, providing 1,655 assignments, i.e. 63 per cent of the total. Australia (528) was the second largest donor with 20 per cent. If experts whose assignments continued into 1979 from a previous year are also taken into account, Japan, Australia, the U.S.A., and the United Kingdom provided respectively 51.9 per cent (2,967), 15.5 per cent (884), 15.3 per cent (874), and 12.3 per cent (702) of a total of 5,716 experts financed in 1979.

Indonesia was the largest recipient of experts (655) during 1979 followed by Thailand (462) and the Philippines (304).

DISBURSEMENTS FOR BILATERAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

(U.S. \$ '000)

BY SECTOR, 1950-79

	1950-77	1978	1979	1950-79
Students and trainees	565,367	64,933	80,239	710,539
Experts and volunteers	1,511,139	119,018	114,169	1,744,326
Equipment and commodities . . .	750,297	26,222	20,515	797,034
Other	165,933	56,541	83,571	306,045
TOTAL	2,992,736	226,714	298,494	3,557,944

BY DONOR AND SECTOR, 1979

(U.S. \$'000)

	STUDENTS AND TRAINEES	EXPERTS AND VOLUNTEERS	EQUIPMENT	OTHER	TOTAL
Australia	10,950.0	13,650.0	120.0	2,790.0	27,510.0
Canada*	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,800.0	1,800.0
India	851.0	183.0	—	—	1,034.0
Japan	44,831.4	46,289.8	14,827.6	6,641.2	112,590.0
Korea, Republic	72.7	8.8	—	—	81.5
Malaysia	95.5	—	—	—	95.5
New Zealand	1,612.3	7,068.0	—	—	8,680.3
Pakistan	102.5	18.4	21.4	—	142.3
Singapore	107.2	—	—	—	107.2
Thailand	182.9	15.0	—	—	197.9
United Kingdom	14,735.0	18,623.9	5,545.9	19,158.0	58,062.8
U.S.A.	6,698.2	28,312.2	—	53,182.0	88,192.4
TOTAL	80,238.7	114,169.1	20,514.9	83,571.2	298,493.9

* Provisional.

† Difference in vertical and horizontal totals due to rounding.

DRUG ADVISORY PROGRAMME

The programme was launched in 1973 to help develop co-operative schemes to eliminate the cause and ameliorate the effects of drug abuse in member states. The programme is supplementary in nature and does not duplicate the efforts of international and other agencies involved. Its activities are directed towards the promotion of effective national, regional and sub-regional efforts in tackling problems and identifying areas in which assistance and co-operation under the Colombo Plan would be useful.

Seminars are held in member countries to inform governments and the public and to help organize remedial measures. Assistance is given in training narcotics officials in all aspects of drug abuse prevention by means of exchanges, fellowships, study, training and observation. Bilateral and multilateral talks among member countries are held.

Member countries are helped in establishing narcotics control offices or boards, revising legislation on narcotics, improving law enforcement, treatment, rehabilitation and prevention education, and in improving public understanding of these matters by the use of mass media, workshops and seminars.

Drug Adviser: Pío A. ABARRO (Philippines).

STAFF COLLEGE FOR TECHNICIAN EDUCATION

Paterson Road, P.O.B. 187, Singapore 10.

Established in Singapore in 1974 as the first multilateral project of the Colombo Plan. All 26 member governments contribute to its operating costs.

The College is administered by a Governing Board consisting of a representative from each member government, the Director of the College and the Director of the Colombo Plan Bureau.

The main functions of the College are:

- (i) to undertake programmes in the development of staff and in the training of staff for technician education;
- (ii) to conduct study conferences and courses in technician education for senior administrators;
- (iii) to undertake research in any special problems in the training of technicians in the region;
- (iv) to give advice and other facilities for training of technicians within and outside the region.

Chairman of the Governing Board: HARRY E. THAYER (U.S.A.).

Director: Prof. Y. SARAN (India).

PUBLICATIONS**Bureau Publications:**

The Colombo Plan Newsletter (monthly).

Proceedings and Conclusions of the Consultative Committee.

Annual Report of the Colombo Plan Council.

The Colombo Plan: What It Does, How It Works.

Development Perspectives: Country Issues, Papers by Member Governments to the Consultative Committee.

Staff College for Technician Education Newsletter (quarterly).

THE COMMONWEALTH

Commonwealth Secretariat: Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London, SW1Y 5HX, England

The Commonwealth is a voluntary association of 46 independent states, comprising nearly a quarter of the world's population. It comprises the United Kingdom and most of its former dependencies, plus former dependencies of Australia and New Zealand (themselves Commonwealth countries).

MEMBERS

Antigua and Barbuda	Ghana	Nauru*	Swaziland
Australia	Grenada	New Zealand	Tanzania
Bahamas	Guyana	Nigeria	Tonga
Bangladesh	India	Papua New Guinea	Trinidad and Tobago
Barbados	Jamaica	Saint Lucia	Tuvalu*
Belize	Kenya	Saint Vincent	Uganda
Botswana	Kiribati	and the Grenadines*	United Kingdom
Canada	Lesotho	Seychelles	Vanuatu
Cyprus	Malawi	Sierra Leone	Western Samoa
Dominica	Malaysia	Singapore	Zambia
Fiji	Malta	Solomon Islands	Zimbabwe
The Gambia	Mauritius	Sri Lanka	

* Nauru, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Tuvalu are special members of the Commonwealth; they have the right to participate in functional activities but are not represented at Meetings of Commonwealth Heads of Government.

DEPENDENCIES AND ASSOCIATED STATES

Australia:

Australian Antarctic Territory
Christmas Island
Cocos (Keeling) Islands
Coral Sea Islands Territory
Heard and McDonald Islands
Norfolk Island

New Zealand:

Cook Islands
Niue Island
Ross Dependency
Tokelau

United Kingdom:

Anguilla
Bermuda

British Antarctic Territory
British Indian Ocean Territory
British Virgin Islands
Brunei
Cayman Islands
Channel Islands
Falkland Islands
Falkland Islands Dependencies
Gibraltar
Hong Kong
Isle of Man
Montserrat
Pitcairn Islands
St. Christopher and Nevis
St. Helena
Ascension
Tristan da Cunha
Turks and Caicos Islands

MEMBERSHIP

The Commonwealth is a free association of independent countries without a written constitution but the practice is for new members to be admitted only by the consent of all other members and the right to secession is implicit. The Commonwealth is not a federation, for there is no central government, nor are there any rigid contractual obligations such as bind the members of the United Nations. Heads of Government have, however, adopted a number of declarations. At Singapore in 1971 they unanimously approved a Declaration of Commonwealth Principles (see page 164); at their meeting in London in 1977 they approved a statement on Apartheid in Sport (which has become known as the Gleneagles Declaration); and at Lusaka in 1979 they agreed a Declaration on Racism and Racial Prejudice.

Internally self-governing states and other dependencies associated with Commonwealth members also take part in a variety of Commonwealth activities, and are also eligible for Commonwealth technical assistance.

HISTORY

The evolution of the Commonwealth began with the introduction of self-government in Canada in the 1840s; Australia, New Zealand and South Africa became independent before the first world war. At the Imperial Conference of 1926 the United Kingdom and the four Dominions, as they were then called, were described as "autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status", and this change was enacted into law by the Statute of Westminster, in 1931.

The modern Commonwealth began with the entry of India and Pakistan in 1947, and of Sri Lanka (then Ceylon) in 1948. In 1950 India became a republic, and the Commonwealth Heads of Government then decided that allegiance to the same monarch need not be a condition of membership. This was a precedent for a number of other members (see Heads of State and Heads of Government, below).

ORGANIZATION

(October 1981)

MEETINGS OF HEADS OF GOVERNMENT

Meetings are private and informal, and operate not by voting but by consensus. The emphasis is on consultation and exchange of views for co-operation. A communiqué is issued at the end of every meeting. Meetings are held every two years in different capitals in the Commonwealth. 1981 meeting: Melbourne, Australia.

OTHER CONSULTATIONS

Meetings at ministerial and official level are also held regularly. Since 1959 Finance Ministers have met in a Commonwealth country in the week prior to the annual meetings of the IMF and the World Bank. Education Ministers, Health Ministers and Law Ministers usually meet about every three years. The Commonwealth Youth Affairs Council, at ministerial level, meets every two years.

Senior officials—Cabinet Secretaries, Permanent Sec-

HEADS OF STATE AND HEADS OF GOVERNMENT

In November 1981, 21 member countries were monarchies and 25 were republics. All Commonwealth countries accept Queen Elizabeth II as the symbol of the free association of the independent member nations and as such the Head of the Commonwealth. Of the 25 republics, the offices of Head of State and Head of Government were combined in 17: Bangladesh, Botswana, Cyprus, The Gambia, Ghana, Guyana, Kenya, Kiribati, Malawi, Nauru, Nigeria, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia. The two offices were separate in the remaining eight: Dominica, India, Malta, Singapore, Trinidad and Tobago, Vanuatu, Western Samoa and Zimbabwe.

Of the monarchies, the Queen is Head of State of the United Kingdom and of 16 others, in each of which she is represented by a Governor-General: Antigua, and Barbuda, Australia, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Canada, Fiji, Grenada, Jamaica, Mauritius, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Solomon Islands and Tuvalu. Lesotho, Malaysia, Swaziland and Tonga are also monarchies, where the traditional monarch is Head of State.

The Governors-General are appointed by the Queen on the advice of the ministers of the country concerned. They are wholly independent of the Government of the United Kingdom.

HIGH COMMISSIONERS

Governments of member countries are represented in other Commonwealth countries by High Commissioners who have a status equivalent to that of Ambassadors.

WITHDRAWALS

Ireland withdrew from the Commonwealth on April 18th, 1949; South Africa withdrew on May 31st, 1961; and Pakistan withdrew on January 30th, 1972.

retaries to Heads of Government and others—meet regularly in the year between meetings of Heads of Government to provide continuity and to exchange views on various developments. Last meeting: Nicosia, Cyprus, November 1980.

COMMONWEALTH SECRETARIAT

The Secretariat, established by Commonwealth Heads of Government at their meeting in London in July 1965, operates as an international organization at the service of all Commonwealth countries, responsible to Commonwealth governments collectively and is the main agency for multilateral communication between them. It promotes consultation and disseminates information on matters of common concern to member governments, services the meetings of Commonwealth Heads of Government, Ministers and officials, and assists appropriate agencies in the fostering of Commonwealth links.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The cost of the Secretariat is borne by Commonwealth Governments in agreed shares based on the UN formula.

The Secretariat is staffed from member countries. The Secretary-General is appointed by the Heads of Government for a period of five years. He is assisted by two Deputy Secretaries-General (one with general responsibilities, the other with responsibility for economic matters) and two Assistant Secretaries-General, one with responsibility for general matters and the other being the Managing Director of the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation (CFTC).

The Secretariat budget for 1980/81 is £3.25 million.

Secretary-General (1975-85): H.E. SHRIDATH RAMPHAL, K.B., C.M.G. (Guyana).

Deputy Secretaries-General: E. C. ANYAOKU (Nigeria), C. J. SMALL (Canada).

Assistant Secretary-General (Managing Director, CFTC): D. ANDERSON (U.K.).

Assistant Secretary-General: Dr. K. MURSHID (Bangladesh).

Administration Division

Director: HENRY LYNCH-SHYLLON (Sierra Leone).

Applied Studies in Government

Director: N. P. SEN (India).

Economic Affairs

Director: Dr. BIMAL N. JALAN (India)

Education Division

Director: REX E. O. AKPOFURE (Nigeria).

Export Market Development

Director: BIDHU D. JAYAL (India).

Food Production and Rural Development

Director: M. MOKAMMEL HAQUE (Bangladesh).

Information Division

Director: CHARLES A. GUNAWARDENA (Sri Lanka).

International Affairs

Director: MONI MALHOUTRA (India).

Legal Division

Assistant Director: JEREMY D. POPE (New Zealand).

Medical Division

Director: Prof. Sir KENNETH STUART (Barbados).

Science Division

Science Adviser: CHRISTIAN DE LAET (Canada).

Youth Programme

Director: PETER J. BROOKS (New Zealand).

Women and Development

Adviser: DORIENCE WILSON-SMILLIE (Canada).

ACTIVITIES

The 1979 Lusaka meeting's most publicized achievement was the nine-point plan to help bring Zimbabwe Rhodesia to legal independence, worked out by a group of leaders—from Australia, Jamaica, Nigeria, Tanzania, the United Kingdom and Zambia, together with the Commonwealth Secretary-General—and endorsed at a special session of all delegation heads. The leaders issued the Lusaka Declaration on Racism and Racial Prejudice as a formal expression of their abhorrence of all forms of racist policy. A proposal for a Commonwealth Human Rights Commission was welcomed in principle and will be further studied.

A key outcome of the discussions on economic issues was a North-South Commonwealth team to study factors inhibiting structural change and sustained economic growth in both developed and developing countries. Heads of Government, acknowledging industrialization to be an essential element in development strategy and seeking to help industrial advance in Commonwealth developing countries, approved proposals for an Industrial Development Unit, which was set up within the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation (CFTC).

International issues of concern to the leaders included a solution for the Cyprus problem, and support for Belize in securing early independence while maintaining territorial integrity. The leaders endorsed a special Commonwealth programme to assist those countries which are disadvantaged by size, isolation and scarce resources; called for an increase in the resources of the Commonwealth Youth Programme; agreed to extend the mandate of the Commonwealth Foundation and to raise the target for its annual income to £1.1 million; decided that a committee of experts should study pressing communication and media problems (in a report and recommendations published

under the title *Communication, Society and Development*); and agreed to the appointment of an adviser on women and development to the Secretary-General to help him ensure that Secretariat programmes provide for greater involvement of women and are more relevant to their needs.

DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION

The Commonwealth's commitment to the removal of disparities in wealth and to the achievement of a more equitable world society was expressed in the Declaration of Commonwealth Principles adopted in 1971.

Commonwealth action in support of this commitment takes two forms. The Commonwealth seeks to advance the world community towards agreement on major economic issues that divide rich and poor. It benefits from the fact that it is a substantial section of the international community, comprising both developed and developing nations, a consensus among whom can assist agreement on the wider stage.

Deliberations among Commonwealth Heads of Government have been guided by awareness of this Commonwealth potential. At their meeting in Lusaka in 1979, Commonwealth leaders held a substantive discussion on the deterioration in the world economic situation and prospects, and gave particular attention to the need to investigate factors inhibiting structural change and a sustained improvement in economic growth. They requested the Secretary-General to commission a Group of Experts to report on these issues and to identify specific measures by which countries might act to reduce or eliminate such constraints as a matter of urgency. The Group set up by the Secretary-General consisted of ten

experts drawn from both developing and developed member countries, with Prof. Heinz Arndt of Australia as its chairman.

The Group's report was presented to the Secretary-General in June 1980 and was forwarded to member governments in time to assist them in their preparations for the Special Session of the UN General Assembly on a new International Development Strategy for the 1980s, which started in August 1980. The Report was also circulated to delegates to the Special Session and to officials in other international organizations.

Commonwealth countries have also sought ideas for the solution of their developmental and other economic problems through the holding of regional and inter-regional consultations. These have been of several types, ranging from meetings of Heads of Government of Asian and Pacific member countries (held most recently in India in September 1980) to those of Heads of Regional Organizations to promote economic co-operation (held most recently in Guyana in June-July 1980).

Commonwealth nations also work together to give practical support to economic and social progress in developing member countries. The latter receive the major share of bilateral development aid provided by the developed nations within the association. Several of the developing nations themselves assist others, particularly by providing expertise and educational assistance.

Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation (CFTC): c/o Secretariat; f. 1971 as the technical assistance arm of the Secretariat; all member countries contribute to the CFTC, and every Commonwealth developing country benefits from the Fund's capacity to offer Commonwealth experts and advisers, arrange training for nationals in other member countries, or provide assistance in improving export performance. In June 1980 230 experts, almost 60 per cent of them from developing Commonwealth countries were serving on long-term assignments (six months to two years) under CFTC, while 74 experts on short-term assignments (under six months), together with over 20 consultancy firms, provided their services during the financial year 1979/80. During that year, awards were made by the fund to 1,300 students and trainees. Export promotion has helped several countries to win new markets or to improve production for export. CFTC expenditure rose from £200,000 sterling in its first year (1971/72) to £11.3 million in 1978/79.

Managing Director: D. ANDERSON (U.K.).

TRADE

Intra-Commonwealth trade declined as a share of the total trade of Commonwealth countries from two-fifths in the mid-1950s to one-fifth in 1973. In 1954 the Commonwealth took 48 per cent of United Kingdom exports, but by 1979 the proportion had fallen to 12 per cent. Meanwhile, United Kingdom exports to the EEC increased, exceeding exports to the Commonwealth for the first time in 1970, and rising from 19.3 per cent in 1960 to 42 per cent in 1979.

The system of Commonwealth Preferences, under which members accorded a tariff lower than Most Favoured Nation rates to imports from Commonwealth and some other countries, was phased out, ending in January 1977.

A number of Commonwealth members are included in the African, Caribbean and Pacific group of developing countries which have associate status with the EEC under the Lomé Convention of 1975. This was renegotiated for a further five years from March 1980. Under the terms of the Convention, the EEC extends to ACP members trading preferences, guarantees on export earnings from certain commodities, financial assistance for rehabilitating production facilities for certain minerals, and technical assistance; the Convention also provides for certain joint institutions. The Commonwealth members concerned are:

AFRICA		CARIBBEAN	PACIFIC
Botswana	Nigeria	Bahamas	Fiji
Gambia	Seychelles	Barbados	Kiribati
Ghana	Sierra Leone	Dominica	Papua New
Kenya	Swaziland	Grenada	Guinea
Lesotho	Tahzania	Guyana	Solomon Islands
Malawi	Uganda	Jamaica	Tonga
Mauritius	Zambia	Saint Lucia	Tuvalu
	Zimbabwe	Saint Vincent	Vanuatu*
		and the	Western Samoa
		Grenadines	
		Trinidad	
		and Tobago	

* Application under consideration

SECRETARIAT SERVICES

Statistical and other economic material is compiled by the Secretariat and distributed to member governments, and papers are prepared for meetings on financial and economic problems. The Secretariat prepares annual reports on Commonwealth trade and collects and issues statistics on certain commodities.

Consultative meetings of Commonwealth delegates to the main sessions of UNCTAD and such meetings as the World Food Conference and the FAO commission on fertilizers, have been organized.

A special representative of the Secretariat in Geneva provides member countries with advice in connection with the GATT multilateral trade negotiations.

SOME COMMONWEALTH PROGRAMMES

Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan: drawn up at the 1959 Education Conference; provides opportunities for students of high intellectual promise to pursue studies in Commonwealth countries other than their own. The target figure of 1,000 award holders at any one time was met each year from 1965, and over 11,000 awards had been made by early 1978. In 1977 Education Ministers agreed that awards should be increased to 1,500 at any one time.

Book Development Programme: drawn up at the 1971 Education Conference to assist the development of national book industries, the training of national book publishing staff and to pass on information on new publications produced in the developing countries. A number of regional seminars and courses have been organized by the Secretariat under this programme.

Commonwealth Youth Programme—CYP: f. 1973; supports the efforts of governments to involve young people in activities relating to national development; provides

most of its services through three regional centres serving Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and the Caribbean. Residential diploma courses in Youth and Development are conducted at each of the CYP Centres and also in Fiji, in association with the University of the South Pacific, to meet the needs of youth workers in the regions. In addition, the CYP Caribbean Centre provides a correspondence course giving basic training to youth workers throughout the region, and each of the Centres runs short training courses at national level in collaboration with governments. Other activities include advice to governments on youth policy and programmes; the provision of "seed money" for employment and community service projects initiated by young people, and travel fellowships for administrators and youth workers to study youth programmes in other parts of the Commonwealth. Publ. *CYP Youth News Service*.

Commonwealth Information Programme: opened 1971; the Information Division plans and conducts press arrangements for Commonwealth meetings in conjunction with host governments, issues press releases, provides a feature service for Commonwealth newspapers and magazines, and maintains close liaison with the media. Monthly radio-tape programmes are distributed to all member countries and focus on political, social, economic and cultural news and events. The basis of the information programme is its publications, which are issued free of charge. (See Publications below.)

OTHER COMMONWEALTH ORGANIZATIONS

(In England, unless otherwise stated)

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux: Farnham House, Farnham Royal, Slough, SL2 3BN, England; f. 1929; consists of four Institutes and ten Bureaux under the control of an Executive Council comprising representatives of the Commonwealth countries which contribute to its funds.

The functions of the CAB are to provide:

1. a world information service for agricultural scientists and other professional workers in the same and allied fields;
2. a biological control service;
3. a pest and disease identification service.

Each Institute and Bureau is concerned with its own particular branch of agricultural science and acts as an effective clearing house for the collection, collation and dissemination of information of value to research workers. The information, compiled from worldwide literature, is published in 1 primary journal, 27 abstracts and 19 specialized journals which have a monthly circulation of 30,000 in 150 countries.

Annotated bibliographies provide information on specific topics, and review articles, books, maps and monographs are also issued. Computer abstracts are also available.

In addition, Institutes of Entomology, Mycology and Helminthology provide identification and taxonomic services and the Institute of Biological Control under-

Special Commonwealth Programme for Zimbabwe: established 1966 to provide assistance for suitably qualified Zimbabweans who left their country for political reasons or in order to seek opportunities for education or training or employment not available to them in their country. Over 4,500 students were offered study places, scholarships and employment in Commonwealth countries.

Commonwealth Zimbabwe Scholarship Trust Fund: begun in 1972 with finance from Canada, and later from Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom, to enable young Zimbabweans to take up places in Commonwealth developing countries. The Programme is now being "wound down" and no new awards have been provided since the 1979 Lancaster House agreement on legal independence for Zimbabwe. Support will continue to be provided until 1983/84, when the last of the 520 students on course will complete their studies. During the period 1972-79, a total of 718 students were given awards at 110 institutions in 25 Commonwealth developing countries.

Commonwealth Programme of Applied Studies in Government: set up in 1975 with the primary objective of providing senior administrators with opportunities for study and exchange of experience related to the practicalities of modern public administration within the framework of Commonwealth relations. Its recent activities have included meetings on problems facing public service commissions and the management of public enterprises.

takes field work in biological control throughout the world.

Chair. M. DHAV (India); Exec. Dir. N. G. JONES.

Commonwealth Bureau of Agricultural Economics:

Dartington House, Little Clarendon St., Oxford, OX1 2HH; f. 1966; abstracts the world literature on (1) Agricultural economics, including policy, supply, demand and prices, marketing and distribution, international trade, finance and credit, farm-level production and management; co-operatives and collectives; education, extension and research; rural sociology; (2) Rural development, including theory and policy, physical, human and economic resources; public services; projects and surveys; (3) Rural extension, education and training, including education theory, policy and planning, primary, secondary, tertiary and non-formal education; extension methods, adoption and case studies; (4) Leisure, recreation and tourism.

Dir. P. E. STONHAM, PH.D. Publ. *World Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology Abstracts* (monthly), *Rural Development Abstracts* (quarterly), *Rural Extension, Education and Training Abstracts* (quarterly), *Leisure, Recreation and Tourism Abstracts* (quarterly).

Commonwealth Bureau of Animal Breeding and Genetics:

Animal Breeding Research Organisation, The King's Bldgs., West Mains Rd., Edinburgh, EH9 3JX, Scotland; f. 1929 for the collection and

abstracting of the world's literature on the breeding and the genetics of animals, and for the dissemination of this information throughout the world.

Dir. J. D. TURTON, B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., D.T.V.M. Publs. *Animal Breeding Abstracts* (monthly), *Poultry Abstracts* (monthly).

Commonwealth Bureau of Animal Health: Central Veterinary Laboratory, New Haw, Weybridge, Surrey; f. 1929; provides world-wide information service in veterinary science and closely related subjects.

Dir. R. MACK, F.R.C.V.S. Publs. *The Veterinary Bulletin* (monthly), *Index Veterinarius* (monthly), *Animal Disease Occurrence* (2 a year).

Commonwealth Bureau of Dairy Science and Technology: Lane End House, Shinfield, Reading, RG2 9BB, Berks.; f. 1938 for the collection, collation, and distribution of scientific and technological information on dairy husbandry, milk and milk products, and the economics, physiology, microbiology, chemistry and physics of dairying for the benefit of research workers, teachers, advisory officers, etc.

Dir. E. J. MANN, N.D.D., C.D.D. Publs. *Dairy Science Abstracts* (monthly).

Commonwealth Bureau of Horticulture and Plantation Crops: East Malling Research Station, near Maidstone, Kent, ME19 6BJ; f. 1929.

Dir. D. O'D. BOURKE, M.A., DIP.AGRIC., F.L.S. Publs. *Horticultural Abstracts*, *Ornamental Horticulture* (monthly).

Commonwealth Bureau of Nutrition: Rowett Research Institute, Bucksburn, Aberdeen, AB2 9SB, Scotland; f. 1929 to collect and abstract the world's literature in the field of human and animal nutrition, and to disseminate this information throughout the world.

Dir. Dr. A. A. WOODHAM. Publ. *Nutrition Abstracts and Reviews: Series A—Human and Experimental* (monthly), *Series B—Livestock Feeds and Feeding* (monthly).

Commonwealth Bureau of Pastures and Field Crops: Hurley, Maidenhead, SL6 5LR; f. 1929; publishes abstracts compiled from the world's scientific literature on grasses and grasslands, herbage plants, rangelands and annual field crops, and produces annotated bibliographies on selected subjects within its scope.

Dir. P. J. BOYLE, M.A. Publs. *Herbage Abstracts*, *Field Crop Abstracts* (both monthly), and occasional publications.

Commonwealth Bureau of Plant Breeding and Genetics: Department of Applied Biology, Pembroke St., Cambridge, CB2 3DX; f. 1929 to abstract and review current literature on the breeding and genetics of plants of economic importance and to maintain an information service on these subjects.

Dir. O. HOLBEK, B.Sc. Publ. *Plant Breeding Abstracts* (monthly), *Maize Quality Protein Abstracts* (quarterly), *Triticale Abstracts* (quarterly).

Commonwealth Bureau of Soils: Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden, Herts., AL5 2JQ; f. 1929 for the collection and dissemination of information from the world scientific literature on all aspects of soils, the use of fertilizers, and the relationship between plants and soils, particularly plant nutrition.

Dir. B. BUTTERS. Publs. *Soils and Fertilizers* (monthly), *Irrigation and Drainage Abstracts* (quarterly), series of Annotated Bibliographies (continuous), series of Technical Communications (occasional).

Commonwealth Forestry Bureau: at Commonwealth Forestry Institute, South Parks Rd., Oxford, OX1 3RD; f. 1938 for the collection and abstracting of the world's literature on forestry, forest products and their utilization, and for the dissemination of this information throughout the world.

Dir. W. FINLAYSON, B.Sc. Publs. *Forestry Abstracts* (monthly), *Forest Products Abstracts* (monthly), *Card Title Service* (monthly).

Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control: Gordon St., Curepe, Trinidad, West Indies; f. 1927 as the Farnham House Laboratory of the Imperial Institute of Entomology; transferred to Canada 1940 and to Trinidad 1962; its purpose is the biological control of injurious insects and noxious weeds, and the collection and distribution throughout the Commonwealth of beneficial organisms with which to attack the pests.

Dir. F. D. BENNETT, B.S.A., PH.D. Publs. *A Catalogue of the Parasites and Predators of Insect Pests*, *Technical Bulletin of Biological Control*, *Technical Communications*, *Biocontrol News and Information*.

Commonwealth Institute of Entomology: 56 Queen's Gate, London, SW7 5JR; f. 1913 for the collection, co-ordination and dissemination of all information bearing upon injurious and useful insects and other arthropods; undertakes identifications; organizes international training courses on applied taxonomy of insects and mites.

Dir. N. C. PANT, M.Sc.ARG., PH.D., F.N.A., F.I.BIOL. Publs. *Bulletin of Entomological Research* (quarterly), *Review of Applied Entomology*; *Series A—Agriculture*; *Series B—Medical and Veterinary* (both monthly), *Distribution Maps of Pests* (18 a year).

Commonwealth Institute of Helminthology: Winches Farm Field Station, 395 Hatfield Rd., St. Albans, AL4 0XQ, Herts; f. 1929; collates world research literature on helminth parasites of animals, on nematode parasites of plants and on parasitic protozoans with reference particularly to those of economic importance.

Dir. R. MULLER, PH.D. Publ. *Helminthological Abstracts: Series A—Animal and Human Helminthology* (monthly); *Series B—Plant Nematology* (quarterly); *Protozoological Abstracts* (monthly).

Commonwealth Mycological Institute: Ferry Lane, Kew, Richmond, Surrey, TW9 3AF; f. 1920 for the collection and dissemination of information on the fungal, bacterial, virus and physiological disorders of

plants; on fungal diseases of man and animals; and on the taxonomy of fungi; undertakes identifications of micro-fungi and plant pathogenic bacteria.

Dir. A. JOHNSTON, B.Sc., A.I.C.T.A., F.I.BIOL. *Publs. Review of Plant Pathology* (monthly), *Distribution Maps of Plant Diseases* (42 each year), *Index of Fungi* (twice a year), *Review of Medical and Veterinary Mycology* (quarterly), *Mycological Papers* (irregular), *Phytopathological Papers* (irregular), *Descriptions of Pathogenic Fungi and Bacteria* (four sets a year), *Descriptions of Plant Viruses* (one set a year), *Bibliography of Systematic Mycology* (twice a year), *Annotated Bibliographies* (irregular), books on mycology and plant pathology.

ORGANIZATIONS NOT AFFILIATED TO THE COMMONWEALTH AGRICULTURAL BUREAUX

Commonwealth Forestry Association: c/o Commonwealth Forestry Institute, South Park Rd., Oxford, OX1 3RB; f. 1921; collects and circulates information relating to forestry and the commercial utilization of forest products and provides a means of communications in the Commonwealth and other interested countries; mems.: 1,200; Chair. D. R. JOHNSTON; *Publ. Commonwealth Forestry Review*.

Standing Committee on Commonwealth Forestry: 231 Corstorphine Rd., Edinburgh, EH12 7AT, Scotland; f. 1923 to provide continuity between one Conference and another, and to provide a forum for discussion on any forestry matters of common interest to member governments which may be brought to the Committee's notice by any member country or organization; mems. about 50; Sec. A. WILSON. *Publs. reports and papers.*

COMMONWEALTH STUDIES

Institute of Commonwealth Studies: 27 Russell Square, London, WC1B 5DS, England; f. 1949 to promote advanced study of the Commonwealth; provides a library and meeting place for postgraduate students and academic staff engaged in research in this field. Dir. Prof. W. H. MORRIS-JONES, B.Sc. (ECON.); Sec. P. H. LYON, B.Sc. (ECON.), Ph.D.; *publs. Annual Report, Commonwealth Papers* (series), *Collected Seminar Papers*.

Institute of Commonwealth Studies: University of Oxford; Queen Elizabeth House, 21 St. Giles, Oxford; a research and senior teaching centre for administrators and foreign service officers from developing countries and for postgraduate students of Oxford University. Undertakes studies of new states.

COMMUNICATIONS

Commonwealth Telecommunications Bureau: Haymarket House, 28 Haymarket, London SW1Y 4SR; f. 1968; composed of the Commonwealth Telecommunications Council, which meets at least once a year, and the Commonwealth Telecommunications Conference, which meets every 3 years. The Bureau acts as a clearing house for financial arrangements and prepares and disseminates information; Gen. Sec. A. SQUIRE.

Commonwealth Air Transport Council: 1 Victoria St., London, SW1H 0ET; f. 1945 to keep under review the development of Commonwealth civil air transport.

Meetings generally every three years. Mems.: governments of Commonwealth Countries and British Dependent Territories; Sec. J. F. LANGLEY, M.B.E.

Conferences of Commonwealth Postal Administrations: c/o Directorate-General of Posts, Postal Services Dept., Kuala Lumpur 01-34, Malaysia; Five Conferences have been held so far (fifth Conference: Arusha, Tanzania, 1981). Their purpose is to discuss international postal matters of common concern, especially those which touch upon the activities of the Universal Postal Union.

EDUCATION

Association of Commonwealth Universities: John Foster House, 36 Gordon Square, London, WC1H 0PF; f. 1913 as the Universities Bureau of the British Empire; holds quinquennial Congresses and other meetings in the intervening years; publishes factual information about universities and access to them; acts as a general information centre and provides an advisory service for the filling of university teaching staff appointments overseas; supplies secretariats for the Commonwealth Scholarship Commission in the United Kingdom, the Marshall Aid Commemoration Commission and the Kennedy Memorial Trust; mems.: 236 Universities in 28 countries; Sec.-Gen. Dr. A. CHRISTODOULOU; *publs. include Commonwealth Universities Yearbook, Higher Education in the United Kingdom: A Handbook for Students from Overseas* (jointly with the British Council), *A.C.U. Bulletin of Current Documentation*, and various other reference publications.

Commonwealth Association of Science and Mathematics Educators (CASME): Education Division, Commonwealth Secretariat, Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London, SW1Y 5HX; f. October 1974; special emphasis is given to the social significance of education in these subjects. Hon. Sec. E. APIA.

Commonwealth Education Conference: held about every three years; the first was in Oxford in 1959. Ministers and senior officials discuss educational issues of common concern, review Commonwealth Co-operation activities in their field and recommend areas of study and action by the Secretariat. Eighth Conference: 1980, Sri Lanka. Organized by the Commonwealth Secretariat.

Commonwealth Education Liaison Committee (CELC): f. 1959; all member governments represented; reviews developments and provides continuity between the Commonwealth Education Conferences. Provides advice on policy matters and programmes to the Education Division of the Commonwealth Secretariat.

League for the Exchange of Commonwealth Teachers: Seymour Mews House, 26-37 Seymour Mews, London W1H 9PE; f. 1901; promotes educational exchanges for a period of one year between teachers in Australia, the Bahamas, Barbados, Canada, India, Jamaica, Kenya, New Zealand, Singapore and Trinidad and Tobago; Exec. Sec. PATRICIA SWAIN. *Publ. Exchange Teacher* (annual).

HEALTH

Commonwealth Medical Association: c/o BMA House, Tavistock Sq., London WC1H 9JP; f. 1962 to pro-

mote within the Commonwealth the interests of the medical and allied sciences; meetings of its Council are held every two years; mems.: Medical Associations in 31 countries; Dir. J. A. BYRNE (U.K.).

Commonwealth Health Ministers' Meeting: Delegations are normally headed by Ministers of Health. Mutual assistance in medical education, the planning and development of health services, the training of ancillary staff, the supply of medical equipment and the provision of research facilities are among the chief subjects discussed. Conferences are held about every three years; last meeting: Arusha, Tanzania, 1980.

Commonwealth Caribbean Health Ministers' Conference: seeks to harmonize health policies and hospital maintenance, and improve disaster preparedness. Organized by the Caribbean Community Secretariat.

Commonwealth Regional Health Secretariat for East, Central and Southern Africa: P.O.B. 1009, Arusha, Tanzania; f. 1974 to co-ordinate inter-governmental health activities; to implement decisions of the Commonwealth Medical Conference and the Health Ministers' Regional Conference; to collaborate with WHO and other international agencies; to help establish training programmes and pool resources for medical work; Regional Sec. Prof. A. M. NHONOLI; Admin. Sec. A. P. JOSEPH.

Commonwealth Society for the Deaf: 105 Gower St., London, WC1E 6AH; promotes welfare, education and employment of the deaf; encourages the formation of schools for the deaf, training of teachers and provision of teachers abroad; arranges instruction for parents of deaf children; also promotes research into the causes of deafness; Admin. Sec. Miss E. LUBIENSKA (U.K.); publs. *Annual Report*, seminar report, *Newsletter*.

Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind: Commonwealth House, Haywards Heath, Sussex, RH16 3AZ, England; f. 1950 to prevent blindness and to promote the education, employment and welfare of the 15 million blind people in the Commonwealth countries of Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and the Pacific. The Society conducts the largest international programme of its kind for the restoration of sight. Chair. Sir EDWIN ARROWSMITH, K.C.M.G.; Dir. Sir JOHN WILSON, C.B.E.; publ. *Annual Report*.

INFORMATION AND THE MEDIA

Commonwealth Broadcasting Association: Broadcasting House, London, W1A 1AA; f. 1945; mems.: 46 national public service broadcasting organizations in 43 Commonwealth countries; General Conferences are held every two years; 1978 Conference, Mauritius, October; Sec.-Gen. ALVA CLARKE; publ. *COMBROAD* (quarterly); *CBA Handbook* (updated every two years).

Commonwealth Institute: Kensington High St., London, W8 6NQ; f. 1887 as the Imperial Institute; a centre for public information and educational services, the Institute houses a permanent exhibition designed to express the modern Commonwealth in visual terms, an art gallery showing contemporary works of art, a library and resource centre of more than 40,000 vols. and audiovisual materials; Dir. JAMES PORTER.

Commonwealth Institute, Scotland: 8 Rutland Square, Edinburgh, EH1 2AS, Scotland; Dir. C. G. CARROL.

Commonwealth Press Union: Studio House, 184 Fleet St., London, EC4A 2DU; f. 1909 to promote the welfare of the Commonwealth press; to give effect to the opinion of members on all matters affecting the freedom and interests of the press, by opposing measures likely to affect the freedom of the press, by seeking improved reporting and telecommunications facilities, by promoting training measures; to organize conferences; to promote understanding; to preserve the principles of the Union. Mems.: over 800 newspapers, news agencies, periodicals in 32 countries; Pres. Sir DENIS HAMILTON, D.S.O., T.D.; Chair. of Council Sir EDWARD PICKERING; Sec. Lt.-Col. T. PIERCE-GOULDING, M.B.E., C.D.; publs. *Annual Report*, *The CPU Quarterly*.

Diplomatic and Commonwealth Writers' Association of Britain: c/o Bridget Bloom, Financial Times, Bracken House, 10 Cannon St., London, EC4P 4BY; Pres. ANDREW WALKER; Hon. Sec. BRIDGET BLOOM.

LAW

Commonwealth Law Ministers' Conference: held about every two years; last conference in Bridgetown, Barbados, 1980; next, Sri Lanka, 1983. Organized by the Commonwealth Secretariat.

Commonwealth Legal Advisory Service: c/o British Institute of International and Comparative Law, Charles Clore House, 17 Russell Square, London, WC1B 5DR; financed by contributions from the Commonwealth Governments; besides the advisory service, the British Institute prepares surveys and organizes lectures and conferences. Hon. Dir. (British Institute) Prof. K. R. SIMMONDS.

Commonwealth Legal Bureau: Legal House, 46 Kitchener St., P.O.B. 4006, Auckland, New Zealand; seeks to strengthen professional links throughout the Commonwealth; to improve standards; to promote exchange of lawyers and students; to encourage the establishment of new bar associations and law societies. Assists in organizing the Commonwealth Law Conferences; helps to form new regional groups of Commonwealth lawyers; Hon. Sec. L. H. SOUTHWICK, Q.C.

Commonwealth Legal Education Association: Legal Division, Commonwealth Secretariat; f. 1971; to promote contacts and exchanges; to provide information; publs. *Commonwealth Legal Education Newsletter*, *List of Schools of Law in the Commonwealth* (every 2 years).

Commonwealth Magistrates' Association: 28 Fitzroy Square, London W1P 6DD; f. 1970 to advance the administration of the law by promoting the independence of the judiciary, to further education in law and crime prevention and to disseminate information; conferences and study tours; corporate membership for associations of the judiciary or courts of limited jurisdiction; associate membership for individuals; Pres. The Hon. Tun MOHD. SUFFIAN, S.S.M., D.I.M.P., J.M.N., P.J.K.; Sec. O. K. WILLIAMS, J.P., F.I.P.M.; publ. *Commonwealth Judicial Journal* (2 a year), Reports.

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

Commonwealth Parliamentary Association: 7 Old Palace Yard, London, SW1P 3JY; f. 1911 to promote understanding and co-operation between Commonwealth parliamentarians; organization: Executive Committee of 18 Members of Parliament responsible to annual General Assembly; over 120 branches throughout the Commonwealth; holds annual Commonwealth Parliamentary Conferences and seminars, and also regional conferences and seminars; 27th Conference, Suva, Fiji, 1981; Sec.-Gen. Sir ROBIN VANDERFELT; Pres. M. QIONIBARAVI (Fiji); publs. *The Parliamentarian* (quarterly), monographs on parliamentary subjects.

Conference of Speakers and Presiding Officers of Commonwealth Parliaments: c/o Director, Research Branch, Library of Parliament, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada; held every two years to discuss such subjects as parliamentary procedure and the responsibilities of the Chair.

PROFESSIONS

Commonwealth Association of Architects: 326 Grand Bldgs., Trafalgar Square, London, WC2N 5HB; f. 1964 as an association of twenty-four societies of architects in various Commonwealth countries, now with two associate, non-Commonwealth members. Objects: to facilitate the reciprocal recognition of professional qualifications through a Commonwealth Board of Architectural Education; to provide a clearing house for information on architectural practice, and to encourage collaboration. Plenary Conferences every two years, regional Conferences have also been held; Sec. GRAHAM McCULLOUGH; publs. *Handbook* (every 2 years), *List of Recognised Schools of Architecture*, Conference Reports, low cost textbooks.

Commonwealth Foundation: Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London, SW1Y 5HU; f. 1965 to administer a fund for promoting interchanges between Commonwealth organizations in professional fields; the Foundation is an autonomous body and aims at achieving fuller representation at professional conferences, facilitating new meetings and professional visits, stimulating the flow of professional information, helping to set up national institutions where these do not exist, and promoting Commonwealth-wide associations to reduce tendencies to centralize on the United Kingdom; 40 Commonwealth governments subscribe on an agreed scale to the fund, which is open to private contributions; Dir. R. P. THROSSELL (Australia).

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Commonwealth Advisory Aeronautical Research Council: c/o Ministry of Defence, Main Building (Room 2115), Whitehall, London, SW1A 2HB; f. 1946; encourages and co-ordinates aeronautical research throughout the Commonwealth; Sec. R. D. HILLARY.

Commonwealth Committee on Mineral Resources and Geology: c/o Commonwealth Geological Liaison Office, Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London, SW1Y 5HX; f. 1948 to promote collaboration and the exchange of information; the Secretary is the Commonwealth Geological Liaison Officer; Sec. E. G. HOPKINSON; publs.

CGLO Newsletter (monthly), *CGLO Liaison. Reports* (occasional).

Commonwealth Consultative Space Research Committee: c/o The Royal Society, 6 Carlton House Terrace, London, SW1Y 5AG; f. 1960 to foster co-operation in space research and serve as a centre for information exchange; Chair. Sir HARRIE MASSEY, F.R.S.

Commonwealth Engineers Council: c/o The Council of Engineering Institutions, 2 Little Smith St., London, SW1P 3DL; f. 1946; the Conference meets periodically to provide an opportunity for Presidents and Secretaries of Engineering Institutions of Commonwealth countries to exchange views on collaboration; last meeting held in Trinidad, 1981; Sec. M. W. LEONARD.

Commonwealth Science Council: Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London, SW1Y 5HX; f. 1946 to ensure collaboration between the government civil science organizations of the Commonwealth in increasing the capabilities of its members to use science and technology for their economic and social development by facilitating joint projects by participating member countries on problems of common concern. The Council meets every two years. Mems.: 32 countries. Chair. Dato W. SIDIK; Sec. and Science Adviser to the Commonwealth Secretary-General CHRISTIAN DE LAET.

SPORT

Commonwealth Games Federation: 1-2 John Prince's St., London, W1M 0DH; the Games were first held in 1930 and are now held every four years; participation is limited to amateur teams representing the member countries of the Commonwealth; held in Christchurch, New Zealand, in 1974, Edmonton, Canada, in 1978 and scheduled for Brisbane, Australia in 1982; Hon. Sec. K. S. DUNCAN, O.B.E.

YOUTH

Commonwealth Expedition (COMEX): 48 Elm Grove, London SE15 5DE; organizes "Green Pennant Awards" for international expeditions, incorporating concerts and seminars and aiming to promote Commonwealth relations; Dir. LIONEL GREGORY.

Commonwealth Youth Exchange Council: 4 Park Place, St. James's St., London, SW1A 1LR; f. 1970; promotes contact between young people of the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries, provides information and allocates grants; 170 member organizations; Exec. Sec. R. F. GRAY; publs. *Contact the Commonwealth, Exchange*.

Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme: 5 Prince of Wales Terrace, London, W8 5PG; offers opportunities to young people in Commonwealth countries to gain awards for a programme of activities. These include social service, expeditions, cultural interests and sport; Dir. R. HERON; Gen. Sec. D. A. BRIDGEMAN; publs. *Award Journal, Award News, Award Handbook*.

MISCELLANEOUS

British Commonwealth Ex-services League: 49 Pall Mall, London, SW1Y 5JG; links the ex-service organizations

in the Commonwealth, assists ex-servicemen and particularly those who migrate; holds triennial conferences; Sec.-Gen. Col. G. STOCKER; publs. *Bulletin* (quarterly), *Triennial Report*.

Commonwealth Countries League: c/o Elizabeth Waller, 99 The Grove, Isleworth, Middx., TW7 4JE; f. 1925 to secure equality of liberties, status and opportunities between women and men and to promote mutual understanding throughout the Commonwealth countries; Pres. ALICE HEMMING, O.B.E.; publs. *Triennial Newsletter*, *Annual Conference Report*.

Commonwealth War Graves Commission: 2 Marlow Rd., Maidenhead, Berks., SL6 7DX; f. 1917 (as Imperial War Graves Commission); provides for the marking and permanent care of the graves of members of the Commonwealth Forces who died during 1914-18 and 1939-45 wars; maintains over a million graves in some 140 countries and commemorates by name on memorials more than 750,000 who have no known grave or who were cremated; members: United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India; the Commission's work is directed from the Head Office in Maidenhead, to which Area Offices are responsible; a number of agencies have been established by agreement with the governments of certain Commonwealth countries and South Africa; Pres. H.R.H. The Duke of KENT, G.C.M.C., G.C.V.O.; Dir.-Gen. A. K. PALLOT, C.B., C.M.G.

Joint Commonwealth Societies' Council: c/o Victoria League for Commonwealth Friendship, 18 Northumberland Ave., London, WC2N 5BJ; co-ordinates the activities of recognized societies promoting mutual understanding in the Commonwealth; mems.: 12 unofficial Commonwealth organizations and 4 official bodies; Sec. Mrs. CEDRIC BARNETT.

Royal Commonwealth Society: 18 Northumberland Ave., London, WC2N 5BJ; to promote knowledge and understanding among the people of the Commonwealth; branches in principal Commonwealth countries; has full residential club facilities, lecture programmes and library; Sec.-Gen. A. S. H. KEMP, O.B.E.; publ. *Commonwealth* (6 times a year).

Royal Over-Seas League: Over-Seas House, Park Place, St. James's St., London, SW1A 1LR; f. 1910 to promote friendship and understanding in the Commonwealth; membership is open to all British subjects and Commonwealth citizens; Chair. Sir DAVID SCOTT, G.C.M.G.; Dir.-Gen. Capt. J. B. RUMBLE, R.N.; publ. *Overseas* (2 a year).

Victoria League for Commonwealth Friendship: 18 Northumberland Ave., London, WC2N 5BJ; f. 1901 to further personal friendship among Commonwealth peoples; about 30,000 mems.; Pres. H.R.H. Princess MARGARET; Chair. Sir JOHN PEEL; Sec. Mrs. CEDRIC BARNETT, O.B.E.

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Secretariat publishes the following titles under the Commonwealth Information Programme. The booklets and reference papers are revised and reissued from time to time.

The Commonwealth Today.

The Commonwealth at a Glance.

Commonwealth Skills for Commonwealth Needs.

Commonwealth Organisations.

Commonwealth Currents (every 2 months).

Notes on the Commonwealth, a series of reference papers.

Racism in Southern Africa: the Commonwealth Stand.

Commonwealth Heads of Government: the Lusaka Communiqué 1979.

Making Ends Meet, a 28-minute 16 mm. colour film about the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation.

REPORTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH SECRETARY-GENERAL
Six reports have been published.

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

Towards a New International Economic Order, final report of a Commonwealth Group of Experts.

Basic Statistical Data (on countries with populations of less than five million).

The World Economic Crisis: A Commonwealth Perspective, report of a Commonwealth Group of Experts.

The Common Fund, report of a Commonwealth Technical Group.

Co-operation for Accelerating Industrialization, report of a Commonwealth Team of Industrial Specialists.

The Lomé Convention and the Common Agricultural Policy, prepared by the Centre for European Agricultural Studies, Wye College; commodity publications on meat and dairy products, fruit and tropical products; hides and skins; tobacco; and wool.

GOVERNMENT

Training in Public Administration, a directory of training resources, related research and consultancy activities available in and to Commonwealth countries.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Southern Rhodesia Elections, report of the Commonwealth Observer Group.

LAW

Commonwealth Law Bulletin (quarterly).

Commonwealth Legal Education Association Newsletter (quarterly).

FOOD PRODUCTION AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Training for Agricultural Development, a directory of resources.

Appropriate Technology in the Commonwealth, a directory of institutions.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

International Activities in Science and Technology, a register of organizations of interest to Commonwealth countries.

Commonwealth Science Council Newsletter (quarterly).

EDUCATION

Research Strengths of Universities in the Developing Countries (published in collaboration with the Association of Commonwealth Universities).

Technical Education and Industry: Vol. 1, 1977; Vol. 2, 1979.

Directory of Education and Training Resources in the Developing Countries of the Commonwealth.

Annual Reports of the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan.

Reports of Commonwealth Education Conferences.

Progress Towards Universal Primary Education.

YOUTH

Series of seminar reports, several other books and papers.

Youth News Service Bulletin (twice monthly).

Course Handbook and Prospectus for each Regional Youth Development Centre.

DECLARATION OF COMMONWEALTH PRINCIPLES

Agreed by the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting at Singapore, January 22nd, 1971.

The Commonwealth of Nations is a voluntary association of independent sovereign states, each responsible for its own policies, consulting and co-operating in the common interests of their peoples and in the promotion of international understanding and world peace.

Members of the Commonwealth come from territories in the six continents and five oceans, include peoples of different races, languages and religions, and display every stage of economic development from poor developing nations to wealthy industrialized nations. They encompass a rich variety of cultures, traditions and institutions.

Membership of the Commonwealth is compatible with the freedom of member-governments to be non-aligned or to belong to any other grouping, association or alliance. Within this diversity all members of the Commonwealth hold certain principles in common. It is by pursuing these principles that the Commonwealth can continue to influence international society for the benefit of mankind.

We believe that international peace and order are essential to the security and prosperity of mankind; we therefore support the United Nations and seek to strengthen its influence for peace in the world, and its efforts to remove the causes of tension between nations.

We believe in the liberty of the individual, in equal rights for all citizens regardless of race, colour, creed or political belief, and in their inalienable right to participate by means of free and democratic political processes in framing the society in which they live. We therefore strive to promote in each of our countries those representative institutions and guarantees for personal freedom under the law that are our common heritage.

We recognize racial prejudice as a dangerous sickness threatening the healthy development of the human race and racial discrimination as an unmitigated evil of society. Each of us will vigorously combat this evil within our own nation.

No country will afford to regimes which practice racial discrimination assistance which in its own judgment directly contributes to the pursuit or consolidation of this evil policy. We oppose all forms of colonial domination and racial oppression and are committed to the principles of human dignity and equality.

We will therefore use all our efforts to foster human

equality and dignity everywhere, and to further the principles of self-determination and non-racialism.

We believe that the wide disparities in wealth now existing between different sections of mankind are too great to be tolerated. They also create world tensions. Our aim is their progressive removal. We therefore seek to use our efforts to overcome poverty, ignorance and disease, in raising standards of life and achieving a more equitable international society.

To this end our aim is to achieve the freest possible flow of international trade on terms fair and equitable to all, taking into account the special requirements of the developing countries, and to encourage the flow of adequate resources, including governmental and private resources, to the developing countries, bearing in mind the importance of doing this in a true spirit of partnership and of establishing for this purpose in the developing countries conditions which are conducive to sustained investment and growth.

We believe that international co-operation is essential to remove the causes of war, promote tolerance, combat injustice, and secure development among the peoples of the world. We are convinced that the Commonwealth is one of the most fruitful associations for these purposes.

In pursuing these principles the members of the Commonwealth believe that they can provide a constructive example of the multi-national approach which is vital to peace and progress in the modern world. The association is based on consultation, discussion and co-operation.

In rejecting coercion as an instrument of policy they recognize that the security of each member state from external aggression is a matter of concern to all members. It provides many channels for continuing exchanges of knowledge and views on professional, cultural, economic, legal and political issues among member states.

These relationships we intend to foster and extend, for we believe that our multi-national association can expand human understanding and understanding among nations, assist in the elimination of discrimination based on differences of race, colour or creed, maintain and strengthen personal liberty, contribute to the enrichment of life for all, and provide a powerful influence for peace among nations.

LUSAKA DECLARATION ON RACISM AND RACIAL PREJUDICE

Agreed by the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting at Lusaka, Zambia, August 1979.

We, the Commonwealth Heads of Government, recalling the Declaration of Commonwealth Principles made at Singapore on 22 January 1971 and the statement on Apartheid in Sport, issued in London on 15 June 1977, have decided to proclaim our desire to work jointly as well as severally for the eradication of all forms of racism and racial prejudice.

The Commonwealth is an institution devoted to the promotion of international understanding and world peace, and to the achievement of equal rights for all citizens regardless of race, colour, sex, creed or political belief, and is committed to the eradication of the dangerous evils of racism and racial prejudice.

We now, therefore, proclaim this Lusaka Declaration of the Commonwealth on Racism and Racial Prejudice.

United in our desire to rid the world of the evils of racism and racial prejudice, we proclaim our faith in the inherent dignity and worth of the human person and declare that:

- (i) the peoples of the Commonwealth have the right to live freely in dignity and equality, without any distinction or exclusion based on race, colour, sex, descent, or national or ethnic origin;
- (ii) while everyone is free to retain diversity in his or her culture and lifestyle, this diversity does not justify the perpetuation of racial prejudice or racially discriminatory practices;
- (iii) everyone has the right to equality before the law and equal justice under the law;
- (iv) everyone has the right to effective remedies and protection against any form of discrimination based on the grounds of race, colour, sex, descent, or national or ethnic origin.

We reject as inhuman and intolerable all policies designed to perpetuate apartheid, racial segregation or other policies based on theories that racial groups are or may be inherently superior or inferior.

We reaffirm that it is the duty of all the peoples of the Commonwealth to work together for the total eradication of the infamous policy of apartheid which is internationally recognized as a crime against the conscience and dignity of mankind and the very existence of which is an affront to humanity.

We agree that everyone has the right to protection against acts of incitement to racial hatred and discrimination, whether committed by individuals, groups or other organizations.

We affirm that there should be no discrimination based on race, colour, sex, descent or national or ethnic origin in the acquisition or exercise of the right to vote; in the field of civil rights or access to citizenship; or in the economic, social or cultural fields, particularly education, health,

employment, occupation, housing, social security and cultural life.

We attach particular importance to ensuring that children shall be protected from practices which may foster racism or racial prejudice. Children have the right to be brought up and educated in a spirit of tolerance and understanding so as to be able to contribute fully to the building of future societies based on justice and friendship.

We believe that those groups in societies who may be especially disadvantaged because of residual racist attitudes are entitled to the fullest protection of the law. We recognize that the history of the Commonwealth and its diversity require that special attention should be paid to the problems of indigenous minorities. We recognize that the same special attention should be paid to the problems of immigrants, immigrant workers and refugees.

We agree that special measures may in particular circumstances be required to advance the development of disadvantaged groups in society. We recognize that the effects of colonialism or racism in the past may make desirable special provisions for the social and economic enhancement of indigenous populations.

Inspired by the principles of freedom and equality which characterize our association, we accept the solemn duty of working together to eliminate racism and racial prejudice. This duty involves the acceptance of the principle that positive measures may be required to advance the elimination of racism, including assistance to those struggling to rid themselves and their environment of the practice.

Being aware that legislation alone cannot eliminate racism and racial prejudice, we endorse the need to initiate public information and education policies designed to promote understanding, tolerance, respect and friendship among peoples and racial groups.

We are particularly conscious of the importance of the contribution the media can make to human rights and the eradication of racism and racial prejudice by helping to eliminate ignorance and misunderstanding between people and by drawing attention to the evils which afflict humanity. We affirm the importance of truthful presentation of facts in order to ensure that the public are fully informed of the dangers presented by racism and racial prejudice.

In accordance with established principles of International Law and, in particular, the provisions of the International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination, we affirm that everyone is, at all times and in all places, entitled to be protected in the enjoyment of the right to be free of racism and racial prejudice.

We believe that the existence in the world of apartheid and racial discrimination is a matter of concern to all human beings. We recognize that we share an international

Between 1974 and 1979 budget provisions for the community quadrupled to 3,231.5 million francs CFA and capital investment increased five-fold. Up until 1976 Senegal and the Ivory Coast were responsible for almost 99 per cent of goods exported within the Community, whereas Mali accounted for almost one third of all imports.

The Community also makes contributions to development projects of members. In 1977 loans of 412 million Mali francs were made to Mali, 206 million francs CFA to Upper Volta for water supply and customs control, and funds were approved for dairy construction in Mauritania.

An agreement of non-aggression and mutual co-operation was signed by the member countries and Togo at the Third Conference of Heads of State in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, in June 1977. An agreement to exchange information on economic development, co-ordinate general studies and finance joint development projects was signed with the Conseil de l'Entente (page 169) in January 1978. In August 1980 a co-operation agreement was signed with the Mano River Union (page 296).

At the fourth Conference of Heads of State at Bamako, Mali, in 1978, an agreement regarding free circulation and

the right to establish residence was signed by the six member states. Plans were announced to create a regional solar energy research centre, a commercial fisheries organization, a centre for higher training in the fishing industry, a college of geology and mining, a centre for further studies in management and a rural waterworks programme for drought-stricken areas. The total cost of these six projects was estimated at over 40,000 million francs CFA. In October 1980 agreements were concluded with financial supporters (the West African Development Bank, the African Development Bank, the Kuwaiti Fund, the Arab Bank for African Economic Development and France) for the adoption of the rural water scheme, due to begin in December 1981 and provide some 2,600 village wells and boreholes at a cost of 11,359 million francs CFA. Financial negotiations for the other projects were still going on.

At the 1980 Conference of Heads of State an austerity budget was adopted, owing to the economic difficulties of most member states. It was announced that priority would be given to further lifting of trade barriers between members, leading to a full customs union by 1986.

CONSEIL DE L'ENTENTE

(Entente Council)

Headquarters: Mutual Aid and Guarantee Fund, B.P. 20824, Abidjan, Ivory Coast

A political and economic association of four states which were formerly part of French West Africa, and Togo, which joined in June 1966. The organization was founded in May 1959. In recent years it has given priority to economic co-ordination in member states.

MEMBERS

Benin Ivory Coast Niger Togo Upper Volta

ORGANIZATION

THE COUNCIL

The Council consists of the Heads of State and the ministers concerned with the items on the agenda of particular meetings.

The Council meets annually, the place rotating each

year between the member states, and is chaired by the President of the host country. Secretariat services are provided by the Secretariat of the Mutual Aid and Guarantee Fund. Extraordinary meetings may be held at the request of two or more members.

MUTUAL AID AND LOAN GUARANTEE FUND

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Has the same membership as the Council above. Administrative and financial matters are delegated to a Management Committee which meets twice a year.

Chairman of the Management Committee: KPEGIGO KWASSI (Togo).

SECRETARIAT

A small group of professional advisers assists development institutions in the preparation of projects, in analysis and presentation of requests for aid.

Administrative Secretary: PAUL KAYA.

FINANCE

Consists of annual contributions from member states, subsidies and grants, and investment returns and commissions from its guarantee operations. In 1977 the capital of the Fund amounted to 7,250 million francs CFA. The 1981 budget amounted to 1,131,343,750 francs CFA.

ACTIVITIES

The Entente Council, through the Mutual Aid and Loan Guarantee Fund, aims to promote economic development in the region; to assist in preparing specific projects and to mobilize funds from other sources; to act as a guarantee fund to encourage investments in the region; and to encourage trade and investment between the member states.

Since 1974 it has been empowered to finance the reduction of interest rates and the extension of maturity periods of foreign loans to member countries.

In 1978 the Council was implementing a rural development programme comprising 19 projects in stockbreeding, food production and water supply. The cost, 8,000 million francs CFA, was being met by the member countries, the

U.S.A., France, and the Netherlands. At the meeting of the Council in Lomé in January 1978, a new five-year programme was implemented to supply water to villages.

A regional telecommunications network is being planned in co-operation with the West African Development Bank, CEAO and ECOWAS.

In 1980 a loan of 387 million francs CFA and a grant of 175 million were made to Togo for rural development projects, while a loan guarantee was agreed to for 2,300 million francs CFA, lent by the European Investment Bank for the re-opening of a gold mine in Upper Volta. A further loan guarantee of 2,024 million francs CFA was made to the Togo Cement Company.

PUBLICATIONS

Entente Africaine (quarterly).
Activity Reports (annual).

CO-OPERATION COUNCIL FOR THE ARAB STATES OF THE GULF

Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

More generally known as the Gulf Co-operation Council, the organization was established on March 10th, 1981, by six Arab states adjoining the Persian Gulf.

MEMBERS

Bahrain
Kuwait
Oman

Qatar
Saudi Arabia
United Arab Emirates

ORGANIZATION

(October 1981)

The Constitution of the Council provides for the establishment of the following bodies:

SUPREME COUNCIL

The Supreme Council comprises the heads of member states, meeting twice a year in ordinary session, and in emergency session if demanded by two or more members. The Presidency of the Council is undertaken by each state in turn, in alphabetical order. The Supreme Council draws up the overall policy of the organization and the basic lines it will follow; it discusses recommendations and laws presented to it by the Ministerial Council and the Secretariat General in preparation for endorsement. A body for resolving disputes is also to be attached to and formed by the Supreme Council.

MINISTERIAL COUNCIL

The Ministerial Council consists of the Foreign Ministers of member states, meeting every two months, and in emergency session if demanded by two or more members. It prepares for the meetings of the Supreme Council, and draws up policies, recommendations, studies and projects aimed at developing co-operation and co-ordination among member states in various spheres.

SECRETARIAT GENERAL

The Secretariat is to be established in Riyadh, Saudi

Arabia, to implement recommendations by the Supreme and Ministerial Councils, prepare reports and studies, budgets and accounts.

Secretary-General: ABDULLAH YACOB BISHARA (Kuwait).

ACTIVITIES

The Council was set up following a series of meetings of Foreign Ministers of the states concerned, culminating in an agreement on the basic details of its constitution on March 10th, 1981. Although all the countries concerned belong to the Arab League, and were criticized by Iraq for setting up a separate organization, the formation of the Council was apparently prompted by a feeling that the Arab League was proving ineffective. A desire to emulate the European Community was frequently expressed by spokesmen for the Council from its outset. The constitution describes the organization as providing "the means for realizing co-ordination, integration and closer relations": rules are to be drawn up covering economic affairs, finance, education, culture, social affairs, health, communications, information, nationality laws, travel, transport, trade, customs, haulage and legislative affairs. No mention was made of defence and security matters.

In May 1981 it was announced that a \$6,000 million joint fund was to be set up for investment in joint-venture projects in the Gulf region.

COUNCIL FOR MUTUAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE —CMEA (COMECON)

Prospekt Kalinina 54, Moscow 121205, U.S.S.R.

The Council was founded in 1949 to assist the economic development of its member states through joint utilization and co-ordination of efforts. The Mongolian People's Republic was admitted in 1962, the Republic of Cuba in 1972 and the Socialist Republic of Viet-Nam in 1978.

MEMBERS

Bulgaria
Cuba
Czechoslovakia

German Democratic Republic
Hungary
Mongolia

Poland
Romania
U.S.S.R.
Viet-Nam

Albania ceased to participate in the activities of the Council at the end of 1961.

OBSERVERS

In accordance with Article XI of the Charter, the Council may invite participation of non-member countries in the work of its organs, or in spheres agreed by arrangement with the relevant countries. Delegations from Afghanistan, Angola, Ethiopia, Laos, Mozambique and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen were invited to send observers to the session of the Council held in Sofia in July 1981.

In 1964 an agreement was concluded whereby Yugoslavia can participate in certain defined spheres of the Council's activity, where a mutual interest with member countries prevails. The agreement also envisaged Yugoslavia attending meetings of the Council's standing commissions and other organs where matters of mutual interest are discussed.

CO-OPERATING COUNTRIES

The CMEA has co-operation agreements with Finland (signed May 1973), Iraq (July 1975) and Mexico (August 1975).

AIMS

To unite and co-ordinate the efforts of the member countries in order to improve the development of socialist economic integration; to promote planned economic development; to achieve more rapid economic and technical progress in these countries, and particularly a higher level of industrialization in countries where this is lacking; to achieve a steady growth of labour productivity; to work gradually towards a balanced level of development in the different regions; and a steady increase in standards of living in the member states.

ORGANIZATION

(October 1981)

COUNCIL

Supreme organ of CMEA. Meets at least once yearly, in the capital of each member state in turn, all members being represented. Discusses fundamental matters of economic, scientific and technical co-operation and determines the main directions of the activities of the Council; examines the report of the Executive Committee; fulfils other functions necessary for the achievement of the aims of the Council.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Created at the 16th (Extraordinary) Session of the Council held in Moscow in June 1962 to take the place of the Conference of Members' Representatives and to form the chief executive organ of CMEA. Composed of the representatives of the member states at the level of Deputy Prime Minister. Meets at least once every three months to examine proposals from member states, the Permanent Commissions and the Secretariat. Guides all co-ordinating work linked with the resolution of problems before the Council, in agreement with the decisions of the Session of the Council. The Chair is taken in turn by representatives of each country.

Chairman: JÓZSEF MARJAI (Hungary).

Other Members:

ANDREI LUKANOV (Bulgaria)
Dr. CARLOS RAFAEL RODRÍGUEZ (Cuba)
RUDOLF ROHLÍČEK (Czechoslovakia)
Dr. GERHARD WEISS (German Democratic Republic)
MYATAVYN PELZHEE (Mongolia)
ZBIGNIEW MADEI (Poland)
NICOLAE CONSTANTIN (Romania)
NIKOLAI TALYZIN (U.S.S.R.)
HUYNH TAN PHAT (Viet-Nam).

COMMITTEES

CMEA Committee for Co-operation in Planning.
CMEA Committee for Scientific and Technical Co-operation.
CMEA Committee on Co-operation in Material and Technical Supplies.

STANDING COMMISSIONS

The Commissions foster economic, scientific and technical co-operation between members. Each Commission has its own committee and sub-committees.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Commissions represent agriculture, power, coal industry, machine building, chemical industry, ferrous metals, non-ferrous metals, oil and gas, light industry, food industry, transport, construction, foreign trade, peaceful uses of atomic energy, post and telecommunications, standardization, statistics, finance and currency, radio and electronics industries, geology, health, civil aviation.

Council for Mutual Economic Assistance

SECRETARIAT

Secretary of Council: NIKOLAI V. FADDEYEV (U.S.S.R.).

Deputy Secretariat: A. CHAUSHEV (Bulgaria), I. PERPEGIEL (Romania), B. KÁDÁR (Hungary), E. SZOPA (Poland), V. LIEBIG (German Democratic Republic).

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC BODIES

Set up by the member countries of CMEA.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Intermetall: Cházár András ul. 9, 1146 Budapest, Hungary; f. 1964; ferrous metallurgy; specialization and co-operation in production; assortment exchange; mems.: 6 countries.

Bearing: ul. Senatorska 13/15, Warsaw, Poland; f. 1964; anti-friction bearing industry; specialization and co-operation in production; co-ordination of production plans; mems.: 8 countries.

Interchim: Telemannplatz 5, Halle, German Democratic Republic; f. 1970; branches of chemical industry. Specialization and co-operation in production; co-ordination of production plans; mems.: 9 countries.

Computers: ul. Chaikovskogo 11, Moscow, U.S.S.R.; f. 1969; computer engineering, establishment of standardized computer technology; joint planning of international industrial complex; mems.: 9 countries.

Interatominstrument: ul. Chocimska 28, 00-791 Warsaw, Poland; nuclear-technical apparatus construction; co-operation in research, production and sales, industrial co-ordination; mems.: 6 countries.

Interatomenergo: ul. Kitaiskii proezd 7, Moscow, U.S.S.R.; f. 1973; nuclear power plant construction; co-ordination of research, development and production; specialization and co-operation of production; mutual support in planning and training; mems.: 8 countries.

Intertextilmash: ul. Shchepkina 49, Moscow, U.S.S.R.; f. 1973; selected branches of textile machinery construction; co-ordination of research, development and production; specialization and co-operation of production, research, development, construction, sales and service; mems.: 7 countries.

Interelektro: ul. 1 Smolenskaya 7, Moscow, U.S.S.R.; f. 1973; selected branches of electrotechnology; joint planning and prognostics; specialization and co-operation of production; scientific and technical co-operation; co-ordination of mutual goods supplies; mems.: 8 countries.

Central Control Administration of the United Power Grids of European CMEA Member Countries (CCA): Jungmannova 29, 111 32 Prague 1, Czechoslovakia; f. 1962; mems.: 7 countries.

Assofoto: 2 Smolenskii per. 1/4, Moscow, U.S.S.R.; f. 1973; photo-chemical industry; joint planning; co-operation in all stages of the reproduction process; mems.: German Democratic Republic, U.S.S.R.

Interchimvolokno: Piața Rosetti, Sector 1, Bucharest, Romania; f. 1974; organizes and co-ordinates research and production in the chemical fibres industry, promotes the development of trade and co-ordinates the supply of raw materials and equipment.

JOINT RESEARCH INSTITUTES AND ASSOCIATIONS

Interkosmos: Leninskii prospekt 14, Moscow, U.S.S.R.; f. 1970; research; mems.: 10 countries.

Interetalonpribor: Edzakov nepeulok 1, Moscow, U.S.S.R.; f. 1972; measurement technology, joint research, development and production of measuring apparatus; mems.: 7 countries.

International Centre for Scientific and Technological Information: ul. Kuusinenä 21b, Moscow, U.S.S.R.; f. 1969; develops methods and technical aspects of information work, provides an information service for participating countries; mems.: 10 countries.

TRANSPORT ORGANIZATIONS

OPW: ul. Italska 37, Prague, Czechoslovakia; f. 1963; railway freight transport; mems.: 7 countries.

Office for Maritime Freight: Prospekt Kalinina 56, Moscow, U.S.S.R.; f. 1952; co-operation in rationalizing maritime freight; mems.: 7 countries.

International Shipowners Association: Sieroszewskiego 7, 81-376 Gdynia, Poland; f. 1970; maritime traffic, organization of joint services; mems.: nine companies and three associations representing a further 75 companies.

Interport: Szczecin, Poland; f. 1973; co-ordination and rationalization of seaport capacities; mems.: German Democratic Republic, Poland.

CURRENCY AND CREDIT ORGANIZATIONS

See chapters on the International Bank for Economic Co-operation (IBEC, page 217) and the International Investment Bank (page 224).

SELECTED SESSIONS OF THE COUNCIL SINCE 1959

- 1959 Sofia Charter of CMEA approved.
- 1962 Moscow Decision to set up an Executive Committee of CMEA (*see above*). CMEA Institute on Standardization established. Approved amendments to the Charter to allow the admission of non-European countries. Mongolian People's Republic accepted as a member.
- 1963 Moscow Agreement made to set up an International Bank for Economic Co-operation (*see page 217*).
- 1965 Prague Ratification of agreement of September 17th, 1964 that Yugoslavia should participate in certain spheres of CMEA.
- 1969 Moscow It was decided to draw up a plan entitled the *Complex Programme for further Deepening and Improvement of Co-operation and the Development of Socialist Economic Integration among CMEA Countries*.
- 1970 Warsaw Agreement reached on the necessity of creating an Investment Bank for member states and the need to improve the facilities of the International Bank for Economic Co-operation.
- 1971 Bucharest The *Complex Programme* was adopted.
- 1972 Moscow Cuba admitted to membership.
- 1973 Prague Agreement was reached on the co-operation between the CMEA and the Republic of Finland, and signed on May 16th, 1973. The decision was taken to form a special fund to enable member countries to issue grants for the training of personnel working in their higher educational establishments.
- 1974 Sofia Review of the results of the first 25 years of work. Signature of General Agreement on joint development of gas deposits at Orenburg; U.S.S.R., and on joint construction of a pipeline from Orenburg, in the southern Urals, to the western frontier of the U.S.S.R.
- 1975 Budapest Discussion of questions concerning the co-ordination of plans for 1976-80.
- Approval of a *Concerted Plan for Multilateral Integration of Measures Providing for the Joint Construction of Enterprises and the Creation of Additional Production Capacities*. This plan was estimated to cost 9,000 million transferable roubles. Discussion of scientific and technological questions.
- 1976 Berlin Review of the implementation of the *Complex Programme* for 1971-75. It was decided to extend the scope of the programme, and work was initiated to produce specific long-term programmes for a variety of sectors. These are intended to meet the fundamental needs of members as regards fuel and power resources, raw materials, machine building, production of staple foods, production and delivery of consumer goods, development of transport between member countries.
- In October 1976 the International Bank for Economic Co-operation (*see p. 217*) published new regulations governing the use, within the market economy countries, of the transferable rouble, the accounting unit for trade within CMEA.
- 1978 Bucharest Approval of principles of the long-term specific programmes for energy, fuel, raw materials, agriculture and food production and machine-building for the period up to 1990; drafts for their implementation were to be completed by December 1979. Viet-Nam admitted to membership.
- 1979 Moscow Review of the 30 years' work of the Council. Approval of long-term special programmes drafted in 1978.
- 1981 Sofia Review of the first ten years of the *Complex Programme*, noting that CMEA industrial production had increased by 84 per cent during the period, and trade among members by over 300 per cent. A plan for 1981-85 was adopted, with emphasis on energy-saving technology and electronics.

CMEA TRADE

Foreign trade is one of the most important forms of economic co-operation between member states of CMEA. Trade between member states was planned by yearly agreements until 1951 and thereafter by long-term bilateral and multilateral trade agreements linked to the development plans of the member countries. In 1956 the standing Commission for Foreign Trade was set up. Trade between

member countries comprises about 60 per cent of their foreign trade which is wholly conducted through state monopolies. Long-term trade agreements were concluded with Yugoslavia. The amount of trade between member countries and Yugoslavia increased by almost 700 per cent during the period 1964-80.

TRADE TOTALS WITHIN CMEA
(million roubles)

	1950	1960	1970	1975	1979
Bulgaria	199	872	2,570	5,551	8,747
Cuba	n.a.	192	1,355	3,055	5,125
Czechoslovakia	695	2,150	4,329	8,036	12,260
German Democratic Republic	570	2,679	5,709	10,550	15,331
Hungary	356	1,037	2,669	5,714	9,528
Mongolia	64	127	176	336	534
Poland	685	1,437	4,067	8,485	12,853
Romania	342	821	1,689	3,022	4,895
U.S.S.R.	1,679	5,343	12,284	26,248	41,655
TOTAL	4,525	14,338	33,493	70,996	110,926

COUNCIL OF ARAB ECONOMIC UNITY

P.O.B. 925100, Ashmeisani, Alhusein Quarter, Amman, Jordan

Telephone: 64326-8.

The first meeting of the Council was held in 1964.

MEMBERS

Iraq
Jordan
Kuwait
Libya

Mauritania
Palestine Liberation Organization
Somalia

Sudan
Syria
United Arab Emirates

Yemen Arab Republic
Yemen, People's Democratic
Republic

ORGANIZATION

(September 1981)

COUNCIL

The Council consists of representatives of member states, usually ministers of economy, finance and trade. It meets twice a year; meetings are chaired by the representative of each country for one year.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Entrusted with the implementation and follow-up of the Council's decisions and with proposing work plans,

including efforts to encourage participation by member states in the Arab Economic Unity Agreement. The Secretariat also conducts and follows up studies on Arab economic problems and on the effects of major world economic trends.

Secretary-General: Dr. FAKHRI KADDORI.

Assistant Secretaries-General: MOHAMMAD AL-SHARIF,
NASOUH BARGHOUTI.

ACTIVITIES

A five-year work plan for the General Secretariat in 1981-85 was approved in November 1980. It includes the co-ordination of the development plans of individual Arab countries; formulation of measures leading to a customs union subject to a unified administration; market and commodity studies; unification of statistical terminology and methods of data collection; studies for the formation of new joint Arab companies and federations; formulation of specific programmes for agricultural and industrial co-ordination and for improving road and railway networks.

ARAB COMMON MARKET

Members: Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Mauritania and Syria.

Based on a resolution passed by the Council in August 1964; its implementation is supervised by the Council and does not constitute a separate organization. Customs duties and other taxes on trade between the four member countries were eliminated in annual stages, the process being completed in 1971. The second stage is to be the adoption of a full customs union, and ultimately all restrictions on trade between the member countries, including quotas, and residence, employment and transport restrictions, are to be abolished. In June 1979 the Council decided to standardize customs tariffs for raw materials.

Between 1978 and 1981, the following measures were undertaken by the Council for the development of the Arab Common Market:

Introduction of flexible membership conditions for the

least developed Arab states (Mauritania, Somalia, Sudan, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Yemen Arab Republic).

Approval in principle of a fund to compensate the least developed countries for financial losses incurred as a result of joining the Arab Common Market.

Approval of legal, technical and administrative preparations for unification of tariffs levied on products imported from non-member countries.

Formation of a committee of ministerial deputies to deal with problems in the application of market rulings and to promote the organization's activities.

MULTILATERAL AGREEMENTS

The Council has initiated the following multilateral agreements aimed at achieving economic unity:

Agreement on Basic Levels of Social Insurance.

Agreement on Reciprocity in Social Insurance Systems.

Agreement on Labour Mobility.

Agreement on Organization of Transit Trade.

Agreement on Avoidance of Double Taxation and Elimination of Tax Evasion.

Agreement on Co-operation in Collection of Taxes.

Agreement on Capital Investment and Mobility.

Agreement on Settlement of Investment Disputes between Host Arab Countries and Citizens of Other Countries.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

JOINT VENTURES

A number of multilateral organizations in industry and agriculture have been formed on the principle that faster development and economies of scale may be achieved by combining the efforts of member states. In industries that are new to the member countries, Arab Joint Companies are formed; existing industries are to be co-ordinated by the setting up of Arab Specialized Unions. The unions are for closer co-operation on problems of production and marketing, and to help companies deal as a group in international markets. The companies are intended to be self-supporting on a purely commercial basis; they may issue shares to citizens of the participating countries. The joint ventures are:

Arab Joint Companies (cap.=capital; figures in Kuwaiti dinars unless otherwise stated):

Arab Company for Drug Industries and Medical Appliances: P.O. Box 925161, Amman, Jordan; cap. 60 million.

Arab Company for Industrial Investment: P.O. Box 2154, Baghdad, Iraq; cap. 150 million.

Arab Company for Livestock Development: P.O. Box 5305, Damascus, Syria; cap. 60 million.

Arab Mining Company: P.O. Box 20198, Amman, Jordan; cap. 120 million.

Council of Arab Economic Unity

Specialized Arab Unions and Federations:

Arab Federation for Cement and Building Materials: P.O. Box 9015, Damascus, Syria.

Arab Federation of Chemical Fertilizers Producers: P.O. Box 23696, Kuwait.

Arab Federation of Engineering Industries: P.O. Box 509, Baghdad, Iraq.

Arab Federation of Leather Industries: P.O. Box 2188, Damascus, Syria.

Arab Federation of Paper Industries: P.O. Box 5456, Baghdad, Iraq.

Arab Federation of Shipping Industries: P.O. Box 1161, Baghdad, Iraq.

Arab Federation of Textile Industries: P.O. Box 620, Damascus, Syria.

Arab Railways Federation: P.O. Box 6599, Aleppo, Syria.

Arab Seaports Federation: Basrah, Iraq.

Arab Sugar Federation: P.O. Box 195, Khartoum, Sudan.

Arab Union of Fish Producers: P.O. Box 15064, Baghdad, Iraq.

Arab Union of Food Industries: P.O. Box 13025, Baghdad, Iraq.

Arab Union of Land Transport: P.O. Box 926324, Amman, Jordan.

THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

Avenue de l'Europe, 67006 Strasbourg, France

Telephone: (88) 61.49.61.

Founded in May 1949 to achieve a greater unity between its members, to facilitate their economic and social progress and to uphold the principles of parliamentary democracy. Membership has risen from ten originally to twenty-one when Liechtenstein joined in September 1978.

MEMBERS

Austria	Iceland	Norway
Belgium	Ireland	Portugal
Cyprus	Italy	Spain
Denmark	Liechtenstein	Sweden
France	Luxembourg	Switzerland
Federal Republic of Germany	Malta	Turkey
Greece	Netherlands	United Kingdom

ORGANIZATION

(October 1981)

COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS

Consists of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of each state.

Decides with binding effect all matters of internal organization, makes recommendations to governments and may also draw up conventions and agreements. Usually meets in May and December.

MINISTERS' DEPUTIES

Comprise senior diplomats accredited to the Council as permanent representatives of their governments, who deal with most of the routine work at monthly meetings. Any decision reached by the Deputies has the same force as one adopted by the Ministers.

Austria: DIETRICH BUKOWSKI.

Belgium: ANDRÉ J. VRANKEN.

Cyprus: COSTAS PAPADEMAS.

Denmark: ARTHUR VAN DER HUDE.

France: RENÉ DOISE.

Federal Republic of Germany: KARL-ALEXANDER HAMPE.

Greece: IOANNIS GRIGORIADIS.

Iceland: NIELS P. SIGURDSSON.

Ireland: MICHAEL FLYNN.

Italy: MARCO PISA.

Liechtenstein: Prince NICOLAS DE LIECHTENSTEIN.

Luxembourg: JEAN HOSTERT.

Malta: RENO CALLEJA.

Netherlands: J. F. E. BREMAN.

Norway: EGIL WINSNES.

Portugal: ANTÓNIO LEAL DA COSTA LOBO.

Spain: JOSÉ LUIS MESSIA.

Sweden: LENNART WESTERBERG.

Switzerland: ALFRED WACKER.

Turkey: SEMİH GÜNER.

United Kingdom: DONALD CAPE.

PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY

President: JOSÉ MARÍA DE AREILZA (Spain, Democratic Coalition)

Vice-Presidents:

GIUSEPPE PETRILLI (Italy, Christian Democrat).

Sir FREDERIC BENNETT (U.K., Conservative).

RAOUL BONNEL (Belgium, Liberal).

LASSE BUDTZ (Denmark, Social Democrat).

HANS HESELE (Austria, Socialist).

JEAN VALLEIX (France, RPR).

LIV AASEN (Norway, Labour).

GERARD BATLINER (Liechtenstein, Progressive Citizens).

GERHARD REDDEMANN (Federal Republic of Germany, CDU).

MAURICE THOSS (Luxembourg, Socialist).

HELENA ROSETA (Portugal, Social Democrat).

Chairman of the Christian Democratic Group: WOLFGANG BLENK (Austria).

Chairman of the Socialist Group: TOM URWIN (U.K.).

Chairman of the Liberal Group: FREDERICK PORTHEINE (Netherlands).

Chairman of the Joint Group of Democrats: AMARDIO DE AZEVEDO (Portugal).

Chairman of the Independent (Conservative) Group: SVENN STRAY (Norway).

Chairman of the Communist Group: (vacant).

Members are elected by their national parliaments or appointed. Members are also members of their own parliaments, and political parties in each delegation follow the proportion of their strength in the national parliament. Members do not represent their governments; they are spokesmen for public opinion.

The Assembly has 170 members:

France, Federal Republic of Germany,
Italy, United Kingdom . . . 18 each

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Council of Europe

Spain, Turkey*	12 each
Belgium, Greece, Netherlands, Portugal	7 each
Austria, Sweden, Switzerland	6 each
Denmark, Norway	5 each
Ireland	4
Cyprus, Iceland, Luxembourg, Malta	3 each
Liechtenstein	2

*The Turkish delegation was banned from the Assembly in May 1981, following the suspension of the Turkish National Assembly in September 1980.

The Assembly meets in ordinary session once a year for not more than a month. The session is usually divided into three parts held in January–February, April–May and September–October. The Assembly may submit recommendations to the Committee of Ministers, pass resolutions, discuss reports and any matters of common European interest.

Standing Committee: Represents the Assembly when it is not in session. Consists of the President, Vice-Presidents, Chairmen of the Ordinary Committees and a number of ordinary members. Meets at least three times a year.

Ordinary Committees: political, economic and development, social and health, legal, education and culture, science and technology, regional planning and local authorities, rules of procedure, agriculture, European non-member countries, parliamentary and public relations, population and refugees, budget and intergovernmental work programme.

ACTIVITIES

In an effort to harmonize national laws, to put the citizens of member countries on an equal footing and to pool certain resources and facilities, the Council has concluded a number of Conventions and Agreements covering particular aspects of European co-operation. By 1981 a total of 85 treaties had been concluded, of which 15 had not yet come into force.

HUMAN RIGHTS

The European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms was signed in 1950. By 1980 about 9,000 human rights applications had been lodged.

EUROPEAN COMMISSION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

President: JAMES E. S. FAWCETT (United Kingdom).

First Vice-President: GIUSEPPE SPERDUTI (Italy).

Second Vice-President: CARL AAGE NØRGAARD (Denmark).

Members:

FELIX ERMACORA (Austria)
 MICHAEL A. TRIANTAFYLIDES (Cyprus)
 EDWIN BUSUTILL (Malta)
 LOVE KELLBERG (Sweden)
 TORKEL OPSAHL (Norway)
 C. H. F. POLAK (Netherlands)
 JOCHEN A. FROWEIN (Federal Republic of Germany)
 GAUKUR JÖRUNDSSON (Iceland)
 GEORGES TENEKIDES (Greece)
 STEFAN TRECHSEL (Switzerland)

Joint Meetings: the Assembly holds joint sessions with the European Parliament of the EEC, generally for one day only. The 23rd was held in January 1978.

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: DR. FRANZ KARASEK (Austria).

Deputy Secretary-General: GAETANO ADINOLFI (Italy).

Clerk of the Assembly: JOHN PRIESTMAN (United Kingdom).

Director of Political Affairs: HENRI LELEU (France).

Director of Administration and Finance: STANLEY HUNT (United Kingdom).

Director of Economic and Social Affairs: STEN RENBORG (Sweden).

Director of Press and Information: HUGH BEESLEY (U.K.).

Director of Education and of Cultural and Scientific Affairs: M. MARSHALL VON BIEBERSTEIN (Federal Republic of Germany).

Director of Legal Affairs: ERIK HARREHOES (Denmark).

Director of Environment and Local Authorities: NIELS BORCH-JACOBSEN (Denmark).

Director of Human Rights: PETER LEUPRECHT (Austria).

Financial Controller: GEORGES LEROUX (France).

Secretary of the European Commission of Human Rights: HANS-CHRISTIAN KRÜGER (Federal Republic of Germany).

Registrar of the European Court of Human Rights: M.-A. EISSEN (France).

BRENDAN KIERNAN (Ireland)
 MICHEL MELCHIOR (Belgium)
 M. J. F. BRANCO DE SAMPAIO (Portugal)
 JUAN ANTONIO CARILLO (Spain)
 JEAN-CLAUDE SOYER (France)
 ALBERT WEITZEL (Luxembourg)
 A. SEREF GÖZÜBÜYÜK (Turkey)

Secretary: HANS-CHRISTIAN KRÜGER (Federal Republic of Germany).

The commission is competent to examine complaints made either by a contracting party, or in certain cases, by an individual, non-governmental organization or group of individuals, that the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms has been violated by one or more of the contracting parties. If the commission decides to admit the application, it then ascertains the full facts of the case and places itself at the disposal of the parties in order to try and reach a friendly settlement. If no settlement is reached, the commission sends a report to the Committee of Ministers in which it states an opinion as to whether there has been a violation of the Convention. It is then for the Committee of Ministers or, if the case is referred to it, the Court of decide whether or not a violation has taken place.

EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Judges:

GÉRARD J. WIARDA, President (Netherlands)
 ROLF RYSSDAL, Vice-President (Norway)

FRANZ MATSCHER (Austria)
 JEAN LIESCH (Luxembourg)
 MEHMED ZEKIA (Cyprus)
 JOHN CREMONA (Malta)
 BRIAN WALSH (Ireland)
 THOR VILHJALMSSON (Iceland)
 GUNNAR LAGERGREN (Sweden)
 FEYZAZ GOLÇUKLU (Turkey)
 WALTER J. GANSHOF VAN DER MEERSCH (Belgium)
 DENISE BINDSCHIEDLER-ROBERT (Switzerland)
 DIMITRIOS EVRIGENIS (Greece)
 JOÃO DE DEUS PINHEIRO FARINHA (Portugal)
 E. GARCIA DE ENTERRIA (Spain)
 Sir VINCENT EVANS, G.C.M.G., M.B.E. (United Kingdom)
 RONALD McDONALD (Liechtenstein)
 MAX SORENSEN (Denmark)
 CARLO RUSSO (Italy)
 RUDOLF BERNHARDT (Federal Republic of Germany)

Registrar: MARC-ANDRÉ EISSEN (France).

The Court may deal with a case only after the Commission has acknowledged the failure of efforts for a friendly settlement within the prescribed period. The following may bring a case before the Court, provided that the High Contracting Party or Parties concerned have accepted its compulsory jurisdiction or, failing that, with the consent of the High Contracting Party or Parties concerned: the Commission, a High Contracting Party whose national is alleged to be a victim, a High Contracting Party which referred the case to the Commission, and a High Contracting Party against which the complaint has been lodged. In the event of dispute as to whether the Court has jurisdiction, the matter is settled by the decision of the Court. The judgment of the Court is final. The Court may, in certain circumstances, give advisory opinions at the request of the Committee of Ministers.

SOCIAL WELFARE

European Social Charter: in force since 1965, now applying in Austria, Cyprus, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom; lays down the rights and principles which are the basis of the Council's social policy, and guarantees a number of social and economic rights to the citizen, including the right to work, the right to form workers' organizations, the right to social security and social assistance, the right of the family to protection and the right of migrant workers to protection and assistance.

European Code of Social Security: covers medical care and the following benefits: sickness, old-age, unemployment, employment injury, family, maternity, invalidity and survivor's benefit.

European Convention on Social Security: in force since 1977 for Austria, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Turkey; most of the provisions apply automatically; others are subject to the conclusion of additional multilateral or bilateral agreements. The Convention is concerned with establishing equality of treatment for nationals of member states and with ensuring the granting and maintenance of social security rights by such means as the adding together of insurance periods completed in more than one state; two interim agreements are also in force, which will progressively be superseded by the Convention.

Recommendations to Governments: A number of resolutions passed by the Committee of Ministers give guidance for intergovernmental action on particular aspects of social policy, welfare or labour law.

Partial agreement: Eight states are co-operating in drawing up common standards on the protection of safety and health at work.

Fellowships: The Council of Europe operates a fellowships scheme for the benefit of personnel in the social services drawn from the member countries, and an annual research fellowships programme, in which a group of specialists investigates a subject chosen by the Social Committee.

HEALTH

Professional Co-operation: the Council aims to increase co-operation in the field of general hygiene, blood transfusion, education and training of medical staff and the exchange of techniques between member states. A programme of medical fellowships enables members of the medical profession and personnel of public health departments to study new techniques and modern methods of treatment, and to participate in co-ordinated research programmes.

European Agreements provide for special facilities for a network of blood transfusion centres, and for common standards for the training of nurses.

Study projects: include blood transfusion methods and standards, histocompatibility, treatment of alcoholism among young people, participation of the patient in his own treatment, attitude of health profession members dealing with dying patients, drug dependence, comparison of costs of health care inside and outside hospitals and means to decrease hospital expenses, self-medication, role of school health services within the general health services, prevention of infection in hospitals, identification and motivation of population groups disregarding preventive aspects of health surveillance, and further training for nurses.

Partial Agreement: Eleven states co-operate in drawing up common standards on the proper use of pharmaceuticals, the health control of foodstuffs, the correct use of pesticides and on cosmetic products.

Study projects carried out by the said states include: congenital anomalies, epidemiological patterns and human clinical pharmacology.

European Agreement on the restriction of the use of certain detergents in washing and cleaning products: Entered into force in September 1968. There are nine parties to the Agreement.

Convention on the Elaboration of a European Pharmacopoeia: Entered into force in May 1974. Fifteen states are parties to the Convention and two observer states participate in the meetings; Vol. I published 1969, Vol. II 1971, Supplement to Vol. II 1973, Vol. III 1975, Supplement to Vol. III 1977. Publication of a second edition began in 1980.

Rehabilitation of the Disabled: Eleven states co-operate in elaborating a common conception of rehabilitation as a process of social integration by drawing up common standards with regard to medical and functional treatment, educational training, occupational and vocational work.

POPULATION

Committee for Population Studies: f. 1973 to observe population trends and their implications; studies fertility trends, age structures, migration, mortality and demography of the family.

MIGRANT WORKERS AND REFUGEES

In May 1977 the Committee of Ministers adopted the European Convention on the Legal Status of Migrant Workers. The Committee also made a number of recommendations to governments on the reunion of migrant workers' families; clandestine immigration; social and economic repercussions on migrant workers of economic recessions and crises; migrant women; integration of migrant workers returning to their countries of origin.

Language classes for migrant workers and special experimental classes for their children are sponsored. Vocational training grants are awarded to student-instructors and instructor-trainees.

Council of Europe Resettlement Fund: created in 1956 as a partial agreement to make loans for the resettlement of refugees and to help to solve problems of over-population. In 1980 nineteen countries were members of the Fund and the loans granted amounted to U.S. \$219.3 million. Total loans granted since inception of the Fund amounted to over \$1,105 million.

LEGAL

European Committee on Legal Co-operation: supervises the work programme for international, administrative, civil and commercial law. Most of the specialized committees of legal experts work under its direction. Its work has resulted in numerous conventions on matters which include: foreign liabilities; information on foreign law; consular functions; bearer securities; state immunity; motorists' liability; legal status of children of unmarried parents; product liability; mutual aid in administrative matters; custody of children.

Conferences of Ministers of Justice of Member States: although not formally under the Council of Europe, these meetings make proposals for the Council's work programme. The conference in Luxembourg in 1980 discussed the abolition of the death penalty, the problems of imprisoned foreigners and the simplification of legal procedures, with the reduction and harmonization of fees, the functioning of the judicial system, and the deprivation of rights as an alternative to the deprivation of liberty.

CRIME

European Committee on Crime Problems: has prepared conventions on such matters as extradition, mutual assistance in procedural matters, the international validity of criminal judgements and the transfer of proceedings, and the suppression of terrorism. A number of resolutions on various questions relating to penal law, penology and criminology have been adopted by the Committee of Ministers.

Criminological Scientific Council: composed of specialists in law, psychology, sociology and related sciences. Advises the European Committee on Crime Problems and the conferences of directors of criminological research institutes.

Penological items are examined by the Directors of Prison Administrations whose resolutions and conclusions serve as guidelines to the member States for the penal policy to be adopted.

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Council for Cultural Co-operation (CCC): implements the educational and cultural programme which is based on the concepts of permanent education and cultural development. It administers the Cultural Fund which was established to promote and finance educational and cultural activities in accordance with the statute of the Council of Europe. Mems.: member states and other signatories of the Cultural Convention, the latter including Finland and the Vatican City. The Consultative Assembly also holds membership.

Activities include reform and development of higher education (devising post-graduate training courses; schemes for greater mobility of staff and students); pre-school and school education, including preparation for life after school; adult education; modern language learning; education of migrants; research and documentation through the development of a European system for computer exchange (EUDISED); local cultural development policies.

The Council also organizes:

Council of Europe Higher Education scholarships
Teacher training courses and bursaries
European Art Exhibitions

Standing Conference of European Ministers of Education: secretariat services are provided by the Council of Europe. Sessions are held every two years.

Conference of European Ministers responsible for Cultural Affairs: sessions are held usually every three years.

YOUTH

European Youth Centre: equipped with audio-visual workshops, reading and conference rooms; provides about 40 residential courses a year for youth leaders, on European affairs, problems of modern society, the role of youth, and techniques of leading and organizing youth movements. About 1,500 people can be accommodated annually.

European Youth Foundation: aims to provide financial assistance to European activities of non-governmental youth organizations and began operations in 1973. Since that time more than 100 organizations have received financial aid for carrying out international activities held in all member countries of the Council of Europe. The total number of young people taking part in meetings supported by the Foundation amounts to about 30,000, coming from more than 30 countries. More than 30 million French francs have been distributed.

SPORT

Committee for the Development of Sport: f. November 1977; has the same membership as the CCC and administers the Sports Fund. Its activities concentrate on the implementation of the *European Sport for All Charter* (1975); the role of sport in society (e.g. medical, political, educational aspects); the practice of sport (activities, special projects, etc.); the diffusion of sports information and co-ordination of sports research. The Committee is also responsible for preparing the triennial *Conference of*

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Council of Europe

European Ministers responsible for Sport (3rd Meeting: Spain 1981). The Conference also meets informally at Ministerial level twice a year.

ENVIRONMENT

European Committee for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources: f. 1962; prepares policy recommendations and promotes co-operation in all environmental questions; introduced a European Water Charter in 1968; and a Soil Charter in 1974; convened the European Conservation Conference in 1970.

European Convention for the protection of International Watercourses against Pollution: drawn up by a special committee.

European Ministerial Conference on the Environment: first held in Vienna, 1973; the second Conference, held in Brussels, March 1976, discussed reconciling economic development with the protection of the natural environment, the protection of wildlife and voluntary participation in nature conservation. A third Conference, held in Switzerland in September 1979, discussed the compatibility of agriculture and forestry with the conservation of the environment. Eighteen member countries, Finland and the European Community signed a Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND REGIONAL PLANNING

Conference of Local and Regional Authorities in Europe: created in 1956 as a representative assembly of regions and municipalities of the member States of the Council of Europe; since April 1976 annual sessions chiefly concerned with local government matters, regional planning, regional policy of the European Communities, protection of the environment, town planning and social and cultural affairs.

Steering Committee on Regional and Municipal Matters: f. 1970 as a forum for senior officials from ministries of local government, for the exchange of experience between national governments, and for a common approach to the development of the national structures and legislature. The committee has stressed the value of strengthening local government, and adapting it to changing requirements, as well as to the increasing contacts between all European countries. *Publs. Information Bulletin, Local and Regional Study Series* on local and regional authorities.

European Conference of Ministers of Regional Planning: conferences were held in 1970, 1973, 1976, 1978 and 1980.

Conference of European Ministers responsible for Local Government: Secretariat services are provided by the Council of Europe. The first conference was held in 1975 in Paris, chiefly on the reorganization of local government. The second was held in Athens in 1976, to deal mainly with trans-frontier co-operation between local authorities. The third conference was held in Stockholm in 1978, discussing citizen participation, and the fourth in Madrid in 1980, discussing immigrant participation in local public life.

MONUMENTS AND SITES

Steering Committee on Regional Planning and Architectural Heritage: helps to keep contacts between authorities in charge of historic buildings and town and country planning; it also aims to encourage public interest in architecture, working with the various authorities, the press and television, youth organizations and the like; and it carries out projects for local authorities or governments.

European Architectural Heritage Year 1975: this was part of a campaign started by the committee in 1973.

Urban Policies: the European Campaign for Urban Renaissance (1980/81) was the first step in a programme of urban policies for the period 1981/85.

EXTERNAL RELATIONS

Agreements providing for co-operation and exchange of documents and observers have been concluded with the United Nations and its Agencies, and with most of the European inter-governmental organizations. Particularly close relations exist with the European Communities, OECD, EFTA and Western European Union.

Israel is represented in the Consultative Assembly by observers, and certain European non-member countries

have been invited to participate in or send observers to certain meetings of technical committees and specialized conferences.

Relations with non-member states, other organizations and non-governmental organizations are co-ordinated within the Secretariat by the Directorate of Political Affairs inside which an external relations division was established in 1972.

BUDGET

(1981)

INCOME

Total income: 227,311,300 French francs.	
	%
<i>Contributions of Member States:</i>	
France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy,	
United Kingdom	16.41 each
Iceland, Malta, Cyprus, Liechtenstein	0.12 each
Luxembourg	0.13
Ireland	0.74
Norway	1.32
Denmark	2.28
Switzerland	2.77
Austria	2.38
Sweden	3.42
Belgium	3.42
Netherlands	3.92
Turkey	3.78
Greece	2.02
Portugal	1.77
Spain	5.93
TOTAL	100.00

PUBLICATIONS

Forum (quarterly, general)

Council of Europe Catalogue of Publications (annually).
Report on the Activities of the Council of Europe (annually).

ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICAN STATES—ECOWAS

Executive Secretariat: 6 King George V Road, Lagos, Nigeria

Telephone: 26001.

The Treaty of Lagos was signed in May 1975 by 15 states, with the object of promoting trade, co-operation and self-reliance in West Africa. Outstanding protocols bringing certain key features of the Treaty into effect were ratified in November 1976. Cape Verde joined in 1977.

MEMBERS

Benin
Cape Verde
Gambia
Ghana

Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Ivory Coast
Liberia

Mali
Mauritania
Niger
Nigeria

Senegal
Sierra Leone
Togo
Upper Volta

ORGANIZATION

(October 1981)

AUTHORITY OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT

Meets once a year. The Chairman is drawn from the member states in turn. Sixth meeting, Freetown, Sierra Leone, May, 1981.

Chairman (1981/82): Dr. SIAKA STEVENS (Sierra Leone).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Consists of two representatives from each country; chairman is drawn from each country in turn. The first session was held in Accra, Ghana, in July 1976. The second session was held in Lomé, Togo, and recommended the Protocols to the Authority. The third session was held in Lagos in July 1977 and approved the manpower requirements of the Secretariat, the staff regulations, the conditions of service and an interim budget for the Secretariat. The Council also appointed two Deputy Executive Secretaries and a Financial Controller. The Fourth Session, held in Dakar in November 1978, adopted a priority work programme, emphasizing activities to promote the development of intra-community trade. Subsequent sessions made decisions and recommendations relating to intra-community trade liberalization and promotion, compensation procedures for loss of revenue, regional industrial policies and agricultural development.

TRIBUNAL

To interpret the treaty and settle disputes that are referred to it.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

The Headquarters of the Executive Secretariat is in

Lagos. Operations began in March 1977 with a task force, later replaced by a permanent staff, numbering 90 in 1981. The Executive Secretary is elected for a four-year term, which may be renewed once only.

Executive Secretary: Dr. ABOUBACAR DIABY-OUATTARA (Ivory Coast).

Deputy Executive Secretaries: Dr. JAMES NTI (Ghana), Dr. DAKOUM TOUMANY SAKHO (Guinea).

Financial Controller: ISAAC OLADEINDE ADEYALE (Nigeria).

SPECIALIZED COMMISSIONS

There are four commissions:

- (a) Trade, Customs, Immigration, Monetary and Payments;
- (b) Industry, Agriculture and Natural Resources;
- (c) Transport, Telecommunications and Energy;
- (d) Social and Cultural Affairs.

FUND FOR CO-OPERATION, COMPENSATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Lomé, Togo

The Fund is administered by a Board of Directors. The chief executive of the Fund is the Managing Director, who holds office for a renewable term of four years. The Fund has a staff of 50.

The authorized capital of the Fund is U.S. \$500 million. In May 1981 the paid-up capital was U.S. \$37 million.

Managing Director: ROBERT C. TUBMAN (Liberia).

Deputy Managing Director: SOURADJOU IBRAHIM (Benin).

AIMS

To promote co-operation and development in economic, social and cultural activity, particularly in the fields for which specialized commissions are appointed, to raise the standard of living of the people of the member countries, increase and maintain economic stability, improve relations among member countries and contribute to the progress and development of Africa.

The treaty provides for compensation for states whose import duties are reduced through trade liberalization and contains a clause permitting safeguard measures in favour of any country affected by economic disturbances through the application of the treaty.

ACTIVITIES

Customs Union: Elimination of tariffs and other obstructions to trade amongst member states, and the establishment of a common external tariff, are planned over a transitional period of 15 years. At the third Conference of Heads of State and Government, in Lagos in April 1978, it was decided that from May 28th, 1979, no member state might increase its customs tariff on goods from another member. This was regarded as the first step towards the abolition of customs duties within the Community. During the first two years import duties on intra-community trade were to be maintained, and then eliminated in phases over the next eight years. Quotas and other restrictions of equivalent effect were to be abolished in the first 10 years. In the remaining five years all differences between external customs tariffs were to be abolished.

The 1980 Conference of Heads of State decided to establish a free trade area for unprocessed agricultural products and handicrafts from May 1981, and established an eight-year timetable for liberalizing trade in industrial products. A compensation procedure for loss of revenue resulting from trade liberalization was also adopted.

Common Policies: The treaty also contains a commitment to abolish all obstacles to the free movement of people, services and capital; and to harmonization of agricultural policies; promotion of common projects in marketing, research and the agriculturally based industries; joint development of economic and industrial policies and elimination of disparities in levels of development; common monetary policies.

At the 1979 Conference of Heads of State a Protocol was signed relating to free circulation of the regions' citizens and to rights of residence and establishment. The

first provision (the right of entry without a visa) came into force in July 1980, following ratification by eight members. The agreement is also intended to encourage the growth of regional trade and therefore of regional economic development. The Conference also adopted a programme for the improvement and extension of the telecommunications network, estimated to cost \$35 million.

A programme for the development of regional transport was adopted by the 1980 Conference.

ECOWAS undertook a critical appraisal of economic conditions in member states in 1979, and 1980 to provide information for development planning. The Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research co-ordinated the survey, and other institutions and universities were called upon to take part. In September 1978 a meeting of Customs and Statistics Experts was convened in Lagos to consider the problem of different standards and measures in the region; this led to the adoption of a common customs and statistical nomenclature and a code of standards and definitions.

At the third Conference of Heads of State and Government a protocol of non-aggression was signed. Thirteen members signed a protocol on mutual defence assistance at the 1981 Conference. A mutual defence force and defence council were planned.

The 1981 Conference also agreed on a work programme for energy development, involving a regional analysis of energy use and plans for increasing efficiency and finding alternative sources.

ECOWAS sponsored the fourth West Africa Investment Forum at Dakar in December 1980, when investors for about 114 projects were sought.

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

No final decision has been made on a headquarters for the Communities. Meetings of the principal organs take place in Brussels, Luxembourg and Strasbourg.

The European Coal and Steel Community was created by a treaty signed in Paris on April 18th, 1951 (effective from July 25th, 1952), to pool the coal and steel production of the six original members (*see* below). It was seen as a first step towards a united Europe. The European Economic Community and European Atomic Energy Community were established by separate treaties signed in Rome on March 25th, 1957 (effective from January 1st, 1958), the

former to create a Common Market and to approximate economic policies, the latter to promote growth in nuclear industries. The common institutions of the three Communities were established by a treaty signed in Brussels on April 8th, 1965 (effective from July 1st, 1967). Political union is regarded as the ultimate aim of the Communities. Increasingly the three institutions are being regarded as a single entity, the European Community.

MEMBERS

Belgium*	Greece	Netherlands*
Denmark	Ireland	United Kingdom
France*	Italy*	
Federal Republic of Germany*	Luxembourg*	

* Original members. Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom joined on January 1st, 1973 and Greece on January 1st, 1981.

PERMANENT MISSIONS TO THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

(In Brussels unless otherwise stated; four-figure digits indicate Brussels postal code)

Afghanistan: 32 ave. Raphaël, 75016 Paris, France.
Algeria: 209 ave. Molière, 1060; IDRIS JAZAIRY.
Angola: 182 rue Franz Merjay, 1180; FERNANDO JOSÉ DE FRANÇA DIAS VAN DUNEM.
Argentina: 225 ave. Louise (7e étage), 1050; ELVIO BALDINELLI.
Australia: 51-52 ave. des Arts, 1040; ROY ROBERT FERNANDEZ.
Austria: 35-36 ave. des Klauwaerts, 1050; GEORG SEYFFERTITZ.
Bangladesh: 27 rue Baron de Castro, 1040; FARUQ A. CHOUDHURY.
Barbados: 14 ave. Lloyd George, 1050; OLIVER H. JACKMAN.
Benin: 5 ave. de l'Observatoire, 1180; DAVID DOUWA GBAGUIDI.
Bolivia: 306-310 ave. Louise, 1050; FRANZ ONDARZA LINARES.
Botswana: 169 ave. de Tervuren, 1040; GEOFFREY G. GAREBAMONO.
Brazil: 350 ave. Louise (6e étage), 1050; LUIZ A. P. SOUTO MAIOR.
Burma: 5300 Bonn, Schumannstrasse 112, Federal Republic of Germany; U MAUNG MAUNG NYUNT.
Burundi: 46 square Marie-Louise, 1040; CYPRIEN MBONIMPA.
Cameroon: 131-133 ave. Brugmann, 1060; EL HADJ MAHMOUDOU HAMAN DICKO.
Canada: 6 rue de Loxum (5e étage), 1000; R. M. TAIT.
Cape Verde: 5 Wassenaarseweg, The Hague, Netherlands; ALFREDO FERREIRA FORTES.
Central African Republic: 416 blvd. Lambermont, 1030; JEAN-LOUIS PSIMHIS.
Chad: 52 blvd. Lambermont, 1030.
Chile: 251 ave. Louise (12e étage), 1050; AUGUSTO MARAMBIO CABRERA.
China, People's Republic: 19 blvd. Général Jacques, 1050; ZHENG WEIZHI.

Colombia: 44 rue Van Eyck (2e étage), 1050; ALBERTO VÁSQUEZ RESTREPO.
Congo: 16 ave. F. D. Roosevelt, 1050; ALFRED RAOUL.
Costa Rica: 437 ave. Louise (6e étage), 1050; JOSÉ LUIS REDONDO-GÓMEZ.
Cyprus: 83-85 rue de la Loi, 1040; NICOS AGATHOCLEOUS.
Djibouti: 70 blvd. Péreire, 75017 Paris, France; AHMED IBRAHIM ABDI.
Dominican Republic: 2 rue Georges Ville, 75116 Paris, France.
Ecuador: 70 chaussée de Charleroi, 1060; JOSÉ JULIO AYALA-LASSO.
Egypt: 2 ave. Victoria, 1050; AHMED TAWFIK KHALIL.
El Salvador: 3 blvd. Saint-Michel, 1040; FRANCISCO A. SOLER.
Equatorial Guinea: 6 rue Alfred de Vigny, 75008 Paris, France; JULIAN ESONO ABAGA ADA NSOGO.
Ethiopia: 32 blvd. Saint-Michel, 1040; Dr. GHEBRAY BERHANE.
Fiji: 66 ave. de Cortenberg, (7e étage, boîte 7), 1040; SATYA N. NANDAN.
Finland: 20 place Stéphanie, 1050; ÅKE WIHTOL.
Gabon: 112 ave. Winston Churchill, 1180; MARTIN JEAN REKANGALT.
Gambia: 126 ave. F. D. Roosevelt, 1050; BABOU OUSMAN JOBE.
Ghana: 44 rue Gachard, 1050; JACOB BOTWE WILMOT.
Grenada: 24 ave. des Arts, 1040; G. R. E. BULLEN.
Guatemala: 3 blvd. Saint-Michel, 1040; A. FAJARDO MALDONADO.
Guinea: 75 ave. Roger Vandendriessche, 1150; DAOUA KOUROUMA.
Guinea-Bissau: 2 ave. Palmerston, 1040; LUIS D'OLIVEIRA SANCA.
Guyana: 21-22 ave. des Arts, 1040.
Haiti: 3 rue Joseph II, 1040; PIERRE POMPÉE.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

European Communities

Honduras: 3 ave. des Gaulois (5e étage), 1040; ROBERTO HERRERA CACERES.

Iceland: 19 ave. des Lauriers, 1150; HENRIK S. BJÖRNSSON.

India: 217 chaussée de Vleurgat, 1050; P. K. DAVE.

Indonesia: 294 ave. de Tervuren, 1150; KAHONO MARTOHADINEGORO.

Iran: 415 ave. de Tervuren, 1150.

Iraq: 131 ave. de la Floride, 1180; Dr. RASHID MOHAMMED AL-RIFAI.

Israel: 40 ave. de l'Observatoire, 1180; ITZHAK MINERBI.

Ivory Coast: 234 ave. F. D. Roosevelt, 1050; SEYDOU DIARRA.

Jamaica: 83-85 rue de la Loi, 1040; CARMEN YVONNE PARRIS.

Japan: 58 ave. des Arts (7e étage), 1040; TAKAAKI KAGAWA.

Jordan: 12 ave. du Brésil, 1050; HASAN ABU NIMAH.

Kenya: 1-5 ave. de la Joyeuse Entrée, 1040; JAPHET KITI.

Korea, Republic: 3 ave. Hamoir, 1180; KUN PARK.

Lebanon: 2 rue Guillaume Stocq, 1050; JOSEPH DONATO.

Lesotho: 177 ave. Louise, 1050; L. B. MONYAKE.

Liberia: 18 ave. des Touristes, 1640 Rhode-St-Genese; HAMED EL HOUDERI.

Libya: 28 ave. Victoria, 1050; ALI M. BUHIDMA.

Madagascar: 276 ave. de Tervuren, 1150; PIERRE DESIRÉ RANJEVA.

Malawi: 13-17 rue de la Charité, 1040; WILSON KACHIKUWO.

Malaysia: 1 rue Charles Lemaire (2e étage), 1160; MOHD. HUSSEIN KASSIM.

Mali: 487 ave. Molière, 1060; YAYA DIARRA.

Malta: 44 rue Jules Lejeune, 1060; Dr. PAUL FARRUGIA.

Mauritania: 6 ave. de la Colombie, 1050; BOUNA KANE.

Mauritius: 68 rue des Bollandistes, 1040; RAYMOND CHASLE.

Mexico: 375 ave. Louise (10e étage), 1050; FRANCISCO CUEVAS CANCINO.

Morocco: 98 ave. F. D. Roosevelt, 1050; ZINE EL ABIDINE SEBTI.

Nepal: 53 Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Im Hag 15, Federal Republic of Germany.

New Zealand: 47-48 blvd. du Régent, 1000; JOHN GEORGE MCARTHUR.

Nicaragua: 86 rue de la Fauvette, 1180; GONZALO MURILLO ROMERO.

Niger: 78 ave. F. D. Roosevelt, 1050; HABOU SALEY.

Nigeria: 3 bis ave. de Tervuren, 1040; PETER AYODELE AFOLABI.

Norway: 17 rue Archimède, 1040; SVERRE JULIUS GJELLUM.

Oman: 67 ave. Kléber, 75116 Paris, France; AHMED ABDUL NABI MACKI.

Pakistan: 25 ave. des Gaulois, 1040; V. A. JAFAREY.

Panama: 19 rue Belliard, 1040; EMILIO RICARDO STANZIOLA CARBONELL.

Papua New Guinea: 11b ave. des Ombrages, 1200.

Paraguay: 502 ave. Louise, 1050.

Peru: 179 ave. de Tervuren, 1040; JULIO EGO-AGUIRRE ALVAREZ.

Philippines: 130 chaussée de la Hulpe, 1050; Mme. ROSARIO G. MANALO.

Portugal: 66 blvd. de l'Impératrice, 1000; ERNANI RODRIGUES LOPES.

Qatar: 37 ave. F. D. Roosevelt, 1050; KHALIFA SULTAN AL-ASIRY.

Rwanda: 101 blvd. Saint-Michel, 1040; CALLIXTE HATUNGIMANA.

Saudi Arabia: 45 ave. F. D. Roosevelt, 1050; MOHAMED CHARARA.

Senegal: 196 ave. F. D. Roosevelt, 1050; SEYDINA OUMAR SY.

Sierra Leone: 410 ave. de Tervuren, 1150; Dr. SHEKA HASSAN KANU.

Singapore: 198 ave. F. D. Roosevelt, 1050; PENG YUAN HWANG.

Solomon Islands: FRANCIS BUGOTU.

Somalia: 66 ave. F. D. Roosevelt, 1050; OMAR SALAH AHMED.

South Africa: 28 rue de la Loi, 1040; P. H. MEYER.

Spain: 23-27 rue de la Loi, 1040; GABRIEL FERRAN DE ALFARO.

Sri Lanka: 21-22 ave. des Arts, 1040; L. R. U. JAYAWARDENA.

Sudan: 124 ave. F. D. Roosevelt, 1050; SAYED NURI KHALIL SIDDIG.

Suriname: 379 ave. Louise, 1050; CARLO LAMUR.

Swaziland: 71 rue Joseph II (5e étage), 1040; T. M. J. ZWANE.

Sweden: 6 rond-point Robert Schumann, 1040; BENGT RABAEUS.

Switzerland: 102 rue de la Loi, 1040; PIERRE CUENOUD.

Syria: 3 ave. F. D. Roosevelt, 1050; FARID EL LAHAM.

Tanzania: 55 ave. F. D. Roosevelt, 1050; ERNEST ABEL MULOKOZI.

Thailand: 130A ave. Louise, 1050; THEP DEVAKULA.

Togo: 264 ave. de Tervuren, 1150; KODJOVI VINYO DAGADOU.

Tonga: c/o Fijian Embassy, 66 ave. de Cortenberg, 1040; INOKE F. FALETAU.

Trinidad and Tobago: 17-19 rue Montoyer, 1040; JAMES O'NEIL LEWIS.

Tunisia: 278 ave. de Tervuren, 1150; ABDELAZIZ HAMZAOU.

Turkey: 479 ave. Louise, 1050; CENAP KESKIN.

Uganda: 317 ave. de Tervuren, 1150; FRANCIS G. OKELO.

U.S.A.: 40 blvd. du Régent, 1000.

Upper Volta: 16 place Gny d'Arezzo, 1060; PIERRE ILBOUDO.

Uruguay: 437 ave. Louise, 1050; GUSTAVO MAGARIÑOS MORALES DE LOS RIOS.

Vatican City: 5-9 ave. des Franciscains, 1150; Mgr. H. EUGÈNE CARDINALE.

Venezuela: 9 rue de la Science, 1040; ADOLFO RAUL TAYLHARDAT.

Yemen Arab Republic: 57 ave. F. D. Roosevelt, 1050; AHMED AL-HADDAD.

Yugoslavia: 250 ave. Louise (5e étage), 1050; BORA RAFAJLOVSKI.

Zaire: 30 rue Marie de Bourgogne, 1040; KENGO WA DONDO.

Zambia: 158 ave. de Tervuren, 1150.

Zimbabwe: 21-22 ave. des Arts, 1040; ARTHUR BLUMERIS.

Source: *Corps Diplomatique*, June 1981 (Directorate-General for External Relations).

INFORMATION OFFICES

Member countries:

- Belgium . . . Rue Archimède 73, 1049 Brussels. Tel.: 735-00-40, 735-80-40.
- Denmark . . . Gammel Torv 4, 1004 Copenhagen K. Tel.: 14 41 40.
- France . . . 61 Rue des Belles Feuilles, 75782 Paris Cedex 16. Tel.: 501-58-85.
- Germany, Federal Republic . . . Zitelmanstrasse 22, 5300 Bonn. Tel.: 23-80-41; Kurfürstendamm 102, Berlin 31. Tel.: 8 92 40 28.
- Greece . . . 2 Vassilissis Sofias, T.K. 1602, Athens 134. Tel.: 74-39-82/4.
- Ireland . . . 39 Molesworth St., Dublin 2. Tel.: 712244.
- Italy . . . Via Poli 29, 00187 Rome. Tel.: 678-97-22.
- Luxembourg . . . Bâtiment Jean Monnet, rue Alcide de Gasperi, Luxembourg-Kirchberg. Tel.: 430-11.
- Netherlands . . . Lange Voorhout 29, The Hague. Tel.: 46-93-26.
- United Kingdom . . . 20 Kensington Palace Gardens, London, W8 4QQ. Tel.: 727-8090; 4 Cathedral Road, P.O.B. 15, Cardiff, CF1 9SG. Tel.: 37-1631; 7 Alva Street, Edinburgh, EH2 4PH. Tel.: 225-2058;

Windsor House, 9/15 Bedford Street, Belfast, BT2 7EG. Tel.: 40708.

Non-member countries:

- Canada . . . 350 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1R 7S8. Tel.: (613) 238-6464.
- Chile . . . Avenida Ricardo Lyon 1177, Santiago 9. Tel.: 25 05 55.
- Japan . . . Kowa 25 Building, 8-7 Sanbancho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102. Tel.: 239-0441.
- Portugal . . . 35 rua do Sacramento à Lapa, 1200 Lisbon. Tel.: 66 75 96.
- Spain . . . Paseo de la Castellana 57, Madrid 1. Tel.: 401 02 00.
- Switzerland . . . Rue de Vermont 37-39, 1211 Geneva 20. Tel.: 34-97-50.
- Thailand . . . 34 Phya Thai Rd., Bangkok. Tel.: 282 1452.
- Turkey . . . 13 Bogaz Sokak, Kavaklidere, Ankara. Tel.: 2761-45/6.
- U.S.A. . . Suite 707, 2100 M St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. Tel.: (202) 862 95 00; 1 Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza, 245 East 47th St., New York, N.Y. 10017. Tel.: (212) 371-3804.
- Venezuela . . . Apdo. 67076, Las Americas. Tel.: 92 50 56.

COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS

Originally each of the Communities had its own Commission (High Authority in the case of the ECSC) and Council, but a treaty transferring the powers of these bodies to a single Commission and a single Council came into effect in 1967.

Commission of the European Communities

200 rue de la Loi, 1049 Brussels, Belgium

Telephone: 735 00 40.

MEMBERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

(October 1981)

President: GASTON THORN (Luxembourg): Secretariat-General, Legal Service, Information Spokesman's Group, Security Office.

Vice-Presidents: FRANÇOIS-XAVIER ORTOLI (France): Economic and Financial Affairs, Credit and Investment.

WILHELM HAERKAMP (Fed. Repub. of Germany): External Relations.

LORENZO NATALI (Italy): Enlargement, Information, Mediterranean policy

ETIENNE DAVIGNON (Belgium): Industrial affairs, Energy, Euratom Supply Agency, Research and science, Joint Research Centre.

CHRISTOPHER TUGENDHAT (United Kingdom): Budget and financial control, Financial institutions, Taxation.

Members: EDGARD PISANI (France): Development.

ANTONIO GIOLITTI (Italy): Regional policy, Coordination of Community funds.

GIORGIOS CONTOGEORGIS (Greece): Transport, Fisheries.

KARL-HEINZ NARJES (Fed. Repub. of Germany): Internal market, Customs union, Industrial innovation, Environment, Consumer protection, Nuclear safety.

FRANS ANDRIESSEN (Netherlands): Relations with European Parliament, Competition.

IVOR RICHARD (United Kingdom): Employment and social affairs, Tripartite conference, Education and vocational training.

MICHAEL O'KENNEDY (Ireland): Delegate of the President, Personnel and administration, Statistical Office, Office for Official Publications.

POUL DALSGER (Denmark): Agriculture.

The functions of the Commission are fourfold: to ensure the application of the provisions of the Treaties and of the provisions enacted by the institutions of the Communities in pursuance thereof; to formulate recommendations or opinions in matters which are the subject of the Treaties, where the latter expressly so provides or where the Commission considers it necessary; to dispose, under the conditions laid down in the Treaties of a power of decision of its own and to participate in the preparation of acts of the Council of Ministers and of the European Parliament; and to exercise the competence conferred on it by the Council of Ministers for the implementation of the rules laid down by the latter.

The Commission may not include more than two members having the nationality of the same state; the number of members of the Commission may be amended by a unanimous vote of the Council of Ministers. In the per-

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

formance of their duties, the members of the Commission are forbidden to seek or accept instructions from any Government or other body, or to engage in any other paid or unpaid professional activity.

The members of the Commission are appointed by the Governments of the member states acting in common agreement for a renewable term of four years; the President and Vice-Presidents are appointed for renewable terms of two years. Any member of the Commission, if he no longer fulfils the conditions required for the performance of his duties, or if he commits a serious offence, may be declared removed from office by the Court of Justice. The Court may furthermore, on the petition of the Council of Ministers or of the Commission itself, provisionally suspend any member of the Commission from his duties.

ADMINISTRATION

(Offices are at 200 rue de la Loi, Brussels, unless otherwise stated.)

Secretariat: Sec.-Gen. EMILE NOËL.

Legal Service: Dir.-Gen. CLAUS EHRLMANN.

Statistical Office: Bâtiment Jean Monnet, Luxembourg-Kirchberg; Dir. Gen. AAGE DORNONVILLE DE LA COUR.

Administration of the Customs Union: Dir. FRIEDRICH KLEIN.

Environment, Consumer Protection and Nuclear Security: Dir.-Gen. ATHANASE ANDREOPOULOS.

Directorate I (External Relations): Dir.-Gen. Sir ROY DENMAN.

Directorate II (Economic and Financial Affairs): Dir.-Gen. T. PADOA-SCHIOPPA.

European Communities

Directorate III (Internal Market and Industrial Affairs): Dir.-Gen. FERNAND BRAUN.

Directorate IV (Competition): Dir.-Gen. WILLY SCHLIEDER.

Directorate V (Employment and Social Affairs): Dir.-Gen. JEAN DEGIMBE.

Directorate VI (Agriculture): Dir.-Gen. CLAUDE VILLAIN.

Directorate VII (Transport): Dir.-Gen. RAYMOND LE GOY.

Directorate VIII (Development): Dir.-Gen. KLAUS MEYER.

Directorate IX (Personnel and Administration): Dir.-Gen. JEAN-CLAUDE MOREL.

Directorate X (Spokesman's Group and Information): Dir.-Gen. FRANZ FROSCHMAIER.

Directorate XI (abolished owing to reorganization).

Directorate XII (Research, Science and Education): Dir.-Gen. GÜNTER SCHUSTER.

Directorate XIII (Scientific and Technical Information and Information Management): Bâtiment Jean Monnet, Luxembourg-Kirchberg; Dir.-Gen. RAYMOND APPLE-YARD.

Directorate XIV (Fisheries): Dir.-Gen. EAMONN GALLAGHER.

Directorate XV (Taxation and Financial Institutions): Dir.-Gen. O. BUS HENRIKSEN.

Directorate XVI (Regional Policy): Dir.-Gen. PIERRE MATHIJSEN.

Directorate XVII (Energy): Dir.-Gen. LEONARD WILLIAMS.

Directorate XVIII (Credit and Investments): Bâtiment Jean Monnet, Luxembourg-Kirchberg; Dir.-Gen. ANTONINO NICOLETTI.

Directorate XIX (Budgets): Dir.-Gen. DANIEL STRASSER.

Directorate XX (Financial Control): Dir.-Gen. CARLO FACINI.

The European Council

The Heads of State or Government of the member countries meet three times a year, in the capital of the member state which currently exercises the presidency of the Council of Ministers, or in Brussels.

Previously, summit meetings were held at rather less frequent intervals and were often required to take decisions which came to be regarded as the major guidelines for the development of the Community.

Council of Ministers of the European Communities

170 rue de la Loi, 1049 Brussels, Belgium

The Council of Ministers has the double responsibility of ensuring the co-ordination of the general economic policies of the member states and of taking the decisions necessary for carrying out the Treaties.

The Council is composed of representatives of the member states, each Government delegating to it one of its members. The office of President is exercised for a term of six months by each member of the Council in rotation according to the alphabetical order of the member states. Meetings of the Council are called by the President acting on his or her own initiative or at the request of a member or of the Commission.

The Treaty of Rome prescribed three types of voting: simple majority, qualified majority and unanimity. Where conclusions require a qualified majority, the votes of its

In answer to the evident need for more frequent consultation at the highest level it was decided at the summit meeting in Paris in December 1974 to hold the meetings on a regular basis. The Council discusses matters relating to the Community and matters handled by the "Political Co-operation" system (under which the Foreign Ministers of the member states meet at least four times a year to co-ordinate foreign policy).

members are weighted as follows: France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, and the United Kingdom 10, Belgium, Greece and the Netherlands 5, Denmark and Ireland 3, Luxembourg 2 (Total 63). Majorities are required for the adoption of any conclusions as follows: 45 votes in cases where the Treaty requires a previous proposal of the Commission, or 45 votes including a favourable vote by at least six members in all other cases. Abstentions by members either present or represented do not prevent the adoption by the Council of conclusions requiring unanimity. It was declared at a meeting of the Council of Ministers in January 1966 that when decisions affecting very important national interests are at stake, discussions should be continued for a reasonable length of time, so that mutually acceptable solutions can be found. The effect of this

"Luxembourg compromise" has been that the Council of Ministers has seldom taken decisions by majority voting except on budgetary and agricultural management affairs. However, pressure to agree is exerted not only by the Commission but also by the presidency, which has gained in importance since the period of the "Luxembourg compromise".

When the Council acts on a proposal of the Commission, it must, where the amendment of such a proposal is involved, act only by means of a unanimous vote; as long as the Council has not so acted, the Commission may amend its original proposal, particularly in cases where the European Parliament has been consulted. The Council may request the Commission to undertake any studies which the Council considers desirable for the achievement of the common objectives, and to submit to it any appropriate proposals.

The Councils of foreign affairs, economics and finance and agriculture normally meet once a month. About 60 Council sessions are held each year.

PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES

Preparation and co-ordination of the Council's work is entrusted to a Committee of Permanent Representatives, meeting in Brussels, consisting of the ambassadors of the member countries to the Communities, and aided by committees of national civil servants.

Belgium: P. NOTERDAEME.

Denmark: G. RIBERHOLDT.

France: L. DE LA BARRE DE NANTUEIL.

Federal Republic of Germany: G. POENSGEN.

Greece: M. ECONOMIDES.

Ireland: BRENDAN DILLON.

Italy: R. RUGGIERO.

Luxembourg: JEAN DONDELINGER.

Netherlands: M. RUTTEN.

United Kingdom: Sir MICHAEL BUTLER.

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: NIEL ERSBØLL (Denmark).

European Parliament

Centre Européen, Kirchberg, P.O.B. 1601, Luxembourg

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

(October 1981)

President: SIMONE VEIL (France).

Members: 434 members elected by direct universal suffrage by the citizens of the ten member states, apportioned as follows: France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom 81 members each; the Netherlands 25; Belgium 24; Greece 24; Denmark 16; Ireland 15; Luxembourg 6. (The Greek members were nominated by their national parliament when Greece acceded to the Community on January 1st, 1981, pending elections in October.) Members sit in the Chamber in political, not national groups.

ELECTION

(June 7th-10th, 1979)

POLITICAL GROUPING	SEATS
Socialist Group	113
European People's Party (Christian-Democratic Group)	107
European Democratic Group	64
Communist and Allies Group	44
Liberal and Democratic Group	40
Group of European Progressive Democrats	22
Technical Co-ordination Group for the Defence of the Interests of Independent Groups and Members	11
Non-affiliated	9
TOTAL	410

CHAIRMEN OF STANDING COMMITTEES

Political Affairs: MARIANO RUMOR (Italy).

Agriculture: Sir HENRY PLUMB (U.K.).

Budgets: ERWIN LANGE (Federal Republic of Germany).

Rapporteur for 1981 Budget: PIETRO ADONNINO (Italy).

Economic and Monetary Affairs: JACQUES MOREAU (France).

Energy and Research: HANNA WALZ (Federal Republic of Germany).

External Economic Relations: Sir FRED CATHERWOOD (U.K.).

Legal Affairs: MAURO FERRI (Italy).

Social Affairs and Employment: FRANS VAN DER GUN (Netherlands).

Regional Policy and Planning: PANCRAZIO DE PASQUALE (Italy).

Transport: HORST SEEFFELD (Federal Republic of Germany).

Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection: KEN COLLINS (U.K.).

Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport: MARIO PEDINI (Italy).

Development and Co-operation: MICHEL PONIATOWSKI (France).

Budgetary Control: HEINRICH LAIGNER (Federal Republic of Germany).

Rules of Procedure and Petitions: KAI NYBORG (Denmark).

The tasks of the European Parliament are: advising on legislation, scrutinizing the Community budget and exercising a measure of democratic control over the executive organs of the European Communities, the Commission and the Council. It has powers by a vote of censure, of a two-thirds majority, to dismiss the Commission.

Parliament has an annual session, divided into about 12 one-week part-sessions, held in Strasbourg or Luxembourg. The session opens with the March part-session.

The budgetary powers of Parliament (which, with the Council, forms the Budgetary Authority of the Communities) were increased to their present status by a treaty of July 22nd, 1975. Under this treaty, it can reject the draft budget, acting by a majority of its members and two-thirds of the votes cast.

The Parliament is run by a Bureau comprising the

Special Funds*(see also Statistics below)***EUROPEAN SOCIAL FUND**

The Fund was established under the EEC Treaty to improve opportunities for employment within the Community by covering 50 per cent of expenses incurred by a member state in retraining or resettling workers or in granting benefits to workers whose employment was temporarily reduced.

The Fund has been based on a new scheme since May 1972. Assistance is given in more general circumstances, not limited to cases of need that arise specifically from the functioning of the Common Market. The Fund can also finance studies dealing with new training methods. There are eight "priority sectors": problem regions, young people, the handicapped, migrant workers, women, adapting companies for technical progress, textiles and agriculture. Commitments by the Fund amounted to EUA 1,014.9 million in 1980.

EUROPEAN AGRICULTURAL FUND

Created in 1962, the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (or FEOGA as it is known after its French initials) is administered by the Commission. The Guidance Section contributes credits towards the structural reform of agriculture. The Guarantee Section, under which the bulk of the Community's budget has always been spent, intervenes to regularize the internal market, and provides export refunds which compensate for the difference between Community and world market prices. Total commitments for 1980 were EUA 11,321 million.

EUROPEAN MONETARY CO-OPERATION FUND

The Fund was created in 1973 to administer the Community's special narrow margin currency system (the "snake"), which was replaced by the European Monetary System (EMS) in March 1979. The Fund still has the

function of keeping account of the short-term borrowings made by national Central Banks to support currencies. It is also intended, under the EMS, to administer the pooling of the Community's gold and dollar reserves, and eventually to become a European Monetary Fund.

EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

This Fund administers the Community's overseas financial aid, under the terms of the two Lomé Conventions. Under the 1979 Convention, EDF funds are allotted under five headings: grants, special loans, risk capital formation aid, the Stabex scheme (guaranteeing minimum export earnings) and a special scheme for protecting mineral producers (Sysmin).

EUROPEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

Payments began in autumn 1975. The Fund is intended to compensate for the unequal rate of development in different regions of the Community, by encouraging investment and improving infrastructure in "problem regions". Initially, funds were spent entirely according to a system of national quotas, but in 1979 an additional non-quota section was adopted, allowing the financing of specific Community measures to aid, for example, frontier areas or different areas affected by the same problem.

NEW COMMUNITY INSTRUMENT FOR BORROWING AND LENDING

In October 1978 a borrowing and lending instrument was set up to raise funds for financing structural investment projects to reflect the Community's priorities, particularly for energy, industrial conversion and infrastructure. The Commission is authorized to borrow up to 1,000 million ECUs; these funds are deposited with the European Investment Bank, which makes loans on the Community's behalf.

AIMS AND ACTIVITIES**European Economic Community**

Free Movement of Goods. In accordance with the EEC treaty the Community established between 1958 and 1968 a customs union covering the exchange of all goods, the prohibition of customs duties on exports and imports between member states, and the adoption of a common external tariff in relations with third countries. Quota restrictions on internal trade were abolished by 1962, while the removal of internal tariff barriers had been achieved by July 1st, 1968. Common markets for coal and steel and for nuclear materials had been achieved by 1955 and 1959 respectively. Although tariff barriers have been removed (or in the case of the new members are being removed), the free movement of goods is in practice restricted by a great many non-tariff barriers, such as national regulations on health and safety.

Free Movement of Persons. Free movement of workers between member countries became effective on July 1st, 1968. Workers may seek employment anywhere in the Community, though governments retain the right, in some

cases, to restrict free movement of labour. These provisions do not apply to employees in the public service. Nationals of member states enjoy equal treatment in every important field relating to unemployment, including matters relating to taxation, social insurance and dependants. Medical treatment on the same basis as that received by nationals is also available.

Free Movement of Services. The Right of Establishment—the right to engage in business and supply services anywhere in the Community—is provided for in the EEC treaty. Progress has been slow in this field because of inherent difficulties such as the problem of mutual recognition of differing professional qualifications, though some progress has been achieved in banking, medicine, law and insurance. Many aspects of company law also need to be harmonized.

Free Movement of Capital. This is also provided for in the EEC treaty. In practice the provisions have only been

implemented in a modest way. Free movement of capital is, however, entailed by the plan to achieve full economic and monetary union.

Approximation of Fiscal Policy. A single system of Value Added Tax was applied throughout the six original member countries from January 1st, 1973, and throughout the new member countries from April 1st, 1973. Rates of VAT, however, are not uniform.

Proposals for further harmonization resulted in no decision by the Council, and the Commission revised its proposals in a programme which it issued in July 1975, calling for:

- simplification of some procedures for VAT and excise duty;
- duty free allowances;
- harmonization of corporation tax systems.

The long term plan entails uniform rates of VAT, excise duty and direct taxes.

Competition. Both the EEC and ECSC treaties make provision for action against practices which restrict or distort competition in intra-Community trading (competition within individual countries is excluded). Since 1961 the Commission has ruled on a large number of inter-company restrictive agreements and has become increasingly active in the anti-trust field.

European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM)

The treaty setting up EURATOM came into force on January 1st, 1958. Its role is to assist the growth of nuclear industries in the Community. This includes research, access to information and the building of power reactors. It is also responsible for establishing common laws and procedures for nuclear industries.

A common market in nuclear materials was introduced in 1959, eliminating internal duties and setting a common tariff for imports from third countries. Assistance is given to the free movement of specialized labour, and there is a common insurance scheme against nuclear risks.

There is also an Agency for the supply of nuclear fuels, with rights to purchase materials within the community

and a monopoly of contracts with third countries. It is the exclusive owner of special fissile materials.

An agreement which had been signed in 1973 between the IAEA and EURATOM entered into force in 1977. The agreement is designed to improve co-operation between the two agencies on nuclear safeguards and controls. It was hoped that this would contribute towards an unimpeded steady delivery of fissionable materials.

In March 1977 the Council authorized the Commission to issue loans on behalf of EURATOM amounting to 500 million EUA to finance investment projects for the industrial production of electricity in nuclear power stations and for industrial fuel cycle installations.

European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC)

The ECSC treaty, signed on April 18th, 1951, came into force on July 25th, 1952. By the end of 1954 nearly all barriers to trade in coal, coke, steel, pig-iron and scrap iron had been removed. The Community fixes prices and imposes fines on firms infringing treaty rules. The ECSC provides financial aid to resettle and retrain workers

whose jobs are put at risk by technical developments in the coal and steel industries. Funds for this are raised by levies on coal and steel production, the rates for which are decided annually. The ECSC may assist investment and redevelopment programmes by granting or guaranteeing loans (*see* Table, page 201).

Main Developments 1979-81

Agriculture. The main features of the common policy on agriculture, adopted by stages since 1962, are:

- (a) the establishing of a common market for almost all major agricultural commodities;
- (b) support buying, through the Agricultural Fund (*see* p. 192), to ensure that prices do not fall below agreed levels;
- (c) a system of protective levies on agricultural imports from third countries;
- (d) the rationalization of Community agriculture.

Agricultural prices are, in theory, fixed at a common level for the community as a whole, monetary compensation amounts (MCAs) being paid for agricultural exchanges between member states to take account of fluctuations between the reference rate of exchange (the "green" currencies) and the real rate. Thus a subsidy is paid to the supplier in a country whose currency has

appreciated against a reference rate of exchange, and a tax is paid by the supplier where the currency has depreciated or not appreciated as much. In practice, however, the MCA system has led to wide variations in prices within the Community, and has proved a disadvantage to any country which is a net food exporter with a weak currency: for this reason France demanded the abolition of MCAs at the end of 1978, and refused to allow the European Monetary System to come into operation at the beginning of 1979 until the effect of the EMS on farm prices and subsidies had been clarified. In March an agreement was reached by eight states (opposed by the United Kingdom) on the gradual dismantling of MCAs.

An intervention price has been established for sugar, certain cereals, dairy produce, beef, veal and (from 1980 on) sheepmeat: when market prices fall below this level, the Community intervenes, and buys a certain quantity which is then stored until prices recover. Expanding pro-

duction has led to food surpluses, costly to maintain, particularly in dairy produce and sugar. A freeze on farm prices was proposed by the Commission in January 1979, to discourage excess production. Although this was applied only in the case of dairy produce, common price increases for other products were lower than in previous years. In November the Commission proposed that producers themselves should pay for disposing of excess produce and a "co-responsibility levy" was introduced for milk to meet this cost.

Regional disparities in income have also given cause for concern. Special measures were adopted in 1978 to encourage agricultural development in Mediterranean areas and in the west of Ireland.

Agriculture is the largest item on the Community budget. The 1980 budget was rejected by the European Parliament until July 1980 because it considered that too much (about 72 per cent of the total) was being allotted to agriculture at the expense of other sectors.

Fisheries. The common fisheries policy gives all EEC fishermen equal access to the waters of the member states; in the case of the United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark special arrangements delay full implementation until 1982.

From the beginning of 1977 the Community has reserved a zone extending up to 200 nautical miles (370 km.) from the shore around all its coastlines, within which all member countries have access to fishing and other economic uses of the sea. Exclusive national zones extend for 12 nautical miles (22.2 km.). However, it subsequently proved difficult to adapt the common fisheries policy accordingly. Disputes on rules for the conservation of resources meant that by 1981 there was still no common legislation, and individual members were still applying unilateral measures to protect stocks, although in January 1980 a consensus was reached on total allowable catches for the year, and on a system for recording and notification to the Commission of catches taken. In May the Council laid down five principles forming the basis of a new policy: rational and non-discriminatory measures for management of resources; fair allocation of catches (quotas); effective controls of the conditions governing fishing; adoption of structural measures with a Community cash contribution; and long-term fisheries agreements with third countries; by September 1981 agreement had been reached on some points, but not on the question of quotas. In 1980 fishing agreements were reached with six non-member countries, including Canada, Norway and Sweden.

Nuclear Research. In 1976 the EEC and EURATOM signed an agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency for co-operation on energy research. The Communities were expected to begin their participation with two research projects, one on nuclear safety and one on the construction of a neutron source.

A four-year programme for the Community's Joint Research Centre (JRC) up to 1983 was approved by the Council in March 1980. The cost of the programme was estimated at EUA 511 million (£318 million), and priority was to be given to nuclear security (particularly the "Super Sara" project in Italy, simulating a reactor accident caused by lack of coolant), new energy sources and environmental protection.

The Joint European Torus (JET) is an experimental thermonuclear machine which will pioneer new processes of nuclear fusion. Sweden and Switzerland are members of the JET project. Since 1974 work has been proceeding at Culham in the United Kingdom; the member states agreed in 1977 to establish the project at Culham permanently. The building phase is expected to be completed by 1983.

Energy. The creation of an effective energy policy has consistently been urged by the Commission. In June 1979 the Council agreed that oil imports between 1980 and 1985 should be limited to the 1978 import level, and an imports monitoring scheme was agreed upon. In July a second four-year energy research programme was approved, with an allocation of EUA 105 million (£65 million), covering the following main areas of research: energy conservation; improved production of indigenous fossil fuels; development of nuclear fission; development of new energy sources such as wind, solar power and fusion; coal conversion as a substitute for crude petroleum; development of substitutes for electricity as an energy vector (mainly hydrogen).

In May 1980 the Energy Council adopted a series of objectives to be achieved by 1990. These included: reduction of the ratio of energy consumption to growth in G.D.P. to 0.7 or less; reduction of petroleum consumption to 40 per cent of energy consumption; the use of coal or nuclear energy to produce at least 70 per cent of electricity; development of solar winds and energy and other renewable resources; an energy pricing policy to encourage the attainment of these objectives.

Industry. Steel, textiles and shipbuilding have been given particular attention as areas with special difficulties. "Anti-crisis" measures for the steel industry, first adopted in 1977, were renewed in December 1979, mainly consisting of minimum price rules, guide prices and arrangements with 17 major steel-exporting countries. In October 1980 the Council agreed to proclaim a state of "manifest crisis" in the steel industry, enabling compulsory production quotas to be imposed so as to maintain price levels.

In view of the world decline in shipbuilding, a "scrap and build" policy was proposed by the Commission in 1979, involving financial support for ship-owners who place new orders while sending ships to be scrapped representing twice the tonnage of the ships to be built.

The Community is the world's largest importer of textiles. In order to support the industry within member states, the 1977-81 Multi-Fibre Arrangement (re-negotiated in 1981) (see GATT, p. 37) was made, under which bilateral treaties were arranged with supplier countries, limiting imports through quotas and ceilings. In 1979 a plan to re-structure the man-made fibres industry was adopted.

In the field of new technology, a four-year programme was adopted in 1979 for the development of electronics and data processing.

Harmonization of national company law to form a common legal structure is continuing: by 1979 four Directives (concerning disclosure of information, security for creditors and shareholders, safeguards with regard to mergers, and minimum standards for company accounts)

had been adopted. The Community Patent Convention, providing for the issue of a Community patent valid for all members was signed in 1975. The first European Patent was granted in 1980. Proposals for a Community Trade Mark Office were made by the Commission in November 1980.

The Business Co-operation Centre, created by the Commission in 1973, has provided businesses with information and contacts. Its work has resulted in a number of contractual links for co-operation between companies in different member countries.

Information. In February 1980 Euronet DIANE (Direct Information Access Network for Europe) was inaugurated: by the end of the year about 25 "host" computers were to be connected to the network, serving about 150 data bases and data banks. In June 1980 a third three-year plan (1981-83) for development of scientific and technical information services was drawn up.

Transport. The Community's transport policy aims to create a European infrastructure network, gradually standardizing national regulations which hinder the free movement of traffic within the Community, such as the varying safety and licensing rules, diverse restrictions on the size of lorries, and frontier-crossing formalities. In July 1980 the Commission produced a report on transport "bottlenecks" and other problems, and recommended the setting-up of a new financing scheme to help implement infrastructure projects.

Education. The postgraduate European University Institute was founded in Florence in 1972, with departments of history and civilization, economics, law, and political and social sciences; it had about 110 students in 1979. In June 1980 the Council discussed the following recommendations by the Commission: intensification of modern language teaching; promotion of the study of the European Community in schools; development of a common policy on the admission of higher-education students from other member-states; equality of education and vocational training for girls.

In September 1980 an educational information network known as EURYDICE began operations, with a central unit in Brussels and national units providing data on the widely varying systems of education within member states.

Social Policy. Persistent unemployment (7.5 per cent of the working population in 1981) has given most concern in this field. In December 1979 the Council approved a resolution on the reorganization of working time, including various forms of work-sharing. Funds were allotted to areas most affected by unemployment (such as the iron and steel industry, in which the number of employees fell from 700,000 in 1978 to 600,000 in 1980), to aid redeployment of workers and early retirement schemes. Priority has also been given to the problems of migrant workers from within and outside the Community (numbering about 6 million in 1980), women, the handicapped and the young unemployed. The European Social Fund (*see p. 192*) is the main channel for resources.

Consumer Protection. The Community's second five-year Consumer Protection Programme was drawn up in 1979, based on the same principles as those of the first programme (protection of health and safety, with procedures for withdrawal of goods from the market; standardization

of rules for food additives and packaging; rules for machines and equipment; authorization procedures for new products). The second programme also includes measures for monitoring the quality and durability of products, improving after-sale service, legal remedies for unsatisfactory goods and services, and the encouragement of consumer associations.

Environment Policy. The second environment Action Programme (1977-81) laid down the following principles for action; reduction of pollution and nuisance, protection of natural resources, organization of relevant research and participation in international efforts to improve the environment. A progress report produced by the Commission in May 1980 gave details of measures laying down quality standards for water and controlling water and air pollution, noise levels, waste disposal and production of chemicals.

In 1980 a five-year Environment Research Programme was approved by the Commission. Some 86 per cent of the proposed funds were allotted to environment protection (including the development of "clean technology"), and the rest to climate research.

Economic and Monetary Union: the following objectives for the end of 1973 were agreed by the Council in 1971, as the first of three stages towards union:

- the narrowing of exchange rate margins to 2.25 per cent;
- creation of a medium-term pool of reserves;
- co-ordination of short- and medium-term economic and budgetary policies;
- a joint position on international monetary issues;
- harmonization of taxes;
- creation of the European Monetary Co-operation Fund;
- creation of the Regional Development Fund.

The narrowing of exchange margins (the "snake") came into effect in 1972; but Denmark, France, Ireland, Italy and the United Kingdom later floated their currencies, with only Denmark permanently returning to the arrangement. Sweden and Norway also linked their currencies to the "snake"; but Sweden withdrew from the arrangement in August 1977, and Norway withdrew in December 1978.

At a meeting of the European Council in Bremen in July 1978, Chancellor Schmidt and President Giscard d'Estaing proposed the formation of a European Monetary System (EMS), which came into force in March 1979. All the Community members except the United Kingdom joined the EMS; Greece did not join on acceding to the Community in 1981. The system works by fixing for each currency, a central rate on European Currency Units (ECUs), which are based on a "basket" of national currencies identical to those used to calculate the European unit of account (EUA). A reference rate in relation to other currencies is fixed for each currency, with established fluctuation margins (2.25 per cent for former "snake" members and France, 6 per cent for others); Central Banks of the participating states intervene when the agreed margin is likely to be exceeded. Each member places 20 per cent of its gold reserves and dollar reserves respectively into the European Monetary Co-operation Fund (EMCF), and receives a supply of ECUs to regulate Central Bank interventions. A European Monetary Fund was originally envisaged as replacing the EMCF after two years of EMS operations.

Record of Events

- | | | | | | |
|------|-------|--|------|-------|---|
| 1952 | July | ECSC Treaty came into force. | 1972 | Oct. | Referendum in Denmark approved EEC membership.
Summit conference in Paris laid down wide range of objectives for the community. |
| 1958 | Jan. | EEC and EURATOM treaties came into force. | 1973 | Jan. | Denmark, Ireland and the U.K. acceded to the EEC; system of Free Trade Agreements with the members of EFTA introduced. |
| 1961 | Aug. | Applications for membership received from U.K., Denmark and Ireland. | 1975 | June | Referendum in U.K. approved EEC membership. |
| | Dec. | Abolition of quotas on industrial goods. | 1976 | Jan. | Tindemans Report on European Union published. |
| 1963 | Feb. | Breakdown of negotiations with the United Kingdom. | | April | Lomé Convention entered into force. |
| 1964 | June | Yaoundé Convention ratified. | 1977 | July | Introduction of customs union between EEC and EFTA. |
| 1967 | Feb. | New applications for membership received from U.K., Denmark and Ireland. | 1978 | July | Proposal of European Monetary System. |
| | July | Completion of a series of agreements in the Council introducing the main elements of the Common Agricultural Policy.
Institutions of the three communities merged into a single Commission and Council.
Application for membership received from Norway. | 1979 | March | European Monetary System entered into force. |
| 1968 | July | Establishment of customs union and introduction of common external tariff; free movement of labour introduced. | | June | First direct elections to the European Parliament.
Signing of Accession Treaty as preliminary to Greece's becoming tenth member of European Community. |
| 1971 | July | Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) introduced affecting imports from 91 developing countries. | | Oct. | Conclusion of agreement on Second Lomé Convention (Lomé II). |
| 1972 | Sept. | Referendum in Norway rejected EEC membership. | 1980 | March | Second Lomé Convention entered into force. |
| | | | 1981 | Jan. | Greece acceded to the Community. |

ASSOCIATION AND TRADE AGREEMENTS

Agreements in Europe. Association agreements have been signed between the Community and Greece (1962), Turkey (1964), Malta (1971) and Cyprus (1972). In 1975 Greece applied for full membership: the Treaty of Accession was signed in May 1979 and came into force on January 1st, 1981. The Turkish agreement leads to a customs union by 1992, and possible accession. The Maltese and Cyprus agreements were intended to lead to a customs union by 1981 and 1990 respectively.

The Community is developing a policy for the Mediterranean area, based on a global approach with similar arrangements of trade preferences, financial aid and technical co-operation affecting each country under a series of agreements.

Apart from the Association agreements described above, co-operation agreements within this scheme came into force with Israel in 1975, with the Maghreb countries (Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia) in July 1976 and with the Machrak countries (Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria) in March and May 1977.

Portugal and Spain applied to join the Community, in 1978 and 1979 respectively, and were expected to become members in 1984 or 1985.

Trade negotiations with the CMEA (mainly Eastern European) countries were proposed by the Community in 1974, but progress has been slow. However, co-operation agreements were signed in 1980 with Yugoslavia and Romania.

Lomé Convention (*see* separate section below).

Trade agreements. The Community has concluded a number of other agreements with third countries and is gradually evolving an overall policy on external trade.

Member countries of EFTA. Austria, Iceland, Norway, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland and the associate member Finland each have bilateral Free Trade Agreements with the EEC. The agreements mainly concern the industrial sector. Free trade is being introduced by elimination of tariffs in stages, while the transition period is longer for certain industries which might be disrupted by the arrangement.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

A full customs union between the Community and the EFTA countries was achieved with effect from July 1977, under the provisions of these agreements.

The agreements also guarantee equal treatment for imports from third countries; and there are provisions affecting coal and steel, removal of quotas, and practices restricting competition.

Latin America. Non-preferential trade agreements were signed with the EEC by Argentina (1971), Uruguay (1973), Brazil (1973) and Mexico (1975). A co-operation agreement was signed with Brazil in September 1980. In May 1980 negotiations began for a trade and economic co-operation agreement with the countries of the Andean Pact.

Asia. Non-preferential co-operation agreements were signed with the EEC by India (1973 and 1981), Sri Lanka (1975) and Pakistan (1976). A trade agreement was signed with the People's Republic of China in 1978, and the first EEC-China Business Week was held in Brussels in April 1981. An economic and commercial co-operation agreement was signed with the countries of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) in 1980.

Discussions were held in 1981 on the Community's increasing trade deficit with Japan.

European Communities

Canada. A framework agreement for commercial and economic co-operation between the Community and Canada was signed in Ottawa in July 1976, the Community's first non-preferential co-operation agreement concerned not only with trade promotion but also with wide-ranging economic co-operation. It is also the Community's first economic co-operation agreement with an advanced industrial country.

Generalized Preferences. In July 1971 the Community introduced a scheme of generalized preferences to 91 developing countries, later extended to 123 states and 24 dependent countries or territories. Under the scheme exemption from customs duties is granted on manufactures and semi-manufactures imported from the developing countries. In December 1980 a revised scheme of generalized preference was adopted by the Council for the period 1981-85, the main differences being that the new scheme gives varying preferential advantages according to the degree of competitiveness of the beneficiary countries.

Overseas aid. Emergency aid in 1980 (excluding aid to the ACP countries under the Lomé Convention) amounted to 63 million EUA, of which 40 million was for Kampuchea, 10 million for Afghan refugees in Pakistan and 9 million for returning Zimbabwean refugees; in addition, about 55 million EUA worth of emergency food aid was made available, chiefly for South-East Asia and the Horn of Africa.

THE SECOND LOMÉ CONVENTION

Concluded at Lomé, Togo, in October 1979 by the European Community and 58 African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) states, the Convention applied to 61 developing countries in November 1981.

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Belgium
Denmark
France

Federal Republic of
Germany
Greece

Ireland
Italy
Luxembourg

Netherlands
United Kingdom

THE ACP STATES

Bahamas
Barbados
Benin
Botswana
Burundi
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Comoros
Congo
Djibouti
Dominica
Equatorial Guinea
Ethiopia
Fiji

Gabon
Gambia
Ghana
Grenada
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Guyana
Ivory Coast
Jamaica
Kenya
Kiribati
Lesotho
Liberia
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali

Mauritania
Mauritius
Niger
Nigeria
Papua New Guinea
Rwanda
Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent and
the Grenadines
São Tomé and Príncipe
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Solomon Islands
Somalia
Sudan

Suriname
Swaziland
Tanzania
Togo
Tonga
Trinidad and Tobago
Tuvalu
Uganda
Upper Volta
Vanuatu
Western Samoa
Zaire
Zambia
Zimbabwe

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

FUNCTIONS

The First Lomé Convention (Lomé I), which came into force on April 1st, 1976, replaced the Yaoundé Conventions and the Arusha Agreement and was designed to provide a new framework of co-operation, taking into account the varying needs of developing countries. Under Lomé I, provision was made for the bulk of ACP agricultural exports to enter the EEC market duty free. The STABEX (Stabilization of Export Earnings) scheme was designed to help developing countries to withstand fluctuations in the price of their products. The Convention also provided for Community funds to help finance projects in ACP countries. The Second Lomé Convention, signed in October 1979, extended some of the provisions of Lomé I, and introduced new fields of co-operation. One of the most important innovations is a scheme, similar to STABEX, to safeguard mineral production. Other chapters concern new rules on investment protection, migrant labour, fishing, sea transport, co-operation in energy policy and agricultural development, and procedures to speed the administration of aid.

The main areas of co-operation under Lomé II are as follows:

Trade: 99.5 per cent of ACP exports can enter the Community without incurring customs duties, while certain products which compete directly with Community agriculture, such as sugar, are given preferential treatment but not free access.

Stabilization of export earnings: the "Stabex" scheme guarantees minimum export earnings to ACP countries for 44 different products, so that, even in a bad year,

income is assured. The "Sysmin" scheme provides similar protection for mineral producers.

Financial and technical co-operation: aid is provided through the European Development Fund (q.v.) and the European Investment Bank (q.v.) for various development projects.

Agricultural and industrial co-operation: the Centre for Industrial Development and the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Co-operation are intended to promote development by co-ordinating information and advisory services.

ACP-EEC INSTITUTIONS

Council of Ministers: one Minister from each signatory state; one Co-chairman from each of the two groups, meets annually.

Committee of Ambassadors: one Ambassador from each signatory state; Chairmanship alternates between the two groups; meets at least every six months.

Consultative Assembly: EEC and ACP are equally represented; attended by delegates of the ACP countries and members of the European Parliament; one Co-chairman from each of the two groups; meets at least once a year.

ACP INSTITUTIONS

ACP Council of Ministers.

ACP Committee of Ambassadors.

ACP Secretariat: Africa House, Brussels, Belgium; Sec.-Gen. T. OKELLO-ODONGO (Kenya).

FINANCE

"OWN RESOURCES" FINANCING

From January 1st, 1978, the Community budget was to be provided entirely by automatic payments made over by the member governments from the revenue they collect in import levies on agricultural produce and customs duties, and from a small percentage of their revenue from Value-Added Tax (VAT). The provision of the Community's "own resources" has been implemented gradually since 1975, when the original six members began to pay an increasing proportion of their contributions by these automatic payments, the rest being payable by ordinary contribution. This process was complicated by the transitional scale by which the ordinary contributions of the three new members were assessed and the mechanism for implementing the system of "own resources" financing was not ready until 1980.

Although it has advantages, the new system also imposes new restraints on budget estimates and management. The volume of revenue from own resources is less flexible than financial contributions from member states and supplementary budgeting will be extremely difficult, if not impossible. It will be even more necessary than before, therefore, to ensure accuracy in estimating revenue and in administering expenditure.

Under this system it soon became clear that an unfair proportion of the budget was being paid by certain countries, particularly since over 60 per cent is allocated to

agriculture, to the disadvantage of those countries with a relatively small agricultural sector, such as the United Kingdom. Temporary rebates were made to the United Kingdom in 1980, and during 1981 discussions were held on budgetary reform: it was proposed that regular compensation should be made to the United Kingdom, to be assessed by comparing its share of the Community's G.N.P. with the proportion of agricultural financing it needs.

THE UNIT OF ACCOUNT

The European Unit of Account (EUA) was adopted throughout the Community finances from January 1st, 1978. It replaced the EUR, a budgetary unit which represented the value of the U.S. dollar before 1971 when its fixed parity was ended.

The unit is based on the sum of the value of fixed amounts in each of the currencies of the Community. This is known as basket valuation; the unit's parity against national currencies is calculated and published daily. It had been in use for the transactions of the European Development Fund since the Lomé Convention came into effect; by the European Investment Bank since the end of 1974; and in the activities of the ECSC since the beginning of 1976.

Following the introduction of the European Monetary System in March 1979, the European Currency Unit (ECU) was created. The value of the ECU at September 30th, 1981, was U.S. \$1.0668.

STATISTICS **GENERAL BUDGET OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES** **BUDGETARY EXPENDITURE** **(ECU)**

	1980		1981*	
	Commitment	Payment	Commitment	Payment
COMMISSION				
<i>Intervention appropriations:</i>				
Agriculture	11,995,526,000	11,878,269,000	13,103,494,000	12,889,242,000
Social sector	972,660,000	768,810,000	1,012,208,000	670,758,000
Regional sector	1,484,700,000	722,700,000	2,671,590,262	1,950,790,262
Research, energy, industry and transport	443,432,000	379,491,000	412,826,000	313,939,000
Development co-operation	803,983,600	641,633,600	932,340,705	755,662,000
	15,700,301,600	14,390,903,600	18,132,458,967	16,580,391,262
<i>Administrative appropriations:</i>				
Staff	421,313,300	421,313,300	451,497,800	451,497,800
Administrative expenditure	135,398,100	135,398,100	162,449,950	162,449,950
Information	10,202,500	10,202,500	10,952,000	10,952,000
Aids and subsidies	51,160,900	51,160,900	57,817,300	57,817,300
	618,074,800	618,074,800	682,717,050	682,717,050
<i>Contingency reserve</i>	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
<i>Repayment to member states</i>	847,823,000	847,823,000	1,509,192,079	1,590,192,079
COMMISSION TOTAL	17,171,199,400	15,861,801,400	20,329,368,096	18,777,300,391
OTHER INSTITUTIONS	320,695,861	320,695,861	352,672,559	352,672,559
GRAND TOTAL	17,491,895,261	16,182,497,261	20,682,040,655	19,129,972,950

* Estimates (Council draft—second reading).

Source: Directorate General for Budgets.

REVENUE **(million EUA)**

	1980	1981*
Agricultural levies	1,535.4	1,902.0
Sugar levies	466.9	571.1
Customs duties	5,905.7	6,274.0
Financial contributions (G.N.P.)	—	168.8
VAT own resources	7,256.4	10,251.1
Miscellaneous revenue	153.0	160.6
Surplus from previous financial year	458.6	n.a.
TOTAL	16,037.0†	19,327.6

* Estimates.

† Includes balance of VAT own resources from previous year and adjustments to financial contributions (261.0).

Source: Commission of the European Communities, *Fourteenth General Report*.

REGIONAL FUND GRANTS

	1980			
	Number of investment projects	Investment involved (million EUA)	Assistance approved (million EUA)	Payments made (million EUA)
Belgium	76	112.26	11.88	6.585
Denmark	94	57.57	12.16	9.438
France	271	1,397.08	198.76	90.662
Federal Republic of Germany . .	232	904.17	71.06	50.449
Ireland	35	1,630.70	78.56	69.552
Italy	1,522	3,579.30	495.80	249.080
Luxembourg	1	2.14	0.50	0.992
Netherlands	7	107.79	22.54	7.698
United Kingdom	324	2,291.35	242.72	233.242
TOTAL	2,562	10,082.36	1,133.98	726.698

Source: Commission of the European Communities, *Fourteenth General Report*.

EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

FINANCING PROVIDED
(million ECU)

RECIPIENT	1980		1958-80	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Belgium	153.2	5.2	385.8	2.6
Denmark	99.3	3.4	307.1	2.1
France	279.0	9.5	2,310.2	15.5
Federal Republic of Germany . .	14.2	0.5	901.0	6.1
Ireland	376.0	12.7	1,076.9	7.2
Italy	1,290.3	43.7	6,165.0	41.4
Luxembourg	—	—	9.0	0.1
Netherlands	—	—	105.2	0.7
United Kingdom	688.0	23.3	3,421.3	23.0
Non-member countries ¹	50.8	1.7	200.8	1.3
SUB-TOTAL ²	2,950.8	100.0	14,882.3	100.0
Outside the Community				
from the Bank's own resources	371.4	67.8	1,537.2	64.6
from budgetary resources . . .	176.3	32.2	844.1	35.4
SUB-TOTAL	547.7	100.0	2,381.3 ³	100.0
TOTAL	3,498.5	—	17,263.6	—

¹Loans granted for energy projects in Austria, Norway and Tunisia, but of direct importance to the Community.

²Including loans from the resources of the New Community Instrument for borrowing and lending (1979: 277 million; 1980: 197.6 million).

³Of which 351.4 million was for Greece before its accession to the Community (341.4 million own resources, 10 million budgetary resources).

Source: European Investment Bank.

COMMITMENTS MADE UNDER THE LOME
CONVENTION
(1980)

	MILLION ECUs	%
<i>Development of production</i> . . .	273.4	45.8
Industrialization	199.4	33.5
Tourism	0.3	0.05
Rural production	73.7	12.3
<i>Economic infrastructure</i> (Transport and communications)	139.0	23.3
<i>Social development</i>	54.2	9.1
Education and training	27.2	4.6
Health	2.7	0.4
Hydraulics, environment	24.3	4.1
Trade promotion	0.6	0.1
Exceptional aid	35.1	5.9
Stabex	62.7	10.5
Other	16.4	2.7
Blocked appropriations	15.2	2.6
TOTAL	596.6	100.0

Source: Directorate-General for Development.

EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY
Cumulative total of loans to December 31st, 1980 (since 1954)
(million EUA)

	BELGIUM, LUXEM- BOURG, NETHER- LANDS	DENMARK	FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	FRANCE	IRELAND	ITALY	UNITED KINGDOM	COMMUNITY	
								Million EUA	Per Cent
Iron-ore mines	0.76	—	30.96	9.93	—	13.51	50.18	105.34	1.5
Conversion	91.57	—	214.00	287.98	1.44	66.82	229.16	890.97	12.3
Iron and steel industry	461.93	49.91	1,073.02	873.98	15.27	972.00	563.42	4,009.53	55.3
Coal industry	3.05	—	429.24	89.41	—	6.87	1,105.69	1,634.26	22.5
Thermal power stations	37.53	—	93.80	153.11	—	4.21	—	288.65	4.0
Workers' housing	58.93	1.45	137.43	39.33	0.64	27.21	12.73	277.72	3.8
Resettlement	—	—	—	0.50	—	—	—	0.50	—
Technical research	0.94	—	2.02	0.56	—	0.12	—	3.64	0.1
Miscellaneous	9.00	—	8.30	—	—	5.07	14.32	36.69	0.5
TOTAL	663.71	51.36	1,988.77	1,454.80	17.35	1,095.81	1,975.50	7,247.30	100.0

Source: Directorate-General for Credit and Investments.

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

(Most publications are available in all the languages of the Community.)

Official Journal of the European Communities: daily, in two series: *Legislation* and *Information and notices*.

Bulletin of the European Communities: 11 issues a year, 7 or 8 supplements a year; news of Commission activities and other institutions.

General Report on the Activities of the European Communities: annual.

European File: 2 a month.

Euroforum: 2 a month.

Iron and Steel: monthly.

The Courier: EEC-ACP (English and French only); every 2 months.

Debates of the European Parliament: irregular.

Committee Reports of the European Parliament: irregular.

Reports of Cases before the Court of Justice: irregular.

Vocational Training: quarterly.

European Economy: 3 a year.

Green Europe: Newsletter on the Common Agricultural Policy: 11 a year.

EC Trade with the ACP States and the South Mediterranean States: quarterly.

Energy Statistics (Coal, Hydrocarbons, and Electrical Energy): monthly.

Eurostatistics: Data for Short-term Economic Analysis: 11 a year.

Monthly External Trade Bulletin.

SUMMARY OF EEC TREATY (TREATY OF ROME)

PART I. PRINCIPLES

The aim of the Community is, by establishing a Common Market and progressively approximating the economic policies of the member states, to promote throughout the Community a harmonious development of economic activities, a continuous and balanced expansion, an increased stability, an accelerated raising of the standard of living and closer relations between its member states. With these aims in view, the activities of the Community will include:

- (a) the elimination between member states of customs duties and of quantitative restrictions in regard to the importation and exportation of goods, as well as of all other measures with equivalent effect;
- (b) the establishment of a common customs tariff and a common commercial policy towards third countries;
- (c) the abolition between member states of the obstacles to the free movement of persons, services and capital;
- (d) the inauguration of a common agricultural policy;
- (e) the inauguration of a common transport policy;
- (f) the establishment of a system ensuring that competition shall not be distorted in the Common Market;
- (g) the application of procedures that will make it possible to co-ordinate the economic policies of member states and to remedy disequilibria in their balance of payments;
- (h) the approximation of their respective municipal law to the extent necessary for the functioning of the Common Market;
- (i) the creation of a European Social Fund in order to improve the possibilities of employment for workers and to contribute to the raising of their standard of living;
- (j) the establishment of a European Investment Bank intended to facilitate the economic expansion of the

Community through the creation of new resources; and

- (k) the association of overseas countries and territories with the Community with a view to increasing trade and to pursuing jointly their effort toward economic and social development.

Member states, acting in close collaboration with the institutions of the Community, shall co-ordinate their respective economic policies to the extent that is necessary to attain the objectives of the Treaty; the institutions of the Community shall take care not to prejudice the internal and external financial stability of the member states. Within the field of application of the Treaty and without prejudice to certain special provisions which it contains, any discrimination on the grounds of nationality shall be hereby prohibited.

The Common Market shall be progressively established in the course of a transitional period of twelve years. This transitional period shall be divided into three stages of four years each; the length of each stage may be modified in accordance with the provisions set out below.

Transition from the first to the second stage shall be conditional upon a confirmatory statement to the effect that the essence of the objectives laid down in the Treaty for the first stage has been in fact achieved, and that all obligations have been observed. Failing a unanimous vote by the Council of Ministers at the end of the fourth year, the first stage shall be automatically extended for a period of one year. A similar procedure may be followed at the end of the sixth year if the first stage has in fact been extended. If at the end of the seventh year a unanimous vote is not forthcoming to proceed to the second stage, the Council of Ministers shall appoint an Arbitration Board whose decision shall bind both member states and Community institutions. The second and third stages may not be extended or curtailed except by a decision of the Council

acting by means of a unanimous vote on a proposal of the Commission. These provisions shall not have the effect of extending the transitional period beyond a total duration of fifteen years after the date of entry into force of the Treaty.

PART II. BASES OF THE COMMUNITY

FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS

Member states shall refrain from introducing between themselves any new import or export customs duties, or charges with equivalent effect, and from increasing such duties or charges as they apply in their commercial relations with each other. Member states shall progressively abolish between themselves all import and export customs duties, charges with an equivalent effect, and also customs duties of a fiscal nature. Independently of these provisions, any member state may, in the course of the transitional period, suspend in whole or in part the collection of import duties applied by it to products imported from other member states, or may carry out the foreseen reductions more rapidly than laid down in the Treaty if its general economic situation and the situation of the sector so concerned permit.

A common customs tariff shall be established, which, subject to certain conditions (especially with regard to the Italian tariff), shall be at the level of the arithmetical average of the duties applied in the four customs territories (i.e. France, Germany, Italy and Benelux) covered by the Community. This customs tariff shall be applied in its entirety not later than at the date of the expiry of the transitional period. Member states may follow an independent accelerating process similar to that allowed for reduction of inter-Community customs duties.

Member states shall refrain from introducing between themselves any new quantitative restrictions or measures with equivalent effect, and existing restrictions and measures shall be abolished not later than at the end of the first stage of the transitional period. These provisions shall not be an obstacle to prohibitions or restrictions in respect of importation, exportation or transit which are justified on grounds of public morality, health or safety, the protection of human or animal life or health, the preservation of plant life, the protection of national treasures of artistic, historic or archaeological value or the protection of industrial and commercial property. Such prohibitions or restrictions shall not, however, constitute either a means of arbitrary discrimination or a disguised restriction on trade between member states. Member states shall progressively adjust any state monopolies of a commercial character in such a manner as will ensure the exclusion, at the end of the transitional period, of all discrimination between the nationals of member states in regard to conditions of supply and marketing of goods. These provisions shall apply to any body by means of which a member state shall *de jure* or *de facto* either directly or indirectly, control or appreciably influence importation or exportation between member states, and also to monopolies assigned by the state. In the case of a commercial monopoly which is accompanied by regulations designed to facilitate the marketing or the valorisation of agricultural products, it should be ensured that in the application of these provisions equivalent guarantees are provided in respect of the employment and standard of living of the producers concerned.

The obligations incumbent on member states shall be binding only to such extent as they are compatible with existing international agreements.

AGRICULTURE

The Common Market shall extend to agriculture and trade in agricultural products. The common agricultural policy shall have as its objectives:

- (a) the increase of agricultural productivity by developing technical progress and by ensuring the rational development of agricultural production and the optimum utilization of the factors of production, particularly labour;
- (b) the ensurance thereby of a fair standard of living for the agricultural population;
- (c) the stabilization of markets;
- (d) regular supplies;
- (e) reasonable prices in supplies to consumers.

Due account must be taken of the particular character of agricultural activities, arising from the social structure of agriculture and from structural and natural disparities between the various agricultural regions; of the need to make the appropriate adjustments gradually; and of the fact that in member states agriculture constitutes a sector which is closely linked with the economy as a whole. With a view to developing a common agricultural policy during the transitional period and the establishment of it not later than at the end of the period, a common organization of agricultural markets shall be effected.

FREE MOVEMENT OF PERSONS, SERVICES AND CAPITAL

Workers: The free movement of workers shall be ensured within the Community not later than at the date of the expiry of the transitional period, involving the abolition of any discrimination based on nationality between workers of the member states as regards employment, remuneration and other working conditions. This shall include the right to accept offers of employment actually made, to move about freely for this purpose within the territory of the member states, to stay in any member state in order to carry on an employment in conformity with the legislative and administrative provisions governing the employment of the workers of that state, and to live, on conditions which shall be the subject of implementing regulations laid down by the Commission, in the territory of a member state after having been employed there. (These provisions do not apply to employment in the public administration).

In the field of social security, the Council shall adopt the measures necessary to effect the free movement of workers, in particular, by introducing a system which permits an assurance to be given to migrant workers and their beneficiaries that, for the purposes of qualifying for and retaining the rights to benefits and of the calculation of these benefits, all periods taken into consideration by the respective municipal law of the countries concerned shall be added together, and that these benefits will be paid to persons resident in the territories of the member states.

Right of Establishment: Restrictions on the freedom of establishment of nationals of a member state in the territory of another member state shall be progressively

abolished during the transitional period, nor may any new restrictions of a similar character be introduced. Such progressive abolition shall also extend to restrictions on the setting up of agencies, branches or subsidiaries. Freedom of establishment shall include the right to engage in and carry on non-wage-earning activities, and also to set up and manage enterprises and companies under the conditions laid down by the law of the country of establishment for its own nationals, subject to the provisions of this Treaty relating to capital.

Services: Restrictions on the free supply of services within the Community shall be progressively abolished in the course of the transitional period in respect of nationals of member states who are established in a state of the Community other than that of the person to whom the services are supplied; no new restrictions of a similar character may be introduced. The Council, acting by a unanimous vote on a proposal of the Commission, may extend the benefit of these provisions to cover services supplied by nationals of any third country who are established within the Community.

Particular services involved are activities of an industrial or artisan character and those of the liberal professions.

Capital: Member states shall during the transitional period progressively abolish between themselves restrictions on the movement of capital belonging to persons resident in the member states, and also any discriminatory treatment based on the nationality or place of residence of the parties or on the place in which such capital is invested. Current payments connected with movements of capital between member states shall be freed from all restrictions not later than at the end of the first stage of the transitional period.

Member states shall endeavour to avoid introducing within the Community any new exchange restrictions which affect the movement of capital and current payments connected with such movements, and making existing rules more restrictive.

TRANSPORT

With a view to establishing a common transport policy, the Council of Ministers shall, acting on a proposal of the Commission and after consulting the Economic and Social Committee and the European Parliament, lay down common rules applicable to international transport effected from or to the territory of a member state or crossing the territory of one or more member states, conditions for the admission of non-resident carriers to national transport services within a member state and any other appropriate provisions. Until these have been enacted and unless the Council of Ministers gives its unanimous consent, no member state shall apply the various provisions governing this subject at the date of the entry into force of this Treaty in such a way as to make them less favourable, in their direct or indirect effect, for carriers of other member states by comparison with its own national carriers.

Any discrimination which consists in the application by a carrier, in respect of the same goods conveyed in the same circumstances, of transport rates and conditions which differ on the ground of the country of origin or destination of the goods carried, shall be abolished in the traffic of the Community not later than at the end of the second stage of the transitional period.

A Committee with consultative status, composed of experts appointed by the governments of the member states, shall be established and attached to the Commission, without prejudice to the competence of the transport section of the Economic and Social Committee.

PART III. POLICY OF THE COMMUNITY COMMON RULES

Enterprises: The following practices by enterprises are prohibited: the direct or indirect fixing of purchase or selling prices or of any other trading conditions; the limitation or control of production, markets, technical development of investment; market-sharing or the sharing of sources of supply; the application to parties to transactions of unequal terms in respect of equivalent supplies, thereby placing them at a competitive disadvantage; the subjection of the conclusion of a contract to the acceptance by a party of additional supplies which, either by their nature or according to commercial usage, have no connection with the subject of such contract. The provisions may be declared inapplicable if the agreements neither impose on the enterprises concerned any restrictions not indispensable to the attainment of improved production, distribution or technical progress, nor enable enterprises to eliminate competition in respect of a substantial proportion of the goods concerned.

Dumping: If, in the course of the transitional period, the Commission, at the request of a member state or of any other interested party, finds that dumping practices exist within the Common Market, it shall issue recommendations to the originator of such practices with a view to bringing them to an end. Where such practices continue, the Commission shall authorise the member state injured to take protective measures of which the Commission shall determine the conditions and particulars.

Re-importation within the Community shall be free of all customs duties, quantitative restrictions or measures with equivalent effect.

Aid granted by States: Any aid granted by a member state or granted by means of state resources which is contrary to the purposes of the treaty is forbidden. The following shall be deemed to be compatible with the Common Market:

- (a) aids of a social character granted without discrimination to individual consumers;
- (b) aids intended to remedy damage caused by natural calamities or other extraordinary events;
- (c) aids granted to the economy of certain regions of the Federal German Republic affected by the division of Germany, to the extent that they are necessary to compensate for the economic disadvantages caused by the division.

The following may be deemed to be compatible with the Common Market:

- (a) aids intended to promote the economic development of regions where the standard of living is abnormally low or where there exists serious under-employment;
- (b) aids intended to promote the execution of important projects of common European interest or to remedy a serious economic disturbance of the economy of a member state;

(c) aids intended to facilitate the development of certain activities or of certain economic regions, provided that such aids do not change trading conditions to such a degree as would be contrary to the common interest;

(d) such other categories of aids as may be specified by a decision of the Council of Ministers acting on a proposal of the Commission.

The Commission is charged to examine constantly all systems of aids existing in the member states, and may require any member state to abolish or modify any aid which it finds to be in conflict with the principles of the Common Market.

Fiscal Provisions: A member state shall not impose, directly or indirectly, on the products of other member states, any internal charges of any kind in excess of those applied directly or indirectly to like domestic products. Furthermore, a member state shall not impose on the product of other member states any internal charges of such a nature as to afford indirect protection to other productions. Member states shall, not later than at the beginning of the second stage of the transitional period, abolish or amend any provisions existing at the date of the entry into force of the Treaty which are contrary to these rules. Products exported to any member state may not benefit from any drawback on internal charges in excess of those charges imposed directly or indirectly on them. Subject to these conditions, any member states which levy a turnover tax calculated by a cumulative multi-stage system may, in the case of internal charges imposed by them on imported products or of drawbacks granted by them on exported products, establish average rates for specific products or groups of products.

Approximation of Laws: The Council, acting by means of a unanimous vote on a proposal of the Commission, shall issue directives for the approximation of such legislative and administrative provisions of the member states as have a direct incidence on the establishment or functioning of the Common Market. The European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee shall be consulted concerning any directives whose implementation in one or more of the member states would involve amendment of legislative provisions.

ECONOMIC POLICY

Balance of Payments: Member states are charged to co-ordinate their economic policies in order that each may ensure the equilibrium of their overall balances of payments and maintain confidence in their currency, together with a high level of employment and stability of prices. In order to promote this co-ordination a Monetary Committee is established (*see* section on Organization, above).

Each member state engages itself to treat its policy with regard to exchange rates as a matter of common interest. Where a member state is in difficulties or seriously threatened with difficulties as regards its balance of payments as a result either of overall disequilibrium of the balance of payments or of the kinds of currency at its disposal, and where such difficulties are likely, in particular, to prejudice the functioning of the Common Market or the progressive establishment of the common commercial policy, the Commission shall examine the situation and indicate the measures which it recommends to the state

concerned to adopt; if this action proves insufficient to overcome the difficulties, the Commission shall, after consulting the Monetary Committee, recommend to the Council of Ministers the granting of mutual assistance. This mutual assistance may take the form of:

(a) concerted action in regard to any other international organization to which the member states may have recourse;

(b) any measures necessary to avoid diversions of commercial traffic where the state in difficulty maintains or re-establishes quantitative restrictions with regard to third countries;

(c) the granting of limited credits by other member states, subject to their agreement.

Furthermore, during the transitional period, mutual assistance may also take the form of special reductions in customs duties or enlargements of quotas. If the mutual assistance recommended by the Commission is not granted by the Council, or if the mutual assistance granted and the measures taken prove insufficient, the Commission shall authorise the state in difficulties to take measures of safeguard, of which the Commission shall determine the conditions and particulars. In the case of a sudden balance-of-payments crisis, any member state may take immediate provisional measures of safeguard, which must be submitted to the consideration of the Commission as soon as possible. On the basis of an opinion of the Commission and after consulting the Monetary Committee, the Council may decide that the state concerned shall amend, suspend or abolish such measures.

Commercial Policy: Member states shall co-ordinate their commercial relations with third countries in such a way as to bring about, not later than at the expiry of the transitional period, the conditions necessary to the implementation of a common policy in the matter of external trade. After the expiry of the transitional period, the common commercial policy shall be based on uniform principles, particularly in regard to tariff amendments, the conclusion of tariff or trade agreements, the alignment of measures of liberalisation, export policy and protective commercial measures, including measures to be taken in cases of dumping or subsidies. The Commission will be authorised to conduct negotiations with third countries. As from the end of the transitional period, member states shall, in respect of all matters of particular interest in regard to the Common Market, within the framework of any international organizations of an economic character, only proceed by way of common action. The Commission shall for this purpose submit to the Council of Ministers proposals concerning the scope and implementation of such common action. During the transitional period, member states shall consult with each other with a view to concerting their action and, as far as possible, adopting a uniform attitude.

SOCIAL POLICY

Social Provisions: Without prejudice to the other provisions of the Treaty and in conformity with its general objectives, it shall be the aim of the Commission to promote close collaboration between member states in the social field, particularly in matters relating to employment, labour legislation and working conditions, occupational and continuation training, social security, protection against

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

occupational accidents and diseases, industrial hygiene, the law as to trade unions and collective bargaining between employers and workers.

Each member state shall in the course of the first stage of the transitional period ensure and subsequently maintain the application of the principle of equal pay for men and women.

The European Social Fund: See the section on Organization above.

The European Investment Bank: See the section on Organization above.

PART IV. OVERSEAS COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

The member states agree to bring into association with the Community the non-European countries and territories which have special relations with Belgium, France, Italy and the Netherlands in order to promote the economic and social development of these countries and territories and to establish close economic relations between them and the Community as a whole.

Member states shall, in their commercial exchanges with the countries and territories, apply the same rules which they apply among themselves pursuant to the Treaty. Each country or territory shall apply to its commercial exchanges with member states and with the other countries and territories the same rules which it applied in respect of the European state with which it has special relations. Member states shall contribute to the investments required by the progressive development of these countries and territories.

Customs duties on trade between member states and the countries and territories are to be progressively abolished according to the same timetable as for trade between the member states themselves. The countries and territories may, however, levy customs duties which correspond to the needs of their development and to the requirements of their industrialisation or which, being of a fiscal nature, have the object of contributing to their budgets.

(The Convention implementing these provisions is concluded for a period of five years only from the date of entry into force of the Treaty.)

PART V. INSTITUTIONS OF THE COMMUNITY PROVISIONS GOVERNING INSTITUTIONS

For the achievement of their aims and under the conditions provided for in the Treaty, the Council and the Commission shall adopt regulations and directives, make decisions and formulate recommendations or opinions. Regulations shall have a general application and shall be binding in every respect and directly applicable in each member state. Directives shall bind any member state to which they are addressed, as to the result to be achieved, while leaving to domestic agencies a competence as to form and means. Decisions shall be binding in every respect for the addressees named therein. Recommendations and opinions shall have no binding force.

FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

Estimates shall be drawn up for each financial year for all revenues and expenditures of the Community and shall be shown in the budget.

European Communities

The revenues of the budget shall comprise the financial contributions of member states assessed by reference to a fixed scale. The decision of April 21st, 1970, on the replacement of the financial contributions of member states by the Community's own resources, applicable from January 1st, 1975, determined the scale for the six original members as follows:

	%
Belgium	6.8
France	32.6
Federal Republic of Germany	32.9
Italy	20.2
Luxembourg	0.2
Netherlands	7.3

The scale for the three new members was determined by the Treaty of Accession, by which the contributions of the original members were reckoned to comprise 77.6 per cent of the new scale and the remainder apportioned as follows:

	%
Denmark	2.46
Ireland	0.61
United Kingdom	19.32

The resulting scale for all members is as follows:

	%
Belgium	5.2775
Denmark	2.4600
France	25.3007
Federal Republic of Germany	25.5337
Ireland	0.6100
Italy	15.6772
Luxembourg	0.1552
Netherlands	5.6655
United Kingdom	19.3200

The Commission shall implement the budget on its own responsibility and within the limits of the appropriations made. The Council of Ministers shall:

- lay down the financial regulations specifying, in particular, the procedure to be adopted for establishing and implementing the budget, and for rendering and auditing accounts;
- determine the methods and procedure whereby the contributions by member states shall be made available to the Commission; and
- establish rules concerning the responsibility of pay-commissioners and accountants and arrange for the relevant supervision.

PART VI. GENERAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Member states shall, in so far as is necessary, engage in negotiations with each other with a view to ensuring for the benefit of their nationals:

- the protection of persons as well as the enjoyment and protections of rights under the conditions granted by each state to its own nationals;
- the elimination of double taxation within the Community;
- the mutual recognition of companies, the maintenance of their legal personality in cases where the registered office is transferred from one country to another, and the possibility for companies subject to the municipal law of different member states to form mergers; and

- (d) the simplification of the formalities governing the reciprocal recognition and execution of judicial decisions and arbitral awards.

Within a period of three years after the date of the entry into force of the Treaty, member states shall treat nationals of other member states in the same manner, as regards financial participation by such nationals in the capital of companies, as they treat their own nationals, without prejudice to the application of the other provisions of the Treaty.

The Treaty shall in no way prejudice the system existing in member states in respect of property.

The provisions of the Treaty shall not detract from the following rules:

- (a) no member state shall be obliged to supply information the disclosure of which it considers contrary to the essential interests of its security;
- (b) any member state may take the measures which it considers necessary for the protection of the essential interests of its security, and which are connected with the production of or the trade in arms, ammunition and war material; such measures shall not, however, prejudice conditions of competition in the Common Market in respect of products not intended for specifically military purposes.

The list of products to which (b) applies shall be determined by the Council in the course of the first year after the date of entry into force of the Treaty. The list may be subsequently amended by the unanimous vote of the Council on a proposal of the Commission.

Member states shall consult one another for the purpose of enacting in common the necessary provisions to prevent the functioning of the Common Market from being affected

by measures which a member state may be called upon to take in case of serious internal disturbances affecting public order, in case of war or serious international tension constituting a threat of war or in order to carry out undertakings into which it has entered for the purpose of maintaining peace and international security.

In the course of the transitional period, where there are serious difficulties which are likely to persist in any sector of economic activity or difficulties which may seriously impair the economic situation in any region, any member state may ask for authorization to take measures of safeguard in order to restore the situation and adapt the sector concerned to the Common Market economy.

The provisions of the Treaty shall not affect those of the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community, nor those of the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community; nor shall they be an obstacle to the existence or completion of regional unions between Belgium and Luxembourg, and between Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, in so far as the objectives of these regional unions are not achieved by the application of this Treaty.

The government of any member state of the Commission may submit to the Council proposals for the revision of the Treaty.

Any European state may apply to become a member of the Community.

The Community may conclude with a third country, a union of states or an international organization agreements creating an association embodying reciprocal rights and obligations, joint actions and special procedures.

The Treaty is concluded for an unlimited period.

OTHER TREATIES

The following additional treaties have been signed by the members of the European Communities:

Treaty Instituting a Single Council and a Single Commission of the European Communities: signed in Brussels on April 8th, 1965, by the six original members.

Treaty Modifying Certain Budgetary Arrangements of the European Communities and of the Treaty Instituting a Single Council and a Single Commission of the European Communities: signed in Luxembourg on April 22nd, 1970, by the six original members.

Treaty Concerning the Accession of the Kingdom of Denmark, Ireland, the Kingdom of Norway and the United Kingdom of Great Britain to the European Economic Community and the European Atomic Energy Community: signed in Brussels on January 22nd, 1972, by the six original members of the European Communities and the four (then) acceding states.

The Accession of the new members to the European Coal and Steel Community was enacted, in accordance with the treaty of that Community, by a *Decision of the Council of the European Communities*.

Annexed to the Treaty of Accession and the Decision of the Council was an *Act Concerning the Conditions of Accession and the Adjustments to the Treaties*, consisting of 161 articles and dealing mainly with the transitional measures to be adopted.

Amendments necessitated by the non-accession of Norway were made on January 1st, 1973, when the Treaty of Accession, the Decision of the Council and the annexed Act took effect.

The Treaty of Accession between Greece and the European Communities was signed on May 28th, 1979.

EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION—EFTA

9-11 rue de Varembe, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

Telephone: (022) 34 90 00.

Established in 1960, EFTA's object is to bring about free trade between member countries in industrial goods and an expansion of trade in agricultural goods.

MEMBERS

Austria
Iceland

Norway
Portugal

Sweden
Switzerland

ASSOCIATE MEMBER

Finland

ORGANIZATION

(September 1981)

COUNCIL

Council delegations are led by Ministers (normally twice a year) or by the Permanent Official Heads of Delegations (usually every other week). The Chair is held for six months by each country in turn.

The Council is empowered to make decisions about a wide range of issues, including tariffs. Each country has one vote, and decisions must be unanimous where new obligations are involved, though on many issues a majority suffices.

A summit meeting was held in Vienna in May 1977. The Heads of Government of the member countries adopted a Declaration laying down the framework for the activities of the Association for the years to come. This was to mark the achievement in July 1977 of a free trade system covering all the EFTA countries and the EEC.

Heads of Permanent Delegations:

Austria: E. NETTEL.
Iceland: H. JONSSON.
Norway: J. CAPPELEN.
Portugal: A. DE CARVALHO.
Sweden: H. V. EWERLOF.
Switzerland: F. A. BLANKART.

EFTA STANDING COMMITTEES

Customs Committee.
Committee of Trade Experts.
Budget Committee.
Committee on Agriculture and Fisheries.
Economic Development Committee.
Economic Committee.

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

Meets a few weeks before each Ministerial Council Meeting. The Chairman reports to the EFTA Council after each meeting. Members: representatives of industry, employers, trades unions and other bodies, all appointed by

member countries. Maximum number of members: five from each country. Subjects for discussion: any within EFTA'S sphere of activity.

COMMITTEE OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT OF THE EFTA COUNTRIES

Meets at least once a year. Serves as a consultative body and channel of information between the Association and Parliaments of EFTA countries.

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: PER KLEPPE (Norway).

Deputy Secretary-General: NORBERT FASTENHAMMER (Austria) (from April 1982).

FINLAND-EFTA JOINT COUNCIL

Consists of the Heads of National Delegations, when meeting at official level, and a Finnish representative. The Joint Council is empowered to make decisions about a wide range of issues, including tariffs. Each country has one vote, and decisions must be unanimous where new obligations are involved. In practice, almost all meetings of the EFTA Council and the Joint Council are now held simultaneously.

Head of Finnish Permanent Delegation: PAAVO KAARLEHTO.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR PORTUGAL

Established April 1976 to help develop Portuguese industry, concentrating on the modernization or creation of small and medium-sized industries. Authorized capital: SDR 84,604,516. Contributions are being made in five annual instalments. The Fund is to operate for 25 years.

In its fourth year of operations, which ended on January 31st, 1981, the Fund approved loans amounting to 1,202 million Portuguese escudos (\$21.7 million) for 41 projects.

RECORD OF EVENTS

1959	June	Draft plan for EFTA drawn up.			
1960	Jan.	EFTA Convention signed.			
	May	Convention entered into force.	1972	Dec.	Denmark and the U.K. left EFTA to enter the European Communities.
	July	First tariff reduction to 80 per cent of basic duties and increase in quotas.	1973	Jan.	Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) between five EFTA countries (Austria; Iceland, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland) and the enlarged EEC came into force.
1961	March	Association Agreement with Finland signed.		April	First 20 per cent tariff cut under the FTAs.
	June	Agreement with Finland entered into force.		July	Norway's FTA with the EEC (signed May 1973) entered into force.
	Oct.	Denmark and United Kingdom began negotiations with EEC.		Oct.	Finland's FTA with the EEC signed, to take effect from January 1st, 1974.
1963	May	Decision to eliminate all tariffs by 1967.			
1966	Dec.	Tariff restrictions eliminated. Complete elimination of import duties for industrial goods.	1976	April	Establishment of Industrial Development Fund for Portugal.
1967	Dec.	First meeting of Yugoslav-EFTA working group. Decision to allow Yugoslavia to send observers to certain EFTA technical meetings.	1977	May	EFTA's first summit meeting, Vienna.
				July	Entry into force of full free trade arrangement between EFTA countries and EEC.
				Nov.	First meeting of Committee of Members of Parliament of the EFTA countries.
1970	March	Iceland acceded to EFTA and to the Finland-EFTA Association, and made the first tariff cuts.	1978	June	Establishment of Joint EFTA-Yugoslavia Committee.
1971	May	EFTA Convention removing certain non-tariff obstacles to trade in pharmaceutical products came into force after being ratified by five signatory states.	1980	May	Entry into force of free trade agreement between Spain and EFTA countries.

TARIFFS AND QUOTAS

Import duties on industrial goods within EFTA were removed in eight stages up to the end of 1966, and between EFTA and Finland by 1967. All import quotas were removed by the end of 1966, whilst export quotas had been eliminated by the end of 1961.

FINLAND-EFTA ASSOCIATION AGREEMENT

Entered into force June 1961. The main principle of the Agreement is to establish a free trade area where Finland will have the same rights and obligations towards EFTA members as they have among themselves.

FREE TRADE AGREEMENTS

Entered into force on the enlargement of the EEC. These are bilateral agreements between each of the EFTA countries, the EEC and ECSC (see page 196.)

OTHER EFTA ACTIVITIES

In recent years EFTA's work has been increasingly devoted to the problems of non-tariff barriers to trade. Part of this work has been based explicitly on particular articles in the Convention, especially those relating to the conditions of competition.

Work is also being done on non-tariff barriers which are not specifically mentioned in the Convention. On these, EFTA's aim is to contribute to international agreements covering a wider area than that of the Association and, in the meantime, to seek in EFTA solutions to non-tariff barrier problems which will facilitate trade without limiting possibilities of finding wider agreements. Its work in this field has led to a number of international arrangements, now independent of EFTA, to facilitate trade in pharmaceutical products, pressure vessels, ships' equipment, gas appliances, agricultural machines and tractors, and lifts and cranes.

BUDGET

Net budget for 1981/82: 9.9 million Swiss francs. The basis for contributions, determined by reference to the G.N.P. at factor cost of the EFTA countries, is as follows: Austria 16.34 per cent, Finland 10.38, Iceland 1.53, Norway 11.76, Portugal 5.19, Sweden 28.24, Switzerland 26.56.

PUBLICATIONS

EFTA Bulletin (6 a year).

EFTA Trade (annually).

EFTA Annual Report.

Annual Report of EFTA Industrial Development Fund for Portugal.

STATISTICS

EFTA TRADE WITH WORLD AREAS, 1980

IMPORTS, c.i.f. (U.S. \$ million)

	EFTA	EEC	U.S.A.	EASTERN EUROPE	REST OF WORLD	WORLD
<i>Importing Country:</i>						
Austria	1,912.2	15,095.4	819.4	2,355.6	4,075.9	24,258.5
Finland	2,748.0	5,222.0	904.3	3,807.8	2,931.8	15,613.9
Iceland	213.2	440.5	93.9	111.3	141.9	1,000.8
Norway	4,068.1	8,119.3	1,357.5	369.2	3,038.0	16,952.1
Portugal*	699.2	3,656.8	1,048.8	226.8	3,817.4	9,449.0
Sweden	5,365.9	10,450.7	2,432.3	1,618.5	7,544.5	33,411.9
Switzerland	2,515.7	24,344.6	2,450.7	1,420.0	5,602.9	36,333.9
TOTAL EFTA	17,522.3	73,329.3	9,106.9	9,909.2	27,152.4	137,020.1

EXPORTS, f.o.b. (U.S. \$ million)

	EFTA	EEC	U.S.A.	EASTERN EUROPE	REST OF WORLD	WORLD
<i>Exporting Country:</i>						
Austria	2,157.2	9,444.8	378.6	2,093.7	3,296.6	17,370.9
Finland	3,330.8	5,466.2	446.9	2,814.7	2,095.3	14,153.9
Iceland	141.0	353.3	200.5	82.5	152.2	929.5
Norway	2,335.0	13,133.2	552.4	265.7	2,202.2	18,488.3
Portugal*	654.0	2,542.0	269.0	88.1	1,085.5	4,638.6
Sweden	6,394.6	15,143.6	1,653.9	1,195.5	6,528.9	30,916.5
Switzerland	2,709.0	14,877.1	2,120.6	1,062.6	8,847.2	29,616.5
TOTAL EFTA	17,721.6	60,960.2	5,621.9	7,602.8	24,207.9	116,114.2

*Provisional data.

 INTRA-EFTA TRADE, 1980
 TOTAL EXPORTS, f.o.b. (U.S. \$ million)

	AUSTRIA	FINLAND	ICELAND	NORWAY	PORTUGAL	SWEDEN	SWITZERLAND	TOTAL EFTA
<i>Exporting Country:</i>								
Austria		161.0	4.8	182.0	57.4	445.3	1,306.8	2,157.2
Finland	104.8		23.6	591.4	47.5	2,337.5	226.0	3,330.8
Iceland	0.9	28.5		15.7	44.1	19.7	32.1	141.0
Norway	77.1	299.6	75.7		38.4	1,708.5	135.7	2,335.0
Portugal	51.0	64.9	23.2	88.1		213.4	213.4	654.0
Sweden	426.0	1,943.4	68.1	3,030.3	222.0		704.8	6,394.6
Switzerland	1,355.8	237.1	9.0	256.1	239.2	611.7		2,709.0
TOTAL EFTA	2,015.6	2,734.5	204.4	4,163.6	648.6	5,336.1	2,618.8	17,721.6

THE FRANC ZONE

MEMBERS

Benin	Comoros	Ivory Coast	Senegal
Cameroon	Congo	Mali	Togo
Central African Republic	*French Republic	Niger	Upper Volta
Chad	Gabon		

* Metropolitan France, Mayotte and the Overseas Departments and Territories.

The Franc Zone embraces all those countries and groups of countries whose currencies are linked with the French franc at a fixed rate of exchange and who agree to hold their reserves mainly in the form of French francs and to effect their exchange on the Paris market. Each of these countries or groups of countries has its own central issuing Bank and its currency is freely convertible into French francs. This monetary union is based on agreements concluded between France and each country or group of countries.

Apart from Guinea and Mauritania, all of the countries that formerly comprised French West and Equatorial Africa are members of the Franc Zone. Besides these, Cameroon, Togo and the Comoros are members. The former West and Equatorial African territories are still grouped within the currency areas that existed before independence, each group having its own currency issued by a central bank.

Union monétaire ouest-africaine—UMOA (*West African Monetary Union*): comprises Benin, Ivory Coast, Niger, Senegal, Upper Volta (all parts of former French West Africa) and Togo. Established by Treaty of November 1973, entered into force 1974.

Banque centrale des états de l'Afrique de l'ouest: ave. du Barachois, B.P. 3108, Dakar, Senegal; f. 1955 under the title "Institut d'émission de l'AOF et du Togo" and re-created under present title by a treaty between the West African states and a convention with France in 1962, both of which were modified in 1973; central issuing bank for the members of the West African Monetary Union; Gov. ABDOULAYE FADIGA (Ivory Coast); Deputy Gov. CHARLES BILA KABORE (Upper Volta); publs. *Annual Report, Notes d'Information et Statistiques* (monthly).

Union douanière et économique de l'Afrique centrale—UDEAC (*Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa*): B.P. 969, Bangui, Central African Republic; comprises: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo and Gabon.

Chad has observer status. UDEAC was established by the Brazzaville Treaty in 1964 (revised in 1974). As well as forming a customs union, with free trade between members and a common external tariff for imports from other countries, UDEAC has a common code for investment policy and a Solidarity Fund to counteract regional disparities of wealth and economic development. Plans for four community industrial projects were drawn up in 1977: a petrochemicals complex in Gabon, a chemical complex in Congo, a pharmaceuticals laboratory and watchmaking factory in the Central African Republic, and an aluminium plant in Cameroon.

Secretary-General: VINCENT EFON (Cameroon).

Banque des états de l'Afrique centrale: B.P. 1917, Yaoundé, Cameroon; f. 1973 as the central bank of issue of the member states and Chad; Gov. CASIMIR OYÉ MBA (Gabon). Publs. *Rapport annuel, Etudes et statistiques* (monthly).

Banque de développement des états de l'Afrique centrale: Brazzaville, Congo; f. 1976; Dir.-Gen. DÉRAND ENOCH LAKOUÉ.

Mali withdrew from the Franc Zone in 1962, setting up its own currency, the Mali franc, and its own issuing Bank. The Mali franc returned to the Franc Zone and to full convertibility with the French franc in March 1968, and agreement was reached on the establishment of a central issuing bank, to be jointly administered by France and Mali.

The Comoros, formerly a French Overseas Territory, did not join the Franc Zone on achieving independence in 1975. However, francs CFA were used as the currency of the new state and the Institut d'émission des Comores continued to function as a Franc Zone organization. In 1976 the Comoros formally assumed membership.

A number of states left the Franc Zone during the period 1958-73: Guinea, Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria, Mauritania and Madagascar.

CURRENCIES OF THE FRANC ZONE

French franc (= 100 centimes): used in Metropolitan France, in the Overseas Departments of Guadeloupe, French Guiana, Martinique, Réunion, St. Pierre and Miquelon, and in Mayotte.

1 franc CFA=2 French centimes. CFA stands for *Communauté financière africaine* in the West African area and for *Coopération financière en Afrique centrale* in the

Central African area. Used in the monetary areas of West and Central Africa. It is also used in the Comoros.

1 Mali franc=1 French centime. Used in Mali, where it replaced the franc CFA in 1962.

1 CFP (*Comptoirs français du Pacifique*) franc=3.5 French centimes. Used in New Caledonia, French Polynesia and the Wallis and Futuna Islands.

CENTRAL ISSUING BANKS

Banque des états de l'Afrique centrale: *see* above.

Banque centrale des états de l'Afrique de l'ouest: *see* above.

Banque centrale du Mali: B.P. 206, Bamako, Mali; f. 1968; Pres. ISMAÏLA KANOUTE (Mali); Dir.-Gen. RAYMOND MIÈGE (France).

Institut d'émission des départements d'outre-mer: 233 blvd. Saint-Germain, 75007 Paris, France; issuing house for the French Overseas Departments; Pres. GABRIEL LEFORT; Dir.-Gen. YVES ROLAND-BILLECART.

Institut d'émission d'outre-mer: 233 blvd. Saint-Germain, 75007 Paris, France; issuing house for the French Overseas Territories and Mayotte; Pres GABRIEL LEFORT; Dir.-Gen. ROLAND BILLECART.

Banque de France: 1 rue de la Vrillière, Paris, France; f. 1800; issuing house for Metropolitan France; Governor RENAUD DE LA GENIÈRE.

Institut d'émission des Comores: B.P. 405, Moroni, Comoros; Pres. AHMED DAHALANI; Dir.-Gen. SAÏD MOHAMED MSHANGAMA.

EXCHANGE REGULATION

The franc CFA is freely convertible into the French franc at a fixed rate, through "Operations Accounts" established by agreements concluded between the French Treasury and the individual issuing Banks. It is backed fully by the French Treasury, which also provides the Banks with overdraft facilities.

The monetary reserves of the CFA countries are normally held in French francs in the French Treasury. However, the *Banque centrale des états de l'Afrique de l'ouest* and the *Banque des états de l'Afrique centrale* are authorized to hold up to 35 per cent of their foreign exchange holdings in currencies other than the franc. Exchange is effected on the Paris market. Part of the reserves earned by richer members can be used to offset the deficits incurred by poorer countries.

New regulations drawn up in 1967 provided for the free convertibility of currency with that of countries outside the Franc Zone. Restrictions were removed on the import and export of CFA banknotes, although some capital transfers are subject to approval by the governments concerned.

When the French Government instituted exchange control to protect the French franc following the May 1968 crisis, other Franc Zone countries were obliged to take similar action in order to maintain free convertibility within the Franc Zone. The franc CFA was devalued following devaluation of the French franc in August 1969.

ECONOMIC AID

France's ties with the African Franc Zone countries involve not only monetary arrangements, but also include comprehensive French assistance in the forms of budget support, foreign aid, technical assistance and subsidies on commodity exports.

Official French financial aid and technical assistance to developing countries is administered by the following agencies:

Fonds d'aide et de coopération—FAC: 20 rue Monsieur, 75007 Paris. In 1959 FAC took over from FIDES (Fonds d'Investissement pour le Développement Economique et Social) the administration of subsidies and loans from the French Government to the former

French African States. FAC is administered by the Ministry of Co-operation and Development, which allocates budgetary funds to it.

Caisse centrale de coopération économique—CCCE: 233 boulevard Saint-Germain, 75007 Paris. Founded in 1941, and given present name in 1958. French Development Bank which lends money to member states and former member states of the Franc Zone and several other states. Executes the financial operations of the FAC. Dir.-Gen. YVES ROLAND-BILLECART.

Bureau de liaison des agents de coopération technique: 19 rue Barbet de Jouy, 75007 Paris.

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK—IDB

808 17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20577, U.S.A.

Founded in 1959 to promote the individual and collective development of regional developing member countries through the financing of economic and social development projects and the provision of technical assistance; helps to implement the objectives of the Inter-American system. Membership was increased in 1976 and 1977 to include countries in other world regions.

MEMBERS

Argentina	Denmark	Israel	Spain
Austria	Dominican Republic	Italy	Suriname
Bahamas	Ecuador	Jamaica	Sweden
Barbados	El Salvador	Japan	Switzerland
Belgium	Finland	Mexico	Trinidad and Tobago
Bolivia	France	Netherlands	United Kingdom
Brazil	Germany, Federal Republic	Nicaragua	U.S.A.
Canada	Guatemala	Panama	Uruguay
Chile	Guyana	Paraguay	Venezuela
Colombia	Haiti	Peru	Yugoslavia
Costa Rica	Honduras	Portugal	

ORGANIZATION

(October 1981)

President: ANTONIO ORTIZ MENA (Mexico).

Executive Vice-President: MICHAEL E. CURTIN (U.S.A.).

Executive Directors:

Argentina: CHRISTIAN JOSÉ ZIMMERMANN
Bolivia: ANGEL RENÉ RIOS
Brazil: JOSÉ CARLOS FONSECA
Canada: HARRY W. HODDER
El Salvador: BENJAMIN VIDES DENEKE
France: THIÉRRY WALRATEN
Jamaica: TREVOR DACOSTA

Mexico: PATRICIO AYALA

Peru: CÉSAR ATALA

United Kingdom: C. R. A. RAE

U.S.A.: MANUEL CASANOVA

Venezuela: RAMÓN ILLARAMENDI

Controller: JEAN-CLAUDE EUDE.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

All the powers of the Bank are vested in a Board of Governors, consisting of one Governor and one alternate appointed by each member country.

ACTIVITIES

ORDINARY CAPITAL RESOURCES

Loans are made to governments, and to public and private bodies for specific economic projects. They are repayable in the currencies lent and their terms range from 10 to 25 years.

The authorized capital stock, including both the ordinary capital and the inter-regional capital, totals \$15,144 million, of which \$1,665 million is paid-in and \$13,479 million is callable. The callable capital constitutes, in effect, a guarantee of the securities which the Bank issues in the capital markets in order to increase its resources available for lending.

FUND FOR SPECIAL OPERATIONS

The Fund enables the Bank to make loans for economic and social projects where circumstances call for special treatment, such as lower interest rates and longer repayment terms than those applied to loans from the ordinary resources, and possibility of repayments in whole or in part in local currency.

Authorized subscribed resources at December 31st, 1980: \$7,669,297,000.

OTHER FUNDS

Several donor countries have placed sums under the Bank's administration for assistance to Latin America, outside the framework of the Ordinary Resources and the Bank's Special Operations.

The largest of these was the Social Progress Trust Fund of the United States, set up in 1961 under the Alliance for Progress programme. This amounted to \$525 million.

In the same year a fund of nearly DM33 million was given by the Federal Republic of Germany, to improve Bolivia's tin mines.

In 1964 the Bank began administering a fund created by the Canadian government in the amount of 74 million Canadian dollars. Canada has been contributing the repayments of loans made under this fund to the Fund for Special Operations since 1972.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Britain set up a fund with the Bank in 1966, which now amounts to more than \$9 million, and in 1971 and 1972 an equal additional amount was contributed. Also in 1966 the government of Sweden placed a fund under Bank administration in the amount of \$5 million. The Vatican City donated a *Populorum Progressio* fund of \$1 million in 1969, for land reform and assistance to the poorest areas.

Norway gave a fund of \$2 million in the following year, and in 1973 Switzerland gave 30 million Swiss francs. The Canadians began a new fund of 9 million Canadian dollars in 1974, for project preparation.

In 1975 the Venezuelan Investment Fund established a fund to be administered by the Bank in the amount of

Inter-American Development Bank

\$500 million dollars (\$400 million and 430 million Venezuelan bolivars).

Argentinian aid for its neighbouring countries is also transferred by this method with a fund equivalent to \$23.2 million.

The equivalent of \$1,180 million had been lent from all these other funds at June 30th, 1980.

BOND ISSUES AND LOANS

To increase its lendable ordinary resources the Bank has borrowed in the markets of 15 countries and has sold short-term bonds to Central Banks in Latin America and non-regional member countries.

STATISTICS

BORROWING BY SOURCES

(U.S. \$'000 equivalent at December 31st, 1980)

	ORDINARY CAPITAL
Austria	35,646
Belgium	9,332
Finland	170
France	34,038
Germany, Federal Republic	338,038
Italy	93,009
Japan	212,823
Latin America	96,240
Netherlands	21,408
Spain	6,329
Sweden	7,323
Switzerland	488,636
Trinidad and Tobago	31,467
United Kingdom	2,772
U.S.A.	877,109
Venezuela	15,116
TOTAL	2,269,456

	INTER- REGIONAL CAPITAL
Austria	28,985
Germany, Federal Republic	204,082
Japan	49,261
Netherlands	28,169
Non-regional countries	42,000
Switzerland	201,705
U.S.A.	215,180
TOTAL	769,382

CAPITAL AND CONTRIBUTIONS

(December 1980)

	MEMBERS' CAPITAL AND VOTING POWER (U.S. \$'000)		FUND FOR SPECIAL OPERATIONS (U.S. \$'000)
	Total Capital Subscribed	Per Cent of Total Votes*	Total Contributions Subscribed
Argentina	1,806,354	11.88	425,071
Austria	8,143	0.06	10,955
Bahamas	26,890	0.19	8,800
Barbados	21,605	0.15	1,434
Belgium	23,717	0.17	27,098
Bolivia	145,002	0.96	37,229
Brazil	1,806,354	11.88	432,725
Canada	692,489	4.56	189,597
Chile	496,000	3.27	120,986
Colombia	495,602	3.27	119,626
Costa Rica	72,477	0.49	17,445
Denmark	10,906	0.08	11,692
Dominican Republic	96,773	0.65	23,471
Ecuador	96,773	0.65	23,100
El Salvador	72,477	0.49	17,132
Finland	8,143	0.06	10,955
France	99,258	0.66	133,396
Germany, Federal Republic	127,607	0.85	136,692
Guatemala	96,773	0.65	23,325
Guyana	26,889	0.19	6,980
Haiti	72,477	0.49	18,380
Honduras	72,477	0.49	18,216
Israel	8,046	0.06	10,794
Italy	99,258	0.66	133,396
Jamaica	96,773	0.65	22,921
Japan	138,995	0.92	148,825
Mexico	1,161,166	7.64	274,290
Netherlands	9,361	0.07	20,261
Nicaragua	72,477	0.49	17,991
Panama	72,477	0.49	17,600
Paraguay	72,477	0.49	24,719
Peru	242,065	1.60	58,705
Portugal	1,243	0.02	4,994
Spain	116,918	0.78	133,396
Suriname	15,007	0.11	5,280
Sweden	13,294	0.10	23,729
Switzerland	27,819	0.19	29,752
Trinidad and Tobago	72,477	0.49	17,111
United Kingdom	124,603	0.83	133,396
U.S.A.	5,254,964	34.55	4,340,356
Uruguay	193,678	1.28	46,012
Venezuela	967,789	6.37	262,169
Yugoslavia	8,143	0.06	10,955
Unassigned	—	—	118,340
TOTAL	15,144,216	100.0	7,669,297

* Data are rounded to the nearest one hundredth of one per cent. The total is therefore not the sum of the parts.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Inter-American Development Bank

APPROVED LOANS
(U.S. \$ million at June 30th, 1981)

	ORDINARY AND INTER-REGIONAL CAPITAL		FUND FOR SPECIAL OPERATIONS		OTHER FUNDS	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Argentina	62	1,638.9	31	359.8	6	49.8
Bahamas	1	3.2	—	—	1	2.1
Barbados	5	24.5	10	32.6	1	2.0
Bolivia	7	115.4	45	465.0	12	62.1
Brazil	82	2,566.9	49	896.4	16	152.9
Chile	29	318.7	29	204.3	18	43.9
Colombia	45	853.4	42	601.2	12	65.0
Costa Rica	14	219.4	33	286.4	9	51.3
Dominican Republic	3	53.4	31	475.4	8	67.3
Ecuador	15	284.1	42	452.8	16	93.4
El Salvador	7	39.5	22	303.1	12	76.7
Guatemala	8	50.5	27	353.3	6	63.3
Guyana	1	12.7	5	79.2	1	6.0
Haiti	—	—	20	164.1	2	9.7
Honduras	3	18.5	37	418.8	9	55.1
Jamaica	6	23.6	19	138.9	2	24.5
Mexico	64	1,987.6	31	493.4	9	35.0
Nicaragua	10	22.5	26	319.7	8	61.6
Panama	12	170.8	32	232.9	4	42.9
Paraguay	8	67.7	29	251.1	6	13.8
Peru	38	372.4	31	407.6	15	92.2
Trinidad and Tobago	1	0.4	10	18.5	—	—
Uruguay	20	279.2	14	58.3	4	32.9
Venezuela	13	135.3	11	101.4	8	72.9
Regional	9	469.0	16	180.0	5	22.9
TOTAL	463	9,727.6	642	7,294.2	190	1,199.3

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

Co-operation may be provided in conjunction with a development loan, or arranged independently. The Bank pays for a certain number of trained personnel who may be needed in various phases of a project and provides professional training enabling local people to carry out the development of their own countries.

The Bank had committed a total of \$723 million on technical co-operation up to December 31st, 1980, \$427 million in loans and \$296 million in grants or on a contingent recovery basis. Most of the loans have been to set up pre-investment funds in the national development institutions.

INSTITUTE FOR LATIN AMERICAN INTEGRATION—INSTITUTO PARA LA INTEGRACIÓN DE AMÉRICA LATINA (INTAL)

Cerrito 264, 2° piso (Casilla de Correo 39, Sucursal 1), Buenos Aires, Argentina

The Institute was established in 1963 as a permanent department of the Inter-American Development Bank. Its functions are: to study the regional integration process; carry out research into problems which the integration movement poses for individual countries; organize training courses and seminars; conduct, at the request of member countries, preliminary studies on joint development schemes and on economic integration alternatives available to individual countries; to provide advisory services to the Bank and to other public and private institutions; to offer courses on the economic, political, social, institutional,

legal, scientific and technological aspects of regional integration.

Director: EDUARDO R. CONESA.

PUBLICATIONS

Boletín de la Integración (monthly).

Derecho de la Integración (twice yearly, in October and April).

Revista de la Integración (twice yearly, in November and May).

Estudios (twice yearly, in April and December).

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION—IBEC

15 Kuznetski Most, 103031, Moscow K-31, U.S.S.R.

Founded in October 1963 and commenced operations in January 1964 to assist in the economic co-operation and development of member countries.

MEMBERS

Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	Hungary	Poland	U.S.S.R.
Cuba	German Democratic Republic	Mongolia	Romania	Viet-Nam

ORGANIZATION

THE COUNCIL

The Council is composed of representatives of all member countries. Each country has one vote irrespective of its share in the capital of the Bank. The Council considers and decides questions of policy, determining the general policy of the Bank and the orientation of the development of its activities.

THE BOARD

The executive body subordinate to the Council. One permanent representative from each of the member states.

Chairman: KONSTANTIN I. NAZARKIN (U.S.S.R.).

Other Members: A. BESZEDES (Hungary), D. KALINOV (Bulgaria), J. GONZÁLEZ (Cuba), R. KROLIKOWSKI (Poland), A. VERNICEANU (Romania), NGUYEN MANH THUY (Viet-Nam), P. SOSORBARAM (Mongolia), M.

STASTNY (Czechoslovakia), G. SCHMITZ (German Democratic Republic).

FUNCTIONS

1. To undertake multilateral settlements in transferable roubles.
2. To advance credits to finance foreign trade and other operations of the members.
3. To accept on deposit and other accounts non-committed funds in transferable roubles.
4. To accept gold, convertible and other currencies on deposit and other accounts and to perform financial and other operations with these funds.
5. To perform other banking operations corresponding to the aims and tasks of the Bank.

FINANCE CAPITAL

(million transferable roubles)

	SUB- SCRIBED	PAID- UP
Bulgaria	17	6.8
Cuba	4.4	1.8
Czechoslovakia	45	18.0
German Democratic Republic	55	22.0
Hungary	21	8.4
Mongolia	3	0.9
Poland	27	10.8
Romania	16	6.4
U.S.S.R.	116	46.4
Viet-Nam	0.9	0.2
TOTAL	305.3	121.7

BALANCE SHEET

(End 1979—transferable roubles)

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Monetary funds:		Paid-up capital and reserve capital	255,050,638
Current account and cash in hand	33,489,456	Deposits	3,230,976,839
Time deposits	2,123,384,110	Credits received	450,775,825
Credits granted	1,826,378,702	Other liabilities	74,776,666
Property of the Bank	672,049	Net profit	29,533,395
Other assets	57,189,046		
TOTAL	4,041,113,363	TOTAL	4,041,113,363

INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS—ICFTU

37-41 rue Montagne aux Herbes Potagères, 1000 Brussels, Belgium
Telephone: 217 80 85.

Founded in 1949 by trade union federations which had withdrawn from the World Federation of Trade Unions (see p. 283). See also the World Confederation of Labour (p. 279).

MEMBERS

AFFILIATED NATIONAL CENTRES AND INDIVIDUAL UNIONS
130 organizations in 92 countries with 70.4 million members (July 1981).

ORGANIZATION

(October 1981)

President: P. P. NARAYANAN (Malaysia).

WORLD CONGRESS

The highest authority of ICFTU; normally meets every four years. Thirteenth Congress: Ottawa, Canada, September 1983.

Delegations from national federations vary in size according to membership. Individual unions send one or two delegates.

Functions: examines past activities, maps out future plans, elects the Executive Board and the General Secretary, considers the functioning of the regional machinery, examines financial reports and social, economic and political situations. It works through plenary sessions and through technical committees which report to the plenary sessions.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Meets twice a year, for about three days, usually at Brussels, or at the Congress venue.

Consists of 29 members elected by Congress and nominated by areas of the world. The General Secretary is an ex officio member. After each Congress the Board elects a President and at least seven Vice-Presidents.

Functions: administrative questions; hearing of reports from field representatives, missions, regional organizations and affiliates, and resultant decisions; finances; applications for affiliation; problems affecting world labour.

Sub-Committee: the Board elects a sub-committee of nine to deal with urgent matters between Board meetings.

PERMANENT COMMITTEES

Finance and General Purposes Committee. Administers the General Fund made up of affiliation fees and the International Solidarity Fund constituting additional voluntary contributions.

Economic and Social Committee.

Education Policy Committee.

Joint Consultative Committees. Consider questions affecting women workers and youth; composed of representa-

tives of International Trade Secretariats and ICFTU affiliates.

Working Group on Migrant Workers.

Working Group on Multinational Companies.

Working Group on International Trade and Monetary Questions.

SECRETARIAT

General Secretary: OTTO KERSTEN (Federal Republic of Germany).

The headquarters staff numbers about 75, comprising some 14 different nationalities.

The six departments are: Economic and Social; Education; Relations and Administration; Finance; Press and Publications; Relations with Europe and the Americas.

BRANCH OFFICES

ICFTU Geneva Office: 27-29 rue de la Coulouvrenière, 1204 Geneva, Switzerland.

ICFTU United Nations Office: 777 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

There are also Permanent Representatives accredited to FAO (Rome) and to UNIDO (Vienna).

EUROPEAN TRADE UNION BODY

European Trade Union Confederation: f. 1973 by unions in EEC and EFTA countries; Sec.-Gen. MATHIAS HINTERSCHEID (Luxembourg).

INTER-REGIONAL BODY

Trade Union Advisory Committee to the OECD: 26 ave. de la Grande Armée, 75017 Paris, France; represents approximately 50 million workers from 38 national trade union centres in Europe, Japan and North America; aims to establish communication and consultation between member trade union centres and the OECD governments; Sec.-Gen. KARI TAPIOLA.

REGIONAL ORGANIZATION

REGIONAL OFFICES

Africa . . ICFTU African Regional Organization—
AFRO, c/o Liberia Federation of Trade
Unions, P.O.B. 415, Monrovia, Liberia.

America . . Inter-American Regional Organization of
Workers—ORIT, Huatabampo no. 6,
Colonia Roma Sur, México 7, D.F.,

Mexico; Pres. A. MADARIAGA; Gen.
Sec. J. J. DEL PINO.

Asia . . ICFTU Asian Regional Organization—
ARO, P-20 Green Park Extension, New
Delhi 110016, India.

ICFTU TRADE UNION COLLEGE

ICFTU Asian Trade Union College: P-26 Green Park
Extension, New Delhi 110016, India; f. 1952; holds two

twelve-week courses each year, and several shorter
ones; international seminars and conferences.

There is a Sub-Regional Office in Indonesia and Field Representatives in Kenya and Mauritius.

ASSOCIATED INTERNATIONAL TRADE SECRETARIATS

Alliance Graphique Internationale: Dufourstrasse 107, 8008
Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1949. Mems.: national organiza-
tions in 26 countries. Organization: Executive Com-
mittee and Trade Group Boards.

Pres. WIM CROUWEL (Netherlands); Gen. Sec. WALTER
HERDEG (Switzerland). Publs. *Bulletin*, reports.

**International Secretariat of Arts, Communications Media
and Entertainment Trade Unions:** c/o Gewerkschaft
Kunst, Medien, Freien Berufe, Maria Theresien
Strasse 11, 1090 Vienna, Austria; f. 1981. Mems.: trade
union members totalling 740,000 in 34 countries.
Organization: Congress, Executive Board of members.

Pres. O. SPRENGER (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec.
J. SCHWEINZER (Austria).

International Federation of Building and Woodworkers:
27-29 rue de la Coulouvrenière, 1204 Geneva; f. 1891.
Mems.: national unions with a membership of three
million workers. Organization: Congress, Executive
Committee.

Pres. A. BUYS (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. J. LÖFBLAD
(Sweden). Publs. *Bulletin* (quarterly).

**International Federation of Commercial, Clerical, Pro-
fessional and Technical Employees—FIET:** 15 avenue
de Ballexert, 1210 Geneva 28, Switzerland; f. 1904.
Mems.: 194 national unions of non-manual workers
comprising 7,031,133 workers in 84 countries. Organi-
zation: World Congresses (every four years), Executive
Committees, four trade sections, regional organizations
for Europe, Western Hemisphere, Asia and Africa.

Pres. GÜNTER STEPHAN (Federal Republic of Germany);
Sec.-Gen. HERIBERT MAIER (Austria). Publs. *News-
letter* (monthly in English, French, German and Span-
ish), Press service, *Studies*.

International Federation of Free Teachers' Unions: Ave.
Bergmann 111, 1050 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1951. Mems.:
national organizations of teachers' trade unions cover-
ing 2,500,000 people in 51 countries. Organization:
Congress (every three years), General Council (annual

meetings), Executive Committee, Executive Bureau.
Pres. ERICH FRISTER (Federal Republic of Germany);
Gen. Sec. FRED VAN LEEUWEN (Netherlands).

**International Federation of Chemical and General Workers'
Unions:** 58 rue de Moillebeau, 1211 Geneva 19, Switzer-
land; f. 1907. Mems.: 100 national unions covering
3 million people in 45 countries. Organization: Congress
(every three years), Executive Committee (meets four
times a year), Management Committee.

Pres. K. HAUENSCHILD (Federal Republic of Germany);
Sec.-Gen. C. LEVINSON (Canada). Publs. *Bulletin*
(quarterly), reports.

**International Federation of Plantation, Agricultural and
Allied Workers:** 17 rue Necker, 1201, Geneva, Switzer-
land; f. 1959. Mems.: unions covering approx. 4 million
workers. Organization: Congress (every six years),
Executive Committee, Central Secretariat.

Pres. TOM S. BAVIN (United Kingdom); Gen. Sec.
STANLEY G. CORREA. Publ. *SNIPS* (monthly).

**International Federation of Petroleum and Chemical
Workers:** P.O.B. 6565, Denver, Colo. 80206, U.S.A.;
f. 1954. Mems.: 111 unions in 65 countries with
1,370,000 members. Organization: Congress (every
three years), Executive Board (representing 13 coun-
tries), Secretariat.

Gen. Sec. C. J. HOGAN (U.S.A.). Publs. *Petro* (bi-
monthly), *Petrogram* (weekly).

International Metalworkers' Federation: Route des Acacias
54 bis, 1227 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1893. Mems.:
national organizations covering 14 million workers in
70 countries. Organization: Congress (every four
years), Central Committee (meets annually), Executive
Committee; six regional offices; six industrial depart-
ments; World Company Councils for unions in multi-
national corporations.

Pres. E. LODERER (Federal Republic of Germany); Gen.
Sec. HERMAN REBHAN (U.S.A.). Publ. *IMF News*
(every 2 weeks, seven languages).

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Textile, Garment and Leather Workers' Federation: rue Joseph Stevens 8, 1000 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1970. Mems.: 145 national federations covering over 5 million workers in 69 countries. Organization: Congress, General Council, Executive Committee of 12.

Pres. HAROLD GIBSON (United Kingdom); Gen. Sec. CHARLES FORD (United Kingdom).

International Transport Workers' Federation: 133-135 Great Suffolk St., London, SE1 1PD, England; f. 1896. Mems.: national trade unions covering 4,500,000 workers in 81 countries. Organization: Congress (every three years), General Council, Executive Board Management Committee, Secretariat, eight Industrial Sections.

Pres. FRITZ PRECHTL (Austria); Gen. Sec. HAROLD LEWIS (U.K.). Publ. *ITF Newsletter* (monthly).

International Union of Food and Allied Workers' Associations: Rampe du Pont-Rouge 8, 1213 Petit-Lancy, Switzerland; f. 1920. Mems.: national organizations covering 1,856,146 workers in 61 countries. Organization: Congress (every four years), Executive Committee of 27, Administrative Committee of four.

Pres. G. DÖDING (Federal Republic of Germany); Gen. Sec. DAN GALLIN (Switzerland). Pubs. monthly bulletins, reports, brochures.

Miners' International Federation: 75-76 Blackfriars Road, London, SE1 8HE, England; f. 1890. Mems.: 35 national unions covering over one million miners in 33

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions

countries. Organization: Congress (every four years), Executive Committee, Bureau, Regional Conferences. Pres. A. SCHMIDT (Federal Republic of Germany); Gen. Sec. P. TAIT (U.K.). Pubs. *MIF News* (2 a month), special reports, congress proceedings.

Postal, Telegraph and Telephone International: 36 ave. du Lignon, 1219 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1920. Mems.: national trade unions covering 3,327,800 workers in 85 countries. Organization: Congress (every 3 years), Executive Committee.

Pres. ERNST BREIT (Federal Republic of Germany); Gen. Sec. S. NEDZYNSKI. Pubs. *PTTI News* (six languages, monthly), *PTTI Studies* (four languages, quarterly).

Public Services International: Hallström House, Central Way, Feltham, Middlesex, England; f. 1907. Mems.: 203 unions and professional associations covering 8,009,954 workers in 96 countries. Organization: Congress (every four years), Regional Conferences, vocational meetings, Executive Committee, Secretariat. Pres. HEINZ KLUNCKER (Federal Republic of Germany); Gen. Sec. C. W. FRANKEN (Netherlands). Pubs. *News and Views* (3 or 4 times a year), *Newsletter* (monthly), specialized reports.

Universal Alliance of Diamond Workers: Plantin-en-Moretuslei 66-68, 2000-Antwerp, Belgium; f. 1905. Mems.: 10,100 in 6 countries; annual Executive committee meetings.

Pres. J. MEYNIKMAN (Netherlands); Gen. Sec. C. DENISSE (Belgium).

FINANCE

Affiliated federations pay a standard fee of 3,480 Belgian francs (rate proposed for 1980), or its equivalent in other currencies, per 1,000 members per annum, which covers the establishment and routine activities of the ICFTU headquarters in Brussels.

INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY FUND

The Fund was set up in 1956 to assist workers and trade

unionists in the developing countries. It finances the regional organizations, extends assistance to unions in the developing countries and token assistance is granted to workers victimized by repressive political measures by government or employer and in cases of major natural disasters affecting workers.

PUBLICATIONS

Free Labour World (official journal, every 2 months).

International Trade Union News (fortnightly).

Economic and Social Bulletin (every two months).

All these periodicals are issued in English, French

and German and, on the regional level, in many other languages. In addition Congress Reports and numerous other publications on labour, economic and trade union training have been published in various languages.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE—ICA

11 Upper Grosvenor St., London, W1X 9PA, England

Telephone: 01-499 5991.

Founded by the International Co-operative Congress in 1895. The Alliance links individual members and affiliated organizations in the pursuit of Co-operative aims.

MEMBERS

362,652,771 individual members of 683,456 societies.

ORGANIZATION

President: ROGER KERINEC (France).

Vice-Presidents: A. A. SMIRNOV (U.S.S.R.), P. SØILAND (Norway).

CONGRESS

The highest authority of the ICA. Congress meets every four years.

Each national organization sends delegates. Their number is according to the organization's size.

Functions: to elect the Central Committee, to establish general policy and the future programme, to approve reports and to decide on motions and resolutions.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Meets once a year at least.

There are 285 members, nominated by the national organizations and the Committee is elected by Congress.

Functions: to elect the President, two Vice-Presidents and the Executive, to appoint the Director, to confirm the budget, and to carry out the programme established by Congress.

AUXILIARY COMMITTEES

International Committee on Agricultural Co-operation.

Fisheries Committee.

International Co-operative Banking Committee.

International Co-operative Housing Committee.

International Co-operative Insurance Federation.

International Organization for Consumer Co-operative

Distributive Trades—INTERCOOP.

International Committee of Workers' Productive and Artisanal Societies.

Organization for Co-operative Consumer Policy.

Women's Committee.

EXECUTIVE

Meets two or three times a year.

Members: the President, two Vice-Presidents, and thirteen members elected by the Central Committee.

SECRETARIAT

Director: Dr. SUREN K. SAXENA (India) (until April 1981).

The Director is responsible for executing the decisions of the Alliance's authorities, for representing it at international organizations, for finance, organization of meetings and the running of the Secretariat. He is assisted by the heads of departments for Administration, Education, Agriculture, Press and Public Relations, Research and Statistics, and Women and Youth Activities.

REGIONAL OFFICE AND EDUCATIONAL CENTRE FOR SOUTH-EAST ASIA

Bonow House, P.O.B. 3312, 43 Friends' Colony, New Delhi, India.

Founded 1960 to develop ICA activity in South-East Asia, to act as a link with affiliated national movements, and to represent ICA at international organizations in the region.

The Regional Office includes the Education Centre, which facilitates the interchange of knowledge and experience between Co-operative organizations in the region. It arranges courses, seminars and conferences, undertakes surveys, and supports and supplements the educational activities of national Co-operative Movements.

Regional Director: R. B. RAJAGURU.

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

P.O.B. 946, Moshi, Tanzania.

The Office of the ICA for East and Central Africa was founded in 1968 to develop ICA activity in East Africa and to carry out a similar programme of work as the Regional Office in South-East Asia.

Regional Director: E. M. ANANGISYE.

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR WEST AFRICA

Abidjan 01 B.P. 3969, Ivory Coast.

Regional Director: B. D. NDIAYE.

FINANCE

The ICA works on an annual budget of less than £400,000. Its income is obtained almost entirely from the annual subscriptions paid by its members. 80 per cent of the costs of the work of the Education Centre in South East Asia are borne by the members of the Swedish co-operatives. Technical Assistance expenditure is met from the ICA Development Fund to which contributions are made by member organizations on a voluntary basis.

PUBLICATIONS

Review of International Co-operation (quarterly): in English, French, German and Spanish.

Agricultural Co-operative Bulletin (monthly): in English, with French résumé.

Studies and Reports (irregular).

Directory of Organizations engaged in Co-operative Research. Reports of ICA Congresses.

Annual Statistical Summary of Affiliated Organizations.

Directory of the Co-operative Press.

Vocabulary of Co-operative Terms: in English, French, German, Spanish and Russian.

Research Register of Studies on Co-operatives in Developing Countries.

INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT BANK

17 Presnensky Val, Moscow 123557, U.S.S.R.

Established by an Agreement in 1970, the Bank commenced operations on January 1st, 1971.

MEMBERS

Bulgaria
Cuba
Czechoslovakia

German Democratic Republic
Hungary
Mongolia

Poland
Romania
U.S.S.R.
Viet-Nam

ORGANIZATION

(October 1981)

COUNCIL

The Council of the Bank is the highest authority and consists of representatives of all the member countries. Each member country, irrespective of the amount of its quota, has one vote in the Council. Major decisions require a unanimous vote. The Council meets as often as necessary but not less than twice a year.

BOARD

The Board is the executive body of the Bank and consists of a Chairman and three Deputies appointed by the Council. Its task is to supervise the Bank's activities in accordance with the Agreement, the Statutes of the Bank and the decisions of the Council.

Chairman: ALBERT N. BELICHENKO (U.S.S.R.).

FUNCTIONS

1. Under Article II of the Agreement on the Establishment of the International Investment Bank the fundamental task of the Bank is to grant long-term and medium-term credits for projects connected with the international socialist division of labour, specialization and co-operation of production, expenditure for expansion of raw materials and fuel resources in the members' collective interest, for the construction of enterprises of mutual concern to member countries in other branches of the economy, for the construction of projects for the development of the national economies of member countries and for other purposes established by the Council.

2. Credits may be granted to:

- (i) banks, economic organizations and enterprises of member countries;
- (ii) international economic organizations and enterprises of member countries;
- (iii) banks and economic organizations of other countries.

3. The Bank may:

- (i) form reserve capital and create its own special funds;

- (ii) attract funds in collective currency (transferable roubles), in national currencies of interested countries and in convertible currency;
- (iii) issue interest-bearing bond loans placed on international capital markets;
- (iv) place surplus funds with other banks, buy and sell currency, gold and securities, grant guarantees and conduct other banking operations;
- (v) co-operate with the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, the International Bank for Economic Co-operation and other economic organizations of the member countries of the Bank;
- (vi) make contact and establish business relations with international and other financial and credit institutions as well as with banks;
- (vii) conclude international agreements and the like, as well as making business transactions within its competence.

In 1974, a Special Fund was formed for financing programmes of economic and technical assistance to developing countries.

FINANCE

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL

(million transferable roubles as at January 1st, 1981)

COUNTRY	AMOUNT
Bulgaria	85.1
Cuba	15.7
Czechoslovakia	129.9
German Democratic Republic	176.1
Hungary	83.7
Mongolia	4.5
Poland	121.4
Romania	52.6
U.S.S.R.	399.3
Viet-Nam	3.0
TOTAL	1,071.3

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT

as at January 1st, 1981

(transferable roubles)

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash on hand and in Sight and Time		Paid-up Capital	374,235,000
Accounts with Banks	544,428,441	Reserve Capital	83,586,034
Disbursed Credits	1,504,705,255	Special Fund	27,973,702
Inventory, Equipment	531,540	Borrowings and loans received	1,602,957,284
Other Assets	115,308,491	Other Liabilities	57,095,091
		Net Income	19,132,616
TOTAL	2,164,973,727	TOTAL	2,164,973,727

The gold content of one transferable rouble is 0.987412 gramme of fine gold.

INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

Château de Vidy, 1007 Lausanne, Switzerland

Telephone: 25 32 71-3.

The International Olympic Committee was founded in 1894 to ensure the regular celebration of the Olympic Games.

INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

The International Olympic Committee unites 149 National Olympic Committees. The 84 members of the International Olympic Committee are chosen as individuals, not as national representatives. At the meeting of the Committee in September 1981 athletes were represented for the first time.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Executive Board takes decisions affecting the management of the International Olympic Committee, and assigns duties connected with its current affairs to the general secretariat in Lausanne.

President: JUAN ANTONIO SAMARANCH (Spain).

Hon. Life President: Lord KILLANIN (Ireland)

First Vice-President: VITALY SMIRNOV (U.S.S.R.)

Second Vice-President: MASAJI KIYOKAWA (Japan)

Third Vice-President: LOUIS GUIRANDOU-N'DIAYE (Ivory Coast)

Members of the Board:

C. LANCE S. CROSS (New Zealand)

ALEXANDRU SIPERCO (Romania)

VIRGILIO DE LEÓN (Panama)

ASHWINI KUMAR (India)

Prince ALEXANDRE DE MÉRODE (Belgium)

Director: MONIQUE BERLIOUX (France)

OBJECTIVES

According to Rule 1 of the Olympic Charter, the aims of the Olympic movement are:

to promote the development of those physical and moral qualities which are the basis of sport,

to educate young people through sport in a spirit of better understanding between each other and of friendship, thereby helping to build a better and more peaceful world,

to spread the Olympic principles throughout the world, thereby creating international goodwill,

to bring together the athletes of the world in the great four-yearly sport festival, the Olympic Games.

THE GAMES

1896	Athens	1952	Helsinki
1900	Paris	1956	Melbourne
1904	St. Louis	1960	Rome
1908	London	1964	Tokyo
1912	Stockholm	1968	Mexico City
1920	Antwerp	1972	Munich
1924	Paris	1976	Montreal
1928	Amsterdam	1980	Moscow
1932	Los Angeles	1984	Los Angeles
1936	Berlin	1988	Seoul
1948	London		

The Games must include at least 15 of the following 21 sports:

Archery, athletics, basket-ball, boxing, canoeing, cycling, equestrian sports, fencing, football, gymnastics, handball, field hockey, judo, modern pentathlon, rowing, shooting, swimming, volley-ball, weight-lifting, wrestling, yachting.

WINTER GAMES

1924	Chamonix	1960	Squaw Valley
1928	St. Moritz	1964	Innsbruck
1932	Lake Placid	1968	Grenoble
1936	Garmisch-Partenkirchen	1972	Sapporo
		1976	Innsbruck
1948	St. Moritz	1980	Lake Placid
1952	Oslo	1984	Sarajevo
1956	Cortina d'Ampezzo	1988	Calgary

The Winter Games may include:

Skiing, skating, ice hockey, bobsleigh, luge and biathlon.

FLAG, MOTTO AND FLAME

Flag: White, with five interlaced rings in the centre. The rings are blue, yellow, black, green and red, with the blue ring high on the left nearest the flag pole.

Motto: The Olympic motto is *Citius, Altius, Fortius*, which means *Swifter, Higher, Stronger*.

Flame: In ancient Greece, during the Olympic Games, a sacred flame burned at the altar of Zeus, in whose honour the Games were held. At the opening ceremony of the modern Olympic Games, the Olympic flame is lighted. It burns in a conspicuous place in the main stadium throughout the Games. The torch to light the flame is lit by the sun at Olympia and carried by runners from a distant point to the Olympic stadium.

THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS—ICRC*

LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES—LRCS*

COMMON ORGANS

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE RED CROSS

The supreme deliberative body of the International Red Cross. Composed of delegations of National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, of the States Parties to the Geneva Conventions and of the International Committee of the Red Cross and of the League of Red Cross Societies. The Conference's function is to secure unity of effort between the National Societies, the International Committee and the League. It usually meets every four years. (Last Conference: Manila, Philippines, October-November 1981.)

STANDING COMMISSION

Chairman: Sir EVELYN SHUCKBURGH, G.C.M.G., C.B. (United Kingdom).

The Commission meets twice a year in ordinary session. Its functions are to prepare the International Conference and to settle any differences that may arise between the International Committee and the League. It consists of two members each from the ICRC and the League, and five members elected by the Conference.

MEETINGS OF THE THREE PRESIDENTS

The Chairman of the Standing Commission, the President of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the President of the General Assembly of the League meet once between Standing Commission meetings and whenever one of them shall so request. They present a report at the following session of the Standing Commission.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS—ICRC

17 avenue de la Paix, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland

Telephone: 34 60 01.

Founded in 1863; assumed present title in 1867. It serves as a neutral intermediary between parties to armed conflicts. It is the guardian of the principles of the Red Cross and promotes international humanitarian law.

PRINCIPLES OF THE RED CROSS

Humanity.

Impartiality.

Neutrality.

Independence.

Voluntary Service. The Red Cross is a voluntary organization not prompted in any way by desire for gain.

Unity. There can be only one Red Cross Society in any one country. It must be open to all. It must carry out its work throughout the whole territory.

Universality.

GENEVA CONVENTIONS

The first Geneva Convention (Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick) was signed in 1864 by twelve countries. In 1929 a Convention concerning the treatment of prisoners of war was approved.

Under the following 4 Conventions agreed in 1949, protection is bestowed upon:

1. The wounded and sick in the armed forces, doctors and medical personnel, chaplains.
2. The wounded and sick and medical personnel at sea; the shipwrecked.
3. Prisoners of war.
4. Civilians.

In 1977 two Protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions were approved by the States, in order to improve the protection of civilians during armed conflicts.

* ICRC was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1917 and 1944 and jointly with the League of Red Cross Societies in 1963.

ORGANIZATION

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

President: ALEXANDRE HAY.

Vice-Presidents: HARALD HUBER, RICHARD PESTALOZZI.

The ICRC is an independent institution of a private character, neutral as regards politics, ideology and religion. It is exclusively composed of Swiss nationals. Members are co-opted, and their total number may not exceed 25. The international character of the ICRC is based on its mission and not on its composition.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President: ALEXANDRE HAY.

Members: RICHARD PESTALOZZI, JAKOB BURCKHARDT, ATHOS GALLINO, RUDOLF JÄCKLI, ANDRÉE WEITZEL.

FINANCE

The ICRC's work is financed by a voluntary annual grant from governments parties to the Geneva Conventions, voluntary contributions from National Red Cross Societies and by gifts and legacies from private people.

ACTIVITIES

As well as providing medical aid and emergency food supplies in many countries, the ICRC plays an important part in inspecting prison conditions and in tracing missing persons. Examples of its activities during the first half of 1981 include the following:

Africa: assistance for refugees and displaced people in Angola, Ethiopia, Sudan and Uganda; food and medical aid in Chad, where the ICRC was the only humanitarian organization active at the beginning of the year.

Latin America: relief action in El Salvador, together with a campaign to disseminate the principles of the Red Cross in an attempt to protect non-combatants from

violence; visits to detainees in Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Haiti and Nicaragua.

Asia: phasing-out of medical assistance in Kampuchea and Thailand, although medical supplies continued to be provided; visits to detainees in Indonesia and the Philippines; dealing with enquiries about missing relatives among refugees from Viet-Nam; medical assistance programme for Afghan refugees in Pakistan.

Middle East: emergency action in Lebanon, providing medical supplies and evacuating the wounded and refugees; visits to prisoner-of-war camps in Iran and Iraq.

PERIODICALS AND PUBLICATIONS

International Review of the Red Cross (every two months): French, English and Spanish editions; short edition *Extracts* in German.

ICRC Bulletin (monthly): French, English, Spanish and German editions.

Annual Report (editions in Arabic, English, French, German and Spanish).

The Geneva Conventions: texts and commentaries.

The Protocols Additional.

Various publications on humanitarian law and subjects of Red Cross interest.

LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES—LRCS

17 Chemin des Grêts, Petit-Saconnex, Case Postale 276, 1211 Geneva 19, Switzerland

Telephone: (022) 34 55'80.

Founded in 1919, by the American, British, French, Italian and Japanese Red Cross Societies to be a permanent organ of liaison between National Societies.

MEMBERS

National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in 126 countries in September 1981, with an aggregate youth and adult membership of over 230 million.

AIM AND FUNCTIONS

The general aim of the League is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by the National Societies, with a view to the prevention and alleviation of human suffering, and thereby contribute to the maintenance and promotion of peace in the world. The functions of the organization include:

1. acting as the permanent body of liaison, co-ordination and study between the National Societies;

2. encouraging and promoting in every country the establishment and development of an independent and duly recognized National Red Cross Society;

3. organizing international emergency relief actions and assisting National Societies in preparing for relief measures;

4. encouraging the participation of National Societies in activities for safeguarding public health and the promotion of social welfare;

5. officially representing the member Societies in the international field.

FINANCE

The permanent secretariat of the League of Red Cross

Societies is financed by the contributions of Member Societies on a pro-rata basis. Each relief action is financed by contributions specified for that action and development programme projects are also financed on a voluntary basis by National Societies.

ORGANIZATION

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President: The Hon. Mr. Justice J. A. ADEFARASIN (Nigeria).

The General Assembly is the highest authority of the League and meets every two years. It is composed of representatives from all National Societies members of the League.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Council, which meets every six months, is composed of the President of the League, nine Vice-Presidents and 16 National Societies elected by the Assembly. Its functions include the implementation of decisions of the General Assembly; it also has emergency powers to act between meetings of the Assembly.

ADVISORY COMMITTEES AND FINANCE COMMISSION

Development Programme Advisory Committee.
Disaster Relief Advisory Committee.
Health and Social Service Advisory Committee.

Youth Advisory Committee.
Nursing Advisory Committee.
Finance Commission

The Advisory Committees meet, in principle, once every two years. Members are elected by the Assembly and number between 10 and 16. The Finance Commission, which has seven members, meets twice a year.

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: HENRIK BEER (Sweden).

Treasurer-General: EUSTASIO VILLANUEVA VADILLO (Spain).

Deputy Secretary-General: BERTIL PETTERSON (Mexico).

ACTIVITIES

Relief Sector: Assumes the statutory responsibilities of the League in the field of relief to victims of natural disasters, refugees and civilian populations who may be displaced or exposed to abnormal hardship. This activity has three main aspects under the responsibility of three Bureaux:

- (i) **Relief Operations:** for the co-ordination of relief operations on the international level and execution by the National Society of the stricken country or by the League itself;
- (ii) **Supply, Logistics and Warehouses:** for the co-ordination and purchase, transport and warehousing of relief supplies;
- (iii) **Relief Preparedness:** for co-ordination of assistance to National Societies situated in disaster-prone areas in the study and execution of practical measures calculated to prevent disasters and diminish their effects.

Services to National Societies Sector: Promotes and co-ordinates assistance to National Societies in developing their basic structure and their services to the community. Two Bureaux are included in this sector:

- (i) **Regional Services:** for the implementation of the League's Red Cross Development Programme aiming at co-ordinating assistance to National Societies, with the advice and co-operation of the *Technical Services Section*, in the fields of health, social welfare, nursing, first aid and training;
- (ii) **Youth:** Promotes the establishment and development of educational and service programmes for children and youth.

The League maintains close relations with many inter-governmental organizations, the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies, as well as with non-governmental organizations.

INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION

Place du Petit-Saconnex, 1209 Geneva, Switzerland

Telephone: (022) 34 41 50.

Founded in 1889 to promote personal contacts among the members of the world's Parliaments.
World membership: 94 Inter-Parliamentary Groups.

ORGANIZATION

(October 1981)

INTER-PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE

Meets once a year. National Groups are represented by Delegations consisting of Members of Parliament. Conference adopts resolutions on international issues falling within the scope of the organization.

INTER-PARLIAMENTARY COUNCIL

The directing organ of the Union. Composed of two members from each affiliated National Group. The Council convenes Inter-Parliamentary Conferences, fixes their agenda, approves the annual budget of the Union and appoints the Secretary-General.

President: RAFAEL CALDERA (Venezuela).

STANDING STUDY COMMITTEES

These Committees are set up by the Inter-Parliamentary Council: Committee on Political Questions, International Security and Disarmament; Committee on Parliamentary, Juridical and Human Rights Questions; Economic and Social Committee; Committee on Education, Science, Culture and Environment; Committee on Non-Self-Governing Territories and Ethnic Questions. All National Groups are represented on each Study Committee by one member and one substitute.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The administrative organ of the Union. The President of the Council is *ex officio* a member and President of the Committee.

Vice-President: S. MOKADDEM (Tunisia).

Members:

E. CUVELIER (Belgium)	V. N. NAVARATNAM (Sri Lanka)
H. R. EDWARDS (Australia)	J. J. ROÑO (Philippines)
S. ERICSON (Sweden)	V. P. RUBEN (U.S.S.R.)
J. MARKO (Czechoslovakia)	R. T. STAFFORD (U.S.A.)
El Hadj MOUSSA YAYA (Cameroon)	

SECRETARIAT OF THE UNION

Maintains contacts with the National Inter-Parliamentary Groups, organizes meetings held under the auspices of the Union, carries out study programmes and issues publications.

Secretary-General: PIO-CARLO TERENCE (Italy).

Deputy Secretary-General: PIERRE CORNILLON (France).

AIMS AND ACTIVITIES

The Union promotes personal contacts among members of all Parliaments constituted into National Groups with a view to establishing and developing firm democratic institutions and to advancing international peace and co-operation.

The Union organizes conferences bringing together parliamentarians of different nationalities and ideologies to study objectively political, economic, social and cultural problems of international significance; for example, four Inter-Parliamentary Conferences on European Co-operation and Security (1973-80); the Inter-Parliamentary Symposium on Environment in Europe (1979), dealing with trans-boundary air and water pollution; the international Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (1979).

BUDGET

Contributions from National Groups are the main source of revenue. These are paid annually on a scale fixed by the Council. The Union's budget for 1981 was about 2,900,000 Swiss francs.

The Union operates an International Centre for Parliamentary Documentation (CIDP) which collects and circulates material on the structure and functioning of legislative assemblies throughout the world, and also organizes symposia on questions of parliamentary interest.

The Union has general consultative status, Category 1, with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC). It has entered into consultative arrangements with UNESCO and also maintains regular contacts with other UN specialized agencies. Co-operation also exists with various regional organizations of a parliamentary nature.

PUBLICATIONS

Inter-Parliamentary Bulletin, Constitutional and Parliamentary Information, Chronicles of Parliamentary Elections, Conference Proceedings, Parliaments of the World: A Reference Compendium, Verbatim records of international symposia.

ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK

P.O.B. 5925, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

An international financial institution established in pursuance of the Declaration of Intent issued by a Conference of Finance Ministers of member countries of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held in Jeddah in December 1973. The Bank formally opened in October 1975.

MEMBERS

There are 40 members (*see* table of subscriptions below).

AIMS

To encourage economic development and social progress of member countries and Muslim communities, in accordance with the principles of the Islamic Shariah (Sacred law).

ORGANIZATION

(October 1981)

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Each member country is represented by a Governor, usually its Finance Minister or his alternate. The Board of Governors is the Supreme Authority of the Bank, and meets annually.

President of the Bank and Chairman of the Board of Executive Directors: Dr. AHMAD MOHAMED ALI (Saudi Arabia).

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Consists of 10 members, four of whom are appointed by the four largest subscribers to the capital stock of the Bank; the remaining six are elected by Governors representing the other subscribers. Members of the Executive Board of Directors are elected for three-year terms. Responsible for the direction of the general operations of the Bank.

FINANCIAL STRUCTURE

The authorized capital of the Bank is 2,000 million Islamic Dinars divided into 200,000 shares having a value of 100,000 Islamic Dinars each. The Islamic Dinar is the Bank's unit of account and is equivalent to the value of one Special Drawing Right of the IMF.

The subscribed capital stood at 790 million Islamic Dinars in December 1980.

In January 1981 paid-up capital was 750.5 million Islamic Dinars (U.S. \$948.7 million). Saudi Arabia, at the summit meeting of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in January, proposed that this sum should be increased to 2,252 million Islamic Dinars, and itself pledged some 790 million.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

(as at December 1980)

MILLION ISLAMIC DINARS	MILLION ISLAMIC DINARS
Afghanistan . . . 2.5	Niger . . . 2.5
Algeria . . . 25.0	Oman . . . 5.0
Bahrain . . . 5.0	Pakistan . . . 25.0
Bangladesh . . . 10.0	Palestine Libera-
Cameroon . . . 2.5	tion Organization 2.5
Chad . . . 2.5	Qatar . . . 25.0
Comoros . . . 2.5	Saudi Arabia . . . 200.0
Djibouti . . . 2.5	Senegal . . . 2.5
Egypt . . . 25.0	Somalia . . . 2.5
Gambia . . . 2.5	Sudan . . . 10.0
Guinea . . . 2.5	Syria . . . 2.5
Guinea-Bissau . . . 2.5	Tunisia . . . 2.5
Indonesia . . . 25.0	Turkey . . . 10.0
Iraq . . . 10.0	Uganda . . . 2.5
Jordan . . . 4.0	United Arab
Kuwait . . . 100.0	Emirates . . . 110.0
Lebanon . . . 2.5	Upper Volta . . . 2.5
Libya . . . 125.0	Yemen Arab
Malaysia . . . 16.0	Republic . . . 2.5
Maldives . . . 2.5	Yemen, People's
Mali . . . 2.5	Democratic
Mauritania . . . 2.5	Republic . . . 2.5
Morocco . . . 5.0	

ACTIVITIES

During 1975/76 the Islamic Development Bank concentrated on setting up its organization and formulating its policies; financial operations began in 1976. The Bank, which adheres to the Koranic principle forbidding usury, does not grant loans or credits for interest, preferring to help development projects by taking up equity participation in them, or by giving interest-free loans with a charge to cover administrative expenses. Funds not immediately needed for projects are used for foreign trade financing.

particularly for importing commodities to be used in development (such as fertilizers and raw materials) rather than consumer goods. Priority is given to the import of goods from other member countries. By November 1980 total approvals by the Bank had reached 1,245 million Islamic Dinars (U.S. \$1,575 million), of which 445 million was for project financing (covering 95 projects in 36 countries) and 799 million was for foreign trade financing (80 operations in 22 countries).

LATIN AMERICAN INTEGRATION ASSOCIATION

(ASOCIACIÓN LATINO-AMERICANA DE INTEGRACIÓN—ALADI)

Cebollati 1552, Casilla de Correo 577, Montevideo, Uruguay

The Latin American Integration Association was established in August 1980 to replace the Latin American Free Trade Association, set up in February 1960.

MEMBERS

Argentina	Colombia	Peru
Bolivia	Ecuador	Uruguay
Brazil	Mexico	Venezuela
Chile	Paraguay	

ORGANIZATION

It was envisaged that the Association should have three main organs: a Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, an Evaluation and Convergence Conference meeting every three years, and a Committee of Permanent Representatives. These organs would be served by a Secretariat.

Secretary-General: JULIO CÉSAR SCHUFF.

AIMS

The Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA) was an intergovernmental organization, created by the Treaty of Montevideo in February 1960 with the object of increasing trade between the Contracting Parties and of promoting regional integration, thus contributing to the economic and social development of the member countries. The treaty provided for the gradual establishment of a free trade area, which would form the basis for a Latin American Common Market. Reduction of tariff and other trade barriers was to be carried out gradually up to 1980.

This scheme, however, made little progress. By 1980 only 14 per cent of annual trade among members could be attributed to LAFTA agreements, and it was the richest states which were receiving most benefit. In June 1980 it was decided that LAFTA should be replaced by a less ambitious, more flexible organization, the Latin American

Integration Association (ALADI), established by the 1980 Treaty of Montevideo, which came into force in March 1981. Instead of across-the-board tariff cuts, a system of bilateral preference agreements would be set up, taking into account the different stages of development of the members, and with no definite timetable for the establishment of a full common market.

The members of ALADI were to be divided into three categories: most developed (Argentina, Brazil and Mexico); intermediate (Chile, Colombia, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela); and least developed (Bolivia, Ecuador and Paraguay). ALADI was scheduled to begin operating fully at the beginning of 1983. In 1981 talks were held on renegotiating the trade preference agreements with the countries of the Andean Group which had existed under LAFTA.

THE NOBEL FOUNDATION

Sturegatan 14, 11436 Stockholm, Sweden

The Foundation was established in 1900 under the terms of the will of ALFRED NOBEL, a Swedish chemical engineer, to distribute annual prizes for achievement in physics, chemistry, physiology or medicine, literature and promotion of peace. In 1968 the Bank of Sweden instituted an Alfred Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences and agreed to place an annual amount at the disposal of the Nobel Foundation as a basis for the prize.

ORGANIZATION

(October 1981)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Chairman: SUNE BERGSTRÖM.

Executive Director: STIG RAMEL.

Members:

LARS GYLLENSTEN TORD GANELIUS

LARS-ERIK THUNHOLM

Deputy Members: TORE BROWALDH (for Chairman),
ARNE MAGNÉLI, JAN LINDSTEN.

PRIZE AWARDERS

Physics: Royal Academy of Sciences.

Chemistry: Royal Academy of Sciences.

Physiology or Medicine: Nobel Assembly of Karolinska
Institutet.

Literature: Swedish Academy.

Peace: Norwegian Nobel Committee.

Economic Sciences: Royal Academy of Sciences.

PRIZE COMMITTEES

Physics: S. LUNDQVIST (Chair.), P. O. LÖWDIN, S. JOHANS-
SON, G. EKSPOG, I. LINDGREN.

Chemistry: B. MALMSTRÖM (Chair.), G. BERGSON, S.
CLAESSON, B. LINDBERG, L. ERNSTER.

Physiology or Medicine: B. PERNOW (Chair.), P. REICHARD,
D. OTTOSON, U. RUDHE, N. R. RINGERTZ.

Literature: L. GYLLENSTEN (Chair.), K. R. GIEROW, A.
ÖSTERLING, J. EDFELT, A. LUNDKVIST.

Peace: J. SANNES (Chair.), E. AARVIK, T. HAUGELAND, S.
LINDEBRAEKKKE, E. GERMETEN.

Economic Sciences: A. LINDBECK (Chair.), R. BENTZEL,
L. WERIN, I. STÄHL.

Prizes have been distributed annually on the festival
day of the Foundation, December 10th, since 1901 (except
during the two world wars).

PRIZEWINNERS

Physics

1979 SHELDON GLASHOW (U.S.A.).

STEVEN WEINBERG (U.S.A.).

ABDUS SALAM (Pakistan).

1980 Prof. JAMES CRONIN (U.S.A.).

Prof. VAL FITCH (U.S.A.).

1981 Prof. KAI SIEGBAHN (Sweden).

Prof. NICOLAAS BLOEMBERGEN (U.S.A.).

Prof. ARTHUR SCHAWLOW (U.S.A.).

Chemistry

1979 HERBERT C. BROWN (U.S.A.).

GEORG WITTIG (Federal Republic of Germany).

1980 Prof. PAUL BERG (U.S.A.).

Prof. WALTER GILBERT (U.S.A.).

Prof. FREDERICK SANGER (United Kingdom).

1981 Prof. KENICHI FUKUI (Japan).

Prof. ROALD HOFFMANN (U.S.A.).

Physiology or Medicine

1979 Dr. GODFREY HOUNSFIELD (United Kingdom).

Prof. ALLAN CORMACK (U.S.A.).

1980 Prof. BARUJ BENACERRAF (U.S.A.).

Prof. JEAN DAUSSET (France).

Prof. GEORGE SNELL (U.S.A.).

1981 Prof. ROGER SPERRY (U.S.A.).

Prof. DAVID HUBEL (U.S.A.).

Prof. TORSTEN WIESEL (Sweden).

Literature

1979 ODYSSEUS ELYTIS (Greece).

1980 CZESŁAW MIŁOŚZ (U.S.A.).

1981 ELIAS CANETTI (Bulgaria).

Peace

1979 Mother TERESA (Albania).

1980 A. PÉREZ ESQUIVEL (Argentina).

1981 United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Economic Sciences

1979 Sir (WILLIAM) ARTHUR LEWIS (Saint Lucia).

THEODORE SCHULTZ (U.S.A.).

1980 Prof. LAWRENCE KLEIN (U.S.A.).

1981 Prof. JAMES TOBIN (U.S.A.).

THE NORDIC COUNCIL

Tyrgatan 7, Box 19506, 104 32 Stockholm 19

The Nordic Council, an advisory body, was inaugurated in 1953. Finland joined in 1955. The Council, working on the basis of the Treaty of Co-operation between Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden (Treaty of Helsinki of 1962), considers economic, social, cultural, environmental, legal and communications questions. Since 1971 it has acted as the advisory body to the Nordic Council of Ministers (*see* page 235).

MEMBERS

Denmark
Finland

Iceland

Norway
Sweden

ORGANIZATION

(October 1981)

COUNCIL

Consists of 78 delegates elected annually from the Parliament of each country (18 each from Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden, and 6 from Iceland) and of about 40 non-voting government representatives. Representation of political parties in each delegation reflects the composition of its national parliament.

Recommendations adopted at the annual sessions are sent to the Nordic Council of Ministers.

Twenty-ninth session, Copenhagen 1981.

PRESIDIUM

Takes charge of the Council's work between sessions. Elected by the Council each year at its plenary assembly, and consists of five members. The President is a member, normally the chairman, of the delegation of the host country.

President: KNUD ENGBAARD (Denmark).

Vice-Presidents:

GUTTORM HANSEN (Norway).
ELSI HETEMÄKI OLANDER (Finland).
LARS KORVALD (Norway).
MATTHIAS A. MATHIESEN (Iceland).
OLOF PALME (Sweden).

STANDING COMMITTEES

The Council members are distributed on five standing committees which meet during and between the Council sessions, and also hold discussions with the Nordic Council of Ministers.

The chairmen are as follows:

Economic Committee: SVANTE LUNDKVIST (Sweden).

Cultural Committee: ÁRNI GUNNARSON (Iceland).

Legal Committee: K. B. ANDERSEN (Denmark).

Social and Environment Committee: ASBJØRN HAUGSVEDT (Norway).

Communications Committee: MARJATTA VÄÄNÄNEN (Finland).

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Information Committee, Budget Committee.

SECRETARIATS

Each delegation to the Nordic Council has a secretariat at its national parliament.

The Presidium has a secretariat in Stockholm, to which the secretaries of the five standing committees are attached.

Presidium Secretariat: Box 19506, 10432 Stockholm 19;
Sec. GUDMUND SAXRUD.

SECRETARIATS OF DELEGATIONS

Denmark: Christiansborg Ridebane 10, 1218 Copenhagen K; Sec.-Gen. AXEL GORMSEN.

Finland: Eduskuntatalo, 00102 Helsinki 10; Sec.-Gen. HÅKAN BRANDERS.

Iceland: Althinget, Reykjavík; Sec.-Gen. FRÍÐJÓN SIGURDSSON.

Norway: Stortinget, Oslo 1; Sec.-Gen. GUDVIN LÅDER VÆ.

Sweden: Box 7765, 10396 Stockholm; Sec.-Gen. CHRISTER JACOBSON.

FINANCE

The expenses of the delegations are met by the respective countries.

PUBLICATIONS

Proceedings of sessions of the Nordic Council.

Nordisk Utredningsserie (Nordic Official Reports Series) published jointly by the Nordic Council and the Nordic Council of Ministers; reports on studies by the committees, conference reports, treaties, Yearbook of Statistics.

Nordisk Kontakt (fortnightly during the sessions of parliament) containing political information from the member countries.

Pamphlets and other information material.

THE NORDIC COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

St. Olavs gate 29, Oslo 1, Norway

Telephone: (01) 11 47 11.

The Governments of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden co-operate through the Nordic Council of Ministers. This co-operation is regulated by the revised Treaty of Co-operation between Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden of 1972 and 1974 (revised Treaty of Helsinki) and the Treaty between Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden concerning cultural co-operation of 1971. Unanimous decisions taken by the Nordic Council of Ministers are binding on the member states, when not subject to parliamentary approval in the national assemblies. The Prime Ministers and the Ministers of Defence and Foreign Affairs do not meet within the Nordic Council of Ministers.

MEMBERS

Denmark
Finland

Iceland

Norway
Sweden

ORGANIZATION

(October 1981)

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

The Nordic Council of Ministers holds formal and informal meetings and is attended by ministers with responsibility for the subject under discussion. Each member state also appoints a minister in its own cabinet as Minister for Nordic Co-operation.

Formal decisions must be taken unanimously, and are binding on the member governments, except in certain cases where ratification in the parliaments is required.

Meetings are concerned with: agreements and treaties, guidelines for national legislation, recommendations from the Nordic Council, financing joint studies, setting up Nordic institutions.

The Council of Ministers reports each year to the Nordic Council on progress in all co-operation between member states as well as on future plans.

SECRETARIAT

Postboks 6753, St. Olavs-Plass, Oslo 1, Norway

There are Divisions for:

1. Co-ordination, budget and legislative questions;
2. Economic Co-operation, industry and energy policy, regional policy, co-operation in the building sector, trade and monetary policy, resources policies, transport, communications, tourism, development aid, farming, forestry and fishing;
3. Social policy and health care, labour market questions, occupational environment, protection of the environment, equality and consumer questions.

Secretary-General: HANS KÜHNE.

SECRETARIAT FOR NORDIC CULTURAL CO-OPERATION

Snaregade 10, 1205, Copenhagen, Denmark

There are Divisions for:

1. Education;

2. Research;
3. General Cultural Activities;
4. Radio and Television (a temporary Division set up in 1978 for inquiry into direct transmission via satellite of Nordic radio and television).

COMMITTEES

Committee of Ministerial Deputies: for final preparation of material for the meetings of Ministers of Nordic Co-operation.

Committees of Senior Civil Servants: prepare the meetings of the Council of Ministers and conduct research at its request. There are a number of sub-committees. The Committees of Senior Civil Servants are for: research and science; consumer questions; co-operation in the building sector; cultural co-operation; industrial and energy policy; labour market questions; legislative questions; monetary and financial questions; occupational environment; protection of the environment; regional policy; social policy and health care; trade and commerce; transport and communications; farming and forestry; foreign aid.

The Committee of Officials for Nordic Cultural Co-operation is assisted by consultative committees for education, research, and general cultural activities.

FINANCE

Joint expenses are divided according to an agreed scale in proportion to the relative national product of the member countries. A 1982 budget of 130.2 million Norwegian kroner was allocated for the Council of Ministers (112 million in 1981). A budget of nearly 200 million Norwegian kroner was allocated for Nordic development assistance projects in 1982.

Various forms of co-operation are financed directly from the national budgets.

NORDIC CO-OPERATION

ECONOMIC

Nordic Investment Bank: founded under an agreement of December 1975 to provide finance and guarantees for the implementation of investment projects and exports; authorized and subscribed capital 400 million Special Drawing Rights of the IMF; the shares of the member countries are: Sweden 45 per cent; Denmark 22 per cent; Norway and Finland 16 per cent each; Iceland one per cent.

The main sectors of the Bank's activities are energy, metal and wood-processing industries (including petroleum extraction) and manufacturing. In 1980 the Bank granted 31 loans amounting to 132 million SDRs, bringing the cumulative total to 726 million.

Chair. PENTTI UUSIVIRTA (Finland); Man. Dir. BERT LINDSTROM (Sweden).

Nordic Industrial Fund: f. 1973 with a capital of 10 million Swedish kronor, to be increased in stages to 50 million. Makes grants, subsidies and loans for industrial research and development projects of interest to more than one member country. The budget for 1982 was 27 million Norwegian kroner.

Nordic Economic Research Council: f. 1980 to promote research and analysis on Nordic economic interdependence, particularly with regard to economic stabilization policies.

NORDTEST: f. 1973 as an inter-Nordic agency for technical testing and standardization; collaborates with the Nordic Committee on Building Regulations.

NORDEL: f. 1963; common authority for electricity supply.

Energy: co-operation within the sector includes studies of energy saving, the use of coal, the introduction of new and renewable sources of energy, and the use of petroleum and gas. There is a special committee for atomic energy.

Foreign aid: the national administrations for overseas development have carried out several projects as a group, and consult with one another frequently.

Regional policy: in January 1979 a draft convention on co-operation between local authorities across frontiers became effective. In April 1979 a Programme on Regional Policy was introduced. Nordrefo is an institute for regional policy research.

Nordic Statistical Secretariat: Copenhagen; publ. *Nordic Statistical Yearbook*.

Trade: Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden are members of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), which encourages further economic co-operation.

The same countries each have separate treaties with the European Economic Community, providing free trade; Denmark alone is a full member.

CULTURAL

Education: Nordic co-operation in the educational field includes the objective content and means of education, the structure of the educational system and pedagogical development work.

Priority is given to:

1. Secondary education, adult education and vocational training.
2. Projects relevant for all levels of the educational system such as the teaching of Nordic languages and pedagogical research and development.

Research: Nordic co-operation in research comprises information on research activities and research findings, joint research projects, joint research institutions, the methods and means in research policy, the organizational structure of research and a co-ordination of the national research programmes.

Much of the research co-operation activities at the more permanent joint research institutions consists of establishing science contacts in the Nordic areas by means of grants, visiting lecturers, courses and symposia.

At present 18 research institutions and research bodies receive continuous financial support via the Nordic cultural budget.

In many of the cases, these joint Nordic institutions ensure a high international standard that would otherwise have been difficult to maintain at a purely national level.

Cultural activities: Cultural co-operation is concerned with artistic and other cultural exchange between the Nordic countries; activities relating to libraries, museums, radio, television, and film; promotion of activities within organizations with general cultural aims, including youth and sports organizations; the improvement of conditions for the creative and performing arts; and encouragement for artists and cultural workers.

Forty joint Nordic institutions and projects are financed by the budget for Nordic cultural co-operation (amounting to 80 million Danish kroner in 1980). They include the following:

Education:

- Nordic Popular Academy.
- Nordic School Co-operation.
- Nordic Journalist Courses.
- Nordic Domestic Science Academy.
- Nordic Institute for Studies in Urban and Regional Planning.
- Nordic Federation for Medical Instruction.
- Nordic Courses in the Educational Field.

Research:

- Nordic Council for Maritime Biology.
- Nordic Institute for Theoretical Nuclear Physics (NORDITA).
- Nordic Institute of Folklore.
- Nordic Institute of Maritime Law.
- Nordic Geographical and Geological Excursions to Iceland.
- Nordic Council for Ecology.
- Scandinavian Institute for Asian Studies.
- Nordic Council for Physical Oceanography.
- Nordic Committee for Arctic Medical Research.
- Nordic Committee for International Political Studies.
- Nordic Council for Scientific Information and Research Libraries.

Nordic Post-Graduate Courses.
 Nordic Institute of Volcanology.
 Nordic Committee for Accelerator-Based Research.
 Nordic Documentation Centre for Mass Communication Research.
 Secretariat for Nordic Languages.
 Nordic Summer University (subsidy).
 Nordic Association for Research on Latin America (subsidy).

General Cultural Activities:

Nordic Houses in Reykjavík, Iceland, and Thorshavn, Faeroe Islands.
 Nordic Theatre Co-operation (advanced training and visiting performances).
 Nordic Literature Prize.
 Nordic Music Prize.
 Nordic Co-operation in Music.
 Nordic Sami (Lap) Institute.
 Nordic Co-operation between Youth Organizations.
 Translations of Nordic Literature.
 Nordic Co-operation in Art.

The Nordic Cultural Fund: The Fund receives applications within the fields of research, education and general cultural activities. The Fund is part governmental, part parliamentary. The Fund board consists of a member of parliament and a senior civil servant from each of the member states. The Nordic Cultural Fund is located within and administrated by the Secretariat for Nordic Cultural Co-operation in Copenhagen. In 1980 it had 8 million Danish kroner at its disposal.

LEGAL

The five countries have similar legal systems and tend towards uniformity in legislation and interpretation of law. Much of the preparatory committee work within the national administrations on new legislation is carried out through consultation with the neighbour countries.

Citizens of one Nordic country working in another are in many respects given the status of nationals. In all the Nordic countries they already have the right to vote in local elections in the country of residence. The changing of citizenship from one Nordic country to another has been simplified.

There are special extradition facilities between the countries and further stages towards co-operation between the police and the courts have been recommended.

There is a permanent Council for Criminology, a Nordic Institute for Maritime Law in Oslo and a permanent committee for Penalty Law.

SOCIAL WELFARE AND HEALTH

Under the Convention on Social Security, 1955 (renewed in 1981), Nordic citizens have the same rights, benefits and obligations in each Nordic country. A review of the Convention is being made. In 1974 a new agreement was made on

arrangements for sickness, pregnancy and childbirth when temporarily in another Nordic country. Uniform provisions exist concerning basic pension and supplementary pension benefits when moving from one Nordic country to another.

In 1981 an agreement was concluded for doctors, dentists, nurses and pharmacists on the standards of competence required for obtaining work in other Nordic countries.

Institutions:

Nordic School of Public Health, Gothenburg, Sweden;
 Scandinavian Institute of Dental Materials, Oslo;
 Nordic Council on Medicines, Uppsala, Sweden;
 Nordic Council on Alcohol and Drug Research, Helsinki;
 The Nordic Committee on Disability, Stockholm.

Other Permanent Bodies:

Scandiatriansplant, under Nordic Committee on Kidney Transplantation, Århus, Denmark;
 The Nordic Medico-Statistical Committee, Copenhagen;
 The Nordic Committee of Social Security Statistics, Helsinki.

LABOUR MARKET

Since 1954 a free labour market has been in force between Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden. Up to 1980 more than one million people had moved across the frontiers in Scandinavia. In Iceland, work permits are required but generally given to Nordic citizens. There is a joint centre for labour market training at Övertorneå in Sweden. The labour market agreement was being reviewed in 1981.

ENVIRONMENT

The Nordic Convention on the protection of the environment was signed in 1974, entering into force in October 1976. The member states undertake to harmonize regulations for protecting the environment, and to assess certain measures affecting neighbouring countries.

The coastal states have also signed a Convention on the Marine Environment of the Baltic, which entered into force in May 1980; special agreements have been concluded between Denmark and Sweden on pollution in the Öresund, and between Finland and Sweden on pollution in the Gulf of Bothnia. In 1978 a joint Nordic Computation Model on road traffic noise was developed.

NORDFORSK (Scandinavian Council for Applied Research) has a special secretariat for environmental research in Helsinki.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT

A Nordic agreement for transport and communications entered into force in 1973. The main areas of co-operation have been road research, urban transport, transport in sparsely populated areas, transport for the disabled and road safety. Earlier agreements cover co-operation in post and telecommunications. Passports are not required for travel within the Nordic region.

STATISTICS

INTRA-NORDIC TRADE

(U.S. \$ million)

DENMARK

	IMPORTS c.i.f.		EXPORTS f.o.b.	
	1978	1979	1978	1979
Finland . .	514.5	699.4	207.6	282.0
Iceland . .	13.7	16.8	83.3	77.6
Norway . .	621.0	766.3	778.4	875.2
Sweden . .	1,925.2	2,350.0	1,524.6	1,959.0
TOTAL . .	3,074.4	3,832.5	2,593.9	3,193.8

FINLAND

	IMPORTS c.i.f.		EXPORTS f.o.b.	
	1978	1979	1978	1979
Denmark . .	212.1	285.9	348.0	437.8
Iceland . .	15.5	18.2	12.8	17.2
Norway . .	217.8	287.5	430.2	599.9
Sweden . .	1,131.1	1,569.1	1,249.1	1,790.9
TOTAL . .	1,576.5	2,160.7	2,040.1	2,845.8

ICELAND

	IMPORTS c.i.f.		EXPORTS f.o.b.	
	1978	1979	1978	1979
Denmark . .	67.5	73.2	12.5	14.5
Finland . .	15.2	19.9	14.7	15.8
Norway . .	56.7	69.8	9.9	15.4
Sweden . .	67.0	62.4	11.0	20.2
TOTAL . .	203.4	225.3	48.1	65.9

NORWAY

	IMPORTS c.i.f.		EXPORTS f.o.b.	
	1978	1979	1978	1979
Denmark . .	763.5	845.3	584.0	715.5
Finland . .	460.9	638.5	193.0	245.4
Iceland . .	11.0	17.5	54.9	61.0
Sweden . .	2,101.9	2,428.0	1,091.9	1,524.2
TOTAL . .	3,337.3	3,929.3	1,923.8	2,546.1

SWEDEN

	IMPORTS c.i.f.		EXPORTS f.o.b.	
	1978	1979	1978	1979
Denmark . .	1,446.3	1,887.6	1,976.8	2,485.6
Finland . .	1,265.1	1,842.9	1,243.7	1,715.8
Iceland . .	12.4	18.8	53.1	57.9
Norway . .	1,116.6	1,551.5	2,230.3	2,615.0
TOTAL . .	3,840.4	5,300.8	5,503.9	6,874.3

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION— NATO

1110 Brussels, Belgium

Telephone: 241.00.40.

Founded in 1949 as an international collective defence organization linking a group of European states with the U.S.A. and Canada. France withdrew from the integrated military structure of NATO in 1966 although remaining a member of the Atlantic Alliance. Following the Turkish invasion of Cyprus in 1974, Greece also announced a partial withdrawal from the integrated military structure of NATO; it re-joined in October 1980.

MEMBERS

Belgium
Canada
Denmark
France

Federal Republic of Germany
Greece
Iceland
Italy

Luxembourg
Netherlands
Norway
Portugal

Turkey
United Kingdom
U.S.A.

ORGANIZATION

(October 1981)

NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL

The highest authority of the alliance, composed of representatives of the fifteen member states. It meets at the level of Ministers or Permanent Representatives. Ministerial meetings, attended by Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Defence, Finance or Economic Affairs, are held at least twice a year. At the level of Permanent Representatives it meets at least once a week.

The Secretary-General of NATO is chairman of the Council. Annually, the Foreign Minister of a member state is nominated honorary President, following the English alphabetical order of countries.

The Council also gives political guidance to the military authorities.

Decisions are taken by common consent and not by majority vote. The Council is a forum for wide consultation between member governments on major issues, including political, military, economic and other subjects.

PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES

Belgium	MICHEL VAN USSEL
Canada	JOHN G. H. HALSTEAD
Denmark	ANKER SVART
France	CLAUDE ARNAUD
Federal Republic of Germany	HANS-GEORG WIECK
Greece	NICOLAS ATHANASSIOU
Iceland	HENRIK SV. BJÖRNSSON
Italy	VINCENZO TORNETTA
Luxembourg	PIERRE WÜRTH
Netherlands	CARL D. BARKMAN
Norway	KJELD VIBE
Portugal	JOSÉ MANUEL P. DE VILLAS-BOAS
Turkey	OSMAN OLÇAY
United Kingdom	Sir CLIVE ROSE
U.S.A.	W. TAPLEY BENNETT

DEFENCE PLANNING COMMITTEE (DPC)

Composed of the member countries taking part in NATO's Integrated Defence System. It is the highest forum for discussion of military policy. Like the Council

it meets in both Ministerial and Permanent Representative sessions.

NUCLEAR PLANNING GROUP (NPG)

Meets regularly at the level of Permanent Representatives, and twice yearly with Defence Ministers; 12 countries participate.

COUNCIL COMMITTEES

Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society (CCMS): f. 1969 to examine methods of improving allied co-operation in creating a better environment; undertakes pilot studies of relevance to the member countries; submits reports.

There are also committees for political affairs, economics, armaments, defence review, science, infrastructure, logistics, communications, civil emergency planning, information and cultural relations, and civil and military budgets. In addition other committees deal with specialized subjects such as NATO pipelines, European air space co-ordination, etc.

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT

The Secretary-General is Chairman of the North Atlantic Council, the Defence Planning Committee, the Nuclear Planning Group, and the Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society. He is the head of the International Secretariat, with staff drawn from the member countries.

He has the right to propose items for NATO consultation and is generally responsible for promoting consultation. He is empowered to offer his help informally in cases of disputes between member countries, to facilitate procedures for settlement.

Secretary-General: JOSEPH LUNS (Netherlands).

Deputy Secretary-General: ERIC DA RIN (Italy).

PRINCIPAL DIVISIONS

Division of Political Affairs: maintains political liaison with national delegations and international organizations. Prepares reports on political subjects for the Secretary-General and the Council. Asst. Sec.-Gen. Dr. HANS CHRISTIAN LANKES (Federal Republic of Germany).

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

Division of Defence Planning and Policy: studies all matters concerning the defence of the Alliance, especially any with political or economic effect on defence problems, and also the overall financial aspects of defence by country. Asst. Sec.-Gen. W. F. MUMFORD (United Kingdom).

Division of Defence Support: promotes the most efficient use of the Allies' resources in the production of military equipment and studies its standardization. Asst. Sec.-Gen. JOHN B. WALSH (U.S.A.).

Division of Infrastructure, Logistics and Council Operations: supervises the technical and financial aspects of the infrastructure programme. Co-ordinates the opera-

tional aspects of the Council's activities, crisis management plans and arrangements. Provides guidance co-ordination and support to the activities of all NATO committees or bodies active in the field of consumer logistics. Asst. Sec.-Gen. D. A. COLLINS (Canada).

Division of Scientific Affairs: advises the Secretary-General on scientific matters of interest to NATO. Responsible for the exchange of scientific information between the civil and military authorities of NATO and the international organizations concerned. Asst. Sec.-Gen. ROBERT CHABBAL (France).

MILITARY ORGANIZATION

MILITARY COMMITTEE (MC)

Composed of the allied Chiefs-of-Staff, or their representatives, of member countries except France; the highest military authority in NATO. Meets at least twice a year at Chiefs-of-Staff level and remains in permanent session with Permanent Military Representatives. It is responsible for making recommendations to the Council and Defence Planning Committee on military matters and for supplying guidance on military questions to Supreme Allied Commanders and subordinate military authorities.

Although France is not a member there is a French Military Mission to the Military Committee for regular consultation.

President: Gen. C. DE JAGER (Netherlands).

Chairman: Admiral ROBERT FALLS (Canada).

Deputy-Chairman: Lt.-Gen. SINCLAIR L. MELNER (U.S.A.).

MILITARY REPRESENTATIVES

Belgium	Lt.-Gen. Y. DEDEURWAERDER
Canada	Lt.-Gen. J. A. GUTNECHT
Denmark	Lt.-Gen. P. O. W. THORSEN
Federal Republic of Germany	Lt.-Gen. E. D. BERNHARD
Greece	Lt.-Gen. E. PAPAEFSTATHIOU
Italy	Vice-Admiral G. FANTONI
Luxembourg	Lt.-Col. P. BERGEM
Netherlands	Maj.-Gen. JACOBUS C. ZOUTENBIER
Norway	Maj.-Gen. OLE MIØEN
Portugal	Gen. P. A. GOMES CARDOSO

Turkey	Vice-Admiral S. ERGIN
United Kingdom	Admiral Sir ANTHONY MORTON
U.S.A.	Vice-Admiral GEORGE E. R. KIN-NEAR

Chief, French

Military Mission Gen. PIERRE CROUSILLAC

Note: Iceland has no defence forces of its own.

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY STAFF

Director: Air Marshal Sir ALAN DAVIES, K.C.B., C.B.E., (United Kingdom).

THE COMMANDS

- The European Command:** Headquarters, Casteau, Belgium—Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe—SHAPE.
Supreme Allied Commander Europe—SACEUR: Gen. BERNARD W. ROGERS (U.S.A.).
- The Atlantic Ocean Command:** Headquarters, Norfolk, Virginia, U.S.A.
Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic—SACLANT: Admiral HARRY D. TRAIN (U.S.A.).
- The Channel Command:** Headquarters, Northwood, England.
Allied Commander-in-Chief Channel: Admiral Sir JAMES EBERLE (United Kingdom).
- Canada-United States Regional Planning Group:** The Group meets alternately in Washington and Ottawa and recommends plans for the defence of the Canada-United States region to the Military Committee.

NATO AGENCIES

1. *Production and logistics organizations responsible to the Council:*

Central Europe Pipeline System (CEPS): Versailles, France; f. 1957 to supervise the integrated military pipeline network in Central Europe; eight member nations.

NATO Air Defence Electronic Environment Committee (NADEEC): Brussels; provides maintenance of the NATO Air Defence Ground Environment System (NADGE), which was developed between 1965 and 1973 to give early warning and tracking of hostile aircraft and missiles.

NATO HAWK Production and Logistics Organization (NHPLO): Rueil-Malmaison, France; f. 1959 to supervise the multinational production of the HAWK surface-to-air missile system in Europe; now gives logistic support to HAWK units and has started a European Limited Improvement Programme; seven nations participate.

NATO Maintenance and Supply Agency (NAMSA): Luxembourg; f. 1958; supplies spare parts and logistic support for a number of jointly used weapon systems, missiles and electronic systems; all member nations except Iceland participate.

NATO MRCA Development and Production Management Organization (NAMMO): Munich, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1969 to supervise development and production of the Multi-Role Combat Aircraft project; mems.: Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, U.K.

NATO Integrated Communications System Organization (NICSO): Brussels; f. 1971 to supervise planning and management of the Integrated Communications System; system includes the existing communications networks, including the NATO Satellite Communications System, and will involve new systems to be developed.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

NATO Airborne Early Warning Control Programme Management Organization (NAPMO).

2. *Responsible to the Military Committee:*

Advisory Group for Aerospace Research and Development (AGARD): Neuilly-sur-Seine, France; f. 1952; brings together aerospace scientists from member countries for exchange of information and research co-operation; provides scientific and technical advice for the Military Committee, for other NATO bodies and for member nations.

Military Agency for Standardization (MAS): Brussels; f. 1951 to improve military standardization of equipment for NATO forces.

NATO Defence College (NADEFCOL): Rome; f. 1951 to train officials for posts in NATO organizations or in national ministries.

NATO Electronic Warfare Advisory Committee (NEWAC): Brussels; f. 1956 as forum for co-ordination of plans, policy and guidance on matters concerning electronic warfare.

NATO Training Group: f. 1971 to improve and expand multinational training arrangements.

Military Committee Meteorological Group: f. 1950.

Command, Control and Communications Systems:

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

NATO Command, Control and Information Systems and Automatic Data Processing Committee.

NATO Communications—Electronics Board

Allied Communications Security Agency

Allied Long Lines Agency

Allied Radio Frequency Agency

Allied Tactical Communications Agency

Allied Data Systems Interoperability Agency

Military Command, Control and Information Systems

Working Group

Military Communications—Electronics Working Group

Allied Naval Communications Agency

3. *Responsible to Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic (SACLANT):*

SACLANT Anti-submarine Warfare Research Centre (SACLANTGEN): La Spezia, Italy; f. 1962 for research in submarine detection and oceanographic problems.

4. *Responsible to Supreme Allied Commander Europe (SACEUR):*

SHAPE Technical Centre (STC): The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1960 to provide scientific and technical advice, originally on the formation of an integrated air defence system, subsequently on a broader programme covering force capability and structure; command and control; communications.

FINANCE

As NATO is an international, not a supra-national organization, its member countries decide themselves the amount to be devoted to their defence effort and the form which the latter will assume. Thus, the aim of NATO's defence planning is to develop realistic military plans for the defence of the alliance at reasonable cost. Under the annual Defence Planning Review, the political,

military and economic factors are considered in relation to strategy, force requirements and available resources. The procedure for the co-ordination of military plans and defence expenditures rests on the detailed and comparative analysis of the capabilities of member countries. All installations for the use of international forces are financed under a common-funded infrastructure programme.

TOTAL DEFENCE EXPENDITURE

(Current Prices)

	UNIT (millions)	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980 (fore- cast)
Belgium	B. Francs	45,183	50,533	57,739	70,899	81,444	89,480	99,726	106,472	115,437
Canada	Can. \$	2,238	2,405	2,862	3,127	3,589	4,124	4,662	4,825	5,130
Denmark	D. Kroner	3,386	3,520	4,439	5,281	5,680	6,343	7,250	7,990	n.a.
France	Francs	37,992	42,284	47,878	55,872	63,899	73,097	84,042	95,481	110,394
Germany, Federal Republic ¹	DM	28,720	31,908	35,644	37,589	38,922	40,184	43,019	45,415	48,531
Greece	Drachmae	17,211	19,866	24,126	43,917	48,466	65,800	76,106	82,301	90,000
Italy	'000 Lire	2,162	2,392	2,852	3,104	3,608	4,533	5,301	6,468	7,450
Luxembourg	L. Francs	517	601	710	836	983	1,029	1,154	1,242	1,476
Netherlands	Guilders	4,974	5,465	6,254	7,246	7,817	9,260	9,317	10,106	10,409
Norway	N. Kroner	3,239	3,505	3,938	4,771	5,333	5,934	6,854	7,362	8,248
Portugal	Escudos	16,046	16,736	25,108	19,898	18,845	22,082	27,354	34,343	42,159
Turkey	Liras	9,961	12,192	15,831	30,200	40,691	49,790	66,239	94,034	169,469
United Kingdom	£ Sterling	3,258	3,512	4,160	5,165	6,132	6,810	7,620	9,029	11,306
U.S.A.	U.S. \$	77,639	78,358	85,906	90,948	91,013	100,928	108,357	122,279	140,513
Total Europe ²	U.S. \$	32,338	39,214	44,097	51,958	51,869	58,254	71,676	91,791	n.a.
Total North America	U.S. \$	79,898	80,761	88,832	94,023	94,653	104,806	112,444	126,398	144,919
Total NATO ³	U.S. \$	112,236	119,975	132,929	145,981	146,522	163,060	184,120	218,189	n.a.

Figures are based on NATO definitions of defence expenditure.

¹Excluding expenditure for Berlin, forecast to be 12,861,000 DM in 1980. ²Excluding Greece and Turkey.

RECORD OF EVENTS

- 1949 North Atlantic Treaty signed, April.
- 1950 The North Atlantic Council established Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers, Europe (SHAPE) near Paris, under General Eisenhower as Supreme Commander.
- 1952 Greece and Turkey acceded to the Treaty, February. Atlantic Command (SACLANT) and Channel Command (CINCHAN) established.
- 1955 Germany acceded to the Treaty, May.
- 1959 NATO Ministerial meeting in Paris, December, inaugurated new H.Q.; proposal for 10-year political, military and economic plan adopted.
- 1966 France withdrew from the integrated military structure of NATO.
- 1967 The new SHAPE headquarters opened at Mons in Belgium, and new headquarters of the North Atlantic Council, the Military Committee and the International Secretariat in Brussels.
- 1968 Establishment of the Standing Naval Force Atlantic (STANAVFORLANT).
- 1969 Decision to establish a naval on-call force for Mediterranean (NAVOCFORMED).
- 1970 First NATO Communications Satellite launched.
- 1971 Second NATO Communications Satellite launched.
- 1972 Two agreements limiting use of strategic arms (SALT) signed by U.S.S.R. and U.S.A.
- 1973 Permanent mine counter-measures naval force established in Channel Command (STANAVFORCHAN).
First and second phases of Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE), and first session of talks on Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction held.
- 1974 Conflict in Cyprus between Greek and Turkish interests resulted in withdrawal of Greek forces from the integrated military structure of the Alliance, July.
- 1975 Third phase of CSCE in Helsinki, from July 30th to August 1st, ended with the signing of the agreed Final Act.
- 1977 Ministerial session of Defence Planning Committee in May agreed a Long-term Defence Programme for the 1980s.
CSCE follow-up meeting in October in Belgrade to review progress in implementation of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference.
- 1978 Ministerial meeting of Nuclear Planning Group in April endorsed the importance of modernizing NATO's theatre nuclear forces.
Council meeting held in Washington, D.C. in May, with the participation of Heads of State and Government, to review East-West relations. Governmental support expressed for the long-term defence programme.
Third NATO Communications Satellite launched.
- 1979 Thirtieth anniversary of the Alliance.
Second Agreement on Strategic Arms Limitation (SALT II) signed by U.S.S.R. and U.S.A., June, Vienna.
Special Meeting of NATO Foreign and Defence Ministers: decisions taken on theatre nuclear force modernization and arms control.
- 1980 Greece agreed to rejoin NATO's integrated military structure, October.
Second CSCE follow-up meeting, Madrid, December.

PUBLICATIONS

(in English and French, with some editions in other languages).

PERIODICAL

NATO Review. A journal containing topical articles and comments on matters relating to the Atlantic Alliance. Published six times a year in English, French, Dutch, German and Italian. Quarterly editions in Danish, Greek, Portuguese and Turkish.

REFERENCE MATERIAL

NATO Facts and Figures. A major reference book giving a detailed description of the historical, operational and structural aspects of NATO.

NATO Basic Documents.

NATO Final Communiqués.

The Atlantic Alliance and the Warsaw Pact.

Non-Military Cooperation in NATO.

NATO Handbook.

Aspects of NATO: A series of booklets covering different aspects of NATO's activities, including: International Co-operation in Science and Technology; Challenges of Modern Society; NATO Research Fellowship Programme.

The Eurogroup: Describes aims and activities of the Eurogroup, consisting of eleven European member countries. Prepared and edited by the Eurogroup Staff (English and French).

Economic publications, based on annual NATO economic colloquia, and scientific publications are also published by NATO.

ORGANISATION COMMUNE AFRICAINE ET MAURICIENNE—OCAM

B.P. 965, Bangui, Central African Republic

Founded February 1965 in succession to the *Union africaine et malgache de coopération économique* (UAMCE), to accelerate the economic, social, technical and cultural development of member states within the framework of the OAU.

MEMBERS

Benin
Central African Republic
Ivory Coast

Mauritius
Niger
Rwanda

Senegal
Togo
Upper Volta

ORGANIZATION

CONFERENCE OF HEADS OF STATE AND OF GOVERNMENT

The supreme authority of OCAM. The Conference takes place every two years.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Composed of Foreign Ministers of member states. Meets once a year in ordinary session. Responsible for implementing certain decisions concerning technical co-operation between OCAM countries and for the supervision of the Secretariat-General as directed by the Conference of Heads of State.

SECRETARIAT-GENERAL

Responsible for the administration of OCAM. The Secretary-General is appointed by the Conference of Heads of State, upon the proposal of the Council of Ministers, for a renewable term of two years. His function is to implement the decisions taken by the Conference of Heads of State and the Council of Ministers.

Secretary-General: M. AMRI SUED (Rwanda).

Directeur de Cabinet, Conseiller Juridique: EMMANUEL SALAMBERE (Upper Volta).

Département des affaires économiques, financières et des transports: Dir. KOVANVI TIGOUÉ (Togo).

Département des affaires culturelles et sociales: Dir. (vacant).

AIMS

The objectives proposed in 1965 included customs reform, possibly leading to the establishment of an African Common Market, and common economic policies covering investment, insurance of trade and restrictions on double taxation. A stabilization fund was projected, to support commodity prices.

Since the 1974 summit at Bangui, the aims of the organization have been expressed in a new form. It was decided to leave political matters to other bodies (principally

the UN and the OAU) and concentrate on strengthening African co-operation in economic, technical, cultural and social development. Instead of an all-African Common Market, the aim is more practicably to bring the economic communities of Africa within a single confederation. A solidarity and guarantee fund has been established to encourage credit from overseas and give assistance to the poorest member countries.

AGENCIES

Bureau africain et mauricien de recherches et d'études législatives: Libreville, Gabon; aims to harmonize legislation in member states and to co-ordinate research in the legal field. Dir. M. QUASHIE (Togo).

Centre africain et mauricien de perfectionnement des cadres: Abidjan, Ivory Coast; f. 1974 for training of administrative staff; Admin. JEAN SAKA (Benin).

Centre interafricain de production de films (CIPROFILM): Ouagadougou, Upper Volta; for film production and training of film makers; Dir.-Gen. INOUSSA OUSSEINI (Niger).

Consortium interafricain de distribution cinématographique (CIDC): Ouagadougou, Upper Volta; for distribution of films; Dir.-Gen. INOUSSA OUSSEINI (Niger).

Ecole inter-états d'ingénieurs de l'équipement rural: B.P. 7023, Ouagadougou, Upper Volta; f. 1968 to train rural engineers. The school is also a research centre. Chair. of Admin. Council T. K. GNROFON (Togo); Dir. GEORGES VÉRIDIQUE. Publ. *Technical Bulletin*.

Ecole inter-états des sciences et médecine vétérinaires: B.P. 5077, Dakar, Senegal; f. 1968; Dir. Prof. AHMADOU LAMINE NDIAYE (Senegal); Sec.-Gen. JOSEPH HEMA FEMBA (Upper Volta).

Fonds de garantie et de coopération: Cotonou, Benin; to guarantee loans made to member states; Dir.-Gen. AMADOU BOUKAR (Niger).

Institut africain d'informatique: Libreville, Gabon; f. 1971 to train computer specialists; Acting Dir. KHAR DIAKHATE (Senegal).

Institut africain et mauricien d'architecture: Lomé, Togo; Dir. G. SORI (Ivory Coast).

Institut africain et mauricien de bilinguisme: Port-Louis, Mauritius; Dir. R. LAMY (Mauritius).

Institut africain et mauricien de statistique et d'économie appliquée: Kigali, Rwanda; Dir. BENOÎT NTIGULIRWA (Rwanda).

Organisation africaine de la propriété intellectuelle (OAPI): B.P. 887, Yaoundé, Cameroon; f. 1962; administers the common national legislation on industrial designs, patents and trade marks; Dir.-Gen. DENIS EKANI (Cameroon).

Union africaine et mauricienne des banques de développement: Bangui, Central African Republic; f. 1975 to promote development by financing regional projects; Exec. Sec. KOUANVI TIGOUÉ (Togo); Chair. ABOU BAKAR BABA MOUSSA (Benin).

RECORD OF EVENTS

- 1960 Independence of French territories in Africa. Formation in December of a group of 12 French-speaking states ("Brazzaville group").
- 1961 Group was transformed into the *Union africaine et malgache* (UAM).
- 1963 Organization of African Unity formed.
- 1964 Name changed to *Union africaine et malgache de coopération économique* (UAMCE).
- 1965 Name changed to *Organisation commune africaine et malgache* (OCAM). Under the new Charter the objectives were to strengthen solidarity, harmonizing activities in various fields including diplomatic activity. Mauritania withdrew.
- 1970 Mauritius joined; name changed to *Organisation commune africaine, malgache et mauricienne* (OCAM).

- 1972 Zaire withdrew.
- 1973 Congo People's Republic withdrew.
- 1974 Cameroon, Chad and Madagascar withdrew. Congo People's Republic and Mauritania retain membership of the technical committees. Summit conference at Bangui, Central African Republic; name *Organisation commune africaine et mauricienne* (OCAM).
- 1977 Summit conference at Kigali, Rwanda. Seychelles acceded, but later withdrew. African and Mauritian Sugar Agreement terminated. Gabon withdrew, but retained membership of the agencies except for Air Afrique.
- 1979 Summit conference at Cotonou, Benin, in June decided to exclude Air Afrique and the Afro-Malagasy Posts and Telecommunications Union from OCAM.

PUBLICATIONS

Nations Nouvelles (six a year). *Bulletin Statistique*. *Chronique Mensuelle*.

ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT—OECD

2 rue André-Pascal, 75775 Paris Cedex 16, France

Telephone: 524 82-00.

Founded September 1961; replaced the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC), established in 1948.

MEMBERS

Australia	France	Japan	Spain
Austria	Federal Republic of Germany	Luxembourg	Sweden
Belgium	Greece	Netherlands	Switzerland
Canada	Iceland	New Zealand	Turkey
Denmark	Ireland	Norway	United Kingdom
Finland	Italy	Portugal	U.S.A.

Yugoslavia participates in the work of the OECD with a special status. The Commission of the European Communities generally takes part in the Organisation's work.

AIMS

To promote economic and social welfare throughout the OECD area by assisting member governments in the formulation of policies designed to this end and by co-ordinating these policies; and to stimulate and harmonize its members' efforts in favour of developing countries.

ORGANIZATION

(October 1981)

COUNCIL

The governing body of the OECD is the Council on which each member country is represented. The Council meets regularly at official level (heads of national delegations with rank of ambassador) and from time to time (usually once a year) at ministerial level. The Council is responsible for all questions of general policy and may establish subsidiary bodies as required to achieve the aims

of the Organisation. Decisions and recommendations of the Council are adopted by mutual agreement of all its members.

Chairman of Council at Ministerial level: elected annually.

Chairman of Council at Official level: The Secretary-General.

HEADS OF NATIONAL DELEGATIONS

Australia . . .	J. C. HUMPHREYS	Netherlands . . .	WILL F. PELT
Austria . . .	PETER JANKOWITSCH	New Zealand . . .	JOHN V. SCOTT
Belgium . . .	HERVÉ ROBINET	Norway . . .	JENS M. BOYSEN
Canada . . .	A. RANDOLPH GHERSON	Portugal . . .	PEDRO M. CRUZ ROSETTA
Denmark . . .	HANS TABOR	Spain . . .	TOMÁS CHAVARRI Y DEL RIVERO
Finland . . .	PEKKA MALINEN	Sweden . . .	HANS COLLIANDER
France . . .	CHRISTIAN D'AUMALE	Switzerland . . .	ALBERT GRÜBEL
Germany, Federal Republic . . .	HORST-KRAFFT ROBERT	Turkey . . .	PERTEV SUBAŞI
Greece . . .	CONSTANTIN STAVROU	United Kingdom . . .	A. F. MADDOCKS
Iceland . . .	EINAR BENEDIKTSSON	U.S.A. . . .	(vacant)
Ireland . . .	(vacant)		
Italy . . .	MARCO FRANCISCI DI BASCHI	Yugoslavia . . .	(vacant)
Japan . . .	HIROMICHI MIYAZAKI	Commission of the European Communities . . .	JEAN-PIERRE LENG
Luxembourg . . .	ANDRÉ PHILIPPE		

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Each year the Council designates 14 of its members to form the Executive Committee which prepares the work of the Council. It is also called upon to carry out specific tasks where necessary. Apart from its regular meetings,

the Committee meets occasionally in special sessions attended by senior government officials.

Chairman: A. F. MADDOCKS (United Kingdom).

AUXILIARY BODIES

The greater part of the work of the OECD is prepared and carried out in its specialized committees and working parties, which number more than 200. The main committees are:

Economic Policy Committee
Economic and Development Review Committee
Environment Committee
Development Assistance Committee
Technical Co-operation Committee
Trade Committee
Payments Committee
Committee on Capital Movements and Invisible Transactions
Committee on International Investment and Multinational Enterprises
Committee on Financial Markets
Committee on Fiscal Affairs

Committee on Restrictive Business Practices
Tourism Committee
Maritime Transport Committee
Consumer Policies Committee
Committee on Agriculture
Fisheries Committee
Committee for Scientific and Technological Policy
Education Committee
Industry Committee
Steel Committee
Committee for Energy Policy
Manpower and Social Affairs Committee
Steering Committee of the Programme of Co-operation in the Field of Road Research
Steering Committee of the Programme on Educational Building
High-Level Group on Commodities

AUTONOMOUS AND SEMI-AUTONOMOUS BODIES

The International Energy Agency (*see* p. 248).

The Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA) (*see* p. 248).

The Development Centre was set up in 1962. Its purpose is to bring together the knowledge and experience available in member countries of both economic development and the formulation and execution of general policies of economic aid; to adapt such knowledge and experience to the actual needs of countries in the process of development and to put the results at

the disposal of these countries by appropriate means
Members: all members of the OECD except New Zealand.

President: LOUIS SABOURIN (Canada).

Centre for Educational Research and Innovation (CERI): set up in 1968 to facilitate the introduction of reforms in the educational systems of member countries. Members: all members of the OECD and Yugoslavia.

Director: J. R. GASS (United Kingdom).

SECRETARIAT

The Council, the committees and other bodies in the Organisation are assisted by an international secretariat headed by the Secretary-General.

Secretary-General: EMILE VAN LENNEP (Netherlands) (until April 1982).

Deputy Secretaries-General: JACOB M. MYERSON (U.S.A.),
PAUL LEMERLE (France).

Co-ordination for Energy Policies: DR. ULF LANTZKE (Federal Republic of Germany).

Economic Advisor to the Secretary-General: STEPHEN MARRIS (United Kingdom).

Special Counsellors to the Secretary-General: TOMOHIKO KOBAYASHI (Japan), GIAN LUIGI VALENZA (Italy).

PUBLICATIONS

Activities of OECD (Secretary-General's Annual Report).

The OECD Economic Outlook (2 a year).

Economic Surveys by the OECD (annually for each country).

Development Assistance Efforts and Policies (annually).

Foreign Trade Statistics Bulletin (monthly).

Main Economic Indicators (monthly).

OECD Convention and Report of Preparatory Committee.

OECD (a general interest booklet).

News from OECD (monthly).

The OECD Observer (every two months).

Numerous specialized reports, books and statistics on economic and social subjects are also published. Besides the services of local sales agents, there are three Publications and Information Centres, in Tokyo, Japan, in Washington, D.C., U.S.A., and in Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

INTERNATIONAL ENERGY AGENCY**2 rue André Pascal, 75775 Paris Cedex 16, France**

Set up by the Council of the OECD in November 1974 to develop co-operation on energy questions among participating countries.

MEMBERS

Australia	Ireland	Portugal
Austria	Italy	Spain
Belgium	Japan	Sweden
Canada	Luxembourg	Switzerland
Denmark	Netherlands	Turkey
Federal Republic of Germany	New Zealand	United Kingdom
Greece	Norway	U.S.A.

The Commission of the European Communities is represented.

FUNCTIONS

The Agreement on an International Energy Programme was signed in November 1974 and formally entered into force in January 1976. The Programme commits the participating countries of the International Energy Agency to share oil in emergencies, to strengthen their long-term co-operation in order to reduce dependence on oil imports, to increase the availability of information on the oil market and to develop relations with the oil-producing and other oil-consuming countries.

The emergency oil-sharing plan has been established and the IEA ensures that the necessary technical information and facilities are in place so that it can be readily used in the event of a reduction in oil supplies.

The IEA Long-Term Co-operation Programme is designed to strengthen the security of energy supplies and promote stability in world energy markets. It provides for co-operative efforts to conserve energy, to accelerate the development of alternative energy sources by means of both specific and general measures, to step up research and development of new energy technologies and to remove legislative and administrative obstacles to increased energy supplies. Regular reviews of member countries' efforts in the fields of energy conservation and accelerated development of alternative energy sources assess the effectiveness of national programmes in relation to the objectives of the Agency.

The Agency has developed an extensive system of information and consultation on the oil market with a view to obtaining a better idea of probable future developments in the oil market. Another function of the Agency is to develop a long-term co-operative relationship among oil producing and consuming countries. It had observer status on the Energy Commission of the Conference on Inter-

national Economic Co-operation, providing energy statistics and other technical information to the Commission.

In December 1979 IEA members agreed on national petroleum import ceilings for 1980 and 1985.

A 40-year strategy for energy research and development was launched in November 1980. It covers research on coal and nuclear power, oil conservation, development of solar, biomass and geo-thermal energy, and provides policy direction for projects.

GOVERNING BOARD

Composed of ministers or senior officials of the member governments. Decisions may be taken by a weighted majority on a number of specified subjects, which include aspects of stockpiling, oil-sharing contingency plans and relations with the oil companies; a simple weighted majority is required for procedural decisions and decisions implementing specific obligations in the agreement. Unanimity is required only if new obligations, not already specified in the agreement, are to be undertaken.

The Governing Board is assisted by four standing groups, on:

- Emergency questions;
- Long-term co-operation;
- Oil market;
- Relations with producer and other consumer countries.

There are also Coal and Gas Industry Advisory Boards.

SECRETARIAT

Chairman: HIRONICHI MIYAZAKI (Japan).

Executive Director: Dr. ULF LANTZKE (Federal Republic of Germany).

Deputy Executive Director: J. WALLACE HOPKINS (U.S.A.).

OECD NUCLEAR ENERGY AGENCY—NEA**38 boulevard Suchet, 75016 Paris, France****Tel.: 524-8200.**

Set up in February 1958, its functions are confined to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Originally a European agency, the Nuclear Energy Agency has since admitted four of the five OECD members outside Europe.

MEMBERS

All members of OECD except New Zealand.

FUNCTIONS

The main purpose of the Agency is to promote international co-operation within the OECD area for the development and application of nuclear power for peaceful purposes through international research and development projects and exchange of scientific and technical experience and information. The Agency also maintains a continual survey with the co-operation of other organizations, notably the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA),

of world uranium resources, production and demand, and of economic and technical aspects of the nuclear fuel cycle.

An expanding part of the Agency's work is devoted to safety and regulatory aspects of nuclear energy, including the development of uniform standards governing safety and health protection, and a uniform legislative regime for nuclear liability and insurance.

ORGANIZATION

(as at September 1980)

STEERING COMMITTEE FOR
NUCLEAR ENERGY

Chairman: H. MURATA (Japan).

Vice-Chairmen: J. D. CUNNINGHAM (Ireland), V. O. ERIKSEN (Norway);

SECRETARIAT

Director-General: IAN G. K. WILLIAMS (United Kingdom).

Deputy Director-General: WILLIAM H. HANNUM (U.S.A.).

OTHER MAIN COMMITTEES

Committee for Technical and Economic Studies on Nuclear Energy Development and the Fuel Cycle;

Committee on the Safety of Nuclear Installations;

Committee on Radiation Protection and Public Health;

Radioactive Waste Management Committee;

Group of Governmental Experts on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy;

Co-ordinating Group on Gas-Cooled Fast Reactor Development;

NEA Nuclear Data Committee (NEANDC);

NEA Committee on Reactor Physics (NEACRP).

JOINT PROJECTS

Eurochemic (European Company for Chemical Processing of Irradiated Fuels): Mol, Belgium; international company f. 1959 to build and operate an experimental plant for reprocessing used uranium fuels from nuclear reactors. Between 1966 and 1974 it treated well over 200 tons of irradiated fuels from more than 30 reactors.

The plant ceased operation in 1974 and a waste management programme was developed for the solidification, conditioning and storage of radioactive waste. A convention signed in 1978 provides for the progressive transfer of the company's installations to the Belgian government.

The last transfer of property is scheduled for the end of 1981 and the Company is expected to go into liquidation on July 27th, 1982.

Halden Project: Halden, Norway; experimental boiling heavy water reactor, which became an OECD project in 1958. From 1964, under successive agreements with participating countries, the reactor has been used for long-term testing of water reactor fuels and for research into automatic computer-based control of nuclear power stations. Nuclear energy research institutions and authorities in ten countries are supporting the project. An extension of the Halden Agreement provides for continuation of the project until 1981.

International Project on Food Irradiation: Karlsruhe, Federal Republic of Germany; began in 1971; the project runs a joint programme of wholesomeness testing with laboratory animals of a range of irradiated food items and conducts systematic reviews of all available data from national institutes. The scheme is jointly sponsored by three international agencies—NEA, IAEA and FAO, and 25 countries are participating.

COMMON SERVICE

NEA Data Bank: Saclay, France; set up in 1978 in succession to the Computer Programme Library and the Neutron Data Compilation Centre, the Data Bank allows the 17 participating countries to share large computer programmes used in reactor calculations, and nuclear data applications. It also operates as one of a worldwide network of four nuclear data centres.

PUBLICATIONS

Annual activity reports of NEA and joint projects, specialized series publications (e.g., *Nuclear Law Bulletin*, reports on uranium resources, production and demand, long-term nuclear fuel cycle requirements, reports on nuclear safety) and proceedings of Agency-sponsored conferences and symposia.

ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY—OAU

P.O.B. 3242, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Telephone: 4 74 80.

The Charter of the Organization of African Unity was signed on May 25th, 1963, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. It superseded the Charter for the "Union of African States" adopted in January 1961 at a conference in Casablanca, Morocco, which provided for a degree of political union, and the association formed at a conference in Monrovia, Liberia, which approved basic principles later incorporated into the OAU Charter but did not imply political integration. All but two of the then 32 independent black African nations signed the Charter. The remaining two, Morocco and Togo, signed later and since that time all African states have joined the OAU upon gaining independence. The

aims of the OAU are:

1. To promote unity and solidarity among African states.
2. To intensify and co-ordinate efforts to improve living standards in Africa.
3. To defend sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of African states.
4. To eradicate all forms of colonialism from Africa.
5. To promote international co-operation in keeping with the Charter of the United Nations.

MEMBERS

Algeria
Angola
Benin
Botswana
Burundi
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Comoros
Congo
Djibouti
Egypt

Equatorial Guinea
Ethiopia
Gabon
Gambia
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Ivory Coast
Kenya
Lesotho
Liberia
Libya
Madagascar

Malawi
Mali
Mauritania
Mauritius
Morocco
Mozambique
Niger
Nigeria
Rwanda
São Tomé and Príncipe
Senegal
Seychelles

Sierra Leone
Somalia
Sudan
Swaziland
Tanzania
Togo
Tunisia
Uganda
Upper Volta
Zaire
Zambia
Zimbabwe

ORGANIZATION

(October 1981)

ASSEMBLY OF HEADS OF STATE

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government meets annually to co-ordinate policies of African States. Resolutions are passed by a two-thirds majority, procedural matters by a simple majority. Eighteenth meeting, June 1981, Nairobi, Kenya.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Consists of Foreign and/or other Ministers and meets twice a year, with provision for extraordinary sessions. Each session elects its own Chairman. Prepares meetings of, and is responsible to, the Assembly of Heads of State.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

The permanent headquarters of the organization. It carries out functions assigned to it in the Charter of the OAU and by other agreements and treaties made between member states. Departments: Political; Finance; Education, Science, Culture and Social Affairs; Economic Development and Co-operation; Administration and Conferences. The Secretary-General is elected for a four-year term by Assembly of Heads of State.

Secretary-General: EDEM KODJO (Togo).

Assistant Secretaries-General:

West Africa: Dr. PETER U. ONU.

Central Africa: Dr. SYLVESTRE NSANZIMANA.

North Africa: NOUREDDINE DJOUDI.

East Africa: PAUL ETIANG.

Southern Africa: AUGUSTINE N. CHIMUKA.

ARBITRATION COMMISSION

Commission of Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration:

Addis Ababa; f. 1964; consists of 21 members elected by the Assembly of Heads of State for a five-year term; no state may have more than one member; has a Bureau consisting of a President and two Vice-Presidents, who shall not be eligible for re-election; to hear and settle disputes between member states by peaceful means.

SPECIALIZED COMMISSIONS

Economic, Social, Transport and Communications Commission.

Education, Science, Culture and Health Commission.

Defence Commission.

Labour Commission.

LIBERATION COMMITTEE

Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation Movements of

Africa: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; f. 1963; to provide financial and military aid to nationalist movements in dependent countries; regional offices in Maputo, Mozambique, Lusaka, Zambia, and Luanda, Angola.

Executive Secretary: Col. HASHIM MBITA (Tanzania).

BUDGET

Member states contribute in accordance with their United Nations' assessment. No member state shall be assessed for an amount exceeding 20 per cent of the yearly regular budget of the Organization.

1981/82: U.S. \$19,515,071.

HISTORY

There were various attempts at establishing an inter-African organization before the OAU Charter was drawn up. In November 1958 Ghana and Guinea (later joined by Mali) drafted a Charter which was to form the basis of a Union of African States. In January 1961 a conference was held at Casablanca, attended by the heads of state of Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Morocco, and representatives of Libya and of the provisional government of the Algerian Republic (GPRA). Tunisia, Nigeria, Liberia and Togo declined the invitation to attend. An African Charter was adopted and it was decided to set up an African Military Command and an African Common Market.

Between October 1960 and March 1961 three conferences were held by French-speaking African countries, at Abidjan, Brazzaville and Yaoundé. None of the twelve countries which attended these meetings had been present at the Casablanca Conference. These conferences led eventually to the signing in September 1961, at Tananarive, of a charter establishing the *Union africaine et malgache*, now the *Organisation commune africaine et mauricienne* (see page 244).

In May 1961 a conference was held at Monrovia, attended by the heads of state or representatives of nineteen countries: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo Republic (ex-French), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Togo, Tunisia and Upper Volta. They met again (with the exception of Tunisia and with the addition of the ex-Belgian Congo Republic) in January 1962 at Lagos, and set up a permanent secretariat and a standing committee of Finance

Ministers, and accepted a draft charter for an Organization of Inter-African and Malagasy States.

It was the Conference of Addis Ababa, held in 1963, which finally brought together African states despite the regional, political and linguistic differences which divided them. The Foreign Ministers of 32 African states attended the Preparatory Meeting held in May: Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Léopoldville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanganyika, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta.

The topics discussed by the meeting were: (1) creation of the Organization of African States; (2) co-operation among African states in the following fields: economic and social; education, culture and science; collective defence; (3) decolonization; (4) apartheid and racial discrimination; (5) effects of economic groupings on the economic development of Africa; (6) disarmament; (7) creation of a Permanent Conciliation Commission; (8) Africa and the United Nations.

The Heads of State Conference which opened on May 23rd drew up the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, which was then signed by the heads of thirty states on May 25th, 1963. The Charter was essentially functional and reflected a compromise between the concept of a loose association of states favoured by the Monrovia Group and the federal idea supported by the Casablanca Group, and in particular by Ghana.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS

1963		1974	
May	Conference of Independent African States at Addis Ababa agreed to set up OAU. Co-ordinating Committee for Liberation Movements set up in Addis Ababa.	Jan.	OAU meeting with OAPEC on oil supplies and the future formation of the Arab Bank for the Economic Development of Africa (BADEA).
1964		1975	
July	First meeting of Assembly of Heads of State, Cairo. Permanent Secretariat and Headquarters established at Addis Ababa.	Jan.	Liberation Committee issued the Dar-es-Salaam Declaration supporting the attempts of Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia, together

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

with the reorganized ANC, to seek a negotiated settlement with the Rhodesian Government.

1976

- Jan. Emergency Conference of Heads of State, Addis Ababa, to discuss the situation in Angola. Support was divided evenly between recognition of the MPLA Government in Luanda and an appeal for a government of national unity.
- Feb. On recognition by a majority of its members, the OAU recognized the MPLA Government in Luanda and admitted Angola as its 47th member.
- June–July Thirteenth Assembly of Heads of State, Port Louis, Mauritius, prohibited member states from recognizing Transkei; approved new guerrilla campaigns in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), the earlier Dar-es-Salaam Declaration being considered invalid on account of intransigence by the Salisbury Government.

1977

- Jan.–Feb. 28th Session of Liberation Committee passed a resolution giving full support of the OAU to the Patriotic Front in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) as opposed to the other leaders of the formerly unified ANC. This resolution, however, was never endorsed by any subsequent session of the Council of Ministers.
- March Summit conference of member states of Arab League and OAU held in Cairo, Egypt. Decision on increased aid to African states.
- Aug. Mediation Committee set up to arbitrate in the Ogaden war reaffirmed the inviolability of colonial boundaries.

1978

- Feb. Thirtieth session of the Council of Ministers, Tripoli, Libya, condemned the internal agreement plans in Rhodesia.
- July Fifteenth Assembly of Heads of State, Khartoum, Sudan. Delegation from Comoros expelled from session as representatives of Government installed by mercenaries.

1979

- Feb. 32nd session of Council of Ministers, Nairobi, Kenya, reinstated Comoros delegation, expelled in July 1978, and recommended the establishment of an African Economic Community. Meeting prolonged due to disagreement over Western Sahara issue.

Organization of African Unity

- April Adoption of Convention of Pan-African News Agency (PANA).
- July Sixteenth Assembly of Heads of State, Monrovia, Liberia. Controversy over Tanzanian role in overthrow of Idi Amin in Uganda. Walk-out by delegations of Arab League states during President Sadat's defence of Camp David peace agreement with Israel. Call for special commission to revise OAU charter and create joint African defence force. On Zimbabwe, affirmation of support for the "front-line" states and the Patriotic Front.

1980

- May First economic summit resolved to take steps towards establishment of an African Common Market by year 2000; adopted "Lagos Plan of Action" to this end.
- July Seventeenth Assembly of Heads of State, Freetown, Sierra Leone. Decision on admitting the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic (already recognized by 26 members) postponed and referred to *ad hoc* committee, after Morocco threatened to leave the OAU if admission was granted. Establishment of an OAU force in Chad recommended.
- Sept. Committee on Western Sahara announced a six-point ceasefire plan, to include a referendum organized by the OAU with assistance from the UN.

1981

- Jan. Conference on Chad and Libya condemned the proposed merger of the two countries, demanded the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Chad and decided to send an African force to maintain peace there and supervise elections. A meeting of Ministers of Justice approved an African Charter on Human and People's Rights which (subject to ratification by a majority of OAU members) would establish a Commission to investigate violations of human rights.
- Feb. Meeting of OAU foreign ministers in Addis Ababa supported proposals for an intensified guerrilla war in Namibia and mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa to persuade it to negotiate on Namibian independence.
- July Eighteenth Assembly of Heads of State, Nairobi, Kenya. Morocco agreed to hold a referendum in the Western Sahara. A ministerial committee was created to investigate the Nigerian-Cameroon border dispute.

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

African Civil Aviation Commission (AFGAC): P.O.B. 2356, Dakar, Senegal; f. 1969 to provide members with a framework for co-ordination and co-operation in all civil aviation activities; to promote co-ordination and better utilization and development of African air transport systems and to encourage the application of ICAO standards and recommendations. Mems.: membership is open to all members of ECA or OAU; Pres.

MOUSSA ALASSANE TOURE (Mali); Sec. E. LOMBOLOU; Deputy Sec. M. H. MUGIZI.

Organization of African Trade Union Unity (OATUU): P.O.B. 2386, Accra, Ghana; f. 1973. The single continental trade union organization, independent of international trade union organizations; has affiliates from all African trade unions. Congress, composed of four delegates from all affiliated trade union centres,

meets at least every four years as the supreme policy-making body; General Council, composed of one representative from all affiliated trade unions, meets annually to implement Congress decisions and to approve annual budget; 16-member Executive Committee. Mem.: trade union movements in 50 independent African countries, including trade unions within the liberation movements; Pres. ALI EL-NAFESHY (Libya); Sec.-Gen. JAMES DENNIS AKUMU (Kenya); Treas. M. TCHATAT (Cameroon).

Pan-African News Agency: P.O. Box 4056, Dakar, Senegal; proposed regional headquarters in Khartoum, Sudan; Lusaka, Zambia; Kinshasa, Zaire; Lagos, Nigeria; Tripoli, Libya; expected to begin operations in early 1982; Dir. CHEICK OUSMANE DIALLO.

Pan-African Postal Union: P.O. Box 6026, Arusha, Tanzania; f. 1980, subject to ratification by all OAU members; Admin. Council to consist of 15 countries elected on regional basis; Sec.-Gen. EDOUARD MADINGO (Congo).

Pan-African Telecommunications Union: P.O. Box 8634, Kinshasa, Zaire; Sec.-Gen. BOBO CAMARA.

Supreme Council for Sports in Africa: P.O. Box 1363, Yaoundé, Cameroon; Sec.-Gen. AMADOU LAMINE BA.

Union of African Railways: P.O. Box 687, Kinshasa, Zaire; f. 1972 to standardize, expand, co-ordinate and improve members' railway services; the ultimate aim is to link all systems; main organs: General Assembly, Executive Board, General Secretariat, eight technical committees; mems. in 30 African countries; Pres. TOBY KUOH; Sec.-Gen. ADAMA DIAGNE.

The following organizations also operate under the auspices of the OAU:

Centre for Linguistic and Historical Studies by Oral Tradition: P.O. Box 878, Niamey, Niger.

Inter-African Bureau of Languages: P.O. Box 7284, Kampala, Uganda.

Joint Regional Food and Nutrition Commission for Africa
see FAO, p. 33.

SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND RESEARCH COMMISSION—STRC

Nigerian Ports Authority Building, P.M.B. 2359, Marina, Lagos, Nigeria

Formerly the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa (CCTA, set up in 1954), the STRC was established as one of the Commissions of the OAU in January 1965.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

Executive Secretary: (vacant).

BUREAUX

Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (IBAR): P.O. Box 30786, Nairobi, Kenya; f. 1951 to ensure technical co-operation in all matters relating to health, production and marketing of animals in the 49 member states of the OAU; Dir. P. G. ATANG; Pubs. *Bulletin of Animal Health and Production in Africa* (quarterly), *Information Leaflet* (weekly), *Annual Report*.

Inter-African Bureau for Soils (Bureau interafricain des sols)—BIS: B.P. 1352, Bangui, Central African Republic; Dir. Dr. M. A. RASHEED.

Inter-African Phytosanitary Commission—IAPSC: B.P. 4170, Nlongkak, rue de l'Hyppodrome, Yaoundé, Cameroon; Dir. (vacant).

COMMITTEES

Inter-African Committee on Food Science and Food Technology.

Inter-African Committee on Agriculture and Mechanization of Agriculture.

Inter-African Committee on Geology and Mineralogy.

Inter-African Committee on African Medicinal Plants.

Inter-African Committee on Biological Science.

International Council on Trypanosomiasis Research and Control (ISCTRC), and Executive Committee.

Inter-African Committee on Cartography, Maps and Surveys.

Inter-African Committee on Earth Sciences, Geodesy, etc.

Inter-African Committee on Building Construction, Design and Architecture.

Consultative Advisory Committee on Semi-Arid Food Grain Research and Development (SAFGRAD).

Inter-African Committee on Solar Energy.

Executive Committee of the Inter-African Phytosanitary Council (IAPSC).

Executive Committee of the Scientific Council of Africa (CSA).

Inter-African Panel of Scientific Consultants on Soils.

Advisory Committee of Inter-African Bureau for Animal Health.

Inter-African Committee on Chemical Industries and Fertilizers.

Inter-African Committee on Oceanography, Inland and Sea Fisheries.

Inter-African Committee on Natural Resources.

JOINT PROJECTS

African Medicinal Plants Research and Traditional Pharmacopoeia.

Joint Campaign Against Contagious Bovine Pleuro-Pneumonia.

Establishment of Regional Plant Quarantine Stations and Regional Phytosanitary Training Centres in Africa.

Trypanosomiasis Research and Control.

Semi-Arid Food Grain Research and Development.

Cattle Map of Africa.

Plant Pests and Diseases Surveys in Africa.

Establishment of Regional Seed Health Testing Laboratories in Africa.

Establishment of Pesticides Investigation Centres in Africa.

PUBLICATIONS

African Soils: published by the Inter-African Bureau for Soils—BIS; (bilingual, English and French, 3 issues).

Bulletin of Epizootic Diseases of Africa: published by the Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources—IBAR (English and French, 4 issues).

Inter-african Phytosanitary Bulletin: published by OAU/STRC, Nlongkak, Yaoundé, Cameroon.

Numerous publications on joint projects and scientific research on Africa, obtainable from the Lagos office.

SUMMARY OF CHARTER

Article I. Establishment of the Organization of African Unity. The Organization to include continental African states, Madagascar, and other islands surrounding Africa.

Article II. Aims and purposes (see above). Fields of co-operation.

Article III. Member states adhere to the principles of sovereign equality, non-interference in internal affairs of member states, respect for territorial integrity, peaceful settlement of disputes, condemnation of political subversion, dedication to the emancipation of dependent African territories, and international non-alignment.

Article IV. Each independent sovereign African state shall be entitled to become a member of the Organization.

Article V. All member states shall have equal rights and duties.

Article VI. All member states shall observe scrupulously the principles laid down in Article III.

Article VII. Establishment of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, the Council of Ministers, the General Secretariat, and the Commission of Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration.

Articles VIII-XI. The Assembly of Heads of State and Government co-ordinates policies and reviews the structure of the Organization.

Articles XII-XV. The Council of Ministers shall prepare conferences of the Assembly, and co-ordinate inter-African co-operation. All resolutions shall be by simple majority.

Articles XVI-XVIII. The General Secretariat. The Administrative Secretary-General and his staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or other authority external to the Organization. They are international officials responsible only to the Organization.

Article XIX. Commission of Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration. A separate protocol concerning the composition and nature of this Commission shall be regarded as an integral part of the Charter.

Articles XX-XXII. Specialized Commissions shall be established, composed of Ministers or other officials designated by Member Governments. Their regulations shall be laid down by the Council of Ministers.

Article XXIII. The Budget shall be prepared by the Secretary-General and approved by the Council of Ministers. Contributions shall be in accordance with the scale of assessment of the United Nations. No Member shall pay more than twenty per cent of the total yearly amount.

Article XXIV. Texts of the Charter in African Languages, English and French shall be equally authentic. Instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Government of Ethiopia.

Article XXV. The Charter shall come into force on receipt by the Government of Ethiopia of the instruments of ratification of two thirds of the signatory states.

Article XXVI. The Charter shall be registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations.

Article XXVII. Questions of interpretation shall be settled by a two-thirds majority vote in the Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

Article XXVIII. Admission of new independent African states to the Organization shall be decided by a simple majority of the Member States.

Articles XXIX-XXXIII. The working languages of the Organization shall be African languages, English and French. The Secretary-General may accept gifts and bequests to the Organization, subject to the approval of the Council of Ministers. The Council of Ministers shall establish privileges and immunities to be accorded to the personnel of the Secretariat in the territories of Member States. A State wishing to withdraw from the Organization must give a year's written notice to the Secretariat. The Charter may only be amended after consideration by all Member States and by a two-thirds majority vote of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government. Such amendments will come into force one year after submission.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES—OAS

General Secretariat, 17th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006, U.S.A.

OAS was founded at Bogotá, Colombia, in 1948, to foster peace, security, mutual understanding and co-operation among the nations of the Western Hemisphere.

MEMBERS

Argentina	Ecuador	Paraguay
Barbados	El Salvador	Peru
Bolivia	Grenada	Saint Lucia
Brazil	Guatemala	Suriname
Chile	Haiti	Trinidad and Tobago
Colombia	Honduras	U.S.A.
Costa Rica	Jamaica	Uruguay
Cuba	Mexico	Venezuela
Dominica	Nicaragua	
Dominican Republic	Panama	

Austria, Belgium, Canada, Egypt, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Greece, Guyana, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Netherlands, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Switzerland and the Vatican City are Permanent Observers.

PERMANENT MISSIONS

(With Permanent Representatives; in Washington, D.C.)

Argentina: 1816 Corcoran St., N.W., 20009; Dr. RAUL QUIJANO.

Barbados: 2144 Wyoming Ave., N.W., 20008; CHARLES A. T. SKEETE.

Bolivia: 818 18th St., N.W., 20006; ALBERTO QUIROGA GARCÍA.

Brazil: 2600 Virginia Ave., N.W., Suite 412, 20037.

Chile: 2000 L St., N.W., 20006; PEDRO DAZA.

Colombia: 1609 22nd St., N.W., 20008.

Costa Rica: 2112 S St., N.W., 20008.

Dominican Republic: 1715 22nd St., N.W., 20008.

Ecuador: 2535 15th St., N.W., 20009; Dr. RAUL FALCONI.

El Salvador: 2308 California St., N.W., 20008; ERNESTO ARRIETA PERALTA.

Grenada: 1704 R St., N.W., 20009.

Guatemala: 2233 Wisconsin Ave., N.W., 20007; GUSTAVO SANTISO-GÁLVEZ.

Haiti: 2311 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20008; GEORGES N. LEGER.

Honduras: 5100 Wisconsin Ave., N.W., 20016; DIEGO LANDA CELANO.

Jamaica: 1850 K St., N.W., 20006; KEITH JOHNSON.

Mexico: 2440 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20008.

Nicaragua: 1627 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., 20009; CASIMIRO SOTELO.

Panama: 2000 N St., N.W., Suite 201, 20036; MANUEL CASTULOVICH.

Paraguay: 2400 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Suite 401-403, 20008.

Peru: 2401 Calvert St., N.W., Suite 611, 20008.

Saint Lucia: 41 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; BARRY BERTRAND LUCHAS AUGUSTE.

Suriname: 2600 Virginia Ave., N.W., Suite 711, 20037; HENRICUS HEIDWEILLER.

Trinidad and Tobago: 1708 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20036.

U.S.A.: Department of State, Room 6491, 20520; J. WILLIAM MIDDENDORF.

Uruguay: 2801 New Mexico Ave., N.W., Suite 1210, 20007.

Venezuela: 4201 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Suite 609, 20008.

ORGANIZATION

(October 1981)

Official languages: English, French, Portuguese, Spanish.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Meets annually and can also hold special sessions when convoked by the Permanent Council. Supreme organ of the OAS, it decides general action and policy.

MEETINGS OF CONSULTATION OF MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Held to consider problems of an urgent nature and of common interest to member states. May be held at the request of any member state.

PERMANENT COUNCIL

Composed of one representative of each member state with the rank of ambassador; each government may accredit alternate representatives and advisers and when necessary appoint an interim representative. The office of Chairman is held in turn by each of the representatives, following alphabetical order according to the names of the countries in Spanish. The Vice-Chairman is determined in the same way, following reverse alphabetical order. Their terms of office are three months.

The Council acts as an Organ of Consultation and oversees the maintenance of friendly relations between members.

The Council supervises the work of OAS and promotes co-operation with a variety of other international bodies including the United Nations. It is responsible to the General Assembly.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

The central and permanent organ of the Organization, carries out the duties entrusted to it by the General Assembly, Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs and the Council.

Secretary-General: ALEJANDRO ORFILA (Argentina).

Assistant Secretary-General: VAL MCCOMIE (Barbados).

RECORD OF EVENTS

1826 First Congress of American States, convened by Simon Bolívar at Panama City. The Treaty of Perpetual Union, League and Confederation signed by Colombia, Central America, Peru, and Mexico.

1889-90 First International Conference of American States: Washington. Founded the International Union of American Republics and established a central office, the Commercial Bureau, the purpose of which was the "prompt collection and distribution of commercial information".

1910 Fourth Conference: Buenos Aires. Name changed to Union of American Republics. The name of its principal organ was changed from Commercial Bureau to Pan American Union.

1923 Fifth Conference: Santiago, Chile. Title confirmed as Union of Republics of the American Continent, with the Pan American Union as its permanent organ.

1928 Sixth Conference: Havana. The Governing Board and Pan American Union were prohibited from exercising political functions.

1945 Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace: Mexico City.
The Act of Chapultepec established a system of Continental Security for the American States.
Reorganization of the Inter-American system leading to the declaration of the Charter.

1947 Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance: Rio de Janeiro. Set up a joint security pact for the defence of the Western Hemisphere against attack from outside and for internal security. The Treaty has been invoked sixteen times.

1948 Ninth Conference: Bogotá. Member Governments signed the Charter of the Organization of American States.

1950 OAS signed agreements with ILO and UNESCO.

1954 Tenth Conference: Caracas, Venezuela. Adopted the Declaration of Solidarity for the Preservation of the Political Integrity of the American States against the Intervention of International Communism.

1959 An Act was passed by twenty-one American States to establish the Inter-American Development Bank (*see* page 213).

1960 Inter-American Development Bank founded, February.

Inter-American Telecommunications network planned. Total cost U.S. \$232m.
Bogotá Act signed September by members of Inter-American Economic Conference. Proposes a mutual aid plan.

Committee established to co-ordinate the activities of OAS, the Inter-American Development Bank and the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA).

1962 Cuba suspended from OAS at meeting of Foreign Ministers.

OAS Council supported the U.S.A. to bring about removal of missile bases in Cuba.

1964 Mediation in dispute between U.S.A. and Panama. OAS Council voted for sanctions against Cuba by 15 votes to 4 (Bolivia, Chile, Mexico and Uruguay).

1965 Tenth Meeting of Consultation to consider the Dominican crisis. An Inter-American Peace Force created.

1966 Withdrawal of Inter-American Peace Force from Dominican Republic.

1967 Treaty for the establishment of a Latin American nuclear-free zone signed in Mexico City. Summit Conference held at Punta del Este in April. Declaration signed on the necessity for social and economic progress in Latin American countries; plan to create a Latin American Common Market based on existing integration systems LAFTA and CACM.

1969 El Salvador and Honduras called on OAS to investigate alleged violation of human rights of Salvadorians in Honduras. Seven-man committee sent to investigate after fighting broke out. Observers from OAS member nations supervised cease-fire and exchange of prisoners. A small observer force stationed permanently.

- 1970 Entry into force of the Protocol of Buenos Aires, establishing the General Assembly as the highest body, replacing the Inter-American Conferences, and the three Councils as its main organs. The General Assembly held two special sessions to establish the new system and to discuss other current problems, in particular kidnapping and extortion.
- 1971 First regular Session of the General Assembly of OAS at San José, Costa Rica, in April.
- 1972 First specialized Conference on the Application of Science and Technology to the Development of Latin America at Brasília, Brazil, in May.
- 1975 Sixteenth Meeting of Consultation in San José, Costa Rica, agreed that signatory states of the Rio Treaty should be free to normalize relations with Cuba.
Protocol of Amendment to the Rio Treaty signed at conference of Plenipotentiaries, San José, Costa Rica.
- 1976 Sixth General Assembly; chief resolutions concerned human rights, the U.S. Trade Act of 1974 and transnational enterprises. It also resolved to hold a Special Assembly to review matters concerning inter-American co-operation for development. The Assembly proclaimed a Decade of Women 1976-85: Equality, Development and Peace. Honduras and El Salvador signed the Act of Managua to end a series of border incidents between them.
- 1977 The Seventh General Assembly was held in Grenada, a new member state. The delegations devoted attention to the question of human rights, adopting four resolutions on the subject and a strong resolution condemning terrorist activities in the hemisphere and in the world. The

- financial problems of many of the countries, caused by the energy crisis and their less-than-satisfactory positions in international trade, was a matter of continuing concern. 1978 was declared Inter-American Rural Youth Year. Suriname became the twenty-sixth OAS member state in 1977.
- 1978 The Eighth General Assembly was held in Washington, D.C.; chief resolutions again concerned human rights. Five resolutions were adopted, among them one calling for member states to co-operate with the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights in on-site inspections, and another recommending the establishment of an Inter-American Court of Human Rights in San José, Costa Rica. In view of the U.S.A.'s announced intention to reduce its quota, the Permanent Council received a mandate to develop a new formula to finance the OAS programme budget. Funds were authorized for purchase of new OAS headquarters under construction in Washington, D.C.
- 1979 The Inter-American Court of Human Rights was formally established in San José, Costa Rica, its members installed, and the statutes governing its operation were adopted.
- 1980 The Permanent Council met in July and passed a resolution condemning the military coup in Bolivia and deploring the interruption of the return to democracy there. In November the Tenth General Assembly named Argentina, Chile, El Salvador, Haiti, Paraguay and Uruguay as countries of special concern with regard to human rights violations (but avoided condemning them outright after Argentina threatened to withdraw from the organization if this was done).

SPECIALIZED ORGANIZATIONS OF THE OAS

Inter-American Economic and Social Committee: c/o General Secretariat, Washington; created in 1945. Holds annual meetings of expert representatives and of Ministers of Finance and Economy. Activities:

1 Promotes economic and social well-being by planning the best utilization of natural resources, the development of agriculture and industry, and the raising of the standards of living of the peoples.

2 Considers annually at the ministerial level the report on country reviews presented by the permanent executive committee of CIES.

3 Submits recommendations to the General Assembly.

4 Approves the Special Development Assistance Fund budget, which includes programmes of technical co-operation of OAS.

5 Approves the budget of the General Secretariat in economic and social fields, subject to final approval by the General Assembly.

6 Provides technical assistance.

7 Acts as co-ordinating agency of Inter-American activities in the economic and social fields.

8 Undertakes studies on its own initiative or at the request of members.

9 Obtains information and prepares reports.

10 Suggests specialized conferences.

Executive Secretary: DIEGO DE FIGUEIREDO (Brazil).

Inter-American Juridical Committee: Rua Senador Vergério, 81 3º Andar, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; founded 1948 as the Inter-American Council of Jurists, charter amended 1970. Composed of eleven jurists, nationals of different member states, elected for a period of four years with the possibility of re-election once. Equitable geographical distribution is sought as far as possible, and a proportion of members are replaced each year. The Committee's purpose is to serve as an advisory body to the Organization on juridical matters; to promote the progressive development and codification of international law and to study juridical problems related to the integration of the developing countries in the hemisphere, and in so far as may appear desirable the possibility of attaining uniformity in legislation. Meetings are held at least annually for a period of up to three months. Special meetings can also be called.

Chairman: WILLIAM R. DOUGLAS (Barbados).

Inter-American Council for Education, Science and Culture: c/o General Secretariat, Washington; founded 1970. The Council is composed of one representative from each member state, appointed by their respective governments. The Secretary-General of OAS and the Executive Secretary of the Council participate without voting rights. The Council meets once a year with special meetings when necessary. Its principal purpose is to promote friendly relations and mutual understanding between the peoples of the Americas through educational, scientific and cultural co-operation and exchange between member states, in order to raise the cultural level of the peoples.

The Council has a permanent executive committee and three committees in charge of carrying out regional development programmes in the fields of education, science and technology, and culture.

Executive Secretary: JORGE L. ZELAYA CORONADO.

Inter-American Nuclear Energy Commission: c/o General Secretariat, Washington; founded 1959. The Commission is made up of one delegate from each of the member states, and the Secretary-General of OAS (who may speak but not vote). Regular meetings are held every two years.

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman are elected by and from the members and hold office until the next regular meeting.

The Commission may set up such working Committees as it considers necessary. The committees elect their own Chairman and Rapporteur from among their members. Currently there are two standing committees: the Technical Advisory Committee and the Juridical Committee.

IANEC advises and assists member states in developing and co-ordinating research and training in nuclear energy. In addition to providing direct aid to Latin American institutions for work in development and research, IANEC also sends professors and researchers, finances the development of courses and defrays the expenses of Fellows in the training centres. It also distributes information and recommends public health measures.

Since 1959 the Commission has undertaken a survey of facilities available in Latin American universities and has established an Advisory Committee to make recommendations on scientific and engineering training. In 1963 studies were undertaken on nuclear power in Latin America and on civil liability in the field of nuclear energy.

In December 1960 an agreement for co-operation was signed between IANEC and the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna and in 1963 a memorandum was exchanged between the secretariats of IANEC and EURATOM establishing co-operation. Several meetings, workshops and symposia have been co-sponsored by IANEC and IAEA.

Since 1968 IANEC has organized periodic Latin American Conferences on radiochemistry, agricultural production, the use of radio-isotopes, hydrology and food irradiation. It has held a number of meetings and study groups on other topics related to nuclear energy.

IANEC is now working on a common inter-American strategy aimed at promoting utilization of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes throughout Latin America and the Caribbean, particularly in the areas of public health, agriculture, industry and technological development. During a meeting in La Paz, Bolivia, in September 1981 IANEC experts considered the possibility of establishing a regional information centre aimed at making that promotion possible.

Executive Secretary: VLADIMIR JACKOVLEV

Pan-American Highway Congresses: c/o General Secretariat, Washington; inaugurated 1925 to promote the construction of a highway to link the U.S.A. with Central and South America. Congresses are held every four years to promote road building and inform member governments, the Organization of American States and the Inter-American Economic and Social Council on matters relating to Highway planning, construction and maintenance and traffic safety.

The Permanent Executive Committee is attached to the Inter-American Economic and Social Council. Composed of specialists representing eleven of the member countries, nine elected by Congress. Its function is to implement the resolutions of Congress. It meets at least once a year.

Technical Committees of Experts are set up by Congress, as necessary. There are three Permanent Committees: Planning, Highway Studies and Construction and Maintenance, Highway Operations; eight subcommittees and four working groups:

Darien Subcommittee: Created in 1954 to promote interest in the construction of a road to connect the existing highway systems of North and South America through the Darien region of Panama and adjacent area of Colombia.

Subcommittee on the Pan American Transversal Highway in South America; Created in 1963 to promote the construction of a highway to connect Paranaguá, Brazil, with Asunción, La Paz and Lima.

Subcommittee on highway vocabulary.

Subcommittee on the use of computers in the highway field.

Subcommittee for the updating of inter-American handbook on traffic control mechanisms.

Subcommittee on the updating of provisions on maximum load and size limits for motor vehicles.

Subcommittee on studies and evaluation of the effects of the energy crisis in motorized transportation.

Pan-Amazonic Highway Subcommittee: Subcommittee created 1965 for the construction of a highway to establish a connection between the Pacific Ocean and the Amazon basin, so as to take advantage of river transportation throughout the length of the Amazon River and its principal tributaries.

Working group charged with preparing an evaluating manual on economic priorities for resurfacing of roads.

Working group on the application of photometric and photoevaluation techniques in highway projects.

Working group on criteria for manpower utilization in building and maintaining roads.

Working group on selection of construction firms.

OTHER SPECIALIZED ORGANIZATIONS OF THE OAS

Inter-American Children's Instituto: Avenida 8 de Octubre 2904, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Director-General: Dr. RODRIGO CRESPO (Ecuador).

Inter-American Commission of Women: General Secretariat of OAS, Washington, D.C. 20006, U.S.A.

President: JULIETA JARDI (Uruguay).

Inter-American Commission on Human Rights: General Secretariat of the OAS, Washington, D.C. 20006.

Chairman: Dr. THOMAS FARER (U.S.A.).

Inter-American Defense Board: 2600 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20441.

Chairman: Lieut-Gen. JOHN McENRY (U.S.A.).

Inter-American Indian Instituto: Niños Héroes 139, México 7, D.F., Mexico.

Director: OSCAR ARZE QUINTANILLA.

Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences: Apdo. 10281, San José, Costa Rica.

Director: Dr. JOSÉ EMILIO GONÇALVES ARAUJO (Brazil).

Inter-American Statistical Institute: General Secretariat of the OAS, Washington, D.C. 20006.

Secretary-General: TULO MONTENEGRO (Brazil).

Inter-American Institute of Geography and History: Ex-Arzobispado 29, México 18, D. F., Mexico.

Secretary-General: JOSÉ A. SÁENZ (Panama).

Pan American Health Organization: 525 23rd St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037, U.S.A.

Director: Dr. HÉCTOR ACUÑA (Mexico).

ORGANIZATION OF ARAB PETROLEUM EXPORTING COUNTRIES—O.A.P.E.C.

P.O.B. 20501, Safat, Kuwait City, Kuwait

Telephone: 448200.

Established 1968 to safeguard the interests of members and determine ways and means for their co-operation in various forms of economic activity in the petroleum industry.

MEMBERS

Algeria
Bahrain
Egypt*
Iraq

Kuwait
Libya
Qatar

Saudi Arabia
Syria
United Arab Emirates

* Egypt's membership was suspended as of April 17th, 1979.

Tunisia applied to join in 1981.

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COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Supreme authority of the Organization, responsible for drawing up its general policy, directing its activities and laying down its governing rules. The Council consists normally of the Ministers of Petroleum of the member states. Meets twice yearly as a minimum requirement and may hold extraordinary sessions. Chairmanship on annual rotation basis.

Chairman (1981): YOUSIF SHIRAWI (Bahrain).

EXECUTIVE BUREAU

Assists the Council to direct the management of the Organization, approves staff regulations, reviews the budget, and refers it to the Council, considers matters relating to the Organization's agreements and activities and draws up the agenda for the Council. The Bureau consists of senior officials from each member state. Chairmanship is by rotation. The Bureau convenes four times a year as a minimum requirement.

Budget (1981 draft): 2,358,000 Kuwaiti dinars.

Chairman (1980): NASSER AL-SHARHAN (United Arab Emirates).

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: Dr. ALI AHMAD ATTIGA (Libya).

Assistant Secretaries-General: ABDUL AZIZ AL-WATTARI, Dr. ADNAN MUSTAPHA.

Besides the Office of the Secretary-General, which assists the Secretary-General in following up resolutions and recommendations of the Council, there are seven departments: Administration and Financial, Legal, Economic, Information and International Relations, Oil Projects, Exploration and Production, Library and Documentation. There is also a Training Unit.

JOINT UNDERTAKINGS

Arab Engineering and Consulting Company—A.E.C.C.: Abu Dhabi; f. 1980 to give support to national engineering firms by providing Arab experts, organizing a common operational base and supervising the training of Arab engineers. Authorized capital \$20 million; subscribed capital \$12 million.

Chairman: MAHMOUD HAMRA KROUHA.

General Manager: AZIZ AMARA KORBA.

Arab Maritime Petroleum Transport Company—AMPTC: f. 1973 in Kuwait to undertake transport of crude oil gas, refined products and petrochemicals, and thus to increase Arab participation in the tanker transport industry; capital authorized and subscribed \$500 million. In January 1979 the Chairman requested that Arab states should demand that 20 per cent of their oil exports be carried in Arab ships; at that time about one-third of the AMPTC fleet was lying idle. Mems.: Algeria, Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates.

Chairman: ABDUL AZIZ AL-TURKI.

Managing Director: ABDUL RAHMAN SULTAN.

Arab Petroleum Investments Corporation—APICORP: P.O.B. 448, Dhahran Airport, Saudi Arabia; f. 1975 to finance petroleum investments in the Arab world. Projects financed by 1980 included gas liquefaction plants, petrochemicals, tankers, oil refineries and fertilizers. Authorized capital: 3,600 million Saudi riyals; subscribed capital: 1,200 million Saudi riyals.

Chairman: JAMAL JAWA.

General Manager: Dr. NUREDDIN FARRAG.

Arab Petroleum Services Company—APSC: established January 1977 at Tripoli, Libya. The company provides

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petroleum services through the establishment of one or more companies specializing in various activities. Also concerned with training of specialized personnel. Authorized capital: 100 million Libyan dinars; subscribed capital: 15 million Libyan dinars.

Chairman: AYYAD AL DALY.

General Manager: HOCINE MALTI.

Arab Drilling and Workover Company: established 1977 as a subsidiary of APSC.

Arab Petroleum Training Institute: f. 1979 in Baghdad.

Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries

Chairman of Board of Trustees: Dr. HASAN ALI AL NAJI.

General Manager: BURHAN EDDIN DAGHESTANI.

Arab Shipbuilding and Repair Yard Company: f. 1974 in Bahrain to undertake all activities related to repairs, service and eventually construction of vessels for the transport of hydrocarbons. In December 1977 the company opened a dry dock in Bahrain. Capital authorized and subscribed \$340 million.

Chairman: Sheikh DAJJ IBN KHALIFAH AL-KHALIFAH.

General Manager: ANTONIO MACHADOLOPES.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

Secretariat-General, Kilo 6, Mecca Rd., P.O.B. 178, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

Formally established in May 1971 following a summit meeting of Muslim Heads of State at Rabat, Morocco, in September 1969, and the Islamic Foreign Ministers' Conference in Jeddah in March 1970, and in Karachi, Pakistan in December 1970.

MEMBERS

Afghanistan*	Guinea	Mali	Somalia
Algeria	Guinea-Bissau	Mauritania	Sudan
Bahrain	Indonesia	Morocco	Syria
Bangladesh	Iran	Niger	Tunisia
Cameroon	Iraq	Oman	Turkey
Chad	Jordan	Pakistan	Uganda
The Comoros	Kuwait	Palestine Liberation	United Arab Emirates
Djibouti	Lebanon	Organization	Upper Volta
Egypt*	Libya	Qatar	Yemen Arab Republic
Gabon	Malaysia	Saudi Arabia	Yemen, People's Democratic
The Gambia	Maldives	Senegal	Republic

* Egypt's membership was suspended in May 1979 and Afghanistan's in January 1980.

Nigeria and the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus have observer status.

AIMS

(as set out in the Charter of the Organization, adopted in 1972)

1. To promote Islamic solidarity among member states;
2. To consolidate co-operation among member states in the economic, social, cultural, scientific and other vital fields, and to arrange consultations among member states belonging to international organizations;
3. To endeavour to eliminate racial segregation and discrimination and to eradicate colonialism in all its forms;
4. To take necessary measures to support international peace and security founded on justice;
5. To co-ordinate all efforts for the safeguard of the Holy Places and support of the struggle of the people of Palestine, and help them to regain their rights and liberate their land;
6. To strengthen the struggle of all Muslim people with a view to safeguarding their dignity, independence and national rights; and
7. To create a suitable atmosphere for the promotion of co-operation and understanding among member states and other countries.

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SUMMIT CONFERENCES

The supreme body of the Organization is the Conference of Heads of State, which met in 1969 at Rabat, Morocco, in 1974 at Lahore, Pakistan, and in January 1981 at Mecca, Saudi Arabia, when it was decided that summit conferences would be held every three years in future.

CONFERENCES OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

Conferences take place annually. An extraordinary session was held for the first time in January 1980 to discuss the situation in Afghanistan; further extraordinary sessions were held in July, September and October.

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: HABIB CHATTI (Tunisia).

Deputy Secretaries-General:

Political affairs: Dr. CIHAD FETHI TEVETOGLU (Turkey).

Cultural affairs: KACEM ZHIRI (Morocco).

Administration and finance: ZAFARUL ISLAM (Pakistan).

ISLAMIC COMMISSION FOR ECONOMIC, CULTURAL AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

The Commission supervises the implementation of the resolutions of the Council of Foreign Ministers, and makes recommendations to the Council. The Commission meets twice a year.

ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY FUND

The Fund, administered by a permanent Council, was established in 1974 to meet the needs of Islamic unity. Expenditure (about \$20 million in 1980/81) is allocated mainly to the following areas: emergency aid; mosques; hospitals and schools; Islamic centres and universities.

AL-QUDS (JERUSALEM) COMMITTEE

Established 1975 to implement the resolutions of the Islamic Conference on the status of Jerusalem; since 1979 has met at the level of Foreign Ministers under the chairmanship of King Hassan of Morocco.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Other subsidiary bodies of the Organization include:

Centre for Statistical, Economic and Social Research: Ankara, Turkey; f. 1978.

Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research: Dacca, Bangladesh; f. 1979.

International Islamic News Agency: P.O. Box 5054, Prince Fahd St., Jeddah, Saudi Arabia; f. 1972. Mems.: 42 Islamic states. Dir.-Gen. SAFDAR ALI QURESHI; Editor-in-Charge SHAH ALAM. Publ. *News Bulletin* (3 a year).

Islamic Banks Association: Mecca, Saudi Arabia.

Islamic Centre for the Development of Trade: Tangier, Morocco; f. 1981.

Islamic Economic Chamber: NBP Bldg., Kahkashan, Clifton Rd., Karachi, Pakistan; f. 1980; 41 mems.; Pres.

Organization of the Islamic Conference

Sheikh ISMAIL ABY DAWOOD; Sec.-Gen. SAMI CANSAN ONARAN.

Islamic Development Bank (see page 231).

Islamic States Broadcasting Organization: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

World Centre for Islamic Education: P.O. Box 1034, King Abdulaziz University, Mecca, Saudi Arabia; f. 1980 to uphold Islamic principles in every branch of education; affiliated Islamic Education and Research Centres are to be set up in member states; Dir.-Gen. Dr. SYED ALI ASHRAF (Pakistan).

At the summit conference in January 1981 it was decided that an Islamic Court of Justice should be established.

ACTIVITIES

The first summit conference of Islamic leaders (representing 24 states) took place in 1969 following the burning of the Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem. At this conference it was decided that Islamic governments should "consult together with a view to promoting close co-operation and mutual assistance in the economic, scientific, cultural and spiritual fields, inspired by the immortal teachings of Islam". Thereafter the Foreign Ministers of the countries concerned met annually, and adopted the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in 1972.

At the second Islamic summit conference (Lahore, 1974), the Islamic Solidarity Fund was established, together with a committee of representatives which later evolved into the Islamic Commission for Economic, Social and Cultural Affairs. Subsequently, numerous other subsidiary bodies have been set up (see above).

The Organization is also active at a political level. From the beginning it called for vacation of Arab territories by Israel, recognition of the rights of Palestinians and of the Palestine Liberation Organization as their sole legitimate representative, and the restoration of Jerusalem to Arab rule. The 1981 summit conference called for a *jihad* (holy war—though not necessarily in a military sense) "for the liberation of Jerusalem and the occupied territories"; this was to include an Islamic economic boycott of Israel.

The first extraordinary Conference of Foreign Ministers was held in Islamabad, Pakistan, in January 1980. The member states called for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and suspended Afghanistan's membership of the organization. The Conference also reaffirmed the importance of the Iranian Islamic Republic's sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence, and adopted a resolution opposing any foreign pressures exerted on Islamic countries in general and Iran in particular. The Conference further asked members not to participate in the 1980 Olympics unless the Soviet troops had withdrawn from Afghanistan; and adopted a resolution condemning armed aggression against Somalia and denouncing the presence of military forces of the Soviet Union and some of its allies in the Horn of Africa. The 11th Conference of Ministers took place in Islamabad in May 1980, at which the problems in Afghanistan and Iran continued to be major topics of discussion, and a special committee was set up to conduct consultations on Afghanistan. Mediation in the Gulf war between Iran and Iraq was also attempted: a "goodwill mission", headed by the Secretary-General of the Organization, was established in September 1980 and suggested a ceasefire supervised by an observer force of troops drawn from Islamic countries, but the terms were rejected by the protagonists.

ORGANIZATION OF THE PETROLEUM EXPORTING COUNTRIES—OPEC

Obere Donaustrasse 93, 1020 Vienna, Austria

Telephone: 26 55 11.

Established 1960 to unify and co-ordinate members' petroleum policies and to safeguard their interests generally.
The OPEC Fund is described on page 267.

MEMBERS

Algeria	Iraq	Qatar
Ecuador	Kuwait	Saudi Arabia
Gabon	Libya	United Arab Emirates
Indonesia	Nigeria	Venezuela
Iran		

ORGANIZATION

(October 1981)

THE CONFERENCE

Supreme authority of the Organization, responsible for the formulation of its general policy. It consists of representatives of member countries, decides upon reports and recommendations submitted by the Board of Governors. Meets at least twice a year. It approves the appointment of Governors from each country and elects the Chairman of the Board of Governors. It works on the unanimity principle.

THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Directs management of the Organization; implements resolutions of the Conference; draws up an annual Budget. It consists of one Governor for each member country, and meets at least twice a year.

THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION

A specialized body operating within the framework of the Secretariat, with a view to assisting the Organization in promoting stability in international oil prices at equitable levels; consists of a Board, national representatives and a commission staff; the Board meets at least twice a year.

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: Dr. MARC S. NAN NGUEMA (Gabon).

Office of the Secretary-General: Provides him with executive assistance in carrying out contacts with governments, organizations and delegations, in matters of protocol and in the preparation for and co-ordination of meetings.

Research Division:

Energy Studies Department: Conducts a continuous pro-

gramme for research in energy and related matters; monitors, forecasts and analyses developments in the energy and petrochemical industries; and the evaluation of hydrocarbons and products and their non-energy uses.

Economics and Finance Department: Analyses economic and financial issues of significant interest; in particular those related to international financial and monetary matters, and to the international petroleum industry.

Data Services Department:

Computer Section: Maintains and expands information services to support the research activities of the Secretariat and those of member countries.

Statistics Unit: Collects, collates and analyses statistical information from both primary and secondary sources.

Personnel and Administration Department: Responsible for all organization methods, provision of administrative services for all meetings, personnel matters, budgets, accounting and internal control.

Public Information Department: Responsible for a central public relations programme; production and distribution of publications, films, slides and tapes; and communication of OPEC objectives and decisions to the world at large.

Legal Affairs Unit: Undertakes special and other in-house legal studies and reports to ascertain where the best interests of the Organization and member countries lie.

OPEC News Agency: f. 1980 to provide information on OPEC to about 70 countries.

RECORD OF EVENTS

- 1960 First OPEC conference held in Baghdad, September; meetings to be held twice yearly, secretariat to be formed.
- 1961 Second conference, Caracas, January. Qatar admitted to membership; Board of Governors formed and statutes agreed.
- 1962 Fourth conference, Geneva, April and June. Protests addressed to oil companies against price cuts introduced in August 1960. Indonesia and Libya admitted to membership.
- 1964 Seventh conference, Jakarta, November. Settlement of the royalties issue negotiated, giving producers an increased share of profits. OPEC Economic Commission established.
- 1965 Ninth conference, Tripoli, July. Agreement on a two-year joint production programme, implemented from 1965 to 1967, to limit annual growth in output to secure adequate prices.
- 1967 Abu Dhabi admitted to membership.
- 1968 Fifteenth conference (extraordinary), Beirut, January. Accepted offer on elimination of discounts submitted by oil companies following negotiations in November 1967.
- 1969 Algeria admitted to membership.
- 1970 Twenty-first conference, Caracas, December. Tax on income of oil companies raised to 55 per cent.
- 1971 Negotiations between OPEC and oil companies on Gulf oil prices broke down, January; OPEC members prepared to legislate unilaterally to set posted prices and tax rates.
Twenty-second conference (extraordinary), Teheran, February. Five-year agreement between the six producing countries in the Gulf and 23 international oil companies (Teheran Agreement).
Twenty-fourth conference, Vienna, July. Nigeria admitted to membership.
- 1972 Meetings between OPEC and oil companies, Geneva, January. Companies agreed to adjust oil revenues of the largest producers after changes in currency exchange rates (Geneva Agreement).
- 1973 Meeting between OPEC and oil companies, Cairo, April, discussed OPEC's demand for compensation following 10 per cent devaluation of U.S. dollar in February.
Agreement with companies reached under which posted prices of crude oil were raised by 11.9 per cent and a mechanism installed to make monthly adjustments to prices in future (Second Geneva Agreement).
Thirty-fourth conference, Vienna, June. Ministerial Committee formed to review world energy situation.
Thirty-fifth conference (extraordinary), Vienna, September. Gulf states proposed negotiations with

oil companies to revise the Teheran Agreement. Negotiations broke down on October 12th. On 16th, the Gulf states held a meeting and, refusing to negotiate further with the companies, unilaterally declared 70 per cent increases in posted prices, from \$3.01 to \$5.11 per barrel.
Thirty-sixth conference, Teheran, December. Posted price increased by nearly 130 per cent from \$5.11 to \$11.65 per barrel from January 1st, 1974. Ecuador admitted to full membership, Gabon became an associate member.

- 1974 Thirty-seventh conference (extraordinary), Geneva, January. As a result of Saudi opposition to the December price increase, prices were held at current level for first quarter (and subsequently for the remainder of 1974). Abu Dhabi's membership transferred to United Arab Emirates.
Meeting, Quito, June, increased royalties charged to oil companies from 12.5 to 14.5 per cent in all member states except Saudi Arabia.
Meeting, Vienna, September, increased governmental take by about 3.5 per cent through further increases in royalties on equity crude to 16.67 per cent and in taxes to 65.65 per cent, except in Saudi Arabia.
- 1975 OPEC's first summit conference was held in Algiers in March. Gabon admitted to full membership. Meeting in Gabon in June, Conference proposed that OPEC oil prices should be quoted in Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) of the IMF, instead of U.S. dollars. It was also proposed that prices should be indexed to world inflation rates.
A ministerial meeting in September agreed to raise prices by 10 per cent for the period until June 1976. It referred the question of pricing oil in SDRs to the committee of Finance Ministers. The year's second meeting of Conference, in Vienna in December, ended abruptly when a terrorist gang kidnapped some of the participants.
- 1976 The OPEC Special Fund was created in May. Meeting in Bali, Indonesia, in May, Conference allowed the prices agreed in September 1975 to continue.
At the year's second meeting of Conference, in Doha, Qatar, December, a general 15 per cent rise in basic prices was proposed and supported by eleven member states. This was to take place in two stages: a 10 per cent rise as of January 1st, 1977, and a further 5 per cent rise as of July 1st, 1977. However, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates decided to raise their prices by 5 per cent only.
- 1977 Forty-ninth conference, Saltsjöbaden, near Stockholm, Sweden, July.
Following an earlier waiver by 9 members of the 5 per cent second stage of the price rise agreed at Doha, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

1977 announced that they would both raise their prices (cont.) by 5 per cent. As a result, a single level of prices throughout the organization was restored.

Because of continued disagreements between the moderates, led by Saudi Arabia and Iran, and the radicals, led by Algeria, Libya and Iraq, the year's second conference at Caracas, December, was unable to settle on an increase in prices.

1978 Informal Consultative Conference, Taif, Saudi Arabia, May.

Ministerial Committee from six member states established to draw up long-term pricing and production strategy. Production ceilings of members lowered.

Fifty-first conference, Geneva, June. Price levels to remain stable until the end of 1978. Committee of Experts, chaired by Kuwait, met in July to consider ways of compensating for the effects of the depreciation of the U.S. dollar.

At the fifty-second Conference in December 1978 it was decided to raise prices by instalments of 5 per cent, 3.8 per cent, 2.3 per cent and 2.7 per cent. These would bring a rise of 14.5 per cent over nine months, but an average increase of 10 per cent for 1979.

1979 At an extraordinary meeting in Geneva at the end of March it was decided to raise prices by 9 per cent. Many members maintained surcharges they had imposed in February after Iranian exports were halted.

Fifty-fourth Conference, Geneva, June. Agreed minimum and maximum prices which seemed likely to add between 15 and 20 per cent to import bills of consumer countries.

Fifty-fifth Conference, Caracas, December. Recommended replenishment of the Opec Fund and agreed in principle to convert the Fund into a development agency with its own legal personality.

Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries

Decided to set up OPEC News Agency based at the Secretariat.

1980 Fifty-seventh Conference, Algiers, June. Decided to set the price for a marker crude at U.S. \$32.00 per barrel, and that the value differentials which could be added above this ceiling (on account of quality and geographical location) should not exceed \$5.00 per barrel.

The planned OPEC summit meeting in Baghdad in November was postponed indefinitely because of the Iran-Iraq war; issues which were to have been discussed included the linking of petroleum prices to growth rates and inflation in Western countries, and a reappraisal of OPEC aid.

In spite of the war, and the capture of the Iranian petroleum minister by Iraqis in October, the scheduled price-fixing meeting of petroleum ministers went ahead in Bali in December, with both Iraqis and Iraqis present. A ceiling price of U.S. \$41.00 per barrel was fixed for premium crudes.

1981 In May attempts to achieve price reunification were made, but Saudi Arabia refused to increase its \$32.00 per barrel price unless the higher prices charged by other countries were lowered. Saudi Arabia declared that it had been over-producing in order to bring about a glut and force prices down. Most of the other OPEC countries agreed to cut production by 10 per cent so as to reduce the surplus. An emergency meeting in Geneva in August again failed to unify prices, although Saudi Arabia agreed to make a production cut of a million barrels per day, to be reviewed monthly.

In October OPEC countries agreed to increase the Saudi marker price by 6 per cent to \$34 per barrel, with a ceiling price of \$38 per barrel. This price structure was intended to remain in force until the end of 1982. At the December summit meeting in Abu Dhabi it was expected that a long-term price structure, linking prices to currency fluctuations, would be discussed.

FINANCE

1981 budget: 214.85 million Austrian schillings, contributed in equal parts by members.

OPEC FUND FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

P.O.B. 995, 1011 Vienna, Austria

Telephone: 31 55 36-0.

Established by virtue of an agreement signed by all OPEC member countries in Paris on January 28th, 1976.

MEMBERS

Member countries of OPEC (*see* page 264).

AIMS

The OPEC Fund for International Development is a multilateral agency for financial co-operation and assistance. Its objective is to reinforce financial co-operation between OPEC member countries and other developing countries through the provision of financial support to the latter on appropriate terms.

The Fund is empowered to engage in all functions necessary or incidental to the carrying out of its objective. *In particular, it is empowered to:*

- (a) Provide concessional loans for balance-of-payments support;
- (b) Provide concessional loans for the implementation of development projects and programmes;

- (c) Make contributions and/or provide loans to eligible international agencies; and
- (d) Finance technical assistance activities.

In the cases where collective action by OPEC member countries is deemed appropriate, the Fund may be entrusted by its members with the task of an agent acting on their behalf, in particular in their relations with other International financial institutions.

The eligible beneficiaries of the Fund's assistance are the governments of developing countries other than OPEC member countries, and international development agencies whose beneficiaries are developing countries.

ORGANIZATION

(October 1981)

ADMINISTRATION

The Fund is administered by a Ministerial Council and a Governing Board composed of one representative of each Contributing Party to the Fund.

Chairman, Ministerial Council: CÉSAR ROBALINO (Ecuador).

Chairman, Governing Board: DR. MAHSOUN JALAL (Saudi Arabia).

Director-General of the Fund: DR. IBRAHIM SHIHATA (Kuwait).

OPERATIONS

Requests for the Fund's assistance are to be submitted by eligible beneficiaries to the Director-General of the Fund for evaluation. Approval of such assistance is extended by the Governing Board.

The Fund may entrust an appropriate international development agency, an Executing National Agency of a member or any other qualified agency with the task of technical, economic and financial appraisal of the projects submitted to the Fund. Such appraisal is otherwise to be undertaken by the Fund. Furthermore, the Governing Board may entrust these same agencies or any other qualified agency of a member with the task of the administration of the loans approved by it. Such administration is otherwise to be undertaken by the Fund.

Each member of the Fund designates its Executing National Agency which will act as the channel of communications with the Fund. If required, each Executing National Agency establishes in its records a special

account in the name of the Fund, separate from its own accounts.

Contributions to the Fund are voluntary. In June 1981 a meeting of OPEC finance ministers rejected a proposal by Venezuela to make contributions compulsory according to each country's financial position.

FINANCIAL STRUCTURE

The resources of the Fund, whose unit of account is the U.S. dollar, consists of:

- (a) contributions by OPEC member countries; and
- (b) funds received from operations or otherwise accruing to the Fund.

The initial endowment of the Fund amounted to U.S. \$800 million. It has subsequently been boosted by three replenishments which brought the total Fund's resources to about \$4,000 million. Other contributions consisted of the profits accruing to some OPEC member countries through the sales of gold held by the International Monetary Fund, and additional payments made by the OPEC member countries through the Fund to the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

By August 1981 about \$1,748 million had been committed, of which just over \$1,162 million was in loans to 76 developing countries outside OPEC, and the rest was in contributions to other international agencies, particularly IFAD, which was allocated \$435.5 million. Total disbursements amounted to \$951.35 million.

REGIONAL COOPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT— RCD

5 Los Angeles Ave., Blvd. Keshawarz, P.O.B. 3273, Teheran, Iran

Telephones: 658614, 656152, 658045.

Established in 1964 as a tripartite arrangement aiming at closer economic, technical and cultural co-operation and promoting the economic advancement and welfare of the people of the region.

MEMBERS

Iran

Pakistan

Turkey

ORGANIZATION

(May 1981)

MINISTERIAL COUNCIL

Established 1964 as the highest decision-making body of the RCD; composed of the Foreign Ministers of the three countries; considers and decides on measures for regional co-operation among the three countries.

REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL

Established 1964; composed of the Heads of the three Planning Organizations; makes recommendations to the Ministerial Council on measures for regional co-operation among the three countries.

Working Committees: Industry and Petroleum, Trade, Transport and Communications, Technical Co-operation and Public Administration, Cultural Affairs, Information and Tourism, and Agriculture.

SECRETARIAT

Permanently established in Teheran in 1965; staff consists of Secretary-General, three Deputy Secretaries-General, six Directors and supporting staff, drawn from nationals of the member countries.

Secretary-General: MUKHTAR MASOOD (Pakistan).

ACTIVITIES

INDUSTRY AND STANDARDIZATION

In an agreement of November 1967 the three members agreed to collaborate in joint-purpose enterprises, and guidelines were laid down.

Materials, skills and, if possible, capital were to be pooled; national markets would be shared and industrial specialization encouraged; long-term agreements (off-take guarantees) were to be negotiated for specific enterprises, ensuring that the partner countries provide a market for the products of the joint projects.

Over 40 enterprises were identified of which ten were in production by April 1976. Three of these have equity participation by the member countries:

- (a) Iranian Aluminium Company, Takht-e-Jamshid Avenue, Teheran.
- (b) Bank note and Security Paper, Pakistan Security Printing Corporation Limited, Karachi.
- (c) Ball Bearings Aizad Industries Limited, Palace Cinema Building, Civil Lines, Karachi.

Those without equity participation include the Ultramarine Blue Project and the Shock Absorbers Project in Pakistan, and the following Projects in Turkey: Tungsten Carbide, Borax and Boric Acid, Centrifugal and Special Filters for Chemical Industries, High Tension Insulators and Tetracycline.

In an attempt to streamline the portfolio of projects earmarked for industrial co-operation, a regional industrial

survey was carried out. On the recommendation of the survey team, telecommunications, iron and steel and heavy engineering and diesel engine industries are to receive priority in future co-operation.

There is also provision for common RCD Standards, 24 of which had been established by September 1979.

PETROLEUM AND PETROCHEMICALS

Projects include the Glycerine Plant in Pakistan, which exports its products to Turkey, the Polystyrene project in Turkey and the Carbon Black project in Iran.

Purchase of aviation fuel by the three national airlines, co-operation in the production and purchase of fertilizers and petrochemicals, and the exchange of trainees and experts are among other activities envisaged in this field.

TRADE

RCD hopes to introduce a system of regional trade preferences. The Ministers of Commerce met in April 1976 and laid down a schedule for the introduction of such a scheme, and in the same month the Heads of State and Government met in Izmir, agreeing to establish a free trade area within ten years.

Two agreements had already been signed, on RCD trade and on a multilateral payments arrangement.

Member countries participate in international fairs held within the region and are represented in RCD pavilions whenever established in fairs inside and outside the region.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

It is also hoped to revive the traditional trade route from Europe to Asia through Trabzon in Turkey, which could substantially assist regional transit trade.

The RCD Chamber of Commerce and Industry has been in operation since 1966. Its secretarial work was taken over by the Secretariat in 1973.

TOURISM

Ministers of Tourism of the RCD countries have agreed on measures to develop tourism in the region, such as issuing of group passports and joint publicity material and arranging charter flights and visits of tour operators. In this field, the three national airlines have agreed to allow reduced rates for inter-regional flights in some cases.

INSURANCE

Five re-insurance pools have been created by RCD, for Accident, Engineering, Marine, Aviation and Fire. Since the beginning of 1975, they have been merged into a single pool whose portfolio has grown from U.S. \$2.5 million to \$6.5 million (May 1980). The portfolio is spread over 18 countries besides the RCD members. The number of insurance and reinsurance companies ceding business to the pool in 1979 was 53 including 23 from outside the region.

The RCD International School of Insurance has been functional in Teheran since 1970. The RCD Insurance Centre has its headquarters in Karachi; it undertakes research and disseminates information on insurance activities in the region.

TRANSPORT

RCD Shipping Services began operation in 1966, both within the region and to the United States. The organization has its office in Istanbul.

The RCD Highway is now nearing completion, linking the three member countries along a 5,180 km. route.

The rail link between Pakistan and Iran is to be completed by 1982. Iran and Turkey were linked by rail in 1971.

COMMUNICATIONS

The working of the microwave system linking the member countries is constantly reviewed and efforts are

Regional Cooperation for Development

made to improve the system, according to the changing requirements of the region. Technical know-how is exchanged between the member countries.

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

Up to 1980, about 2,000 trainees, 1,250 students and 100 experts had visited the region under RCD programmes. In addition, 48 seminars and 11 joint courses on public administration had been held under tripartite arrangements.

An RCD Institute of Science and Technology, School of Economics, School of Hotel Management and a Science Foundation are to be established to strengthen regional co-operation in the technical field.

CULTURAL AFFAIRS

The RCD Cultural Institute in Teheran is engaged in research into the common historical and cultural heritage of the member countries. It has a library housing over 4,500 books. The Institute brings out a quarterly journal and has published 62 books, including original works and translations.

The RCD Cultural Exchange Programme includes exchange visits of artists, painters, eminent personalities and sportsmen.

YOUTH

An RCD Youth Foundation is planned to increase contact amongst the youth of the three member countries.

INFORMATION

To increase awareness of matters of common interest to the three nations, RCD aims to co-ordinate the region's mass media through co-operation between the national news agencies and radio and television organizations, exchange visits and seminars for journalists, and through the exchange of films.

AGRICULTURE

A Committee on Agriculture was established in 1978. Co-operation is envisaged in joint agricultural ventures, trade in agricultural commodities, the exchange of information and material, and training programmes.

PUBLICATIONS

Annual Report.
The RCD Magazine (quarterly).

SISTEMA ECONÓMICO LATINOAMERICANO—SELA

(Latin American Economic System)

Apdo. 17035, El Conde, Caracas 1010, Venezuela

Telephone: 32.49.11-17.

Created in October 1975 in Panama as a permanent system of inter-regional consultation and co-operation in economic and social progress.

MEMBERS

Argentina	Cuba	Haiti	Peru
Barbados	Dominican Republic	Honduras	Suriname
Bolivia	Ecuador	Jamaica	Trinidad and Tobago
Brazil	El Salvador	Mexico	Uruguay
Chile	Grenada	Nicaragua	Venezuela
Colombia	Guatemala	Panama	
Costa Rica	Guyana	Paraguay	

AIMS

To increase Latin American economic unity; to promote inter-regional co-operation for the adoption of common positions and strategies on economic and social issues; to

support schemes for intergration in the continent; and to encourage the formation of Latin American multi-national companies and other initiatives for co-operation.

ORGANIZATION

(October 1981)

LATIN AMERICAN COUNCIL

The supreme body of the organization; establishes general policies of SELA. Consists of one representative from each member country, each with one vote. One ordinary session is to be held each year; elects its own chairman and officers, and elects the Permanent Secretary of SELA. The Council is not empowered to adopt decisions that affect the national policies of member states.

ACTION COMMITTEES

Composed of representatives of interested member states; to make studies and carry out specific programmes and projects; and to prepare and adopt joint negotiating positions of interest to member states in international forums. Financed by participating member states.

There are action committees in the following areas:

- (a) fertilizers, at Mexico City; has created a multi-national fertilizer marketing enterprise;
- (b) fish products, at Lima, Peru;
- (c) handicrafts, at Panama City;
- (d) housing, at Quito, Ecuador;

- (e) tourism, at San José, Costa Rica;
- (f) Nicaragua's reconstruction programme, at Maragua;
- (g) technological information, at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

The Council has also approved an agreement with the UNDP, under which SELA Council projects would be eligible for UNDP assistance.

PERMANENT SECRETARIAT

The technical and administrative centre of SELA; may represent the organization with the concurrence of the Council. Acts not only for the Council but for the whole system; is headed by a Permanent Secretary appointed by the Council for a four-year term. The Permanent Secretariat carries out functions entrusted to it by the Council, and implements the Council's decisions; organizes studies and prepares for projects, assists in formation of Action Committees; prepares draft budgets and provides services for meetings.

Permanent Secretary: CARLOS ALZAMORA (Peru).

SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION—SPC

Post Box D5, Nouméa, New Caledonia

Telephone: 26.20.00.

The Commission was established by an agreement signed in Canberra, Australia in February 1947, effective from July 1948. Its purpose is to promote the economic and social welfare and advancement of the peoples of the South Pacific region. The region contains approximately $4\frac{1}{2}$ million people, scattered over some 30 million square kilometres.

MEMBERS

PARTICIPATING GOVERNMENTS

Australia	Nauru	Papua New Guinea	United Kingdom
Cook Islands	New Zealand	Solomon Islands	U.S.A.
Fiji	Niue	Tuvalu	Western Samoa
France			

COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES ALSO ENTITLED TO BE REPRESENTED AT THE SOUTH PACIFIC CONFERENCE

American Samoa	Marshall Islands	Pitcairn Islands
Federated States of Micronesia	New Caledonia	Tokelau
French Polynesia	Norfolk Island	Tonga
Guam	Northern Mariana Islands	Vanuatu
Kiribati	Palau	Wallis and Futuna Islands

ORGANIZATION

SOUTH PACIFIC CONFERENCE

The Conference is held annually and since 1974 has combined the former South Pacific Conference, attended by delegates from the countries and territories within the Commission's area of action, and the former Commission Session, attended by representatives of the participating governments. Each government and territorial administration has the right to send a representative and alternates to the Conference and each representative (or in his absence an alternate) has the right to cast one vote on behalf of the government or territorial administration which he represents.

The Conference examines and adopts the Commission's work programme and budget for the coming year, and discusses any other matters within the competence of the Commission.

Planning and Evaluation Committee: meets in April or May each year to evaluate the preceding year's work

programme and to draft the programme and budget for the coming year; it decides on two themes of regional interest to be discussed by the Conference.

Committee of Representatives of Participating Governments: approves the Commission's administrative budget and nominates the Commission's principal officers.

SECRETARIAT

Since November 1976 the Secretariat has had a Management Committee which has a supervisory and advisory role over all Commission activities. Committee members are the Principal Officers of the Commission.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Secretary-General: M. YOUNG VIVIAN (Niue).

Director of Programmes: W. T. BROWN, M.B.E. (Australia).

Director of Administration: T. PIERRE (Cook Islands).

AIMS

Each territory has its own programme of development activities. The Commission assists these programmes by bringing people together for discussion and study, by

research into some of the problems common to the region, by providing expert advice and assistance and by disseminating technical information.

ACTIVITIES

The 16th South Pacific Conference adopted a recommendation by the 1976 Review Committee that the Commission should carry out the following specific activities:

- (a) rural development
- (b) youth and community development
- (c) *ad hoc* expert consultancies
- (d) cultural exchanges (in arts, sports and education)
- (e) training facilitation
- (f) assessment and development of marine resources and research;

and that special consideration should be given to projects and grants-in-aid which do not necessarily fall within these specific activities, but which respond to pressing regional or sub-regional needs or to the expressed needs of the smaller Pacific countries. The work programme adopted by the 19th South Pacific Conference was deve-

loped in response to these guidelines. It gave priority to projects in the following areas for 1980:

Food and Materials: Agriculture; Plant protection; Forestry.

Marine Resources: Artisanal fisheries; Oceanic fisheries.

Rural Management and Technology: Conservation and environmental management; Rural health, sanitation and water supply; Rural employment; Rural technology.

Community Services: Community education training; Youth and adult education; Family and community health services; Public health.

Socio-economic Statistical Services.

Education Services: English language programme: media unit.

Awards and Grants: Short-term experts and specialist services; Assistance to applied research, experiments and field work; Cultural conservation and exchange; Inter-territorial study visits and travel grants.

BUDGET
(1981)

ESTIMATED REVENUE	'000 francs CFP
Contributions of Participating Govern- ments	319,135
Grants from Territories	2,520
Other Sources	25,320
TOTAL	346,975

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE	'000 francs CFP
Administration	111,922
Work Programme and Services	235,053
TOTAL	346,975

PUBLICATIONS

South Pacific Commission Publications Bureau, P.O.B. A245, Sydney South, N.S.W. 2000, Australia.

Technical Publications (published as the need arises), *South Pacific Conference Proceedings, Annual Report.*

SOUTH PACIFIC FORUM

c/o SPEC (see below)

MEMBERS

Australia
Cook Islands
Fiji
Kiribati

Federated States
of Micronesia
(observer)
Nauru

New Zealand
Niue
Papua New Guinea
Solomon Islands

Tonga
Tuvalu
Vanuatu
Western Samoa

The South Pacific Forum is the gathering of Heads of Government of the independent and self-governing states of the South Pacific. Its first meeting was held on August 5th, 1971, in Wellington, New Zealand. It provides an opportunity for informal discussions to be held on a wide range of common issues and problems and meets annually or when issues require urgent attention. The Forum has no

written constitution or international agreement governing its activities nor any formal rules relating to its purpose, membership or conduct of meeting. Decisions are always reached by consensus, it never having been found necessary or desirable to vote formally on issues.

The 12th meeting of the Forum was held in August 1981 in Port Vila, Vanuatu.

SOUTH PACIFIC BUREAU FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION—SPEC

G.P.O. Box 856, Suva, Fiji

Telephone: 312600.

Established by an agreement signed on April 17th, 1973, at the third meeting of the South Pacific Forum in Apia, Western Samoa.

ORGANIZATION

(October 1981)

COMMITTEE

The Committee is the Bureau's executive board. It comprises representatives and senior officials from all member countries. It meets twice a year, immediately before the meetings of the South Pacific Forum and at the end of the year, to discuss in detail the Bureau's work programme and annual budget.

SECRETARIAT

The Secretariat carries out the day-to-day activities of the Bureau. It is headed by a Director, with an executive staff of 11 drawn from the member countries. In 1975 the Bureau became the official secretariat of the South Pacific Forum and its secretariat is responsible for the administration of the Forum.

Director: Dr. GABRIEL GRIS.

Deputy Director: JONATHAN P. SHEPPARD.

AIMS AND ACTIVITIES

The Bureau was set up as a result of proposals for establishing a "Trade Bureau" which were put forward at the second meeting of the South Pacific Forum in 1972. It is to facilitate continuing co-operation and consultation between members on trade, economic development, transport, tourism and other related matters. In 1974 the Bureau absorbed the functions of the Pacific Islands Producers' Association (PIPA).

The current work programme includes regional activities in the following areas: trade; trade promotion; transport (shipping and civil aviation); telecommunications; tour-

ism; agriculture; industrial development; aid and air co-ordination; Law of the Sea; fisheries and seabed resources; the environment; energy; secretariat duties.

Since its establishment, the Bureau has established the Pacific Forum Line (a regional shipping line), the South Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency, a South Pacific Trade Commission in Australia, the Association of South Pacific Airlines, a SPEC Fellowship scheme and a South Pacific Regional National Disaster Fund and has co-ordinated the establishment of the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme.

BUDGET

The Governments of Australia and New Zealand each contribute one-third of the annual budget and the remaining third is equally shared by the other member Governments.

BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1981
(\$F)

REVENUE	
Contributions from members . . .	735,540
Revote and other income . . .	22,500
TOTAL	758,040

EXPENDITURE	
Administration and services . . .	286,055
Work Programme	463,285
Capital expenditure	8,700
TOTAL	758,040

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

Association of South Pacific Airlines (ASPA): c/o Air Pacific, Private Bag, Suva, Fiji; f. 1979 at a meeting of airlines in the South Pacific convened by the SPEC to promote co-operation among the member airlines for the development of regular, safe and economical commercial aviation within, to and from the South Pacific; mems.: Air Calédonie, Air Mélanésie, Air Nauru, Air Niugini, Air Pacific, Fiji Air, Norfolk Island Airlines Ltd., Polynesian Airlines, Solair, South Pacific Island Airways, Talair Pty.

Chair. T. BETHAM; Sec. and Treas. N. MENON.

Pacific Forum Line: P.O.B. 655, Apia, Western Samoa.

Chair. H. JULIAN; Gen. Man. G. W. FULCHER.

South Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA): P.O.B. 627, Honiara, Solomon Islands; f. 1978 by the South Pacific Forum to facilitate, promote and co-ordinate co-operation and mutual assistance among coastal states in the region in the matter of fisheries; polices an Exclusive Economic Zone within 200 nautical miles (370 km.) of the coastlines of member states; mems.: South Pacific Forum members.

Dir. D. A. P. MULLER.

South Pacific Trade Commission: 225 Clarence House, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000, Australia.

Trade Commissioner: R. HEGERHORST.

PUBLICATIONS

Annual Report.

SPEC Activities (monthly).

Directory of Aid Agencies.

Reports of Forum and Bureau meetings.

SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT CO-ORDINATION CONFERENCE—SADCC

c/o Ministry of Finance, Gaborone, Botswana

First conference held at Arusha, Tanzania, in July 1979. A permanent headquarters was being planned in 1980.

MEMBERS

Angola
Botswana
Lesotho

Malawi
Mozambique
Swaziland

Tanzania
Zambia
Zimbabwe

ORGANIZATION

CONFERENCE

The Conference is held annually and involves representatives of SADCC governments, co-operating governments and international agencies. Third Conference: Blantyre, Malawi, November 1981.

Chairman: Dr. Q. K. J. MASIRE (Botswana).

SECRETARIAT

To be located in Gaborone, Botswana. The principal officers were to be named early in 1982.

ACTIVITIES

In July 1979 the first Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference was held at Arusha, Tanzania, in order to harmonize development plans and reduce the region's economic dependence on South Africa. The Conference was attended by delegations from Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia; the group was later joined by Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland and Zimbabwe. In April 1980 a regional economic summit conference was held in Lusaka, Zambia, and the Lusaka Declaration, a statement of strategy entitled "Southern Africa: Towards Economic Liberation", was approved, together with a programme of action allotting specific studies and tasks to member governments, as follows:

- Angola:* regional energy planning.
- Botswana:* foot-and-mouth disease control plans; research programme on crop production.
- Mozambique:* setting up a regional commission for transport.
- Swaziland:* manpower development and training.
- Tanzania:* co-ordination strategy.
- Zambia:* studies for a Southern African development fund.
- Zimbabwe:* regional food security fund.

In June 1981 responsibility for fisheries and wildlife was allocated to the Government of Malawi.

Transport was seen as the most important area to be developed, on the grounds that, as the Lusaka Declaration noted, "The dominance of the Republic of South Africa has been reinforced by its transport system. Without the establishment of an adequate regional transport and communications system, other areas of co-operation become impractical". Priority was to be given to the improvement of railway services into Mozambique, so that the landlocked countries of the region could transport their goods through Mozambican ports instead of South African ones.

The second SADCC was held at Maputo, Mozambique, in November 1980, and was attended by representatives of 35 industrialized countries as well as development agencies. Pledges were made of U.S. \$650 million, to be used for 97 proposed development projects over the next five years. The chief donors were the African Development Bank (\$380 million), the European Community (\$100 million), Italy (\$50 million) and the U.S.A. (\$25 million).

By August 1981, 22 projects were being implemented and plans for the rest of the 97 projects were being examined or prepared, except for three which were withdrawn.

Southern African Transport and Communications Commission: Maputo, Mozambique; f. 1980 by the SADCC to carry out transport development programme.

THE WARSAW TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, CO-OPERATION AND MUTUAL ASSISTANCE— THE WARSAW PACT

Headquarters of the Joint Command: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

The Warsaw Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance (The Warsaw Pact) was signed in Warsaw in May 1955. It was automatically extended for a further ten years in June 1975. The Treaty supplemented agreements already in existence between the U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia (1943), Poland (1945), and Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania (1948). Albania ceased to participate in 1961 and formally withdrew from the Treaty in 1968.

MEMBERS

Bulgaria
Czechoslovakia
German Democratic Republic

Hungary
Poland

Romania
U.S.S.R.

ORGANIZATION

POLITICAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE (PCC)

The Committee was intended to meet not less than twice a year, but in fact there have been fewer meetings; since 1972 meetings have taken place in alternate years. The venue rotates among the member countries and the Chairmanship is held by each member country in turn. Delegations of member states are normally led by the First Secretary of the Party supported by the Head of Government, Foreign Minister and others. Meetings are normally attended by the Commander-in-Chief, Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

COMMITTEE OF DEFENCE MINISTERS

Set up by the PCC in 1969, as part of a reorganization of the Treaty's military structure. Acts as a permanent organ, meeting annually. Each member country provides the Chairman and the venue in turn. Meetings receive a report from the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.

MILITARY COUNCIL

Set up by the PCC in 1969. Consultative Committee of national Chiefs of Staff or Deputy Ministers of Defence, with status of Deputy Commanders-in-Chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces. Meets normally twice a year, in each member country in turn, under the Chairmanship of the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. The autumn meeting of the Military Council is usually combined with a general conference of national Force Commanders.

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE OF THE JOINT ARMED FORCES

Set up March 1969.

Chairman: Col.-Gen. I. A. FABRIKOV.

COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

Set up by the PCC in 1976 as a permanent organ parallel to Committee of Defence Ministers. First met in Moscow, May 1977, and subsequently in each member country in turn.

JOINT SECRETARIAT

Established in January 1956 in Moscow; given higher status by the PCC in 1976; Sec.-Gen. NIKOLAY P. FIRYUBIN (U.S.S.R.).

JOINT COMMAND OF THE ARMED FORCES

Set up in 1955 under the general supervision of the PCC.

Commander-in-Chief: Marshal VIKTOR G. KULIKOV (U.S.S.R.).

Chief of Staff and First Deputy Commander-in-Chief: Army Gen. ANATOLY I. GRIBKOV (U.S.S.R.).

Deputy Commanders-in-Chief: The members of the Military Council.

COMBINED GENERAL STAFF

Composed of representatives of the seven member states with headquarters in Moscow. Services meetings of the Committee of Defence Ministers and of the Military Council. Plans and evaluates manoeuvres and exercises of Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

WARSAW PACT FORCES
(July 1981)

	ARMY	NAVY	AIR FORCE	STRATEGIC ROCKET FORCE	AIR DEFENCE FORCE	TOTAL
Bulgaria	105,000	10,000	34,000	—	—	149,000
Czechoslovakia	140,000	—	54,000	—	—	195,000
German Democratic Republic	113,000	16,000	38,000	—	—	167,000
Hungary	80,000	—	21,000	—	—	101,000
Poland	210,000	22,500	87,000	—	—	319,500
Romania	140,000	10,500	34,000	—	—	184,500
U.S.S.R.	1,825,000	443,000	475,000	385,000	550,000	3,673,000

Source: International Institute of Strategic Studies, The Military Balance 1981-1982.

RECORD OF EVENTS

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1955 May. Warsaw Pact signed.
June. Pact came into force.
Joint Command set up.</p> <p>1956 January. Political Consultative Committee meeting in Prague. Decision to add units of the new East Germany army to the Joint Armed Forces.
October. Soviet troops stationed in Hungary under the Warsaw Pact intervened to crush rising.</p> <p>1958 May. PCC meeting in Moscow. Decisions to reduce armed forces of Eastern Europe, withdraw Soviet forces in Romania, reduce number of Soviet troops in Hungary, and propose non-aggression pact with NATO.</p> <p>1961 August. Albania published dissenting Declaration and ceased to participate in Warsaw Pact.</p> <p>1968 August. Troops from Bulgaria, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland and the U.S.S.R. entered Czechoslovakia. Romania condemned the invasion.</p> <p>1968 September. Albania formally withdrew from the Warsaw Pact.</p> | <p>1969 PCC meeting in Budapest revised structure of Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, establishing a Committee of Defence Ministers and a Military Council chaired by the Commander-in-Chief, Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.</p> <p>1973 April. Convention signed in Moscow on the legal status, privileges and immunities of staff of Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.</p> <p>1976 October. Army General A. I. Gribkov (U.S.S.R.) appointed Chief of Staff, Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.
November. PCC meeting in Bucharest set up a Committee of Foreign Ministers to reinforce political co-operation within Warsaw Pact.</p> <p>1977 January. Marshal V. G. Kulikov (U.S.S.R.) appointed Commander-in-Chief, Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.</p> <p>1978 November. PCC Meeting in Moscow: 25th anniversary of the Pact.</p> <p>1980 May. PCC Meeting in Warsaw.
December. Meeting of party and government leaders in Moscow, in connection with the crisis in Poland.</p> |
|---|---|

WESTERN EUROPEAN UNION—WEU

9 Grosvenor Place, London, SW1X 7HL, England

Telephone: 01-235-5351.

Based on the Brussels Treaty of 1948, Western European Union was set up in 1955. Member States seek to co-ordinate their defence policy and equipment and to co-operate in political, social, legal and cultural affairs.

MEMBERS

Belgium

France

Federal Republic of Germany

Italy

Luxembourg

Netherlands

United Kingdom

ORGANIZATION

(October 1981)

THE COUNCIL

The Council of Western European Union consists of the Foreign Ministers, or the Ambassadors resident in London and an Under-Secretary of the British Foreign Office, under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General. It is responsible for formulating policy and issuing directives to the Secretary-General and the agencies and commissions of the organization.

The Council is charged with ensuring the closest co-operation with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, especially with regard to the Agency for the Control of Armaments and the Standing Armaments Committee.

PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES

Belgium: ROBERT VAES.

France: EMMANUEL DE MARGERIE.

Federal Republic of Germany: JÜRGEN RUHFUS.

Italy: ANDREA CAGIATI.

Luxembourg: ROGER HASTERT.

Netherlands: ROBBERT FACK.

United Kingdom: E. A. J. FERGUSON.

SECRETARIAT-GENERAL

Secretary-General: EDOUARD LONGERSTAEY (Belgium).

Deputy Secretary-General: J. SCHLAICH (Federal Republic of Germany).

Assistant Secretary-General: P. B. FRASER (United Kingdom).

Legal Adviser: J. WESTHOF (Belgium).

THE AGENCY FOR THE CONTROL OF ARMAMENTS

Director: Gen. V. LEONELLI (Italy), 43 ave. du Président Wilson, 75775 Paris Cedex 16, France.

The Agency is responsible to the Council for ensuring that the undertakings not to manufacture certain types of armaments are being observed and for the control of the level of stocks of armaments held by each member state on the mainland of Europe.

THE STANDING ARMAMENTS COMMITTEE

Chairman: ALAIN PLANTEY (France), 43 ave. du Président Wilson, 75775 Paris Cedex 16, France.

The Committee is responsible for developing the closest possible co-operation between the member countries in the field of armaments.

THE ASSEMBLY

The Assembly of Western European Union consists of the delegates of the member countries to the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe and meets twice a year in Paris. The Assembly considers defence policy in Western Europe, besides other matters concerning Member States in common, and may make recommendations or transmit opinions to the Council, to national parliaments, governments and international organizations. An annual report, with special reference to the Agency for the Control of Armaments, is presented to the Assembly by the Council.

President: FRED MULLEY (United Kingdom).

Vice-Presidents: F. TANGHE (Belgium, Christian Socialist), A. BERCHEM (Luxembourg, Democratic Party), M.-A. GESSNER (Federal Republic of Germany, SPD), P. CORNELISSEN (Netherlands, Christian Democrat), F. MARAVALLE (Italy, Socialist).

Chairman of the Christian Democratic Group: C. HANIN (Belgium).

Chairman of the Liberal Group: F. PORTHEINE (Netherlands).

Chairman of the Socialist Group: P. STOFFELEN (Netherlands).

Chairman of the Communist Group: UGO PECCHIOLE (Italy).

Chairman of the Joint Democratic Group: (vacant).

Clerk: GEORGES MOULIAS, 43 ave. du Président Wilson, 75775 Paris Cedex 16, France.

PERMANENT COMMITTEES OF THE ASSEMBLY

Defence Questions and Armaments: Chairman STEFANO CAVALIERE (Italy).

General Affairs: Chairman Sir FREDERIC BENNETT (United Kingdom).

Scientific Questions: Chairman JEAN VALLEIX (France).

Budgetary Affairs and Administration: Chairman HUGO ADRIANSEN (Belgium).

Rules of Procedure and Privileges: Chairman W. PERCY GRIEVE (United Kingdom).

Relations with Parliaments: Chairman P. STOFFELEN (Netherlands).

HISTORY

The Brussels Treaty was signed in 1948 by Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. It foresaw the potential for international co-operation in Western Europe and provided for collective defence and collaboration in economic, social and cultural activities. Within this framework, NATO and the Council of Europe (*see* chapters) were formed in 1949.

On the collapse in 1954 of plans for a European Defence Community, a nine-power conference was convened in London to try to reach a new agreement. This conference's decisions were embodied in a series of formal agreements drawn up by a ministerial conference held in Paris in October 1954. The agreements entailed: arrangements for the Brussels Treaty to be strengthened and modified to include the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy, the ending of the occupation regime in the Federal Republic of Germany, and the invitation to the latter to join NATO. These agreements were ratified on May 6th, 1955, on which date the seven-power Western European Union came into being.

The new organization was given the task of settling the future of the Saar. Under a Franco-German agreement of October 1954, the Saar was to have a European statute within the framework of WEU, subject to approval by referendum. In October 1955 the Saar population voted against the statute and expressed the wish for incorporation in the Federal Republic of Germany. Political and

economic incorporation were achieved in January 1957 and July 1959 respectively.

The modified Brussels Treaty provided for a system of co-operation in social and cultural affairs, and these activities were transferred in June 1960 to the Council of Europe.

Between 1963 and 1970, while negotiations for the United Kingdom's accession to the EEC were suspended, the WEU Council invited the Commission of the EEC to participate in meetings on European economic affairs. These were discontinued in 1970 on the re-opening of negotiations which led to the Treaty of Accession in January 1972. The Council has since devoted its meetings to consultations on political questions.

Among subjects debated by the Assembly during 1981 leading to recommendations were: the future and present state of European security; SALT and the British and French nuclear forces; the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan; international industrial consortia and collaborative arrangements for the production of high-technology military equipment; European security and the Mediterranean; the future of European space activities; developments in Poland; European security and events in the Gulf area.

In December 1980 a study group was established to promote close co-operation with the Commission of the European Communities and with NATO.

BUDGET
(£ sterling)

	1979	1980	1981
Salaries and allowances	2,477,357	2,804,465	3,294,268
Pensions	248,611	269,572	335,135
Travel	67,011	72,489	81,208
Communications and other operating costs	200,278	233,680	270,165
Purchase of furniture	6,546	13,617	6,306
Buildings	28,034	14,329	14,441
Total Expenditure	3,027,837	3,408,152	4,001,523
WEU tax	850,652	971,117	1,167,475
Other receipts	98,042	116,895	166,816
Total Income	948,694	1,088,012	1,334,291
NET TOTAL	2,079,143	2,320,140	2,667,232

NATIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS
(£ sterling)

	1979	1980	1981
Belgium	204,448	228,147	262,278
France	415,829	464,028	533,446
Germany, Federal Republic	415,829	464,028	533,446
Italy	415,829	464,028	533,446
Luxembourg	6,931	7,734	8,892
Netherlands	204,448	228,147	262,278
United Kingdom	415,829	464,028	533,446
TOTAL	2,079,143	2,320,140	2,667,232

Note: French franc element converted at the rate of £1=13.33 francs (the prevailing rate between August 1969 and June 1972).

PUBLICATION

Proceedings of the WEU Assembly (in English and French).

WORLD CONFEDERATION OF LABOUR—WCL

71/2 rue Joseph II, Brussels 1040, Belgium

Telephone: 230-62-95.

Founded in 1920 as the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions (IFCTU); reconstituted under present title in 1968. (See also the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, p. 220, the World Federation of Trade Unions, p. 286.)

MEMBERS

AFFILIATED NATIONAL FEDERATIONS AND TRADE INTERNATIONALS

About 15,000,000 members in 78 countries

ORGANIZATION

(October 1981)

CONGRESS

The supreme and legislative authority. The most recent meeting was held in October 1977, at De Haan, Belgium.

Consists of delegates from national confederations and trade internationals. Delegates have votes according to the size of their organization.

Congress receives official reports, elects the Executive Board, considers the future programme and any proposals.

GENERAL COUNCIL

Meets at least every two years.

Members: delegates from member organizations. Size of delegations is according to the organization's membership.

Functions: establishes main policy lines for the Executive Committee and hears its reports; establishes the budget.

CONFEDERAL BOARD

President: MARCEL PÉPIN (Canada).

Vice-Presidents: E. AKPEMADO (Africa), N. RODRIGUE (N. America), J. TAN (Asia), J. HOUTHUYS (Europe), E. MASPERO (Latin America).

Secretary-General: J. KULAKOWSKI (Belgium).

Eight representatives of National Confederations and six representatives of Trade Internationals.

Meets twice a year.

Consists of at least twenty-two members elected by Congress from among its members for four-year terms.

Functions: executive directions and instructions to the Secretariat.

SECRETARIAT-GENERAL

Secretary-General: J. KULAKOWSKI (Belgium).

Deputy General Secretaries: ERNESTO MOLANO (Colombia), N. VAN TANH (Viet-Nam), D. AGUESSY (Benin), G. FONTENAU (France).

REGIONAL OFFICES

Latin America Latin-American Confederation of Trade Unions, Apdo. 6681, Caracas 101, Venezuela.
Secretary-General: E. MASPERO.
Asia . . . BATU, P.O.B. 163, Manila, Philippines.
President: J. TAN.

North America C.S.N., 1601 rue Delormier, Montreal, Canada.
President: N. RODRIGUE.
Secretary-General: S. GAGNON.

There is also a regional office in Geneva.

EDUCATION

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTES OF TRADE UNION STUDIES

Africa . . . Fondation panafricaine pour le développement économique, social et culturel (Fopadesc), Lomé, Togo.
Asia . . . Batu Social Institute, Manila, Philippines.
Latin America Instituto Centro-Americano de Estudios Sociales (ICAES), San José, Costa Rica.

Instituto Latino Americano de Estudios Sociales (ILATES), Caracas, Venezuela.
Instituto del CONO SUR (INCASUR), Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Universidad de Trabajadores de América Latina (UTAL).

BUDGET

Income is derived from affiliation dues, contributions *per capita*, donations and capital interest.

PUBLICATIONS

Labor Press and Information Bulletin: in English, French, German, Dutch and Spanish.
Flash: in English, French, German, Dutch and Spanish.
 Reports of Congresses.
 Study Documents.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION FEDERATIONS

International Federation of Christian Miners' Unions: Oudergemselaan 26-32, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1901. Mems.: national federations grouping 231,000 miners in 11 countries. Organization: Congress, Bureau, Secretariat.

Pres. A. RENDERS (Belgium); Sec. R. MOURER (France).

Graphical International Federation: Valeriusplein 30, 1075 BJ Amsterdam, Netherlands; f. 1925. Mems.: national federations in 10 countries, covering 100,000 workers. Pres. M. VAN ONSEM (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. R. E. VAN KESTEREN (Netherlands).

International Federation of Textile and Clothing Workers: Koning Albertlaan 27, Ghent, Belgium; f. 1901. Mems.: unions covering 400,000 workers in 19 countries. Organization: Congress (every two years), Bureau, Secretariat.

Pres. L. FRURU (Belgium); Sec. C. PAUWELS (Belgium). Publ. *Intervetex* (quarterly).

International Federation of Trade Unions of Employees in Public Service (INFEDOP): 71 rue Joseph II, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1922. Mems.: national federations of workers in public service and P.T.T. affiliated to WCL covering 4,000,000 workers. Organization: Federal Congress (at least every five years), World Confederal Board (meets every year), six Trade Groups, Secretariat.

Pres. W. WIERINGA (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. J. VAN DECRUYS (Belgium). Publ. *Labor Professional Action* (6 a year).

INFEDOP has four regional organizations:

EUROFEDOP: 71 rue Joseph II, 1040 Brussels, Belgium.

CLASEP: Apartado 6681, Caracas 101, Venezuela.

CLTC: Apartado 4456, Caracas 101, Venezuela.

ASIAFEDOP: P.O.B. 163, Manila, Philippines.

International Federation of Trade Unions of Transport Workers (WCL): 71 rue Joseph II, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1921. Mems.: national federations in 28 countries covering 600,000 workers. Organization: Congress (every three years), Committee (meets twice a year), Executive Board.

Pres. B. DE SMER (Belgium). Publ. *Trade Action* (6 a year).

World Confederation of Teachers: 71 rue Joseph II, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1963. Mems.: national federations of unions concerned with teacher organization, which

are affiliated to WCL. Organization: Congress (every four years), Council (at least once a year), Steering Committee.

Sec.-Gen. C. DAMEN (Netherlands).

World Federation for the Metallurgic Industry: 71/2 rue Joseph II, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1920. Mems.: national organizations grouping 350,000 workers in 9 countries. Organization: Congress (every five years), Committee (meets four times a year), Executive Bureau.

Pres. G. HEIREMANS (Belgium); Sec. F. SPIT (Netherlands). Publ. *Labor-Intermetal* (monthly).

World Federation of Trade Unions for Energy, Chemical and Miscellaneous Industries (ECI): Oudergemselaan 26-32, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1920. Mems.: 150,000. Pres. C. DE SCHRYVER (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. J. VAN HOOF (Belgium). Publ. *Bulletin d'Information* (quarterly).

World Federation of Agricultural Workers (WFAW-WCL): 71 rue Joseph II, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1921. Mems.: national federations covering 3,397,000 workers in 38 countries. Organization: Congress (every fourth year), Bureau, Permanent Secretariat.

Pres. J. RANGEL-PARRA; Sec. M. D. DEN HOLLANDER (Netherlands).

World Federation of Building and Woodworkers Unions: 31 rue de Trèves, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1936. Mems.: national federations covering 270,000 workers in several countries. Organization: Congress, Bureau, Permanent Secretariat.

Pres. R. MARIS (Belgium); Sec. G. DE LANGE (Netherlands). Publ. *Bulletin*.

World Federation of Trade Unions of Non-Manual Workers (WFTUNMW): 1 Beggaardenstraat, 2000 Antwerp, Belgium; f. 1921. Mems.: national federations of unions and professional associations covering 400,000 workers in 11 countries. Organization: Congress (every 2 years), Council, Executive Bureau, Secretariat.

Pres. H. KLINGER (Austria); Sec.-Gen. M. GEERTS (Belgium). Publ. *Revue* (every 2 years).

World Federation of Workers in the Food, Drink, Tobacco and Hotel Industries: 71 rue Joseph II, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1948. Mems.: 693,730 in 27 countries. Organization: Congress, Executive Council, Executive Committee.

Pres. D. SEMEREL (Netherlands Antilles); Sec. W. VYVERMAN (Belgium).

WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES—WCC

150 route de Ferney, P.O.B. 66, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

Telephone: 98 94 00.

Founded 1948 to promote co-operation between Christian Churches and to prepare for a clearer manifestation of the unity of the Church.

MEMBERS

There are 319 Churches in over 90 countries, of which 30 are associate Churches. Chief denominations: Anglican, Baptist, Congregational, Lutheran, Methodist, Moravian, Old Catholic, Orthodox, Presbyterian, Reformed and Society of Friends. The Roman Catholic Church is not a member but sends official observers to meetings.

ORGANIZATION

(October 1981)

Hon. President: Dr. W. A. VISSER 't HOOFT (Netherlands).

Presidium: His Holiness ILIA II, Patriarch of All Georgia (U.S.S.R.), Justice Mrs. A. R. JIAGGE (Ghana), Prof. JOSÉ MIGUEZ-BONINO (Argentina), Dr. T. B. SIMATUPANG (Indonesia), OLOF SUNDBY, Archbishop of Uppsala (Sweden), Dr. CYNTHIA WEDEL (U.S.A.).

ASSEMBLY

The governing body of the World Council, consisting of delegates of the member Churches, meets every six or seven years to frame policy and consider some main theme. The fifth Assembly was held at Nairobi, Kenya, in November and December 1975. The next assembly is to be held at Vancouver, Canada, in 1983.

PRINCIPAL COMMITTEES

CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Appointed by the Assembly to carry out its policies and

decisions. Consists of 140 members chosen from Assembly delegates and meets annually.

Moderator: EDWARD W. SCOTT, Primate, The Anglican Church of Canada.

Vice-Moderators: His Holiness KAREKIN II, Catholicos-Coadjutor, Armenian Apostolic Church, Catholicosate of Cilicia (Lebanon), JEAN SKUSE (Australia).

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Consists of twenty-six members chosen by the Central Committee from its membership to prepare its agenda, expedite its decisions and supervise the work of the Council between meetings of the Central Committee. Meets every six months.

SECRETARIAT

General Secretary: Dr. PHILIP A. POTTER (West Indies).

ACTIVITIES

Studies. Theological research work is undertaken, and conferences and commissions study the reunion of the Churches, evangelism and missionary work, the role of the Church in society, religious liberty, racial and cultural relations, and the place of the layman in the Church today.

Inter-Church Aid. Provides funds for Churches in need and considers each year a list of projects, allocating funds for those approved.

Refugee and World Service. Provision of financial and material relief in disaster areas and distribution of food, clothing, medical supplies and tents. Thousands of refugees have been re-settled by the Council, which also provides medical care, homes for aged refugees and educational facilities.

Education. The Office of Education was set up in 1971 when the integration with the World Council of Christian Education took place. The office is concerned with both religious and general education. The Council provides scholarships for theological students to continue their

education in other countries, largely in places provided by member Churches in their theological schools. The Ecumenical Institute holds educational courses, study conferences and a graduate course in ecumenical studies in connection with the University of Geneva, at Bossey, Switzerland.

International Affairs. The Commission of the Churches on International Affairs represents the Council at conferences of international bodies such as the United Nations, and works for peace, justice and freedom.

Mission and Evangelism. The Council's Commission on World Mission and Evangelism (formerly the International Missionary Council) serves the Churches and missionary societies in the maintenance of missionary work and promotes co-operation in the common task of evangelism.

Youth Activities. The Council promotes world youth projects and ecumenical work camps as well as providing opportunities for voluntary service by young people.

Programme to Combat Racism. This was inaugurated in August 1969 by the Central Committee.

BUDGET
(Swiss francs)

	1979	1980	1981†
General	5,800,000	5,800,000	6,600,000
World Mission and Evangelism	2,300,000	1,900,000	2,000,000
Inter-Chnrch Aid, Refugees and World Service Programme	7,600,000	7,700,000	7,900,000
Commission on the Churches' Participation in Development	1,500,000*	1,600,000*	1,800,000*
Other Programmes	12,300,000	12,000,000	13,600,000
TOTAL	29,500,000	29,000,000	31,900,000

* Programmes not included.

† Provisional figures.

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

Ecumenical Review (English; quarterly).

Ecumenical Press Service (English, French; weekly).

International Review of Mission (English; quarterly).

One World (English; monthly).

Risk (series of three booklets a year).

The World Council of Churches . . . and you (leaflet; English, French, German, Spanish).

Nairobi Report: *Breaking Barriers*.

WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS—WFTU

Vinohradská 10, 12147 Prague 2, Czechoslovakia

Telephone: 243741-9.

Founded 1945, on a world-wide basis. A number of members withdrew from the Federation in 1949 to set up the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (*q.v.*). (See also the World Confederation of Labour.)

MEMBERS

88 affiliated national federations; 201,000,000 members.

ORGANIZATION

(as at October 1981)

WORLD TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Congress meets every four years.

Size of delegations: based on the total membership of national federations. The Ninth Congress held in Prague in April 1978 was attended by 996 delegates, observers and guests. Tenth Congress: Havana, Cuba, February 1982.

Functions: reviews WFTU's work, endorses reports from the executives, elects General Council and Bureau.

GENERAL COUNCIL

The General Council meets once a year.

Number of members: 88 members and 88 deputies, representing 77 countries and 11 Trade Unions Internationals, and elected by Congress from nominees of national federations. Every affiliated organization has one member and one deputy member.

Functions: receipt of reports from the Bureau, approval of budget, planning of Congress agenda, election of General Secretary and Secretariat officers.

BUREAU

President: SÁNDOR GÁSPAR (Hungary).

General Secretary: ENRIQUE PASTORINO (Uruguay).

Vice-Presidents: S. A. DANGE (India), KAREL HOFFMANN (Czechoslovakia), ROMAIN VILON GUEZO (Benin).

The Bureau meets three times a year and conducts most of the executive work of WFTU. Number of members: 35.

SECRETARIAT

The Secretariat consists of the General Secretary, the Deputy General Secretary and six secretaries. It is appointed by the General Council and is responsible for economic and social affairs, national trade union liaison, press and information, the Trade Unions Internationals, women's affairs, administration and finance.

General Secretary: IBRAHIM ZAKARIA (acting).

Secretaries:

BORIS AVERIANOV
JINDRICH KUSNIEREK
JAN NEMOUDRY
JUAN PONCE
KRISHNA GOPAL SRIWASTAVA

BUDGET

Income is derived from affiliation dues, which are based on the number of members in each trade union federation.

PUBLICATIONS

World Trade Union Movement (monthly; published in ten languages).

Flashes from the Trade Unions (weekly; published in five languages).

TRADE UNIONS INTERNATIONALS

Trade Unions International of Agricultural, Forestry and Plantation Workers: Opletalova 57, 110 00 Prague I, Czechoslovakia; f. 1949. Mems.: 88 unions grouping 50 million workers in 57 countries. Organization: Conference, Administrative Committee of 33 mems., Bureau.

Pres. A. KYRIACOU (Cyprus); Sec.-Gen. GÉRARD LAUGIER (France). Publ. *Bulletin* (monthly) in Arabic, French, Spanish, English and Russian.

Trade Unions International of Workers of the Building, Wood and Building Materials Industries: Box 281, Helsinki 10, Finland; f. 1949. Mems.: 68 unions in 52 countries. Organization: Conference, Administrative Committee.

Pres. LOTHAR LINDNER (German Democratic Republic); Sec.-Gen. VEIKKO PORKKALA (Finland). Publ. bulletin in seven languages.

Trade Unions International of Chemical, Oil and Allied Workers (ICPS): 1415 Budapest, Hungary; f. 1950. Mems.: 6,814,902 grouped in unions. Organization: International Trade Conference, Administrative Committee of 25 members representing 20 countries, Industrial Commissions for Oil, Chemicals, Rubber, Paper-board and Glass-Pottery.

Pres. ALAIN COVET (France); Gen. Sec. P. FORGACS (Hungary). Publs. *Information Bulletin*, *Information Sheet* (French, English, Spanish, Russian, German, Arabic, Japanese).

Trade Unions International of Food, Tobacco, Hotel and Allied Industries Workers: 4 6th September St., Sofia, Bulgaria; f. 1949. Mems.: 20,000,000 in 47 countries.

Pres. ANDRÉ NOGIER (France); Gen. Sec. FRANCISCO CASTILLO (Cuba). Publ. *News Bulletin*.

Trade Unions International of the Textile, Clothing, Leather and Fur Workers: Opletalova 57, 110 00 Prague I, Czechoslovakia; f. 1949. Mems.: unions in 29 countries. Organization: International Conference, Administrative Committee of 15.

Pres. GILBERTO MORALES (Italy); Sec.-Gen. ZDENĚK SPICKA (Czechoslovakia). Publ. *Information Bulletin*.

Trade Unions International of Metal and Engineering Workers: P.O.B. 158, Pouchkinskaya 5/6, Moscow 109003, U.S.S.R.; f. 1949. Mems.: 20 million workers grouped in unions.

Pres. MEHES LAHOS (Hungary); Sec. E. ALEXEYEV (U.S.S.R.); Sec.-Gen. PIERRE BAGHI. Publ. *Information*.

Miners' Trade Unions International: 36/40 ul. Kopernika, Warsaw, Poland; f. 1949. Mems.: unions with more than 10 million members in 38 countries. Organization: General Conference, Administrative Committee, Bureau.

Pres. J. KONIECZNY (Poland); Gen. Sec. ALAIN SIMON. Publ. *Miners of the World*.

Trade Unions International of Public and Allied Employees: Französische Str. 47, 1080 Berlin, German Democratic Republic; f. 1949. Mems.: over 24,000,000 in 105 unions in 41 countries. Organization: Congress, Directive Committee, Executive Bureau. Branch Commissions: State, Municipal, Postal and Telecommunications, Health, Banks and Insurance.

Pres. RAYMOND BARBERIS (France); Gen. Sec. S. LORENZ (German Democratic Republic). Publs. *Public Services* (in English, French and Spanish), *Information Bulletin* (in English, French, German, Spanish, Portuguese, Arabic and Russian).

World Federation of Teachers' Unions: Wilhelm Wolff Str. 21, 111 Berlin, German Democratic Republic; f. 1946. Mems.: 106 organizations in 76 countries; over 18 million mems.

Pres. LESTURGE ARIYAVANSA (Sri Lanka); Gen. Sec. DANIEL RETUREAU (France); publs. *Teachers of the World* (quarterly; English, French, German, Spanish), *International Teachers' News* (8 times a year; English, French, Spanish, Russian, German, Arabic, Portuguese).

Trade Unions International of Workers in Commerce: Opletalova 57, 110 00 Prague I, Czechoslovakia; f. 1959. Mems.: 54 national federations. Organization: International Conference, Administrative Committee, Secretariat.

Pres. JANOS VAS (Hungary); Sec.-Gen. ILIE FRUNZA (Romania).

Trade Unions International of Transport Workers: Vaci ut. 69-79, 1139 Budapest, Hungary; f. 1949. Mems.: 16.5 million workers grouped in unions and transport organizations. Organization: Conference, Administrative Committee, Bureau, Secretariat.

Pres. J. BRUN (France); Gen. Sec. DEBKUMAR GANGULI (India). Publs. *Bulletin* (monthly), *Review* (quarterly).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

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OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

AGRICULTURE, FOOD, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES

(For Organizations concerned with agricultural commodities see Commodities, page 301)

African Timber Organization: Boîte postale 1077, Libreville, Gabon; f. Bangui, Central African Republic, May 1975, to enable members to study and co-ordinate ways of influencing prices of wood and wood products by ensuring a continuous flow of information on forestry matters; to harmonize commercial policies and carry out industrial and technical research. Mems.: Cameroon, Central African Republic, the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Tanzania, Zaire.

Sec.-Gen. A. C. ZANE-FE TOUAM-BONA.

Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center: P.O.B. 42, Shanhua, Tainan 741, Taiwan; f. 1971 to improve diet and standard of living of rural populations in the Asian tropics by increased production of vegetable crops through the breeding of better varieties and the development of improved cultural methods; research programme includes plant breeding, plant pathology, plant physiology, soil science, entomology and chemistry; the Centre has an experimental farm, laboratories and weather station and provides training for research and production specialists in tropical vegetables. Mems.: Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Philippines, Taiwan, Thailand and the U.S.A.

Dir. Dr. G. W. SELLECK; Assoc. Dir. PAUL M.H. SUN. Publs. *Annual Report, Technical Bulletin, CENTER-POINT*, crop research reports, scientific papers.

Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Science in Africa—AAASA: P.O.B. 30087, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; f. 1968 to promote the development and application of agricultural sciences and the exchange of ideas; to encourage Africans to enter training; holds several seminars each year in different African countries. Mems.: individual agronomists, research institutes, organizations in the agricultural sciences in Africa.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. J. M. MENYONGA. Publs. *Journal* (2 a year), *Newsletter* (quarterly).

Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute: Jamaica Centre, UWI Campus, P.O.B. 140, Kingston 7, Jamaica; Trinidad Centre, UWI Campus, St. Augustine, Trinidad; f. 1967 to serve the governments and people of the region and to act as a catalyst among persons and organizations concerned with the field of food and nutrition through research and field investigations, training in nutrition, dissemination of information, advisory services and production of educational material. Mems.: all English-speaking Caribbean territories, including the mainland countries of Belize, Guyana and Suriname.

Dir. Dr. J. MICHAEL GURNEY. Publs. *Cajanus* (bi-monthly), *Nyam News* (press releases).

Collaborative International Pesticides Analytical Council Ltd.—CIPAC (*Commission internationale des méthodes d'analyse des pesticides*): c/o Plantenziektenkundige Dienst, Postbus 9102, 6700 HC Wageningen, Netherlands; f. 1957 to organize international collaborative work on methods of analysis for pesticides used in crop protection. Mems.: individuals in 15 countries and corresponding mems. in 19 countries.

Chair. Ing. J. HENRIET (Belgium); Sec. Dr. A. MARTIJN (Netherlands). Publs. handbooks, monographs and symposium papers.

Common Organization for the Control of Insect and Bird Pests—OCLALAV: P.O.B. 1066, Dakar, Senegal; f. 1965 to destroy insect pests, in particular the desert locust, and grain-eating birds, in particular the quelea-quelea, and to sponsor related research projects; co-operates with the International African Migratory Locust Organization (see above). Mems.: Benin, Cameroon, Chad, Gambia, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Upper Volta.

Dir.-Gen. ABDULLAHI OULD SOUËD AHMED.

Dairy Society International—DSI (*Société internationale laitière*): 3008 McKinley St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20015, U.S.A.; f. 1946 to foster the extension of dairy and dairy industrial enterprise internationally through an interchange and dissemination of scientific, technological, economic, dietary and other relevant information; organizer and sponsor of the first World Congress for Milk Utilization. Mems.: in 50 countries.

Pres. JAMES E. CLICK (U.S.A.); Man. Dir. G. W. WEIGOLD (U.S.A.); Sec. G. T. JEFFERS (U.S.A.). Publs. *D.S.I. Report to Members, D.S.I. Bulletin, Market Frontier News, Dairy Situation Review*.

Desert Locust Control Organization for Eastern Africa: P.O.B. 4255, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; f. 1962 to promote most effective control of desert locust in the region and to carry out research into the locust's environment and behaviour, and pesticides residue analysis; assists member states in the monitoring and extermination of other migratory pests such as the quelea-quelea (grain-eating birds), the army worm and the tsetse fly; bases at Asmara and Dire Dawa (Ethiopia), Mogadishu and Hargeisa (Somalia), Nairobi (Kenya), Khartoum (Sudan), Arusha (Tanzania) and Djibouti. Mems.: Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda.

Dir.-Gen. D. M. WAKO (Kenya). Publs. *Desert Locust Situation Reports* (monthly), *Annual Report, Technical Reports*.

European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (*Organisation européenne et méditerranéenne pour la protection des plantes*): 1 rue Le Nôtre, 75016 Paris, France; f. 1951, present name adopted in 1955; aims to promote international co-operation in plant protection research and in preventing the introduction and spread of pests and diseases of plants and plant products. Mems.: governments of 34 countries and territories.

Chair. A. H. STRICKLAND (U.K.); Dir.-Gen. G. MATHYS.

European Association for Animal Production (*Fédération européenne de zootechnie*): Corso Trieste 67, 00198 Rome, Italy; f. 1949 to help improve the conditions of animal production and meet consumer demand. Member associations in 29 member countries; 23rd annual meeting, Leningrad, U.S.S.R., August 1981.

Pres. Prof. E. P. CUNNINGHAM (Ireland); Sec.-Gen. Dr. K. KÁLLAY.

European Association for Research on Plant Breeding—EUCARPIA: c/o P.O.B. 128, 6700 AC Wageningen, Netherlands; f. 1956 to promote scientific and technical co-operation in the plant breeding field; 900 individual mems., 70 corporate mems.

Pres. Dr. H. LAMBERTS (Netherlands). Publs. *Bulletin, Proceedings of Congress and section meetings*.

European Cattle and Meat Trade Union (*Union européenne du commerce du bétail et de la viande*): Bourse de Commerce, Strasbourg, France; Secretariat: 45 rue Ropsy-Chaudron, 1070 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1951 to study problems of the European cattle trade and inform members of all legislation affecting it, and to act as an international arbitration commission; conducts research on agricultural markets, quality of cattle, and veterinary regulations. Mems.: national organizations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain.

Pres. F. BERTOLAZZI; Sec.-Gen. J.-L. MERIAUX.

European Confederation of Agriculture: C.p. 87, 5200 Brougg, Aargau, Switzerland; f. 1889 as International Confederation, re-formed in 1948 as European Confederation; represents the interests of European agriculture in the international field; social security for independent farmers and foresters in the member countries; 436 ordinary and 43 advisory members from 19 countries.

Pres. L. MOMBIEDRO DE LA TORRE (Spain); Gen. Sec. Dr. M. COLLAUD. Publs. *Bulletin d'Information CEA, Rapport sur le marché international du lait et des produits laitiers* (quarterly); publs. on current technical, economic, social and cultural problems affecting European agriculture, Annual Report on the General Assembly.

European Grassland Federation: c/o Dr. J. W. Minderhoud, Ritzema Bosweg 77, 6706 BD Wageningen, Netherlands; f. 1963; to facilitate and maintain liaison between European grassland organizations and to promote the interchange of scientific and practical knowledge and experience; a General Meeting is held every 2 or 3 years (1982 in United Kingdom) and symposia at other times. Mems.: 19 organizations and 6 individuals from 25 countries.

Pres. Prof. A. LAZENBY; Federation Sec. Dr. J. W. MINDERHOUD. Publs. Proceedings of meetings.

Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources—IBAR: P.O.B. 30786, Nairobi, Kenya; f. 1951 to ensure technical co-operation in all matters relating to health, production and marketing of animals in the 49 member states of the OAU.

Dir. P. G. ATANG. Publs. *Bulletin of Animal Health and Production in Africa* (quarterly), *Information Leaflet* (weekly), *Annual Report*.

Inter-American Association of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists (*Asociación Interamericana de Bibliotecarios y Documentalistas Agrícolas*): Centro Interamericano de Documentación e Información Agrícola, Turrialba, Costa Rica; f. 1953; to promote exchange of information and experiences through technical publications and meetings, and to promote improvement of library services in agricultural sciences. Mems.: 748 in 33 countries.

Pres. FERNANDO MONGE; Exec. Sec. ANA MARÍA PAZ DE ERICKSON. Publs. *Boletín Informativo* (every two months), *Boletín Especial* (irregular), *Technical Bulletin* (irregular), *Proceedings of Inter-American Meetings of AIBDA* (every three years), *Revista AIBDA* (twice a year).

Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission—IATTC: c/o Scripps Institution of Oceanography, La Jolla, Calif. 92093, U.S.A.; f. 1950; investigates the biology, ecology and population dynamics of the tropical tunas of the eastern Pacific Ocean to determine the effects of fishing and natural factors on stocks; recommends appropriate conservation measures to maintain stocks

at levels which will afford maximum sustainable catches. Mems.: Canada, France, Japan, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, U.S.A.

Dir. JAMES JOSEPH; Asst. Dir. CLIFFORD L. PETERSON. Publs. *Bulletin* (irregular), *Annual Report*.

International African Migratory Locust Organization—OICMA: B.P. 136, Bamako, Mali; Technical Centre, Kara-Macina, Mali; f. 1955 to destroy the African migratory locust in its breeding areas and to conduct research on locust swarms. Mems.: governments of 18 countries.

Dir.-Gen. H. S. ALOMENU (Ghana); Pres. of Exec. Cttee. JOSEPH KABORE (Upper Volta). Publs. *Locusta, Bulletin mensuel d'information*, annual reports.

International Association for Cereal Chemistry—ICC: Schmidgasse 3-7, 2320 Schwechat, Austria; f. 1955 to standardize the methods of testing and analyzing cereals and cereal products. Mems.: 33 member states.

Pres. (1980-82) Dr. W. SAURER (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. Dipl. Ing. H. GLATTES (Austria).

International Association of Agricultural Economists (*Association internationale des économistes agricoles*): Dartington House, Little Clarendon St., Oxford, OX1 2HP, England; f. 1929 to foster development of the sciences of agricultural economics and further the application of the results of economic investigation in agricultural processes and agricultural organization of the improvement of economic and social conditions relating to agricultural and rural life. 1,936 mems. from 75 countries.

Founder Pres. L. K. ELMHIRST; Pres. T. DAMS (Federal Republic of Germany); Pres. Elect G. JOHNSON (U.S.A.); Vice-Pres. R. O. ADEGBOYE (Nigeria), K. OHKAWA (Japan); Sec. and Treas. H. J. HILDRETH (U.S.A.). Publs. Proceedings of Conferences, occasional papers.

International Association of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists (*Association internationale des bibliothécaires et documentalistas agricoles*): Collingham, 3 Burlescombe Leas, Thorpe Bay, Southend-on-Sea, Essex, SS1 3QF, England; f. 1955 to promote agricultural library science and documentation, and the professional interests of agricultural librarians and documentalists; 540 mems. in 65 countries, affiliated to the International Federation of Library Associations and to the Fédération Internationale de Documentation.

Pres. E. MANN (U.K.); Sec.-Treas. P. J. WORTLEY (U.K.). Publs. *Quarterly Bulletin*, *Current Agricultural Serials* (2 vols.), *Primer for Agricultural Libraries*.

International Association of Horticultural Producers (*Association internationale des producteurs de horticulture*): Bezuidenhoutseweg 153, P.O.B. 361, 2501 BE The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1948; represents the common interests of commercial horticultural producers in the international field by frequent meetings, regular publications, press-notices, resolutions and addresses to governments and international authorities; authorizes International Horticultural Exhibitions. Mems.: national associations in 19 countries.

Pres. R. MATHIS, ING.HORT.; First Vice-Pres. H. OBERSCHELP; Gen. Sec. Dr. N. LUITSE. Publs. *Economic Report on Horticulture* (annually), statistics on production, international trade and consumption (annual), documentation of production costs and wages (every 3 years), list of professional asscns. and institutes in member countries, works on organization and methods of publicity.

International Bee Research Association: Hill House, Gerrards Cross, Bucks., SL9 0NK, England; f. 1949 to further and co-ordinate research on bees, etc. (including pollination) in all countries. Mems.: 1,500 in 103 countries.

Dir. Dr. EVA CRANE. Publs. *Bee World* (quarterly), *Apicultural Abstracts* (quarterly), *Journal of Apicultural Research* (quarterly), also books, pamphlets, bibliographies, multilingual dictionaries of beekeeping terms.

International Centre for Advanced Mediterranean Agro-economic Studies: Secretariat: 11 rue Newton, 75116 Paris, France; postgraduate centre provides a supplementary technical, economic and social education for graduates of agriculture, forestry, veterinary sciences and economics in Mediterranean countries; examines the international problems posed by agricultural development; attached agronomic institutes in Valenzano (Italy), Montpellier (France) and Saragossa (Spain). Mems.: France, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, Yugoslavia; associate mems.: Lebanon, Tunisia.

Sec.-Gen. RAYMOND LIGNON.

International Centre for Agricultural Education—CIEA: Federal Office of Agriculture, 3003 Berne, Switzerland; f. 1958; organizes international courses on vocational education and teaching in agriculture every two years for teachers of agriculture.

Pres. W. THOMANN (Switzerland); Dir. W. GREMINGER (Switzerland).

International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical): Apdo. Aéreo 6713, Cali, Colombia; f. 1969 to accelerate agricultural and economic development and to increase agricultural productivity in the tropics; research and training focuses on production problems of the lowland tropics concentrating on field beans, cassava, rice and tropical pastures.

Dir.-Gen. Dr. JOHN L. NICKEL.

International Commission for Agricultural and Food Industries (Commission internationale des industries agricoles et alimentaires): 35 rue du Général Foy, 75008 Paris, France; f. 1934 to study scientific, technical and economic questions related to the food and agricultural industries in various countries, to co-ordinate investigations in these areas and to assemble and distribute relevant documentation for these industries (the information centre is managed by CDIUPA, Le Noyer Lambert, 91305 Massy, France); to organize yearly international congresses for agricultural and food industries.

Pres. Prof. J. HOLLO (Hungary); Gen. Sec. G. DARDENNE (France). Publs. *Comptes Rendus des Congrès Internationaux des Industries Agricoles*, Reports of Symposia, Calendar of international meetings related to food industries, List of international organizations associated with food industries.

International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas: Calle Principe de Vergara, 17 Madrid 1, Spain; f. 1969 to promote the conservation and rational exploitation of tuna resources in the Atlantic Ocean and adjacent seas.

International Commission of Agricultural Engineering (Commission internationale du génie rural): 17-21 rue de Javel, 75015 Paris, France; f. 1930. Mems.: associations from 26 countries, individual mems. from 7 countries.

Pres. Prof. LEHOCZKY (Hungary); Sec.-Gen. M. CARLIER (France).

International Commission of Sugar Technology: 1 Aandorenstraat, 3300 Tienen, Belgium; f. 1948 to organize meetings with a view to discussing past investigations and promoting scientific and technical research work. Pres. of Scientific Cttee. F. SCHNEIDER (Germany); Gen. Sec. R. PIECK (Belgium).

International Committee for Recording the Productivity of Milk Animals (Comité international pour le contrôle de la productivité laitière du bétail): Corso Trieste 67, 00198 Rome, Italy; f. 1951 to extend and improve the work of milk recording, standardize methods. Members in the EEC countries, Austria, Channel Islands, Finland, Iceland, Israel, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Tunisia; 23rd session, Aarhus, Denmark, June 1982.

Pres. ARNE ROOS (Sweden); Sec.-Gen. Dr. K. KÁLLAY.

International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics—ICRISAT: Patancheru Post Office, Andhra Pradesh 502 324, India; f. 1972 as world centre for genetic improvement of sorghum, pearl millet, pigeonpea, chickpea and groundnut and for development of improved farming systems for the world's semi-arid tropics; research covers all physical and socio-economic aspects of improving the entire system of agriculture on unirrigated land.

Dir. L. D. SWINDALE (New Zealand).

International Dairy Federation (Fédération internationale de l'aiterie): Square Vergote 41, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1903 to link all dairy associations in order to encourage the solution of scientific, technical and economic problems affecting the dairy industry. Mems.: national committees in 32 countries.

Pres. K. SAVAGE (Canada); Sec.-Gen. P. F. J. STAAL (Netherlands). Publs. *Annual Bulletin*, *I.D.F. News*, *Mastitis Newsletter*, *Packaging News*.

International Federation of Agricultural Producers—IFAP: 1 rue d'Hauteville, 75010 Paris, France; f. 1946. Objects: to represent, in the international field, the interests of agricultural producers, by laying the co-ordinated views of the national member organizations before any appropriate international body; to exchange information and ideas and help develop understanding of world problems and their effects upon agricultural producers; to encourage efficiency of production, processing, and marketing of agricultural commodities. National farmers' organizations and agricultural co-operatives of 48 countries are represented in the Federation.

Pres. Sir HENRY PLUMB (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. M. P. CRACKNELL. Publs. *IFAP News* (monthly), *World Agriculture*, *Policies for World Farming*, *Farming for Development* (quarterly), *Proceedings of General Conferences*.

International Federation of Beekeepers' Associations—APIMONDIA: Corso Vittorio Emanuele 101, 00186 Rome, Italy; f. 1949; collects and brings up to date documentation concerning international beekeeping; studies the particular problems of beekeeping through its permanent committees; organizes international congresses, seminars, symposia and meetings; stimulates research into new techniques for more economical results; co-operates with other international organizations interested in beekeeping, in particular with FAO; Mems.: 79 associations from 69 countries.

Pres. Prof. Ing. VECESLAV HARNAJ; Sec.-Gen. Dr. SILVESTRO CANNAMELA. Publs. *Apiacta* (every three months, in English, French, German, Russian and Spanish), *Proceedings of International Beekeeping Congresses and Symposia*, and many publications relating to beekeeping.

International Hop Growers' Convention (*Comité international de la culture du houblon*): Titova 19, Ljubljana, Yugoslavia; f. 1950 to act as a centre for the collection of data on hop production, and to conduct scientific, technical and economic commissions. Mems.: national associations in Australia, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Poland, Spain, United Kingdom, U.S.A. and Yugoslavia.

Pres. EDWARD LANE (U.K.); Gen. Sec. PETER PAVLIC (Yugoslavia). Publ. *Hopfen-Rundschau* (fortnightly).

International Institute for Sugar Beet Research (*Institut international de recherches betteravières—IIRB*): rue Montoyer 47, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1931 to promote research by organizing meetings and study groups. Mems.: 460 in 34 countries.

Pres. of the Admin. Council H. DOBLHOFF-DIER (Austria); Sec.-Gen. L. WEICKMANS. Publ. *IIRB Winter Congress Proceedings*.

International Institute of Tropical Agriculture: Oyo Rd., P.M.B. 5320, Ibadan, Nigeria; f. 1967; funds provided by the Ford Foundation, World Bank (IBRD), Canada, U.S.A., Netherlands, U.K., Nigeria, Belgium, Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Australia, Norway, UNEP and UNDP; four main research programmes: farming systems, grain legume improvement, cereal improvement and root and tuber improvement; training programme for researchers in tropical agriculture; library of 35,000 vols.

Dir. ERMOND H. HARTMANS. Publs. *Annual Report, IITA Letter* (3 a year), *Technical Bulletins, Research Highlights, Conference Proceedings, IITA Reprints*.

International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases: P.O.B. 30709, Nairobi, Kenya; f. 1974, became operational 1976; support provided by Australia, Belgium, Canada, Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Kenya, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, U.K. U.S.A., Rockefeller Foundation, UNDP, World Bank; research programmes on the development of control procedures for trypanosomiasis and theileriosis; training programme for researchers in animal disease control as well as technical and other staff; library on a variety of disciplinary areas and on parasitic diseases.

Dir.-Gen. Dr. A. R. GRAY. Publs. *Annual Report*, technical reports, scientific papers.

International Livestock Centre for Africa—ILCA: P.O.B. 5089, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; f. 1974; a research, information and training institute supported by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research financed from international sources; aims to assist national efforts concerned with improvement in production and marketing systems so as to increase output and improve the quality of life in the region; research is mainly conducted at field sites in five countries.

Dir.-Gen. D. J. PRATT. Publs. *ILCA Bulletin*, working documents, reports.

International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre—CIMMYT: Apdo. Postal 6-641, México 6, D.F., Mexico; to develop varieties and techniques for improved production in the developing countries.

Dir.-Gen. ROBERT D. HAVENER.

International North Pacific Fisheries Commission: 6640 N.W. Marine Drive, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6T 1X2, Canada; f. 1953. Mems.: Canada, Japan and U.S.A.

Publs. *Annual Report, Bulletin and Statistical Yearbook*.

International Organization for Biological Control of Noxious Animals and Plants (*Organisation internationale de lutte biologique contre les animaux et les plantes nuisibles*): Institut für Phytomedizin, Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH), 8089 Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1955 to promote and co-ordinate research on the more effective biological control of harmful insects and plants. Re-organized in 1971 as a central council with world-wide affiliations and largely autonomous regional sections in different parts of the world: the West Palearctic (Europe, North Africa, the Middle East), the Western Hemisphere, South-East Asia, Pacific Region and Tropical Africa.

Pres. Dr. K. S. HAGEN (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Dr. G. MATHYS (France).

International Organization of Citrus Virologists: c/o Dr. H. D. Ohr, Dept. of Plant Pathology, Univ. of California, Riverside, Calif. 92521, U.S.A.; f. 1957 to promote research on citrus virus diseases at international level by standardizing diagnostic techniques and exchanging information relating to these diseases and their control. Mems.: 250.

Chair. S. M. GARNSEY; Sec.-Treas. Dr. H. D. OHR.

International Red Locust Control Organisation for Central and Southern Africa: P.O.B. 37, Mbala, Zambia; f. 1971 as successor to International Red Locust Control Service to control Red Locust populations in recognized outbreak areas. Mems.: 10 countries.

Chair. D. D. K. CHIPHWANYA (Malawi); Dir. Dr. M. E. A. MATERA. Publs. *Annual Report, Quarterly Report* and scientific reports.

International Regional Organization of Plant Protection and Animal Health (*Organismo Internacional Regional de Sanidad Agropecuaria—OIRSA*): Edificio Carbonell 2, Carretera a Sta Tecla, San Salvador, El Salvador; f. 1953. Activities: prevention of the introduction of animal and plant pests and diseases unknown in the region; research, control and eradication programmes of the principal present pests in agriculture; technical assistance and advice to the Ministries of Agriculture and Livestock of member countries; education and qualification of personnel. Mems.: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama.

Exec. Dir. Dr. CARLOS MEYER AREVALO. Publs. Reports.

International Rice Research Institute: P.O.B. 933, Manila, Philippines; f. 1960; conducts a comprehensive basic research programme on the rice plant and its management with the objective of increasing the quantity and quality of rice; maintains a library to collect and provide access to the world's technical rice literature; publishes and disseminates research results; conducts regional rice research projects in co-operation with scientists in rice-producing countries; offers a resident training programme in rice research methods and techniques for staff members of organizations concerned with rice; organizes international conferences and symposia.

Dir.-Gen. M. R. VEGA (acting). Publs. *Annual Report, Technical Bulletins, Technical Papers, The IRRI Reporter, The International Bibliography of Rice Research, International Rice Research Newsletter, IRRI Research Paper Series, Research Highlights, International Bibliography on Cropping Systems*.

International Seed Testing Association (*Association internationale d'essais de semences*): Reckenholz, P.O.B. 412, 8046 Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1906, Hamburg, reconstituted 1924, Cambridge, England. Aims: to promote uniformity and accurate methods of seed testing and evaluation in order to facilitate efficiency in production,

processing, distribution and utilization of seeds; organizes triennial conventions, meetings, workshops, symposia and training courses. Mems.: 60 countries.

Pres. A. WOLD (Norway); Hon. Sec. Treas. Dr. C. ANSELME (France). Pubs. *Seed Science and Technology* (3 a year), *ISTA News Bulletin* (quarterly).

International Sericultural Commission (*Commission séricicole internationale*): 3 quai Chaveau, 69009 Lyon, France; f. 1948 to encourage the development of sericulture. Library of 8,000 vols. Mems.: governments of Algeria, Brazil, Central African Republic, Egypt, France, India, Iran, Japan, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mauritius, Romania, Spain, Thailand, Tunisia.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. H. BOUVIER (France). Publ. *Sericologia*.

International Service for National Agricultural Research—ISNAR: P.O.B. 93375, 2509 AJ, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1980 by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (see page 42) to strengthen national agricultural research systems in developing countries; to link these systems to sources of technical assistance and co-operation.

Pres. WILLIAM A. C. MATHIESON; Dir.-Gen. Dr. WILLIAM K. GAMBLE.

International Society for Horticultural Science: Bezuidenhoutseweg 73, P.O.B. 20401, 2500 EK The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1959 to co-operate in the research field. Mems.: 47 member-countries, 201 organizations, 1,730 individual members.

Pres. Prof. Dr. D. FRITZ (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec.-Gen. and Treas. Dr. G. DE BAKKER (Netherlands). Pubs. *Chronica Horticulturae* (three times a year), *Acta Horticulturae*, *Scientia Horticulturae*, *Horticultural Research International*.

International Society for Soilless Culture—ISOSC: P.O.B. 52, 6700 AB Wageningen, Netherlands; f. 1955 as International Working Group on Soilless Culture, to promote world-wide distribution and co-ordination of research, advisory services, and practical application of soilless culture. Mems.: 330 from 56 countries.

Pres. Prof. Dr. FRANZ PENNINGSFELD; Sec.-Gen. Ing. Agr. ABRAM A. STEINER. Publ. *Proceedings* (1969, 1973, 1976, 1980).

International Society for Vegetation Science (*Association internationale de phytosociologie*): Untere Karspüle 2, 3400 Göttingen, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1938. Mems.: 540 from 39 countries.

Chair. Prof. Dr. h.c. J. LEBRUN (Belgium); Sec. (vacant). Pubs. *Phytocoenologia*, *Berichte über die Internationalen Symposien in Stolzenau/Weser* (1959–64), in *Rinteln* (1965–), *Vegetatio*.

International Society of Soil Science (*Association internationale de la science du sol*): c/o P.O.B. 353, 6700 AJ Wageningen, The Netherlands; f. 1924. Mems.: 8,000 individuals and associations in 135 countries.

Pres. Dr. J. S. KANWAR (India); Sec.-Gen. Dr. W. G. SOMBROEK (Netherlands). Publ. *Bulletin* (twice a year).

International Standing Committee of the International Congress on Animal Reproduction (*Comité permanent international de la reproduction animale*): Royal Veterinary College, Bolton Park, Hawkshead Road, Potters Bar, Hertfordshire, England; f. 1948. The congress is held every four years.

Pres. Prof. N. O. RASBECH (Denmark); Sec.-Gen. Prof. J. A. LAING (U.K.). Pubs. *Proceedings of the Congress*.

International Union of Forestry Research Organizations—IUFRO (*Union internationale des instituts de recherches*

forestières): Schönbrunn-Tirolergarten, 1131 Vienna, Austria; f. 1892. 400 member organizations in 91 countries, more than 9,000 individual mems.

Pres. Prof. Dr. WALTER LIESE (Federal Republic of Germany). Pubs. *Annual Report*, *IUFRO News*, *Congress Proceedings*, scientific papers.

International Veterinary Association of Animal Production (*Association internationale vétérinaire de production animale*): c/o Sociedad Veterinaria de Zootecnia, Facultad de Veterinaria, Ciudad Universitaria, Madrid 3, Spain. Membership: about 8,000 veterinary specialists from 30 countries. Organizes world congresses; ninth congress: Madrid 1982.

Pres. of Exec. Cttee. Prof. A. DE VUYST (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. Prof. Dr. CARLOS LUIS DE CUENCA (Spain). Pubs. *Zootecnia* (four issues per year), *Proceedings*.

Livestock and Meat Economic Community of the Council of Entente States—CEBV (*Communauté économique du bétail et de la viande du Conseil de l'Entente*): P.O. 638, Ouagadougou, Upper Volta; f. 1970 to promote production and marketing of cattle and meat at national, regional and intra-regional levels; aims to negotiate a series of agreements between member states and with third countries, covering technical and financial co-operation and co-ordinated legislation on customs, industry and health, with the purpose of establishing a unified market in livestock and meat. Mems.: Benin, Ivory Coast, Niger, Togo, Upper Volta.

Exec. Sec. ROGER MOUSSA TALL.

North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission: Room 339, Great Westminster House, Horseferry Rd., London, SW1P 2AE; established under the North East Atlantic Fisheries Convention which came into force in 1963, to ensure the conservation of fish stocks and rational exploitation of the fisheries of the North East Atlantic and adjacent waters. Mems.: 7 countries.

Pres. Capt. J. C. E. CARDOSO; Sec. G. BELCHAMBER (U.K.).

North Pacific Fur Seal Commission: c/o National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service, Washington, D.C. 20235, U.S.A.; f. 1958 to formulate and co-ordinate research and make recommendations concerning the objective of the 1957 Interim Convention on Conservation of North Pacific Fur Seals—"achieving maximum sustainable productivity of the fur seal resources of the North Pacific Ocean... with due regard to their relation to the productivity of other living marine resources of the area". Signatories: governments of Canada, Japan, U.S.S.R. and U.S.A.

Pubs. *Proceedings*, *Reports*.

Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization: P.O.B. 638, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, B2Y 3Y9, Canada; f. 1979 (formerly International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries); aims at optimum use, management and conservation of resources, promotes research and compiles statistics.

Pres. Dr. V. K. ZILANOV (U.S.S.R.); Exec. Sec. J. C. E. CARDOSO. Pubs. *Annual Report*, *Statistical Bulletin*, *Journal of Northwest Atlantic Fishery Science*, *Scientific Council Reports*, *Scientific Council Studies*, *Sampling Yearbook*, *Proceedings*, *List of Fishing Vessels*.

Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel—CILSS: P.O.B. 7049, Ouagadougou, Upper Volta; f. 1973; works in co-operation with UN Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO); main organs: Conference of Heads of State, Council of Ministers. Mems.: Cape

Verde, Chad, The Gambia, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Upper Volta.

Exec. Sec. ALY CISSE (Mali).

World Association for Animal Production: Corso Trieste 67, 00198 Rome, Italy; f. 1965; holds world conference on animal production every three to five years; encourages, sponsors and participates in regional meetings, seminars and symposia; Fifth World Conference Tokyo, Japan, August 1983.

Pres. Prof. Dr. Y. NISHIKAWA; Sec.-Gen. Dr. K. KÁLLAY. Publ. *News Items* (2 a year).

World Association of Veterinary Food-Hygienists: P.O.B. 1, 3720 BA Bilthoven, Netherlands; f. 1955 to promote hygienic food control and discuss research. Mems.: 34 member countries.

Pres. Prof. Dr. D. GROSSKLAUS (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec. Treas. Dr. M. VAN SCHOTHORST (Switzerland). Publs. Reports from symposia and conferences.

World Association of Veterinary Microbiologists, Immunologists and Specialists in Infectious Diseases (*Association mondiale des vétérinaires microbiologistes, immunologistes et spécialistes des maladies infectieuses*): Ecole Nationale Vétérinaire d'Alfort, 7 ave. du Général de Gaulle, 94704 Maisons-Alfort Cédex, France; f. 1967 to facilitate international contacts in the fields of microbiology, immunology and animal infectious diseases. 36 mems.

Pres. Prof. CH. PILET (France). Publs. *Comparative Immunology, Microbiology and Infectious Diseases*.

World Ploughing Organization: Foulseyke, Loweswater, Cockermouth, Cumbria, CA13 0RS, England; f. 1952

to promote World Ploughing Contest in a different country each year, to improve techniques and promote better understanding of soil cultivation practices through research and practical demonstrations. Affiliates: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Kenya, Netherlands, New Zealand, Northern Ireland, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, U.K., U.S.A. and Zimbabwe.

Gen. Sec. ALFRED HALL. Publs. *W.P.O. Handbook* (annual), *W.P.O. Bulletin of News and Information* (irregular).

World's Poultry Science Association (*Association mondiale d'aviculture scientifique*): Treramleon; Bidnija, Malta; f. 1912 to exchange knowledge in the industry, to encourage research and teaching, to publish information relating to production and marketing problems; to promote World Poultry Congresses and co-operate with governments. Mems.: individuals in 95 countries, branches in 42 countries.

Pres. LAURISTON VON SCHMIDT (Brazil); Sec. Dr. R. COLES (Malta); Treas. Dr. A. W. BRANT (U.S.A.). Publ. *The World Poultry Science Journal* (quarterly).

World Veterinary Association (*Association mondiale vétérinaire*): c/o Dr. M. Leuenberger, 6 rue Amat, 1202 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1959 as a continuation of the International Veterinary Congresses; first Congress 1863. Mems.: member organizations in 63 countries and 14 organizations of veterinary specialists as associate members.

Pres. Prof. Dr. R. VUILLAUME (France); Sec.-Treas. Dr. M. LEUENBERGER. Publs. *News Items, News Letters, 1975 World Catalogue of Veterinary Films*.

AID AND DEVELOPMENT

African Training and Research Centre in Administration for Development (*Centre africain de formation et de recherches administratives pour le développement—CAFRAD*): 19 rue Abou al Alae al Maari, B.P. 310, Tangier, Morocco; f. 1964 by agreement between Morocco and UNESCO; research into administrative problems in Africa, documentation of results, provision of a consultative service for governments and organizations; holds frequent seminars. Mems.: 33 African countries; aided by UNDP and UNESCO.

Pres. Chief O. S. FALAE; Dir.-Gen. (vacant). Publs. *Cahiers Africains d'Administration Publique* African Administrative Studies (twice a year), *CAFRAD News* (quarterly), *African Administrative Abstracts* (quarterly), *Information Bulletin* (4 a year), Bibliographies.

Afro-Asian Housing Organization—AAHO: P.O.B. 523, 28 Ramses St., Cairo, Egypt; f. 1965 to promote co-operation between African and Asian countries in housing, reconstruction, physical planning and related matters.

Sec.-Gen. HASSAN M. HASSAN (Egypt).

Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organization—AARRO: C/117-118, Defence Colony, New Delhi 110024, India; f. 1962 to re-structure the economy of the rural masses in Africa and Asia and to explore, collectively, opportunities for co-ordination of efforts to promote welfare and eradicate malnutrition, disease, illiteracy and poverty amongst rural people. Activities include Integrated Rural Development Pilot Projects, international seminars at AARRO's training centres in Egypt and Japan, and awarding individual training

fellowships. Mems.: 12 African, 15 Asian countries and the Central Union of Agricultural Co-operatives, Japan.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. B. S. MINHAS; Dir. M. R. KAUSHAL. Publ. *Rural Reconstruction* (2 a year).

Agence de coopération culturelle et technique: 19 ave. de Messine, 75008 Paris, France; f. 1970, Niamey, Niger. Aims: to exchange knowledge of the cultures of French-speaking countries, to provide technical assistance, to assist relations between member countries. Technical and financial assistance has been given to projects in every member country, mainly to aid rural people. Budget, 1977: F. Fr. 50.6 million. Mems.: 28 countries, mainly African; Assoc. mems.: Cameroon, Laos, Mauritania, Guinea-Bissau; participants: Quebec, New Brunswick.

Sec.-Gen. Prof. DAN DICKO (Niger). Publ. *Agcoop Liaison* (monthly).

Arab Authority for Agricultural Investment and Development—AAAIID: P.O.B. 2102, Khartoum, Sudan; f. 1978 to carry out over 100 agricultural and infrastructural projects in Sudan to increase the Arab world's food supply. Capital U.S. \$500 million, provided by the Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development (ADFAD) and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development. Mems.: 12 Arab states. Chair. OSMAN BADRAN (Egypt).

Arab Latin American Bank (*Banco Arabe Latinoamericano*): Juan de Arona 830, San Isidro, P.O.B. 10070, Lima 1, Peru; f. 1977 as a multinational offshore bank to increase economic co-operation between Arab and

Latin American countries by financing foreign trade and investment. Mems.: 8 Arab and 17 Latin American Banks.

Chair. ABDULWAHAB A. AL-TAMMAR (Kuwait); Vice-Chair. ABDULLA A. SAUDI (Libya), RODOLFO LANÚS DE LA SERNA (Argentina).

Association of Development Financing Institutions in Asia and the Pacific: Secretariat: c/o Private Development Corporation of the Philippines, PDCP Building, Ayala Ave., Makati, Manila, Philippines; f. 1977 to promote the interest and economic development of the respective countries of its member-institutions, and the Asia-Pacific region as a whole, through development financing. 39 ordinary (national), 3 special (international) members and 6 associate (regional) members. Chair. Management Cttee. VICENTE R. JAYME (Philippines).

Brothers to All Men (International) (*Frères des Hommes*): 20 rue du Refuge, 78000 Versailles, France; f. 1965 to recruit volunteer qualified European personnel to work on development and health projects in Asia, Africa and South America, and to increase public awareness of the Third World in Europe. Affiliated organizations in Belgium, Luxembourg, Switzerland, U.K. and Italy. Mems.: approx. 1,000.

Pres. MANU DE BEER. Publ. *Newsletter* (4 a year).

Caritas Internationalis (*International Confederation of Catholic Organizations for charitable and social action*): 16 Piazza San Calisto, Rome, Italy; f. 1950 to promote collaboration and co-ordination of charitable, welfare and development activities in all countries. Work includes training of social workers both in developed and developing countries, vocational training, help to the needy, refugees, migrants, etc., research and information work. Promotes and co-ordinates relief action in cases of disasters or emergencies. Represents national members internationally. Mems.: 100 organizations.

Pres. Mgr. GEORG HÜSSLER (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec.-Gen. Dr. EMILIO FRACCHIA (Paraguay). Publs. *Inter Caritas* (bi-monthly), *Reports of General Assemblies*.

Club of Dakar: 4 avenue Hoche, 75008 Paris, France; f. 1974 for private discussion on development, political and trade questions between experts from Third World and Western countries.

Pres. MOHAMED DIAWARA (Ivory Coast).

Conference of Regions in North-West Europe (*Conférence des régions de l'Europe du nord-ouest*): P.O.B. 107, 8000 Bruges, Belgium; f. 1955 to co-ordinate regional studies with a view to planned development in the area between the North Sea, the Ruhr, Rhine Valley and Boulogne; also compiles cartographical documents. Mems.: individuals and representatives of planning offices in Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Luxembourg, Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

Pres. Ir. A. PETERS (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. Prof. I. B. F. KORMOSS (Belgium).

Council of American Development Foundations (SOLIDARIOS): Gustavo A. Mejia Ricart 68, P.O.B. 620, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic; f. 1972; 14 institutional members in 12 Latin American and Caribbean countries; exchanges information and experience, arranges technical assistance, raises funds to organize training programmes and scholarships; administers development fund to finance programmes carried out

by members; the foundations provide technical and financial assistance to low-income groups for rural, housing and handicraft projects.

Pres. LUIS JOSÉ ALVAREZ; Sec.-Gen. ENRIQUE A. FERNÁNDEZ P. Publ. *Solidarios* (quarterly).

Foundation for the Peoples of the South Pacific—FSP: 158 West 57th St., New York, N.Y. 10019, U.S.A.; f. 1965 to promote the growth and welfare of the Pacific Islanders through development research in the fields of economics, anthropology, medicine and community development, planning, fund-raising and liaison services.

Pres. ELIZABETH SILVERSTEIN; Exec. Dir. Rev. STANLEY W. HOSIE.

Institute of Economic Growth, Asian Research Centre: University Enclave, Delhi 7, India; f. 1967 to bring the resources of social science to bear upon the solution of problems connected with social and economic development in South and South East Asia; specialized library and documentation services; biennial regional training programme in sociology of development.

Dir. of Institute Prof. P. C. JOSHI; Head of Centre Prof. T. N. MADAN. Publs. *Asian Social Science Bibliography* (annual), *Contributions to Indian Sociology: New Series* (annual), *Studies in Asian Social Development* (occasional).

Inter-American Planning Society (*Sociedad Interamericana de Planificación—SIAP*): Apdo. Postal 27-716, México 7, D.F., Mexico; f. 1956 to promote development of comprehensive planning as a continuous and co-ordinated process at all levels. Mems.: 55 institutions and 2,460 individuals in 25 countries.

Pres. Ing. SERGIO GALILEA OCON (Chile); Exec. Sec. LUIS E. CAMACHO (Colombia). Publs. *Correo Informativo* (quarterly), *Inter-American Journal of Planning* (quarterly), *Congress Proceedings*, special studies, pamphlets, books on Development and Planning (SIAP's editions) (all in Spanish and some in English).

Intermediate Technology Development Group: Operations Centre, 9 King St., London, WC2E 8HN, England; f. 1965 to investigate ways of applying the most appropriate technologies to development; studies the range of technologies and seeks to distribute their use more widely; special emphasis is given to low-cost, labour-intensive methods of production. The Group is a limited company registered as a charity and has four subsidiary companies: Development Techniques Ltd., Intermediate Technology Consultants Ltd., Intermediate Technology Publications Ltd. and Intermediate Technology Transport Ltd. Operations in Canada, U.S.A., U.K. and most developing countries.

Chair. GEORGE MCROBIE; Company Sec. NIGEL SINKER. Publs. *Appropriate Technology* (quarterly), and over 100 manuals, bibliographies and buyers' guides to small-scale equipment.

International Co-operation for Socio-Economic Development (*Coopération internationale pour le développement socio-économique—CIDSE*): ave. Princesse Elisabeth 104, 1030 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1965 to study the means of rendering more effective the co-operation amongst member organizations in the field of socio-economic development aid; to promote the creation of new organizations in both developed and developing countries, the co-ordination of its members, development aid projects and programmes by means of a computerized central registration of all development projects introduced to the affiliated organizations. Mems.: Catholic agencies in 19 countries.

Pres. JACQUES CHAMPAGNE (Canada); Sec.-Gen. KARL OSNER (Federal Republic of Germany).

Kagera River Basin Organization: Kigali, Rwanda; f. 1978; for joint development and management of resources. Mems.: Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda.

Liptako-Gourma Integrated Development Authority: P.O.B. 619, Route de Fada, N'Gourma, Upper Volta; f. 1972; a meeting was held at Ouagadougou, January 1974, with representatives of sources of aid and of the mining companies concerned with the region. The African Development Bank approved a loan of CFA Fr. 112 million in February 1975, to finance feasibility studies and construction of a road linking Dori, Tera and Niamey. Mems.: Mali, Niger, Upper Volta.
Dir.-Gen. BAKARY TOURE; Pres. of Ministerial Council GEORGES SANOGOH (Upper Volta).

Mano River Union: Private Post Bag 113, Freetown, Sierra Leone; f. 1973 with the signature of the Mano River Declaration, to establish a customs and economic union between member states to improve living standards. A common external tariff was instituted in April 1977. The Union Commission on Industry and Trade called on the member states in November 1979 to ratify the agreed harmonized excise law and other customs and excise agreements, and urged that intra-Union trade should start not later than April 1980. Decisions are taken at meetings of a Joint Ministerial Committee formed by the economic and finance ministers of the member states. Mems.: Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea (joined October 1980).
Sec.-Gen. T. ERNEST EASTMAN.

Niger Basin Authority (*Autorité du bassin du Niger*): P.O.B. 729, Niamey, Niger; f. 1964 (as River Niger Commission; name changed 1980) to ensure the most effective use of the waters and other resources of the River Niger Basin; activities comprise: statistics and planning; water control and use; infrastructure; environment control and preservation; navigation control; land and agro-pastoral development. Mems.: governments of 12 states.
Exec. Sec. Dr. D. M. TRAORE. *Publs. Index, Information Bulletin.*

Nigeria-Niger Joint Commission for Co-operation: Immeuble Sonara, B.P. 867, Niamey, Niger; f. 1971 to seek ways of co-ordinating and harmonizing the economies of the two countries in every field; structure: High Authority consisting of the two Heads of State, to meet annually, Council of Ministers, to meet at least twice a year; Secretariat.
Sec.-Gen. G. S. AKUNWAFOR.

Organization for the Development of the Gambia River: Kaolack, Région de Saloum, Senegal; f. 1978 by Senegal and Gambia; Guinea joined in 1980. Plans include the construction of three dams on the 1,700 km. river.

Organization for the Development of the Senegal River: B.P. 3152, Dakar, Senegal; f. 1972; Heads of State meet as necessary, and Council of Ministers meets at least once a year, deciding on policy and projects, which include hydro-electric dams and the improvement of ports; later mining, industrial and agricultural projects are planned. A 40-year plan requiring about 800,000 m. CFA francs investment has been formed, and finance has been pledged by the EEC Development Fund, African Development Bank, UNDP, World Bank, Canada, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Iran, Kuwait, and Saudi Arabia. Mems.: Mali, Mauritania, Senegal.
Sec. ELY OULD ALLAF.

Pacific Basin Economic Council: Confederation of Australian Industry, Industry House, Barton, Canberra, Australia; f. 1967, the Committee is a businessman's organization composed of the representatives of business circles of Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, U.S.A. and the countries of the Pacific Basin, which co-operates with government and international institutions in the overall economic development of the Pacific Area and the advancement of the livelihood of the population. The Committee's activities are the promotion of economic collaboration among the member countries and co-operation with the developing countries in their effort to achieve self-sustaining economic growth. Fourteenth General Meeting, Hong Kong, May 1981.

Chair. J. B. CLARKSON, C.B.E. (Australia); Exec. Dir.-Gen. W. J. HENDERSON.

Pan-African Institute for Development—PAID: 3 rue de Varembe, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland; also B.P. 4056, Douala, Cameroon; f. 1964 to train rural development officers from Africa (38 countries in 1981) at intermediate and senior levels; emphasis in education is given to: involvement of local populations in development; staff training for national centres; preparation of projects for regional co-operation; consultation, applied research and specialized training. There are four regional institutes: Central Africa, Sahel (French-speaking), West Africa, Eastern and Southern Africa (English-speaking).

Pres. Prof. AKIN L. MABOGUNIE; Sec.-Gen. J. YANNIE EWUSIE.

Pan American Development Foundation—PADF: 1625 I St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006, U.S.A.; f. 1963 to assist the lowest income groups in Latin America and the Caribbean, principally with small loans; encourages involvement of private business community; programmes include grants, loans and guarantees, technical and material services.

Chair. of the Board ALEJANDRO ORFILA; Pres. L. RONALD SCHEMAN; Exec. Dir. (vacant). *Publ. PADF News.*

Population Council: 1 Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.; f. 1952; conducts multi-disciplinary research on population policy and development issues; provides technical and professional services to institutions and governments; does in-house and small grants contraceptive development and basic research on human reproductive physiology, especially the male; disseminates information and publications. Four regional offices, in Mexico City, Bangkok, Cairo, and Lagos.

Chair. ROBERT H. EBERT; Pres. GEORGE ZEIDENSTEIN; Sec. JAMES J. BAUSCH. *Publs. Studies in Family Planning* (monthly), *Population and Development Review* (quarterly), *Public Issues papers* (occasional), monographs, brochures.

Society for International Development (*Société internationale pour le développement*): Palazzo Civiltà del Lavoro, EUR, 10044 Rome, Italy; f. 1957 to provide a forum for an exchange of ideas, fact and experience among persons professionally concerned with the problems of economic and social development in modernizing societies; operates a Development Reference Service, a technical service by correspondence. Mems.: 6,300.

Pres. JAMES P. GRANT; Sec.-Gen. PONNA WIGNARAJA. *Publs. International Development Review*, newsletter *Compas* (quarterly), *Newsgram* (every 2 months).

United Methodist Committee on Relief: 475 Riverside Drive, Room 1470, New York, N.Y. 10027, U.S.A.; f. 1940. Aims: to represent the United Methodist Church in the

field of relief, refugee resettlement and rehabilitation around the world (including within the United States), to assist the workers and members of United Methodist churches outside the U.S.A. and co-operate with ecumenical agencies in this same field of endeavour.

Chair. Bishop WAYNE CLYMER; Assoc. Gen. Exec. Sec. Dr. J. HARRY HAINES. Publ. *Inasmuch* (3 a year).

Vienna Institute for Development (*Wiener Institut für Entwicklungsfragen*): Vienna 1010, Kärntner Str. 25, Austria; f. 1964 to publicize problems and achievements of developing countries to encourage industrialized countries to increase aid; research programmes. Mems. from 20 countries.

Pres. BRUNO KREISKY (Austria).

The West Africa Committee: Chronicle House, 72-78 Fleet St., London, EC4Y 1HY, England; f. 1956 to aid the economic development of Nigeria, Ghana,

Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, The Gambia and other West African countries. Mems.: over 230.

Adviser Sir JOHN READ, K.C.B., O.B.E.; Secs. Group Capt. P. R. MAGRATH and W. B. PAXTON.

World University Service—WUS: 5 chemin des Iris, 1216 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1920; students, faculty and administrators in post-secondary institutions concerned with economic and social development. It seeks to extend technical, personal and financial resources of post-secondary institutions to underdeveloped areas and communities. The principle is to assist people to improve and develop their own communities. WUS is independent and is governed by an Assembly of national committees.

Pres. FRANÇOIS NZABAHIMANA (acting); Gen. Sec. KLAUS WULFF. Publs. *WUS Action*, *WUS News Service*, *Annual Report*, Reports on conferences and research.

ARTS AND CULTURE

Afro-Asian Writers' Permanent Bureau: c/o AAPSO, 89 Abdel Aziz Al-Saoud St., Manial El-Roda, Cairo, Egypt; f. 1958 by Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization. Mems.: 78 writers' organizations.

Sec-Gen. ABDER RAHMAN SHARQAWI. Publs. *Lotus Magazine of Afro-Asian Writings* (quarterly in English, French and Arabic), *Afro-Asian Literature Series* (in English, French and Arabic).

Association of Libraries of Judaica and Hebraica in Europe: c/o Jews' College Library, 11 Montague Place, London, W.1, England; f. 1955 to encourage and facilitate the use of the Judaica and Hebraica held in European Libraries. Mems.: 19 in 11 countries.

Chair. EZRA KAHN.

Europa Nostra: 86 Vincent Square, London, SW1P 2PG, England; f. 1963 as an international federation of non-governmental associations for the protection of Europe's natural and cultural heritage. Has Consultative Status with the Council of Europe. Mems.: c. 2,000 organizations.

Pres. Rt. Hon. Lord DUNCAN-SANDYS (U.K.); Vice-Pres. Marquis DE AMODIO (France), Dr. Jur. OTTO CARLSSON (Federal Republic of Germany), COSTA CARRAS (Greece); Dir. Miss FRED A SMITH (U.K.).

European Association of Conservatoires, Music Academies and Music High Schools (*Association européenne des Conservatoires, Académies de musique et Musikhochschulen*): Place Neuve, 1204 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1953 to establish and foster contacts and exchanges between members; mems.: 95.

Sec-Gen. CLAUDE VIALA.

European Association of Music Festivals (*Association européenne des festivals de musique*): 122 rue de Lausanne, 1211 Geneva 21, Switzerland; f. 1951; aims to maintain high artistic standards and the representative character of the festivals; holds debates with music critics about the festivals; annual General Assembly elects an Executive Committee, which also meets annually, composed of eight members including the President of the European Cultural Centre. Annual budget financed by members' dues. Mems.: 39 regularly held music festivals in 17 European countries; associate mems.: Israel, Japan.

Pres. DENIS DE ROUGEMONT (Switzerland). Publs. *Season* (annual), *Festivals* (annual).

European Cultural Centre (*Centre européen de la culture*): Villa Moynier, 122 rue de Lausanne, 1211 Geneva 21, Switzerland; f. 1950 to contribute to the unity of Europe by encouraging cultural pursuits, providing a meeting place, and conducting research in the various fields of European studies; holds conferences on European subjects, European documentation and archives. Groups the Secretariats of the European Association of Music Festivals and the Association of Institutes of European Studies.

Pres. DENIS DE ROUGEMONT (Switzerland); Dir. ANDRÉ RESZLER. Publ. *Cadmos* (quarterly).

European Society of Culture: S. Marco 2516, 30124 Venice, Italy; f. 1950 to unite artists, poets, scientists, philosophers and others through mutual interests and friendship in order to safeguard and improve the conditions required for creative activity. Mems.: 2,000. Library of 10,000 volumes.

Pres. Prof. ADRIANO BUZZATI-TRAVERSO (Italy); International Sec. Dott. MICHELLE CAMPAGNOLO-BOUVIER.

Federation of International Music Competitions (*Fédération des concours internationaux de musique*): 12 rue Hôtel de Ville, 1204 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1957 to co-ordinate the arrangements for affiliated competitions, to exchange experience, etc.; a General Assembly is held every April. Mems.: 59.

Pres. PIERRE COLOMBO; Sec-Gen. Mme ALINE VERNET. Publ. Brochure (every December).

Inter-American Music Council (*Consejo Interamericano de Música—CIDEM*): Technical Unit on the Performing Arts, OAS, Washington, D.C. 20006, U.S.A.; f. 1956 to promote the exchange of works, performances and information in all fields of music, to study problems relative to music education, to encourage activity in the field of musicology, to promote folklore research and music creation, to establish distribution centres for music material of the composers of the Americas, etc. Mems.: national music societies of 22 American countries.

Sec-Gen. EFRAIN PAESKY.

Interfilm (*International Interchurch Film Centre*): P.O.B. 515, Hilversum, Netherlands; f. 1955 to promote film criticism and film education; ecumenical basis and association with the World Council of Churches;

makes awards and recommendations at international film festivals, holds study conferences. Mems.: organizations in 40 countries.

Pres. CARLOS VALLE (Argentina); Gen. Sec. Dr. JAN HES (Netherlands). Publ. *Interfilm Information* (quarterly).

International Association of Art (Painting-Sculpture-Graphic Art) (*Association internationale des arts plastiques—Peinture, Sculpture, Arts Graphiques*): UNESCO House, 1 rue Miollis, 75015 Paris, France; f. 1954; 75 national committees.

Sec.-Gen. DUNBAR MARSHALL-MALAGOLA (U.K.).

International Association of Art Critics: 11 rue Berryer, 75008 Paris, France; f. 1949 to increase co-operation in plastic arts, promote international cultural exchanges and protect the interests of members. Mems.: 2,000 individuals, 46 national sections, 1 free section.

Pres. ALEXANDRE CIRICI (Spain); Sec.-Gen. RAOUL-JEAN MOULIN (France).

International Association of Bibliophiles (*Association internationale de bibliophilie*): Bibliothèque nationale, 58 rue de Richelieu, 75084 Paris, France; f. 1963 to create contacts between bibliophiles and to encourage book-collecting in different countries; to organize or encourage congresses, meetings, exhibitions, the award of scholarships, the publication of a bulletin, yearbooks, and works of reference or bibliography. Mems.: 450.

Pres. FREDERICK B. ADAMS (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. ANTOINE CORON (France). Publ. *Le Bulletin du Bibliophile*.

International Association of Museums of Arms and Military History—IAMAM (*Association internationale des musées d'armes et d'histoire militaire*): National Army Museum, Royal Hospital Rd., London, SW3 4HT, England; f. 1957; museums and other scientific institutions with public collections of arms and armour and military equipment, uniforms, etc.; aims to establish contact between museums and similar institutions in the field, to promote the study of the relevant groups of objects, and to further the aims of the International Council of Museums (*q.v.*) of which it is a member organization; triennial conferences and occasional specialist symposia. Mems.: 245 institutions in 49 countries.

Pres. Dr. Phil. ZDZISLAW ZYGULSKI (Poland); Sec.-Gen. W. REID, F.S.A., F.M.A. (U.K.). Publ. *Repertory of Museums of Arms and Military History, Triennial Report, Glossarum Armorum*, reports on symposia 1977, 1979.

International Board on Books for Young People—IBBY: Leonhardsgraben 38A, 4051 Basel, Switzerland; f. 1953 to support and unify forces in all countries connected with children's book work; to encourage the distribution of good children's books; to promote the scientific investigation into problems of juvenile books; to organize educational aid for developing countries; to present the Hans Christian Andersen Medal every two years to a living author and a living illustrator whose work is an outstanding contribution to juvenile literature; sponsors International Children's Book Day (April 2). Mems.: national sections in 45 countries and individuals.

Pres. KNUD-E. HAUBERG-TYCHSEN (Denmark); Sec. LEENA MAISSEN. Publ. *Bookbird* (quarterly in English), *Congress Papers*, *IBBY's International Guide to Sources of Information about Children's Literature*.

International Cello Centre: Edrom House, Duns, Berwickshire, TD11 3PX, Scotland; f. 1953 to foster musical culture in the spirit of Pablo Casals's teaching and philosophy. Mems.: approx. 400 in 14 countries.

Pres. (vacant); Dirs. JANE COWAN, JOHN GWILT. Publ. *Diary of Events* (3 times a year).

International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property—ICGROM: 13 Via di San Michele, 00153 Rome, Italy; assembles documents on preservation and restoration of cultural property; stimulates research and proffers advice in this domain; organizes missions of experts; undertakes training of specialists and organizes regular courses on (i) Architectural Conservation; (ii) Conservation of Mural Paintings; (iii) Fundamental Principles of Conservation; (iv) Security, Climate Control and Lighting in Museums; 66 member countries.

Dir. Dr. CEVAT ERDER (Turkey); Assistant Director Dr. GIORGIO TORRACA.

International Centre of Films for Children and Young People (*Centre international du film pour l'enfance et la jeunesse*): 111 rue Notre Dame des Champs, 75006 Paris, France; f. 1957; a clearing house of information about: entertainment films (cinema and television) for children and young people, influence of films on the young, and regulations in force for the protection and education of young people; promotes production and distribution of suitable films and their appreciation. To this end encourages the setting up of National Centres; 32 full mems. (National Centres), 23 assoc. mems. (International Organizations).

Pres. KIRA PARAMONOVA (U.S.S.R.). Publ. *News from I.C.F.C.Y.P.*, *Nouvelles du C.I.F.E.J.* (quarterly).

International Committee for the Diffusion of Arts and Literature through the Cinema (*Comité international pour la diffusion des arts et des lettres par le cinéma—CIDALC*): 24 boulevard Poissonnière, 75009 Paris, France; f. 1930 to promote the creation and release of educational, cultural and documentary films and other films of educational value in order to contribute to closer understanding between peoples; awards medals and prizes for films of exceptional merit. Mems.: national committees in 25 countries.

Pres. HENRI PIALAT (France); Sec.-Gen. MARIO VERDONE (Italy). Publ. *Annuaire CIDALC*.

International Comparative Literature Association (*Association internationale de littérature comparée*): Département de Littérature comparée, chemin de la Sensive du Tertre, B.P. 1025, F44036 Nantes Cedex, France; and Department of German Studies, Stanford University, Stanford, Calif. 94305, U.S.A.; f. 1954 to work for the development of the comparative study of literature in modern languages. Member societies and individuals in over 50 countries. Mems.: 2,000 (800 in Europe).

Pres. EVA KUSHNER (Canada); Secs. YVES CHEVREL (France) and GERALD GILLESPIE (U.S.A.). Publ. *ICLA Bulletin*.

International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers—World Congress of Authors and Composers: 11 rue Keppler, 75116 Paris, France; f. 1926 to protect the rights of authors and composers; documentation centre. Mems.: 113 member societies from 54 countries.

Pres. KAROL MALCUZYNSKI (Poland); Sec.-Gen. JEAN-ALEXIS ZIEGLER. Publ. *Interauteurs* (annually).

International Council of Graphic Design Associations—ICOGRADA: Warren House, St. Paul's Cray Rd., Chislehurst, Kent, England; f. 1963. Objects: to raise the standards of graphic designs and professional practice and the professional status of graphic designers; to collect and exchange information relating to graphic design; to organize exhibitions and congresses and to issue reports and surveys. Category B relationship with UNESCO. Mems.: 44 professional associations from 31 countries and one international organization.

Pres. STIG HOGDAL; Sec.-Gen. MARIJKE SINGER (Netherlands). Publ. *News Bulletin and icographic magazine*.

International Council of Museums—ICOM (*Conseil international des musées*): Maison de l'UNESCO, 1 rue Miollis, 75732 Paris Cedex 15, France; f. 1946 to further international co-operation among museums and to advance museum interests; maintains with UNESCO the most extensive museum documentation centre in the world. Mems.: over 7,000.

Pres. H. LANDAIS (France); Chair. Advisory Committee H. GANSLMAYR (Federal Republic of Germany); Vice-Pres. V. SOUSLOV (U.S.S.R.), G. LEWIS (U.K.); Treas. P. CADORIN (Switzerland); Permanent Adviser G. H. RIVIÈRE (France); Sec.-Gen. L. MONREAL (Spain). Publ. *ICOM News-Nouvelles de l'ICOM* (quarterly).

International Council on Monuments and Sites—ICOMOS (*Conseil international des monuments et des sites*): 75 rue du Temple, 75003 Paris, France; f. 1965. Objects: to promote the study and preservation of monuments and sites; to arouse and cultivate the interest of public authorities, and people of every country in their monuments and sites and in their cultural heritage; to liaise between public authorities, departments, institutions and individuals interested in the preservation and study of monuments and sites; to disseminate the results of research into the problems, technical, social and administrative, connected with the conservation of the architectural heritage, and of centres of historic interest. Mems.: approximately 2,500 and 60 National Committees.

Pres. MICHEL PARENT (France); Sec.-Gen. A. DAOULATI (Tunisia); Dir. of Secretariat FRANÇOIS LEBLANC (Canada). Publs. *Monumentum* (quarterly), *Bulletin* (yearly), *Newsletter* (three times a year).

International Federation for Theatre Research (*Fédération internationale pour la recherche théâtrale*): Department of Theatre Studies, University of Lancaster, Bailrigg, Lancaster, England; f. 1955 by 21 countries at the International Conference on Theatre History, London. Chair. Prof. ROLF ROHMER (German Democratic Republic); Joint Secs.-Gen. Mlle ROSE-MARIE MOUDOUËS (France), Prof. T. LAWRENSEN (U.K.). Publ. *Theatre Research International* (in association with Oxford University Press) (three a year).

International Federation of Film Archives (*Fédération internationale des archives de film*): c/o B. VAN DER ELST, Coudenberg 70, 1000 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1938 to encourage the creation of archives in all countries for the collection and conservation of the film heritage of each land; to facilitate co-operation and exchanges between these film archives; to promote public interest in the art of the cinema; to aid research in this field and to compile new documentation; conducts research; publishes manuals, etc.; holds annual congresses. Mems. in 44 countries.

Pres. WOLFGANG KLAUE (German Democratic Republic); Sec.-Gen. ROBERT DAUDELIN (Canada).

International Federation of Film Producers' Associations (*Fédération internationale des associations de producteurs de films*): 33 avenue des Champs-Élysées, 75008 Paris, France; f. 1933 to represent film production internationally, to defend its general interests and promote its development, to study all cultural, legal, economic, technical and social problems of interest to the activity of film production. Mems.: National Assns. in 21 countries.

Pres. FRANCO CRISTALDI (Italy); Sec.-Gen. ALPHONSE BRISSON (France). Publ. Information Circulars.

International Institute for Children's Literature and Reading Research (*Internationales Institut für Jugendliteratur und Leseforschung*): 1040 Vienna, Mayer-

hofgasse 6, Austria; f. 1965 as an international documentation, research and advisory centre of juvenile literature and reading; maintains specialized library; arranges conferences and exhibitions; compiles recommendation lists. Mems.: individual and group members in 28 countries.

Pres. Dr. ADOLF MARZ; Dir. Dr. LUCIA BINDER. Publs. *Bookbird* (quarterly in co-operation with the International Board on Books for Young People), *Jugend und Buch* (quarterly in co-operation with the Austrian Children's Book Club), *Schriften zur Jugendliteratur*, *PA-Kontakte* (published irregularly).

International Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works: 6 Buckingham St., London, WC2N 6BA, England; f. 1950. Mems.: 2,500 individual, 350 institutional members.

Pres. H. KORTAN; Sec.-Gen. N. S. BROMMELLE; Treas. S. G. REES-JONES; Exec. Officer P. SMITH. Publs. *Studies in Conservation* (quarterly), *Art and Archaeology Technical Abstracts—IIC* (twice a year).

International Institute of Iberoamerican Literature: 1312 C.L., University of Pittsburgh, Pa. 15260, U.S.A.; f. 1938 to advance the study of the Iberoamerican literature, and intensify cultural relations among the peoples of the Americas. Mems.: scholars and artists in 35 countries.

Pres. SAUL YURKIEVICH; Dir. ALFREDO ROGGIANO. Publs. *Revista Iberoamericana*, *Memorias*.

International League of Antiquarian Booksellers: c/o Bob de Graaf, Zuideinde 40, 2421 AK Nieuwkoop, Netherlands; f. 1948 to co-ordinate efforts to develop trade in antiquarian books and to create good relations between antiquarian booksellers. Mems.: associations in 18 countries.

Pres. BOB DE GRAAF. Publs. *International Directory of Antiquarian Booksellers, Export and Import, Compendium of Usages and Customs of the Antiquarian Book Trade, Dictionary of the Antiquarian Book Trade* (in eight languages).

International Liaison Centre for Cinema and Television Schools (*Centre international de liaison des écoles de cinéma et de télévision*): rue Thérésienne 8, 1000 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1955 to co-ordinate teaching standards and to develop plans for creation of cultural, artistic, teaching and technical relations between members.

Pres. COLIN YOUNG (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. RAYMOND RAVAR (Belgium).

International Literary and Artistic Association (*Association littéraire et artistique internationale*): Hôtel du Cercle de la Librairie, 117 blvd. Saint-Germain, 75006 Paris, France; f. 1878 at Congress of Paris, presided over by Victor Hugo. Objects: the protection of the rights and interests of writers and artists of all lands; extension of copyright conventions, etc. The Association has national groups in Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland and members in Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Haiti, Luxembourg, Monaco, New Zealand, Poland, South Africa, United Kingdom, U.S.A. and Uruguay.

Pres. Prof. GEORGES KOUMANTOS; Perm. Sec. Prof. ANDRÉ FRANÇON.

International Music Council—IMC (*Conseil international de la musique*): UNESCO, 1 rue Miollis, 75732 Paris Cedex 15, France; f. 1949 to foster the exchange of musicians, music (written and recorded), and information between countries and cultures; to support contemporary

composers and young professional musicians. Mems.: 18 international non-governmental organizations, national committees in 60 countries.

Pres. JOHN PETER LEE ROBERTS (Canada); Sec.-Gen. DIMITR CHRISTOFF (Bulgaria); Exec. Sec. JACK BORNOFF (U.K.).

MEMBERS OF IMC INCLUDE:

International Association of Music Libraries, Archives and Documentation Centres (*Association internationale des bibliothèques, archives et centres de documentation musicaux (AIBM)*): c/o Musikaliska akademien bibliotek, Box 16 326, 103 26 Stockholm, Sweden; f. 1951. Mems.: 1,830 institutions and individuals in 38 countries.

Pres. BRIAN REDFERN (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. ANDERS LÖNN (Sweden). Publ. *Fontes artis musicae* (every 4 months).

International Council for Traditional Music: Dept. of Music, Columbia University, New York, N.Y. 10027; f. 1947 (as International Folk Music Council) to further the study, practice, documentation, preservation and dissemination of traditional music of all countries; conferences held every two years: 27th Conference, New York, 1983. Mems.: 1,200.

Pres. POUL ROVSING OLSEN (Denmark); Sec.-Gen. Prof. DIETER CHRISTENSEN. Publ. *Yearbook for Traditional Music, Bulletin* (2 a year).

International Federation of Musicians (*Fédération internationale des musiciens—FIM*): Hofackerstrasse 7, 8032 Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1948 to promote and protect the interests of musicians in affiliated unions; promotes international exchange of musicians; has agreements with European Broadcasting Union, International Federation of the Phonographic Industry, the various international broadcasting and TV organizations and the American Federation of Musicians. Mems.: 34 unions totalling 187,771 members in 34 countries.

Pres. JOHN MORTON (U.K.); Gen. Sec. RUDOLF LENZINGER (Switzerland).

International Federation of Youth and Music (*Fédération internationale des jeunes musiques*): Palais des Beaux-Arts, 10 rue Royale, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1945 to promote the development of musical appreciation among young people, to encourage the creation of new societies and to ensure co-operation between national societies. Member organizations in 36 countries.

Sec.-Gen. HADELIN DONNET (Belgium).

International Institute for Comparative Music Studies and Documentation (*Internationales Institut für Vergleichende Musikstudien und Dokumentation*): Winklerstrasse 20, D-1000 Berlin 33; f. 1963; Institute supported by the City of Berlin to study practical means of integrating the musical achievements of extra-European cultures into world culture and of helping the preservation of authentic traditional music; the Institute works in close co-operation with the International Music Council and Unesco. There is a sister institution, Istituto Internazionale di Musica Comparata, in Venice. Mems. from 20 countries.

Dir. IVAN VANDOR; Sec.-Gen. MICHAEL JENNE. Pubs. *Unesco Anthology of the Orient*, *Unesco Anthology Musical Sources*, *Unesco Anthology of African Music*, *Unesco Anthology of North Indian Classical Music*, *Musical Atlas* (record series), books,

etc., *The World of Music* (quarterly, in asscn. with the International Music Council and UNESCO), *Festival of Traditional Music* (annually).

International Jazz Federation: 35 Great Russell St., London, W.C.1, England; f. 1969 to promote the knowledge and appreciation of jazz throughout the world; arranges jazz education conferences and competitions for young jazz groups; encourages co-operation among national societies. Mems.: 16 national organizations.

Pres. CHARLES ALEXANDER (U.K.). Publ. *Jazz Forum* (6 a year).

International Music Centre (*Internationales Musikzentrum—IMZ*): 1030 Vienna, Lothringerstr. 20, Austria; f. 1961 for the study and dissemination of music through the technical media (film, television, radio, gramophone); co-operates with other international organizations such as EBU, OIRT and ABU; organizes congresses, seminars and screenings on music in the audio-visual media; courses and competitions to strengthen the relationship between performing artists and the audio-visual media; exhibitions of scores, manuscripts, records and books. Mems.: 70 ordinary mems. and 21 associate mems. in 38 countries, including 50 broadcasting organizations.

Pres. LEO NADELMANN (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. WILFRIED SCHEIB (Austria); Exec. Sec. Dr. YVES-OLIVIER WINTERSTEIN. Pubs. *IMZ Report*, *UNESCO Catalogue*, *IMZ Bulletin* (10 a year in English, French and German) and seminar reports.

International Musicological Society (*Société internationale de musicologie*): P.O.B. 1561, 4001 Basel, Switzerland; f. 1927. 1,300 mems. in 48 countries.

Pres. L. FINSCHER (Federal Republic of Germany); Vice-Pres. C. PALISCA (U.S.A.), I. SUPICIC (Yugoslavia); Sec.-Gen. R. HÄUSLER (Switzerland). Pubs. *Acta Musicologica*, *Documenta Musicologica*, *Catalogus Musicus*, *International Repertory of Musical Sources (RISM)*, *International Repertory of Music Literature (RILM)*.

International Society for Contemporary Music (*Société internationale pour la musique contemporaine*): Michaelstr. 4A, 5300 Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1922 to promote the development of contemporary music and to organize annual World Music Days. Member organizations in 30 countries.

Sec.-Gen. RUDOLF HEINEMANN (Federal Republic of Germany).

International PEN (*A World Association of Writers*): 38 King St., London, WC2E 8JT, England; f. 1921 by Mrs. Dawson-Scott under the presidency of John Galsworthy to promote co-operation between writers. Eighty centres throughout the world, with total membership about 8,000.

International Pres. PER WASTBERG (Sweden); International Sec. ALEXANDRE BLOKH. Pubs. *The Survival and Encouragement of Literature*, *International PEN anthologies*, *Bulletin of Selected Books* (in English and French, with the assistance of UNESCO).

International Theatre Institute—ITI (*Institut international du théâtre—IIT*): UNESCO, 1 rue Miollis, 75015 Paris, France; f. 1948 to facilitate cultural exchanges and international understanding in the domain of the theatre; conferences, publications, etc. Mems.: 60 member nations, each with an ITI national centre.

Pres. JANUSZ WARMIŃSKI (Poland); Sec.-Gen. LARS AF MALMBORG. Publ. *Theatre International* (4 a year).

International Typographic Association (*Association typographique internationale*): Kattowitz Strasse 57, 6230 Frankfurt am Main 80, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1957 to co-ordinate the ideas of those whose profession or interests have to do with the art of typography and to obtain effective international legislation to protect type designs. Mems.: 320.

Pres. MARTIN FEHLE; Sec. KARL SCHNEIDER. Publ. *Typographic Opportunities in the Computer Age, Interpressgraphik*.

Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland: 56 Queen Anne St., London, W1M 9LA, England; f. 1823 for the study of history and cultures of the East. Mems.: c. 1,000, branch societies in Asia.

Pres. Prof. Sir CYRIL PHILIPS, M.A.; Dir. A. S. BENNELL, M.A.; Sec. Miss E. V. GIBSON. Publ. *Journal* (2 a year).

Society of African Culture (*Société africaine de culture*): 18 rue des Ecoles, 75005 Paris, France; f. 1956 to create unity and friendship among scholars in Africa for the encouragement of their own cultures and the development of a universal culture. Mems.: from 22 countries.

Pres. ERIC WILLIAMS (Trinidad and Tobago); Sec.-Gen. ALIOUNE DIOP. Publ. *Présence Africaine* (quarterly).

United Towns Organization (*Fédération mondiale des villes jumelées-cités unies*): 2 rue de Logelbach, 75017 Paris, France; f. 1957 by Le Monde Bilingue (f. 1951); since 1960 has specialized in twinning towns in developed areas with those in less developed areas. Aims: setting up permanent links between towns throughout the world, leading to social, cultural, economic and other exchanges favouring world and development; the spread of nization has the highest consultative status with the UN, UNESCO and the Council of Europe. Mems.: 3,500 towns throughout the world.

Hon. Pres. LÉOPOLD SÉDAR SENGHOR; Pres. DIEGO NOVELLI; Delegate-Gen. J.-M. BRESSAND. Publ. *Cités Unies* (quarterly, French and English), *United Towns Newsletter* (every 2 months, English), *Index of International Relations of Towns of World* (annually), special studies on bilingual education, international co-operation, the environment and youth questions.

World Union of French Speakers (*Union mondiale des voix françaises*): B.P. 56-05, 75222 Paris Cedex 05, France; f. 1960; cultural exchange in the French language by records, tape recordings, etc. Mems.: 1,000.

Pres. GUY BARBET; Sec.-Gen. ALAIN MECHIN. Publ. *Via Vox Contact*.

COMMODITIES

African Groundnut Council (*Conseil africain de l'arachide*): P.O.B. 3025, Lagos, Nigeria; European office: 66 ave. de Cortenberg, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1963. Mems.: Gambia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan.

Chair. AL MOUSTAPHA SOUMAILA (Niger); Exec. Sec. MAMADOU MOUR SAMB (Senegal).

Association of European Jute Industries (*Association des industries du jute européennes*): 3 ave. du Président Wilson, 75116 Paris, France; f. 1954 to study questions of common interest, disseminate information and represent the industry at international level; conducts technical, statistical and economic research. Mems.: national associations in Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

Pres. REMBERT VAN DELDEN (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec.-Gen. P. TOMMY-MARTIN (France). Publ. *Statistiques de production* (2 a year), *Statistiques du commerce extérieur* (quarterly), *Annuaire statistique*.

Association of Iron Ore Exporting Countries—APEF: Le Château, 2 chemin Auguste Vilbert, 1218 Grand Saconnex, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1975; to co-ordinate policies of the exporting countries; nine mems.

Sec.-Gen. B. K. SANYAL (India).

Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries—ANRPC: Natural Rubber Bldg., 150 Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; f. 1970; the association aims to bring about co-ordination in the production and marketing of natural rubber, to promote technical co-operation amongst members and to bring about fair and stable prices for natural rubber. Structure: Assembly, Executive Committee, Committee of Experts, Secretariat. A joint regional marketing system has been agreed in principle. Seminars and meetings on technical and statistical subjects are held. Mems.: India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet-Nam.

Sec.-Gen. B. K. ABEYARATNA (Sri Lanka). Publ.

Reports of meetings, technical papers, *Quarterly Statistical Bulletin*, *Proceedings of Seminar*.

Cadmium Association: 34 Berkeley Square, London, W1X 6AJ, England; f. 1976; covers all aspects of the use of cadmium; an affiliate of the Zinc Development Association (listed below); includes almost all companies concerned with the production of cadmium except in North America, where close liaison is kept with the Cadmium Council.

Chair. Dr. A. VON RÖPENACK (Federal Republic of Germany); Dir.-Gen. ROSS L. STUBBS (U.K.).

Cocoa Producers' Alliance: P.O.B. 1718, Western House, 8-10 Broad St., Lagos, Nigeria; f. 1962 to exchange technical and scientific information; to discuss problems of mutual concern to producers; to ensure adequate supplies at remunerative prices; to promote consumption. Mems.: Brazil, Cameroon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, São Tomé and Príncipe and Togo.

Sec.-Gen. AYOTUNDE OLATUNDE OSHINIBE.

European Association for the Trade in Jute Products: Zeestraat 78, P.O.B. 29822, 2502 LV The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1970 to maintain contacts between national associations and carry out scientific research; to exchange information and to represent the interests of the trade. Mems.: enterprises in Belgium, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Sec.-Gen. Drs. R. J. GLASER (Netherlands).

European Committee of Sugar Manufacturers (*Comité européen des fabricants de sucre*): 45 ave. Montaigne, 75008 Paris, France; f. 1954 to collect statistics and information, conduct research and promote co-operation between national organizations. Mems.: national associations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. Ir. W. G. A. LAMMERS; Dir.-Gen. M. DE LA FOREST DIVONNE.

European Union for Wholesale Potato Trade—UCOPOM (*Union européenne du commerce de gros des pommes de terre*): rue des Fripiers 24 bis, bte. 7, 1000 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1952 to encourage the development of the potato trade and to represent the interests of the trade at European and international level. Mems.: national organizations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. D. H. SMITH (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. and Treas. J. M. BLAIVIE (Belgium).

Group of Latin American and Caribbean Sugar Exporting Countries—GEPLACEA: Ejercito Nacional 373, Piso 1, México 17, D.F., Mexico; f. 1974 to serve as a forum of consultation on the production and sale of sugar; to contribute to the adoption of agreed positions at international meetings on sugar; to exchange scientific and technical knowledge on agriculture and the sugar industry; to consider the co-ordination of the various branches of sugar processing; to co-ordinate policies of action in order to achieve fair and remunerative prices; mems.: 22 Latin American and Caribbean countries and the Philippines.

Exec. Sec. ENRIQUE ESTREMADEYRO DEL CAMPO (Peru); Asst. Exec. Sec. E. R. SOLANO (Mexico).

Inter-African Coffee Organization—IACO: B.P. V210, Abidjan, Ivory Coast; f. 1960. Mems.: 22 coffee-producing countries in Africa.

Pres. DENIS BRA KANON (Ivory Coast); Sec.-Gen. AREGA WORKU (Ethiopia).

Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries (*Conseil intergouvernemental des pays exportateurs du cuivre—CIPEC*): 177 avenue du Roule, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France; f. 1967 to co-ordinate research and information policies among the members, Chile, Indonesia, Peru, Zaire, Zambia. Assoc. mems.: Australia, Papua New Guinea and Yugoslavia.

Sec.-Gen. UMARJADI NJOTOWIJONO. Publ. *CIPEC Quarterly Review*.

International Bauxite Association: 67 Knutsford Boulevard, P.O.B. 551, Kingston 5, Jamaica; f. 1974 to co-ordinate policies of the producing countries; to ensure a fair price for exports of bauxite; recommendations were prepared in 1975 on valuation taxation and pricing. Mems.: Australia, Dominican Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Indonesia, Jamaica, Sierra Leone, Suriname, Yugoslavia.

Sec.-Gen. HENRI GUDA (Suriname).

International Cocoa Organization—ICCO: 22 Berners St., London, W1P 3DB, England; f. 1973 under the International Cocoa Agreement, 1972; sees to the implementation of the agreement; provides member governments with conference facilities and up-to-date information on the world cocoa economy and the operation of the agreement. The International Cocoa Agreement, 1975, a continuation of the 1972 Agreement, entered into force in October 1976 for a period of three years, but was extended to expire on March 31st, 1980. A further Agreement was negotiated under the auspices of UNCTAD in November 1980 and entered into force on August 1st, 1981, for three years. Mems.: 15 exporting countries which account for over 72 per cent of world cocoa exports, and 19 importing countries which account for over 61 per cent of world cocoa imports. The U.S.A. is not a member.

Exec. Dir. U. K. HACKMAN (Ghana); Buffer Stock Manager J. PLAMBECK (Federal Republic of Germany).

International Coffee Organization: 22 Berners St., London, W1P 4DD, England; f. 1963 under the International Coffee Agreement, 1962, which was renegotiated in 1968 and extended until 1974; aims to achieve a reasonable balance between supply and demand on a basis which will assure adequate supplies at fair prices to consumers and expanding markets at remunerative prices to producers. A new agreement was negotiated in 1976 and entered into force in October 1976. Mems.: 47 exporting countries accounting for over 99 per cent of world coffee exports, and 25 importing countries accounting for approximately 88 per cent of world imports.

Chair. of Council A. DE BLOEME (Netherlands); Exec. Dir. ALEXANDRE F. BELTRÃO.

International Confederation of European Sugar Beet Growers (*Confédération internationale des betteraviers européens*): 29 rue du Général Foy, 75008 Paris, France; f. 1925 to act as a centre for the co-ordination and dissemination of information about beet sugar production and the industry; to represent the interests of sugar beet growers at an international level. Member associations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. K. C. VAN KEMPEN (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. G. PERROUD (France).

International Cotton Advisory Committee: 1225 19th St., N.W., Suite 320, Washington, D.C. 20036, U.S.A.; f. 1939 to keep in close touch with developments affecting the world cotton situation; to collect and disseminate statistics; to suggest to the governments represented any measures for the furtherance of international collaboration in maintaining and developing a sound world cotton economy. Mems.: 49 countries.

Exec. Dir. J. C. SANTLEY. Publs. *Cotton-Monthly Review* (English, French and Spanish editions), *Quarterly Statistical Bulletin*.

International Institute for Cotton: 10 rue du Commerce, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1966 to increase world consumption of raw cotton and cotton products through utilization research, market research, sales promotion, education and public relations; to form a link between cotton exporting countries and the main importers. Mems.: 11 countries.

Pres. PAUL BOMANI (Tanzania); Exec. Dir. PETER PEREIRA (U.K.); Sec. HARPAL LUTHER (India).

International Lead and Zinc Study Group: Metro House, 58 St. James's St., London, SW1A 1LD, England. f. 1959, first meeting 1960; provides opportunities for intergovernmental consultation on world trade in lead and zinc; conducts studies and provides information on trends in supply and demand. Standing committee usually meets in spring in London, and the study group and all sub-committees in September or October in Geneva. There are also a standing committee, economic committee and statistical committee. Mems.: 32 countries.

Chair. S. H. ROCHESTER (Canada). Publs. *Lead and Zinc Statistics* (monthly), reports of studies.

International Natural Rubber Organization: 12th Floor, Oriental Plaza, Jalan Parry, P.O.B. 374, Kuala Lumpur 01-02, Malaysia; f. 1980 to stabilize natural rubber prices by operating a buffer stock, and to seek to ensure an adequate supply; an International Rubber Agreement entered into force provisionally in October 1980. Mems.: 23 importing countries, six exporting countries and the European Community.

Exec. Dir. K. ALGAMAR.

International Office of Cocoa and Chocolate (*Office international du cacao et du chocolat*): ave. de Cortenbergh 172, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1930, present title adopted in 1934. Aims to conduct research on all questions concerning the cocoa and chocolate industry, to collect and disseminate information, and to keep member associations informed of results of research; maintains a documentation and abstracting service. Mems.: national associations in 24 countries.

Sec.-Gen. E. TOEBOSCH.

International Olive Federation (*Fédération internationale d'oléiculture*): Via del Governo Vecchio 3, 00186 Rome, Italy; f. 1934 to promote the interests of olive growers and to effect international co-ordination of efforts to improve methods of growing and manufacturing and to promote the use of olive oil. Mems.: organizations and government departments in Algeria, Argentina, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Portugal, Spain, Syria, Tunisia.

International Olive Oil Council: Juan Bravo 10-2°, Madrid 6, Spain; f. 1959; entrusted with the administration of the International Olive Oil Agreement, the objectives of which are as follows: to promote international co-operation in connection with world olive oil problems; to prevent the occurrence of any unfair competition in the world olive oil trade; to put into operation, or to facilitate the application of, measures designed to extend the production and consumption of, and international trade in, olive oil; to reduce the disadvantages due to fluctuations of supplies on the market; to examine the possibility of taking necessary action with regard to other products of the olive tree. Members of the 1979 Agreement (Third Agreement): seven mainly producing members, two mainly importing members and the European Community.

Dir. GABRIELE LUZI; First Deputy Dir. LUIS F. DE RANERO, Second Deputy Dir. HEDI GUERBAA. Publs. *Survey of the International Olive Oil Council* (fortnightly), French and Spanish), *National Olive Oil Policies* (annual).

International Rubber Study Group: Brettenham House, 5-6 Lancaster Place, London, WC2E 7ET; founded in 1944 to provide a forum for the discussion of problems affecting rubber and to provide statistical and other general information on rubber. 28 member governments. Sec.-Gen. Dr. L. BATEMAN. Publs. *Rubber Statistical Bulletin* (monthly), *International Rubber Digest* (monthly), *Proceedings of Group Meetings and Assemblies*, and *Records of Discussion Forums* (annually).

International Silk Association (*Association internationale de la soie*): 55 Montée de Choulans, 69323 Lyon Cedex 1, France; f. 1949 to promote closer collaboration between all branches of the silk industry and trade, develop the consumption of silk and foster scientific research; collects and disseminates information and statistics relating to the trade and industry; organizes triennial Congresses. Mems.: employers' and technical organizations in 30 countries.

Pres. HANS WEISBROD (Switzerland); Sec. J. VASCHALDE; Treas. B. MOREL-JOURNEL (France). Publs. monthly newsletter, standard method of testing and classifying raw silk, international trade rules for Far-Eastern raw silk, dictionary of silk waste, etc.

International Sugar Organization: 28 Haymarket, London, SW1 4SP, England; administers the International Sugar Agreement negotiated in 1977 by the United Nations Sugar Conference. Mems.: 44 exporting countries and 15 importing countries.

Exec. Dir. WILLIAM K. MILLER; Sec. C. POLITOFF.

Publs. *Pocket Sugar Year Book*, *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*, *Annual Report*, *World Sugar Economy, Structure and Policies* 1976.

International Tea Committee: Sir John Lyon House, 5 High Timber St., London, EC4V 3NH, England; f. 1933 to administer the International Tea Agreement. Now serves as a statistical and information centre. New Constitution adopted in June 1979 extending membership to include consuming countries. Producer Mems.: national tea boards of Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mozambique, Sri Lanka, The Tea Association (Central Africa Ltd.); Consumer Mems.: United Kingdom Tea Association, Comité Européen du Thé, The Australian Tea and Coffee Traders' Association and the Tea Council of Canada; Assoc. Mem.: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, London.

Chair. A. C. DAVIES; Vice-Chair. K. N. LOUDOUNSHAND; Sec. Mrs. N. C. CARNEGIE-BROWN. Publs. *Bulletin of Statistics* (annual), *Statistical Summary* (monthly).

International Tea Promotion Association: P.O.B. 30007, Coolsingel 58, 3011 AE Rotterdam, Netherlands; f. 1979; by July 1980 nine countries (Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, and Uganda), accounting for about 90 per cent of world exports of black tea, had acceded to the international agreement establishing the Association; governing board meets twice a year.

Exec. Dir. T. S. BROCA; Admin. and Finance Officer T. G. PEIRIS. Publ. *International Tea Journal* (2 a year).

International Tin Council: Haymarket House, 1 Oxendon St., London, SW1Y 4EQ, England; f. July 1956; now operates the Fifth International Tin Agreement (1976-1982), which is intended to achieve a long-term balance between world production and consumption of tin and to prevent excessive fluctuations in the price of tin; the Council sets floor and ceiling prices, operates a buffer stock and may regulate tin exports from producing members. The council meets at least four times a year. Mems.: governments of 30 countries, and the EEC.

Exec. Chair. PETER LAI (Malaysia); Sec. N. L. PHELPS; Buffer Stock Man. P. A. A. DE KONING. Publs. *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*, *Tin Statistics* (annual), *Annual Reports*, *Notes on Tin* (monthly), *Proceedings: Conference on Tin Consumption London 1972* (1 vol.), *Fourth World Conference on Tin Kuala Lumpur 1974* (4 vols.), *Tin Production and Investment*, tinplate consumption surveys.

International Vine and Wine Office (*Office international de la vigne et du vin*): 11 rue Roquépine, 75008 Paris, France; f. 1924 to study all the scientific, technical, economic and human problems concerning the vine and its products; to spread knowledge by means of its publications; to assist contacts between researchers and establish international research programmes. Mems.: 31 countries.

Dir. GILBERT CONSTANT. Publs. *Bulletin de l'O.I.V.* (monthly), *Memento de l'O.I.V.* (every five years), *Lexique de la Vigne et du Vin* (seven languages), *Recueil des méthodes internationales d'analyse des vins*, *Code internationale des Pratiques oenologiques*, *Codex oenologique international*.

International Wheat Council: 28 Haymarket, London, SW1Y 4SS, England; f. 1949; responsible for the administration of the Wheat Trade Convention (WTC), and provides administrative services for Food Aid Convention (FAC). WTC mems.: 8 exporting countries and 40 importing countries, and the EEC which is both

an importing and exporting member. FAC mems.: 11 donor countries and the EEC.

Chair. A. NAVARRO; Exec. Sec. J. H. PAROTTE. Publs. *World Wheat Statistics* (annually), *Review of the World Wheat Situation* (annually), *Wheat Market Report* (monthly), *Annual Report, Secretariat Papers* (occasional).

International Wool Secretariat: Wool House, 6 Carlton Gardens, London, SW1Y 5AE; f. in 1937 to expand the use and usefulness of wool through promotion and research. Financed by Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and Uruguay, the IWS follows an international policy of promoting wool irrespective of the country of origin. A non-trading organization, the IWS has branches in 25 countries and Technical Offices in the U.K., the Netherlands, Italy, Japan and the U.S.A.

Man. Dir. Dr. G. LAXER.

International Wool Study Group: Ashdown House, 123 Victoria St., London, SW1E 6RB, England; f. 1946 to collect and collate statistics relating to world supply of and demand for wool; to review developments and to consider possible solutions to problems and difficulties unlikely to be resolved in the ordinary course of world trade in wool. Mems.: 17 countries.

Sec.-Gen. R. R. MACKAY.

Lead Development Association: 34 Berkeley Square, London, W1X 6AJ, England; f. 1954; provides free advice and information; maintains a library and abstracting service in collaboration with the Zinc Development Association (*see entry below*). Financed by lead producers and users in Africa, Australia, Canada, Europe.

Chair. M. C. HUGHES (U.K.); Dir.-Gen. Ross L. STUBBS (U.K.).

Mutual Assistance of the Latin American Government Oil Companies (*Asistencia Reciproca Petrolera Estatal Latinoamericana—ARPEL*): Ellauri 896 ap. 101, Montevideo, Uruguay; f. 1965 to study and recommend the implementation of mutually beneficial agreements among members in order to promote technical and economic development; to further Latin-American integration; to promote the interchange of technical assistance and information; to plan congresses, lectures, and meetings concerning the oil industry. Mems.: State enterprises in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. FERNANDO MENDOZA G.; Asst. Sec.-Gen. Dr. PEDRO N. MONDINO. Publs. *Boletín Informativo*, *Boletín Técnico ARPEL*, *ARPEL Noticias*.

Primary Tungsten Association: c/o Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., 7 Ludgate Broadway, London, EC4V 6DX; f.

1975; 15 mems., one observer (People's Republic of China).

Pres. C. ITURRALDE (Bolivia); Sec. M. R. P. MABY.

Sugar Association of the Caribbean (Inc.): 80 Abercromby St., Port of Spain, Trinidad; f. 1942; 5 mem. associations.

Chair. H. B. DAVIS; Sec. M. Y. KHAN. Publs. *S.A.C. Handbook*, *S.A.C. Annual Report*, *Proceedings of Meetings of W.I. Sugar Technologists*.

Union of Banana-Exporting Countries (UPEB): Apdo. 4273, Panama 5, Panama; f. 1974 as an intergovernmental agency to further the banana industry; mems.: Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama.

Exec. Dir. CARLOS MANUEL ZERON P. Publ. *UPEB Informe Mensual*.

West African Rice Development Association: P.O.B. 1019, Monrovia, Liberia; f. 1970 by 13 West African countries as an intergovernmental organization to make West Africa self-sufficient in rice; has regional research programme, assists in rural development projects and operates regional training centre. Mems.: Benin, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Upper Volta. Budget (1981) \$10.3 million.

Exec. Sec. SIDI COULIBALY (Mali). Publs. numerous technical reports.

West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association (Inc.): Fairy Valley, Christ Church, Barbados.

Pres. E. L. WARD; Sec. Barbados Agricultural Development Corporation.

World Federation of Diamond Bourses: 62 Pelikaanstraat, Antwerp, Belgium; f. 1947 to protect the interests of affiliated organizations and their individual members and to settle or arbitrate in disputes. Mems. 18 in 11 countries.

Pres. M. SCHNITZER (Israel); Gen. Sec. CH. INGBER (Belgium).

Zinc Development Association: 34 Berkeley Square, London, W1X 6AJ, England; provides free advice and information; maintains a library and abstracting service in collaboration with the Lead Development Association (*q.v.*). Affiliates are: Zinc Alloy Die Casters Association, Galvanizers' Association and Zinc Pigment Development Association. Financed by zinc producers and users in Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom and other EEC members, African and other countries.

Chair. M. C. HUGHES; Dir.-Gen. R. L. STUBBS (U.K.).

ECONOMICS AND FINANCE

African Centre for Monetary Studies: 15 blvd. F. Roosevelt, B.P. 1791, Dakar, Senegal; began operations August 1975; aims to promote better understanding of banking and monetary matters; to study monetary problems of African countries and the effect on them of international monetary developments; seeks to enable African countries to co-ordinate strategies in international monetary affairs. Established as an organ of the Association of African Central Banks (*see below*) as a result of a decision by the OAU Heads of State and Government. Mems.: all mems. of AACB.

Arab Bankers Association: 1/2 Hanover St., London, W1R 9WB; f. 1980 to co-ordinate interests of Arab bankers, improve relations with other countries, prepare studies for development projects in the Arab world, administer a code for arbitration between financial institutions, and provide training for Arab bankers.

Pres. BASHIR AL-ZOUHEIRI.

Association of African Central Banks: 15 blvd. F. Roosevelt, B.P. 1791, Dakar, Senegal; f. 1968 to promote contacts in the monetary, banking and financial sphere

in order to increase co-operation and trade among member states; to strengthen monetary and financial stability on the African continent. Mems. Central Banks and similar institutions in 24 countries.

Association of African Development Finance Institutions: c/o African Development Bank, B.P. 1387, Abidjan, Ivory Coast; f. 1975 to stimulate co-operation in financing the economic and social development of Africa. Mems. c. 70 organizations in 36 countries.

Pres. AUGUSTE DAUBREY; Sec.-Gen. GEORGES R. AITHNARD.

Association of African Tax Administrators: c/o ECA, P.O.B. 3001, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; f. 1980 to promote co-operation in the field of taxation policy, legislation and administration among African countries. Open to all members of ECA and OAU.

Chair. PHILIP BOWEN (Liberia).

Association of European Institutes of Economic Research (*Association d'instituts européens de conjoncture économique*): Place Montesquieu 1, 1348 Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium; f. 1955; provides a means of contact between member institutes; organizes two meetings yearly, in the spring and autumn, at which discussions are held, on the economic situation and on a special theoretical subject. Mems.: 24 Institutes in 12 European countries.

Admin. Sec. PAUL OLBRECHTS.

Centre for Latin American Monetary Studies (*Centro de Estudios Monetarios Latinoamericanos*): Durango 54, México 7, D.F., Mexico; f. 1952; organizes Technical Training Programmes on monetary policy, development finance, etc., applied research programmes on monetary and central banking policies and procedures, regional meetings of banking officials. Mems.: 27 associated members (Central Banks of Latin America and the Caribbean), 19 co-operating members (development agencies, regional financial agencies and non-Latin American Central Banks).

Dir. JORGE GONZALEZ DEL VALLE; Deputy Dir. FERNANDO RIVERA. Publs. *Bulletin* (every 2 months), *Monetaria* (quarterly), proceedings of meetings and seminars.

Econometric Society: Dept. of Economics, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois 60201, U.S.A.; f. 1930 to promote studies that aim at a unification of the theoretical-quantitative and the empirical-quantitative approach to economic problems; 6,000 mems.

Sec. JULIE P. GORDON; Treas. ROBERT J. GORDON. Publ. *Econometrica* (fortnightly).

Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (*Communauté économique des pays des Grands Lacs—CEPGL*): P.O.B. 58, Gisenyi, Rwanda; f. 1976; main organs: annual Conference of Heads of State, Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Permanent Executive Secretariat, Arbitration Commission, five Specialized Technical Commissions; specialized agencies: Community Development Bank (BEDGL) at Goma, Zaire; Association for electrification of the Great Lakes region, Burundi; Agronomic and Technical Research Institute, Burundi.

Exec. Sec. D. MPFUBUSA (Burundi); Asst. Exec. Secs. S. BISHIRANDORA (Rwanda), T. B. MYILAKANI (Zaire). Publs. *Grands Lacs* (quarterly review), and a half-yearly journal.

Eurofinas: 267 Avenue de Tervuren, Boîte 10, 1150 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1959 to study the development of instalment credit financing in Europe, to collate and publish instalment credit statistics, to promote

research into instalment credit practice; mems.: finance houses and professional associations in Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

Chair. A. G. MURPHY (Ireland); Sec.-Gen. FLORENT DE CUYPER. Publs. *Eurofinas Newsletter* (monthly), *Study Reports*, *Proceedings of Annual Conferences*.

European Federation of Financial Analysts Societies (*Fédération européenne des associations d'analystes financiers*): c/o SAFE, 37 avenue de l'Opéra, 75002 Paris, France; f. 1962 to co-ordinate the activities of all European Associations of Financial Analysts. Mems.: 5,025 in 12 Societies.

Pres. Drs. E. L. VERVUURT (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. J.-G. DE WAEL (France). Publs. Reports of Conferences, standing commissions and working groups.

European Insurance Committee (*Comité européen des assurances*): 3 rue Meyerbeer, 75009 Paris, France; f. 1953; mems.: national insurance associations of 18 western European countries.

Pres. M. GAUDET (France); Vice-Pres. J. DELENDAS (Greece), F. PADOA (Italy), R. SCHÖNMEYER (Sweden), R. SKERMAN (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. H. FAVRE (France).

European League for Economic Co-operation (*Ligue européenne de coopération économique*): ave. de la Toison d'Or 1, Boîte 11, 1060 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1946 to encourage European economic integration. Mems.: national committees in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom.

Pres. Count BOËL (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. YVONNE DE WERGIFOSSE (Belgium).

Inter-American Institute of Capital Markets: Apdo. 1766, Caracas 1010-A, Venezuela; f. 1977 under the joint sponsorship of the OAS and the Venezuelan Government, to assist member countries in the development of their capital markets; organizes international conferences. Mems.: 28 countries.

Pres. BERNARDO PAUL. Publ. *Boletín Bibliográfico*.

International Accounting Standards Committee: 49-51 Bedford Row, London, WC1V 6RL, England; f. 1973 to formulate and publish standards to be observed in the presentation of audited accounts and to promote their international observance. Mems.: 60 accounting bodies representing over 400,000 accountants in 46 countries.

Chair. (1980-82) HANS BURGGRAFF; Sec. GEOFFREY B. MITCHELL. Publs. *Statements of International Accounting Standards* 1-15, *Exposure Drafts* (3 a year), *IASC News* (6 a year), *Discussion Papers*.

International Association for Research in Income and Wealth: 37 Hillhouse Ave., Yale Station, New Haven, Conn. 06520, U.S.A.; f. 1947 to further research in the general field of national income and wealth and related topics by the organization of periodic conferences and by other means. Mems.: approx. 300.

Chair. IRVING B. KRAVIS (U.S.A.); Exec. Sec. NANCY D. RUGGLES (U.S.A.). Publ. *Review of Income and Wealth* (quarterly).

International Bureau of Fiscal Documentation: "Muiderpoort", Sarphatistraat 124, P.O.B. 20237, 1000 HE Amsterdam, Netherlands; an independent non-profit-making organization; f. 1938 to supply information on fiscal law and its application; specialized library on international taxation.

Pres. K. V. ANTAL; Managing Dir. J. VAN HOORN, Jr. *Publs. Bulletin for International Fiscal Documentation* (monthly), *European Taxation* (monthly), *Supplementary Service to European Taxation* (monthly), *Tax News Service* (fortnightly); various loose-leaf services (in English and French editions), studies and other publications on aspects of taxation in Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America.

International Centre for Local Credit (*Centre international pour le crédit communal*): 10 Lange Vijverberg, The Hague, The Netherlands; f. 1958. Object: to promote local authority credit by gathering, exchanging and distributing information and advice on member institutions and on local authority credit and related subjects; studies important subjects in the field of local authority credit. Mems.: 22 financial institutions in 16 countries.

Pres. M. VAN AUDENHOVE (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. W. GRIFFIOEN (The Netherlands). *Publs. Local Finance, Bulletin* (both twice monthly), special reports.

International Economic Association (*Association internationale des sciences économiques*): 54 blvd. Raspail, Paris 6e, France; f. 1949 to promote international collaboration for the advancement of economic knowledge and develop personal contacts between economists and to encourage provision of means for the dissemination of economic knowledge. Member associations in 56 countries.

Pres. V. L. URQUIDI (Mexico); Sec.-Gen. Prof. LUC FAUVEL (France).

International Federation of Accountants: 1270 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020, U.S.A.; f. 1977 to develop a co-ordinated worldwide accounting profession with harmonized standards.

Pres. GORDON H. COWPERTHWAIT (Canada); Exec. Dir. ROBERT SEMPIER (U.S.A.).

International Federation of Stock Exchanges (*Fédération internationale des bourses de valeurs*): 22 blvd. de Courcelles, Paris 17e, France; f. 1961 to promote among its members a co-operation that is not detrimental to the traditional relations which some of them may maintain with Stock Exchanges of third countries; represents its members at international organizations. Members: 13 European, 2 United States, 4 Latin American, 2 Canadian, 2 Japanese, the South African, Israeli, Korean and Hong Kong stock exchanges.

Pres. U. ALETTI; Sec.-Gen. Mrs. JEANNE ABBEY.

International Fiscal Association: c/o Erasmus University, Woudestein, P.O.B. 1738, Burg. Oudlaan 50, 3000 DR Rotterdam, Netherlands; f. 1938 to study international and comparative public finance and fiscal law, especially taxation. Members in over 80 countries and national branches in 31. Annual Congresses.

Pres. MAX LAXAN (France); Sec.-Gen. Prof. Dr. J. H. CHRISTIAANSE (Netherlands). *Publs. Cahiers de Droit Fiscal International, Yearbook of the International Fiscal Association, IFA Congress Seminar Series*.

International Institute of Banking Studies (*Institut international d'études bancaires*): c/o Kredietbank N.V., 7 rue d'Arenberg, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1951. Mems.: 55 in 18 countries.

Chair. A. SCHMIEGELOW; Sec.-Gen. L. WAUTERS.

International Institute of Public Finance (*Institut international de finances publiques*): General Secretariat, University of the Saar, 66 Saarbrücken, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1937; a private scientific organization aiming to establish contacts between people of every nationality, whose main or supple-

mentary activity consists in the study of public finance; holds one meeting a year devoted to a certain scientific subject.

Acting Pres. Prof. J. C. DISCHAMPS (France).

International Savings Banks Institute (*Institut international des Caisses d'Epargne*): 1-3 rue Albert Gos, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1925 to act as an intelligence and liaison centre for savings banks. Mems.: 103 savings banks and savings banks associations in 65 countries.

Pres. Dr. h.c. HELMUT GEIGER (Federal Republic of Germany); Gen. Man. J. M. PESANT (France). *Publs. (in English, French and German) Savings Banks International* (quarterly), *International Information* (monthly), *International Savings Bank Directory*, Congress reports, special publications on education, automation and marketing.

International Union for Land-Value Taxation and Free Trade: 177 Vauxhall Bridge Rd., London, S.W.1, England; f. 1923. Objects: based on the writings of Henry George, the Union advocates the raising of public revenues by taxes and rates upon the value of land apart from improvements in order to secure the economic rent for the community and the abolition of taxes, tariffs, or imposts that interfere with the free production and exchange of wealth. International Conferences are held every three or four years. Mems.: approx. 1,000.

Pres. ROBERT CLANCY (U.S.A.); Gen. Sec. V. H. BLUNDELL. *Publ. The Georgist Journal* (quarterly).

International Union of Building Societies and Savings Associations: 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60606, U.S.A.; f. 1914 to foster world-wide interest in thrift and home-ownership and co-operation among members; to encourage comparative study of methods and practice; to encourage initiation and promotion of legislation and other methods designed to safeguard and expand the movement.

Sec.-Gen. NORMAN STRUNK. *Publs. Union Newsletter* (quarterly), *Directory* (every 3 years), *Congress Proceedings* (every 3 years), *International Insights*.

International Union of Real Property (*Union internationale de la propriété immobilière—UIPI*): 274 blvd. Saint-Germain, 75007 Paris, France; f. 1923 and reconstituted 1948; aims to defend the principle of property rights as being derived from work and economy. Mems.: 25 national federations and associations in 22 countries.

Pres. Prof. Avv. GUIDO GERIN (Italy); Sec.-Gen. ANDRÉ DRUESNES (France). *Publ. Bulletin d'Information* (irregular).

Latin American Banking Federation (*Federación Latinoamericana de Bancos—FELABAN*): Apartado Aéreo No. 13997, Bogotá, D.E.I., Colombia; f. 1965 to co-ordinate efforts towards a wide and accelerated economic development in Latin American countries. Mems.: 18 Latin American national banking associations.

Pres. of Board ARCCADIO VALENZUELA (Mexico); Sec.-Gen. Dr. FERNANDO LONDONO HOYOS (Colombia).

Pan American Chamber of Commerce: 317 12th Ave., San Francisco, California 94118, U.S.A.; aims to develop supply and demand and establish economic stability; maintains close liaison with banks and development centres. Mems.: 37 countries in North and Latin America and the Caribbean.

Chair. of Board CARLOS FONSECA.

Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific—SIAP: Akasaka P.O.B. 13, Tokyo 107, Japan; f. 1970 as

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

autonomous organization under the aegis of ESCAP (Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific). Trains professional statisticians; prepares teaching materials, provides facilities for special studies and research of a statistical nature, assists in the development of statistical education and training at all levels in national and sub-regional centres.

West African Clearing House: P.M.B. 218, Freetown, Sierra Leone; f. 1975; handles direct payments between its ten member central banks in order to promote local trade and currency transactions. Mems.: Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (serving Benin, Ivory Coast, Niger, Senegal, Togo and Upper Volta) and the central banks of The Gambia, Ghana,

Economics and Finance, Education

Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria and Sierra Leone.

Exec. Sec. A. WINDAPO (Nigeria); Deputy Exec. Sec. S. SISSOKO (Mali).

West African Development Bank (*Banque ouest-africaine de développement—BOAD*): B.P. 1172, Lomé, Togo; f. 1973 by Heads of member states of the Union monétaire ouest-africaine; to promote the balanced development of member states and the economic integration of West Africa. Capital 34,000 million francs CFA. Mems.: Benin, Ivory Coast, Niger, Senegal, Togo, Upper Volta.

Pres. PIERRE-CLAUDE DAMIBA; Vice-Pres. HAROUNA BEMBELLO; Sec.-Gen. BOUKARI OUEDRAOGO. Publ. *Rapport Annuel*.

EDUCATION

African Adult Education Association (*Association africaine pour l'éducation des adultes*): P.O.B. 50768, Old East Bldg., Tom Mboya St., Nairobi, Kenya; f. 1968. Objects: to promote adult education in Africa; to study the problems of adult education in contemporary Africa; to act as a clearing-house for information on all forms of adult education relating to Africa. Mems.: 17 national adult education associations, 44 adult education institutions and societies and some 300 individuals. Chair. E. CHALABESA (Zambia); Sec. E. A. ULZEN (Kenya). Pubs. *Newsletter* (3 a year), *Conference Reports* (every 2 years), *Journal* (2 a year).

African and Malagasy Council on Higher Education (*Conseil africain et malgache de l'enseignement supérieur—CAMES*): B.P. 134, Ouagadougou, Upper Volta; f. 1968 to ensure co-ordination between member states in the fields of higher education and of research. Mems.: governments of French-speaking African countries and Madagascar.

Sec.-Gen. SETH WILSON.

AFROLIT Society (for the Promotion of Adult Literacy in Africa): P.O.B. 72511, Philadelphia House, Tom Mboya St., Nairobi, Kenya; f. 1968. Mems. in 50 countries.

Sec.-Gen. C. T. HEIN. Publ. *Afrolit News* (English and French).

Asia Foundation: 550 Kearny St., San Francisco, Calif. 94108, U.S.A.; to strengthen Asian educational, cultural and civic activities with American assistance; provides grants to educational, cultural, social and other projects. Representatives in 13 Asian countries.

Chair. RUDOLPH A. PETERSON; Pres. HAYDN WILLIAMS; Sec. TURNER H. MCBAIN. Pubs. *The Asia Foundation News* (bi-monthly), *President's Review* (annually).

Association for Childhood Education International: 3615 Wisconsin Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20016, U.S.A.; f. 1892. Aims to work for the education of children (from infancy through early adolescence) by promoting desirable conditions in schools, raising the standard of teaching; co-operating with all groups concerned with children, informing the public of the needs of children. Mems.: 17,500.

Pres. ROBERT GILSTRAP; Exec. Dir. JAMES S. PACKER. Pubs. *Childhood Education* (5 issues a year), bulletins and leaflets on current educational subjects (4 a year).

Association of African Universities (*Association des universités africaines*): P.O.B. 5744, Accra North, Ghana;

f. 1967 to promote interchange, contact and co-operation among African university institutions and to collect and disseminate information on Research and Higher Education in Africa. Mems.: 70 university institutions.

Pres. Prof. V. A. NGU (Cameroon); Vice-Pres. Prof. D. A. BEKOE (Ghana), ROSE EHOIE (Ivory Coast), Prof. B. MAHJOUR (Tunisia); Sec.-Gen. Prof. L. MAKANY (Congo). Pubs. *AAU Newsletter* (quarterly); *Staff Vacancies in African Universities* (monthly); *Directory of African Universities* (every 2 years); specialized reports and conference reports.

Association of Arab Universities: Scientific Computation Centre, Tharwat St., Orman P.O., Giza, Egypt; f. 1964. Mems.: 52 universities.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. SULTAN AL-SHAWI. Pubs. *Bulletin* (twice yearly in Arabic and English), *Directory of Arab Universities*, *Directory of Teaching Staff of Arab Universities*, *Proceedings of Seminars*.

Association of Caribbean Universities and Research Institutes: P.O.B. 11532, Caparra Heights Station, San Juan, Puerto Rico 00922; f. 1968 to foster contact and collaboration between member universities and institutes; conferences, meetings, seminars, etc.; circulation of information through newsletters, bulletins; facilitates co-operation and the pooling of resources in research; encourages exchange of staff and students. Mems.: 46.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. THOMAS MATHEWS. Publ. *Caribbean Educational Bulletin* (quarterly).

Association of Institutes for European Studies (*Association des instituts d'études européennes*): Centre Européen de la Culture, 122 rue de Lausanne, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1951, to co-ordinate activities of member institutes in teaching and research, exchange information, provide a centre for documentation. 32 member institutes in 9 countries.

Pres. Prof. H. BRUGMANS (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. DUSAN SIDJANSKI. Publ. *Bulletin intérieur* (twice monthly).

Association of Partially or Wholly French-Language Universities (*Association des universités partiellement ou entièrement de langue française—AUPELF*): Université de Montréal, B.P. 6128, Montreal, Canada; f. 1961; aims: documentation, co-ordination, co-operation, exchange; 138 mems. and assoc. mems.

Pres. ANDRÉ JAUMOTTE; Sec.-Gen. MAURICE-ETIENNE BEUTLER. Pubs. *La Revue de l'AUPLEF* (2 a year), *Répertoire des cours d'été* (annually), *Idées* (irregular), *Universités* (quarterly).

Association of South-East Asian Institutions of Higher Learning—ASAIHL: Secretariat, Ratasastra Bldg., Chulalongkorn University, Henri Dunant St., Bangkok 5, Thailand; f. 1956 to promote the economic, cultural and social welfare of the people of South-East Asia by means of educational co-operation and research programmes. Mems.: 70 university institutions.

Pres. Dr. RAYSON L. HUANG (Hong Kong); Exec. Sec. Dr. NINNAT OLANVORAVUTH.

Catholic International Education Office (*Office international de l'enseignement catholique*): rue des Eburons 60, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1952. Objects: study of the problems of Catholic education throughout the world; co-ordination of the activities of members; representation of Catholic education at international bodies. Mems.: 84 countries, 16 assoc. mems., 13 collaborating mems., 5 corresp. mems.

Pres. Mgr. ALFRED DAELEMANS (Belgium) (acting); Sec.-Gen. EKWA BIS ISAL, S.J. (Zaire). Pubs. *OIEC Bulletin* (every two months in French, quarterly in English), Proceedings of congresses and conferences, special studies, *L'éducation sociale des jeunes à l'école* (French and Spanish), Proceedings of the 10th General Assembly, Bogotá, 1978, *Aujourd'hui l'école et l'audio-visuel*, *Les organisations internationales catholiques d'enseignement*.

Catholic International Federation for Physical and Sports Education (*Fédération internationale catholique d'éducation physique et sportive*): 5 rue Cernuschi, Paris 17e, France; f. 1911 to group Catholic associations of physical education and sport of different countries and to develop the principles and precepts of Christian morality by fostering meetings, study and international co-operation. Mems.: 14 affiliated national federations representing about two and a half million members.

Pres. Dr. J. FINDER (Austria); Sec.-Gen. ROBERT PRINGARBE (France).

Centre for Research and Documentation on International Language Problems (*Centro de Esploro kaj Dokumentado pri la Monda Lingvo-Problemo*): Nieuwe Binnenweg 176, 3015 BJ Rotterdam, Netherlands; f. 1952 by Universala Esperanto-Asocio (renamed 1969); encourages and disseminates information about research on language problems in international relations; sponsors seminars on Esperanto studies.

Dirs. DETLEV BLANKE, PROBAL DASGUPTA, BERNARD GOLDEN, ULRICH LINS, JONATHAN POOL, BRUCE SHERWOOD, HUMPHREY TONKIN. Publ. *Newsletter* (irregular).

Comparative Education Society in Europe (*Association d'éducation comparée en Europe*): 51 rue de la Concorde, 1050 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1961 to promote teaching and research in comparative and international education; the Society organizes conferences and promotes literature. Mems. in 39 countries.

Pres. Prof. W. MITTER (Federal Republic of Germany), Vice-Pres. Dr. R. COWEN (U.K.), Prof. J. L. GARCIA GARRIDO (Spain); Sec.-Treas. Prof. H. VAN DAELE (Belgium). Pubs. *Proceedings, Newsletter* (quarterly).

Conference of Ministers of Education in French-Speaking Countries (*Conférence des ministres de l'éducation des pays d'expression française*): B.P. 320-3314, Dakar, Senegal (Permanent Technical Secretariat); f. 1960 to break up over-rigid, traditional educational patterns and adapt them more specifically to new conditions; to create structures more appropriate to the needs of countries able to build entirely new education systems; to integrate education on economic development in the African countries. Mems.: 26 countries.

Sec. The Secretary-General of the Permanent Technical Secretariat acts also as Secretary to the Conference.

European Association of Teachers (*Association européenne des enseignants*): 122 rue de Lausanne, 1202 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1956 to develop understanding of European civilization and of European problems and to instruct students in this understanding. Members in Austria, Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. J. F. MAURY (France); Sec.-Gen. S. MOSER (Switzerland). Pubs. *Documents pour l'enseignement, Education for Europe*, 9 national newsletters.

European Bureau of Adult Education (*Bureau européen de l'éducation populaire*): Nieuweweg 4, P.O.B. 367, 3800 AJ Amersfoort, Netherlands; f. 1953 as a clearing-house and centre of co-operation for all groups concerned with adult education in Europe. Mems.: 124 in 16 countries.

Pres. H. DOLFF (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec. G. H. L. SCHOUTEN (Netherlands). Pubs. *Conference Reports, Directory of Adult Education Organisations in Europe, Newsletter*.

European Council for Education by Correspondence (*Conseil européen de l'enseignement par correspondance—CEC*): Wolsey Hall, Oxford, OX2 6PR, England; f. 1962 to make known the applications, achievements, and possibilities of education by correspondence; to co-operate with educational and official bodies; to develop improved teaching methods and materials; to promote higher ethical standards in correspondence education throughout Europe; to exchange knowledge, experience, and publications among member schools. Mems.: 37 European Correspondence Schools in 11 countries.

Pres. T. ONKEN (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. M. K. NEWELL (U.K.). Pubs. *Yearbook* and occasional papers.

European Cultural Foundation (*Fondation européenne de la culture*): 5 Jan van Goyenkade, 1075 HN Amsterdam, Netherlands; f. 1954 as a non-governmental organization, supported by private sources, to finance and foster cultural, educational and scientific activities and studies of common interest to the countries of Europe. National Committees in 13 European countries; has established Institutes of Education in Paris and Brussels, Institutes for European Environmental Policy in Bonn, London and Paris, Central Unit of EURYDICE (European Community education information network) in Brussels, European Co-operation Fund in Brussels.

Pres. Y. SCHOLTEN; Sec.-Gen. R. GEORIS. Pubs. *Plan Europe 2000* (quarterly newsletter).

European Federation for Catholic Adult Education: Urstadtstrasse 2, 53 Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1963 to strengthen international contact between members, to assist international research and practical projects in adult education; to help communications between its members and other international bodies; holds annual conferences.

Pres. Dr. IGNAZ ZANGERLE (Austria); Sec. HERIBERT HERBERMANN (Federal Republic of Germany).

European Foundation for Management Development: 20 place Stéphanie, 1050 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1971 through merger of European Association of Management Training Centres and International University Contact for Management Education. Aims to help improve the quality of management development within the economic, social and cultural context of Europe and in harmony with its overall needs. Mems.: about 150 institutions and 350 individuals.

Pres. JOHANNES C. WELBERGEN; Dir.-Gen. JEAN-FRANÇOIS PONCET. Publs. *International Management Development* (news bulletin, quarterly), *Documentation on Books* (monthly), *Management International Review* (quarterly).

European Union of Arabic and Islamic Scholars (*Union européenne d'arabisants et d'islamissants*): Limite 5, Madrid 3, Spain; f. 1970 to organize a Congress of Arabic and Islamic Studies; next Congress, Evora, Portugal, 1982. Mems.: about 120.

Sec. F. M. PAREJA (Spain).

Graduate Institute of International Studies (*Institut universitaire de hautes études internationales*): 132 rue de Lausanne, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1927 to establish a centre for advanced studies in international problems of the present day, juridical, historical, political, economic and social. Library of 100,000 vols.

Dir. Prof. CHRISTIAN DOMINICE; Sec.-Gen. J.-C. FRACHEBOURG.

Ibero-American Bureau of Education—IABE (*Oficina de Educación Iberoamericana—OEI*): Ciudad Universitaria, Madrid 3, Spain; f. 1949, took present form in 1954; provides information and documentation on development of education in the Ibero-American countries; informs and guides individuals and organizations interested in such problems; encourages cultural and educational exchanges; organizes training courses, conferences, etc. Mem.: Spain and 17 Ibero-American countries.

Sec.-Gen. GUILLERMO LOHMANN VILLENA (Peru); Publs. *Plana* (monthly), *Impacto, Ciencia y Sociedad* (quarterly; translation of UNESCO's *Impact of Science on Society*), *IREBI Índice de Revistas de Bibliotecología* (3 a year), *Lista de Nuevas Adquisiciones, Lista de Novas Aquisições* (6 a year).

Inter-American Centre for Research and Documentation on Vocational Training (*Centro Interamericano de Investigación y Documentación sobre Formación Profesional—CINTERFOR*): Casilla de correo 1761, Montevideo, Uruguay; f. 1964 by the International Labour Organization (ILO) for mutual help among the Latin American countries; a Technical Committee of government representatives meets once a year to consider the programme of work and budget; the Centre assists the members in planning vocational training; services are provided in documentation, research, exchange of experience; holds seminars and courses. The director is appointed by the Director-General of ILO.

Dir. JOÃO CARLOS ALEXIM. Publs. *Bulletin* (4 a year), *Documentation* (2 a year), *Bibliographical Series, Studies, Monographs and Abstracts*.

Inter-American Confederation for Catholic Education (*Confederación Interamericana de Educación Católica*): Calle 78, 12-16, Apartado Aéreo 90036, Bogotá, Colombia; f. 1945 to defend and extend the principles and rules of Catholic education; to further the improvement of teachers and schools.

Pres. ORLANDO CUNHA LIMA; Exec. Sec. MARIO IANTORNO. Publs. *Educación Hoy, Perspectivas Latinoamericanas*.

International Association for Educational and Vocational Guidance—IAEVG (*Association internationale d'orientation scolaire et professionnelle—AIOSP*): Postfach der Bundesanstalt für Arbeit, 8500 Nuremberg, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1951 to contribute to the development of vocational guidance and promote contact between persons associated with it. Mems.: 40,000 from 40 countries.

Pres. Prof. DONALD E. SUPER (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. J. SCHAEFER (Fed. Repub. of Germany). Publ. *Bulletin AIOSP*.

International Association for Educational and Vocational Information (*Association internationale d'information scolaire universitaire et professionnelle*): 20 rue de L'Estrapade, 75005 Paris, France; f. 1956 to facilitate co-operation between national organizations concerned with supplying information to university and college students and secondary pupils and their parents. Mems.: national organizations in 50 countries.

Pres. C. VIMONT (France); Vice-Pres. Dr. LEVERKUS (Federal Republic of Germany), M. G. KAWKA (Poland), M. AMARA (Tunisia), E. LAMA (Italy); Sec.-Gen. J. L. C. BOUVIER (Belgium); Treas. RENÉ BOCCA (Monaco); Dir. L. TODOROV. Publ. *Informations universitaires et professionnelles internationales* (quarterly).

International Association for the Development of Documentation, Libraries and Archives in Africa: B.P. 375, Dakar, Senegal; f. 1957 to organize and develop documentation and archives in all African countries.

Hon. Sec.-Gen. KWAKU E. W. DADZIE (Togo).

International Association of Papyrologists (*Association internationale de papyrologues*): Fondation Egyptologique Reine Elisabeth, Parc du Cinquenaire 10, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1947; Mems.: about 500.

Pres. Prof. NAPHTALI LEWIS (U.S.A.); Sec. Prof. JEAN BINGEN (Belgium).

International Association of Universities—IAU: 1 rue Miollis, 75732 Paris Cedex 15, France; f. 1950 to promote practical academic co-operation and to assist university institutions throughout the world; the secretariat provides information and maintains a reference library; research and studies are carried out, closely related to the themes of the General Conference. A joint research programme in higher education is carried out with UNESCO. Organization: General Conference, at least every 5 years, Administrative Board, Secretariat. Eighth General Conference, U.S.A., 1985. Budget: approximately \$560,000 each year. Mems.: 799 universities and institutions of higher learning in 119 countries; assoc. mems.: 8 international university organizations.

Pres. Dr. GUILLERMO SOBERÓN ACEVEDO, Nat. Autonomous Univ. of Mexico; Sec.-Gen. D. J. AITKEN (United Kingdom). Publs. *Bulletin of the International Association of Universities* (quarterly), *International Handbook of Universities* (every 3 years, 8th edition 1980), *World List of Universities, Other Institutions of Higher Education, University Organizations* (every 3 years, 14th edition 1979).

International Association of University Professors and Lecturers—IAUPL: 18 rue du Docteur Roux, 75015 Paris, France; f. 1945. Objects: the development of academic fraternity amongst university teachers and research workers; the protection of independence and freedom of teaching and research; the furtherance of the interests of all university teachers; and the consideration of academic problems. Mems.: 186,000 in 35 countries.

Hon. Sec.-Gen. Prof. F. MAURO. Publ. *Communication*.

International Baccalaureate Office—IBO: Palais Wilson, CH-1211 Geneva 14, Switzerland; f. 1967 to plan curricula and an international university entrance examination, the International Baccalaureate, recognized by major universities in Europe, North and South America, Africa, Middle East and Australia. An international Examining Board has been constituted, with 135 schools participating.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Chair. of Council SEYDOU MADANI SY (Senegal); Dir.-Gen. GERARD RENAUD (France).

International Congress of Africanists: c/o V. Y. Mudimbe, Université Nationale du Zaïre, B.P. 1944, Lubumbashi, Zaïre; f. 1960; organizes and co-ordinates research in African studies.

Sec.-Gen. V. Y. MUDIMBE. Publ. *Proceedings*.

International Congress of University Adult Education: c/o Department of Adult Education, University of Lagos, Akoka, Lagos, Nigeria, West Africa; f. 1960; concerned with all aspects of adult education carried out by universities throughout the world; seeks to improve communication among adult educators by the establishment of a directory of institutions and personnel in the field, the establishment of a journal and other publications, and of regional information centres and libraries, and by the promotion of meetings. Mems.: about 80 institutions and 300 individuals.

Chair. Dr. AMRIK SINGH (India); Hon. Sec. Prof. LALAGE BAAN (Nigeria). Publ. *Journal* (3 a year).

International Falcon Movement—Socialist Educational International: 13 place du Samedi, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1924 to promote international understanding, develop a sense of social responsibility and to prepare children and adolescents for democratic life. The Movement has consultative status with ECOSOC, UNESCO and Council of Europe and official links with the Socialist International, and co-operates with several institutions concerned with children, youth and education. It considers itself part of the international democratic socialist and labour movement. Mems.: one million; 62 co-operating organizations in all continents.

Pres. NIC NILSSON (Sweden); Sec.-Gen. JACQUI COTTYN (Belgium). Publs. *IFM-SEI Bulletin* (10 a year in English, French, German, Spanish, Finnish and Swedish), *IFM-SEI Documents* (in the same languages).

International Federation for Parent Education: 1 ave. Léon Journault, 92310 Sèvres, France; f. 1964 to gather in congresses and colloquia experts from different scientific fields and those responsible for family education in their own countries and to encourage the establishment of family education where it does not exist. Mems.: 153.

Pres. JEAN AUBA (France); Vice-Pres. MANGA BEKOMBO (Cameroon), ALZIRA LOPES (Brazil), ZSUZSA OTUTAY (Hungary). Publs. *Quarterly Bulletin*, *Child International Review*.

International Federation of Catholic Universities (Fédération internationale des universités catholiques—FIUC): Secrétariat: 77 bis rue de Grenelle, Paris 7e, France; f. 1949 to ensure a strong bond of mutual assistance among all Catholic universities in the search for truth; to help to solve problems of growth and development, and to co-operate with other international organizations. Mems.: 158 in 36 countries.

Pres. M. MICHEL FALISE (France); Sec.-Gen. EDOUARD BONE (Belgium). Publs. *Annuaire Catholicarum Universitatum Foederationis*, *Catalogi Catholicarum Institutorum de Studiis Superioribus*, *Supplementa Annuarii et Catalogi*, *Documenta*, *Educational Planning*, *Monographies*, *Congress of Delegates of Catholic Universities*, studies of the participation of Catholic Universities in research and education in the fields of population and human development, and technology and the third world.

International Federation of "Ecole Moderne" Movements (Fédération internationale des mouvements d'école moderne): 42 grande rue, 92310 Sèvres, France; f. 1957 to bring into contact associations devoted to the im-

provement of school organization and to work for the adoption of techniques advocated by C. Freinet; conducts courses for teachers, promotes interschool exchange of correspondence and magazines. Mems.: associations of teachers in 38 countries.

Pres. ROGER UEBERSCHLAG (France); Sec. RENÉ LINARES (France); Treas. CLAUDE TABARY (France). Publs. *L'Éducateur* (2 per month), *Art Enfantin* (bi-monthly), *Bibliothèque de Travail Sonore*, *Bibliothèque de l'Ecole Moderne*, *Bibliothèque de Travail* (bi-monthly), *Bibliothèque de Travail Junior* (monthly), *Bibliothèque de Travail Second degré*, *La Multilettré*.

International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions—IFLA: Neth. Congress Building, P.O.B. 82128, 2508 EC The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1927. Objects: to promote international co-operation in librarianship and bibliography. Mems.: 161 associations, representing 112 countries; 900 institutional members.

Pres. ELSE GRANHEIM; Sec.-Gen. Dr. MARGREET WIJNSTROOM. Publs. *IFLA Annual*, *IFLA Directory*, *IFLA Journal*, *International Cataloguing* (quarterly).

International Federation of Organisations for School Correspondence and Exchange (Fédération internationale des organisations de correspondances et d'échanges scolaires—FIOCES): 29 rue d'Ulm, 75230 Paris Cédex 05, France; f. 1929. Aims: to contribute to the knowledge of foreign languages and civilizations and to bring together young people of all nations by furthering international scholastic exchanges including: international scholastic correspondence, individual and group visits to foreign countries, individual accommodation with families, placements in international holiday camps, etc. Mems.: comprises 78 national bureaux of scholastic correspondence and exchange in 36 countries.

Pres. J. PLATT (U.K.); Exec. Sec. A. ELMARY (France).

International Federation of Physical Education (Fédération internationale d'éducation physique—FIEP): 4 Clevecroft Ave., Bishops Cleeve, Cheltenham, GL52 4JZ, England; f. 1923; studies physical education on scientific, pedagogic and aesthetic bases in order to stimulate health, harmonious development or preservation, healthy recreation, and the best adaptation of the individual to the general needs of social life; organizes international congresses and courses. Mems.: from 100 countries.

Pres. Dr. Ph. Ed. P. SEURIN, 65 240 Arreau, France; Gen. Sec. JOHN C. ANDREWS. Publ. *FIEP Bulletin* (quarterly in French, English, Portuguese and Spanish).

International Federation of Secondary Teachers (Fédération internationale des professeurs de l'enseignement secondaire officiel—FIPESO): 7 rue de Villersexel, 75007 Paris, France; f. 1912 to contribute to the progress of secondary education. Mems.: 39 associations with 410,000 members in 28 countries.

Sec.-Gen. A. DRUBAY (France). Publ. *Bulletin* (three a year).

International Federation of Teachers' Associations (Fédération internationale des associations d'instituteurs—FIAT): 3 rue de La Rochefoucauld, 75009 Paris, France; f. 1926 to raise the level of popular education and improve teaching methods; to protect interests of teachers; to promote international understanding. Mems.: 29 national associations.

Pres. JEAN-JACQUES MASPERO (Switzerland); Vice-Pres. MANUEL NAVARRO (Spain); Sec.-Gen. JEAN DAUBARD (France). Publs. *Feuilles d'Informations*, *FIAT-IFTA-Informations* (3 or 4 a year).

International Federation of Teachers of French (*Fédération internationale des professeurs de français*): 1 ave. Léon Journault, 92310 Sèvres, France; f. 1969 to group together and assist teachers of French as a first or second language throughout the world; mems.: 60 national associations representing about 30,000 teachers, and some individual mems.

Pres. JÜRGEN OLBERT (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec.-Gen. MAY COLLET (France). Publ. *Bulletin* (bi-annual), *Une Lettre de la FIPF* (quarterly).

International Federation of University Women (*Fédération internationale des femmes diplômées des universités*): 37 Quai Wilson, 1201 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1919 to promote understanding and friendship among university women of the world; to encourage international co-operation; to further the development of education; to represent university women in international organizations; to encourage the full application of members' skills to the problems which arise at all levels of public life. Affiliates 52 national associations with over 230,000 mems.

Pres. Prof. FUMI TAKANO (Japan); Exec. Sec. A. PAQUIER (Switzerland). Pubs. *The Newsletter* (once a year), *Communiqué* (2 a year), triennial report.

International Federation of Workers' Educational Associations: Temple House, 9 Upper Berkeley St., London, W1H 8BY, England. f. 1947 to promote co-operation between national non-governmental bodies concerned with workers' education, through clearing-house services, exchange of information, publications, conferences, summer schools, etc.

Pres. HUBERT HERMANS (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. JACK TAYLOR (U.K.).

International Institute for Adult Literacy Methods: 52 Zartosht Ave., P.O.B. 1555, Teheran, Iran; f. 1968 by UNESCO and the government of Iran; a clearing-house for information on activities concerning literacy in various countries; carries out comparative studies of the methods, media and techniques used in literacy programmes; maintains documentation service and library on literacy; arranges seminars.

Dir. Dr. JOHN W. RYAN. Pubs. *Review* (quarterly), *Awareness List on Literacy*.

International Institute of Philosophy—IIP (*Institut international de philosophie—IIP*): 8 rue Jean-Calvin, 75005 Paris, France; f. 1937. Aims: to link philosophers and to establish collaboration between them; to encourage the exchange of professors. Mems.: 110 philosophers in 37 countries.

Pres. P. RICOEUR (France); Sec.-Gen. Y. BELAVAL (France). Pubs. *Bibliographie de la Philosophie* (quarterly), *Philosophy and World Community*, *Philosophy in the Mid-century* (4 vols.), *Contemporary Philosophy* (4 vols.), *Philosophy from the Fifth to the Fifteenth Century*, proceedings of annual meetings.

International Institute of Public Administration: 2 ave. de l'Observatoire, Paris 6e; f. 1967; trains high-ranking Civil Servants for all the countries which want to co-operate with the Institute; administrative, legal, social, economic, financial and diplomatic programmes; Africa, Latin America, Asia, Europe and Near East departments; research department, library of 80,000 vols.; Centre of Documentation.

Dir. H. ROSON. Pubs. *Revue française d'administration publique* (replaces *Bulletin de l'Institut International d'Administration Publique*), *Annuaire de la Fonction Publique*.

International Montessori Association (*Association Montessori internationale—AMI*): Koninginnweg 161, 1075

CN Amsterdam, Netherlands; f. 1929. Aims: to propagate the ideals and educational methods of Dr. Maria Montessori, co-operate with organizations which strive to affirm human rights, betterment of systems of education and furtherance of peace. Has branches in 14 countries. Activities: organizing training courses for teachers, and international congresses connected with education, creation of new training centres and new national Montessori Associations.

Pres. Prof. J. A. LAUWERIJS (U.K.); Dir.-Gen. M. M. MONTESSORI (Netherlands); Co-Dir. Mrs. A. S. MONTESSORI-PIERSON (Netherlands); Treas. H. STEENBERGH (Netherlands); Psychological Adviser Dr. MARIO M. MONTESSORI, JR.; Organizing Sec. H. VAN SON (Netherlands). Pubs. *Communications* (quarterly), *Montessori Education and Modern Psychology*, *The Human Tendencies and Montessori Education*, *Congress Report of the XIIIth International Montessori Congress*, *The Montessori Method, Science or Belief?*, *Maria Montessori: a Centenary Anthology 1870-1970*.

International Reading Association: 800 Barksdale Rd., P.O.B. 8139, Newark, Del. 19711, U.S.A.; Talcahuano 1040, Of. 111, 1013 Buenos Aires, Argentina (Latin American Office); 96 rue de Longchamps, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France (European Consultant); f. 1956 to encourage the study of reading problems and promote research in developmental, corrective and remedial reading. Mems.: 65,000 in 80 countries.

Pres. KENNETH GOODMAN. Pubs. *The Reading Teacher* (9 a year), *Journal of Reading* (8 a year), *Reading Research Quarterly*, *Lectura y Vida* (quarterly in Spanish), Selected papers from World Congresses on Reading (every 2 years), *Perspectives in Reading*, Reading aids, *Annotated Bibliographies*, *Reading Today* (8 a year), *Reading Today International* (4 a year in French, Spanish and English).

International Schools Association—ISA (*Association des écoles internationales*): CIC CASE 20, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland; f. 1951 to co-ordinate work in International Schools and promote their development; merged in 1968 with the Conference of Internationally-minded Schools; member schools maintain the highest standards and accept pupils of all nationalities, irrespective of race and creed; ISA carries out curriculum research; convenes annual Conferences on problems of curriculum and educational reform; organizes occasional teachers' training workshops and specialist seminars; has consultative status with UNESCO and ECOSOC. Mems.: 70 schools throughout the world.

Pres. PAUL SCHEID. Pubs. *Education Bulletin* (4 times a year), *I.S.A. Magazine* (annually), *Conference Report* (annually), curriculum studies (occasional).

International Society for Business Education (*Société internationale pour l'enseignement commercial*): 1052 Le Mont sur Lausanne, Switzerland; f. 1901 to organize international courses and congresses on business education; c. 2,500 mems., national organizations and individuals in 15 countries.

Pres. SUZANNE ROTH (Canada); Dir. Prof. FELIX SCHMID (Switzerland). Publ. *International Review for Business Education*.

International Society for Education through Art (*Société internationale pour l'éducation artistique*): c/o Aimée Humbert, 106 rue du Point du Jour, 92100 Boulogne, France; f. 1951 to unite art teachers throughout the world, to exchange information and to co-ordinate research into art education; organizes international congresses and exhibitions of children's art.

Pres. AIMÉE HUMBERT (France). Publ. *Education Through Art*.

International Society for the Study of Medieval Philosophy (*Société internationale pour l'étude de la philosophie médiévale—SIEPM*): Collège Thomas More (SH3), 1348 Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium; f. 1958 to promote the study of medieval thought and the collaboration between individuals and institutions concerned in this field; organizes international congresses. Mems.: 486.

Pres. Prof. Dr. WOLFGANG KLUXEN (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec. Prof. Dr. CHRISTIAN WENIN (Belgium). Publ. *Bulletin de Philosophie Médiévale* (annually).

International Youth Library (*Internationale Jugendbibliothek*): Kaulbachstrasse 11a, 8 Munich 22, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1948 as an associated project of UNESCO. Objects: to promote the international exchange of children's literature and to provide study opportunities for specialists in children's books. Maintains a library of over 360,000 volumes from about 110 countries.

Pres. of the Library Board WOLFGANG VOGELSGESANG; Dir. WALTER SCHERF. Publs. *The Best of the Best*, *Children's Prize Books*, catalogues, etc.

Latin American Institute of Educational Communication (*Instituto Latinoamericano de la Comunicación Educativa*): Apdo. Postal 94-328, México 10, D.F., Mexico; f. 1956 by UNESCO and Mexican Government to produce audiovisual aids, especially filmstrips, and to train Latin American teachers in the production of filmstrips with scholarships granted by UNESCO, the Organization of American States or Latin American Governments. More than 450 titles have been prepared for primary, secondary and normal education levels and for community development projects. Mems.: Governments of Latin American and Caribbean states. Dir.-Gen. Dr. JOSÉ MANUEL ALVAREZ MANILLA; publ. *Síntesis Informativa* (6 a year).

League of European Research Libraries (LIBER): Riksbibliotekstjenesten, P.O. 2439 Solli, Oslo 2, Norway; f. 1971 to establish close collaboration between the general research libraries of Europe, and national and university libraries in particular; and to help in finding practical ways of improving the quality of the services these libraries provide. Mems.: 170.

Pres. GERHARD MUNTHE. Publs. *LIBER Bulletin* (2 a year), *LIBER News Sheet* (2 or 3 a year).

Nationless Worldwide Association—SAT (*Association anationale mondiale*): 67 avenue Gambetta, 75020 Paris, France; f. 1921. Aims to develop the use of Esperanto and foster among its members a sense of human solidarity. Published an illustrated dictionary in Esperanto. Mems.: over 3,050 individuals in 40 countries.

Pres. P. LÉVY (France); Sec. N. BARTHELMSS (Federal Republic of Germany). Publ. *Sennaciulo* (monthly), *Sennacieca Revuo* (*Nationless Review*, annually).

Organization of the Catholic Universities of Latin America (*Organización de Universidades Católicas de América Latina—ODUCAL*): c/o Mgr. Dr. O. Derisi, Rector, Pontificia Universidad Católica Argentina, Juncal 1912, Buenos Aires, Argentina; f. 1953; aims to assist the social, economic and cultural developments of Latin America through the promotion of Catholic higher education in the continent. Mems.: 24 Catholic universities in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico and Venezuela.

Pres. Mgr. Dr. OCTAVIO N. DERISI (Argentina); Sec.-Gen. Dr. EDUARDO MIRÁS. Publs. *Anuario*; *Sapientia*; *Universitas*.

Organization of Museums, Monuments and Sites in Africa: P.O.B. 3343, Accra, Ghana; f. 1975; aims to foster the collection, study and conservation of the natural and cultural heritage of Africa; co-operation between member countries through seminars, workshops, conferences, etc., exchange of personnel, training facilities. Mems. from 22 countries.

Pres. Dr. J. M. ESSOMBA (Cameroon); Sec.-Gen. K. A. MYLES (Ghana).

Regional Centre for Adult Education and Functional Literacy in Latin America (*Centro Regional de Educación de Adultos y Alfabetización Funcional para América Latina*): Quinta Eréndira s/n, Pátzcuaro, Michoacán, Mexico; f. 1951 to encourage literacy and rural development through adult education; library of 60,000 vols.

Dir. Ing. GILBERTO GARZA FALCON. Publ. *Boletín informativo*.

Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization—SEAMEO: c/o Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Secretariat (SEAMES), Darakarn Bldg., 920 Sukhumvit Rd., Bangkok 11, Thailand; f. 1965. Objects: to promote co-operation among the Southeast Asian nations through education, science and culture, and to advance the mutual knowledge and understanding of the peoples in Southeast Asia. Mems.: Indonesia, Kampuchea, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand; Assoc. mems.: Australia, France and New Zealand.

Pres. Dr. TAY ENG SOON (Singapore); Dir. Dr. ABUL WICHENCHAREN. Publs. *SEAMEO* (quarterly), Reports of Conferences and Seminars, Journals and Newsletters of SEAMEO Regional Centre/Projects.

Standing Conference of Rectors and Vice-Chancellors of the European Universities (*Conférence permanente des recteurs, présidents et vice-chanciers des universités européennes—CRE*): 10 rue du Conseil Général, 1211 Geneva 4, Switzerland; f. 1959; holds two conferences a year and a General Assembly every five years. Mems.: 360 in 23 countries.

Pres. Prof. Dr. GERRIT VOSSERS; Sec.-Gen. Dr. ANDRIS BARBLAN. Publ. *CRE-Information* (4 a year).

Unesco Institute for Education (*Unesco-Institut für Pädagogik*): Feldbrunnenstr. 58, 2000 Hamburg 13, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1951; research and development work on school curricula seen in the perspective of lifelong education; acts as a clearing house for information in the field of lifelong education; accepts scholars on study leave to work within the lifelong education programme of the UTE; library of 34,000 vols.

Dir. RAVINDRO H. DAVE. Publs. *UIE Monographs*, *Advances in Lifelong Education* series, Awareness lists and bibliographies on lifelong education, *International Review of Education* (quarterly), *Newsletter* (annually).

Union of Latin American Universities (*Unión de Universidades de América Latina*): Delegación de Coyoacán, 04510 México D.F., Mexico; f. 1949 to further the improvement of university association, to organize the interchange of professors, students, research fellows and graduates and generally encourage good relations between the Latin American universities; arranges conferences, conducts statistical research; centre for university documentation. Mems.: 119 universities.

Pres. Dr. FERNANDO HINESTROSA (Colombia); Sec.-Gen. Dr. PEDRO ROJAS. Publs. reports and proceedings of conferences, *Universidades* (quarterly), *Gaceta UDUAL* (monthly), *Censo* (every 2 years).

United Schools International (*Fédération internationale des écoles unies*): USO House, 6 Special Institutional Area, New Delhi 110067, India; f. 1961 to promote teaching in the schools of the world about the various aspects of the UN and the UN specialized agencies, to create support for the UN in furthering international peace and co-operation among nations and to encourage the free exchange of views, information and correspondence between school children. Mems. in 29 countries.

Pres. Prof. EDVIDGE BESTAZZI (Italy); Sec.-Gen. JIYA LAL JAIN (India). Publ. *World Informo* (monthly).

Universal Esperanto Association: Nieuwe Binnenweg 176, 3015 BJ Rotterdam, Netherlands; f. 1908. Objects: to assist the spread of the international language, Esperanto, and to facilitate the practical use of the language. More than ninety countries are represented. Total membership 34,183.

Pres. GRÉGOIRE MAERTENS (Belgium); Vice-Pres. Dr. RENATO CORSETTI (Italy), BALDUR RAGNARSSON (Iceland); Gen. Sec. Dr. FLORÁ SZABO-FELSŐ (Hungary). Pubs. *Esperanto* (monthly, except August), *Kontakto* (quarterly), *Jarlibro* (yearbook), *Esperanto Documents* (serial).

University Association for the Development of Education and Culture in Africa and Madagascar (*Association universitaire pour le développement de l'enseignement et de la culture en Afrique et à Madagascar—AUDECAM*): 100 rue de l'Université, 75007 Paris, France; technical assistance for education and educational research in developing countries; assists with equipment, documentation and information, including the provision of audio-visual aids and periodicals; organizes research and co-operates with national and international bodies. Pres. Admin. Council JEAN AUBA; Sec.-Gen. BERNARD CLERGERIE.

West African Examinations Council: Headquarters Office, P.O.B. 125, Accra, Ghana; other offices in Lagos, Nigeria; Freetown, Sierra Leone; Banjul, The Gambia; Monrovia, Liberia; London, England; f. 1952; conducts School, Higher School Certificate and G.C.E. examinations in Ghana, The Gambia, Nigeria and Sierra Leone, at the request of the various Ministries of Education and also examinations for entry into the Public Services. Conducts examinations for teacher training colleges and other examinations for selection for secondary schools or for elementary school leavers at the request of the various Ministries of Education; holds examinations on behalf of U.K. examining authorities and Educational Testing Service, Princeton, U.S.A. Liberia became a full member of the Council in 1974.

Registrar: Dr. JOHN TAYLOR PEARCE.

World Association for Educational Research (*Association mondiale des sciences de l'éducation*): Rijksuniversiteit Gent, Pedagogisch Laboratorium, Henri Dunantlaan 1, 9000 Ghent, Belgium; f. 1953, present title adopted 1977. Aims to encourage research in educational sciences by organizing congresses, issuing publications, the exchange of information, etc. Member societies and individual members in 50 countries.

Pres. Prof. Dr. M.-L. VAN HERREWEGHE (Belgium).

World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession: 5 ave. du Moulin, 1110 Morges, Vaud, Switzerland; f. 1952. Purposes: to foster a conception of education directed toward the promotion of inter-

national understanding and goodwill; to improve teaching methods, educational organization and the training of teachers to equip them better to serve the interests of youth; to defend the rights and the material and moral interests of the teaching profession; to promote closer relationships between teachers in different countries. Mems.: 118 national teachers' associations in 85 countries.

Pres. MOTOFUMI MAKIEDA (Japan); Sec.-Gen. (vacant). Pubs. *WCOTP Annual Reports* (in English, French, Spanish), *Echo* (quarterly, in English, French, Spanish, Japanese, Greek, Chinese and German).

World Education Fellowship: 33 Kinnaird Avenue, London, W4 3SH, England; f. 1921 to promote the exchange and practice of ideas together with research into progressive educational theories and methods. Sections and groups in 30 countries.

Pres. Mrs. MADHURI R. SHAH, M.ED., PH.D.; Chair. JAMES F. PORTER; Sec. Mrs. R. CROMMELIN. Publ. *The New Era in Home and School* (4 issues per annum).

World Interlingua Union: General Secretariat, Beekzanglaan 84, 1942 LT Beverwijk, Netherlands; f. 1954 for international co-operation to promote the use of the language Interlingua in the appropriate situations; to give information on Interlingua; to publish manuals, dictionaries and other literature; to hold conferences. Interlingua is a standard language first published in 1951 by Dr. Alexander Gode, Dir. of research of the International Auxiliary Language Association. Mems. in 22 countries.

Sec.-Gen. K. WILGENHOF (Netherlands); Admin. B. ANDERSEN (Denmark). Publ. *Currero International de Interlingua*.

World Organization for Early Childhood Education (*Organisation mondiale pour l'éducation préscolaire—OMEP*): 1220 East Mt. Pleasant Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19150, U.S.A.; f. 1948 to promote the study and education of young children. Mems.: 32 national committees and 4 preparatory committees, 3 associate members and 10 individual members.

Pres. MADELEINE GOUTARD (France); Deputy Pres. Dr. AMY HOSTLER (U.S.A.). Pubs. *International Journal of Early Childhood* (twice a year and special issues for congress proceedings), *Reports on World Assemblies* (every three years), *La Vie et l'Oeuvre d'Henri Wallon* (French and Spanish), *Le rôle de l'éducation préscolaire dans l'éducation permanente*, *L'Education des Parents d'enfants d'âge Préscolaire* (French and Spanish), *La formation et la Condition Professionnelle du Personnel Enseignant Préscolaire*, *Your Child is Growing*.

World Union of Catholic Teachers (*Union Mondiale des Enseignants Catholiques—UMEC*): Piazza San Calisto 16, Rome, Italy; f. 1951. Objects: (1) on the national level, the Union encourages the grouping of Catholic teachers for the greater effectiveness of the Catholic school, distributes documentation on Catholic doctrine with regard to education, and facilitates personal contacts through congresses, seminars, etc.; (2) on the international level, the Union is a member of the Conference of International Catholic Organizations, and has consultative status with UNESCO, ECOSOC, IBE, ILO and with a number of non-governmental organizations. Mems.: 45 organizations in 35 countries. Pres. THEODOR KNIPPEN; Sec.-Gen. OSVALDO BRIVIO. Publ. *Nouvelles de l'UMEC*.

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

African Association for Public Administration and Management: P.O.B. 60087, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; f. 1971, Freetown, Sierra Leone; aims to provide senior officials with opportunities for exchanging ideas and experience, to promote the study of professional techniques and encourage research in particular African administrative problems. Mems.: 250 corporate and individual.

Pres. Prof. ADEBAYO ADEDEJI; Sec.-Gen. CORNELIUS K. DZAKPASU. Publs. *A Decade of African Public Administration*; *Annual Seminar Report*.

African Association of Political Sciences: Box 35036, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; f. 1973 to co-ordinate and improve the study of political science in Africa.

Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization—AAPSO: 89 Abdel Aziz Al-Saoud St., Manial, Cairo, Egypt; f. 1957; acts as a permanent liaison body between the peoples of Africa and Asia and aims to ensure their economic, social and cultural development. Board of Secretaries is composed of 18 members from Algeria, Angola, Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, India, Japan, Madagascar, Namibia (SWAPO), Palestine Liberation Organization, South Africa (African National Congress), Sri Lanka, Sudan, U.S.S.R., Viet-Nam, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Zambia. Mems.: 75 national committees and affiliated organizations.

Pres. ABDEL-RAHMAN EL-SHARKAWI; Sec.-Gen. NOURI ABDEL RAZZAK (Iraq); Publs. *Afro-Asian Publications series*, *Socio-Economic Development and Progress* (quarterly).

Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (*Organismo para la Proscripción de las Armas Nucleares en la América Latina—OPANAL*): Temístocles 78, Col. Polanco, México 5, D.F., Mexico; f. 1969. Objects: to administer the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (1967); to ensure the absence of all nuclear weapons in the application zone of the Treaty; to provide protection against possible nuclear attacks on the zone; to contribute to the movement against proliferation of nuclear weapons; to promote general and complete disarmament; to prohibit all testing, use, manufacture, acquisition, storage, installation and any form of possession, by any means, of nuclear weapons. Mems.: 22 states which have fully ratified the Treaty. The Treaty has two additional Protocols; the first signed and ratified by Great Britain and the Netherlands, and signed by the U.S.A. and France; the second signed and ratified by China, the U.S.A., France, U.K. and U.S.S.R.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. JOSE RICARDO MARTINEZ COBO (Ecuador).

Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments: c/o Inter-parliamentary Union, Place du Petit Saconnex, 1209 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1938; studies the law, practice and working methods of different Parliaments and proposes measures for improving those methods and for securing co-operation between the services of different Parliaments; operates as a consultative body to the Inter-Parliamentary Union, and assists the Union on subjects within the scope of the Association. Mems.: about 125, representing about 60 countries.

Pres. H. HJORTDAL (Denmark); Vice-Pres. N. LORCH (Israel), S. WIJESINHA (Sri Lanka). Publ. *Constitutional and Parliamentary Information* (quarterly).

Atlantic Institute of International Affairs (*Institut atlantique des affaires internationales*): 120 rue de

Longchamp, 75116 Paris, France; f. 1961; aims to provide timely, reasoned analysis, to promote informed discussion and to make practical recommendations on problems common to the advanced industrial countries of the world in their relations with each other and with developing and Communist countries; 22 countries are represented on the Board of Governors and leading firms in these countries are Participating Members.

Chair. JOHN H. LOUDON (Netherlands); Dir.-Gen. MARTIN J. HILLENBRAND (U.S.A.). Publ. *The Atlantic Papers* (English), *Research Volumes* (English).

Atlantic Treaty Association: 185 rue de la Pompe, 75116 Paris, France; f. 1954 to inform public opinion on the North Atlantic Alliance and to promote the solidarity of the peoples of the North Atlantic; holds annual Assemblies, seminars, study conferences for teachers and young politicians. Mems.: national associations in the 15 NATO countries.

Chair. Dr. KARL MOMMER (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec.-Gen. JEAN DE MADRE (France).

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace: 11 Dupont Circle, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, U.S.A.; New York Office: 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10020; f. 1910 to promote international peace and understanding through research and education.

Chair. JOHN W. DOUGLAS; Pres. THOMAS L. HUGHES. Publs. *Foreign Policy* (quarterly), *Reports*.

Celtic League: 9 Bóthar Cnoc Sion, Droimchonrach, Dublin 9, Ireland; f. 1961. Object: to foster co-operation between the six Celtic nations (Ireland, Scotland, Man, Wales, Cornwall and Brittany), especially those who are actively working for political autonomy. Mems.: approx. 1,500 individuals in the Celtic communities and elsewhere.

Chair. SEORAS Y CRAYRIE; Gen. Sec. ALAN HEUSSAFF (Ireland). Publ. *Carn* (quarterly).

Christian Democrat Organization of America (*Organización Demócrata Cristiana de América*): c/o COPEI, Edificio Celca, Esq. Dr. Díaz, Caracas, Venezuela; f. 1947 to serve as a link between Christian Democrat parties in Latin America. Mems.: parties in 7 countries.

Pres. Dr. RAFAEL CALDERA (Venezuela); Sec.-Gen. TOMÁS REYES VICUNA (Chile).

Christian Democratic World Union (*Union mondiale démocrate-chrétienne*): Via del Plebiscito 107, 00186 Rome, Italy; f. 1956 to serve as a platform for the co-operation of political parties of Christian Social inspiration. Mems.: 50 parties in four continents.

Pres. Hon. MARIANO RUMOR (Italy); Sec.-Gen. Hon. RENÉ DE LEON SCHLOTTER (Guatemala); Deputy Sec.-Gen. ANGELO BERNASSOLA (Italy). Publs. *Panorama Démocrate-Chrétien* (quarterly, in 3 languages), *CDWU Information* (monthly, in 5 languages).

Confederation of Socialist Parties of the European Community: 22 place de la Justice, 1000 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1974; mems.: Belgian Socialist Party, Danish Social Democratic Party, French Socialist Party, Federal German Social Democratic Party (SPD), Irish Labour Party, Italian Social Democratic Party (PSDI), Italian Socialist Party, Luxembourg Socialist Workers' Party (LSAP), Netherlands Labour Party (PvDA), United Kingdom Labour Party, Social Democratic and Labour Party of Northern Ireland.

Chair. JOOP DEN UYL (Netherlands).

Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration—

EROPA: Rizal Hall, Padre Faura Street, Manila, Philippines; f. 1960 to promote regional co-operation in improving knowledge, systems and practices of governmental administration to help accelerate economic and social development; organizes regional conferences, seminars, special studies, surveys and training programmes. There are 3 regional centres: Training Centre (New Delhi), Local Government Centre (Tokyo), Organization and Management Centre (Seoul). Mems.: 11 countries, 57 organizations, 159 individuals.

Chair. Dr. SONDANG P. SIAGIAN (Indonesia); Sec.-Gen. RAUL P. DE GUZMAN (Philippines).

EURABIA (European Co-ordinating Committee of Friendship Societies with the Arab World):

5 rue Dupont des Loges, 75007 Paris, France; f. 1972 to achieve greater co-operation between European organizations working for friendship with the Arab world; sponsors meetings and seminars to improve understanding of political, social, economic and cultural aspects of the Arab world, including the need to recognize the national rights of the Palestinian people.

Chair. LUCIEN BITTERLIN (Association de Solidarité Franco-Arabe); Admin. Sec. ROBERT SWANN (U.K.). Publs. *Fortnightly Bulletin* (in French), pamphlets.

European Movement (Mouvement européen):

rue de Toulouse 47-49, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1947 by a liaison committee of representatives from European organizations. Aims: to study the political, economic and technical problems of a European Union and suggest how they can be solved; to inform and lead public opinion in the promotion of integration. Consists of a Federal Council, an Executive Committee and a Directive Committee, all composed of representatives of national councils and member organizations. Conferences have led to the creation of the Council of Europe, College of Europe, etc. Mems.: European movements and national councils in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom and several international social and economic organizations.

Pres. GIUSEPPE PETRILLI (Italy); Sec.-Gen. T. JANSEN (Denmark).

EUROGROUP:

f. 1968; an informal grouping of European countries within the NATO alliance, aiming to ensure that the European contribution to the common defence is as cohesive and effective as possible; defence ministers meet annually; sub-groups deal with collaboration in procurement of defence equipment, communications, military medicine, logistics and training.

Mems.: 11 NATO countries.

European Union of Women—EUW:

Riksdagen, 100 12 Stockholm 46, Sweden; f. 1955. Aims: increasing the influence of women in the political and civic life of their country and of Europe. Mems.: 14 member countries.

Chair. Mrs. INGRID DIESEN. Publ. *Bulletin* (biennial).

European Union of Young Christian Democrats—EUYCD

(*Union Européenne des Jeunes Démocrates Chrétiens—UEJDC*): Via del Plebiscito 107, 00186 Rome, Italy; f. 1954. Mems.: 27 national organizations.

Pres. MATTHIAS WISSMANN (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec.-Gen. FILIPPO LOMBARDI (Switzerland). Publ. *UEJDC Information* (monthly).

Federal Union of European Nationalities (Union fédéraliste des communautés ethniques européennes):

c/o Meinhardt,

Friedrichstal 36, D 2390 Flensburg, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1949. Aims at a federal Europe which will preserve national characteristics. Mems.: organizations of ethnic communities and national minorities in Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Romania, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom and Yugoslavia.

Pres. Dr. KARL MITTERDORFER (Italy); Sec.-Gen. OLAV MEINHARDT. Publ. *Information* (irregular bulletin).

Federation of Liberal and Democratic Parties of the Community (European Liberal Democrats):

European Parliament, 3 blvd. de l'Empereur, 1000 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1976; mem. parties: Partij voor Vrijheid en Vooruitgang, Parti des Réformes et de la Liberté (Belgium), Venstre (Denmark), Parti Républicain, Parti Radical et Radical-Socialiste (France), Freie Demokratische Partei (Federal Republic of Germany), Partito Repubblicano Italiano, Partito Liberale Italiano (Italy), Parti Démocratique (Luxembourg), Volkspartij voor Vrijheid en Democratie (Netherlands), Liberal Party (U.K.).

Pres. WILLY DE CLERCQ (Belgium); Gen. Sec. FLORUS WIJSENBECK.

Hansard Society for Parliamentary Government:

16 Gower St., London, WC1E 6DP, England; f. 1944, present title adopted 1956. Aims: to spread information about the working of British Parliament; holds meetings on topics of current interest; administers research projects. Gen. Sec. MAXINE VLIELAND. Publ. *Parliamentary Affairs* (quarterly).

Inter-American Municipal Organization (Organización Interamericana de Cooperación Intermunicipal):

Montevideo, Uruguay; f. 1938 to promote study and development of all topics concerning municipal development and systems of urban administration. Mems.: national organizations in 20 countries.

Pres. IGNACIO VÉLEZ ESCOBAR (Colombia); Sec.-Gen. MARIO BERMUDEZ. Publ. *Municipalismo* (quarterly in Spanish and English).

International Alliance of Women:

Parnell House (5th Floor), 25 Wilton Rd., London, SW1V 1LW, England; f. 1904; to obtain equality for women in all fields and to encourage women to take up their responsibilities; to join in international activities. Mems.: 66 national organizations in 52 countries.

Pres. Mme IRENE DE LIPKOWSKI. Publ. *International Women's News* (5 times a year).

International Association of Educators for World Peace:

P.O.B. 3282, Blue Springs Station, Huntsville, Alabama 35810, U.S.A.; f. 1969 to develop the kind of education which will contribute to the promotion of peaceful relations at personal, community and international levels, to communicate and clarify controversial views in order to achieve maximum understanding and to help put into practice the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Mems.: 15,000 in 58 countries.

Pres. Dr. P. ACHAVA AMRUNG (Thailand); Vice-Pres. Dr. CHARLES MERCIÉCA (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. SURYA N. PRASAD (India). Publs. *Peace Progress* (annually), *IAEWP Newsletter* (quarterly), *Peace Education* (two a year).

International Commission for the History of Representative and Parliamentary Institutions (Commission internationale pour l'histoire des assemblées d'états):

c/o Valerie Cromwell, School of English and American Studies, University of Sussex, Falmer, BN1 9QN,

England; f. 1936. Mems.: 300 individuals in 31 countries.

Pres. H. G. KOENIGSBERGER (U.K.); Sec. V. CROMWELL (U.K.). Publ. *Parliaments, Estates and Representation*.

International Confederation for Disarmament and Peace (*Confédération internationale pour le désarmement et la paix*): 6 Endsleigh St., London, W.C.1, England; f. 1964 to co-ordinate the work of non-aligned national and international peace and disarmament organizations. The Conflict Education Library Trust, f. 1968, provides a library, information and research facilities and organizes conferences and seminars on conflict issues. Mems.: 40 organizations in 17 countries.

Presidents: Dr. S. AVRAMOV, CLAUDE BOURDET, NOAM CHOMSKY, KENNETH LEE, MAKOTA ODA, LOU SCHNEIDER; Gen.-Sec. PEGGY DUFF (United Kingdom). Publs. *Peace Press* (12 issues a year), *Vietnam International* (12 issues a year).

International Federation of Resistance Movements (*Fédération internationale des résistants*): Castellezgas 35, 1021 Vienna 11, Austria; f. 1951; works in defence of liberty, health and social rights of resisters and victims of nazism, and against all forms of discrimination, and against the resurgence of fascism. NGO Category II consultative status at UN Economic and Social Council, B status at UNESCO. Mems.: 61 national organizations in 23 European countries and in Israel.

Pres. ARIALDO BANFI (Italy); Sec.-Gen. ALIX LHOTE (France). Publs. *Service d'Information* (in French and German, monthly), *Information about medical, social and juridical questions* (in French and German, quarterly).

International Institute for Peace (*Institut international de la paix*): Mollwaldplatz 5, 1040 Vienna, Austria; f. 1957; studies the possibilities, principles and forms of peaceful co-existence and co-operation between the two social world systems; Mems.: individuals and corporate bodies invited by the executive board.

Pres. Dr. GEORG FUCHS (Austria); Vice-Pres. Prof. Dr. RAIMO VÄYRYNEN (Finland), Prof. Dr. OLEG BYKOV (U.S.S.R.). Publ. *Peace and the Sciences* (in English and German).

International Institute for Strategic Studies: 23 Tavistock St., London, WC2E 7NQ, England; f. 1958 and concerned with the study of the role of force in international relations, including problems of international strategy, disarmament and arms control, peace-keeping and intervention, defence economics, etc.; is independent of any government. Mems.: 2,000.

Dir. Dr. CHRISTOPH BERTRAM; Deputy Dir. Col. JONATHAN ALFORD. Publs. *Survival* (bi-monthly), *The Military Balance* (annual), *Strategic Survey* (annual), *Adelphi Papers* (10 a year), *Studies in International Security* (occasional), *IISS paperbacks* (occasional).

International League for Human Rights: 236 East 46th St., 5th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.; f. 1942. Aims: to implement political, civil, social, economic and cultural rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the United Nations. Maintains consultative relations with UN, ILO, UNESCO, the Council of Europe and Organization of American States. Mems.: individuals, national affiliates and correspondents throughout the world.

Pres. HARRIS WOFFORD, Jr.; Hon. Pres. ROGER N. BALDWIN (U.S.A.), GUNNAR MYRDAL (Sweden); Exec. Dir. MAUREEN R. BERMAN. Publs. *Annual Review, Human Rights Bulletin*, human rights reports.

International Lenin Peace Prize Committee: Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., Kremlin, Moscow, U.S.S.R.; f. 1949. The prize is awarded annually for the previous year, but the Committee did not hold sessions in 1969, 1971, 1974, 1976 or 1978. Each prize is worth 25,000 roubles.

Chair. of Committee: NIKOLAI BLOKHIN; Mems. of Committee: LOUIS ARAGON, GRIGORY ALEXANDROV, RENATO GUTTUSO, KESHAV DYEVA MALAVIA, ANNA SEGHERS, NIKOLAI TOMSKY, MIRJAM VIRE-TUOMINEN, KAORU YASUI, ERIC BUROP, SOYLO MARINELLO, NGUEN THI BIGN, JÓZEF CYRANKIEWICZ.

International Peace Bureau (*Bureau international de la paix*): 41 rue de Zürich, 1200 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1892; the Bureau was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1910; promotes international co-operation for general and complete disarmament and the non-violent solution of international conflicts. Mems.: international organizations, national peace councils or other federations co-ordinating peace movements in their respective countries, national and local organizations, totalling 35 organizations with a total affiliated membership of about 30 million.

Pres. SÉAN MACBRIDE; Chair. Venerable G. N. SATO; Sec.-Gen. GERD GREUNE; Treas. LOTHAR BELCK. Publ. *Co-operation for Disarmament* (monthly).

International Political Science Association (*Association internationale de science politique*): c/o University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5, Canada; f. 1949; aims to promote the development of political science. Mems.: 36 national associations, 114 institutions, 768 individual mems.

Pres. CANDIDO MENDES (Brazil); Sec.-Gen. JOHN E. TRENT (University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont. K1N 6N5, Canada). Publs. *Newsletter* (3 a year), *Information Supplement* (annual), *International Political Science Abstracts* (bi-monthly), *International Political Science Review* (quarterly).

International Union of Local Authorities (*Union internationale des villes et pouvoirs locaux*): 45 Wassenaarseweg, 2596 CG The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1913. Objects: to (a) promote local government; (b) improve local administration; (c) encourage popular participation in public affairs. Functions include organization of conferences, seminars, and biennial international congress; servicing of specialized committees (municipal insurance, wholesale markets, European affairs, technical); research projects; comparative courses for local government officials, primarily from developing countries; development of intermunicipal relations to provide a link between local authorities of all countries; maintenance of a permanent office for the collection and distribution of information on municipal affairs. Members in over 65 countries.

Pres. H. KOSCHNICK (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec.-Gen. J. G. VAN PUTTEN. Publs. *Local Government* (monthly newsletter), *Bibliographia* (bi-monthly), preparatory reports and proceedings of conferences, reports of study groups.

International Union of Young Christian Democrats (IUYCD) (*Union internationale des jeunes démocrates chrétiens—UIJDC*): Via del Plebiscito 107, 00186 Rome, Italy; f. 1962; mems.: 51 national organizations.

Pres. MILOŠ ALCALAY (Venezuela); Sec.-Gen. GIANFRANCO ASTORI (Italy). Publs. *UIJDC Information* (monthly in English and Spanish), *Documents* (quarterly, in French, Spanish and English).

Inuit Circumpolar Conference: Box 204, Godthåb, Greenland; f. 1977 to protect the indigenous culture, environ-

ment and rights of the Inuit people (Eskimoos), and to encourage co-operation among the Inuit; conferences held every two years. Mems.: Inuit communities in Canada, Greenland and Alaska.

Pres. HANS-PAVIA ROSING.

Jewish Agency for Israel: P.O.B. 92, Jerusalem, Israel; f. 1897 as an instrument through which world Jewry could build up a national home. It is now the executive arm of World Zionist Organization. Mems.: Zionist federations in 61 countries.

Exec. Chair. LEON DULZIN; Chair. of Board of Govs. MAX M. FISHER; Dir.-Gen. SHMUEL LAHIS. Publs. *Israel Digest* (weekly), *Economic Horizons* (monthly in U.S.A.), *Folk and Zion* (monthly in Yiddish).

Latin American Parliament (*Parlamento Latinoamericano*): Carrera 7a, No. 12-25 P. 7, Bogotá, Colombia; f. 1965; permanent democratic institution, representative of all existing political trends within the national legislative bodies of Latin America; aims to promote the movement towards economic, political and cultural integration of the Latin American republics, and to uphold human rights, peace and security.

Pres. GILBERTO AVILA BOTTIA (Colombia); Sec.-Gen. ANDRES TOWNSEND EZCURRA (Peru). Publs. *Acuerdos, Resoluciones de las Asambleas Ordinarias* (annual), *Revista del Parlamento Latinoamericano* (annual); statements and agreements.

League of African Socialist Parties (*Interafricaine socialiste*): c/o Parti Socialiste Destourien, blvd. 9 avril 1938, Tunis, Tunisia; f. 1981. Mems.: 21 parties. Chair. LÉOPOLD SENGHOR (Senegal).

Liberal International: 1 Whitehall Place, London, SW1A 2HE, England; f. 1947; to bring together people of liberal ideas and principles (not necessarily directly engaged in politics) all over the world and to secure international co-operation amongst the political parties which accept the Manifesto and the Liberal Declaration of Oxford and are affiliated to the International.

Pres. of Honour Senator GIOVANNI MALAGODI; Pres. GASTON THORN (Luxembourg); Sec.-Gen. URS SCHÖTTLI (Switzerland). Publs. general political literature, including *Experiment in Internationalism*.

Movement for the Federation of the Americas (*Movimiento por Federación Americana*): M. Moreno 5940, El Palomar, 1684 Buenos Aires, Argentina; f. 1948 to work for the establishment of a Federation of the Americas, also backing other regional or continental federations, all under the UN with sufficient powers to ensure world peace; equally to work for a democratic organization with the maximum degree of liberty, production and justice for all citizens to attain social peace. Mems.: approximately 1,000.

Pres. SANTIAGO GUTIÉRREZ (Colombia); Sec.-Gen. JORGE M. BAÑO (Argentina). Publ. *Nuevo Mundo* (bi-monthly).

North Atlantic Assembly (*Assemblée de l'Atlantique Nord*): 3 place du Petit Sablon, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1955 as the NATO Parliamentarians' Conference; name changed 1966; the inter-parliamentary assembly of the North Atlantic Alliance; holds two plenary sessions a year and numerous committee meetings where North Americans and Europeans examine the problems confronting the Alliance. The work of the Assembly and its Committee includes the political, military, economic, scientific and cultural developments inside the Alliance and particularly with regard to relations between North America and Western Europe.

Prs. (1980-81) JACK BROOKS (U.S.A.); Vice-Pres. PETER CORTIER (Federal Republic of Germany),

CONSTANTIN GONTIKAS (Greece), Sir PATRICK WALL (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. PHILIPPE DESHORMES (Belgium). Publs. reports, recommendations, *North Atlantic Assembly News*.

Open Door International (*for the Economic Emancipation of the Woman Worker*): 16 rue Américaine, B-1050 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1929; to obtain equal rights and opportunities for women in the whole field of work; mems. in 10 countries.

Pres. ESTHER HODGE (U.K.); Hon. Sec. ADELE HAUWEL (Belgium). Publs. Reports, Circular Letters.

Organization of Central American States (*Organización de Estados Centroamericanos—ODECA*): Oficina Centroamericana, Pino Alto, Paseo Escalón, San Salvador, El Salvador; f. 1951 to strengthen unity in Central America, settle disputes, provide mutual assistance and promote economic, social and cultural development through joint action. Mems.: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua.

Gen. Sec. RICARDO JUAREZ MARQUEZ (Guatemala).

Organization of the Cooperatives of America (*Organización de las Cooperativas de América*): Apdo. Postal 17-21, Bogotá, D.E., Colombia; f. 1963 for improving socio-economic, cultural and moral conditions through the use of the co-operatives system; works in every country of the continent; regional offices sponsor plans of activities based on the most pressing needs and special conditions of individual countries. Mems.: 294.

Pres. Dr. MANUEL RUBÉN DOMPER; Exec. Dr. ADRIANO ROSS. Publ. *Cooperative America* (monthly in Spanish and English).

Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America (*Organización de Solidaridad de los Pueblos de África, Asia y América Latina—OSPAAAL*): Apdo. 4224, Havana, Cuba; f. January 1966 at the first Conference of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America. Permanent Body: Executive Secretariat composed of Secretary-General (Cuba) and four representatives from each continent. Objects: to unite, co-ordinate and encourage "national liberation movements in the three continents" and to oppose foreign intervention in the affairs of sovereign states, and to fight against racialism and all forms of racial discrimination. Mems.: revolutionary organizations in 82 countries.

Sec.-Gen. MELBA HERNÁNDEZ (Cuba).

Pan-European Union (*Union paneuropéenne*): 1 place de la Louve, 1003 Lausanne, Switzerland; f. 1923; aims to establish the United States of Europe with common trade, economic, foreign and defence policies, based on European patriotism respecting all national cultures having their own personality as a free, united and independent world power. First Congress, Vienna, Austria, 1926; 12th Congress, Aachen, Federal Republic of Germany, spring 1976. Mems.: 17 organizations in 12 countries.

Pres. H. R. H. Archduke OTTO VON HABSBURG; Vice-Pres. PIERRE GRÉGOIRE (Luxembourg), JOACHIM VON MERKATZ (Federal Republic of Germany), ROGER CHINAUD (France); Gen. Sec. Dr. VITTORIO PONS. Publ. *Pan Europa* (monthly).

Pan-Pacific and South East Asian Women's Association —PPSEAWA: P.O.B. 3161, Lami, Suva, Fiji; f. 1928 (Hawaii) to strengthen the bonds of peace by fostering better understanding and friendship among women of all Pacific and South East Asia areas and to promote co-operation among women of these regions for the study and improvement of social conditions. Mems. in 11 affiliated Pacific countries.

Parliamentary Association for Euro-Arab Co-operation:

5 rue Dupont des Loges, 75007 Paris, France; f. 1974 as an association of parliamentarians of the European Community to promote friendship and co-operation between Europe and the Arab world.

Joint Chair. MICHELE ACHILLI (Italy), KLAAS DE VRIES (Netherlands); Gen. Sec. ROBERT SWANN.

Research Group for European Migration Problems (*Groupe de recherches pour les migrations européennes*):

17 Pauwenlaan, 2566 TA The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1952 to encourage research on European migration problems, facilitate co-ordination not covered by other organizations. Members in 21 countries.

Dir. Dr. G. BEYER. Publs. *REMP-Supplements*.

Socialist International:

88A St. John's Wood High Street, London, NW8 7SJ; reconstituted in 1951 as successor of the Labour and Socialist International. Membership: 58 parties with over 15 million members and almost 80 million voters.

Pres. WILLY BRANDT; Gen. Sec. BERNT CARLSSON. Publ. *Socialist Affairs* (every two months).

Socialist International Women:

88A St. John's Wood High St., London, N.W.8, England; f. 1955 to strengthen relations between its members, to exchange experience and views, to promote the understanding among women of the aims of democratic socialism, to promote programmes to oppose any discrimination in society and to work for human rights in general and for development and peace. Mems.: 46 organizations.

Stockholm International Peace Research Institute—SIPRI:

Bergshamra, S-171 73 Solna, Sweden; f. 1966; particular attention is given to disarmament and arms regulations. About 40 staff mems. half of whom are research workers.

Dir. FRANK BLACKBAY (U.K.); Chair. Dr. ROLF BJÖRNESTEDT. Publs. *SIPRI Yearbook, Monographs, and Research Reports*.

Union of European Federalists (*Union des fédéralistes européens*):

49 rue de Toulouse, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1946 to promote the creation of a European federation exercising limited powers through a federal government, an elected assembly, a federal senate and a court of justice. National sections in 10 countries.

Pres. MARIO ALBERTINI; Sec.-Gen. CATERINA CHIZZOLA.

War Resisters' International:

55 Dawes St., London, SE17 1EL, England; f. 1921; encourages refusal to participate in or support wars or military service, collaborates with peace and non-violent social change movements. Mems.: approx. 200,000.

Chair. MYRTLE SOLOMON; Vice-Chair. JEAN VAN LIERDE. Publs. *Newsletter* (6 a year in English) and occasional pamphlets.

Women's International Democratic Federation (*Fédération démocratique internationale des femmes*):

13 Unter den Linden, 108 Berlin, German Democratic Republic; f. 1945. The Federation endeavours to unite women regardless of nationality, race, religion and political opinion, so that they may work together to win and defend their rights as citizens, mothers and workers, to protect children and to ensure peace and progress, democracy and national independence. Structure: Congress (every 4 years), Council (annual), Bureau, Secretariat and Finance Control Commission. Mems.: 129 organizations in 114 countries as well as individual mems.

Pres. FRED A BROWN (Australia); Vice-Pres. ILSE THIELE; Sec.-Gen. MIRJAM VIRE-TUOMINEN (Finland).

Publs. *Women of the Whole World* (quarterly in 6 languages), *Documents and Information, News in Brief* (4 languages).

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom—WILPF:

1 rue de Varembe, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland; f. 1915 to bring together women of different political and philosophical tendencies united in their determination to study, make known and help abolish the political, social, economic and psychological causes of war and to work for a constructive peace.

Int. Pres. CAROL PENDELL (U.S.A.); Vice-Pres. ANISSA NAJJAR (Lebanon), RUTH OSBORN (U.K.), RIGMORE RISBJERG THOMSEN (Denmark). Publs. *Pax et Libertas* (quarterly).

World Anti-Communist League—WACL:

Freedom Center, P.O.B. 7173, Seoul, Republic of Korea; f. 1966. Mems.: 8 regional, 91 national, 13 international organizations, 10 associate.

Hon. Chair. Dr. KU CHENG-KANG (Taiwan); Sec.-Gen. Prof. WOO JAE-SUNG (Republic of Korea). Publ. *The WACL Bulletin* (quarterly), *WACL Newsletter* (monthly).

World Association of World Federalists:

Leliegracht 21, Amsterdam, Netherlands; regional offices in Denmark for Europe, India for South-East Asia, New York for UN; f. Montreux 1947. Subsequent congresses have been held in many cities. Object: to work for the creation of a world federal system of government with limited powers adequate to ensure peace, and to co-ordinate the efforts of world federalist organizations throughout the world through arousing public interest in the revision of the UN charter and UN aid to less developed areas. Mems.: 40 organizations in 30 countries.

World Disarmament Campaign:

21 Little Russell St., London, WC1 4HF, England; f. 1980 to encourage governments to take positive and decisive action to end the arms race, acting on the four main commitments called for in the Final Document of the UN's First Special Session on Disarmament; aims to mobilize people of every country in a demand for multilateral disarmament, and to encourage consideration of alternatives to the nuclear deterrent for ensuring world security.

Chair. Lord NOEL-BAKER, Lord BROCKWAY; Gen. Sec. Brig. MICHAEL HARBOTTLE.

World Federation of United Nations Associations

WFUNA: c/o Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland; f. 1946 to encourage popular interest and participation in United Nations programmes. Plenary Assembly meets every two years, supreme organ of WFUNA; Exec. Committee of 17 representatives responsible for execution of policy decisions, administration and finance; Secretariat responsible for administration. WFUNA founded International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations (see p. 387); has consultative status (Category I) with ECOSOC and (Category A) with UNESCO and consultative relations with other Specialized Agencies.

Pres. SIDNEY WILLNER (U.S.A.); Chair. Exec. Cttee. MAKKAWI AWAD EL MAKKAWI (Sudan); Sec.-Gen. Dr. MAREK HAGMAJER (Poland); Treas. JAN G. G. DE GEER (Sweden). Publs. *WFUNA Bulletin* (quarterly), *Disarmament Committee Notes* (twice a year in French and English).

World Peace Council:

Lönnrotinkatu 25A/VI, SF 00180 Helsinki 18, Finland; f. 1950 at the Second World Peace Congress, Warsaw. Principles: the peaceful

co-existence of the various socio-economic systems in the world; settlement of differences between nations by negotiation and agreement; complete disarmament; elimination of colonialism and racial discrimination; respect for the right of peoples to sovereignty and independence; status as a non-governmental organization with UN, UNESCO, UNCTAD, UNIDO, ILO.

Mems.: Representatives of c. 2,500 political parties and national organizations from 135 countries, and of 30 international organizations; Presidential Committee of 160 mems. elected by the Council.

Pres. ROMESH CHANDRA, Publs. *New Perspectives* (every 2 months), *Peace Courier* (monthly) and brochures and pamphlets in 4 languages.

INDUSTRIAL AND PROFESSIONAL RELATIONS

See also the chapters on ICFTU, WCL and WFTU.

Arab Federation of Petroleum, Mining and Chemicals Workers (*La Fédération Arabe des Travailleurs du Pétrole, des Mines et des Industries Chimiques*): 5 Zaki St., Cairo, Egypt; f. 1961; 18 affiliated unions in 12 countries. Owns and runs the Arab Petroleum Institute for Labour Studies, Cairo.

Sec.-Gen. ANWAR ASHMAWI MOHAMED (Egypt). Publs. *Arab Petroleum* (monthly), specialized publications and statistics.

Association for Systems Management: 24587 Bagley Rd., Cleveland, Ohio 44138, U.S.A.; f. 1947; an international professional organization for the advancement and self-renewal of systems analysis throughout business and industry. Mems.: 10,000 in 35 countries.

Pres. BERTHA KITOVER; Exec. Dir. RICHARD L. IRWIN. Publ. *Journal of Systems Management*.

Caribbean Congress of Labour: Unity House, Roebuck St., Bridgetown, Barbados; f. 1960 to fight for the recognition of trade union organizations; to build and strengthen the ties between the Free Trade Unions of the Caribbean and the rest of the world; to support the work of ICFTU; to encourage the formation of national groupings and centres; affiliates in 18 territories.

Pres. VERNON GLEAN (Trinidad and Tobago); Sec.-Treas. J. BURNS BONADIE (Saint Vincent).

Caribbean Employers' Confederation: 43 Dundonald St., Port of Spain, Trinidad; f. 1960 as a co-ordinating body to provide a forum for the compilation and exchange of information on industrial relations questions; provides direct assistance or advice on labour matters if called upon by members. Mems.: 13 unit federations.

Pres. LEROY BROWN (Jamaica); Chief Exec. Officer DIANA M. MAHABIR (Trinidad and Tobago). Publs. *Newsletter, Annual Report*.

Confederation of Latin American Workers (*Confederación Sindical de los Trabajadores de América Latina*). c/o Palacio de los Trabajadores, Peñalver y San Carlos, Havana, Cuba; f. 1962; to supersede the Communist Confederación de Trabajadores de América Latina (CTAL).

Pres. RAÚL CASTRO.

Council of the Professional Photographers of Europe—EUROPHOT: Postbus 366, B-2000 Antwerp 1, Belgium; f. 1954 to widen the exchange of experience at international level, to publicize the photography of the best professional photographers and publish the results of tests on equipment, to create a Europhot copyright, a European basic tariff and an international information centre, and to collaborate with the press and with the photography industry. Mems.: 20,000 in 15 countries.

Pres. HEINZ BINDSEIL (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec.-Gen. VICTOR COUCKE (Belgium). Publ. *Europhot Bulletin* (quarterly).

European Association for Personnel Management (*Association européenne pour la direction de personnel*): Kaiserswerther Strasse 137, D-4000 Düsseldorf-30, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1962 to disseminate knowledge and information concerning the personnel function of management, to establish and maintain professional standards, to define the specific nature of personnel management within industry, commerce and the public services, to establish an organization representative of personnel management in Europe and to assist in the development of national associations. Mems.: 15 national associations.

Pres. DE MOL VAN OTTERLOO (Netherlands); Sec. Dr. FRIEDRICH (Federal Republic of Germany).

European Civil Service Federation (*Fédération de la fonction publique européenne—FFPE*): 200 rue de la Loi, 1049 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1962 to foster and promote the concept and the development of the European Civil Service, to uphold the interests of its members vis-à-vis the institutions' authorities, and to maintain close contacts with the official bodies representing the staff of the various international organizations.

Pres. THEODOR HOLTZ; Vice-Pres. ANDRÉ LHOEST, REINHARD FRIEDHOF, HELMUT MUELLERS; Sec. MARINA IJENBERG. Publ. *Bulletin*.

European Federation of Conference Towns: 1 rue aux Laines, 1000 Brussels, Belgium. Lays down standards for conference towns; provides advice and assistance to its members and other organizations holding conferences in Europe; undertakes publicity and propaganda for promotional purposes; helps conference towns to set up national centres.

Pres. HANK BORGMAN (Netherlands); Exec. Sec. RITA DE LANSHEER.

European Industrial Research Management Association—EIRMA: 38 cours Albert 1, 75008 Paris, France; f. 1966 under auspices of the OECD; a permanent body in which European science-based firms meet to discuss and study industrial research policy and management and take joint action in trying to solve problems in this field. Mems.: 150 in 15 countries.

Pres. Dr. B. SCHMIDT; Gen.-Sec. Dr. R. SCHULZ. Publs. *Information Bulletin* (twice yearly), *Report on Annual Conference*, reports from working groups.

European Union of Veterinary Surgeons: c/o Union Syndicale Vétérinaire Belge, Avenue Fosny 41, B-1070 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1970 to gain representation in international organizations and co-ordinate the work

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Industrial and Professional Relations

of veterinary surgeons throughout Europe. Mems.: 13 associations in 12 countries.

Pres. Dr. P. RONSSÉ; Sec.-Gen. Dr. H. STEVENS.

Federation of Associations of Technicians in the Paint, Varnish, Enamels and Printing-Ink Industries of Continental Europe (*Fédération d'associations de techniciens des industries des peintures, vernis, émaux et encres d'imprimerie de l'Europe continentale—FATIEPEC*): 28 rue St. Dominique, 75007 Paris, France; f. 1950 to strengthen ties between members, promote research and disseminate knowledge of techniques. Mems.: national associations in Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Switzerland.

Pres. A. TOUSSAINT (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. C. BOURGERY (France). Pubs. *Official Yearbook*, *Proceedings of FATIEPEC Congresses* (every 2 years).

Federation of International Civil Servants' Associations (*Fédération des associations de fonctionnaires internationaux*): Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1952 to co-ordinate policies and activities of member associations, to represent staff interests before inter-agency and legislative organs of the UN and to promote the development of an international civil service. Mems.: 30 associations consisting of staff of UN organizations, 11 consultative mem. associations and four inter-organizational Federations with observer status.

Pres. E. STEWARD-GOFFMAN. Pubs. *Annual Report*, *FICSA Field Bulletin*, *FICSA Studies and Policies*.

International Association of Conference Interpreters (*Association internationale des interprètes de conférence—AIIC*): 14 rue de l'ancien Port, 1201 Geneva; f. 1953 to assure the professional standards and moral integrity of its members, safeguard their interests and maintain the prestige of the profession. Establishes criteria designed to improve the standards of training and recognizes schools meeting the required standards. Has consultative status with the UN, UNESCO, ILO, ISO and WIPO. Mems.: 1,800 in 53 countries.

Pres. ALBERT DALY (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. M. L. VON GERSDORFF (Switzerland). Pubs. *Code of Professional Conduct*, *Yearbook* (listing interpreters), *AIIC Bulletin*, *Efficient Planning of Conference Interpretation*, etc.

International Association of Conference Translators (*Association internationale des traducteurs de conférence*): CP31, Palais Wilson, 1211 Geneva 14, Switzerland; f. 1962; aims to examine problems of revisers, translators, précis writers and editors working for international conferences and organizations, to protect the interests of those in the profession and help maintain high standards; establishes links with international organizations and conference organizers. Mems.: 420 in 17 countries.

Pres. JOAQUINA AGUILAR (Spain). Publ. *Directory*.

International Association of Crafts and Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises—IACME: 26 Schwarztörstrasse, 3000 Berne, Switzerland; f. 1947 to defend undertakings and the freedom of enterprise within private economy, to develop training, to encourage the creation of national organizations of independent enterprises and promote international collaboration, to represent the common interests of members and to institute exchange of ideas and information. Mems.: organizations in 25 countries which also belong to one of the international organic federations composing the IACME: International Federation of Master Craftsmen (IFC), International Federation of Small and Medium-

Sized Industrial Enterprises (IFSME) and International Federation of Small and Medium-Sized Commercial Enterprises (IFSMEC).

Chair. FRANCIS COMBE; Gen. Sec. OTTO FISCHER. Publ. *Bulletin* (4-6 issues a year).

International Association of Medical Laboratory Technologists: IAMLT Executive Office, 1 Drayton Gardens, Winchmore Hill, London, N21 2NT, England; f. 1954 to afford opportunities for meetings and communication between medical laboratory technologists, to raise training standards and to standardize training in different countries in order to facilitate free exchange of labour; holds international congress every second year. Last congress: Durban, 1980; next congress: Amsterdam, 1982. Mems.: 105,000 in 38 societies in 35 countries.

Pres. JOHN NEAL (Australia); Exec. Dir. GUY C. PASCOE, M.B.E., F.I.M.L.S. Publ. *MedTecInternational* (2 a year).

International Association of Mutual Insurance Companies: 114 rue La Boétie, 75008 Paris, France; f. 1964 for the establishment of good relations between its members and the protection of the general interests of private insurance based on the principle of mutuality. Mems.: over 250 in 22 countries.

Pres. Dr. O. SAXER (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. J. DE BEAUCARON (France). Pubs. *Bulletin* (twice yearly), *AISAM dictionary*.

International Confederation of Executive Staffs (*Confédération internationale des cadres*): 30 rue de Gramont, Paris 2e, France; f. 1950 to improve the material and moral status of executive staffs; conducts research on standards of living, international equalization of pension systems. Mems.: national organizations in Belgium, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, U.K., and international professional federations for chemistry and allied industries (FICCIA), mines (FICM), transport (FICT), metallurgical industries (ICIM) and agriculture (FIDCA).

Pres. PHILIPPE DASSARGUES (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. JEAN DE SANTIS (France). Publ. *Cadres*.

International Confederation of Professional and Intellectual Workers (*Confédération internationale des travailleurs intellectuels*): 1 rue de Courcelles, 75008 Paris, France; f. 1923 to defend the rights of all intellectual workers, promote their well-being and encourage their international co-operation; consultative status with ECOSOC, UNESCO, ILO and the Council of Europe. Mems.: over 2,200,000 in 8 countries, and 5 international organizations.

Pres. Me MAURICE LETULLE (France); Vice-Pres. GIUSEPPE MARTUCCI (Italy); Sec.-Gen. GEORGES POULLE (France).

International European Construction Federation: 9 rue La Pérouse, Paris 16e, France; f. 1905. Mems.: 26 national employers' organizations in 19 countries.

Pres. F. A. M. DE VILDER (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. ERIC LEPAGE (France). Publ. *L'Entreprise Européenne* (quarterly).

International Federation of Actors: 30 Thayer St., London, W1M 5LJ, England; f. 1952; Mems.: actors' unions totalling 145,000 individuals in 38 countries.

Pres. FRANCE DELAHALLE (France); Sec.-Gen. GERALD CROASDELL.

International Federation of Air Line Pilots' Associations: Interpilot House, 116 High Street, Egham, Surrey, TW20 9HQ, England; f. 1948 to aid in the establish-

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ment of fair conditions of employment; to contribute towards safety within the industry; to provide an international basis for rapid and accurate evaluation of technical and industrial aspects of the profession. Mems.: 62 associations, 56,000 pilots.

Pres. Capt. R. F. TWEEDY; Exec. Sec. Capt. L. TAYLOR.

International Federation of Business and Professional Women:

54 Bloomsbury St., London, WC1B 3QU, England; f. 1930 to promote interests of business and professional women and secure combined action by them. Mems.: national federations and associate clubs totalling more than 300,000 mems. in 67 countries.

Pres. MAXINE HAYS (U.S.A.). Publ. *Widening Horizons* (quarterly).

International Industrial Relations Association:

c/o International Labour Office, 1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland; f. 1966 to encourage development of national associations of specialists, facilitate the spread of information, organize conferences, and to promote internationally planned research. Mems.: 20 associations, 46 institutions and 430 individuals.

Pres. Prof. Dr. FRIEDRICH FÜRSTENBERG; Sec. Dr. E. CORDOVA (Switzerland).

International Organisation of Employers—IOE:

28 chemin de Joinville, 1216 Cointrin/Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1920, reorganized 1948; aims to represent the interests of private employers, to defend free enterprise, to maintain contacts in labour matters; has consultative status with the UN Economic and Social Council and the International Labour Organisation. General Council meets annually; there is an Executive Committee and a General Secretariat. Mems.: 90 federations in 87 countries.

Pres. (1981-82) MAX ARBESSER RASTBURG (Austria); Vice-Pres. HORACIO VILLALOBOS (Venezuela), HENRI GEORGET (Niger). Sec.-Gen. RAPHAEL LAGASSE (Belgium).

International Organization of Experts—ORDINEX

(*Organisation internationale des experts*): 114 rue du Rhône, Geneva, Switzerland; Secretariat: 163 rue Saint-Honoré, 75001 Paris, France; f. 1961 to establish co-operation between experts on an international level. Mems.: 410.

Pres.-Gen. ROBERT KRAPPENBAUER (Austria); Sec.-Gen. MARCEL DIEMER (France). Publ. *General Yearbook*.

International Public Relations Association—IPRA:

49 Wellington St., London, WC2E 8BN, England; f. 1955 to provide for an exchange of ideas, technical knowledge and professional experience among those engaged in international public relations, and to foster the highest standards of professional competence; mems.: over 600 from 60 countries.

Pres. JACQUES COUF DE FREJAE; Sec.-Gen. DENNIS H. BUCKLE. Publ. *Newsletter* (5 a year), *IPRA Review* (2 a year).

International Society of City and Regional Planners—

ISOcARP (*Association internationale des urbanistes*):

Industrial and Professional Relations

Wassenaarseweg 43, 2596 CG The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1965 to promote better planning practice through the exchange of knowledge. Mems.: 350 in 40 countries. Pres. W. D. C. LYDDON (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. C. DELFANTE (France).

International Union of Architects

(*Union internationale des architectes—UIA*): 51 rue Raynouard, 75016 Paris, France; f. 1948. Mems.: 81 countries; Fourteenth Congress: Warsaw, 1981.

Pres. RAFAEL DE LA HOZ; Gen. Sec. MICHEL LANTHONIE. Publ. *Bulletin d'informations* (monthly).

International Union of Long-Distance Lorry-Drivers:

7 rue de l'Isly, Paris 8e, France; f. 1951 for the defence, mutual assistance and security of long-distance lorry-drivers. Mems.: 1,500,000 in 16 member countries.

Pres. FRANÇOIS DE SAULIEU; Sec.-Gen. JEAN CLAUDE PECHIN. Pubs. *Information UICR*, *Les Routiers* (both newspapers).

Latin American Farmworkers Federation

(*Federación Campesina Latinoamericana*): Apartado 1422, Caracas 101, Venezuela; f. 1961 to study, promote, defend and represent the interests of farmworkers in Latin America and to fight for their active participation in the social, economic, cultural, technical and scientific aspects of life in that area. Mems.: 1,800,000.

Sec.-Gen. JOSÉ RAMÓN RANGEL PARRA. Pubs. *Bulletins*, *Constitution*.

Nordic Federation of Factory Workers' Unions

(*Nordiska Fabriksarbetarefederationen*): Box 1114, 111 81 Stockholm, Sweden; f. 1901. The Federation promotes collaboration between affiliates in Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden, and supports sister unions economically and in other ways in labour market conflicts. Mems.: 400,000 in 14 unions.

Pres. UNO EKBERG (Sweden); Sec. NILS KRISTOFFERSON (Sweden).

World Federation of Scientific Workers

(*Fédération mondiale des travailleurs scientifiques*): 40 Goodge St., London, W1P 1FH, England; f. 1946 to improve the position of science and scientists, to assist in promoting international scientific co-operation and to promote the use of science for beneficial ends; studies and publicizes problems of general, nuclear, biological and chemical disarmament; surveys the position and activities of scientists. Member organizations in 32 countries, totalling over 300,000 mems.

Sec.-Gen. Prof. J. M. LEGAY (France). Publ. *Scientific World* (quarterly) in English, Esperanto, French, German and Russian.

World Movement of Christian Workers—WMCW

(*Mouvement mondial des travailleurs chrétiens—MMTC*): rue des Palais 90, 1030 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1961 to unite national movements which advance the spiritual and collective well-being of workers. General assembly every four years; mems.: 42 affiliated movements in 36 countries.

Sec.-Gen. W. BAHNWEG. Publ. *Infor-WMCW*.

LAW

Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee: 27 Ring Road, Lajpat Nagar-IV, New Delhi 110024, India; f. 1956 to consider legal problems referred to it by member countries and to be a forum for Afro-Asian co-operation in international law and economic relations; has permanent UN observer status. Mems.: 40 states.

Pres. N. D. M. SAMARAKOON (Sri Lanka); Vice-Pres. YUSUF ELMI ROBLEH (Somalia); Sec.-Gen. B. SEN (India).

Consultative Committee of the Bars and Law Societies of the European Community: 356 ave. Slegers, boîte 14, 1200 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1960 to ensure liaison between the bars and legal associations of the member countries as between these and the European Community authorities (Parliament, Economic and Social Committee, Court and Commission). Mems.: 10 delegations and observers from Austria, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.

Pres. H. HÜCHTING (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec.-Gen. JEAN-RÉGNIER THYS (Belgium).

Hague Conference on Private International Law (*Conférence de La Haye de droit international privé*): Javastraat 2C, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1893 to work for the unification of the rules of private international law. Permanent Bureau f. 1955. Mems.: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, U.S.A., Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. G. A. L. DROZ. Pubs. *Actes and Documents* relating to each Session; various printed and mimeographed documents.

Institute of International Law (*Institut de droit international*): 22 ave. William Favre, 1207 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1873. Objects: To promote the development of international law by endeavouring to formulate general principles in accordance with civilized ethical standards, and by giving assistance to genuine attempts at the gradual and progressive codification of international law. Mems.: limited to 132 members and associates from all over the world.

Pres. Prof. R. Y. JENNINGS (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. NICOLAS VALTICOS (Greece). Pubs. *Annuaire de l'Institut de Droit international*, 59 vols., *Tableau général des Résolutions* (1873-1956).

Inter-American Bar Association: Suite 400, 4801 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20016, U.S.A.; f. 1940 to establish and maintain relations between associations and organizations of lawyers in the Americas. Mems.: 90 associations and 3,500 individuals in 27 countries.

Sec.-Gen. JOHN O. DAHLGREN (U.S.A.). Pubs. *Newsletter* (quarterly), *Conference Proceedings*.

Intergovernmental Copyright Committee: Copyright Division, UNESCO, place de Fontenoy, 75700 Paris, France; established to study the problems concerning the application and operation of the Universal Copyright Convention and to make preparations for periodic revisions of this Convention. Mems.: 18 states.

Pres. N. NDIAYE.

International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (*Association internationale pour la protection de la propriété industrielle*): Vorderberg 11, 8044 Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1897 to encourage legislation regarding the international protection of industrial property and the development and extension of international conventions, and to make comparative studies of existing legislation with a view to its improvement and unification. 5,700 mems. (national and regional groups and individual mems.) in 89 countries.

Pres. PAUL MATHÉLY (France); Sec.-Gen. RUDOLF BLUM (Switzerland).

International Association of Democratic Lawyers (*Association internationale des juristes démocrates*): 49 ave. Jupiter, 1190 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1946 to facilitate contacts and exchange between lawyers, to encourage study of legal science and international law and support the democratic principles favourable to maintenance of peace and co-operation between nations; conducts research on banning atomic weapons, on labour law, private international law, agrarian law, etc.; consultative status with ECOSOC and UNESCO. Mems.: in 70 countries.

Pres. JOË NORDMANN (France); Sec.-Gen. AMAR BENTOUMI (Algeria). Pubs. *Review of Contemporary Law*, in French and English (every six months).

International Association of Juvenile and Family Court Magistrates: Tribunal pour Enfants, Palais de Justice, 75055 Paris, France; f. 1928 to consider questions concerning child welfare legislation and to encourage research in the field of juvenile courts and delinquency. Activities: international congress, study groups and regional meetings.

Pres. H. SCHÜLER-SPRINGORUM (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec.-Gen. J. P. PEIGNE (France); Treas. A. DUNANT (Switzerland).

International Association of Law Libraries: Headquarters, c/o Law School Library, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. 37203, U.S.A.; f. 1939 to encourage and facilitate the work of librarians and others concerned with the acquisition, bibliographic processing and administration of legal materials; 500 mems. from more than 50 countries (personal and institutional).

Pres. Prof. IGOR I. KAVASS; Sec.-Treas. Prof. ARNO LITVAK. Pubs. *International Journal of Law Libraries* (3 times a year), *IALL Newsletter*.

International Association of Legal Sciences (*Association internationale des sciences juridiques*): c/o CISS, Unesco, rue Miollis, 75015 Paris, France; f. 1950 to promote the mutual knowledge and understanding of nations and the increase of learning by encouraging throughout the world the study of foreign legal systems and the use of the comparative method in legal science. Governed by a President and an executive bureau of ten members known as the International Committee of Comparative Law. National committees in 47 countries. Sponsored by UNESCO.

Pres. Prof. J. G. FLEMING (U.S.A.); Vice-Pres. Prof. V. N. KUDRYATSEV (U.S.S.R.), Prof. M. CAPPELLETTI (Italy); Sec.-Gen. Dr. S. FRIEDMAN (France); Dir. of Scientific Work Prof. H. KÖRZ (Federal Republic of Germany).

International Bar Association: Byron House, 7-9 St. James's Street, London, SW1A 1EE, England; f. 1947; A non-

political federation of national bar associations and law societies. Aims: to discuss problems of professional organization and status; to advance the science of jurisprudence; to promote uniformity and definition in appropriate fields of law; to promote administration of justice under law among peoples of the world; to promote in their legal aspects the principles and aims of UN; to co-operate with international juridical organizations having similar purposes. Mems.: 84 member organizations in 55 countries, 6,400 individual members in 103 countries.

Pres. THOMAS FEDERSPIEL (Denmark); Exec. Dir. Mrs. MADELEINE MAY (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. JAMES SUTHERLAND (Scotland). Pubs. *International Business Lawyer* (11 a year), *International Bar News* (twice-yearly), *International Legal Practitioner* (twice-yearly).

International Commission of Jurists (*Commission internationale de juristes*): P.O. Box 120, 109 route de Chêne, 1224 Chêne-Bougeries, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1952 to strengthen the Rule of Law in its practical manifestations and to defend it by mobilizing world legal opinion; 59 Sections in 49 countries; 40 mems. Has Consultative Status with UN, UNESCO, Council of Europe, and is on ILO's Special List of non-governmental organizations.

Pres. KÉBA M'BAYE (Senegal); Sec.-Gen. NIALL MACDERMOT. Pubs. *The Rule of Law and Human Rights*, *The Review*, *ICJ Newsletter*, *Bulletin of the Centre for the Independence of Judges and Lawyers* (C.I.J.L.), special reports.

International Commission on Civil Status (*Commission internationale de l'état civil*): 6 Frankfurt/Main, Senckenberganlage 31, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1950. Aims: the establishment and presentation of legislative documentation relating to the rights of individuals and research on means of simplifying the judicial and technical administration concerning civil status. Mems.: Governments of Austria, Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey.

Pres. PINHEIRO FARINHA (Portugal); Sec.-Gen. S. SIMITIS (Federal Republic of Germany).

International Copyright Society: 8000 Munich 2, Herzog-Wilhelm-Strasse 28, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1954 to enquire scientifically into the natural rights of the author and to put the knowledge obtained to practical application all over the world, in particular in the field of legislation. Mems.: 351 individuals and 50 corresponding organizations and personalities.

Pres. Prof. Dr. ERICH SCHULZE. Pubs. *Schriftenreihe*, *Yearbook 1964*, *Yearbook 1965-1973*, *Yearbook 1974-75*, *Yearbook 1976-79*.

International Criminal Police Organization—INTERPOL (*Organisation internationale de police criminelle*): 26 rue Armengaud, 92210 Saint Cloud, France; f. 1923, reconstituted 1946. Aims to promote and ensure the widest possible mutual assistance between police forces within the limits of laws existing in different countries, to establish and develop all institutions likely to contribute to the prevention and suppression of ordinary law crimes; co-ordinates activities of police authorities of member states in international affairs, centralizes records and information regarding international criminals; operates a radio network of 59 stations. Forty-ninth session of the General Assembly was held in 1980 in Manila. Mems.: official bodies of 130 countries.

Pres. JOLLY BUGARIN (Philippines); Sec.-Gen. A. BOSSARD (France). Pubs. *International Criminal Police Review* (10 a year), *Counterfeits and Forgeries*.

International Customs Tariffs Bureau (*Bureau international des tarifs douaniers*): rue de l'Association 38, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium; is the executive instrument of the International Union for the Publication of Customs Tariffs; f. 1890, to translate and publish all customs tariffs in five languages—English, French, German, Italian, Spanish. Mems.: 79.

Pres. EDUARD GRANDRY (Belgium); Dir. BERNARD DENNE. Pubs. *International Customs Journal*, *Annuaire Report*.

International Federation for European Law—FIDE: c/o E. P. Clear, 51 Merrion Sq., Dublin 2, Ireland; f. 1961 to advance studies on European law among members of the European Community by co-ordinating activities of member societies and by organizing regular colloquies on topical problems of European law. Mems.: 10 national associations.

Pres. The Hon. Mr. Justice BRIAN WALSH; Sec. EOGHAN P. CLEAR.

International Federation of Senior Police Officers (*Fédération internationale des fonctionnaires supérieurs de police*): Feldkamp 4, Postfach 480 127, 4400 Münster, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1950 to unite policemen of different nationalities, adopting the general principle that prevention should prevail over repression, and that the citizen should be convinced of the protective role of the police; seeks to develop methods, and studies problems of traffic police. Set up International Centre of Crime and Accident Prevention, 1976. Mems.: 16 national groups and individuals of 48 different nationalities.

Pres. HERMAN BERGER (Norway); Vice-Pres. Dr. HUBERT HOLLER (Austria), Col. WARICHET (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. G. KRATZ (Federal Republic of Germany). Publ. *International Police Information* (every 3 months, French, German and English).

International Institute for the Unification of Private Law—UNIDROIT (*Institut international pour l'unification du droit privé*): Via Panisperna 28, 00184 Rome, Italy; f. 1926 to undertake studies of comparative law, to prepare for the establishment of uniform legislation, to prepare drafts of international agreements on private law and to organize conferences and publish works on such subjects. Drafts of various uniform laws and drafts of international Conventions have been presented to diplomatic conferences, the United Nations, the Council of Europe and IMCO; holds international congresses on private law and meetings of organizations concerned with the unification of law; library of 215,000 vols. Mems.: governments of 50 countries.

Pres. MARIO MATTEUCCI (Italy); Sec.-Gen. RICCARDO MONACO (Italy). Pubs. *Uniform Law Review* (2 a year), *Digest of Legal Activities of International Organizations*, *News Bulletin* (quarterly), etc.

International Institute of Administrative Sciences (*Institut international des sciences administratives*): 25 rue de la Charité, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1930 to examine administrative experience in different countries, work out rational administrative methods, conduct research and compile plans for improving administrative law and practice; maintains a library and documentation service; has operational standing committees on (a) law and science of public administration, (b) administrative structures and management, (c) personnel administration, (d) planning and forecasting, (e) public enterprises, and (f) International Association of Schools and Institutes of Administration; working groups on (a) informatics and administration, (b) integrated budgeting systems, (c) public works planning and management, (d) European Group of Public

Administration. Membs.: governments of 50 countries, governmental international organizations, national organizations and individuals. Congress every three years. Consultative Status with UN and UNESCO.

Pres. LAUREANO LÓPEZ RODÓ (Spain); Dir.-Gen. MICHEL LESAGE (France). Publs. *International Review of Administrative Sciences* (quarterly in English, French and Spanish), Congress proceedings, various reports, readers.

International Institute of Law of the French-speaking Countries (*Institut international de droit d'expression française—IDEF*): 47 rue de Lille, 75007 Paris, France; f. 1964 to group persons concerned with the study or practice of law in French-speaking countries by means of exchanges of information and documentation.

Pres. EDGAR FAURE; Sec. PIERRE DECHEIX; Treas. JEAN MIALET. Publs. *Bulletin* (twice a year), *Revue juridique et politique*, *Indépendance et Coopération* (4 a year).

International Institute of Space Law—IISL (*Institut international de droit spatial*): 250 rue Saint-Jacques, Paris 5e, France; f. 1960 at the XI Congress of the International Astronautical Federation; organizes annual Space Law colloquium; studies juridical and sociological aspects of astronautics and makes awards. Membs.: individuals from many countries elected for life.

Hon. Pres. E. PÉPIN (France); Pres. I. DIEDERICKS-VERSCHOOR (Netherlands); Vice-Pres. E. GALLOWAY (U.S.A.), Dr. G. P. ZHUKOV (U.S.S.R.); Sec. Dr. ERNST FASAN (Austria). Publs. *Annual World-wide Bibliography of Space Law*, *Proceedings of Annual Colloquium on Space Law*, *Survey of Teaching of Space Law in the World*.

International Juridical Institute (*Institut juridique international*): Permanent Office for the Supply of International Legal Information, Hoenstraat 5, 2596 HX The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1918 to supply information in connection with any matter of international interest, not being of a secret nature, respecting international, municipal and foreign law and the application thereof. Governing Board: Chair. W. L. HAARDT, LL.D.; Sec. J. VAN RIJN VAN ALKEMADE, LL.D.; Dir. C. D. VAN BOESCHOTEN, LL.D.

International Law Association: 3 Paper Buildings, The Temple, London, EC4Y 7EV, England; f. 1873 for the study and advancement of international law, public and private; the promotion of international understanding and goodwill; 46 regional branches, over 3,000 members.

Pres. Prof. Dr. SMILJA AVRAMOV (Yugoslavia); Chair. Exec. Council Lord WILBERFORCE, C.M.G., O.B.E. (U.K.); Hon. Sec.-Gen. Judge JOHN B. S. EDWARDS; Sec. JOHN CHURCHILL. Publs. Reports of conferences (58), *Index of Conference Reports* (1873–1972).

International Maritime Committee (*Comité maritime international*): 17 Borzestraat, B-2000 Antwerp, Belgium; f. 1897 to contribute to the unification of maritime law by means of conferences, publications, etc. and to encourage the creation of national associations to the same end; work includes drafting of conventions on collisions at sea, salvage and assistance at sea, limitation of shipowners' liability, maritime mortgages, etc. Membs.: national associations in 38 countries.

Pres. FRANCESCO BERLINGIERI (Italy); Secs.-Gen. JAN RAMBERG (Exec.), HENRI VOET (Admin. and Treas.). Publs. *CMI Newsletter*, *Year Book*.

International Penal and Penitentiary Foundation c/o Dr. K. HOBE, Bundesministerium der Justiz, Postfach,

Heinemannstrasse 6, 5300 Bonn 2, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1951 to encourage studies in the field of prevention of crime and treatment of delinquents. Members in 21 countries (membership limited to 3 people from each country).

Pres. HELGA RÖSTAD (Norway); Sec.-Gen. KONRAD HOBE (Federal Republic of Germany).

International Penal Law Association (*Association internationale de droit pénal*): 43 av. Aristide Briand, Rennes, France; f. 1924 to establish collaboration between those from different countries who are working in penal law, studying criminology, and promoting the theoretical and practical development of an international penal law; 1,500 membs.

Pres. PIERRE BOUZAT. Publ. *Revue Internationale de Droit Penal* (bi-annual).

International Police Association—IPA: International Secretary General, Kent County Constabulary, Sutton Rd., Maidstone, Kent, ME15 9BZ, England; f. 1950. Aims to establish the exchange of professional information, create ties of friendship between all sections of police service, organize group travel studies, etc. Membs.: 210,000.

Pres. Dr. K. HOMMA (Austria); Sec.-Gen. H. V. D. HALLETT (U.K.). Publs. *Police World* (quarterly), *International Bibliography of the Police*, *Annual Scholarship Reports*, *Youth Gatherings*, *Police and Public*, *Police Participation in the Council of Europe*.

International Union of Latin Notaries (*Unión Internacional del Notariado Latino*): Callao 1542, Buenos Aires, Argentina; f. 1948 to study and standardize notarial legislation and promote the progress and stability and advancement of the Latin notarial system. Membs.: organizations and individuals in 37 countries.

Pres. CARLOS ENRIQUE PERALTA MENDEZ; Publs. *Revista Internacional del Notariado*, *Boletín Informativo de la presidencia*.

International Union of Lawyers (*Union internationale des avocats*): 60 rue Pierre Charron, 75008 Paris, France; f. 1927 to promote the independence and freedom of lawyers, and defend their ethical and material interests on an international level; to contribute to the development of international order based on law. 84 group membs., 1,700 corresponding membs.

Pres. ERNEST ARENDT (Luxembourg). Publs. *Bulletin* (quarterly), *Notes rapides*.

Permanent Court of Arbitration (*Cour permanente d'arbitrage*): Carnegieplein 2, 2517 KJ The Hague, Netherlands; f. by the Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes (1899, 1907) to enable immediate recourse to be made to arbitration for international disputes which cannot be settled by diplomacy, to facilitate the solution of disputes by international inquiry and conciliation commissions. The governments of 74 countries are members.

Sec.-Gen. JACOB VAREKAMP (Netherlands).

Society of Comparative Legislation (*Société de législation comparée*): 28 rue Saint-Guillaume, 75007 Paris, France; f. 1869 to study and compare laws of different countries as well as to investigate practical means of improving the various branches of legislation. Membs.: 1,700 in 48 countries.

Pres. ROLAND DRAGO (France); Sec.-Gen. XAVIER BLANC-JOUVAN (France). Publ. *Revue Internationale de Droit Comparé* (quarterly).

Union of International Associations (*Union des associations internationales*): 1 rue aux Laines, 1000 Brussels,

Belgium; f. 1907, present title adopted 1910. Aims: to serve as a documentation centre on international organizations, to undertake and promote research into the phenomenon of "organization" and into the legal, administrative and technical problems common to international organizations, to publicize their work and to encourage mutual contacts. Mems.: 266 in 50 countries.

Pres. F. A. CASADIO (Italy); Sec.-Gen. R. FENAUX (Belgium). Publs. *Transnational Associations* (monthly), *International Congress Calendar* (annually), *Yearbook of International Organizations*, *International Congress 1681-1919*, *Bibliographies of International Congress Proceedings*, *Select Bibliography on International Organizations*, *Yearbook of International Congress Proceedings* (1962-69), *Yearbook of World Problems*, *Documents for the Study of International Non-Governmental Relations*, *International Congress Science Series*.

World Peace through Law Center—WPTLC (*Centre de la paix mondiale par le droit*): Suite 800, 1000 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D.C. 20036, U.S.A.; f. 1963; promotes the continued development of international law and legal maintenance of world order; holds biennial world conferences, World Law Day, demonstration trials; organizes research programmes. Mems.: lawyers, jurists and legal scholars in 151 countries.

World Pres. CHARLES S. RHYNE (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. WILLIAM S. THOMPSON (U.S.A.); Exec. Dir. MARGARETHA M. HENNEBERRY (U.S.A.). Publs. *The World Jurist* (English, bi-monthly), *Research Reports*, *Law and Judicial Systems of Nations*, 3rd revised edn. (directory), *World Legal Directory* (biennial), *Law and Computer Technology* (quarterly), *World Law*

Review Vols. I-V (World Conference Proceedings), *The Chief Justices and Judges of the Supreme Courts of Nations* (directory), etc.

World Association of Judges—WAJ: Suite 800, 1000 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D.C. 20036, U.S.A.; f. 1966 to advance the administration of judicial justice through co-operation and communication among ranking jurists of all countries.

World Pres. Hon. Dr. T. O. ELIAS (Nigeria); Sec.-Gen. Dr. jur. KARL-GEORG ZIERLEIN (Federal Republic of Germany).

World Association of Law Professors—WALP: Suite 800, 1000 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D.C. 20036, U.S.A.; f. 1975 to improve scholarship and education in dealing with matters related to international law.

Co.-Chair. ZIVOJIN ALEKSIĆ (Yugoslavia), JOHN N. HAZARD (U.S.A.); Exec. Sec. MARGARETHA M. HENNEBERRY (U.S.A.).

World Association of Law Students—WALS: Suite 800, 1000 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D.C. 20036, U.S.A.; f. 1976.

Pres. RUFUS B. RODRIGUEZ (Philippines); Exec. Sec. MARGARETHA M. HENNEBERRY (U.S.A.).

World Association of Lawyers—WAL: Suite 800, 1000 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D.C. 20036, U.S.A.; f. 1975 to develop international law and improve lawyers' effectiveness in dealing with it; 70 ctees.

World Pres. CURT FREIHERR VON STACKELBERG (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec.-Gen. YVONNE GUILLARD (France).

MEDICINE AND HEALTH

Council for International Organisations of Medical Sciences—CIOMS (*Conseil des organisations internationales des sciences médicales*): c/o WHO, ave. Appia, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland; f. 1949, general assembly every 3 years. Mems.: 99 organizations.

Pres. Dr. M. BELCHIOR (Brazil); Exec. Sec. Dr. Z. BANKOWSKI (Poland). Publs. *Calendar of International and Regional Congresses* (annual), *Proceedings of CIOMS, Round Table Conferences*, *International Nomenclature of Diseases*.

MEMBERS OF CIOMS

International Academy of Legal and Social Medicine (*Académie internationale de médecine légale et de médecine sociale*): c/o Prof. E. Leibhardt, 7a Frauenlobstrasse, Munich, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1938. The Academy holds an international Congress and General Assembly every three years.

Pres. L. ROCHE (France); Sec.-Gen. Prof. ERICH LEIBHARDT.

International Agency for the Prevention of Blindness: c/o Dr. V. Clemmesen, Central Hospital, 4700 Naestved, Denmark; f. 1927. Objects: (a) to study through international investigations the causes, direct and indirect, which may result in blindness or impaired vision; (b) to encourage and promote measures calculated to eliminate such causes; (c) to disseminate knowledge on all matters pertaining to the use and care of the eyes.

Sir JOHN WILSON (U.K.); Sec. Dr. VIGGO CLEMMESSEN. Publ. *Journal of Social Ophthalmology* (2 a year).

International Association for the Study of the Liver: c/o Dr. Benhamou, Hôpital Beaujon, 92118 Clichy, France; f. 1958.

Pres. Dr. RUDI SCHMID (U.S.A.); Sec. Dr. JEAN-PIERRE BENHAMOU (France).

International Association of Allergology and Clinical Immunology (*Association internationale d'allergologie et d'immunologie clinique*): 350 Sparks St., Suite 602, Ottawa, Ont. K1R 7S8, Canada; f. 1945. Object: to further work in the educational, research and practical medical aspects of allergy diseases. Last Congress: Jerusalem, 1979. Mems.: 40 national societies.

Pres. Dr. CARL ARBESMAN (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Dr. L. L. HENDERSON (U.S.A.); Exec. Sec. R. W. NEAL.

International Association of Gerontology (*Association internationale de gérontologie*): Weizmann Institute of Science, P.O.B. 26, Rehovot, Israel; f. 1950 to promote research and training in all fields of gerontology and to protect interests of gerontologic societies and institutions. Mems.: 39 national societies and groups in 34 countries.

Pres. Dr. MOTOTAKA MURAKAMI (Japan); Sec. Dr. HAJIME ORIMO.

International College of Surgeons (*Collège international de chirurgiens*): 1516 N. Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60610, U.S.A.; f. Geneva 1935, inc. Washington 1940. Organized as a world-wide institution for the advancement of the art and science of surgery, to create a common bond among the surgeons of all nations and promote the highest standards of surgery without regard to nationality, creed, or colour; about 12,000 mems. in 76 countries.

- Pres. Prof. KENJI HONDA; Corporate Sec. Dr. JEROME J. MOSES; International Sec.-Gen. Dr. LUIS GRAÑA. 140 mems. of Board of Governors. Publ. *International Surgery* (bi-monthly).
- International Dental Federation** (*Fédération dentaire internationale*): 165 avenue de Jette, B-1090 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1900. Mems.: 87 national dental asscns. in 80 countries and 11 affiliate associations.
- Pres. Dr. T. AGGERYD (Sweden); Exec. Dir. Dr. J. E. AHLBERG (Sweden). Publs. *International Dental Journal* (quarterly) and *News Letter* (every 2 months).
- International Diabetes Federation** (*Fédération internationale du diabète*): 10 Queen Anne St., London, W1M 0BD, England; f. 1949 to help in the collection and dissemination of information regarding diabetes and to improve the welfare of people suffering from that disease. Mems.: 66 mem. associations.
- Pres. Prof. ALBERT E. RENOLD (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. Dr. h.c. J. G. L. JACKSON (U.K.); Treas. Prof. E. F. PFEIFFER (Federal Republic of Germany). Publ. *IDF Bulletin* (3 a year).
- International Epidemiological Association—IEA** (*Association internationale d'épidémiologie*): c/o Dr. W. M. Garraway, Dept. of Medical Statistics and Epidemiology, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN 55905, U.S.A.; f. 1954; 1,500 mems.
- Pres. and Chair. Prof. CAROL BUCK (Canada); Sec. Dr. W. M. GARRAWAY. Publ. *International Journal of Epidemiology* (quarterly).
- International Federation of Oto-Rhino-Laryngological Societies** (*Fédération internationale des sociétés d'oto-rhino-laryngologie*): Fruithofaan 91-12, 2600 Berchem, Belgium; f. 1965; Int. Congresses every four years. Last Congress: Budapest, 1981.
- Pres. Prof. L. SURJAN (Hungary); Exec. Dir. Prof. J. MARQUET (Belgium).
- International Federation of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation** (*Fédération internationale de médecine physique et réadaptation*): 9001 West Watertown Plank Rd., Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U.S.A.; f. 1952. Object: to link national societies, the organization of conferences and the dissemination of information to developing countries. Next conference: Israel, 1984.
- Pres. Dr. H. BRODIN (Sweden); Sec. Dr. J. MELVIN (U.S.A.).
- International Federation of Societies for Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology** (*Fédération internationale des sociétés d'électro-encéphalographie et de neurophysiologie clinique*): c/o Dr. M. D. Low, Dept. of EEG, Vancouver General Hospital, Vancouver 9, B.C., Canada; f. 1949. Object: to attain the highest level of knowledge in the field of electro-encephalography and clinical neurophysiology in all the countries of the world; 41 mem. organizations (nat. societies).
- Pres. Dr. ROBERT J. ELLINGSON (U.S.A.); Sec. Dr. M. D. Low (Canada). Publ. *The EEG Journal* (monthly).
- International League Against Rheumatism** (*Ligue internationale contre le rhumatisme*): 400 Parnassus Ave., Room A-583, San Francisco, CA 94143, U.S.A.; f. 1927. Objects: to promote international co-operation for the study and control of rheumatic diseases; to encourage the foundation of national leagues against rheumatism; to organize regular international congresses and to act as a connecting link between national leagues and international organizations.
- Sec. Prof. E. P. ENGLEMAN (U.S.A.). Publs. *Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases* (in England), *Revue de Rhumatisme* (in France), *Rheumatismo* (in Italy), *Arthritis and Rheumatism* (U.S.A.), etc.
- International Leprosy Association** (*Société internationale contre la lèpre*): 16 Bridgefield Road, Sutton, Surrey, England; f. 1931 to promote international co-operation in work on leprosy from which about 15 million people in the world are suffering. Eleventh Congress, Mexico City, November 1978; Twelfth Congress, New Delhi, November 1983.
- Pres. Prof. M. F. LECHAT (Belgium); Sec. Dr. S. G. BROWNE (U.K.). Publ. *International Journal of Leprosy and Other Mycobacterial Diseases* (quarterly).
- International Medical Informatics Association**: Paulus Potterstraat 40, 1071 DB Amsterdam, Netherlands.
- Chair. Dr. D. B. SHIRES (Canada); Sec. Dr. W. C. ABBOT (U.K.).
- International Paediatric Association** (*Association internationale de pédiatrie*): Château de Longchamp, Carrefour de Longchamp, Bois de Boulogne, 75016 Paris, France; f. 1910; mems. 91 national paediatric societies, associations or academies in 88 countries.
- Pres. Prof. NOBORU KOBAYASHI (Japan); Exec. Dir. Prof. IHSAN DOGRAMACI (Turkey); Vice-Pres. Prof. BENJAMIN SCHMIDT (Brazil), Prof. PIERRE ROYER (France); Sec.-Treas. Prof. Ettore Rossi (Switzerland). Publ. *IPA Bulletin* (quarterly).
- International Rehabilitation Medicine Association**: Oberwilerstrasse 23, Postfach 146, 4011 Basel, Switzerland; f. 1968.
- Pres. Dr. W. M. ZINN (Switzerland); Admin. Sec. Dr. HUGO STULZ (Switzerland).
- International Rhinologic Society** (*Société internationale rhinologique*): c/o Dr. Drummheller, 1515 Pacific Ave., Everett, Washington 98201, U.S.A.
- Pres. Dr. C. SPUTH; Sec. Dr. G. DRUMHELLER.
- International Society of Audiology** (*Société internationale d'audiologie*): 330-332 Gray's Inn Rd., London, W.C.1, England; f. 1952; 350 individual mems.
- Gen. Sec. R. HINCHCLIFFE, M.D. Publ. *Audiology* (bi-monthly).
- International Society of Criminology** (*Société internationale de criminologie*): 4 rue de Mondovi, 75001 Paris, France; f. 1934. Object: to promote the development of the sciences in their application to the criminal phenomenon; 1,200 mems.
- Pres. DENIS SZABO (Canada); Vice-Pres. GIACOMO CANEPA (Italy), PETER LEJINS (U.S.A.), JOHN ERYL HALL WILLIAMS (U.K.), INKERI ANTILA (Finland). Publs. *Annales internationales de Criminologie* (twice a year).
- International Society and Federation of Cardiology** (*Société et fédération internationale de cardiologie*): Case Postale 117, 1211 Geneva 12, Switzerland; f. 1978 through merger of the International Society of Cardiology and the International Cardiology Federation. Aims to promote the study, prevention and relief of the cardiovascular diseases through scientific and public education programme and the exchange of materials between its affiliated societies and foundations and with other agencies having related interests. Official relations with WHO. Organizes world Congresses every four years.
- Pres. Dr. HENRY N. NEUFELD (Israel); Sec. Dr. JORGE SONI (Mexico). Publ. *Heartbeat* (quarterly).
- International Society of Geographical Pathology—ISGP** (*Société internationale de pathologie géographique*): University Hospital, Schmelzbergstr. 12, 8091 Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1931 to study the relations which may exist between diseases and the geographical environ-

ments in which they occur. Mems.: national and regional committees in 42 countries.

Sec.-Gen. Prof. J. R. RÜTTNER (Switzerland); Prof. W. DUTZ (U.S.A.). Publ. Transactions of the Conferences (published every third year).

International Society of Internal Medicine (*Société internationale de médecine interne*): Dept. of Medicine, Hôpital Nestlé, 1011 Lausanne, Switzerland; f. 1948. Objects: to encourage research and education in internal medicine. Mems.: 30 national societies, 3,000 individuals in 57 countries. Last Congress, Hamburg, August 1980.

Pres. Dr. E. C. ROSENOW, JR. (U.S.A.); Sec. Dr. PHILIPPE C. FREI (Switzerland).

International Society of Psychosomatic Obstetrics and Gynaecology: c/o Prof. N. Newton, 2440 N. Lakeview Ave., Apt. 11B, Chicago, Ill. 60614, U.S.A.

Pres. Prof. H.-J. PRILL (Federal Republic of Germany); Exec. Sec. Prof. N. NEWTON (U.S.A.).

International Society of the History of Medicine (*Société internationale d'histoire de la médecine*): 22 rue François Villeneuve, 34000 Montpellier, France; f. 1921. International congresses are organized.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. L. DULIEU. Publ. *Actes des congrès*.

International Union against Cancer (*Union internationale contre le cancer*): 3 rue du Conseil Général, 1205 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1933 to promote on an international level the campaign against cancer in its research, therapeutic and preventive aspects; administers the American Cancer Society Eleanor Roosevelt International Cancer Fellowships, the International Cancer Research Technology Transfer Project, the Cancer Research Campaign International Fellowships, and the Yamagiwa-Yoshida Memorial International Study Grants. Mems.: voluntary national organizations, private or public cancer research organizations and institutes and governmental agencies in 80 countries.

Pres. Dr. UMBERTO VERONESI (Italy); Sec.-Gen. Dr. G. P. MURPHY (U.S.A.); Exec. Dir. Dr. J. F. DELAFRESNAYE (Switzerland). Pubs. *UICC Bulletin* (quarterly), *International Journal of Cancer* (monthly), *UICC Monographs*, technical reports.

International Union against Tuberculosis (*Union internationale contre la tuberculose*): 3 rue Georges Ville, 75116 Paris, France; f. 1920. Objects: to co-ordinate the efforts of anti-tuberculosis and respiratory disease associations, to mobilize public interest, to assist control programmes and research around the world, to collaborate with governments and the WHO, to promote conferences. Mems.: associations in 110 countries, numerous individual mems.

Pres. Prof. H. RODRÍGUEZ CASTELLS; Chair. Exec. Cttee. Dr. H. COUDREAU. Publ. *Bulletin* (including *Conference Proceedings*).

International Union for Health Education (*Union internationale d'éducation pour la santé*): 9 rue Newton, 75116 Paris, France; f. 1951 to stimulate and facilitate health education activities by providing an international clearing house for the exchange of practical information on developments in health education; promoting research into effective methods and techniques in health education and encouraging professional training in health education for health workers, teachers, social workers and others, by means of standing committees, international conferences and regional seminars. Mems.: in 72 countries.

Pres. ALASTAIR MACKIE (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. Dr. ETIENNE BERTHET (France). Publ. *International Journal of Health Education* (quarterly).

International Union of Angiology (*Union internationale d'angéiologie*): Via Bonifacio Lupi 11, Florence, Italy; f. 1958. Mems.: 24 national societies.

Pres. Prof. P. BALAS (Greece); Sec.-Gen. Prof. TESI (Italy). Publ. *Angéiologie* (8 a year).

International Union of Therapeutics (*Union internationale thérapeutique*): c/o Prof. J. Dry, Hôpital Rothschild, 33 blvd. de Picpus, 75571 Paris Cedex 12, France; f. 1934; 500 mems. from 22 countries; international congresses every other year.

Pres. Prof. J. LOEPER; Gen. Sec. Prof. J. DRY.

Latin American Association of National Academies of Medicine: Calle 86a, No. 11A-62, Bogota 8, Colombia.

Pres. Prof. A. NEGME (Chile); Sec. Dr. A. CARDENAS ESCOBAR (Colombia).

Medical Women's International Association (*Association internationale des femmes médecins*): Weihburggasse 10-12, 1010 Vienna, Austria; f. 1919 to facilitate contacts between medical women and to encourage their co-operation in matters connected with international health problems. Mems.: national associations in 39 countries and individuals.

Pres. Dr. JOAN REDSHAW (Australia); Hon. Sec. Dr. MARTHA KYRLE (Austria).

World Association of Societies of (Anatomic and Clinical) Pathology—WASP: Toronto General Hospital, Eaton Bldg., C 4-305, Toronto M5G 1L7, Canada; f. 1947. Objects: To initiate permanent co-operation between the national associations of Anatomic and Clinical Pathology of the member countries or groups of countries; to co-ordinate their scientific and technical means of action; and to promote the development of Anatomic and Clinical Pathology in every aspect of its field of interest, especially by convening conferences, congresses and meetings, and by the interchange of publications and personnel. Membership: 35 national associations.

Pres. Prof. A. RITCHIE (Canada); Sec. Prof. T. KAWAI. Publ. *Newsletter* (quarterly).

World Federation of Associations of Clinical Toxicology Centres and Poison Control Centres: c/o Prof. L. Roche, 150 cours Albert-Thomas, 69372 Lyon Cedex 2, France.

Pres. Prof. E. ASTOLFI (Argentina); Sec. Prof. L. ROCHE.

World Federation of Associations of Paediatric Surgeons: c/o Prof. J. Lister, University of Liverpool, Dept. of Paediatric Surgery, Alder Hey Children's Hospital, Eaton Rd., Liverpool, L12 2AP, England.

Pres. Dr. R. K. GANDHI (India); Sec.-Gen. Prof. JAMES LISTER (U.K.).

World Federation of Neurology (*Fédération mondiale de neurologie*): Neurofysiologisk afdeling, Komunehospital, 8000 Aarhus C, Denmark; f. 1955 as International Neurological Congress, present title adopted 1957. Aims to assemble at the same time and place members of various congresses associated with neurology, and organize co-operation of neurological researchers. Organizes Congress every four years. Mems.: 10,000 in 59 countries.

Pres. SIGVALD REFSUM (Norway); Sec.-Treas. PALLE JUUL-JENSEN (Denmark). Pubs. *Journal of the Neurological Sciences*, *Acta Neuropathologica*.

World Federation of Societies of Anaesthesiologists—WFSA (*Fédération mondiale des sociétés d'anesthésiologistes*): Frenchay Hospital, Bristol, BS16 1LE, England; f. 1955. Aims: to make available the highest standards of anaesthesia to all peoples of the world. Mems.: 69 national societies.

Pres. Prof. J. J. BONICA (U.S.A.); Sec. Dr. JOHN S. M. ZORAB (U.K.). Publ. *Newsletter* (2 a year).

World Medical Association (*Association médicale mondiale*): 28 avenue des Alpes, 01210 Ferney-Voltaire, France; f. 1947. Aims: To achieve the highest international standards in all aspects of medical practice, to promote closer ties among doctors and national medical associations by personal contact and all other means, to study problems confronting the medical profession and to present its views to WHO, UNESCO and other appropriate bodies. Structure: Biennial General Assembly and Council (meets twice a year). Mems.: national medical associations in 45 countries. Sec.-Gen. Dr. ANDRÉ WYNEN (Belgium). Publ. *The World Medical Journal* (six times a year).

World Organization of Gastroenterology (*Organisation mondiale de gastro-entérologie*): c/o Prof. Francisco Vilardell, Hospital de San Pablo, Barcelona 25, Spain. Pres. J. VALENCIA-PARPAREN (Venezuela); Sec.-Gen. Prof. FRANCISCO VILARDELL (Spain).

World Psychiatric Association (*Association mondiale de psychiatrie*): Psychiatrische Universitätsklinik, Währingergürtel 74-76, 1090 Vienna, Austria; f. 1961 at the 3rd World Congress of Psychiatry in Montreal. Aims at the exchange of information concerning the problems of mental illness; the strengthening of relations between psychiatrists in all countries; the establishment of working relations with WHO, UNESCO and other international organizations; the organization of World Psychiatric Congresses and of regional and inter-regional scientific meetings. Mems.: 74 societies totalling 60,000 psychiatrists.

Sec.-Gen. Prof. PETER BERNER (Austria).

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS OF CIOMS

Asia Pacific Academy of Ophthalmology: Dept. of Ophthalmology, Juntendo University School of Medicine, 3-1-3 Hongo Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

Pres. Dr. W. J. HOLMES; Sec.-Gen. Dr. AKIRA NAKAJIMA (Japan).

Asian Pacific League of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation (*Ligue de médecine physique et de réadaptation de l'Asie et du Pacifique*): c/o Dr. P. L. Colville, 28 Collins St., Melbourne, Victoria 3000, Australia.

Pres. Dr. KOADLOW (Australia); Sec. Dr. P. L. COLVILLE (Australia).

Association for Pediatric Education in Europe: Ped. Dept., University Hospital, Leyden, Netherlands; f. 1970 to encourage improvements and promote research in pediatric education. Mems.: 70 in 20 European countries.

Pres. Prof. A. TH. SCHWEIZER (Netherlands); Sec. Dr. M. PECHEVIS (France).

International Association of Hydatid Disease (*Association internationale d'hydatidologie*): Florida 460, 1005 Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Pres. Dra. DINORAH CASTIGLIONI TULA; Sec.-Gen. Prof. Dr. RAUL MARTÍN MENDY.

International Association of Medicine and Biology of the Environment (*Association Internationale de Médecine et Biologie de l'Environnement*): c/o 115 rue de la Pompe, 75116 Paris, France; f. June 1972 in the context of the UN environment programme; aims to contribute to the solution of problems caused by human influence on the environment; structure consists of President, 40 Vice-Presidents, 4 administrative and 13 technical commissions; mems.: individuals and organizations in 59 countries.

Hon. Pres. Prof. R. DUBOS; Pres. Dr. R. ABBOU.

International Committee on Military Medicine and Pharmacy (*Comité international de médecine et de pharmacie militaires*): 79 rue Saint-Laurent, B-4000 Liège, Belgium; f. 1921; 89 member states.

Pres. ROBERTO BONILLA BRADANOVIC (Chile); Sec.-Gen. Col. Méd. J. MATHIEU (Belgium). Publ. *Revue Internationale des Services de Santé des Armées*.

International Congress on Tropical Medicine and Malaria (*Congrès international de médecine tropicale et de paludisme*): c/o Dr. E. C. García, Institute of Public Health, P.O.B. EA-460, Manila, Philippines; to work towards the solution of the problems concerning malaria and tropical diseases. 10th International Congress; Manila, Philippines.

Pres. of the 10th Congress Prof. B. CABRERA, M.D.; Sec. Dr. E. GARCIA.

International Council for Laboratory Animal Science: c/o G. J. R. Hovell, Dept. of Physiology, Parks Rd., Oxford, England.

Pres. Prof. H. C. ROWSELL (Canada); Sec. G. J. R. HOVELL (U.K.).

International Federation of Clinical Chemistry: c/o Dr. J. G. Hill, Dept. of Clinical Chemistry, Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, Ont. M5G 1X8, Canada; f. 1952. Mems.: 42 national societies (about 17,000 individuals). Pres. Dr. R. DYBKAER (Denmark); Vice-Pres. Dr. D. S. YOUNG (U.S.A.); Sec. Dr. J. G. HILL (Canada). Publ. *News* (3 a year), *Annual Report*.

International Medical Society of Paraplegia: National Spinal Injuries Centre, Stoke Mandeville Hospital, Aylesbury, Bucks., HP21 8AL, England.

Pres. Prof. V. PAESLACK (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec. Dr. H. L. FRAENKEL.

International Society of Neuropathology: c/o Prof. J. Hume Adams, Institute of Neurological Sciences, Southern General Hospital, Glasgow, G51 4TF, Scotland.

Pres. Prof. J. A. N. CORSELLIS; Sec.-Gen. Prof. J. HUME ADAMS.

International Union of Immunological Societies (*Union internationale des sociétés d'immunologie*): c/o Prof. J. B. Natvig, Institute of Immunology and Rheumatology, Rikshospitalet University Hospital, F. Qvams gate 1, Oslo-1, Norway.

Pres. Prof. B. BENACERRAF (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Prof. J. B. NATVIG (Norway).

International Union of Nutritional Sciences—IUNS (*Union internationale des sciences de la nutrition*): c/o Miss D. F. Hollingsworth, Institute of Biology, 41 Queen's Gate, London, SW7 5HU, England; f. 1946; to study the science of nutrition and its applications. Mems. from 44 countries.

Pres. Dr. N. S. SCRIMSHAW (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Miss D. F. HOLLINGSWORTH (U.K.).

International Union of Physiological Sciences: c/o Prof. A. Kovach, Experimental Research Dept., Semmelweis Medical University, Ullő-ut 78/a, 1082 Budapest, Hungary.

Pres. Prof. E. NEIL (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. Prof. ARISZTID G. B. KOVACH (Hungary).

Transplantation Society (*Société de transplantation*): Tissue Typing Laboratory, The National Hospital (Rikshospitalet), Oslo 1, Norway.

Pres. Dr. H. BALNER; Secs. Dr. E. THORSBY (Norway), Dr. I. PENN (U.S.A.).

ORGANIZATIONS NOT FEDERATED TO CIOMS

Aerospace Medical Association: National Airport, Washington, D.C. 20001, U.S.A.; f. 1929 as Aero Medical Association; to advance the science and art of aviation and space medicine; to establish and maintain co-operation between medical and allied sciences concerned with aerospace medicine; to promote, protect, and maintain safety in aviation and astronautics. Mems.: individual, constituent and corporate in 75 countries.

Pres. WALTON L. JONES, M.D. (U.S.A.); Exec. Vice-Pres. RUFUS R. HESSBERG, M.D. (U.S.A.). Publ. *Aviation Space, and Environmental Medicine* (monthly).

Asian-Pacific Dental Federation: P.O.B. 234, 28 Jalan Sultan (52/4), Petaling Jaya, Malaysia; f. 1955 to establish closer relationship among dental associations in Asian and Pacific countries and to encourage research, with particular emphasis on dental health in rural areas. Asian Pacific Regional Organization of the International Dental Federation. Mems.: 13 national associations. Eleventh Congress: Hong Kong, November 1981.

Pres. Dr. OLIVER HENNEDIGE (Singapore); Sec.-Gen. Dr. LOW TEONG (Malaysia). Publ. *APDF/APRO Newsletter* (3 a year).

Association of French-Speaking Dermatologists and Syphilographers (*Association des dermatologistes et syphiligraphes de langue française*): Service de Dermatologie, Hôpital Universitaire Saint-Pierre, 322 rue Haute, 1000 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1931 for the discussion of reports on various related topics at a conference held every three years. Mems.: 300 in 46 countries.

Pres. Prof. G. ACHTEN; Sec. Dr. M. LEDOUX-CORBUSIER. Publ. volume of reports after each conference.

Association of National European and Mediterranean Societies of Gastro-enterology—ASNEMGE (*Association des sociétés nationales européennes et méditerranéennes de gastro-entérologie*): Lange Lozanastraat 222, 2000 Antwerp, Belgium; f. 1947 to facilitate the exchange of ideas between gastro-enterologists and disseminate knowledge; organizes International Congress of Gastro-enterology every 4 years. Members in 30 countries, national societies and sections of national medical societies.

Pres. Prof. Dr. L. DEMLING (Germany); Sec. Dr. L. O. STANDAERT (Belgium).

Balkan Medical Union (*Union médicale balkanique*): 1 rue Gabriel Peri, 70148 Bucharest, Romania; f. 1932; studies medical problems, particularly ailments specific to the Balkan region, to promote a regional programme of public health; serves as a clearing house for information and knowledge between doctors in the region; organizes research programmes and congresses. Mems.: doctors and specialists from Albania, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Greece, Romania, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

Pres. Dr. M. POPESCU BUZEU (Romania). Pubs. *Archives de l'union médicale Balkanique* (6 times a year), *Bulletin de l'union médicale Balkanique* (six a year), *Annuaire*.

European Association for Cancer Research: c/o Dr. M. R. Price, Cancer Research Campaign Laboratories, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham, NG7 2RD, U.K.; f. 1968 to facilitate contact between cancer research workers and to organize scientific meetings in Europe. Mems.: 762 in 35 countries in and out of Europe.

Pres. Prof. G. DELLA PORTA (Italy); Sec. Dr. M. R. PRICE (U.K.).

European Association for the Study of Diabetes: 10 Queen Anne St., London, W1M 0BD, England; f. 1965 to

encourage and support research in the field of diabetes, to promote the rapid diffusion of acquired knowledge and to facilitate its application; holds annual scientific meetings within Europe. Mems.: 1,400 in 42 countries not confined to Europe.

Pres. Prof. W. GEPTS (Belgium); Exec. Dir. JAMES G. L. JACKSON. Publ. *Diabetologia* (12 issues a year).

European Association of Internal Medicine: Clinique Médicale B, Hôpital Civil, 67005 Strasbourg Cédex, France; f. 1969 to promote internal medicine from the ethical, scientific and professional points of view; to bring together European internists; to organize meetings, etc. Mems.: 400 in 20 European countries.

Pres. Prof. P. MAGNENAT (Switzerland); Vice-Pres. Dr. V. HARTH (Federal Republic of Germany), Dr. J. LISTER (U.K.); Sec. Prof. agr. J. M. BROGARD (France).

European Association of Programmes in Health Services Studies: 1 Carlton Villas, Shelbourne Rd., Dublin 4, Ireland; f. 1966 to promote collaboration between European countries in the organization and development of training programmes in hospital and health services administration; to encourage studies and research; 38 corporate mems. in 13 countries.

Pres. Prof. HARMEN A. TIDDENS; Dir. PHILIP C. BERMAN; Publ. *Newsletter* (quarterly).

European Association of Radiology: Istituto Radiologia Università, Viale Benedetto XV, 16132 Genoa, Italy; f. 1962 to develop and co-ordinate the efforts of radiologists in Europe by promoting radiology in both biology and medicine, studying its problems, developing professional training and establishing contact between radiologists and professional, scientific and industrial organizations. Mems.: national associations in 25 countries.

Sec.-Gen. Prof. L. OLIVIA (Italy).

European Association of Social Medicine (*Union européenne de médecine sociale*): 6 Rond Point Winston Churchill, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France; f. 1953 to provide co-operation between national associations of preventive medicine and public health. Mems.: associations in 10 countries.

Pres. Prof. CARLO PALENZONA (Italy); Sec.-Gen. Dr. COURBAIRE DE MARCILLAT (France).

European Brain and Behaviour Society: c/o D. Kleinman, Dept. of Psychology, University of Durham, Durham, DH1 3LE, England.

Pres. Prof. I. STEELE RUSSELL (U.K.); Sec. D. KLEINMAN.

European Committee for the Protection of the Population against the Hazards of Chronic Toxicity—EUROTOX: Faculté des Sciences Pharmaceutiques et Biologiques, Laboratoire de Toxicologie et d'Hygiène Industrielle, 4 ave. de l'Observatoire, Paris 6e, France; f. 1957; studies risks of long-term build-up of toxicity.

Gen. Sec. Prof. R. TRUHAUT (France). Pubs. *Reports of Meetings*.

European Dialysis and Transplant Association: c/o Dr. S. T. BOEN, Dept. of Nephrology, Sint Lucas Hospital, Jan Tooropstraat 164, 1061 AE Amsterdam, Netherlands; f. 1965 to encourage and to report advances in the field of haemodialysis, peritoneal dialysis, renal transplantation and related subjects. Mems.: 1,200.

Pres. Prof. V. ANDREUCCI (Italy); Sec.-Treas. Dr. S. T. BOEN. Pubs. *Proceedings* (annual).

European League against Rheumatism (*Ligue européenne contre le rhumatisme*): c/o E. Munthe, Oslo City Dept. of Rheumatology, Diakonhjemmet Hospital, Post Box 23, Vinderen, Oslo 3, Norway; f. 1947 to co-ordinate

research and treatment of rheumatic complaints, conducted by national societies. Members in 32 countries.

Sec. EIMAR MUNTHE.

European Organization for Caries Research—ORCA

(*Organisme européenne de recherches sur la carie*): c/o Dr. J. Weatherell, University of Leeds School of Dentistry, Department of Oral Biology, Clarendon Way, Leeds, LS2 9LU, England; f. 1953 to promote and undertake research on dental health, encourage international contacts, and make the public aware of the importance of care of the teeth. Mems.: research workers in 23 countries.

Pres. Dr. HANS R. HELD (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. Dr. JOHN WEATHERELL (U.K.).

European Orthodontic Society (*Société européenne d'orthodontie*): 64 Wimpole St., London, W1M 8AL, England;

f. 1907 to advance the science of orthodontics and its relations with the collateral arts and sciences. 1,250 members in 48 countries.

Sec. Prof. W. J. B. HOUSTON. Publ. *European Journal of Orthodontics* (quarterly).

European Society for Comparative Endocrinology: Department of Physiology and Biochemistry, University of Reading, Reading, RG6 2AJ, England; f. 1965 to promote interdisciplinary exchange between scientists engaged in various aspects of comparative endocrinology; sponsors a conference every two years. Mems.: 670 in 39 countries.

Pres. Prof. G. CHIEFFI; Sec.-Gen. F. J. CUNNINGHAM. Publ. abstracts of papers presented at conferences in General & Comparative Endocrinology.

European Society for Paediatric Endocrinology: c/o R. Rappaport, Hôpital des Enfants Malades, Paris, France; f. 1961 to promote knowledge of paediatric endocrinology in the widest sense. Mems.: 98 in 15 countries.

Sec. R. RAPPAPORT (France). Publ. abstracts after annual congresses in *Paediatric Research*.

European Society for Paediatric Nephrology: c/o Karel J. M. van Acker, M.D., Universitaire Instelling Antwerpen, Universiteitsplein 1, 2610 Wilrijk, Belgium; f. 1967. Mems.: 141 in 24 countries.

Sec. KAREL J. M. VAN ACKER, M.D.

European Society of Cardiology (*Société européenne de cardiologie*): Westzeedijk 118, 3016 AH Rotterdam, Netherlands; f. 1950 to promote scientific co-operation and contacts between European cardiologists, encourage the development of cardiology. Members in 26 countries.

Pres. F. LOOGEN; Sec. P. G. HUGENHOLTZ.

European Union of Medical Specialists (*Union européenne des médecins spécialistes*): 20 avenue de la Couronne, Brussels 1050, Belgium; f. 1958 to safeguard the interests of medical specialists. Mems.: 2 representatives each from Belgium, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands and U.K.

Pres. Dr. P. POUYAUD (France); Sec.-Gen. Dr. H. DELUNE (Belgium).

Eurotransplant Foundation (*Stichting Eurotransplant*): c/o University Hospital, Leiden, Netherlands; f. 1967; co-ordinates the exchange of organs for transplants in the Federal Republic of Germany, Austria, Belgium, the Netherlands; keeps register of almost 3,500 patients with all necessary information for matching with suitable donors in the shortest possible time; organizes transport of the organ and the transplantation;

collaboration with similar organizations in Western and Eastern Europe.

Chair. Prof. Dr. J. J. VAN ROOD; Admin. Dir. Dr. B. COHEN. Publ. *Leukocyte Typing and Kidney Transplantation in Unrelated Donor-Recipient Pairs*.

Federation of French-Language Obstetricians and Gynaecologists (*Fédération des gynécologues et obstétriciens de langue française*): Clinique Baudelocque, 123 Blvd. de Port-Royal, 75674 Paris Cédex 14, France; f. 1920 for the scientific study of phenomena having reference to obstetrics, gynaecology and reproduction in general. Mems.: 1,500 in 50 countries.

Pres. Prof. P. MAGNIN (France); Gen. Sec. Prof. C. SUREAU (France). Publ. *Journal de Gynécologie Obstétrique et Biologie de la Reproduction* (8 issues a year).

Federation of the European Dental Industry (*Fédération de l'industrie dentaire en Europe—FIDE*): Pipinstrasse 16, 5000 Cologne 1, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1957 to promote the interests of the dental industry. Mems.: national associations in France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Pres. and Chair. HARALD NORDIN (Sweden); Vice-Pres. DIETER H. STEUER (Federal Republic of Germany), M. MALATA (Austria).

Federation of World Health Foundations: Avenue Appia, 1211 Geneva, 27, Switzerland; f. 1967 to co-ordinate the work of the members and to maintain relations between them and the World Health Organization. The General Council of representatives of the member foundations is assisted by a steering committee. The Federation examines projects to be considered by the foundations, seeks to establish new foundations, advice and training; mems.: 10 national health foundations which have entered into formal agreement with WHO, in Canada, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Ireland, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, U.S.A.

General Association of Municipal Health and Technical Experts (*Association générale des hygiénistes et techniciens municipaux*): 9 rue de Phalsbourg, Paris 17e, France; f. 1905 to study all questions related to urban and rural health—the control of preventable diseases, disinfection, distribution and purification of drinking water, construction of drains, sewage, collection and disposal of household refuse, etc. Mems. in 35 countries.

Pres. G. BESNIER (France); Treas. PH. CEBRON DE LISLE (France); Sec.-Gen. M. BRÈS (France). Publ. *Techniques et Sciences Municipales—l'Eau* (monthly).

Inter-American Association of Sanitary Engineering (*Asociación Interamericana de Ingeniería Sanitaria*): 2A Avenida 0-61, Zona 10, Ciudad de Guatemala, Guatemala; f. 1946 to establish uniform health standards. Mems.: about 1,800.

Pres. HUMBERTO OLIVERO (Guatemala); Sec.-Gen. DANILO ARIS P. (Guatemala). Publ. *Ingeniería Sanitaria* (quarterly).

Inter-American Society of Cardiology (*Sociedad Interamericana de Cardiología*): Instituto Nacional de Cardiología de México, Juan Badiano 1, Tlalpan, D.F., Mexico; f. 1944 to stimulate the development of cardiology. Mems.: 22,000 in 23 countries.

Pres. (1981–85) Dr. M. R. GARCÍA-PALMIERI; Sec.-Treas. Dr. MANUEL CÁRDENAS.

International Academy of Aviation and Space Medicine (*Académie internationale de médecine aéronautique et spatiale*): 1 Square Max Hymans, 75015 Paris, France; f. 1955; to facilitate international co-operation in

research and teaching in the fields of aviation and space medicine; 146 members in 32 countries.

Pres. Dr. CH. A. BERRY (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Dr. E. LAFONTAINE (France).

International Academy of Cytology: 1050 Ch. Ste-Foy, Quebec 6, Canada G1S 4L8; f. 1957 to foster and facilitate international exchange of knowledge and information on specialized problems of clinical cytology and to stimulate research in clinical cytology; to standardize terminology. Mems.: 800.

Pres. KAZUMASA MASUBUCHI, M.D.; Sec.-Treas. ALEXANDER MEISELS, M.D. Publ. *Acta Cytologica*.

International Anatomical Congress: Lab. d'Anatomie, 45 rue des Sts-Pères, 75006 Paris, France; f. 1905; runs congresses for anatomists from all over the world to discuss research, teaching methods and terminology in the fields of gross and microscopical anatomy, histology, cytology, etc.

Pres. Prof. ACOSTA VIDRIO (Mexico); Sec.-Gen. Prof. A. DELMAS (France).

International Association for Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Allied Professions (*Association internationale de psychiatrie de l'enfant et de l'adolescent et des professions affiliées*): c/o Dr. Richard Lansdown, Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond St., London, WC1N 3JH, England; f. 1948 to promote scientific research in the field of child psychiatry by collaboration with allied professions. Mems.: national associations and individuals in 33 countries.

Pres. Dr. LIONEL HERSOV; Sec.-Gen. Dr. RICHARD LANSDOWN.

International Association for Dental Research: 734 15th St., N.W., Suite 809, Washington D.C. 20005, U.S.A.; f. 1920. Aims: to encourage research in dentistry and related fields, and to further the communication of the results of such research by publication and by annual meetings; triennial conferences and divisional meetings are also held.

Pres. MARIE NYLEN; Exec. Dir. Dr. J. A. GRAY.

International Association of Agricultural Medicine and Rural Health (*Association internationale de médecine agricole et santé rurale*): Saku Central Hospital, 197 Usuda-machi, Minamisaku-Gun, Nagano 384-03, Japan; f. 1961 to study the problems of medicine in agriculture in all countries and to prevent the pestilences caused by the conditions of work in agriculture. Mems.: 405.

Pres. Prof. PAVEL MACUCH (Czechoslovakia), Sec.-Gen. Prof. TOSHIKAZU WAKATSUKI (Japan).

International Association of Applied Psychology (*Association internationale de psychologie appliquée*): Montessorilaan 3, Nijmegen 6500 HE, Netherlands; f. 1920, present title adopted in 1955. Aims: to establish contacts between those carrying out scientific work on applied psychology, to promote research and the adoption of measures contributing to this work. Mems.: 2,718 in 78 countries.

Pres. Dr. E. A. FLEISHMAN (U.S.A.); Vice-Pres. Prof. C. LEVY-LEBOYER (France); Sec.-Gen. and Treas. Prof. CH. J. DE WOLFF (Netherlands). Publ. *International Review of Applied Psychology* (quarterly).

International Association of Asthmology (*Association internationale d'asthmologie—INTERASMA*): c/o Prof. Dr. A. Palma-Carlos, Unidade Alergologia do H.S.M., Facultad de Medicina de Lisboa, Rua Sampaio e Pina 16-4°, Lisbon, Portugal; f. 1954 to advance medical knowledge of bronchial asthma and allied disorders; c. 1,000 mems. in 54 countries.

Pres. Prof. J. VIALATTE (France); Sec.-Gen. Prof. A. PALMER-CARLOS (Portugal). Publ. *Allergologia et Immunopathologia* (every 2 months).

International Association of Group Psychotherapy: Fischerweg 6, CH 2500 Biel-Bienne, Switzerland; f. 1954. Mems.: 500 individuals in 30 countries.

Pres. SAMUEL B. HADDEN, M.D.; Gen. Sec. ADOLF FRIEDEMANN, M.D. Publ. *International Handbook of Group Psychotherapy*.

International Association of Logopedics and Phoniatrics: 6 ave. de la Gare, 1003 Lausanne, Switzerland; f. 1924 to promote standards of training and research in human communication disorders in all countries, to establish information centres and communicate with kindred organizations. Mems.: 400 individuals and 47 societies from 30 countries.

Pres. BJÖRN FRITZELL, M.D. (Sweden); Gen. Sec. ANDRÉ MULLER, M.D. Publ. *Folia Phoniatrica* (six times a year).

International Association of Oral Surgeons: Academisch Ziekenhuis Vrije Universiteit, De Boelelaan 1117, 1007 MB Amsterdam, Netherlands; f. 1963 to advance the science and art of oral surgery; 2,000 mems.

Pres. Prof. G. L. HOWE (Hong Kong); Sec.-Gen. Prof. Dr. W. A. M. VAN DER KWAST (Netherlands). Publs. *International Journal of Oral Surgery* (bi-monthly), *Transactions of International Conferences on Oral Surgery, Newsletter* (every six months).

International Brain Research Organization—IBRO: c/o Dr. Mary A. B. Brazier, Department of Anatomy, University of California, Los Angeles, Calif. 90024, U.S.A.; f. 1958; registered in Canada as an international non-governmental body having consultative relations with UNESCO. Concerned with furthering all aspects of brain research. Mems.: 19 national corporate and 1,800 individual.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. MARY A. B. BRAZIER. Publs. *IBRO News, Neuroscience* (bi-monthly), *IBRO Monograph Series*.

International Bronchoesophagological Society: 3401 North Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19140, U.S.A.; f. 1951 to promote by all means the progress of Bronchoesophagology and to provide a forum for discussion among broncho-esophagologists of various specialities. Mems.: 450 in 45 countries.

Pres. ARTHUR M. OLSEN (U.S.A.); Exec. Sec. and Treas. Dr. CHARLES M. NORRIS.

International Bureau for Epilepsy: c/o Dr. R. H. E. Grant, David Lewis Centre for Epilepsy, near Alderley Edge, Cheshire, SK9 7UD, England; f. 1961; the 27 national branches of the International League against Epilepsy (*q.v.*) are members of the Bureau; to collect and disseminate information about social and medical care for epileptics, to organize international and regional meetings; to advise and answer questions on social aspects of epilepsy. Mems.: 48 organizations and 150 individuals in 38 countries.

Pres. Dr. H. MEINARDI (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. Dr. R. H. E. GRANT (U.K.). Publ. *Newsletter* (quarterly).

International Cardiovascular Society: 13 Elm St., P.O.B. 1565, Manchester, MA 01944-0865, U.S.A.; f. 1950 to stimulate research in the diagnosis and therapy of cardiovascular diseases and to exchange ideas on an international basis.

Publ. *Journal of Cardiovascular Surgery*.

International Catholic Confederation of Hospitals (*Confédération internationale catholique des institutions hospitalières*): Linnaeusdreef 60, Breukelen, Netherlands; f. 1951. Mems.: 16 national organizations;

corresponding members: 9 national organizations. Organizes regular international and regional congresses.

Pres. Mgr. W. MÜHLENBROCK (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec.-Gen. G. STULEMEYER (Netherlands).

International Cell Research Organization (*Organisation internationale de recherche sur la cellule*): c/o UNESCO, Place de Fontenoy, Paris 7e, France; f. 1962; to create, encourage and promote co-operation between scientists of different disciplines throughout the world for the advancement of fundamental knowledge of the cell, normal and abnormal; organizes every year four to six international laboratory courses on modern topics of cell and molecular biology for young research scientists in important research centres all over the world; sponsors exchange of scientists; 400 mems.

Chair. Prof. R. D. KEYNES (U.K.); Vice-Chair. Prof. D. MAZIA (U.S.A.); Exec. Sec. Prof. A. KEPES (France).

International Center of Information on Antibiotics: 32 blvd. de la Constitution, 4020 Liege, Belgium; f. 1961 to gather information on antibiotics and strains producing them; to establish contact with discoverers of antibiotics with a view to obtaining samples and filing information; to establish contact with the curators of culture collections in order to publish a catalogue of the producing strains, and with research workers in order to avoid duplication of investigations and confusion in the scientific literature.

Dir. Prof. M. WELSCH; Senior Scientist in Charge Dr. L. DELCAMBE. Publ. *Information Bulletin* (irregular).

International Chiropractors Association: 1901 L St., N.W., Suite 800, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.; f. 1926 to promote advancement of the art and science of Chiropractic. Mem.: 6,500 individuals in addition to affiliated associations.

Pres. JAMES E. REESE, JR.; Sec.-Treas. Dr. R. TYRRELL DENNISTON. Publ. *International Review of Chiropractic* (quarterly), *ICA Today* (monthly).

International Commission for Optics: Physics Dept., University of Technology, Lorentzweg 1, 2628 CJ Delft, Netherlands; f. 1948 to contribute to the progress of theoretical and instrumental optics, to assist in research and to promote international agreement on specifications. Mem.: national committees from 29 countries. Affiliated to IUPAP; Gen. Assembly every three years (last meeting, Graz, 1981).

Pres. Prof. A. W. LOHMANN (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec.-Gen. Prof. H. J. FRANKENA (Netherlands). Publ. *ICO Newsletter*, *Journal of the Optical Society of America*, *Optica Acta*.

International Commission on Radiological Protection—ICRP: Clifton Ave., Sutton, Surrey, SM2 5PU, England; f. 1928 to provide technical guidance and promote international co-operation in the field of radiation protection; committees on Radiation Effects, Secondary Limits, Protection in Medicine, and the application of recommendations. Mem.: about 70.

Chair. Prof. B. LINDELL (Sweden); Vice-Chair. Dr. D. J. BENINSON (Argentina); Scientific Sec. F. D. SOWBY, M.D. (Canada). Publ. *Annals of the ICRP*.

International Committee of Aesthetics and Cosmetology: Forchstrasse 424, P.O.B. 124, 8029 Zürich, Switzerland (General Secretariat); f. 1946 to improve beauticians' training and to promote aesthetics and beauty care wherever possible. Mem.: in 26 countries; congresses: Brighton 1978, Florence, 1979.

Pres. Dr. EDITH LAUDA (Austria); Vice-Pres. NINA HAAS (Federal Republic of Germany); Gen.-Sec. ROSE DROESSAERT (Switzerland).

International Committee of Catholic Nurses (*Comité international catholique des infirmières et assistantes médico-sociales—CICIAMS*): Palazzo San Calisto, Piazza San Calisto 16, 00153 Rome, Italy; f. 1928 to group professional catholic nursing associations; to represent Christian thought in the general professional field at international level; to co-operate in the general development of the profession and to promote social welfare. 46 full mems., 20 corresponding mems.

Pres. EUGÈNE BAHINTCHIE; Gen. Sec. LILIANA FIORI. Publ. *CICIAMS-Nouvelles/News/Nachrichten* (every four months).

International Congress of Radiology (*Congrès international de radiologie*): c/o Mr. G. Chantren, Parc des Expositions, 1020 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1925. Objects: to develop and advance medical radiology by giving radiologists in different countries an opportunity of personally submitting their experiences and discussing their ideas, and forming personal bonds with their colleagues; there are five permanent International Commissions: (a) on Radiological Education and Information, (b) on Radiation Units and Measurements, (c) on Radiological Protection, (d) on Rules and Regulations, (e) on Stage Grouping of Cancer and Presentation of Results; these Commissions meet periodically and during each Congress, held at four-yearly intervals.

Sec.-Gen. G. CHANTREN (Belgium).

International Council for Physical Fitness Research—ICPFR: Department of Anthropology, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas 75275, U.S.A.; f. 1964 to construct international standardized physical fitness tests, to obtain information on world standards of physical fitness, to promote comparative studies and to encourage health and physical fitness in all countries through the exchange of scientific knowledge. Mem.: 122 in 38 countries.

Pres. Dr. L. P. NOVAK; Sec.-Gen. BEN WEIDER.

International Council of Botanic Medicine: 11 St. Catherine St. East, Montreal 129, P.Q., Canada; f. 1938 to educate its Fellows and Members in the science of botanic medicine, to co-operate with medical herbalist societies and professional schools to promote the ethical practice of botanic medicine. Mem.: 960 individuals in 24 countries.

Pres. Dr. JACOB E. THUNA (Canada); Sec.-Treas. Dr. ARTHUR SCHRAMM (U.S.A.). Publ. *Journal of Naturopathic Medicine* (monthly), *Health from Herbs* (monthly), *The Herbal Practitioner* (quarterly).

International Council of Nurses—ICN (*Conseil international des infirmières—CII*): 37 rue de Vermont, 1202 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1899. Aims: to provide a medium through which national associations of nurses may share their common interests, working together to develop the contribution of nursing to the promotion of the health of people and the care of the sick. Quadrennial congresses are held in different countries. The 1981 congress will be held in Los Angeles, Calif. Mem.: 95 national nurses associations.

Pres. EUNICE MURINGO KIERINI (Kenya); Exec. Dir. CONSTANCE HOLLERAN. Publ. *The International Nursing Review* (6 issues per year, in English).

International Cystic Fibrosis Association: 3567 East 49th St., Cleveland, Ohio 44105, U.S.A.; f. 1964 to disseminate current information on cystic fibrosis in those areas of the world where the disease occurs and to stimulate participation of scientific and medical researchers to the end that the disease will be resolved. Conducts

annual medical symposia. Mems.: 30 national organizations.

Pres. R. D. McCREERY.

International Federation for Hygiene, Preventive Medicine and Social Medicine: via Salara 237, 00199 Rome, Italy; f. 1954. Mems.: national associations and individual members in 34 countries.

Pres. Prof. Dr. G. A. CANAPERIA; Sec. Gen. Dr. ERNST MUSIL. Publ. *Bulletin* (four a year).

International Federation for Medical and Biological Engineering: National Research Council of Canada, Bldg. M-50, Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0R8, Canada; f. 1959. Mems.: national associations in 22 countries.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. J. A. HOPPS (Canada).

International Federation for Medical Psychotherapy: Box 26, Vinderen, Oslo 3, Norway; f. 1946 to further research and teaching of psychotherapy, to organize international congresses. Mems.: 3,200 psychotherapists from 24 countries, 36 societies.

Pres. Dr. FINN MAGNUSSEN (Norway); Sec.-Gen. Dr. TRULS-EIRIK MOGSTAD (Norway). Publ. *Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics*.

International Federation of Gynaecology and Obstetrics (*Fédération internationale de gynécologie et d'obstétrique—FIGO*): 27 Sussex Place, Regent's Park, London NW1 4RG, England; f. 1954; assists and contributes to research in gynaecology and obstetrics; aims to facilitate the exchange of information and perfect methods of teaching; organizes international congresses. Membership: national societies in 83 countries.

Pres. of Bureau KEITH P. RUSSELL, M.D. (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Dr. J. S. TOMKINSON (U.K.). Publ. *Journal*.

International Federation of Multiple Sclerosis Societies: Stubenring 6/4/9A, 1010 Vienna, Austria; f. 1965 to co-ordinate and further the work of national multiple sclerosis organizations throughout the world, to stimulate and encourage scientific research in this and related neurological diseases, to aid member societies in helping individuals who are in any way disabled as a result of these diseases, to collect and disseminate information and to provide counsel and active help in furthering the development of voluntary national multiple sclerosis organizations.

Pres. JAMES D. WOLFENSOHN; Sec.-Gen. SIDNEY L. O'DONOGHUE. Publs. *International Newsheet* (quarterly, in English, German and French), *Annual Report* (in English, German and French).

International Federation of Ophthalmological Societies: c/o Prof. A. Deutman, Institute of Ophthalmology, University of Nijmegen, 16 Philips van Leijden laan, 6525 EX Nijmegen, Netherlands; f. 1953; holds international congress every four years.

Pres. Prof. J. FRANCOIS (Belgium); Sec. Prof. A. DEUTMAN.

International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Associations—IFMA: Nordstrasse 15, P.O.B. 328, 8035 Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1968. Aims: the exchange of information and international co-operation in all questions of interest to the pharmaceutical industry, particularly in the field of health legislation, science and research in order to contribute to the advancement of the health and welfare of the peoples of the world; development of ethical principles and practices and co-operation with national and international organizations, governmental and non-governmental. Mems.: the pharmaceutical manufacturers associations of the EEC, EFTA, Latin America,

Australia, Canada, Hong Kong, Iran, Israel, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Turkey and the U.S.A.

Pres. Dr. E. VISCHER; Exec. Vice-Pres. S. M. PERETZ.

International Federation of Thermalism and Climatisme (*Fédération internationale du thermalisme et du climatisme—FITEC*): P.O.B. 142, 7310 Bad Ragaz, Switzerland; f. 1947. 26 member countries.

Pres. Dr. G. EBRARD; Gen. Sec. Dr. U. LISOWSKY.

International Guild of Dispensing Opticians: 22 Nottingham Place, London, W1M 4AT, England; f. 1951 to promote the science of, and to maintain and advance standards and effect co-operation in optical dispensing. Mems.: individuals and organizations in 11 countries.

Pres. P. G. PAXTON (U.K.); Sec. A. P. D. WESTHEAD (U.K.); Treas. JOHN PAXTON (U.K.).

International Homoeopathic Medical League (*Ligue homéopathique internationale*): P.O.B. 66, 2060 AB Bloemendaal, Netherlands; f. 1925 to develop homoeopathy. Mems.: 4,000 from 21 countries.

Pres. Dr. D. H. CHAND (India); Sec.-Gen. Dr. A. HORVILLEUR (France). Publ. *M-Letter*, *LMHI Bulletin*.

International Hospital Federation (*Fédération internationale des hôpitaux*): 126 Albert St., London, NW1 7NX, England; f. 1947 to maintain an information bureau on matters connected with hospital work and health service; to sponsor projects and study groups; to organize international congresses, seminars and study tours; to sponsor training courses for senior administrators; to publish a quarterly journal; 5 categories of members: national hospital and health service organizations, professional associations, regional organizations and individual hospitals; individual members; professional and industrial members; honorary members. Pres. J. A. McMAHON (U.S.A.); Dir.-Gen. M. C. HARDIE. Publ. *World Hospitals* (quarterly); English with French and Spanish supplements).

International Medical Association for the Study of Living Conditions and Health: Institute of Nutrition, Blvd. D. Nestorov 15, 1431 Sofia, Bulgaria; f. 1951 to co-ordinate research in a wide range of subjects relating to living, working and environmental conditions which favour man's healthy physical and moral development; holds international congresses. Mems.: doctors in 35 countries.

Pres. Prof. T. TASHEV (Bulgaria). Publ. *Acta Medica et Sociologica*.

International Narcotics Control Board—INGB (*Organe international de contrôle des stupéfiants—OICS*): P.O.B. 500, 1400 Vienna, Austria; f. 1961 to supervise the implementation of the Drug Control Treaties by governments; 13 members acting in their individual capacities.

Pres. Prof. PAUL REUTER (France); Sec. ABDELAZIZ BAHJ (Tunisia). Publ. Report on the Board's work and addenda containing statistical data on the licit production, manufacture, utilization and stocks of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as well as advance estimates of opium production and of narcotic drug requirements (annual).

International Optometric and Optical League: 10 Knaresborough Place, London, SW5 0TG, England; f. 1927 to co-ordinate efforts to provide a good standard of ophthalmic optical (optometric) care throughout the world; in pursuance of this object the League is active in providing a forum for exchange of ideas between different countries; a large part of its work is con-

cerned with optometric education, and advice upon standards of qualification. The League also interests itself in legislation in relation to optometry throughout the world. Mems.: 27 countries.

Pres. L. D. PICKWELL (U.K.); Sec. P. A. SMITH (U.K.).
Publs. *Reports, Interoptics, Optometric Syllabus and Teaching Guide*, etc.

International Organization for Medical Physics: c/o Prof. Rune Walstam, Dept. of Radiation Physics, Box 60204, 104 01 Stockholm, Sweden; f. 1963 to organize international co-operation in medical physics, to promote communication between the various branches of medical physics and allied subjects, to contribute to the advancement of medical physics in all its aspects and to advise on the formation of National Organizations for Medical Physics in those countries where no such organization exists. Mems.: National Organizations of Medical Physics in 22 countries.

Pres. JOHN MALLARD (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. R. WALSTAM (Sweden).

International Pharmaceutical Federation (*Fédération internationale pharmaceutique*): Alexanderstraat 11, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1912 to promote the development of pharmacy both as a profession and as an applied science. Approx. 60 national pharmaceutical organizations in 53 countries are ordinary members, and approx. 4,000 individual pharmacists are associate members. Meetings of the Bureau and Council annually since 1956; Assembly of Pharmacists every 2 years, International Congress every year.

Pres. L. A. BÉDAT (Switzerland); Sec. J. H. M. A. MARTENS (Netherlands), Prof. D. D. BREIMER (Netherlands).

International Psycho-Analytical Association: 48 Abbey Gdns., London, NW8 9AT, England; f. 1908 to hold meetings to define and promulgate the theory and teaching of psychoanalysis, to act as a forum for scientific discussions, to control and regulate training and to contribute to the interdisciplinary area which is common to the behavioural sciences. 3,100 members.

Pres. ADAM LIMENTANI, M.D. (U.K.); Sec. MOSES LAUFER (U.K.). Publs. *Bulletin, Newsletter*.

International Rehabilitation Medicine Association (*Association internationale de réadaptation médicale*): 54 Brighton Rd., Purley, Surrey CR2 2LJ; f. 1968; 1,160 mems. in 59 countries.

Pres. WILHELM M. ZINN, M.D. (Switzerland); Sec. CHRIS D. EVANS, M.B., M.R.C.P. (England). Publ. *Journal of International Rehabilitation Medicine* (quarterly).

International Scientific Council for Trypanosomiasis Research and Control (*Conseil scientifique international de recherches et de lutte contre la trypanosomiase*): Joint Secretariat, OAU/STRC, P.M. Bag 2359, Lagos, Nigeria; f. 1949. Objects: to review the work on tsetse and trypanosomiasis problems carried out by organizations and workers concerned in laboratories and in the field; to stimulate further research and discussion and to promote co-ordination between research workers and organizations in the different countries in Africa, and to provide a regular opportunity for the discussion of particular problems and for the exposition of new experiments and discoveries.

Publ. Proceedings of ISCTR Conferences.

International Society for Clinical and Experimental Hypnosis —ISCEH: Psychiatric Clinic, Charles University, Pha 2, Ke Karlova 11, Prague 2, Czechoslovakia; f. 1958 as an affiliate of the World Federation for Mental Health; to stimulate and improve professional research,

discussion and publications pertinent to the scientific study of hypnosis; to encourage co-operative relations among scientific disciplines with regard to the study and application of hypnosis; to bring together persons using hypnosis and set up standards for professional training and adequacy.

Pres. Prof. JEAN LASSNER, M.D. (130 rue de la Pompe, Paris 16e, France); Exec. Sec. Dr. IVAN HORVAI (Czechoslovakia); Treas. Dr. A. S. PATERSON. Publ. *International Journal of Clinical and Experimental Hypnosis*.

International Society for Mental Imagery Techniques: 344 rue Saint Jacques, 75005 Paris, France; a group of research workers, technicians and psychotherapists using oneirism techniques under waking conditions, with the belief that a healing action cannot be dissociated from the restoration of creativity. Mems. in 17 countries.

Pres. Dr. ANDRÉ VIREL (France); Vice-Pres. LEOPOLDO RIGO (Italy).

International Society for Clinical Electrophysiology of Vision: Kampweg 5, 3769 DE Soesterberg, Netherlands; f. 1958.

Pres. Prof. H. HENKES; Sec.-Gen. Dr. D. VAN NORREN. Publs. *Newsletter, Proceedings* (annual).

International Society of Art and Psychopathology (*Société internationale de psychopathologie de l'expression*): Centre Hospitalier St. Anne, 100 rue de la Santé, 75014 Paris, France; f. 1959 to bring together the various specialists interested in the problems of expression and artistic activities in connection with psychiatric, sociological and psychological research, as well as in the use of methods applied to other fields than that of mental illness. Mems.: 625.

Pres. Prof. Agr. VOLMAT (France); Sec.-Gen. Dr. C. WIART (France); Treas. Mme SCHWOB (France). Publ. *Confinia Psychiatrica* (quarterly).

International Society of Blood Transfusion (*Société internationale de transfusion sanguine*): 6 rue Alexandre Cabanel, Paris 15e, France; f. 1938. Mems.: about 850 in 65 countries.

Pres. B. P. L. MOORE (Canada); Sec.-Gen. CH. SALMON (France). Publ. *Vox Sanguinis*.

International Society of Cybernetic Medicine (*Société Internationale de médecine cybernétique—SIMC*): 348 Via Roma, 80134 Naples, Italy; f. 1958. Aims: to promote international co-operation in the use of cybernetic methods in the biological and medical sciences; organizes congresses; individual and collective members in various countries.

Pres. Prof. A. MASTURZO (Italy); Sec. Dr. P. BATTARRA (Italy). Publ. *Cybernetic Medicine* (quarterly).

International Society of Developmental Biologists: Department of Biological Sciences, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H. 03955, U.S.A.; f. 1911 as International Institute of Embryology. Objects: to promote the study of developmental biology and to promote international co-operation among the investigators in this field; the Hubrecht Laboratory is an International Research Laboratory for descriptive and experimental embryology, and has a Central Embryological Library and Collection of slides and material. Mems.: 850.

Pres. Prof. A. A. MOSCONA (U.S.A.); Int. Sec. Prof. N. LE DOUARIN (France); Sec.-Treas. Prof. M. SPIEGEL. Publ. *General Embryological Information Service* (biennial).

International Society of Lymphology: 8 Stefaniensstrasse, 7800 Freiburg, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1966 to further progress in lymphology through personal contact and exchange of ideas among members. 400 mems. in 43 countries.

Pres. H. A. DUMONT (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. H. WEISSEDER (Germany). Publ. *Lymphology* (quarterly).

International Society of Medical Hydrology (*Société internationale d'hydrologie médicale*): via Rovereto 11, 00198 Rome, Italy; f. 1922; 236 mems.

Pres. Prof. ADELINO MARQUES (Portugal); Pres. of the Permanent Committee Prof. MARIANO MESSINI (Italy). Publ. *Archives of Medical Hydrology* (quarterly).

International Society of National Fertility Associations: Hegewischstrasse 4, 2300 Kiel, Federal Republic of Germany.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. KURT SEMM.

International Society of Neo-Hippocratic Medicine: 10 rue Alfred Roll, 75017 Paris, France; f. for the study of the whole man in health and in sickness; holds international congresses. Mems.: doctors in numerous countries.

Pres. Prof. MARCEL MARTINY (France); Vice-Pres. LUIGI BRIAN (Italy).

International Society of Obstetric Psycho-Prophylaxy: 31 rue Saint-Guillaume, 75007 Paris, France; f. 1959. Mems.: 250 in 31 countries.

Pres. Prof. BOMPIANI (Italy); Sec.-Gen. Dr. PIERRE VELLAY.

International Society of Orthopaedic Surgery and Traumatology (*Société internationale de chirurgie orthopédique et de traumatologie*): 43 rue des Champs-Élysées, B-1050 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1929. Congresses are convened every three years, 74 member countries, 2,500 members.

Pres. K. T. DHOLAVAKIA (India); Sec.-Gen. R. DE MARNEFFE (Belgium). Publ. *International Orthopaedics*.

International Society of Tropical Dermatology: Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn. 55901, U.S.A.; f. 1960. Mems.: about 2,100 in 89 countries.

Pres. Prof. ORLANDO CANIZARES (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Prof. SIGFRID A. MULLER (U.S.A.). Publ. *International Journal of Dermatology* (10 a year).

International Society of Urology: 9 blvd. du Temple, 75003 Paris, France; f. 1921; Congress every three years. Mems.: 1,550 in 60 countries.

Pres. RENE KUSS (France); Sec.-Gen. ALAIN JARDIN (France).

International Union of Psychological Science: c/o Prof. Wayne H. Holtzman, Hogg Foundation for Mental Health, University of Texas, Austin, Texas 78712, U.S.A.; f. 1951 to contribute to the development of intellectual exchange and scientific relations between psychologists of different countries. Mems.: national societies in 44 countries.

Pres. FRIEDHART KLIX (German Dem. Repub.); Vice-Pres. MARK ROSENZWEIG (U.S.A.), TADEUSZ TOMASZEWSKI (Poland); Sec.-Gen. WAYNE H. HOLTZMAN (U.S.A.); Deputy Sec.-Gen. KURT PAWLIK (Fed. Repub. of Germany). Publs. *International Journal of Psychology* (quarterly), *International Directory of Psychologists* (irregular).

International Union of Railway Medical Services (*Union internationale des services médicaux des chemins de fer*): c/o Sec.-Gen. Dr. Kleinsasser, Sanitätschef der Österreichische Bundesbahnen, Springergasse 5, 1020 Vienna, Austria; f. 1948. Mems.: railway administrations in 32 countries.

Latin American Union of Societies of Phthysiology: 18 de Julio 2175, Montevideo, Uruguay; f. 1933 to promote relations between scientific bodies in Latin America concerned with phthysiology; organizes Pan-American tuberculosis congresses. Mems.: national societies in 13 countries.

Pres. Prof. MIGUEL MELLO AGUERRE (Uruguay). Publs. *Boletín, Comisión Honoraria para la Lucha Antituberculosa* (quarterly).

League against Trachoma (*Ligue contre le trachome*): Dr. Georges Cornand, Clinique Ophthalmologique de l'Hôpital d'Instruction des Armées, Saint-Anne, 83800 Toulon Naval, France; f. 1923. 2,000 mems.

Pres. Prof. GABRIEL COSCAS (France). Publ. *Revue Internationale du Trachome* (in French and English, quarterly).

Middle East Neurosurgical Society: Dr. Fuad S. Haddad, Neurosurgical Department, American University Medical Centre, P.O.B. 113-6044, Beirut, Lebanon; f. 1958 to promote clinical advances and scientific research among its members and to spread knowledge of neurosurgery and related fields among all members of the medical profession in the Middle East. Mems.: 40 in 9 countries.

Pres. Prof. AHMAD BECHIR; Hon. Sec. Dr. FUAD S. HADDAD.

Odontological Federation of Central America and Panama (*Federación Odontológica de Centro America y Panama*): Apdo. Postal 6406, Zona 5, Panama; f. 1957. Objects: to link national odontological societies and institutions in Central America and Panama. Mems.: 6 national societies and 2 colleges in 6 countries.

Pres. Dr. RODRIGO EISENMANN; Sec. Dr. HERNÁN RAMOS. Publ. *Congresses*.

Organization for Co-ordination and Co-operation in the Fight against Endemic Diseases (*Organisation de coordination et de coopération pour la lutte contre les grandes endémies—OCCGE*): B.P. 153, Bobo-Dioulasso, Upper Volta; f. 1960. Mems.: governments of Benin, France, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo, Upper Volta.

Pres. Dr. YOUSSEUF DIAGANA (Mauritania); Sec.-Gen. Dr. CHEICK Sow. Publs. Technical Documents and Conference Documents.

Research centres:

Centre de Recherches sur les Bilharzioses et les Ménin-gites: Niamey, Niger; Dir. JEAN LOUP REY.

Centre Muraz: B.P. 153, Bobo-Dioulasso, Upper Volta; Dir. JEAN ROUX.

Institut Marchoux de Leprologie: B.P. 251, Bamako, Mali; Dir. (vacant).

Institut d'Ophthalmologie Tropicale Africaine: B.P. 248, Bamako, Mali; Dir. JEAN FEUILLERAT.

Institut de Recherches sur les Trypanosomiasés et l'Onchocercose: B.P. 1500, Bouake, Ivory Coast; Dir. DANIEL QUILLERE.

Office de Recherches sur l'Alimentation et la Nutrition Africaine: B.P. 2089, Dakar, Senegal; Dir. Dr. MAKHTAR N'DIAYE.

Organization for Co-ordination in the Fight against Endemic Diseases in Central Africa (*Organisation de coordination pour la lutte contre les endémies en Afrique Centrale—OCEAC*): B.P. 288, Yaoundé, Cameroon; f. 1965. Aims: to standardize methods of fighting endemic diseases, to co-ordinate national action, and to negotiate national action, and to negotiate programmes of assistance and training on a regional scale. Mems.: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Gabon.

Pres. A. ETEME OLOA (Cameroon); Sec.-Gen. Dr. L. SENTILHES. Pubs. *EPI—Notes, Rapports Finals des Conférences Techniques* (every 2 years), *Bulletin* (every 2 months).

Pan-American Association of Ophthalmology: Secretariats: c/o H. Dunbar Hoskins, M.D., 1 Tara View Rd., Tiburon, Calif. 94920, U.S.A.; c/o Dr. F. CONTRERAS, Ramon Ribeyro 525, Miraflores, Lima, Peru; f. 1940 to promote friendship and dissemination of scientific information among the profession throughout the Western Hemisphere. Mems.: national ophthalmological societies in 22 countries.

Pres. Dr. FRANK NEWELL (U.S.A.); Exec. Dir. Dr. BENJAMIN F. BOYD (Panama).

Pan-Pacific Surgical Association: P.O.B. 553, Honolulu, Hawaii 96809, U.S.A.; f. 1929 to bring together surgeons to exchange scientific knowledge relating to surgery and medicine. Mems.: 3,200 regular, associate and senior mems. from over 50 countries. Sixteenth Congress, Honolulu, Jan. 1982.

Chair. of Board KAZUO TERUYA, M.D.

Permanent Commission and International Association on Occupational Health (*Commission permanente et Association internationale pour la médecine du travail*): 120-122 Temple Chambers, Temple Ave., London, EC4Y 0DT, England; f. 1906 to study pathological conditions arising in industrial work; to arrange congresses on industrial medicine, and the safety of workers; to inform public authorities and learned societies. Mems.: 980 from 62 countries.

Pres. Prof. ENRICO VIGLIANI (Italy); Sec.-Treas. Dr. ROBERT MURRAY (U.K.).

Scandinavian Neurosurgical Society (*Nordisk Neurokirurgisk Forening*): c/o Jakob Husby, Neurokirurgisk afdeling, Aalborg Sygehus, P.O.B. 365, 9100 Aalborg, Denmark; f. 1946. Mems.: 300 including hon., corresp. and assoc. mems. in 23 countries.

Pres. KIRSTINN GUDMUNDSSON (Iceland); Sec. JAKOB HUSBY (Denmark). Publ. Abstracts: *Acta Neurologica* (Vienna).

Society of French-speaking Neuro-Surgeons (*Société de neuro-chirurgie de langue française*): 60 blvd. Latour-Maubourg, 75007 Paris, France; f. 1949. Mems.: 500 in numerous countries.

Pres. J. JANNY (France); Sec. Cl. LAPRAS. Publ. *Neuro-Chirurgie* (nine issues a year).

Society of Ski Traumatology (*Société internationale de traumatologie de ski et de médecine de sport d'hiver*): Chalet Erosen, 7050 Arosa, Switzerland; f. 1956 to exchange experiences in treating injuries caused by winter sports and mountain accidents; discussion of questions relating to sports medicine in mountains. Mems.: doctors from Austria, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy and Switzerland.

Pres. Prof. Dr. H. U. BUFF; Sec. Dr. K. HERWIG. Publ. Congress reports (every two years).

Transnational Association of Acupuncture and Taoist Medicine: 48 ave. Kléber, 75116 Paris, France; f. 1963 to develop and promote knowledge of acupuncture in the world. Mems.: national societies and individuals in 70 countries.

Pres. Dr. J. C. DE TYMOWSKI; Sec.-Gen. Dr. CASSARD. Publ. *Ecomédecine* (monthly).

World Confederation for Physical Therapy: 16-19 Eastcastle St., London, W1N 7PA, England; f. 1951 to encourage improved standards of physical therapy in training and practice; to promote exchange of information between nations; to assist the development of informed public opinion regarding physical therapy; to co-operate with appropriate agencies of UN and national and international organizations; mem. organizations in 40 countries.

Sec.-Gen. Miss E. M. MCKAY. Pubs. *Newsletter* (2 a year), *Proceedings of Congress*.

World Federation for Mental Health (*Fédération mondiale pour la santé mentale*): 107-2352 Health Sciences Mall, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C., V6T 1W5, Canada; f. 1948 to promote among all people and nations the highest possible standard of mental health in the broadest biological, medical, educational, and social aspects; to work with ECOSOC, UNESCO, the World Health Organization, and other agencies of the United Nations, in so far as they promote mental health; to help other voluntary associations in the improvement of mental health services; and to further the establishment of better human relations; 87 mem. associations in 32 countries and 10 trans-national associations.

Pres. Dr. EUGENE B. BRODY. Pubs. *Newsletter* (quarterly), *Proceedings*, monograph series.

World Federation of Neurosurgical Societies: Pr. Bernhardlaan 60, 2341 KL Oegstgeest, Netherlands; f. 1957 to assist the development of neurosurgery and to help the formation of associations; to assist the exchange of information and to encourage research. Mems.: 48 societies representing 56 countries.

Pres. Dr. CHARLES DRAKE.

World Federation of Occupational Therapists: 11 Slalom Drive, Wembley Downs, 6019, Western Australia; f. 1952. Aims: to further the rehabilitation of the physically and mentally disabled by promoting the development of occupational therapy in all countries; to facilitate the exchange of information and publications; to promote research in occupational therapy. National Professional Associations of occupational therapists in 36 countries are members of the Federation; they have a total membership of approximately 36,000; international congresses are held every four years.

Pres. ANDRÉ FORGET (Canada); Hon. Sec.-Treas. JOANNA BARKER (Australia). Pubs. *Bulletin* (two a year), Requirements for Employment of Occupational Therapists in WFOT Member Countries, Proceedings of international congresses, Studies and Bibliography of Occupational Therapy.

World Federation of Public Health Associations (*Fédération Mondiale des Associations de la Santé Publique*): c/o Dr. Susi Kessler, Director of International Health Programs, American Public Health Asscn., 1015 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005, U.S.A.; f. 1967; mems.: 36 national public health asscns.

Pres. Dr. YOUSIF OSMAN (Sudan); Exec. Sec. Dr. SUSI KESSLER (U.S.A.). Pubs. *Salubritas* (newsletter in English, French and Spanish), *WFPHA News* (in English), and occasional technical papers.

POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

African Postal and Telecommunications Union: Ave. V. Schoelcher, B.P. 44, Brazzaville, Congo; f. 1935. Aims: to improve postal and telecommunication services between member administrations. Mems.: 10 countries.

Asian-Pacific Postal Union: Post Office Bldg., Manila, Philippines 2801; f. 1962 to extend, facilitate and improve the postal relations between the member countries and to promote co-operation in the field of postal services. 16 mem. countries (1981).

Acting Dir. FELIZARDO R. TANABE; Exec. Officer RUBEN O. RUIZ. Pubs. *Annual Report, Exchange Program of Postal Officials*.

European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (*Conférence européenne des administrations des postes et des télécommunications—CEPT*): Postgasse 8, 1011 Vienna; f. 1959 to strengthen relations between member administrations and to harmonize and improve their technical services; set up Eurodata Foundation, for research and publishing. Mems.: 26 countries.

Chair. Dr. H. UBLEIS; Sec. Dr. E. NACHTNEBEL. Publ. *Bulletin CEPT*.

International Maritime Satellite Organization—INMARSAT: Market Towers, 1 Nine Elms Lane, London, SW8 5NQ; f. 1979 to provide (from February 1982) global communications for shipping via satellites on a commercial basis; satellites in geo-stationary orbit over the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Oceans will provide telephone, telex, facsimile, telegram, low to high speed data services and distress and safety communications for ships of all nations and structures such as oil rigs. Organs: Assembly of all Parties to the Convention (every two years); council of representatives of 22

national telecommunications administrations appointed by the Parties to finance and manage INMARSAT; executive Directorate. Budget (1982): capital expenditure U.S. \$22.5 million, operating expenditure \$10 million. Mems.: 34 countries.

Chair. of Council: L. F. T. PERRONE (Brazil); Dir.-Gen. O. LUNDBERG (Sweden). Publ. *Ocean Voice* (quarterly).

International Telecommunications Satellite Organization—INTERSAT: 490 L'Enfant Plaza, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20024, U.S.A.; f. 1964 to establish a global commercial satellite system. Assembly of Parties attended by representatives of member governments, meets every two years to consider policy and long-term aims and matters of interest to members as sovereign states. Meeting of Signatories to the Operating Agreement held annually; Board of Governors of 26 members representing 88 signatories meets five or six times a year. Eleven INTELSAT satellites in synchronous orbit provide a global communications service; there are 159 standard A and 47 standard B earth stations antennae carrying international commercial traffic and eight facilities for performing specialized tracking, telemetry, command and monitoring (TTC & M). INTELSAT provides over half the world's overseas traffic through more than 40,000 units in full-time service. Mems.: 106 governments.

Dir.-Gen. SANTIAGO ASTRAIN.

Postal Union of The Americas and Spain (*Unión Postal de las Américas y España*): Calle Buenos Aires 495, Casilla de Correos 1242, Montevideo, Uruguay; f. 1911 to extend, facilitate, study and perfect the postal relationships of member countries. Mems.: 23 countries.

Dir. Ing. PEDRO MIGUEL CABERO (Argentina).

PRESS, RADIO AND TELEVISION

Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union: Headquarters: ABU Secretariat, c/o NHK Broadcasting Centre, 2-2-1 Jinnan, Shibuya-Ku, Tokyo 150, Japan; f. 1964 to assist in the development of radio and television in the Asian/Pacific area, particularly in its use for educational purposes. Mems.: 66 mems. in 46 countries.

Pres. Dr. M. SUMADI (Indonesia); Sec.-Gen. ROKU ITO (Japan). Pubs. *ABU Newsletter* (monthly in English), *ABU Technical Review* (bi-monthly in English).

Association for the Promotion of the International Circulation of the Press—DISTRIPRESS: 8002 Zurich, Beethovenstrasse 20, Switzerland; f. 1955 to assist in the promotion of the freedom of the press throughout the world, supporting and aiding UNESCO in promoting the free flow of ideas. Organizes meetings of publishers and distributors of newspapers, periodicals and paperback books, to promote the exchange of information and experience among members. 427 mems.

Pres. ROLAND ALGRANT; Man. Dr. ARNOLD E. KAULICH (Switzerland). Publ. *Distribress Letter*.

Association of European Journalists (*Association des journalistes européens*): Chopinlaan 26, Voorschoten, Netherlands; f. 1963. Objects: to participate actively in the development of a European consciousness; promote deeper knowledge of European problems and secure appreciation by the general public of the work of European institutions; facilitate members' access to

sources of European information. 1,000 mems. and national associations in 10 countries.

Pres. JEAN-PIERRE GOUZY; Sec.-Gen. FRANS WILBERS.

Association of French-Language Television Services (*Communauté des télévisions francophones*): c/o Radio-Télévision Suisse Romande, 20 quai de l'Ecole de Médecine, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1964 to promote programme exchanges, joint ventures, exchange of information relating to television production and programming. Mems.: French language television organizations in France, Belgium, Switzerland, Monaco, Luxembourg and Canada.

Pres. CLAUDE SYLVESTRE (Canada); Gen.-Sec. HENRI BUJARD (Switzerland).

Broadcasting Organizations of Non-aligned Countries—BONAC: c/o S.L.B.S., New England, Freetown, Sierra Leone; f. 1977 to ensure an equitable, objective and comprehensive flow of information through broadcasting; General Conference held every three years; Secretariat moves to the broadcasting organization of host country. Mems.: 95 countries.

Sec.-Gen. SAMA LENGOR (Sierra Leone).

Community of French-Language Radio Broadcasters (*Communauté radiophonique des programmes de langue française*): c/o Société Nationale de Radiodiffusion, 116 ave. Président Kennedy, 75016 Paris, France; f. 1955

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Press, Radio and Television

for the diffusion of French culture through the co-operation of Programme Directors in France, Belgium, Switzerland and Canada; holds annual competition.

Pres. M. JEAN MOGIN (Belgium); Gen. Sec. M. GÉRALD CAZAUBON (France).

Confederation of ASEAN Journalists: Jalan Veteran 7-C, Jakarta, Indonesia; f. 1975 for journalists of South-East Asia.

Perm. Sec. D. H. ASSEGAFF.

European Alliance of Press Agencies: Agence Belga, blvd. Charlemagne 1, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1957; 23 member nations; to assist co-operation among members and to study and protect their common interests; annual assembly.

Sec.-Gen. WILLY VAEREWIJCK.

European Broadcasting Union—EBU: Ancienne-Route 17A, C.P. 193, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland; f. 1950 in succession to the International Broadcasting Union; a professional association of broadcasting organizations, supporting the interests of members and assisting the development of broadcasting in all its forms; activities include the Eurovision News and programme exchanges. General Assembly meets annually, Admin. Council composed of 15 members meets twice a year; there are four standing committees (Legal, Technical, Television Programme and Radio Programme). Mems.: 110 active and associate in 79 countries. Active membership is limited to the European Broadcasting area, as defined by International Telecommunication Union, associate members being drawn from outside the area.

Pres. (1981-82) JEAN AUTIN (France); Vice-Pres. P. VANDENBUSSCHE (Belgium), A. ZORZI (Italy); Sec.-Gen. Dr. R. DE KALBERMATTEN (Switzerland). Publ. *EBU Review* (monthly in English and French), in two editions: Geneva (Programmes, Administration, Law) and Brussels (Technical).

Technical Centre: 32 ave. Albert Lancaster, 1180 Brussels, Belgium; comprises the Technical Directorate of the EBU, the Eurovision Control Centre, the Receiving and Measuring Centre and the Technical Committee Secretariat.

Dir. R. GRESSMANN (Federal Republic of Germany).

Eurovision: f. 1954; a permanent sound and vision network covering Europe and North Africa; 33 television services in 26 countries are linked. Iran, Israel and Jordan are connected by satellite. The technical aspects are organized at the Technical Centre, in Brussels. Eurovision's most important application is in the exchange of television news.

Federation of European Industrial Editors Associations (*Fédération des associations européennes de rédacteurs de journaux d'entreprises*): c/o HANS FANKHAUSER, Ciba Geigy Ltd., P.O.B. 4002, Basel, Switzerland; f. 1955; 12 national associations; to raise the standard of industrial journals, and of industrial communications as a whole.

Sec.-Gen. HANS FANKHAUSER.

Inca-Fiej Research Association: Washingtonplatz 1, 6100 Darmstadt, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1961. Objects: to develop methods, machines and techniques for the newspaper industry; to evaluate standard specifications for raw materials for use in newspaper production; to investigate economy and quality improvements for newspaper printing and publishing. Mems.: 429 newspaper mems., 44 trade associate mems. Pres. G. DOUGLAS (Sweden); Vice-Pres. R. SALA-

BALUST (Spain). Publ. *Newspaper Techniques* (in English, French and German).

Inter-American Association of Broadcasters: (*Asociación Interamericana de Radiodifusión*): Calle Ye 1264, Montevideo, Uruguay; f. 1946; association representing all American radio and TV stations; to preserve free and private radio broadcasting; to promote co-operation between the corporations and public authorities; to defend freedom of expression. Mems.: National Associations of Broadcasters of all countries of North, Central and South America.

Pres. HERBERT E. EVANS; Dir.-Gen. RAMÓN L. BONACHEA. Publ. *Asociación Interamericana de Radiodifusión* (monthly).

Inter-American Press Association (*Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa*): 2911 N.W. 39th St., Miami, Fla. 33142, U.S.A.; f. 1942 to guard the freedom of the press in the Americas; to promote and maintain the dignity, rights and responsibilities of the profession of journalism; to foster a wider knowledge and greater interchange among the peoples of the Americas. Mems.: 1,048.

Gen. Man. W. P. WILLIAMSON, Jr. Publ. *IAPA News* (monthly—English and Spanish).

International Alliance of Distribution by Wire: President Rooseveltlaan 1, 9000 Ghent, Belgium; f. 1955 to encourage the development of distribution by wire and defend its interests; to ensure exchange of documentation and carry out research on relevant technical and legal questions. Mems.: 16 organizations in 11 countries. Pres. Sir FITZROY MACLEAN, Bt., C.B.E.; Sec.-Gen. G. MOREAU.

International Catholic Union of the Press (*Union catholique internationale de la presse*): Case Postale 197, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland; f. 1927 to link all Catholics who influence public opinion through the press, to inspire a high standard of professional conscience and to represent the interest of the Catholic press at international organizations. Mems.: Federation of Catholic Press Agencies, International Federation of Catholic Journalists, International Federation of Catholic Dailies and Periodicals, International Catholic Association of Teachers in the Sciences and Information, International Federation of Church Press Associations.

Pres. Dr. HANS SASSMANN (Austria); Sec.-Gen. Father PIERRE CHEVALIER (Switzerland). Publ. *UCIP Informations*.

International Council of French-speaking Radio and Television Organizations: (*Conseil international des radios-télévisions d'expression française*): 20 quai Ernest-Ansermet, P.O.B. 234, 1211 Genève 8, Switzerland; f. June 1978 to establish links between French-speaking radio and television organizations. Mems.: 34 organizations.

Pres. MARCEL NDIONE (Senegal); Sec.-Gen. FRANÇOIS PROVENCHER (Switzerland).

International Federation of Audit Bureaux of Circulations: Sainz de Baranda 35, Madrid 9, Spain; f. 1963. Objectives: to encourage and facilitate the exchange of information and experience between member organizations; to work towards greater standardization and uniformity in the reporting of circulations; to encourage the establishment of audit bureaux of circulation where these do not exist and to co-operate with national and international advertising associations. Mems.: 23 organizations.

Sec.-Gen. R. SALA-BALUST (Spain). Publ. *Circulating Auditing around the World* (bi-annually), *ad hoc* reports.

International Federation of Newspaper Publishers (*Fédération internationale des éditeurs de journaux et publications*): 6 rue du Faubourg Poissonnière, 75010 Paris, France; f. 1948 to safeguard the ethical and economic interests of newspapers, to consider conditions favourable to the development of Press activities and to represent the interests of the industry at an international level. Mems.: national organizations in 27 countries.

Pres. FRANS VINK (Belgium); Dir. MARIBEL BAHIA (France). Publ. *FIEJ Bulletin* (quarterly in French and English).

International Federation of Press Cutting Agencies (*Fédération internationale des bureaux d'extraits de presses—FIBEP*): Streulistrasse 19, P.O.B., 8030 Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1953 to improve the standing of the profession, prevent infringements, illegal practices and unfair competition; and to develop business and friendly relations among press cuttings agencies throughout the world. 53 mems.

Pres. ROBERT H. BACON (U.S.A.); Gen. Sec. Dr. DIETER HENNE (Switzerland). Publ. *FIBEP World Newsletter* (twice yearly).

International Federation of the Cinematographic Press—FIPRESCI: 24 rue Falguière, 75015 Paris, France; f. 1930 to develop the cinematographic press and promote cinema as an art; organizes international meetings and juries in film festivals. Mems.: national organizations or corresponding members in 27 countries. Pres. LINO MICCICHÉ (Italy); Sec.-Gen. MARCEL MARTIN.

International Federation of the Periodical Press (*Fédération internationale de la presse périodique*): Suite 19, Grosvenor Gardens House, 35-37 Grosvenor Gardens, London, SW1W 0BS, England; f. 1925 to protect and promote the material and moral interests of the periodical press, facilitate contacts between members and develop the free exchange of ideas and information. 104 mems., national associations and publishing companies in 31 countries.

Pres. N. DROST (Netherlands); Dir. R. WHARMBY (U.K.).

International Film and Television Council—IFTC (*Conseil international du cinéma et de la télévision*): H.Q. via Santa Susanna 17, Rome, Italy; f. 1958. Aims: to arrange meetings and co-operation generally. Mems.: full: 39 international film and television organizations; associate: 16 national bodies of international scope.

Hon. Pres. JOHN MADDISON; Gen. Delegate Prof. MARIO VERDONE. Publs. *World Screen* (English and French editions), *Calendar of International Film and Television Events* (English and French editions).

International Institute of Communications: Tavistock House East, Tavistock Square, London, WC1H 9LG, England; f. 1969 (as the International Broadcast Institute) to link all working in the field of communications, including policy makers, broadcasters, industrialists and engineers; holds local, regional and international meetings, undertakes and sponsors research and gathers information. Mems.: over 50 corporate and institutional.

Pres. JEAN D'ARCY (France); Chair. Exec. Cttee. THOMAS P. HARDIMAN (U.K.). Publ. *Intermedia* (6 a year).

International Maritime Radio Committee (*Comité international radio-maritime—CIRM*): Administrative Secretariat, 66 Chaussée de Ruisbroek, Brussels, Belgium; Gen. Secretariat and Technical Committee, Pier Head House, Narrow St., London, E14 8DQ, England;

f. 1928 to study and develop means of improving marine wireless communications and radio aids to marine navigation. Its members are organizations and companies operating wireless stations on vessels of the Merchant Marine and fishing boats of practically all the maritime nations of the world; 52 mems.

Pres. H. R. SMITH (U.S.A.); Vice-Pres. R. BRYSSINCK (Belgium), H. T. HYLKEMA (Netherlands); Gen. Sec. and Chair. of Technical Cttee. Col. J. D. PARKER (U.K.); Admin. Sec. Miss J. CASTANHETA (Belgium).

International Organization of Journalists (*Organisation internationale des journalistes*): Pafizská 9, 11001 Prague 1, Czechoslovakia; f. 1946 to defend the freedom of the press and of journalists and to promote their material welfare. Activities include the maintenance of international training centres and international recreation centres for journalists. Consultative status with ECOSOC and UNESCO. Mems.: national organizations and individuals in 114 countries.

Chair. KAARLE NORDENSTRENG (Finland); Sec.-Gen. JIŘÍ KUBKA (Czechoslovakia). Publs. *The Democratic Journalist* (monthly in English, French, Russian and Spanish), *Interpressgrafik* (quarterly), *Interpressmagazin* (every 2 months), *IOJ Newsletter* (2 a month, in English and Spanish).

International Press Institute—IPI: Lindcnplatz 6, 8048 Zürich, Switzerland; London Secretariat, City University, Northampton Square, London, EC1V 0HB, England; f. 1951 as a non-governmental association of editors, publishers and news broadcasters who support the principles of a free and responsible press. General Assembly of participants from members formulates policy and elects Exec. Board; Exec. Board of 24 members meets at least once a year, is governing body of IPI and appoints the Director; National Cttees. are established in every country where there are five full members; activities: defence of press freedom, regional meetings of members, programme to train staff of Asian newspapers, research and library and press centre. Budget supported by subscription and donations. Mems.: 2,000 from 62 countries.

Chair. RANALD MACDONALD (Australia); Vice-Chair. WILLIAM BLOCK (U.S.A.), TOMOO HIROOKA (Japan), HELENE VLACHOS (Greece); Dir. PETER GALLINER (U.K.). Publ. *IPI Report* (monthly).

International Press Telecommunications Council (*Comité international des télécommunications de presse*): Studio House, 184 Fleet St., London, E.C.4, England; f. 1965 to safeguard and promote the interests of the Press on all matters relating to telecommunications; keeps its members informed of current and future telecommunications developments. The Council meets once a year and maintains three technical committees. Mems.: 17 press associations, newspapers and news agencies.

Chair. MICHEL SAINT-POL; Dir. OLIVER G. ROBINSON. Publ. *Newsletter* (3 a year).

International Radio and Television Organization (OIRT): ul. Skokanská 169/56 Prague 6, Czechoslovakia; f. 1946 as the International Broadcasting Organization in succession to Union internationale de radiodiffusion; present name adopted 1959; to link broadcasting and television services in member countries and arrange exchange of information on technical developments and programmes. General Assembly of one representative from each member meets every two years to formulate policy, direct the activity of the Committees and appoint new ones; Admin. Council of between 7 and 13 members meets annually; Technical Commission (with five study groups), Radio Programme

Commission (with six specialized groups), Television Programme Commission and Intervention Council; Technical Centre; Intervention network to link members' television services. Mems.: Broadcasting Organizations from Algeria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian S.S.R., Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Estonian S.S.R., Finland, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Iraq, Kampuchea, People's Democratic Republic of Korea, Latvian S.S.R., Lithuania, Mali, Moldavian S.S.R., Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Sudan, Ukrainian S.S.R., U.S.S.R., Viet-Nam.

Sec.-Gen. MILENA BALÁŠOVÁ (Czechoslovakia).

Latin-American Catholic Press Union: C.P. 90023, 25600 Petropolis, Brazil; f. 1959 to co-ordinate, promote and improve the Catholic press in Latin America. Mems.: national groups and local associations in Latin America.

Pres. P. CLARENCIO NEOTTI (Brazil); Sec. M. DERMI AZEVEDO (Brazil).

Organization of Asia-Pacific News Agencies—OANA: c/o Antara News Agency, Wisma Antara, 17 Merdeka Selatan, P.O.B. 257, Jakarta, Indonesia; f. 1961 under UNESCO guidance to promote co-operation on professional matters and mutual exchange of news, features, etc., among the national news agencies of Asia and Oceania. Mems.: Antara (Indonesia), APP (Pakistan), Bernama (Malaysia), BSS (Bangladesh), Hindustan Samachar (India), Lankapuvath (Sri Lanka), PNA (Philippines), PTI (India), RSS (Nepal), Samachar Bharati (India), UNI (India), Yonhap (Republic of Korea) and agencies in Japan and Thailand.

Pres. AUGUST MARPAUNG (Indonesia); Sec.-Gen. MOHAMMED NAHAR (Indonesia).

Press Foundation of Asia: P.O.B. 7068, Manila, Philippines; f. 1967; an independent, non-profit making organization governed by its newspaper members; acts as a professional forum for about 300 newspapers in Asia; aims to reduce cost of newspapers to potential

readers, to improve editorial and management techniques through research and training programmes and to encourage the growth of the Asian press; operates *Depthnews* feature service. Mems.: 300 newspapers. Chair. KIM SANG MAN (Republic of Korea); Chief Exec. ROMEO B. ABUNDO. Pubs. *PFA Newsletter* (quarterly), *Data Asia* (weekly).

Union of African News Agencies—UANA: Algérie Presse Service, 7 blvd. de la République, Algiers; f. 1963; meets annually.

Pres. MOHAMED BOUZID (Algeria).

Union of National Radio and Television Organizations of Africa—URTNA (*Union des radiodiffusions et télévisions nationales d'Afrique*): 101 rue Carnot, B.P. 3237, Dakar, Senegal; f. 1960; co-ordinates radio and television services, the exchange of information and coverage of national and international events among African countries. 39 active mem. countries in Africa, 8 assoc. mems.

Sec.-Gen. ABDELKADER MARZOUKI (Tunisia). Pubs. *URTNA Review* (English and French, quarterly), summary records, reports.

World Association for Christian Communication—WACC (*Association mondiale pour la communication chrétienne*): 122 King's Rd., London, SW3 4TR, England; f. 1975 combining with the Agency for Christian Literature Development; for the use of modern techniques in the media or religious information; members include both church-related and secular organizations; there are seven regional associations. Programme includes: support for projects to develop the use of print, electronic and group media; training in communication; research; exchange of information; co-operation with other organizations in studies and conferences. Mems. in 61 countries.

Pres. CHRISTOPHER O. KOLADE (Nigeria); Gen.-Sec. HANS W. FLORIN. Pubs. *Action* newsletter (10 a year), *WACC Journal* (4 a year).

RELIGION AND ETHICS

Agudath Israel World Organisation (*Organisation mondiale agudath Israel*): HaHeruth Sq., P.O.B. 326, Jerusalem, Israel; f. 1912 to help solve the problems facing Jewish people all over the world in the spirit of the Jewish tradition. Mems.: over 500,000 in 25 countries.

Presidium: Rabbi L. GURWICZ (United Kingdom), Rabbi P. J. LEVINE (Jerusalem), Rabbi Dr. I. M. LEWIN (New York). Chairmen: Rabbi J. M. ABROMOWITZ MK (Jerusalem), Rabbi M. SHERER (New York). Sec.-Gen. A. HIRSCH (Jerusalem). Pubs. *Hamodia* (Jerusalem daily newspaper), *Jewish Tribune* (London, weekly), *Jewish Observer* (New York, monthly), *Yiddische Vort* (New York, monthly), *Jedion* (Antwerp, monthly), *Jüdische Stimme* (Zürich, monthly).

All Africa Conference of Churches: P.O.B. 14205, Nairobi, Kenya; f. 1958; an organ of co-operation and continuing fellowship among Protestant, Orthodox and Independent churches and Christian Councils in Africa. Mems.: 121 bodies in 33 countries.

Pres. Archbishop WALTER KHOTSE MAKHULU (Botswana); Gen. Sec. Rev. VICTORY MAXINE RAFRANSOA (Madagascar). Pubs. *AACC Bulletin* (quarterly), *AACC Newsletter* (monthly).

Alliance Israélite Universelle: 45 rue La Bruyère, 75009 Paris, France; f. 1860 to work for the emancipation and

moral progress of the Jews; maintains 39 schools in the Mediterranean area; library of 100,000 vols. Mems.: 12,000 in 20 countries.

Pres. JULES BRAUNSVIG; Dir. JACQUES LEVY (France). Pubs. *Cahiers de l'Alliance Israélite Universelle* (2 issues a year) in French, *The Alliance Review* in English, *Les Nouveaux Cahiers* (quarterly) in French, *La Revista de la Alliance Israélite Universelle* in Spanish.

Bahá'í International Community: Office of UN Representative, 345 East 46th St., New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.; f. 1844 in Persia to promote the teachings of the Bahá'í religion; to promulgate the unity of the human race; to work for the elimination of all forms of prejudice and for equality of men and women; to establish basic education schools for children; to maintain adult programmes in basic literacy and community training. Mems. in 93,000 centres in 335 countries and territories. Governing body: The Universal House of Justice, Bahá'í World Centre, Haifa, Israel.

Rep. to UN Dr. VICTOR DE ARAUJO (U.S.A.); Alternate Dr. WILL C. VAN DEN HOONAARD (Canada). Pubs. *The Bahá'í World* (world survey), *La Pensée Bahá'íe* (quarterly), *World Order* (quarterly), *Maailman-Kansalainen* (quarterly), *Opinioni Bahá'í* (quarterly);

national and local house organs; 18 Bahá'í Publishing Trusts in countries throughout the world; publications in over 600 languages and dialects.

Baptist World Alliance: 1628 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009, U.S.A. (Headquarters); Laerdalsgate 7, Copenhagen, Denmark (European office); f. 1905 as an association of national Baptist conventions and unions; mems. (1980) 29,760,444 in 120 countries; 14th World Congress, Toronto, July 1980.

Pres. Dr. DUKE K. MCCALL (U.S.A.); Gen. Sec. Dr. GERHARD CLAAS. Publ. *The Baptist World* (11 a year).

Christian Conference in Asia: 480 Lorong 2, Toa Payoh, Singapore 12; f. 1959 to promote co-operation and joint study into matters of common concern among the Churches of the region and to encourage interaction with other regional Conferences and the World Council of Churches. Mems.: 15 national Christian Councils and 86 churches in 17 countries: Australia, Bangladesh, Burma, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Laos, Malaysia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Taiwan and Thailand.

Gen. Sec. Rev. Dr. YAP KIM HAO (Malaysia). Publs. *Directory* (annual), *CCA News* (monthly), *Asia Focus*, and various others.

Christian Peace Conference (*Conférence chrétienne pour la paix*): 111 21 Prague 1, Jungmannova 9, Czechoslovakia; f. 1958 as an international movement of theologians, clergy and laymen, and growing from their conviction of faith in a time of rising international tension: it aims to bring Christendom to recognize its share of guilt in both world wars and to dedicate itself to the service of friendship, reconciliation and peaceful co-operation of nations, to concentrate on united action for peace, and to co-ordinate peace groups in individual churches and facilitate their effective participation in the peaceful development of society. It works through regional committees and member churches in many countries.

Pres. Bishop Dr. KÁROLY TÓTH (Reformed Church of Hungary); Gen. Sec. Rev. LUBOMÍR MIŘEJOVSKÝ (Evangelical Church of Czech Brethren). Publs. *Christian Peace Conference* (quarterly in English and German); *CPC News Bulletin* (2 a month in English and German), occasional *Study Volume* and *Summary of Information* (in French and Spanish).

Conference of European Churches—CEC (*Conférence des églises européennes*): 150 Route de Ferney, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland; f. 1957 to provide a meeting-place for European Churches from East and West and for members and non-members of the World Council of Churches; conferences every few years (latest: Crete, 1979). Mems.: 114 Protestant Anglican and Orthodox Churches in 26 European countries.

Pres. Metropolitan ALEXY; Gen. Sec. Dr. GLEN GARFIELD WILLIAMS. Publs. Occasional Papers, Information Bulletins and Study Documentation Service.

Conference of International Catholic Organizations: 37-39 rue de Vermont, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1927 to encourage collaboration and agreement between the different Catholic international organizations in their common interests, and to contribute to international understanding. To this end, the Conference organizes international assemblies and meetings to study specific problems. Permanent commissions deal with human rights, the new international economic order, social problems, the family health, education, etc. Mems.: 32 Catholic international organizations.

Administrator: RUDI RUEGG (Switzerland).

Consultative Council of Jewish Organisations: 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10006, U.S.A.; f. 1946 to co-operate and consult with the Economic and Social Council of the UN and other international bodies directly concerned with human rights and to defend the cultural, political and religious rights of Jews throughout the world. The CCJO has consultative status with the UN, UNESCO, UNICEF and the Council of Europe, is on the special list of NGOs and co-operates with the ILO. Mems.: Jewish organizations with over 46,000 mems.

Co-Chairmen HARRY BATSHAW, JULES BRAUNSCHVIG, Dr. BASIL BARD, C.B.E.; Sec.-Gen. MOSES MOSKOWITZ (U.S.A.).

Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations—CBJO: 1640 Rhode Island Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, U.S.A.; f. 1947; consultants with the United Nations ECOSOC on problems concerning human rights, prevention of discrimination, refugees, etc. Regional offices in London and Johannesburg.

Dir. Dr. DANIEL THURSZ; Council Dir. WARREN EISENBERG.

European Baptist Federation: Laerdalsgate 7, 2300 Copenhagen S, Denmark; f. 1949 to promote fellowship and co-operation among Baptists in Europe; to further the aims and objects of the Baptist World Alliance; to stimulate and co-ordinate evangelism in Europe; to provide for consultation and planning of missionary work in Europe and stimulate and co-ordinate missionary work of European Baptists elsewhere in the world. Mems.: Baptist Unions in 23 European countries.

Pres. Rev. STANISLAV SVEC; Sec.-Treas. Rev. KNUD WÜPPELMANN.

The Evangelical Alliance: 186 Kennington Park Rd., London, SE11 4BT; f. 1846 to promote Christian unity and co-operation, religious freedom and evangelization. Affiliated to the European Evangelical Alliance and the World Evangelical Fellowship.

Gen. Sec. GORDON LANDRETH, M.A. Publs. *Idea* (quarterly), *Crusade* (monthly), *Third Way* (monthly).

Friends (Quakers) World Committee for Consultation: Drayton House, 30 Gordon St., London, WC1H 0AX, England; f. 1937 to encourage and strengthen the spiritual life within the Religious Society of Friends; to help Friends to a better understanding of their vocation in the world; to promote consultation among Friends of all countries; representation at the United Nations as a non-governmental organization. Mems.: elected representatives and individuals from 38 countries.

Chair. JOSEPH P. HAUGHTON (Ireland); Gen. Sec. RICHARD MEREDITH. Publs. *Friends World News* (twice a year), *Calendar of Yearly Meetings* (annually), *Handbook of the Religious Society of Friends* (seventh edition, 1977), *International Work of the Religious Society of Friends*, 1978.

General Anthroposophical Society: The Goetheanum, Dornach, CH-4143, Switzerland; English Section, 35 Park Rd., London, N.W.1; f. 1912 to study spiritual science and its application to art, education, medicine, agriculture, and other spheres of life. There are branches in practically all countries.

Pres. RUDOLF GROSSE, Prof. Dr. FRIEDRICH HIEBEL, Dr. HAGEN BIESANTZ, JÖRGEN SMIT, MANFRED SCHMIDT-BRABANT, Dr. GISELA REUTHER; Lending Library: Rudolf Steiner Library, 38 Museum St., London, W.C.1, England. Publ. *Das Goetheanum* (weekly).

International Association for Religious Freedom—IARF:

Secretariat, Auf dem Muehlberg 6, D-6000 Frankfurt 70, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1900. A world community of religions. Subscribing to the principle of openness. Conducting intercultural encounters, inter-religious dialogues, a social service network and development programme. Regional conferences and triennial congress. Mems.: 45 groups in 20 countries.

Pres. Rev. Dr. NIKKYO NIWANO (Japan); Gen.-Sec. Rev. DIETHE GEHRMANN (Federal Republic of Germany). Publ. *IARF News* (2 a year).

International Bible Reading Association:

Robert Denholm House, Nutfield, Redhill, Surrey RH1 4HW, England; f. 1882 to encourage reading and study of the Bible. Total membership over quarter of a million.

Gen. Sec. Rev. G. ROY CHAPMAN. Publs. Bible readings and notes.

International Council of Christian Churches—ICCC:

P.O.B. 379, 3700 AJ Zeist, Netherlands; f. 1948 for fellowship of Bible-believing churches, proclamation of the Gospel, maintenance of testimony to the truths of historic Christianity and especially to the doctrines of the Protestant Reformation. Mems.: 334 churches in all parts of the world.

Pres. CARL MCINTIRE, D.D. (U.S.A.); Gen. Sec. Rev. J. C. MARIS (Netherlands). Publ. *Reformation Review* (quarterly).

International Council of Jewish Women:

15 East 26th St., New York, N.Y. 10010, U.S.A.; f. 1912 to promote friendly relations and understanding among Jewish women throughout the world. It exchanges information on community welfare activities, promotes volunteer leadership, sponsors field work in social welfare and fosters Jewish education. It has consultative status with UN, ECOSOC, UNICEF, UNESCO and Council of Europe. Mems.: affiliates totalling over 1 million members in 32 countries.

Pres. ELEANOR MARVIN (U.S.A.); Sec. BARBARA MANDEL (U.S.A.). Publ. *Newsletter* (2 a year, English and Spanish).

International Fellowship of Reconciliation:

Hof Van Sonoy 15-17, 1811 LD Alkmaar, Netherlands; f. 1919; a world-wide movement of religious activists concerned with the non-violent resolution of conflict; mems. in 50 countries.

Pres. RONALD BEASLEY (U.K.); Co-ordinator JAMES H. FOREST. Publs. national magazines and *I FoR Report*.

International Humanist and Ethical Union

(*Union internationale humaniste et laïque*): Oudkehof 11, Utrecht, Netherlands; f. 1952 to bring into association all those interested in promoting ethical and scientific humanism. Mems.: national organizations and individuals in 51 countries.

Pres. Prof. Dr. M. MARKOVIC (Yugoslavia), Prof. Dr. H. B. RADEST (U.S.A.) (also Sec.-Gen.), N. F. I. SCHWARZ, C.E. Publ. *International Humanist* (quarterly).

International Organization for the Study of the Old Testament:

c/o 34 Gough Way, Cambridge, CB3 9LN, U.K.; f. 1950. Holds triennial congresses (next congress: Salamanca, August–Sept. 1983).

Pres. Prof. L. ALONSO-SCHÖKEL (Italy); Sec. Prof. J. A. EMERTON (England). Publ. *Vetus Testamentum* (quarterly).

Islamic Council of Europe:

16 Grosvenor Crescent, London, S.W.1, England; f. 1973 as a co-ordinating body for Islamic centres and organizations in Europe; an autonomous Council collaborating with the Islamic

Secretariat and other Islamic organizations; aims to develop a better understanding of Islam and Muslim culture in the West.

Sec.-Gen. SALEM AZZAM.

Latin American Episcopal Council: Apartado Aéreo 5278, Bogotá, Colombia; f. 1955 to study the problems of the Church in Latin America; to co-ordinate Church activities. Mems.: the Episcopal Conferences of Central and South America and the Caribbean.

Pres. Most Rev. ALFONSO LÓPEZ TRUJILLO (Colombia); First Vice-Pres. Most Rev. LUCIANO CABRAL DUARTE (Brazil); Second Vice-Pres. Most Rev. ROMÁN ARRIETA VILLALOBOS (Costa Rica); Exec. Sec. Most Rev. ANTONIO QUARRACINO (Argentina). Publ. *CELAM*.

Lutheran World Federation:

150 route de Ferney, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland; f. 1947. A free association of 98 Lutheran Churches of 58 countries. Current activities: Inter-church aid; relief work in various areas of the globe; service to refugees including resettlement; aid to missions; theological research, conferences and exchanges; scholarship aid in various fields of church life; inter-confessional dialogue with Roman Catholic, Reformed, Anglican and Orthodox churches; religious communications projects and international news and information services. The sixth Assembly was held in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, in 1977; the seventh is to be held in Budapest, Hungary, in 1984.

Pres. Bishop JOSIAH KIBIRA (Tanzania); Gen. Sec. Dr. CARL H. MAU, Jr. (U.S.A.). Publs. *Lutheran World Information* (English and German, weekly), *LWF Report* and *LWF Documentation* (English and German, 6 a year).

Opus Dei

(*Societas Sacerdotalis Sanctae Crucis et Opus Dei*): viale Bruno Buozzi 73, 00197 Rome, Italy; f. 1928 by Mgr. Escrivá de Balaguer as an institution of Catholic faithful who, in virtue of a specific vocation, dedicate themselves to seeking sanctity and to carry out the apostolate within their state, and each one in the practice of his or her own profession or job in the world; 72,000 mems. from 80 countries.

Pres. Gen. Very Rev. Dr. ALVARO DEL PORTILLO.

Pax Romana International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs—ICMICA and International Movement of Catholic Students—IMCS

(*Mouvement international des intellectuels catholiques—MIIC; Mouvement international des étudiants catholiques—MIEC*): 1 route de Jura, B.P. 1062, 1701 Fribourg, Switzerland; f. 1921 (IMCS), 1947 (ICMICA). Aims: to encourage in members an awareness of their responsibilities as men and Christians in the student and intellectual milieu; to promote contacts between students and graduates throughout the world and co-ordinate the contribution of Catholic intellectual circles to international life. Mems.: 80 student and 60 intellectual organizations in 78 countries.

ICMICA—Pres. FÉLIX MARTÍ AMBELL (Spain); Gen. Sec. ERIC SORTAS (Switzerland); IMCS—Pres. ANTHONY OSEI-TUTU; Sec.-Gen. ZOSIMO LEE. Publ. *Convergence* (every 2 months).

Rotary International:

1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois, U.S.A.; f. 1905 to foster the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise, to promote high ethical standards in business and professions and to further international understanding, good will and peace. Mems.: over 896,000 members of over 19,000 Rotary Clubs in 156 countries.

Pres. STANLEY E. McCAFFREY; Gen. Sec. H. A. PIGMAN (U.S.A.). Publs. *The Rotarian* (monthly, English), *Revista Rotaria* (bi-monthly, Spanish).

Salvation Army (*Armée du salut*): International H.Q., 101 Queen Victoria St., London, EC4P 4EP, England; f. 1865 to spread the Christian gospel; emphasis is placed on the need for personal discipleship, and to make its evangelism effective it adopts a quasi-military form of organization. Social, medical and educational work is also performed in the 86 countries where the Army operates.

Gen. ARNOLD BROWN; Chief of Staff Commissioner STANLEY COTTRILL; Chancellor Commissioner DAVID DURMAN. Pubs. 116 periodicals are published in various languages with a total circulation of 1,800,000. United Kingdom pubs. include *The War Cry*, *The Young Soldier* and *The Musician*.

Soroptimist International: 63 Bayswater Rd., London, W.2., England; f. 1921 to maintain high ethical standards in business and professional life; to strive for human rights for all people and, in particular, to advance the status of women; to develop friendship and unity among Soroptimists of all countries; to contribute to international understanding and universal friendship. Mems.: 60,000 members in 1,890 clubs.

International Pres. MURIEL M. MORSE (U.S.A.); Sec. DOROTHY MIDGLEY (U.S.A.). Publ. *Soroptimist International Newsletter* (quarterly).

Theosophical Society: Adyar, Madras 600 020, India; f. 1875; aims at universal brotherhood, without distinction of race, creed, sex, caste or colour; study of comparative religion, philosophy and science; investigation of unexplained laws of nature and powers latent in man. 36,000 mems. in 65 countries.

Pres. Mrs. RADHA S. BURNIER; Sec. R. GOPALARATNAM. Pubs. *The Theosophist* (monthly), *Adyar News Letter* (quarterly), *Brahmavidya*.

Toc H: 1 Forest Close, Wendover, Bucks. HP22 6BT, England; f. 1915 to practise fellowship and service and encourage members to seek God and carry out His will, to encourage service in all sections of society and foster a sense of responsibility for the well-being of others. Mems.: approx. 11,000.

Chair. Miss R. M. RADFORD; Gen. Sec. A. E. DUDMAN. Publ. *Point Three* (monthly).

United Bible Societies (*Alliance biblique universelle*): 7 Stuttgart 80, P.O.B. 81 03 40, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1946; fellowship of 64 Bible Societies and 34 National Offices in 150 countries.

Pres. Rev. Dr. OSWALD C. J. HOFFMANN (U.S.A.); Gen. Sec. U. FICK. Pubs. *United Bible Societies Bulletin*, *Technical and Practical Papers on Translation* (both quarterly), *Prayer Booklet* (annually), *World Report* (monthly).

United Lodge of Theosophists: Theosophy Hall, 40 New Marine Lines, Bombay 400020, India; f. 1929 to form the nucleus of a Universal Brotherhood of Humanity, without distinction of race, creed, sex, caste or colour. Mems.: 24 lodges in 9 countries.

Pubs. *Theosophy*, *The Theosophical Movement* (monthly), *The Aryan Path* (bi-monthly), *Bulletin* (quarterly).

Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society: 25 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, New York, N.Y. 11201, U.S.A.; f. 1881; 97 branches; serves as legal agency for Jehovah's Witnesses, whose membership is 2,272,278.

Pres. FREDERICK W. FRANZ; Vice-Pres. MILTON G. HENSCHEL; Sec. and Treas. GRANT SUITER. Pubs. *The Watchtower* (2 a month), *Awake!* (2 a month).

World Alliance of Reformed Churches (Presbyterian and Congregational): 150 route de Ferney, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland; f. 1970 by merger of WARC (Presbyterian

(f. 1875) with International Congregational Council (f. 1891) to promote fellowship among Reformed, Presbyterian and Congregational. Mems.: 149 member Churches in 80 countries.

Gen. Sec. Rev. Dr. EDMOND PERRET. Pubs. *The Reformed World* (quarterly), *Reformed Press Service* (monthly), *Bulletin of Theology* (quarterly).

World Assembly for Moral Rearmament: Mountain House, Caux, Vaud, Switzerland; other international centres at Panchgani, India and Petropolis, Brazil; f. 1921; aims: a new social order for better human relations and the elimination of political, industrial and racial antagonisms. Legally incorporated bodies in Australia, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, India, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and U.S.A.

Pres. DANIEL MOTTU; Sec. Dr. CONRAD VON ORELLI. Pubs. *Tribune de Caux* (monthly), *New World News* (weekly), *Caux Information* (German, monthly), other pubs. in Dutch, Japanese, Norwegian and Swedish.

World Confederation of Jewish Community Centres: 15 East 26th St., New York, N.Y. 10010, U.S.A.; f. 1947 and reconstituted 1977 to foster the unity of the Jewish Community Centres and of the Jewish people throughout the world. Mems.: national bodies in 20 countries.

Pres. MORTON L. MANDEL; Exec. Dir. HERBERT MILLMAN.

World Conference on Religion and Peace: 777 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.; f. 1970 to co-ordinate education and action of various world religions for world peace and justice. Mems.: religious organizations and individuals in 50 countries.

Pres. Archbishop ANGELO FERNANDES; Sec.-Gen. Dr. HOMER A. JACK. Publ. *Religion for Peace* (quarterly newsletter).

World Congress of Faiths: 28 Powis Gdns., London, W11 1JG, England; f. 1936. Objects: to promote a spirit of fellowship among mankind through religion, to bring together people of all nationalities, backgrounds and creeds, to encourage the study and undertaking of world faiths, and to promote welfare and peace. Mems.: about 500.

Pres. Very Rev. E. CARPENTER, Dean of Westminster; Chair. Rev. MARCUS BRAYBROOKE. Publ. *World Faiths Insight* (2 a year).

World Federation of Christian Life Communities (*Fédération mondiale des communautés de vie chrétienne*): Borgo S. Spirito 8, Casella Postale 6139, 00195 Rome, Italy; f. 1953 as World Federation of the Sodalities of our Lady (first group founded 1563). Aims: to assure co-operation and unity among member federations and groups, to assist in the foundation of these, to promote participation of members in international life. Mems.: groups in 40 countries representing 60,000 individuals.

Pres. TOBIE ZAKIA (France); Sec. MAGDALENA PALENCIA (Mexico). Publ. *Progressio* (bi-monthly in English, French, Spanish).

World Fellowship of Buddhists: 33 Sukhumvit Rd., Between Soi 1 and Soi 3, Bangkok 11, Thailand; f. 1950 to promote practice, teaching and philosophy of Buddhism; Thirteenth General Congress: November 1980. Regional centres in 35 countries.

Pres. H.S.H. Princess POON PISMAI DISKUL; Hon. Gen. Sec. PRASERT RUANGSKUL. Publ. *WFB Review* (2 a month).

World Jewish Congress (*Congrès juif mondial*): 1 rue de Varembe, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1936. It is a voluntary association of representative Jewish bodies, com-

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Religion and Ethics, Science

munities and organizations throughout the world. Aims: to foster the unity of the Jewish people and to ensure the continuity and development of their heritage. Mems.: Jewish communities in 63 countries.

Pres. EDGAR M. BRONFMAN; Sec.-Gen. Dr. GERHART M. RIEGNER. Publs. *Patterns of Prejudice* (quarterly, London), *Gesher* (Hebrew quarterly, Israel), *Christian Jewish Relations* (quarterly, London), *Boletín Informativo OJI* (fortnightly, Buenos Aires), *Jewish Cultural News* (bi-monthly, Jerusalem).

World Methodist Council: International Headquarters, P.O.B. 518, Lake Junaluska, N.C. 28745, U.S.A.; Geneva Office: Ecumenical Centre, 150 route de Ferney, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland; f. 1881. Aims: to deepen the fellowship of the Methodist peoples, to foster Methodist participation in the ecumenical movement, and to promote the unity of Methodist witness and service. Mems.: 20,772,825; 63 Church bodies in 90 countries.

Chair. Bishop WILLIAM R. CANNON (U.S.A.); Gen. Sec. JOE HALE (U.S.A.); Geneva Sec. FRANK NORTHAM (Switzerland). Publ. *World Parish* (9 a year).

World Muslim League (*Rabitat al-Alam al-Islami*): Mecca al-Mukarramah, Mecca, Saudi Arabia; f. 1962 to advance Islamic unity and solidarity; provides financial assistance to Muslim institutions in 28 countries; organizes educational exchanges, conferences and seminars and provides study grants.

Sec.-Gen. Shaikh MUHAMMAD ALI AL-HARAKAN. Publs. *Majalla Rabitat al-Alam al-Islami* (monthly, Arabic), *Akhbar al-Alam al-Islami* (weekly, Arabic), *The Journal* (monthly, English).

World Sephardi Federation: 10 Croix d'Or, 1204 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1951 to strengthen the unity of Jewry and Judaism among Sephardi and Oriental Jews, to defend and foster religious and cultural activities of all Sephardi and Oriental Jewish communities and preserve their spiritual heritage, to provide moral and material assistance where necessary and to co-operate

with other similar organizations. Mems.: 50 communities and organizations in 30 countries.

Pres. NESSIM D. GAON.

World Student Christian Federation (*Fédération universelle des associations chrétiennes d'étudiants*): 27 chemin des Crêts de Preguy, 1218 Grand-Saconnex, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1895 to proclaim Jesus Christ as Lord and Saviour in the academic community, and to present students with the claims of the Christian faith over their whole life. Includes 67 national Student Christian Movements, and 34 national correspondents. Gen. Assembly every four years (last held August 1981).

Chair. JUAN ANTONIO FRANCO (Puerto Rico); Gen. Sec. Dr. EMIDIO CAMPI (Italy).

World Union for Progressive Judaism (*Union mondiale pour le judaïsme libéral*): 13 King David St., Jerusalem, Israel; North American Board, 838 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10021, U.S.A.; European Board, 109 Whitfield St., London, W.1; f. 1926. Promotes and co-ordinates efforts of Reform, Liberal and Progressive congregations throughout the world; supports new congregations; assigns and employs rabbis; sponsors seminaries and schools; organizes international conferences; maintains a youth section. Mems.: organizations and individuals in 25 countries.

Pres. GERARD DANIEL (U.S.A.); Exec. Dir. Rabbi RICHARD G. HIRSCH (Israel). Publs. *AMMI* (quarterly), *Telem* (monthly in Hebrew), *International Conference Reports*, *European Judaism* (bi-annual).

World Union of Catholic Women's Organisations (*Union mondiale des organisations féminines catholiques*): 20 rue Notre-Dame-des-Champs, 75006 Paris, France; f. 1910. Objects: to promote and co-ordinate the contribution of Catholic women in international life, in the social, civic, cultural and religious field. Total membership: 30,000,000.

Pres.-Gen. E. LOVATT DOLAN (Ireland); Sec.-Gen. LYDWIEN NIEUWENHUIS. Publ. *Newsletter* (bi-monthly in four languages).

SCIENCE

International Council of Scientific Unions—ICSU: 51 blvd. de Montmorency, 75016 Paris, France; f. 1919 as International Research Council; present name adopted 1931; new statutes adopted 1980; to co-ordinate international co-operation in theoretical and applied sciences and to promote national scientific research through the intermediary of affiliated national organizations; General Assembly of representatives of national and scientific members meets every two years to formulate policy, last meeting, Amsterdam 1980, next Cambridge (U.K.) 1982; General Cttee. of four principal officers, past Pres., 11 national and 18 union reps. directs Council between meetings of the Assembly, meets annually; Secretariat responsible for general affairs, finance, information.

The following Cttees. have been established: Scientific Cttee. on Antarctic Research, Scientific Cttee. on Oceanic Research, Cttee. on Space Research, ICSU-UATI Co-ordinating Cttee. on Water Research, Scientific Cttee. on Solar-Terrestrial Physics, Cttee. on Science and Technology in Developing Countries, Cttee. on Data for Science and Technology, Cttee. on the Teaching of Science, Scientific Cttee. on Problems of the Environment and Cttee. on Genetic Experimentation; the following services and Inter-Union Committees and Commissions have been established: Federation

of Astronomical and Geophysical Services, ICSU Abstracting Board, Inter-Union Commission on Frequency Allocations for Radio Astronomy and Space Science, Inter-Union Commission on Radio Meteorology, Inter-Union Commission on Spectroscopy, Inter-Union Commission on Lithosphere and Inter-Union Commission on the Application of Science to Agriculture, Fisheries and Aquaculture. Budget prepared annually by Finance Committee, presented to Assembly, which determines contributions for members. National mems.: academies or research councils in 69 countries; Scientific mems. and assoc.: 18 international unions (see below) and 17 scientific associates.

Pres. Prof. D. A. BEKOE (Ghana); Vice-Pres. Prof. G. K. SKRYABIN (U.S.S.R.); Treas. Prof. T. F. MALONE (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Prof. J. C. I. DOOGUE (Ireland); Exec. Sec. F. W. G. BAKER (U.K.).

UNIONS FEDERATED TO THE ICSU

International Astronomical Union (*Union astronomique internationale*): IAU-UAI, 61 ave. de l'Observatoire, 75014 Paris, France; f. 1919. Object: to facilitate co-operation between the astronomers of various countries and to further the study of astronomy in all its branches; 49 countries are affiliated; there are 4,400 individual

members. Its last General Assembly was held in 1979 in Montreal, Canada.

Pres. Prof. M. K. V. BAPPU (India); Gen. Sec. Prof. P. A. WAYMAN (Ireland). *Publs. Transactions of the International Astronomical Union and Symposia organised by the International Astronomical Union.*

International Geographical Union—IGU (*Union géographique internationale*): Geographisches Institut, Werderring 4, D-7800 Freiburg, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1923. Objects: to encourage the study of problems relating to geography, to promote and co-ordinate research requiring international co-operation, and to organize international congresses and commissions; 86 mem. countries.

Pres. Prof. A. L. MABOGUNJE (Nigeria); Sec.-Treas. Prof. WALTHER MANSHARD.

International Mathematical Union: c/o Collège de France, 11 Place Marcelin-Berthelot, F-75231 Paris Cedex 05, France; f. 1952 by a convention of delegates of national committees representing 22 countries which met in New York. Objects: to support and assist the International Congress of Mathematicians and other international scientific meetings or conferences; to encourage and support other international mathematical activities considered likely to contribute to the development of mathematical science—pure, applied or educational; 42 mem. countries.

Exec. Cttee. (1979–82): Pres. L. CARLSON (Sweden); Vice-Pres. M. NAGATA (Japan), J. P. PROKHOROV (U.S.S.R.); Sec. Prof. J.-L. LIONS (France).

International Union for Pure and Applied Biophysics: Institute of Molecular Biology and Biophysics, ETH-Hönggerberg, 8093 Zurich, Switzerland; f. 1961. Aims: to organize international co-operation in biophysics and promote communication between biophysics and allied subjects, to encourage national co-operation between biophysical societies, and to contribute to the advancement of biophysical knowledge. Mems.: 36 adhering bodies.

Pres. Prof. R. D. KEYNES (U.K.); Vice-Pres. Prof. S. ESTRADA O. (Mexico), Prof. B. PULLMAN (France); Sec.-Gen. Prof. K. WÜTHRICH (Switzerland). *Publ. Quarterly Reviews of Biophysics.*

International Union of Biochemistry (*Union internationale de biochimie*): Biochemistry-UMED, P.O.B. 016129, Miami, Fla. 33101, U.S.A.; f. 1955. Objects: (a) to sponsor the International Congresses of Biochemistry, (b) to co-ordinate research and discussion, (c) to organize co-operation between the societies of biochemistry, (d) to promote high standards of biochemistry throughout the world and (e) to contribute to the advancement of biochemistry in all its international aspects. 45 adhering bodies.

Pres. H. G. WOOD (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Dr. W. J. WHELAN (U.S.A.).

International Union of Biological Sciences (*Union internationale des sciences biologiques*): 51 blvd. de Montmorency, 75016 Paris, France; f. 1919. 50 countries are represented and 80 scientific member bodies.

Pres. Prof. E. D. ROBERTIS (Argentina); Sec.-Gen. and Treas. Dr. E. AYENSU (Ghana); Exec. Sec. Dr. T. YOUNES.

International Union of Crystallography (*Union internationale de cristallographie*): c/o Dr. J. N. King, 5 Abbey Sq., Chester, CH1 2HU, England; f. 1947. Objects: to facilitate international standardization of methods, of units, of nomenclature and of symbols used in crystallography; and to form a focus for the

relations of crystallography to other sciences; members in 30 countries.

Pres. Dr. J. KARLE (U.S.A.); Gen. Sec. Prof. K. KURKISUONIO (Finland); Exec. Sec. Dr. J. N. KING. *Publs. Acta Crystallographica: Section A* (bi-monthly), *Section B* (monthly), *Journal of Applied Crystallography* (bi-monthly), *Structure Reports* (two volumes per annum), *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography*, *Molecular Structures and Dimensions*, *World Directory of Crystallographers*, *Fifty Years of X-ray Diffraction*, *Early Papers on Diffraction of X-rays by Crystals*, *Symmetry Aspects of M. C. Escher's Periodic Drawings*, *Index of Crystallographic Supplies*, *Crystallographic Book List*, *Bibliographies* on several topics of crystallographic interest, *World List of Crystallographic Computer Programs*.

International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics (*Union géodésique et géophysique internationale*): Observatoire Royal de Belgique, 3 ave. Circulaire, 1180 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1919; federation of 7 associations representing Geodesy, Seismology and Physics of the Earth's Interior, Physical Sciences of the Ocean, Volcanology and Chemistry of the Earth's Interior, Scientific Hydrology, Meteorology and Atmospheric Physics, Geomagnetism and Aeronomy, which meet at the General Assemblies of the Union. In addition, there are Joint Committees of the various associations either among themselves or with other unions. The Union organizes scientific meetings and also sponsors various permanent services, the object of which is to collect, analyse and publish geophysical data; 78 mem. countries.

Pres. Prof. G. D. GARLAND (Canada); Gen. Sec. Prof. P. MELCHIOR (Belgium). *Publs. IUGG Chronicle* (monthly), *Geodetic Bulletin* (quarterly), *International Bibliography of Geodesy* (irregular), *International Seismological Summary* (yearly), *Bulletin Volcanologique* (6 monthly), *Bulletin mensuel du Bureau Central Sismologique* (monthly), *Bulletin de l'Association Internationale d'Hydrologie Scientifique* (quarterly), *International Bibliography of Hydrology*, *Catalogue des Volcans Actifs* (both irregular), texts of communications, *IUGG Monographs* (irregular).

International Union of Geological Sciences (*Union internationale des sciences géologiques*): Maison de la Géologie, 77 rue Claude Bernard, 75005 Paris, France; f. 1961 as an offshoot of the International Geological Congress; mems. from 91 countries.

Pres. Prof. Dr. EUGEN SEIBOLD (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec.-Gen. Dr. CHRISTIAN WEBER (France). *Publ. Episodes.*

International Union of Immunological Sciences: c/o Institute of Immunology and Rheumatology, Rikshospitalet University Hospital, Oslo-1, Norway; f. 1968; last General Assembly, Oslo 1980. Mems.: national societies in 30 countries, 7 observer societies.

Pres. B. BENACERRAF (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. J. B. NATVIG (Norway).

International Union of Nutritional Sciences: c/o Institute of Biology, 41 Queen's Gate, London, SW7 5HU, England; f. 1946 to promote international co-operation in the scientific study of nutrition and its applications, to encourage research and exchange of scientific information by holding international congresses and publications; last congress: Rio de Janeiro 1978. Mems.: adhering bodies in 44 countries.

Sec.-Gen. Miss D. F. HOLLINGSWORTH (U.K.). *Publ. IUNS Newsletter.*

Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission: UNESCO, Place de Fontenoy, 75700 Paris, France; f. 1960 to promote scientific investigation with a view to learning more about the nature and resources of the oceans through the concerted action of its members. Mems.: 103 governments.

Chair. Dr. A. AYALA-CASTAÑARES (Mexico); Sec. MARIO RUIVO. Publs. Summary Reports of Assembly Sessions (every two years), Biennial Reports of Activities, *IOC Technical Series* (irregular), *IOC Guides and Manuals* (irregular).

International Academy of Astronautics—IAA (*Académie internationale d'Astronautique*): 250 rue St. Jacques, 75005 Paris, France; f. 1960 at the XI Congress of the International Astronautical Federation; holds scientific meetings and makes scientific studies and reports, awards and prizes, including the annual Daniel and Florence Guggenheim International Astronautics Award of \$1,000; maintains, among others, committees on History of Development of Rockets and Astronautics, Space Relativity, Space Rescue and Safety Studies, Manned Research on Celestial Bodies (MARECEBO), Man in Space Studies, Space Economics and Benefits, Space Relativity and Scientific-Legal Liaison Committees. Mems.: 548 from 32 countries.

Pres. C. S. DRAPER (U.S.A.); Vice-Pres. H. A. BJURSTEDT (Sweden), M. BARRERE (France), L. G. NAPOLITANO (Italy), L. I. SEDOV (U.S.S.R.). Publs. *Acta Astronautica* (monthly), *Astronautical Multilingual Dictionary*, *Annual Chronology of Astronautical Events*, *Proceedings of Symposia*.

International Association for Earthquake Engineering: KKS-K-Nakajima Bldg., 8th Floor 1-8-1, Kita-Shinjuku Shinjuku, Tokyo 160, Japan; f. 1963. Object: to promote international co-operation among scientists and engineers in the field of earthquake engineering, through exchange of knowledge, ideas and results of research and practical experience. Mems.: 33 countries. Pres. DONALD E. HUDSON (U.S.A.).

International Association for Ecology—INTECOL (*Association internationale d'écologie*): Institute of Ecology, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602, U.S.A.; f. 1967. Objects: to provide opportunities for communication between ecologists, to co-operate with organizations and individuals having related aims and interests, to encourage studies in the different fields of ecology, to nominate representatives of IUBS. Mems.: 25 national and international ecological societies, and 1,000 individuals.

Pres. G. A. KNOX (New Zealand); Sec.-Gen. S. ULFSTRAND (Sweden).

International Association for Mathematical Geology: Kansas Geological Survey, University of Kansas, 1930 Avenue "A", Campus West Lawrence, Kansas 66044, U.S.A.; f. 1968. Objects: the preparation and elaboration of mathematical models of geological processes; the introduction of mathematical methods in geological sciences and technology; assistance in the development of mathematical investigation in geological sciences; the organization of international collaboration in mathematical geology through various forums and publications; educational programmes for mathematical geology. Mems.: c. 450.

Pres. Prof. E. H. T. WHITTEN (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Prof. J. C. DAVIES (U.S.A.). Publ. *Journal of the International Association for Mathematical Geology* (monthly), *Computers and Geosciences* (4 issues per year), *Newsletter* (quarterly).

International Association for Mathematics and Computers in Simulation: c/o E.R.M.—Electricité, 30 ave. de la Renaissance, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1955 to further the study of mathematical tools and computer software and hardware, analogue, digital or hybrid, for simulation of soft or hard systems. Mems. 63 associate mems., 420 full mems.

Pres. R. VICHNEVETSKY (U.S.A.); Sec. P. VAN REMOORTE (Belgium). Publs. *Proceedings of International Computation Meetings, Mathematics and Computers in Simulation* (quarterly), *IMACS News* (quarterly).

International Association for the Physical Sciences of the Ocean—IAPSO: La Fond Oceanic Consultants, P.O.B. 7325, San Diego, Calif. 91207, U.S.A.; f. 1919 to promote the study of scientific problems relating to the oceans and interactions occurring at its boundaries, chiefly in so far as such study may be carried out by the aid of mathematics, physics and chemistry; to initiate, facilitate and co-ordinate research; to provide for discussion, comparison and publication. Mems.: 75 member states.

Pres. Prof. D. LAL (India); Sec.-Gen. Dr. E. C. LA FOND (U.S.A.). Publs. *Publications Scientifiques* (irregular), *Procès-Verbaux of General Assemblies* (every fourth year).

International Association for Plant Physiology—IAPP: Botanisch Laboratorium der Rijkuniversiteit, Nonnensteeg 3, Leiden, Netherlands; f. 1955 to promote the development of plant physiology at the international level through congresses, symposia and workshops, and by maintaining communication with several national societies and by gathering and distributing information on phytobiology.

Pres. Prof. A. QUISPTEL.

International Association for Plant Taxonomy (*Association internationale pour la taxonomie végétale*): Bureau for Plant Taxonomy and Nomenclature, Room 1904, Tweede Transitorium, Uithof, Utrecht, Netherlands; f. 1950 to promote the development of plant taxonomy and encourage contacts between people and institutes interested in this work. Mems.: Institutes and individuals in 85 countries.

Pres. R. S. COWAN (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. F. A. STAFLEU (Netherlands). Publs. *Taxon* (quarterly), *Regnum vegetabile* (irregular).

International Association of Biological Standardization: Biostandards, C.P. 229, 1211 Geneva 4, Switzerland; f. 1955; Aims: the organization's object is to connect producers and controllers of immunobiological products (sera, vaccines, etc.) for the study and the development of methods of standardization. Through the IAMS it can support international organizations (WHO, IOE, FAO, etc.) in their efforts to solve problems of standardization. Mems.: 650.

Pres. Dr. C. HUYGELEN (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. Dr. E. C. HULSE (U.K.). Publs. *Journal of Biological Standardization*, *Minutes of the Cell Culture Committee*, *Developments in Biological Standardization*.

International Association of Geodesy (*Association internationale de géodésie—AIG*): 39 ter rue Gay-Lussac, 75005 Paris, France; f. 1922 to promote the study of all scientific problems of geodesy and encourage geodetic research; to promote and co-ordinate international co-operation in this field; to publish results. Mems.: national committees in 61 countries.

Pres. Prof. H. MORITZ (Austria); Sec.-Gen. M. LOUIS (France); Asst. Sec.-Gen. C. BOUCHER (France). Publs. *Bulletin géodésique*, *Travaux de l'AIG*, *Bibliographie géodésique internationale*.

International Association of Geomagnetism and Aeronomy

—**IAGA** (*Association de géomagnétisme et d'aéronomie—AIGA*): Geophysics Research Laboratory, University of Tokyo, Tokyo 113, Japan; f. 1919. Aims: the study of questions relating to geomagnetism and aeronomy and the encouragement of research. Mems.: the countries which adhere to the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics are eligible as members.

Pres. K. D. COLE (Australia); Vice-Pres. A. J. DESSLER (U.S.A.), M. GADSDEN (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. N. FUKUSHIMA (Japan). Publs. *Transactions of the General Assemblies* (every four years), *Transactions of the Scientific Assemblies* (every four years), *IAGA Bulletin* (including annual *Geomagnetic Data* and other monographs), *IAGG News* (annual).

International Association of Meteorology and Atmospheric Physics—IAMAP (*Association internationale de météorologie et de physique de l'atmosphère—AIMPA*): NCAR, P.O.B. 3000, Boulder, Colo. 80307, U.S.A.; f. 1919;

permanent commissions on atmospheric ozone, radiation, atmospheric chemistry and global pollution, dynamic meteorology, polar meteorology, cloud physics, climate, atmospheric electricity, planetary atmospheres and their evolution and meteorology of the upper atmosphere; general assemblies held once every four years; special assemblies held once between general assemblies.

Pres. W. L. GODSON (Canada); Sec. S. RUTTENBERG (U.S.A.). Publs. *Proceedings of General Assembly*, *Proceedings of Special Assembly*, *IAMAP News Bulletin*.

International Association of Photobiology (*Association Internationale de Photobiologie—AIP*): c/o L. O.

Björn, Department of Plant Physiology, Box 7007, 221 01 Lund, Sweden; f. 1928; stimulation of scientific research concerning the physics, chemistry and climatology of non-ionising radiations (ultra-violet, visible and infra-red) in relation to their biological effects and their applications in biology and medicine; 18 national committees represented. International Congresses held every four years. Next Congress: U.S.A., 1984.

Pres. Prof. F. URBACH (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Dr. L. O. Björn (Sweden). Publ. *Congress Proceedings*.

International Association of Sedimentologists (*Association internationale des sédimentologues*): c/o Dr. C. L. V.

Monty, Laboratoire de Paléontologie Animale, Université de Liège, 7 place du 20 Août, Liège 4000, Belgium; f. 1952. Mems.: 1,850.

Pres. Prof. Dr. K. J. HSU (Switzerland); Gen. Sec. Dr. C. L. V. MONTY (Belgium). Publ. *Sedimentology*, newsletters (bi-monthly), books on particular sedimentological topics.

International Association of Theoretical and Applied Limnology (*Societas Internationalis Limnologiae*): W. K.

Kellogg Biological Station, Michigan State University, Hickory Corners, Mich. 49060, U.S.A.; f. 1922; study of physical, chemical and biological phenomena of lakes and rivers; about 3,200 mems.

Pres. K. WUHRMANN (Switzerland); Gen. Sec. and Treas. ROBERT G. WETZEL (U.S.A.). Publs. *Verhandlungen der internationalen Vereinigung für Limnologie, Mitteilungen*.

International Association of Volcanology and Chemistry of the Earth's Interior—IAVCEI (*Association internationale de volcanologie et de chimie de l'intérieur de la terre*): c/o Dept. of Geology, University of Nottingham, England; f. 1919 to examine scientifically all aspects of volcanology.

Pres. Dr. S. A. FEDOTOV (U.S.S.R.); Sec. P. E. BAKER (U.K.). Publs. *Bulletin Volcanologique*, *Catalogue of the Active Volcanoes of the World*, *Newsletter*.

International Association of Wood Anatomists (*Association internationale des anatomistes du bois*): c/o Institute of Systematic Botany, University of Utrecht, The Netherlands; f. 1931 for the purpose of study, documentation and exchange of information on the structure of wood.

Mems.: 400 in 51 countries.

Exec. Sec. B. J. H. TER WELLE. Publ. *IAWA Bulletin*.

International Association on Water Pollution Research:

Alliance House, 29/30 High Holborn, London WC1V 6BA, England; f. 1965 to encourage international communication, co-operative effort, and a maximum exchange of information on water quality management; to sponsor regular international meetings; to provide a scientific medium for the publication of research reports and to shorten the time-lag between development of research and its application. Mems.: 27 national, 200 associates, 1,000 individuals; Last Conf., Toronto, June 1980.

Pres. Prof. R. S. ENGELBRECHT; Vice-Pres. Prof. P. HAREMOES, Dr. Ing. E. KUNTZE. Publs. *Water Research* (monthly), *Water Science and Technology* (12 a year).

International Astronautical Federation—IAF (*Fédération internationale astronautique*): 250 rue St. Jacques, 75005

Paris, France; f. 1950 to foster the development of astronautics for peaceful purposes at national and international levels. Mems.: 58 national astronautical societies in 36 countries. The IAF has created the International Academy of Astronautics (IAA) and the International Institute of Space Law (IISL).

Pres. L. PEREK (Czechoslovakia); Exec. Sec. M. PIGÉ-CLAUDIN. Publ. *Proceeding of Annual Congresses and Symposia*.

International Botanical Congress (*Congrès internationale de botanique*): c/o Prof. W. Greuter, Botanischer Garten, Königin-Luise-Str. 6-8, 1000 Berlin 33, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1864 to inform botanists of recent progress in the plant sciences; the Nomenclature Section of the Congress attempts to provide a uniform terminology and methodology for the naming of plants; other Sections deal with molecular, metabolic, structural, systematic and evolutionary, ecological botany; floristics and phytogeography; lower plants; cultivated plants and natural plant resources; conservation of the plant world, etc. Mems.: about 3,000 persons attended the 13th Congress in Sydney in 1981.

International Bureau of Weights and Measures (*Bureau internationale des poids et mesures*): Pavillon de Breteuil, 92310 Sèvres, France; f. 1875. Objects: international unification of physical measures; establishment of fundamental standards and of scales of the principal physical dimensions; preservation of the international prototypes; determination of national standards; precision measurements in physics. 45 member states.

Pres. J. V. DUNWORTH (U.K.); Sec. J. DE BOER (Netherlands); Dir. PIERRE GIACOMO (France). Publs. *Procès-Verbaux* (annually), *Proceedings of the Comités Consultifs* (every few years), *Comptes Rendus de la Conférence Générale* (every 6 years or less), *Recueil de Travaux*.

International Cartographic Association (*Association cartographique internationale*): Flottbrovägen 16, 112 64 Stockholm, Sweden; f. 1959. Aims: the advancement,

instigation and co-ordination of cartographic research involving co-operation between different nations. Particularly concerned with furtherance of training in cartography, study of source material, compilation, graphic design, drawing, scribing and reproduction techniques of maps; organizes international conferences, symposia, meetings, exhibitions. Mems.: 59 nations.

Pres. (1980-84) Prof. Dr. F. J. ORNELING (Netherlands); Sec. Treas. OLOF HEDBOM (Sweden). Publs. *International Cartographic Yearbook*, *IGU Bulletin* (bi-annually), *Multilingual Dictionary of Technical Terms in Cartography*, *ICA Bibliography 1957-72*, *Oceanographic Cartography*, *Computer-Assisted Cartography*, *Colour-Proofing in Cartography*.

International Commission for Bee Botany (*Commission internationale pour l'étude des relations entre les abeilles et les plantes*): c/o J. LOUVEAUX, 91440 Bures-sur-Yvette, France; f. 1950 to promote research and its application in the field of bee botany, and collect and spread information; to organize meetings, etc., and collaborate with scientific organizations. Mems.: 175 in 34 countries.

Pres. J. LOUVEAUX; Sec. Dr. G. VORWOHL.

International Commission for Physics Education: f. 1960 to encourage and develop international collaboration in the improvement and extension of the methods and scope of physics education at all levels; collaborates with UNESCO and organizes international conferences. Mems.: appointed triennially by the International Union of Pure and Applied Physics.

Chair. Prof. R. U. SEXL; Sec. P. J. KENNEDY, Dept. of Physics, University of Edinburgh, King's Building, Mayfield Rd., Edinburgh, Scotland.

International Commission for the Scientific Exploration of the Mediterranean Sea (*Commission internationale pour l'exploration scientifique de la mer Méditerranée—CIESM*): Secrétariat Général, 16 blvd. de Suisse, Monaco; f. 1919 for scientific exploration of the Mediterranean Sea; includes 12 scientific committees; 1,200 scientists, 17 member countries.

Pres. S.A.S. The Prince RAINIER III of MONACO; Sec.-Gen. Cdt. J. Y. COUSTEAU (France). Publs. *Rapports et Procès-Verbaux des réunions de la CIESM*, *Bulletin de Liaison des Laboratoires* (annual).

International Commission on Glass: c/o Institut National du Verre, 10 blvd. Defontaine, Charleroi, Belgium; f. 1950 to organize and co-ordinate research in glass and allied products and to promote scientific co-operation.

International Commission on Radiation Units and Measurements—ICRU: 7910 Woodmont Ave., Suite 1016, Washington, D.C. 20014, U.S.A.; f. 1925 at the First International Congress of Radiology (London), to develop internationally acceptable recommendations regarding: (1) quantities and units of radiation and radioactivity, (2) procedures suitable for the measurement and application of these quantities in clinical radiology and radiobiology, (3) physical data needed in the application of these procedures. Makes recommendations on quantities and units for radiation protection (see below, International Radiation Protection Association). Mems.: from about 18 countries.

Chair. H. O. WYCKOFF; Vice-Chair. A. ALLISY; Sec. R. S. CASWELL; Exec. Sec. W. R. NEY. Publs. *Reports*.

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (*Commission internationale de la nomenclature zoologique*): c/o British Museum (Natural History), Crom-

well Rd., London, SW7 5BD, England; f. 1895; has judicial powers to determine all matters relating to the interpretation of the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature* and also plenary powers to suspend the operation of the Code where the strict application of the Code would lead to confusion and instability of nomenclature; the Commission is responsible also for maintaining and developing the *Official Lists* and *Official Indexes of Names in Zoology*.

Pres. C. W. SABROSKY (U.S.A.); Sec. R. V. MELVILLE (U.K.). Publs. *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature*, *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*, *Opinions and Declarations rendered by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*, *Copenhagen Decisions on Zoological Nomenclature*, 1953.

International Council for Bird Preservation: 219c Huntingdon Road, Cambridge, CB3 0DL, England; f. 1922; determines status of bird species throughout the world and compiles data on all endangered species; identifies conservation problems and priorities; initiates and co-ordinates conservation projects and international conventions; national sections in 65 countries.

Pres. Prof. S. DILLON RIPLEY (U.S.A.); Vice-Pres. Dr. CH. IMBODEN, Dr. Y. YAMASHINA (Japan), Prof. KAI CURRY-LINDAHL (Sweden); Dir. Dr. CHRISTOPH IMBODEN (U.K.). Publs. *Bulletin*, *ICBP Newsletter*.

International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (*Conseil international pour l'exploration de la mer*): Palaegade 2-4, DK-1261, Copenhagen K, Denmark; f. 1902. Objects: concerted biological and hydrographical investigations for the promotion of a planned exploitation of the resources of the sea. Area of interest: The Atlantic Ocean and its adjacent seas, and primarily the North Atlantic. Library of 15,000 vols. Membership: Governments of 18 countries.

Gen. Sec. HANS TAMBS-LYCHE. Publs. *Journal du Conseil*, *Rapports et Procès-Verbaux*, *Bulletin Statistique*, *ICES Oceanographic Data Lists and Inventories*, *Annales Biologiques*, *Co-operative Research Reports*, *Fiches d'Identification du Zooplancton*, etc.

International Council of the Aeronautical Sciences: Goethestrasse 10, 5000 Cologne 51, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1957 to encourage free interchange of information on all phases of mechanical flight. Holds biennial Congresses. Mems.: national associations in 27 countries.

Pres. R. L. BISPLINGHOFF (U.S.A.); Exec. Sec. R. W. STAUFENBIEL (Federal Republic of Germany).

International Federation of Cell Biology (*Fédération internationale de biologie cellulaire*).

Sec.-Gen. Dr. L. M. FRANKS, Imperial Cancer Research Fund, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2, England.

International Federation of Operational Research Societies: c/o IMSOR, Bldg. 349, Technical University of Denmark, 2800 Lyngby, Denmark; f. 1959. Aims: the development of operational research as a unified science and its advancement in all nations of the world. Mems.: about 30,000 individuals, 31 national societies, 5 kindred societies.

Pres. Prof. R. H. COLLICUT (U.K.); Sec. Mrs. HELLE WELLING. Publ. *International Abstracts in Operational Research*, *Proceedings of Triennial International Conferences on Optical Research*, *IFORS Bulletin*.

International Federation of Societies for Electron Microscopy (*Fédération internationale des sociétés de microscopie électronique*): Hearst Mining Bldg., University of Cali-

fornia, Berkeley, Calif. 94720, U.S.A.; f. 1955. Mems.: representative organizations of 40 countries.

Pres. Dr. J. B. LE POOLE (The Netherlands); Gen.-Sec. Prof. GARETH THOMAS.

International Food Information Service: Editorial Office, Lane End House, Shinfield, Reading, RG2 9BB, England; f. 1968 by the Gesellschaft für Information und Dokumentation (Frankfurt), the Institute of Food Technologists (Chicago), the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux and the Centrum voor Landbouwpublikaties en Landbouwdocumentaties for the collection and dissemination of scientific and technological information on foods and their processing.

Joint Man Dirs. E. J. MANN, Dr. U. SCHÜTZSACK. Publ. *Food Science and Technology Abstracts* (monthly).

International Foundation of the High-Altitude Research Stations Jungfrauoch and Gornergrat (*Fondation internationale des stations scientifiques du Jungfrauoch et Gornergrat*): 5 Sidlerstrasse, 3000 Berne, Switzerland; f. 1931. An international research centre which enables scientists from many scientific fields to carry out experiments at high altitudes. 8 countries contribute to support the station: Austria, Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Holland, Italy, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. Prof. H. DEBRUNNER.

International Glaciological Society: Lensfield Rd., Cambridge, CB2 1ER, England; f. 1936 to stimulate interest in and encourage research into the scientific and technical problems of snow and ice in all countries; 1,050 mems. in 33 countries.

Pres. C. SWITHINBANK (U.K.); Vice-Pres. Dr. C. R. BENTLEY (U.S.A.), Dr. C. RAYOND (U.S.A.), Dr. H. RÖTHENSBERGER (Sweden); Gen.-Sec. H. RICHARDSON. Pubs. *Journal of Glaciology* (3 a year), *Ice* (News Bulletin—3 a year), *Annals of Glaciology*, Conference Proceedings.

International Hydrographic Organization (*Organisation hydrographique internationale*): Ave. Président J. F. Kennedy, B.P. 345, Monte Carlo, Monaco; f. 1921. Objects: to establish a close and permanent association among the hydrographic offices of its member governments; to co-ordinate the hydrographic work of these offices with a view to rendering navigation easier and safer on all the seas of the world; to endeavour to obtain as far as possible uniformity in charts and hydrographic documents; to encourage the adoption of the best methods of conducting hydrographic surveys and improvements in the theory and practice of the science of hydrography; and to encourage surveying in those parts of the world where accurate charts are lacking; to extend and facilitate the application of oceanographic knowledge for the benefit of navigators and specialists in marine sciences; to render advice and assistance to developing countries upon request, facilitating their application for financial aid from the UNDP for creation or extension of their hydrographic capabilities; to fulfil the role of world data centre for bathymetry; computerized Tidal Constituent Data Bank. Next Conference: 1982. 49 Member States.

Directing Committee: Pres. Rear Adml. G. S. RITCHIE, C.B., D.S.C., F.R.I.C.S. (U.K.); Dirs. Rear-Adml. D. C. KAPOOR, A.V.S.M. (India), Capt. J. E. AYRES (U.S.A.). Pubs. *International Hydrographic Review* (twice yearly), *International Hydrographic Bulletin* (monthly), *IHO Yearbook*, *Reports of Proceedings of I.H. Conferences*, *Repertory of Technical Resolutions*, special publications on various technical subjects, all in English and French, *General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans* (in 24 sheets).

International Hibernation Society: 300 Dean Drive, Rockville, Md. 20851, U.S.A.; f. 1960 for exchange of information on mammalian hibernation. Mems.: 147 in 14 countries.

Exec. Sec. RICHARD C. SIMMONDS (U.S.A.). Publ. *Newsletter* (fortnightly).

International Institute of Refrigeration (*Institut international de froid*): 177 blvd. Malesherbes 75017 Paris, France; f. 1920 to further the development of the science and practice of refrigeration on a world-wide scale; to investigate, discuss and recommend any aspects leading to improvements and energy-saving in the field of refrigeration. Mems.: 56 countries and 950 associates.

Dir. A. GAC (France). Pubs. *Bulletin* (bi-monthly), *International Journal of Refrigeration* (bi-monthly), Proceedings of Meetings, International Recommendations, etc.

International Mineralogical Association: Institut für Mineralogie, Berlin-Charlottenburg, Hardenbergstr. 35, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1958 to further international co-operation in the science of mineralogy. Mems.: national societies in Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, U.S.A.

Sec. Dr. CHRISTEL TENNYSON.

International Organisation of Legal Metrology (*Organisation internationale de métrologie légale*): 11 rue Turgot, 75009 Paris, France; f. 1955 to serve as documentation and information centre on the verification, checking, construction and use of measuring instruments, to determine characteristics and standards to which measuring instruments must conform for their use to be recommended internationally, and to determine the general principles of legal metrology. Mems.: governments of 46 countries.

Pres. K. BIRKELAND (Norway); Dir. B. ATHANÉ (France). Publ. *Bulletin* (quarterly).

International Palaeontological Association (*Association internationale de paléontologie*): Geological Institute, University of Göttingen, Göttingen, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1933; affiliated to the International Union of Geological Sciences and the International Union of Biological Sciences.

Pres. B. S. SOKOLOV (U.S.S.R.); Sec.-Gen. Prof. O. WALLISER (Federal Republic of Germany).

International Phonetic Association—IPA (*Association phonétique internationale*): University College, Gower St., London, WC1E 6BT, England; f. 1886 to promote the scientific study of phonetics and its applications. Mems.: 800.

Pres. (vacant); Sec. J. C. WELLS (U.K.). Publ. *Journal* (twice yearly).

International Polar Motion Service (*Service international mouvement polaire*): International Latitude Observatory of Mizusawa, Mizusawa, Iwate-ken, Japan; f. 1962 to replace the International Latitude Service (f. 1899). Object: to make observations in latitude and time stations all over the world for the study of all problems relating to the earth's rotation; central bureau of the service collects astronomical observations, determines polar motion and distributes the data and results.

Dir. Dr. K. YOKOYAMA. Pubs. *Monthly Notes, Annual Reports*.

International Primatological Society: c/o Dr. Allan M. Schrier, Dept. of Psychology, Brown University, Providence, R.I. 02912, U.S.A.; f. 1964 to promote primatological science in all fields. Mems.: about 750. Pres. Dr. WILLIAM A. MASON (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Dr. ALLAN M. SCHRIER (U.S.A.).

International Radiation Protection Association—IRPA: Gartnergasse 15-1/27, 1030 Vienna, Austria; f. September, 1966, to unite in an international scientific society, individuals and societies throughout the world concerned with protection against ionizing radiations and allied effects, and to be representative of doctors, health physicists, radiological protection officers and others engaged in radiological protection, radiation safety, nuclear safety, legal, medical and veterinary aspects and in radiation research and other allied activities. Mems.: approx. 6,400 individual founding members and associates from 23 associate societies.

International Scientific Film Library (*Cinéma-thèque scientifique internationale*): 29 rue Vautier, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1961; created under the patronage of the International Scientific Film Association and the Belgian Ministry of National Education and Culture; to preserve the most outstanding scientific and technical films and also to promote the knowledge, study, widest possible dissemination and the rationalization of the production of scientific films. Mems.: 49.

Pres. Prof. JAN JACOBY (Poland); Dir.-Curator P. BORMANS (Belgium). Pubs. Catalogue of Films Deposited, *The Pioneers of the Scientific Cinema* (series).

International Society for General Semantics: P.O.B. 2469, San Francisco, Calif. 94126, U.S.A.; f. 1942 to advance knowledge and inquiry into non-Aristotelian systems and general semantics. Mems.: 3,000 individuals in 28 countries.

Pres. MARY MORAIN (U.S.A.); Exec. Dir. RUSSELL JOYNER (U.S.A.).

International Society for Human and Animal Mycology—ISHAM (*Société internationale de mycologie humaine et animale*): Gellerstrasse 11a, CH-4052 Basel, Switzerland; f. 1954; to pursue the study of fungi pathogenic for man and animals. Mems. 800 from 68 countries.

Pubs. *Sabouraudia* (1 vol. of 4 parts per year), *Newsletter*.

International Society for Rock Mechanics (*Société internationale de mécanique des roches*): Laboratório Nacional de Engenharia Civil, Av. do Brasil, 1799 Lisboa Codex, Portugal; f. 1962 to encourage and co-ordinate international co-operation in the science of rock mechanics; to assist individuals and local organizations to form national bodies primarily interested in rock mechanics; to maintain liaison with other organizations that represent sciences of interest to the Society, including geology, geophysics, soil mechanics, mining engineering, petroleum engineering and civil engineering. The Society organizes international meetings and encourages the publication of the results of research in rock mechanics. Mems.: c. 4,500.

Pres. Prof. WALTER WITKE; Sec.-Gen. Dr. ARNALDO SILVÉRIO. Publ. *News* (quarterly).

International Society for Stereology: Department of Anatomy, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455, U.S.A.; f. 1961; an interdisciplinary society gathering scientists from metallurgy, geology, mineralogy and biology to exchange ideas on three-

dimensional interpretation of two-dimensional samples (sections, projections) of their material by means of stereological principles. Fifth Congress, Salzburg, Sept. 1979. Mems.: 450.

Pres. H. E. EXNER; Sec. ANNA-MARY CARPENTER, PH.D., M.D.

International Society for Tropical Ecology: c/o Botany Dept., Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, 221005 India; f. 1956 to promote and develop the science of ecology in the tropics in the service of man; to publish a journal to aid ecologists in the tropics in communication of their findings; and to hold symposia from time to time to summarize the state of knowledge in particular or general fields of tropical ecology. 500 members. Sec. Dr. K. C. MISRA (India); Editor Prof. R. MISRA. Publ. *Tropical Ecology* (2 a year).

International Society of Biometeorology: 446 Witikonstrasse, 8053 Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1956. Aims: to unite all biometeorologists working in the fields of Agricultural, Botanical, Cosmic, Entomological, Forest, Human, Medical, Veterinarian, Zoological and other branches of Biometeorology. Mems.: 500 individuals, nationals of 46 countries.

Pres. Prof. Dr. H. LIETH (West Germany); Sec. Dr. B. P. PRIMAUULT (Switzerland). Publ. *International Journal of Biometeorology*.

International Society of Electrochemistry—ISE (*Société internationale d'électrochimie—SIE*): Institut des métaux et des machines, 34 chemin de Bellerive, 1007 Lausanne, Switzerland; f. 1949. Mems.: 769 in 36 countries.

Chair. Prof. CH. TOBIAS (U.S.A.); Gen. Sec. Prof. D. LANDOLT (Switzerland). Publ. *Electrochimica Acta* (monthly).

International Time Bureau (*Bureau international de l'Heure*): 61 ave. de l'Observatoire, 75014 Paris, France; f. 1912 to determine Universal Time and the co-ordinates of the terrestrial pole; to maintain international atomic time; to co-ordinate time signals emissions. Mems.: Observatories and Laboratories of Standards in 32 countries.

Dir. Prof. B. GUINOT. Pubs. *Annual Report, Circulars*.

International Translations Centre (*Centre international des traductions*): 101 Doelenstraat, 2611 NS Delft, The Netherlands; f. 1961; is an international clearing house for scientific and technical translations prepared from languages difficult of access for the West; managed by a board representative of national centres from 12 European countries; maintains information network for announcing new translations.

Chair. Dr. S. SCHWARZ (Sweden); Dir. D. VAN BERGHEIJK (Netherlands). Pubs. *World Transindex* (monthly), *Journals in Translation* (irregular), *Translation News* (irregular).

International Union of Microbiological Societies—IUMS (*Union internationale des sociétés de microbiologie*): CNRS/LCB, 31 Chemin Joseph Aiguier, 13274 Marseille Cedex 2, France; f. 1930. Mems.: 71 national microbiological societies.

Pres. Prof. Dr. H. P. R. SEELIGER (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec.-Gen. Prof. J. C. SENEZ.

International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources—IUCN (*Union internationale pour la conservation de la nature et de ses ressources*): 1196 Gland, Switzerland; f. 1948 to promote the conservation of natural resources by the scientific monitoring of their conditions, by determining scientific

priorities for conservation, mobilizing the scientific and professional resources to investigate the most serious conservation problems and recommend solutions to them, developing programmes to protect and sustain the most important and threatened species and ecosystems and assisting governments to devise and carry out conservation projects; maintains a conservation library and documentation centre and units for monitoring traffic in wildlife. Mems.: governments of 56 countries, 116 government agencies, 281 national non-governmental organizations, 22 international non-governmental organizations and six affiliates.

Pres. Prof. MOHAMED EL-KASSAS (Egypt); Dir.-Gen. Dr. LEE M. TALBOT (U.S.A.). Publs. *IUCN Bulletin* (every 2 months) incl. annual report, IUCN Books, Red Data Books on Vertebrates and Plants, *World Conservation Strategy*, *World Directory of National Parks and other Protected Areas*, *United Nations List of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves*, Environmental Policy and Law Papers.

International Union for Quaternary Research (*Union internationale pour l'étude de quaternaire*): Vrije Universiteit Brussels, Kwartairgeologie Pleinlaan 2, B-1050 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1928.

Pres. J. SOONS (New Zealand); Sec.-Treas. R. PAEPE (Belgium).

International Union for the Study of Social Insects (*Union internationale pour l'étude des insectes sociaux*): Dept. of Biology, The University, Southampton, England; f. 1951. Mems.: about 700 of almost all nationalities.

Pres. Prof. C. D. MICHENER; Sec. Dr. P. E. HOWSE. Publs. *Insectes sociaux*, Congress, Symposia proceedings.

International Union of Food Science and Technology: f. 1970; sponsors international symposia and congresses. Mems.: 43 national groups.

Pres. J. H. HULSE (Canada); Sec.-Gen. J. F. KEFFORD, CSIRO Division of Food Research, P.O.B. 52, North Ryde, N.S.W. 2113, Australia. Publ. *IUFST Newsletter* (2 a year).

International Waterfowl Research Bureau (*Bureau international de recherches sur les oiseaux d'eau*): Slimbridge, Glos. GL2 7BX, England; f. 1954 to promote and co-ordinate research on and conservation of waterfowl; 32 mem. countries.

Dir. Prof. G. V. T. MATTHEWS. Publs. *Bulletin* and special volumes.

Joint Institute for Nuclear Research (*Obedinennyi Institut Yadernykh Issledovaniy*): Postal Address: Head Post Office, P.O.B. 79, Moscow, U.S.S.R.; Headquarters: Dubna, near Moscow, U.S.S.R.; f. 1956 to collaborate in nuclear research between the member countries; Committee of Government Plenipotentiaries composed of heads of atomic energy authorities of member countries meets annually to determine future policy and finance; Scientific Council composed of senior scientists plans programme of work; Management carries out practical work of the Institute between meetings of the Committee. Research Laboratories for: Nuclear Problems, High Energies, Theoretical Physics, Neutron Physics, Nuclear Reactions and Computing and Automation; Special Departments: ion acceleration laboratory, high energy division. Mems.: Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, U.S.S.R., Viet-Nam.

Chair. Scientific Council and Dir. Academician N. N. BOGOLUBOV (U.S.S.R.); Deputy Dirs. Prof. D. KISS (Hungary), Prof. M. SOWINSKI (Poland); Admin. Man. V. L. KARPOVSKY.

NORDITA (Nordic Institute for Theoretical Atomic Physics): Blegdamsvej 17, DK-2100 Copenhagen Ø, Denmark; f. 1957 to promote scientific research and co-operation in theoretical atomic physics among the Nordic countries and to provide advanced training for younger physicists; mems.: Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden.

Dir. Prof. AAGE BOHR; Chair. of Board Prof. HAAKON OLSEN.

Nordic Society for Cell Biology (*Nordisk Forening for Celleforskning*): c/o Prof. Nils Björkman, Dept. of Anatomy, Royal Veterinary and Agricultural College, Bülowsvej 13, 1870 Copenhagen V, Denmark; f. 1960 to promote contact between cell biologists through symposia and a congress every two years. Mems.: 245 in Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden.

Chair. Prof. BJÖRN AFZELIUS (Sweden); Sec. Prof. NILS BJÖRKMAN (Denmark). Publs. abstracts of papers presented at congresses in *Experimental Cell Research* and *Norwegian Journal of Zoology*, *Proceedings of Congress*.

Oceanographic Institute (*Institut océanographique*): 195 rue Saint-Jacques, 75005 Paris, France; f. 1906.

Dir. Prof. M. FONTAINE; Sec. J. F. COLLINET. Publs. *Annales, Océanis*.

Pacific Science Association: P.O.B. 17801, Honolulu, Hawaii 96817; f. 1920 to promote co-operation in the study of scientific problems relating to the Pacific region, more particularly those affecting the prosperity and well-being of Pacific peoples; sponsors Pacific Science Congresses and Inter-Congresses. Mems.: institutional representatives from 33 areas, scientific societies, individual scientists. Fourth Inter-Congress, Singapore, 1981; Fifteenth Congress, New Zealand, 1983.

Pres. Dr. J. A. R. MILES; Gen. Sec. BRENDA BISHOP. Publs. *Congress and Inter-Congress Record of Proceedings*, *Information Bulletin* (6 a year).

Permanent Committee of the International Congresses of Entomology (*Comité permanent des congrès internationaux d'entomologie*): c/o British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London, S.W.7, England; f. 1910 to act as a link between quadrennial congresses and to arrange the venue for each congress; the committee is also the entomology section of the International Union of Biological Sciences.

Chair. Dr. D. F. WATERHOUSE (Australia); Sec. Dr. L. A. MOUND (U.K.). Publ. *Proceedings* (after each Congress).

Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs (*Conférences Pugwash sur la science et les problèmes internationaux*): 60 Great Russell St., London, W.C.1; f. 1957. Object: to organize international conferences of scientists to discuss problems arising from development of science, particularly the dangers to mankind from weapons of mass destruction. Mems.: national Pugwash groups in 30 countries.

Pres. DOROTHY HODGKIN, O.M. (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. Prof. J. ROTBLAT (U.K.). Publs. *Pugwash Newsletter* (quarterly), conference proceedings (annually).

Unitas Malacologica (Malacological Union): c/o Dr. Oliver E. Paget, Naturhistorisches Museum, Burggring 7, A-1014 Vienna, Austria; f. 1962 to further the study

of molluscs. Mems.: 200 in 20 European and 10 non-European countries.

Pres. Dr. LÁSZLÓ PINTER (Hungary); Sec. Dr. OLIVER E. PAGET (Austria). Pubs. *Proceedings of congresses* (every three years).

World Organization of General Systems and Cybernetics (WOGSC): c/o Dir.-Gen. Dr. J. ROSE, College of Technology, Blackburn, BB2 1LH, England; f. 1969 to act as clearing-house for all societies concerned with cybernetics and allied subjects, to aim for the recognition of cybernetics as a fundamental science, to organize and sponsor international exhibitions of automation and computer equipment, congresses and symposia, and to promote and co-ordinate research in

general systems and cybernetics. Mems.: national and international societies in 42 countries.

Dir.-Gen. Dr. J. ROSE (U.K.); Dir. Ext. Affairs T. C. HELVEY (U.S.A.). Pubs. *Proceedings of the Congresses of Cybernetics and General Systems, Newsletters, International Journal of Cybernetics and Systems (Kybernetes), Monographs.*

World Wildlife Fund—WWF: Avenue du Mont-Blanc, CH-1196 Gland, Switzerland; f. 1961 to conserve the world's flora, fauna and natural resources and environment. Annually-elected Board of Trustees. Mems.: national societies in 26 countries.

Pres. H.R.H. The Prince PHILIP, Duke of EDINBURGH; Dir.-Gen. CH. DE HAES. Pubs. *Yearbook, WWF News* (fortnightly).

SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANISTIC STUDIES

International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies—ICPHS (*Conseil international de la philosophie et des sciences humaines*): Maison de l'UNESCO, 1 rue Miollis, 75732 Paris Cedex 15, France; f. 1949 under the auspices of UNESCO to encourage respect for cultural autonomy by the comparative study of civilization, to contribute towards international understanding through a better knowledge of man, to develop international co-operation in philosophy, humanistic and kindred studies, to encourage the setting up of international organizations, to promote the dissemination of information in these fields, to sponsor works of learning, etc. The Council is composed of 13 international non-governmental organizations listed below. These organizations represent 140 countries. In December 1951 an agreement was signed between UNESCO and ICPHS recognizing the latter as the co-ordinating and representative body of organizations in the field of philosophy and humanistic studies.

Pres. S. C. ASTON (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. J. D'ORMESSON (France); Treas. S. J. DE LAET (Belgium). Pubs. *Bulletin of Information* (biennially), *Diogenes* (quarterly).

UNIONS FEDERATED TO THE ICPHS

International Academic Union (*Union académique internationale*): Palais des Académies, 1 rue Ducale, 1000 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1919 to promote international co-operation through collective research in philology, archaeology, moral history and political and social sciences. Mems.: academic institutions in Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, The Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, U.S.A., and Yugoslavia.

Pres. M. CAGIANO DE AZEVEDO (Italy). Pubs. Dictionaries and catalogues.

International Association for the History of Religions (*Association internationale pour l'histoire des religions*): f. 1950 to promote international collaboration of scholars, to organize congresses and to stimulate the production of works. Twenty-two member countries.

Pres. A. SCHIMMEL; Sec.-Gen. R. J. Z. WERBLOWSKY, Department of Comparative Religion, The Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel.

International Committee of Historical Sciences (*Comité international des sciences historiques*): 270 blvd. Raspail,

75014 Paris, France; f. 1926; int. congresses since 1903 to work for the advancement of historical sciences by means of international co-ordination. Mems.: in 46 countries. General assembly every two or three years.

Pres. Prof. KARL ERDMANN (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec.-Gen. MICHEL FRANÇOIS (France). Pubs. Congress Reports, *Bulletin d'Information* (1953-80), *Bibliographie Internationale des Sciences Historiques* (1929-39, 1946-80), *World List of Historical Periodicals and Bibliographies*, *Bibliographie des travaux parus en Mélanges*, Vol. I, 1885-1939, Vol. II supplement 1940-1950, *Bibliographie de la Réforme, Histoire des Assemblées d'Etat, Répertoire des sources de l'Histoire des Mouvements Sociaux, Guía de las Personas que cultivan la Historia de América, Repertorium der diplomatischen Vertreter aller Länder, Historica Nordica.*

International Committee on the History of Art (*Comité international d'histoire de l'art*): c/o Institut d'Art et d'Archéologie, 3 rue Michelet, 75006 Paris, France; f. 1930 by the 12th International Congress on the History of Art. Object: collaboration in the scientific study of the history of art. National Committees in 28 countries. International congress every 5 years, and 2 colloquia between congresses.

Pres. Prof. GIULIO-CARLO ARGAN (Italy); Sec. Prof. JACQUES THUILLIER (France). Pubs. *Répertoire d'Art et d'Archéologie* (quarterly), *Corpus international des vitraux*, *Bulletin du CIMA*.

International Federation of Modern Languages and Literatures (*Fédération internationale des langues et littératures modernes*): Université de Provence, Aix-en-Provence, France; f. 1928 to establish permanent contact between historians of literature, to develop or perfect facilities for their work and to promote the study of the history of modern literature. 18 member associations, with members in 92 countries. Congress every 3 years.

Pres. (1978-81) GEORGE WINCHESTER STONE, JR. (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. ANDRÉ M. ROUSSEAU (France). Pubs. *Acta of the Triennial Congresses.*

International Federation of Philosophical Societies (*Fédération internationale des sociétés de philosophie*): c/o E. Agazzi, Séminaire de Philosophie, Université, 1700 Fribourg, Switzerland; f. 1948 under the auspices of UNESCO, to encourage international co-operation in the field of philosophy, and to promote congresses, symposia and publications. 84 mem. societies from 40 countries; 16 international societies.

Pres. ALWIN DIEMER (Federal Republic of Germany);

Sec.-Gen. EVANDRO AGAZZI. Publs. sponsored: *An international bibliography of philosophy*, *Chroniques de Philosophie*, *Proceedings of the World Congress of Philosophy* (every 5 years), series of books *Philosophers on Their Own Work*.

International Federation of the Societies of Classical Studies

(*Fédération internationale des associations d'études classiques*): c/o Prof. F. Paschoud, 26 rue de Vermont, 1202 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1948 under the auspices of UNESCO. Mems.: 58 societies in 34 countries; affiliated bodies include the International Society for Classical Bibliography, International Society for Classical Archaeology, International Society for Byzantine Studies, International Society for Greek and Latin Epigraphy, International Association of Papyrologists, Unione internazionale degli Istituti di Archaeologia, Storia e Storia dell' Arte in Roma, International Society for Patristic Studies, Society for the History of Ancient Law, etc.

Pres. Prof. W. H. WILLIS (U.S.A.) (acting); Sec. Prof. F. PASCHOUD (Switzerland). Publs. *L'Année Philologique*, other bibliographies, dictionaries, reference works, *Thesaurus linguae Latinae*.

International Union for Oriental and Asian Studies:

Institut d'Etudes Turques, 13 rue de Santeuil, 75005 Paris, France; f. 1951 by the 22nd International Congress of Orientalists under the auspices of UNESCO. Object: to promote contacts between orientalists throughout the world, and to organize congresses, research and publications. Twenty-six member countries.

Pres. R. N. DANDEKAR; Sec.-Gen. LOUIS BAZIN (France). Publs. Four oriental bibliographies, *Philologiae Turcicae Fundamenta*, *Materialien zum Sumerischen Lexikon*, *Sanskrit Dictionary*, *Corpus Inscriptionum Iranicarum*, *Linguistic Atlas of Iran*, *Matériels des parlers iraniens*, *Turcica*.

International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences

(*Union internationale des sciences anthropologiques et ethnologiques*): c/o Prof. E. Sunderland, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Durham, Durham, DH1 3TG, England; f. 1948 under the auspices of UNESCO. Mems.: four international organizations and national and international organizations in 59 countries.

Pres. Prof. C. S. BELSHAW (Canada); Sec.-Gen. Prof. E. SUNDERLAND (U.K.). Publs. *Bulletin of the International Committee on Urgent Anthropological and Ethnological Research*, *Newsletter*.

International Union of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences

(*Union internationale des sciences préhistoriques et protohistoriques*): c/o Prof. J. Nenquin, Séminaire d'archéologie de l'Université de Gand, Blandijnberg 2, B-9000 Ghent, Belgium; f. 1931. Object: to promote congresses and scientific work in the fields of Pre- and Proto-history. 109 member countries.

Pres. J. GARCIA-BARCENA (Mexico); Sec.-Gen. J. NENQUIN (Belgium). Publs. *Inventaria archaeologica*, *Archaeologia urbium*, etc.

Permanent International Committee of Linguists

(*Comité international permanent des linguistes*): Stationsplein 10, Leiden, The Netherlands; f. 1928. Object: to further linguistic research, to co-ordinate activities undertaken for the advancement of linguistics, and to make the results of linguistic research known internationally. 38 member countries.

Pres. R. H. ROBINS (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. E. M. UHLENBECK (Netherlands). Publs. *Linguistic Bibliography*

(annually), *Dictionaries of Linguistic Terminology*, *Proceedings of Congresses* (every 5 years), etc.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Association for the Study of the World Refugee Problem—

AWR: P.O.B. 75, Vaduz, Liechtenstein; f. 1961 to promote and co-ordinate scholarly research on refugee problems. Members in Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey. Mems.: 475.

Pres. Dr. WILLIBALD LIEHR (Austria); Sec.-Gen. ALDO CLEMENTI (Italy). Publ. *AWR Bulletin* (quarterly) in English, French and German.

Council of the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa:

B.P. 3304, Dakar, Senegal; f. 1973; provides conferences, working groups and information services. Mems.: research institutes and university faculties.

Eastern Regional Organisation for Planning and Housing:

4A Ring Rd., Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi-1, India; f. 1958 to promote and co-ordinate the study and practice of housing and regional town and country planning. Sub-regional offices at Tokyo (JASOPH) and at Bandung (Regional Housing Centre). Mems.: 72 organizations and 145 individuals in 13 countries.

Pres. Prof. CESAR H. CONCIO (Philippines); Sec.-Gen. C. S. CHANDRASEKHARA (India). Publs. *EAOPH News and Notes* (monthly), *Town and Country Planning* (bibliography), conference and congress reports.

English-Speaking Union of the Commonwealth:

Dartmouth House, 37 Charles St., Berkeley Square, London, W1X 8AB, U.K.; f. 1918 to promote international understanding between Britain, the Commonwealth, the United States and Europe, in conjunction with the ESU of the U.S.A. Mems.: 70,000 (inc. U.S.A.).

Chair. Sir PATRICK DEAN; Dir.-Gen. ALAN LEE WILLIAMS, O.B.E. Publ. *Concord* (3 times a year).

European Centre for Population Studies

(*Centre européen d'études de population*): Pauwenlaan 17, 2566 TA The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1953 to conduct research and provide information on European population problems. Mems.: demographers from Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, U.S.A., Yugoslavia.

Sec. Dr. G. BEYER (Netherlands). Publs. *European Demographic Information Bulletin (EDIB)* (quarterly), *European Demographic Monographs* series.

European Co-ordination Centre for Research and Documentation in Social Sciences

(*Centre européen de coordination de recherche et de documentation en sciences sociales*): Grünangergasse 2, 1010 Vienna, Austria; f. 1963. Aims: promotion of contacts between East and West European countries in all areas of social sciences; co-ordination of comparative research projects; organization of conferences; exchange of information; administered by a Board of Directors (20 social scientists in equal numbers from East and West) and a permanent secretariat in Vienna.

Pres. ADAM SCHAFF (Poland); Vice-Pres. H. FRIIS (Denmark), Dir. S. C. MILLS (U.K.). Publ. *Vienna*

Centre Newsletter, ECSSID international bibliographies, ECSSID Bulletin, directories, registers, papers.

European Society for Rural Sociology (*Société européenne de sociologie rurale*): Department of Sociology, Hollandseweg 1, 6706 KN Wageningen, Netherlands; f. 1957 to further research in, and co-ordination of, rural sociology and provide a centre for documentation of information. Mems.: 360 individuals, institutions and associations in 21 European countries and 16 countries outside Europe.

Chair. Dr. A. T. J. NOOIJ (Netherlands); Sec. Dr. P. MÜLLER (Federal Republic of Germany). Publ. *Sociologia Ruralis* (quarterly).

Experiment in International Living: Brattleboro, Vermont 05301, U.S.A.; a non-profit educational exchange institution; f. 1932 to create mutual understanding and respect among people of different nations, thereby furthering international understanding. Mems. in 100 countries.

Pres. C. MACCORMACK; Sec.-Gen. Dr. J. A. WALLACE.

Federation for the Respect of Man and Humanity (*Fédération pour le respect de l'homme et de l'humanité—FRH*): 20 rue Lafitte, Paris 9e, France; f. 1964 to co-operate in studies affecting the evolution of mankind and to contribute to the diffusion of information which would increase man's awareness of his responsibilities. Mems.: 1,100.

Pres. JOSEPH FORAY; Vice-Pres. N'SOUGAN AGBLEMANON; Vice-Pres./Treas. GEORGES GUERON; Sec.-Gen. JESUS MONEO MONTOYA; Del.-Gen. ROBERT DE MONTVALON. Publs. *L'Homme et l'humanité, L'Homme et les techniques nouvelles*.

Institute for International Sociological Research: 35 Am Urbacher Wall (90), P.O.B. 100705, Cologne 1, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1964; diplomatic and international affairs, social and political sciences, moral and behavioural sciences, arts and literature; 132 Life Fellows, 44 Assoc. Fellows; 14 research centres; affiliated institutes: Academy of Diplomacy and International Affairs, International Academy of Social and Moral Sciences, Arts and Letters.

Chair. Exec. Cttee. and Dir.-Gen. Consul Dr. EDWARD S. ELLENBERG. Publs. *Diplomatic Observer* (monthly), *Newsletter, Bulletin* (quarterly), *Annual Report*, etc.

International African Institute: 38 King St., London, WC2E 8JR, England; f. 1926 to promote the study of African peoples, their languages, cultures and social life in their traditional and modern settings, through publications and provision of a documentation and information service.

Chair. Prof. J. F. ADE AJAYI. Publs. *Africa, Ethnographic Survey, African Languages, Monographs*.

International Association for the Development of Documentation, Libraries and Archives in Africa: B.P. 375, Dakar, Senegal; f. 1957 to promote organization and development of documentation, libraries, archives and museums in all African countries.

Hon. Sec.-Gen. KWAKU E. W. DADZIE (Togo).

International Association for Mass Communication Research (*Association internationale des études et recherches sur l'information*): c/o Prof. J. D. HALLORAN, Centre for Mass Communication Research, Univ. of Leicester, 104 Regent Rd., Leicester, LE1 7LT, U.K.; f. 1957 to stimulate interest in mass communication research and the dissemination of information about research and research needs, to seek to bring about improvements in communication practice, policy and research and in the training for journalism, to provide a forum for

researchers and others involved in mass communication to meet and exchange information. Over 1,000 members in 64 countries.

Pres. JAMES D. HALLORAN; Sec.-Gen. EMIL DUSISKA (German Democratic Republic).

International Association of Documentalists and Information Officers—IAD: 74 rue des Sts-Pères, Paris 7e, France; f. 1962 to serve the professional interests of documentalists and to work on the problems of documentation at an international level. Mems.: approx. 700.

Gen. Sec. Dr. JACQUES SAMAIN. Publ. *Monthly News*.

International Association of Futuribles: 55 rue de Varenne, 75007 Paris, France; f. 1967; aims to act as a centre of information, documentation and analysis for future studies, to stimulate or undertake research into what will determine the future of our societies and to disseminate all ideas that might make a contribution to social progress. Mems.: c. 1,500.

Pres. PHILIPPE DE SEYNES (France); Exec. Dir. HUGUES DE JOUVENEL (France). Publs. *Futuribles* (monthly), *Actualités Prospectives* (monthly), *Bibliographie Prospective* (monthly).

International Association of Metropolitan City Libraries—INTAMEL: c/o Gemeentebibliotheek Rotterdam, Nieuwe Markt 1, Rotterdam 3001, Netherlands; f. 1967.

Pres. Dr. P. J. VAN SWIGCHEM (Netherlands); Sec.-Treas. P. J. TH. SCHOOTS (Netherlands).

International Association of Technological University Libraries (*Association internationale des bibliothèques d'universités polytechniques*): c/o Chalmers Technological University Library, Göteborg, Sweden; f. 1955 to promote co-operation between member libraries and stimulate research on library problems. Mems.: about 100 university libraries in 30 countries.

Pres. Dr. J. P. SYDLER (Switzerland); Sec. Dr. S. WESTBERG (Sweden). Publ. *IATUL Proceedings*.

International Committee for Social Sciences Documentation (*Comité international pour la documentation des sciences sociales*): 27 rue Saint-Guillaume, Paris 7e, France; f. 1950 to collect and disseminate information on documentation services in social sciences, help improve documentation, advise societies on problems of documentation and to draw up rules likely to improve the presentation of all documents. Members from international associations specializing in social sciences or in documentation, and from other specialized fields.

Pres. GYÖRGY RÓZSA (Hungary); Sec.-Gen. JEAN MEYRIAT (France). Publs. *International Social Science Bibliographies* (annual), *Confluence* (surveys of research; irregular), occasional reports, etc.

International Council on Archives (*Conseil international des archives*): 60 rue des Francs-Bourgeois, 75003 Paris, France; f. 1948. Mems.: 702 from 115 countries.

Pres. ALFRED W. MABBS (U.K.) (acting); Gen.-Sec. CARLOS WYFFELS (Belgium); Exec. Sec. CHARLES KECSKEMETI (France). Publs. *Archivum* (annual), *ICA Bulletin* (twice yearly).

International Ergonomics Association (*Association internationale d'ergonomie*): c/o Human Factors Society, Box 1369, Santa Monica, Calif. 90406, U.S.A.; f. 1957 to bring together organizations and persons interested in the scientific study of human work and its environment; to establish international contacts among those specializing in this field, promote the knowledge of these sciences, co-operate with employers' associations and trade unions in order to encourage the practical

application of ergonomic sciences in industries, and promote scientific research by qualified persons in this field. Mems.: 14 Federated Societies.

Pres. Dr. J. ROSNER (Poland); Sec.-Gen. H. DAVIS (U.S.A.). Publ. *Ergonomics* (monthly).

International Federation for Housing and Planning (*Fédération internationale pour l'habitation, l'urbanisme et l'aménagement des territoires*): Wassenaarseweg 43, 2596 CG The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1913 to study and promote the improvement of housing, the theory and practice of town planning inclusive of the creation of new agglomerations and the planning of territories at regional, national and international levels. Mems.: 400 orgs. and 500 individuals in 65 countries.

Pres. Prof. H. KUNZ (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. J. H. LÉONS (Netherlands). Pubs. *News Sheet* (7 a year), Congress and Seminar Reports, and occasional special publications.

International Federation of Institutes for Socio-religious Research: place Montesquieu 1/21, 1348 Louvain-la-neuve, Belgium; f. 1958; federates Centres engaged in undertaking scientific research in order to analyse and discover the social and religious phenomena at work in contemporary society. Mems.: Institutes in 26 countries.

Pres. V. COSMAO (France); Vice-Pres. Canon Fr. HOURART (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. F. DASSETTO (Italy). Publ. *Social Compass* (*International Review of Sociology of Religion*) (4 times a year, in English and French).

International Federation of Social Science Organizations (*Fédération internationale des organisations de science sociale*): c/o Dr. E. B. Andersen, Forskning Sekretariatet, Holmens Kanal 7, Copenhagen, Denmark; f. 1979 to succeed the Conference of National Social Science Councils and Analogous Bodies (f. 1975) to further the exchange of information, experience and ideas among its member organizations, to contribute to the more effective organizations of research and teaching and to institution-building in the social sciences, and to facilitate co-operation and enlist mutual assistance in the planning and evaluation of programmes of major importance to members. 41 members.

Pres. G. ABAD (Ecuador); Sec. Gen. E. B. ANDERSEN (Denmark). Pubs. *Newsletter, Directory of Social Science Councils and analogous Bodies*.

International Federation of Vexillological Associations (*Fédération internationale des associations vexillologiques—FIAV*): 3 Edgehill Rd., Winchester, Mass. 01890, U.S.A.; f. 1967 to promote through its member organizations the scientific study of the history and symbolism of flags and especially to hold International Congresses every two years and sanction international standards for scientific flag study. Mems.: 21 associations in 15 countries.

Pres. Rev. HUGH BOUDIN (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. Dr. WHITNEY SMITH (U.S.A.). Pubs. *Recueil* (every 2 years), *The Flag Bulletin* (every 2 months), *Archivum Heraldicum* (quarterly).

International Institute for Ligurian Studies (*Institut international d'études ligures*): Museo Bicknell, 17 bis via Romana, Bordighera, Italy; f. 1947 to conduct research on ancient monuments and regional traditions in the north-west arc of the Mediterranean (France and Italy). Library of 55,000 vols. Members in France, Italy, Spain, Switzerland.

Pres. Avv. COSIMO COSTA (Italy), PAUL-ALBERT FÉVRIER (France), Prof. MARTIN ALMAGRO (Spain); Dir. Dott. FRANCISCA PALLARÉS (Italy).

International Institute of Administrative Sciences (*Institut international des sciences administratives*): 25 rue de la Charité, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1930; Objects: comparative examination of administrative experience in the various countries; research and programmes for improving administrative law and practices and for technical assistance. Mems. 50 mem. states, 35 National Sections, corporate and individual members; library of 8,000 vols.; consultative status with UN and UNESCO; international congresses; special programme for schools and institutes of public administration; working groups on informatics and administration; working group on public works; working group on integrated budgeting systems; standing committees on law and science of public administration, administrative structures and management, personnel administration, planning and forecasting, public enterprise.

Pres. LAUREANO LÓPEZ RODÓ (Spain); Dir.-Gen. GUY BRAIBANT (France); Treas. CHARLES WATHOUR (Belgium). Pubs. *International Review of Administrative Sciences* (quarterly), reports, readers, bibliographies.

International Institute of Differing Civilizations (*Institut international des civilisations différentes—INCIDI*): 11 blvd. de Waterloo, 1000 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1894 to study and diffuse information on problems created by contacts between peoples of differing civilizations and by the evolution of the new countries, from a political, economic, social, legal and cultural point of view; international study sessions every two years; comparative studies on problems relative to the evolution of the new countries. Mems.: in 63 countries.

Pres. Baron P. WIGNY (Belgium); Vice-Pres. L. PIGNON (France), D. M. MOMAR GUÉYE (Senegal); Sec.-Gen. Prof. J.-P. HARROY (Belgium); Hon. Sec.-Gen. Comte P. DE BRIEY (Belgium). Pubs. *Reports of Study Sessions, Civilizations* (quarterly).

International Institute of Sociology: 12 rue Robert de Traz, 1206 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1893. Aims: To enable sociologists to meet and study sociological questions. Mems.: 300 representing 45 countries.

Pres. V. CASTELLANO (Italy). Publ. *Revue de l'Institut Internationale de Sociologie*.

International Peace Academy (*Académie internationale de la paix*): 777 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.; f. 1967 to teach and educate government officials in the procedures needed for conflict resolution, peace-keeping, mediation and negotiation, through international training seminars, curriculum development and publication. Off-the-record meetings are also conducted to gain complete understanding of a specific conflict.

Chair. Ambassador ARNOLD C. SMITH (Canada); Pres. Maj.-Gen. INDAR JIT RIKHYE (retd.) (India). Pubs. *Coping with Conflict* (annual), quarterly newsletter, special reports and studies including *Peacekeeper's Handbook* (1978), *International Mediation: A Working Guide* (1978), *Sinai Blunder* (1979), *Beyond Security, Private Perceptions from Arabs and Israelis* (1980), *From Rhodesia to Zimbabwe* (1981).

International Peace Research Association: Faculty of Law, University of Tokyo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113, Japan; f. 1965. Strives to increase research on world peace and to ensure its scientific quality; to promote the establishment of new research institutions and develop contacts and co-operation between scholars from different parts of the world and different disciplines interested in

peace research. 370 individual and 56 corporate mems.; 11 scientific associations.

Sec.-Gen. YOSHIKAZU SAKAMOTO (Japan). Pubs. *International Peace Research Newsletter* (4 a year), Proceedings of International Peace Research Association (bi-annual).

International Phenomenological Society: State University of New York at Buffalo, 609 Baldy Hall, Buffalo, N.Y. 14260, U.S.A.; f. 1939 to encourage the study and development of E. Husserl's philosophy. Mems.: individuals in 60 countries.

Pres. MARVIN FARBER (U.S.A.). Publ. *Philosophy and Phenomenological Research* (quarterly).

International Social Science Council—ISSC (*Conseil international des sciences sociales—CISS*): Maison de l'UNESCO, 1 rue Miollis, Paris 75015, France; f. 1952. In September 1973, ISSC altered its constitution to become a federation re-grouping the 14 organizations listed below. Aims: the advancement of the social sciences throughout the world and their application to the major problems of the world; the spread of co-operation at an international level between specialists in the social sciences. ISSC has Standing Committees for: Comparative Research, Problems of Environment, Conceptual and Terminological Analysis (COCTA, established in co-operation with IPSA and ISA), and Commissions on: World Models, Urban Networks and on World Social Science Development. It also has two permanent exterior bodies, the European Co-ordination Centre for Research and Documentation in the Social Sciences, in Vienna, f. 1963 (Pres. of Board of Dirs. A. SCHAFF) and the International Centre for Intergroup Relations, in Paris, f. 1965 in collaboration with the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, Paris (Dir. O. KLINEBERG).

Pres. A. SUMMERFIELD (U.K.); Vice-Pres. L. P. VIDYARTHI (India), V. A. VINOGRADOV (U.S.S.R.); Sec.-Gen. S. FRIEDMAN (France). Pubs. *Social Science Information* (6 a year), *Newsletter* (3 a year).

ASSOCIATIONS FEDERATED TO THE ISSC

(details of these organizations will be found under their appropriate category elsewhere in the International Organizations section)

International Association of Legal Sciences (p. 322).

International Economic Association (p. 306).

International Federation of Social Science Organizations (p. 357).

International Geographical Union (p. 345).

International Institute of Administrative Sciences (p. 357).

International Law Association (p. 324).

International Peace Research Association (p. 357).

International Political Science Association (p. 316).

International Sociological Association (p. 358).

International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences (p. 355).

International Union of Psychological Science (p. 335).

International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (p. 358).

World Association for Public Opinion Research (p. 359).

World Federation for Mental Health (p. 336).

International Society for Ethnology and Folklore—SIEF: c/o Institute of Ethnography and Folklore, Str. N. Beloiannis 25, Bucharest, Romania; f. 1964 to establish and maintain collaboration between specialists in folklore and ethnology; organizes commissions, symposia,

congresses, etc.; affiliated to *Union internationale des sciences anthropologiques et ethnologiques* and *Conseil international de philosophie et des sciences humaines*, close links with International Folk Music Council and International Council of Museums. Mems.: about 400. Pres. Prof. MIHAI POP (Romania); Vice-Pres. Prof. K. PEETERS (Belgium), Prof. J. CUISENIER (France), Prof. R. DORSON (U.S.A.). Publ. *Bulletin d'Informations SIEF* (annual).

International Society of Social Defence (*Société internationale de défense sociale*): 28 rue Saint-Guillaume, 75007 Paris, France; f. 1945 to combat crime, to protect society and to prevent citizens from being tempted to commit criminal action. Mems. in 35 countries.

Pres. MARC ANCEL (France); Sec.-Gen. A. BERIA DI ARGENTINE (Italy), Piazza Castello 3, 20.121 Milan; Treas. YVONNE MARX (France). Pubs. *Cahiers de défense sociale*, *Bulletin de la Société internationale de défense sociale* (annually).

International Sociological Association (*Association internationale de sociologie*): P.O.B. 719, Station A, Montreal, H3C 2V2, P.Q., Canada; f. 1949 to promote sociological knowledge, facilitate contacts between sociologists, encourage the dissemination and exchange of information and facilities and stimulate research; has 37 research committees on various aspects of sociology; holds World Congresses every four years.

Pres. ULF HIMMELSTRAND (Sweden); Exec. Secs. M. RAFIE (Canada), K. JONASSOHN (Canada). Pubs. *Current Sociology* (3 times a year), *Sage Studies in International Sociology* (based on World Congress).

International Statistical Institute (*Institut international de statistique*): 428, Prinses Beatrixlaan, Voorburg, Netherlands; f. 1885; devoted to the development and improvement of statistical methods and application; 8 hon. mems.; 1,138 ordinary mems.; 157 *ex-officio* mems.: 36 affiliated organizations; administers among others a statistical education centre in Calcutta in co-operation with UNESCO and the World Fertility Survey.

Pres. E. MALINVAUD; Dir. Permanent Office E. LUNENBERG. Pubs. *Bulletin of the International Statistical Institute* (proceedings of biennial sessions), *International Statistical Review* (3 a year), *Statistical Education Newsletter* (2 a year), *Short Book Reviews* (3 a year), *Statistical Theory and Method Abstracts* (quarterly), *International Statistical Information* (newsletter, 3 a year), *Directories* (annually).

International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (*Union internationale pour l'étude scientifique de la population*): 34 rue des Augustins, 4000 Liège, Belgium; f. 1928 to advance the progress of quantitative and qualitative demography as a science. Mems.: over 1,500 scientists in 106 countries.

Pres. MERCEDES B. CONCEPCION (Philippines); Exec. Sec. B. REMICHE (Belgium). Pubs. *Newsletter, IUSSP Papers*.

Latin American Centre for Research in Social Sciences (*Centro Latinoamericano de Pesquisas em Ciências Sociais*): Caixa Postal 9012 ZC-02, 20.000, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; f. 1957; co-operates with international agencies and provides a documentation service.

Dir. MANUEL DIEGUES, Jr. Pubs. *Bibliografía, América Latina* (quarterly).

Latin American Demographic Centre—CELADE: Edificio Naciones Unidas, Avenida Dag Hammarskjöld, Casilla 91, Santiago, Chile; Ciudad Universitaria

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Rodrigo Facio, Apdo. Postal 5249, San José, Costa Rica; f. 1957 to train demographers; to provide information about the demographic situation in Latin America and its future trends, by means of research programmes; to assist Latin-American governments in matters such as experimental censuses, population projections, national censuses, etc. Mems.: 13 Latin American countries.

Dir. CARMEN A. MIRÓ; Deputy Dir. JUAN CARLOS ELIZAGA. Pubs. *Series F* (twice yearly), *Series A, B, C, D and E* (irreg.), *Notas de Población* (Quarterly).

Mensa International: Bond House, St. John's Square, Wolverhampton, West Midlands, WV2 4AH, England; f. 1946, constitution adopted 1964. Aims: social contact between members; provision of the membership as a control group for research workers in psychology and social science; identification and fostering of intelligence for the benefit of humanity. Members are individuals who score in a recognized intelligence test higher than 98 per cent of people in general. There are 60,000 mems. world-wide.

Pres. Prof. R. BUCKMINSTER FULLER (U.S.A.); Vice-Pres. LANCELOT LIONEL WARE (U.K.), ISAAC AZIMOV (U.S.A.); Exec. Dir. HAROLD GALE (U.K.). Pubs. *Mensa Journal International* (monthly), special supplements to journal, *Mensa Register*.

United Nations Social Defence Research Institute: Via Giulia 52, 00186 Rome, Italy; f. 1968 under the auspices of ECOSOC to strengthen international action in the field of prevention and control of juvenile delinquency and adult criminality. Encourages international research on crime problems, aiming to relate

Social Sciences and Humanistic Studies, etc.

it to the needs of policy makers and those concerned with law enforcement.

Dir. TOLANI ASUNI (Nigeria); Asst. Dir. UGO LEONE (Italy).

World Association for Public Opinion Research (*Association mondiale de recherches sur l'opinion publique*): c/o The Roper Center, Yale University, P.O.B. 1732, New Haven, Conn. 06520, U.S.A.; f. 1947 to establish and promote contacts between persons in the field of survey research on opinions, attitudes and behaviour of people in the various countries of the world; to further the use of objective, scientific survey research in national and international affairs. Mems.: 300 individuals from 40 countries.

Pres. Y. CORBEIL (Canada); Publ. *WAPOR Newsletter* (quarterly).

World Society of Ekistics: c/o Athens Center of Ekistics, 24 Strat. Syndesmou St., Athens 136, Greece; f. 1965; aims to promote knowledge and ideas concerning ekistics through research, publications and conferences; to recognize the benefits and necessity of an interdisciplinary approach to the needs of human settlements; to stimulate world-wide interest in ekistics.

Pres. T. A. LAMBO; Sec.-Gen. P. PSOMOPOULOS.

World Union of Catholic Philosophical Societies (*Union mondiale des sociétés catholiques de philosophie*): Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C. 20017, U.S.A.; f. 1948. Mems.: about 1,500 persons from about 20 countries.

Pres. Prof. JEAN LADRIÈRE (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. R. P. G. McLEAN (U.S.A.). Publ. *Circulaires* (one or two issues a year).

SOCIAL WELFARE

Aid to Displaced Persons and its European Villages (*Aide aux personnes déplacées et ses villages européens*): 35 rue du Marché, Huy, Belgium; f. 1957 to carry on and develop work begun by the Belgian association Aid to Displaced Persons. Aims: to provide material and moral aid for refugees; European Villages established at Aachen, Bregenz, Augsburg, Berchem-Ste-Agathe, Spiessen, Euskirchen, Wuppertal as centres for refugees. Pres. J. ECKHOUT (Belgium); Vice-Pres. Mrs. T. ERNST (Federal Republic of Germany).

Amnesty International: International Secretariat, 10 Southampton St., London, WC2 7HF, England; f. 1961; Objects: to mobilize public opinion to secure the release and welfare of men and women detained anywhere for their beliefs, colour, sex, ethnic origin, language or religion, provided that they have not used or advocated violence; to work for the abolition of torture and the death penalty or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment of prisoners without reservation and for fair and early trials for all political prisoners; to co-ordinate the activities of 40 national sections and 2,500 local groups; to maintain a Research Department to record and investigate the cases of prisoners of conscience. Mems.: over 250,000.

Chair. JOSÉ ZALAZUETT (Chile); Gen. Sec. THOMAS HAMMARBERG (Sweden). Pubs. *Newsletter* (monthly), *Annual Report*, Reports on political imprisonment, torture, prison conditions and the death penalty in various countries.

Anti-Slavery Society for the Protection of Human Rights: 180 Brixton Rd., London, SE9 6AT, England; f. 1839 to eradicate slavery and forced labour in all their

forms, to promote the well-being of indigenous peoples, and to protect human rights in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948. Mems.: 900 members in 30 countries.

Chair. JEREMY SWIFT; Sec. Col. J. R. P. MONTGOMERY, M.C. Pubs. *Annual Report*, *Anti-Slavery Reporter* and *Aborigines Friend* (irreg.) and special reports of research in these fields.

Associated Country Women of the World: 50 Warwick Square, London, SW1V 2AJ, England; f. 1930. Objects: to aid the economic and social development of countrywomen and home-makers of all nations; to promote study of and interest in home-making, housing, health, education, and aspects of food and agriculture. Mems.: approx. 8 million.

Pres. Mrs. RAIGH ROE; Gen. Sec. HEATHER MCGRIGOR. Publ. *The Countrywoman* (quarterly).

Association of Social Work Education in Africa: Dept. of Applied Sociology, Addis Ababa University, P.O.B. 1176, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; f. 1971 to promote teaching and research in social development, to improve standards of institutions in this field, to exchange information and experience. Mems.: schools of social work, community development training centres, other institutions and centres; 52 training institutions and 120 social work educators in 32 African countries, 15 non-African assoc. mems. in Europe and North America.

Exec. Sec. AREGA YIMAM. Pubs. *Journal for Social Work Education in Africa*; professional documents and seminar proceedings.

Catholic International Union for Social Service (*Union catholique internationale de service social*): 111 rue de la Poste, 1030 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1925 to develop social service on the basis of Christian doctrine; to unite Catholic social schools and social workers' associations in all countries to promote their foundation; to represent at the international level the Catholic viewpoint as it affects social service. Mems.: 172 schools of social service, 26 associations of social workers, 52 individual members.

Exec. Sec. A. M. GELEYS. Publs. *Service Social dans le monde* (quarterly), *News Bulletin*, *Bulletin de Liaison*, *Boletín de Noticias* (quarterly), and reports of seminars.

Co-ordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service—CCIVS: UNESCO, 1 rue Miollis, 75015 Paris, France; f. 1948; acts as an information centre and co-ordinating body for work camps and long-term voluntary service. Affiliated: 110 organizations from all over the world.

Dir. FRANCIS ATTA DONKOR (Ghana). Publs. *Questioning Development*, *Thinking about Power*, *The University and Voluntary Service*, *Work Camps Programme* (annual), *CCIVS-News* (3 a year), *Volunteer Exchange Forms*, *Involve—And Now*, etc.

Council of World Organizations Interested in the Handicapped: c/o Rehabilitation International, 432 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10016, U.S.A.; f. 1953 to assist the UN and its specialized agencies to develop a well co-ordinated international programme for rehabilitation of the handicapped. Mems.: 50 organizations in consultative status with ECOSOC and/or WHO, ILO, UNESCO, UNICEF.

Chair. NORMAN ACTON.

EIRENE—International Christian Service for Peace: Engerser Str. 74B, D5450 Neuviwed 1, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1957; work in North Africa (professional training, apprenticeship programmes, agricultural work and co-operatives), Niger (agriculture and irrigation), Chad (textile co-operatives) Nicaragua (agricultural college), Europe and the U.S.A. (volunteer programmes in co-operation with peace groups).

Gen. Sec. JEAN-LUC TISSOT. Publ. *Newsletter*.

European Federation for the Welfare of the Elderly—EURAG (*Fédération européenne pour les personnes âgées*): A-8010 Graz, Schmiedg. 26 (Amtshaus), Austria; f. 1962. Functions: exchange of experience among member associations; practical co-operation among member organizations to achieve their objectives in the field of ageing; representation of the interests of members before international organizations; promotion of understanding and co-operation in matters of social welfare; to draw attention to the problems of old age. Mems.: organizations in 25 countries.

Pres. KARL STOISER (Austria); Sec.-Gen. EDUARD PUMPERNIG (Austria). Publs. *EURAG—Newsletter* (quarterly in English, French, German and Italian), *EURAG-Information* (monthly).

Federation of Asian Women's Associations—FAWA: 15 Chuan Chow St., Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China; f. 1959 to promote closer relations, and bring about joint efforts among Asians, particularly among the women, through mutual appreciation of cultural, moral and socio-economic values. Mems.: 415,000.

Pres. DR. H. SJAMSINOOR ADNOES; Sec. Mrs. NICOLASA J. TRIA TIRONA (Philippines). Publ. *FAWA News Bulletin* (every 3 months).

Inter-American Conference on Social Security (*Comité Interamericano de Seguridad Social*): Unidad Independencia, San Jeronimo Lidice, Apto. 20532, Mexico 20, D.F.; f. 1942 to facilitate and develop co-operation between social security administrations and institutions in the American states. Mems.: Governments and social security institutions in 20 countries.

Pres. Lic. ARSENIO FARELL CUBILLAS (Mexico); Sec.-Gen. and Treas. DR. GASTON NOVELO (Mexico). Publ. *Seguridad Social*, *Boletín Informativo*.

Intergovernmental Committee for Migration—ICM: 16 ave. Jean Trembley, 1211 Geneva 19, Switzerland; f. 1951 to effect the orderly migration of Europeans who could not migrate without international assistance, to help the resettlement of refugees in countries of permanent asylum and to sponsor immigration into less-developed countries in accordance with their economic needs; later included non-Europeans. Since its inception, it has helped over 3 million refugees and migrants to resettle overseas; since 1965 25,000 Europeans have been placed in Latin America under a Selective Migration Programme to ensure the transfer of technology to Latin America through the migration of highly qualified Europeans. Mems.: 30 states and 12 observer states.

Dir. JAMES L. CARLIN (U.S.A.); Deputy Dir. G. MASELLI (Italy). Publs. *International Migration* (quarterly), *Migration Bulletin* (6 or 7 a year), *Annual Report*.

International Abolitionist Federation (*Fédération abolitionniste internationale*): 28 place St. Georges, 75009 Paris, France; f. 1875; Object: The abolition of the organization and exploitation of the prostitution of others and the regulation of prostitution by public authorities. Affiliated organizations in Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Egypt, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Peru, Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom and U.S.A. Corresponding members in Australia, Burma, Greece, Israel, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Zimbabwe.

Pres. Smt. MOHINDER KAUR, Maharani of Patiala (India); Gen. Sec. FRANÇOIS PIGNIER (France). Publs. *Revue abolitionniste* (4 times annually), *General Assembly* (every year), *International Congress* (every three years).

International Association against Noise (*Association internationale contre le bruit—AICB*): Hirschenplatz 7, CH-6004 Lucerne, Switzerland; f. 1959 to promote noise-control at an international level; to promote co-operation and the exchange of experience and prepare supranational measures; issues information, carries out research, organizes conferences, and assists national anti-noise associations. 17 mems., 3 associate mems.

Pres. JOCHEN BERG (Fed. Repub. of Germany); Sec. DR. WILLY AECHERLI (Switzerland). Publ. *Reports of Congresses*.

International Association for Children's International Summer Villages: Mea House, Ellison Place, New-castle upon Tyne, England; f. 1950; function is to conduct International Camps for children and young people between the ages of 11 and 18. Mems.: c.15,000.

International Pres. HINRICH FOCK; Sec.-Gen. W. P. MATTHEWS, JR. Publ. *CISV News* (three times a year).

International Association for Mutual Assistance (*Association internationale de la mutualité*): 8-10 rue de Hesse, 1204 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1947 to propagate and develop in all countries the principle of mutual assistance. Mems.: national and regional institutions in Belgium, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. ROBERT VAN DEN HEUVEL (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. W. J. BOUVIER (Switzerland).

International Association for Suicide Prevention (*Internationale Vereinigung für Selbstmordprophylaxe*): Central Administrative Office, Universitätsklinik, Spitalgasse 23, A-1090 Vienna, Austria; f. 1960. Aims: To establish an organization where individuals and agencies of various disciplines and professions from different countries can find a common platform for interchange of acquired experience, literature and information about suicide; disseminates information; arranges special training; encourages and carries out research; organizes the Biannual International Congress for Suicide Prevention. Mems.: 730 individuals and societies, in 42 countries of all continents.

Pres. Prof. WALTER PÖLDINGER (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. CHARLOTTE P. ROSS (U.S.A.). Publ. *Crisis* (2 a year).

International Association for Temperance Education: Beethovenplantsoen 6, 8916 GC Leeuwarden, Netherlands; f. 1954 to promote international co-operation in education on the dangers of alcohol and drugs; collection and distribution of information on drugs; maintains regular contact with national and international organizations active in these fields. Mems.: 20,000 in 9 countries.

Pres. SYTZE DE BRUIN; Sec. HERTA NIESSNER.

International Association of Schools of Social Work: Freytaggasse 32, 1210 Vienna, Austria; f. 1929 to provide international leadership and encourage high standards in social work education. Mems.: 500 schools of social work in 70 countries and 23 associations of schools.

Pres. HEINRICH SCHILLER (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec.-Gen. Miss MARGUERITE MATHIEU (Canada). Pubs. *International Social Work* (quarterly), *Directory of Members*, *IASSW News*.

International Association of Workers for Maladjusted Children (*Association internationale des éducateurs de jeunes inadaptes*): 66 Chaussée d'Antin, 75009 Paris, France; f. 1951 to promote the profession of *éducateur* for maladjusted children; to provide a centre of information about child welfare and encourage co-operation between the members. Mems.: national associations from Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Morocco, Iran, Israel, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia and individual members in many other countries. Next Congress: Denmark, 1982.

Pres. CLAUDE PAHUD (Switzerland); Vice-Pres. GERARD VAN PELT (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. SERGE GINGER (France). Pubs. Reports on Congresses, Chronicle in each issue of *International Review for Child Welfare* (quarterly).

International Catholic Migration Commission: 65 rue de Lausanne, 1202 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1951; offers migration aid programmes to those who are not in a position to secure by themselves their resettlement elsewhere; grants interest-free travel loans; assists refugees on a worldwide basis, helping with all social and technical problems. Sub-committees dealing with Europe and Latin America. 48 affiliated organizations throughout the world.

Pres. JOHN E. MCCARTHY (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Dr. ELIZABETH WINKLER (Austria). Pubs. *Migration News*, *Menschen Unterwegs*, *ICMC Newsletter*.

International Children's Centre (*Centre international de l'enfance*): Château de Longchamp, Carrefour de Longchamp, Bois de Boulogne, 75016 Paris, France; f. 1949 to improve the health and well-being of children and families, especially in developing countries; financed by UNICEF and the French Government; 3 departments: Education and Training (organizing courses, seminars and working groups all over the world), Epidemiological Pilot Station (developing immunization techniques); Information (documentation centre and publications), and External Relations Office.

Pres. of Administrative Council Prof. EUGENE AUJALEU, Dir.-Gen. Prof. MICHEL MANCIAUX; Sec.-Gen. MICHEL LEMOINE. Pubs. *Children in the Tropics* (6 a year, French, English and occasionally Spanish), *Courrier* (6 a year, French, English and occasionally Spanish), *Reports*, *Bibliographical Bulletins* and *Technical Reviews*.

International Christian Federation for the Prevention of Alcoholism and Drug Addiction: 4 Southampton Row, London, WC1B 4AA, England; f. 1960, reconstituted 1980 to promote worldwide education and remedial work through the churches, to co-ordinate Christian concern about alcohol and drug abuse, in co-operation with WHO.

Chair. Bishop JAMES K. MATHEWS (U.S.A.); Gen. Sec. Rev. J. KENNETH LAWTON (U.K.). Publ. occasional bulletins.

International Civil Defence Organisation (*Organisation internationale de protection civile*): 10-12 chemin Surville, 1213 Petit-Lancy/Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1931, present statutes 1966. Aims: to intensify and co-ordinate on a world-wide scale the development and improvement of organization, means and techniques for preventing and reducing the consequences of natural disasters in peacetime or of the use of weapons in time of conflict.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. MILAN M. BODI (Switzerland). Pubs. *International Civil Defence* (monthly in English, French, Spanish, German and Arabic), *Monographs* (occasional), training manuals, information booklets, meetings reports.

International Commission for the Prevention of Alcoholism: 6830 Laurel St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20012, U.S.A.; f. 1953 to encourage scientific research on intoxication by alcohol, its physiological, mental and moral effects on the individual, and its effect on the community; fourth world congress Nairobi, Kenya, 1982. Mems.: individuals in 90 countries.

Exec. Dir. ERNEST H. J. STEED. Publ. *ICPA Quarterly*.

International Commission for the Protection of the Rhine against Pollution: Kaiserin-Augusta-Anlagen 15, P.O.B. 309, 5400 Koblenz, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1950 and institutionalized 1963 to prepare and commission research to establish the nature of the pollution of the Rhine; to propose measures of protection to the signatory governments. Mems.: 23 delegates from France, Federal Republic of Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Switzerland and the EEC (joined the Commission Dec. 76).

Pres. H. BAYLE; Sec. R. F. G. M. ZIJLMANS. Publ. annual report.

International Council of Voluntary Agencies (*Conseil international des agences bénévoles*): 13 rue Gautier, 1201 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1962 to provide a forum for voluntary humanitarian and development agencies. Mems.: 60 non-governmental organizations.

Chair. EUGENE RIES; Exec. Dir. ANTHONY J. KOZLOWSKI. Pubs. *ICVA News* (4 times a year, English and

French editions), *ICVA Documents* (occasional), Information papers on social humanitarian and developmental situations and activities (to members).

International Council of Women (*Conseil international des femmes*): c/o 13 rue Caumartin, 75009 Paris, France; f. 1888 to bring together in international affiliation National Councils of Women from all continents for consultation and joint action in order to promote the well-being of the individual and family in society and the removal of all disabilities for women. Mems.: 73 National Councils.

Pres. Dame MIRIAM DELLI, D.B.E.; Sec.-Gen. Mrs. JACQUELINE BARBET-MASSIN. Publ. *Newsletter* in French and English (3 issues a year).

European Centre: f. 1962; Pres. GINETTE SCHAACK, CECIF Secretariat, 2 Allée L. Goebel, Luxembourg.

International Council on Alcohol and Addictions: Case Postale 140, 1001 Lausanne, Switzerland; f. 1907; consultative status with the UN Economic and Social Council; official relations with the World Health Organization and International Labour Office; co-operative relations with the Council of Europe, the League of Arab States and the Colombo Plan; organizes congresses, symposia and seminars in different countries. Mems.: affiliated organizations in 60 countries, as well as individual members.

Pres. DAVID ARCHIBALD; Dir. ARCHER TONGUE, B.A. (U.K.). Publs. *Alcoholism* (2 a year), *Legal Issues Newsletter* (quarterly), *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* (bi-monthly), *Proceedings of Conferences*.

International Council on Jewish Social and Welfare Services: 75 rue de Lyon, 1211 Geneva 13, Switzerland; f. 1961; functions include the exchange of views and information among member agencies concerning the problems of Jewish social and welfare services including medical care, old age, welfare, child care, rehabilitation, technical assistance, vocational training, agricultural and other resettlement, economic assistance, refugees, migration, integration and related problems; representation of views to governments and international organizations. Mems.: 6 national and international organizations.

Pres. DONALD ROBINSON; Exec. Sec. LEONARD SEIDENMAN.

International Council on Social Welfare: Koestlergasse 1/29, 1060 Vienna, Austria; f. 1928 to provide an international forum for the discussion of social work and related issues; to promote interest in social welfare; documentation and information services. Mems.: 68 countries, 24 international organizations.

Pres. Y. F. HUI (Hong Kong); Sec.-Gen. INGRID GELINEK (Austria). Publs. *Conference Proceedings* (biennially), *International Social Work* (quarterly), *ICSW Newsletter* (quarterly), National Committee Bulletins.

International Dachau Committee: 65 rue de Haerne, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1958 to perpetuate the memory of the political prisoners of Dachau; to manifest the friendship and solidarity of former prisoners whatever their beliefs or nationality; to maintain the ideals of their resistance, liberty, tolerance and respect for persons and nations; and to maintain the former concentration camp at Dachau as a museum and international memorial.

Pres. Mr. GUERISSE; Sec.-Gen. G. WALRAEVE. Publ. *Bulletin Officiel du Comité International de Dachau* (twice a year).

International Federation of Blue Cross Societies (*Fédération internationale des sociétés de Croix-Bleue*): Kermely 10, 1206 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1877. Object: to aid the

victims of intemperance and drug addicts; and to take part in the general movement against alcoholism.

Pres. JEAN-PAUL WIDMER (Switzerland); Gen. Sec. DANIEL ROCHAT (Switzerland); Treas. H. WILLIMANN (Switzerland). Publ. Four-yearly report.

International Federation of Children's Communities (*Fédération internationale des communautés d'enfants—FICE*): c/o Dr. Othmar Roden, Generalsekretariat, Theresiennumgasse 16-18, A-1040 Vienna, Austria; f. 1948 under the auspices of UNESCO. Consultative status B with UNESCO. Objects: to co-ordinate the work of national associations, to promote children's communities particularly by technical aid to underdeveloped countries. Mems.: national associations from Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, United Kingdom, U.S.A., Yugoslavia.

Pres. RAOUL WETZBURGER (Belgium); Gen. Sec. Dr. OTHMAR RODEN (Austria). Publs. *Etudes Pédagogiques, Documents, Recherches et Témoignages*.

International Federation of Disabled Workers and Civilian Handicapped (*Fédération internationale des mutilés et invalides du travail et invalides civils—FIMITIC*): Amthausquai 11, 4600 Olten, Switzerland; f. 1953 to bring together representatives of the disabled and handicapped into an international non-political organization under the guidance of the disabled themselves; to promote greater opportunities for the disabled; to create rehabilitation centres; to act as a co-ordinating body for all similar national organizations. Mems.: national groups from Austria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, German Federal Republic, Iceland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia. Consultative member of ECOSOC, official relations with ILO, WHO and UNESCO.

Pres. Dr. MANFRED FINK (Switzerland); Gen.-Sec. ALVIDO LAMBRILLI (Italy). Publs. *Bulletin de la FIMITIC, Nouvelles*.

International Federation of Settlements and Neighbourhood Centres (*Fédération internationale des centres sociaux et communautaires*): rue du Débarcadère 179, 6001 Marcinelle, Belgium; f. 1926; furnishes a means of co-operation between members; encourages the development of National Federation; promotes the training of professional and voluntary workers; acts as an advisory body; encourages and facilitates the exchange of community workers; collects and distributes information on settlements and Neighbourhood Centres; keeps in touch with the work of appropriate international organizations; holds international conferences; encourages the setting up of seminars and Projects on community work; next Conference: August 1982, Rotterdam.

Pres. L. DE RAADT; Sec.-Gen. BRIAN PASSMAN. Publ. *Newsletter* (annually).

International Federation of Social Workers—IFSW (*Fédération internationale des assistants sociaux et des assistantes sociales*): 33 rue de l'Athénée, 1206 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1928 as International Permanent Secretariat of Social Workers; present name adopted 1950. The Federation aims to promote social work as a profession through international co-operation concerning standards, training, ethics and working conditions; represents the profession at international meetings; assists in welfare programmes sponsored by international

organizations. Memos.: national associations in 44 countries. Last symposium, Hong Kong, 1980.

Pres. CHAUNCEY A. ALEXANDER (U.S.A.); Hon. Pres. LITSA ALEXANDRAKI (Greece); Sec.-Gen. ANDREW M. APOSTOL (Switzerland); Treas. Dr. NANCY A. HUMPHREYS (U.S.A.).

International Fellowship of Former Scouts and Guides—IFOFSAG (*Amitié internationale des scouts et guides adultes*): rue Maj. René Du Breucq 25, 1050 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1953 to help former scouts and guides to keep alive the spirit of the Scout and Guide Promise and Laws in their own lives; to bring that spirit into the communities in which they live and work; to establish liaison and co-operation between national organizations for former scouts and guides; to encourage the founding of an organization in any country where no such organization exists; to promote friendship amongst former scouts and guides throughout the world. Memos.: 75,000 in 32 Member States.

Chair. of Council PER MIKKELSEN (Denmark); Sec.-Gen. SUZANNE PRITT (U.K.). Publ. *The Fellowship Bulletin* (quarterly).

International Help for Children: 130 Eversholt St., London, NW1 1DL, England; f. 1947 to provide recuperative holidays for children in need of such treatment. Contacts in Austria, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Netherlands, United Kingdom.

Pres. Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor of London; Chair. ALAN HILL (U.K.); Sec. MARGARET McEWEN.

International Inner Wheel: St. Olaf House, Tooley St., London, S.E.1, England; f. 1967. Aims: to link Inner Wheel Clubs throughout the world. Inner Wheel members are wives of Rotarians who aim to promote true friendship, encourage the ideals of personal service, and foster international understanding. Memos.: 64,000 in 46 countries.

Pres. Mrs. K. M. MARTIN (U.K.); Sec. F. C. HUNTLEY. Publs. *Directory*, *Constitution*, *Handbook*, and a quarterly magazine.

International Labour Assistance (*Entr'aide ouvrière internationale*): Oppelner Strasse 130, 5300 Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1950 to assist refugees and displaced persons and to take action as a relief organization in cases of catastrophes or political disturbances. Members in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland.

Pres. KURT PARTZSCH (Federal Republic of Germany); Vice-Pres. KARE WERNER (Norway). Publ. *Information Bulletin*.

International League of Societies for Persons with Mental Handicap: 13 rue Forestière, 1050 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1960 to promote the interests of the mentally handicapped without regard to nationality, race or creed, furthers co-operation between national bodies, organizes congresses. Consultative status with UNESCO, UNICEF, official relations with WHO, ILO, ECOSOC, the Council of Europe and the Inter-American Children's Institute. Memos.: 84 in 63 countries (incl. 38 national associations) and two Associate (regional) memos.

Pres. Prof. G. DYBWAD (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Dr. C. BEN JAAFAR (Tunisia). Publs. Proceedings of Conferences, Symposia, etc., brochures and pamphlets.

International Lifeboat Conference: c/o the Director, the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, West Quay Rd., Poole, Dorset, BH15 1HZ, England; conferences held

at four-yearly intervals; next Conference: 1983, Sweden.

Sec. JOHN R. ATTERTON (U.K.). Publs. Conference reports, *Lifeboat International* (technical articles).

International Planned Parenthood Federation—IPPF (*Fédération internationale pour la planification familiale*): 18-20 Lower Regent St., London, SW1Y 4PW; f. 1952. Supports and co-ordinates the work of national family planning associations in 100 countries; provides technical assistance for family planning and population programmes; collaborates with other international bodies including the United Nations; provides information on all aspects of family planning and produces medical handbooks and educational literature. Memos.: 96 associations.

Pres. Mrs. AZIZA HUSSEIN; Sec.-Gen. Dr. CARL WAHREN. Publs. *People* (quarterly, in English and French), *Medical Bulletin* (every 2 months, in English, French and Spanish), *Research in Reproduction* (quarterly).

International Prisoners Aid Association: Department of Sociology, University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky. 40208, U.S.A.; f. 1950; to improve prisoners' aid services for rehabilitation of the individual and protection of society. Memos.: 28 National Federations in 27 countries and 3 individual member agencies in Canada, 1 in Australia, 1 in Austria, 1 in Egypt and 1 in Malaysia.

Pres. ALFONS WAHL (Federal German Republic); Exec. Dir. Dr. BADR-EL-DIN ALI. Publ. *Newsletter* (3 times a year).

International Social Security Association: Case Postale No. 1, 1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland; f. 1927 to promote the development of social security through the improvement of techniques and administration. Memos.: 245; Assoc. Memos.: 75 organizations from 117 countries.

Pres. JÉRÔME DEJARDIN (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. VLADIMIR RYS (U.K.). Publs. *International Social Security Review* (quarterly), English, French, German, Spanish), *Estudios de la Seguridad Social* (quarterly), *World Bibliography of Social Security* (2 a year, English, French, Spanish, German), *African News Sheet* (English and French), *Asian News Sheet*, *Caribbean News Sheet*, *Social Security Documentation* (African, Asian, European and American series) (Spanish only), *Current Research in Social Security* (2 a year, English, French, German and Spanish), *Automatic Data Processing Information Bulletin* (2 a year).

International Social Service (*Service social international*): 32 Quai du Seujet, 1201 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1921. Objects: To aid families and individuals whose problems require services beyond the boundaries of the country in which they live and where the solution of these problems depends upon co-ordinated action on the part of social workers in two or more countries; to study from an international standpoint the conditions and consequences of emigration in their effect on individual, family, and social life. Operates on a non-sectarian and non-political basis.

There are branches in Australia, Canada, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Switzerland, U.K., U.S.A., and Venezuela; a delegation in Argentina and an affiliated office in Finland; and correspondents in some 100 other countries.

Pres. Rt. Hon. Sir GEOFFREY DE FREITAS (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. AUDREY E. MOSER (U.K.).

International Union for Child Welfare (*Union internationale de protection de l'enfance*): 1 rue de Varembe,

1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland; f. 1946 to promote child welfare. Mems.: 188 member organizations in 87 countries.

Pres. Mrs. TARA ALI BAIG (India); Gen. Sec. JEAN BABEL (Switzerland). Publ. *International Child Welfare Review* (quarterly, English, French and Spanish editions; annual Arabic edition).

International Union for Social and Moral Action—UIAMS:

28 place St. Georges, Paris 9e, France; f. 1951 to co-ordinate efforts being made in different countries to maintain a high standard of public morals, and in that endeavour to oppose everything which might injure or attack a sound and healthy public life. This is based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as defined by the United Nations. Congresses are held tri-annually; last Congress, Vienna 1976. Mems.: 18 countries, 75 national and international associations, personal members throughout the world.

Pres. RICHARD GATZWEILER (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec.-Gen. Maître J. PFEIFFER (France). Publ. *Bulletin de l'UIAMS* (reports on triennial Congress), *Circulaire d'informations semestrielle* (twice a year in English, French and German).

International Union of Family Organisations (*Union internationale des organismes familiaux*):

28 place Saint-Georges, 75442 Paris Cedex 09, France; f. 1947 to bring together all organizations throughout the world which are working for family welfare; conducts permanent commissions on standards of living, housing, marriage guidance, work groups on family movements, rural families, etc.; maintains an international documentation centre. Mems.: national associations, groups and governmental departments in 55 countries.

Pres. HABIB GUERFEL (Tunisia); Sec.-Gen. ANDRÉ RAUGET (France). Publ. *FAMILIS Bulletin*.

International Union of Societies for the Aid of Mental Health:

Croix Marine, 39 rue Charles Monselet, 33000 Bordeaux, France; f. 1964 to group national societies and committees whose aim is to help mentally handicapped or maladjusted people.

Gen. Pres. Mme DELAUNAY, Prof. CARAVEDO; Gen. Sec. Dr. DEMANGEAT.

International Union of Tenants:

Norrlandsgatan 7, 3 tr., 111 43 Stockholm, Sweden; f. 1955 to achieve a fruitful measure of collaboration which will help safeguard the interests of tenants. Mems.: national tenant organizations in Denmark, Finland, France, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and Federal Republic of Germany.

Chair. GÖSTA JÄRTELIUS; Sec. BJÖRN EKLUND. Publ. *International Information* (quarterly).

Inter-University European Institute on Social Welfare—IEISW:

179 rue de Débarcadene, 6001 Marcinelle, Belgium; f. 1970 to promote, carry out and publicize scientific research on social welfare; since 1976 IEISW has taken over the European Regional Clearing House for Community Work; consists of a Board of Directors, Scientific Committee and Executive Board.

Chair. Board of Dirs. JACQUES HOCHÉPIED (Belgium); Gen. Sec. P. ROZEN (Belgium). Publ. *COMM*.

Lions Clubs International:

300 22nd St., Oak Brook, Ill. 60570, U.S.A.; f. 1917 to foster understanding among people of the world; to promote principles of good government and citizenship; and an interest in civic, cultural, social and moral welfare; to encourage service-minded men to serve their community without financial reward. Next Convention: Atlanta, Georgia, U.S.A.,

June 1982. Mems.: 1.3 million with over 33,500 clubs in 152 countries and geographic areas.

Publ. *The Lion* (10 a year, in 18 languages).

Service Civil International—SCI:

13 Wincheap, Canterbury, Kent, CT1 3TB, England; f. 1920 to promote peace and understanding through voluntary service projects (work-camps, local groups, long-term community development projects and education). Mems.: 10,000 in 21 countries; projects in over 50 countries.

Pres. FRANCO PERNA; Sec. NICK WARREN. Publ. *Action* (quarterly).

Society of St.-Vincent de Paul (*Société de Saint-Vincent de Paul*):

5 rue du Pré-aux-Clercs, Paris 7e, France; f. 1833 to conduct charitable activities such as child care, youth work, work with immigrants, adult literacy programmes, residential care for the sick, handicapped and elderly, social counselling and work with prisoners and the unemployed—all conducted through personal contact. Mems.: over 650,000 in 112 countries.

Pres. AMIN A. DE TARRAZI; Sec.-Gen. LOUIS RIBADEAU DUMAS. Publ. *Vincenpaul* (monthly, in French, English and Spanish).

Women's International Zionist Organization:

Box 33159, 38 David Hamelech Blvd., Tel-Aviv, Israel; f. 1920; purpose: to promote constructive social work and education facilities for women and children in Israel. Mems.: 260,000 in 50 countries. Represented on UNICEF and ECOSOC at the UN. Affiliated to several international women's organizations.

Chair. RUTH IZAKSON; Pres. Mrs. RAYA JAGLOM. Publ. *WIZO Review* (two-monthly), *WIZO News in Israel* (monthly), *Annual Report of World WIZO Executive*, *Survey of World WIZO Executive Activities* (every 4 years), leaflets, booklets, cultural publications.

World Coalition for the Abolition of Vivisection (*Coalition mondiale pour l'abolition de la vivisection*):

Mairie de Mornas, 84420 Pioncel, France; f. 1955 to press for the abolition of experiments on live animals and of cruel operations and their replacement by other methods. Mems.: 22 societies.

Pres. JEAN DURANTON DE MAGNY; Sec.-Gen. ROBERT LEHNER. Publ. information sheets (4 or 5 times a year).

World Council for the Welfare of the Blind (*Organisation mondiale pour la promotion sociale des aveugles*):

58 ave. Bosquet, 75007 Paris, France; f. 1951 to work for international co-operation between organizations working for the welfare of the blind and the prevention of blindness throughout the world; unification of braille alphabets and symbols, development of braille, talking book programmes and other media for the blind; rehabilitation, training and employment; prevention and cure of blindness in co-operation with the International Agency for the Prevention of Blindness; co-ordinates aid to the blind in developing countries; conducts studies on technical, social and educational matters, maintains the Louis Braille birth-place as an international museum. Members in 76 countries.

Pres. DORINA DE GOUVEA NOWILL (Brazil); Hon. Sec.-Gen. ANDERS ARNÖR (Sweden). Publ. *WCWB Newsletter* (quarterly, in English, French, Spanish), General Assembly Reports, etc.

World Federation of the Deaf—WFD (*Fédération mondiale des sourds—FMS*):

120 via Gregorio VII, 00165, Rome, Italy; f. 1951. Aims: to promote and exchange information; to facilitate the union and federation of national associations; organize international meetings and protect the rights of the deaf. Mems.: 56 member countries.

Pres. D. VUKOTIC (Yugoslavia); Sec.-Gen. Dr. C. MAGAROTTO (Italy). Publ. *The Voice of Silence* (quarterly in French and English).

World ORT Union (*Union mondiale ORT*): 1-3 rue de Varembe, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1880 for the development of industrial, agricultural and artisan work among the Jews, training and generally improving the economic situation; conducts vocational training programmes for adolescents and adults, including instructors' and teachers' education and apprentice training in 31 countries, including technical assistance programmes in co-operation with interested governments. Mems.: committees in 27 countries.

Pres. CHAIM HERZOG (Israel); Exec. Comm. Chair. SHELLEY APPLETON (U.S.A.); Dir.-Gen. JOSEPH HARMATZ. Pubs. *Annual Report*, *Yearbook*, *Technical and Pedagogical Bulletin*, *On the Job*, *ORT Magazine*.

World Society for the Protection of Animals: 106 Jermyn St., London, SW1Y 6EE, England; f. 1981, incorporating the World Federation for the Protection of Animals (f. 1950) and the International Society for the Protection of Animals (f. 1959); promotes animal welfare and conservation by humane education; disseminates literature to encourage humane management and slaughter of food animals, control of domestic and wild animal communities.

Dir.-Gen. T. H. SCOTT (U.K.).

World Veterans Federation (*Fédération mondiale des anciens combattants*): 16 rue Hamelin, 75116 Paris, France; f. 1950 to maintain international peace and security by the application of the San Francisco Charter and helping to implement the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and related international conventions, to defend the spiritual and material interests of war veterans and war victims. It promotes practical international co-operation in fields of disarmament, human rights problems, economic development, rehabilitation of the handicapped, accessibility of the man-made environment, legislation concerning war veterans and war victims. Mems.: national organizations in 49 countries, representing more than 20,000,000 war veterans and war victims.

Pres. W. C. J. M. VAN LANSCHOT (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. SERGE WOURGAFT (France). Pubs. special studies (disarmament, human rights, rehabilitation).

Zonta International: 35 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60601, U.S.A.; f. 1919; executive women's service organization; international and community service projects, educational and cultural needs. Mems.: 30,000 in 46 countries.

Pres. Dr. SHIRLEY SCHNEIDER (U.S.A.); Exec. Dir. VALERIE LEVITAN. Publ. *The Zontian* (every 2 months).

SPORT AND RECREATIONS

General Association of International Sports Federations (*Association générale des fédérations internationales sportives*): 7 blvd. de Suisse, Monte Carlo, Monaco; f. 1967 to act as a forum for the exchange of ideas and discussion of problems; to collect and circulate information; to provide secretarial and translation services; and to co-ordinate the main international competitions. Mems.: 62 international sports organizations, 25 Olympic federations, 34 other sports federations, and three associates.

Pres. THOMAS KELLER (Switzerland); Gen. Sec. CHARLES PALMER, O.B.E. (U.K.). Publ. *Calendar of International Sports Competitions* (2 a year).

International Amateur Athletic Federation (*Fédération internationale d'athlétisme amateur*): 162 Upper Richmond Rd., Putney, London, SW15 2SL, England; f. 1913 to ensure co-operation and fairness among members, and to combat discrimination in athletics; to affiliate national governing bodies, to compile athletic competition rules and to organize championships at all levels; to settle disputes between members, and to conduct a programme of development for members who need coaching, judging courses, etc., and to frame regulations for the establishment of World, Olympic and other athletic records. Mems.: 165 countries.

Pres. A. PAULEN (The Netherlands); Hon. Treas. F. W. HOLDER (U.K.); Gen. Sec. J. B. HOLT (U.K.). Pubs. *IAAF Handbook* (English and French editions; biennial); *IAAF Bulletin* (4 a year); scoring tables, record lists, athletic arena layout charts, coaching and judges' books.

International Amateur Boxing Association (*Association internationale de boxe amateur—AIBA*): 135 Westervelt Place, Cresskill, N.J. 07626, U.S.A.; f. 1946 as the world body controlling amateur boxing for the Olympic Games, continental, regional and inter-nation championships and tournaments in every part of the world.

Pres. Col. D. F. HULL (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Prof. A. CHOWDHRY (Pakistan).

International Amateur Swimming Federation (*Fédération internationale de natation amateur*): 2000 Financial Center, Des Moines, Iowa 50309; f. 1908 to promote amateur swimming and swimming sports internationally; to administer rules for swimming sports, for competitions and for establishing records; to arbitrate in disputes between members; to secure guarantees that members travelling to FINA international events will not be denied visas by the countries concerned. Mems.: 104 countries.

Pres. ANTE LAMBASA (Yugoslavia); Hon. Sec. ROBERT H. HELMICK (U.S.A.). Pubs. *Handbook* (every four years), *Bulletin* (annually), *FINA News* (monthly).

International Amateur Wrestling Federation (*Fédération internationale de lutte amateur*): Ave. Ruchonnet 3, 1003 Lausanne, Switzerland; f. 1912 to encourage the development of amateur wrestling and promote the sport in countries where it is not yet practised; to further friendly relations between all members; to oppose any form of political, racial or religious discrimination. Mems.: 90 member federations.

Pres. MILAN ERCEGAN. Pubs. *News Bulletin* (quarterly), *Theory and Practice of Wrestling* (twice a year).

International Council on Health, Physical Education, and Recreation: 1900 Association Drive, Reston, VA 22091, U.S.A.; f. 1958 by the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession, f. as separate organization in 1959 to encourage the development of programmes in health, physical education, and recreation throughout the world.

International Cricket Conference: Lord's Cricket Ground, London, NW8 8QN, England; f. 1909 (as Imperial Cricket Conference; name changed 1965) to discuss aspects of the game at the international level. Annual conference; 7 full and 18 associate mems.

Chair. G. H. G. DOGGART (Pres. of Marylebone Cricket Club); Sec. J. A. BAILEY (Sec. of M.C.C.).

International Cycling Union: 6 rue Amat, 1202 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1900 to develop, regulate and control all forms of cycling as a sport. Mems. 128 federations. Pres. ADRIANO RODONTI; Gen. Sec. MICHAL JEKIEL. Publ. *Le Monde Cycliste* (4 times a year), *International Calendar* (annually).

International Federation of Association Football (Fédération internationale de football association—FIFA): Hitzigweg 11, CH-8030 Zurich, Switzerland; f. 1904 to promote the game of Association Football and foster friendly relations among players and National Associations; to control football and uphold the laws of the game as laid down by the International Football Association Board; to prevent discrimination of any kind between players; and to provide arbitration in any disputes between National Associations.

Pres. DR. JOÃO HAVELANGE (Brazil); Dirs. of Gen. Secretariat J. S. BLATTER (Switzerland), R. COURTE (Luxembourg), A. RAUBER (Switzerland). Publ. *FIFA News* (monthly, in English, French, Spanish and German).

International Federation of Park and Recreation Administration—IFPRA: The Grotto, Lower Basildon, Reading, Berkshire, RG8 9NE, England; f. 1957 to provide a world centre where members of government departments, local authorities, and all organizations concerned with recreational services can discuss relevant matters. Mems.: 225 in 34 countries.

Pres. NORBERT SCHINDLER (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec.-Gen. KENNETH L. MORGAN. Publ. news bulletin (irregular).

International Gymnastic Federation (Fédération internationale de gymnastique—FIG): Juraweg 12, case postale 16, 3250 Lyss, Switzerland; f. 1881 to promote the exchange of official documents and publications on gymnastics; to set up a procedure for invitations among members; and to organize international competitions. Associations pursuing political or religious aims are not recognized, and professionals are banned from competitions. Mems.: 80 countries.

Pres. YURI TITOV (U.S.S.R.); Gen. Sec. MAX BANGERTER (Switzerland). Publ. *Bulletin* (4 a year).

International Hockey Federation (Fédération internationale de hockey): Boîte 5, 1 ave. des Arts, 1000 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1924 to fix the rules of outdoor and indoor hockey for all affiliated national associations; to control the game of hockey and indoor hockey; to control the organization of international tournaments, such as the Olympic Games and the World Cup. Mems.: 88 national associations.

Pres. RENÉ G. FRANK (Belgium); Hon. Gen. Sec. ETIENNE GLICHITCH (France). Publ. *World Hockey* (quarterly).

International Judo Federation (Fédération internationale de judo): Matsumae International Judo Institute, Kasumigaseki Bldg. 33F, 3-2-5, Kasumigaseki, Chiyodaku, Tokyo, Japan; f. 1949 to promote cordial and friendly relations between members; to protect the interests of Judo throughout the world; to organize World Championships every two years and organize the Judo events of the Olympic Games; to develop and spread the techniques and spirit of Judo throughout the world.

Pres. DR. SHIGEYOSHI MATSUMAE; Sec.-Gen. HEINZ KEMPA.

International Philatelic Federation (Fédération internationale de philatélie): square des Latins 26, 1050 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1926 to promote philately internationally.

Sec.-Gen. R. DELLERÉ.

International Shooting Union (Union internationale de tir): Bavariaring 21, 8000 Munich 2, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1907 to promote and guide the development of the amateur shooting sports, to organize World Championships; to control the organization of continental and regional championships; to supervise the shooting events of the Olympic and Continental Games under the auspices of the International Olympic Committee. Mems.: 100 countries.

Pres. OLEGARIO VAZQUEZ-RANA (Mexico); Sec.-Gen. HORST G. SCHREIBER (Federal Republic of Germany). Publ. *International Shooting Sport* (6 issues a year).

International Skating Union: Promenade 73, Postfach, Davos-Platz, Switzerland.

Pres. OLAF POULSEN; Sec.-Gen. BEAT HASLER.

International Ski Federation (Fédération internationale de ski): Elfenstrasse 19, Berne, Switzerland; f. 1924 to further the sport of skiing, to create and maintain friendly relations between the Member Associations; to prevent discrimination in skiing matters on racial, religious or political grounds; to organize World Ski Championships and regional championships and, as supreme international skiing authority, to establish the international competition calendar and rules for all ski competitions approved by the FIS, and to arbitrate in any disputes. Mems.: 51 National Ski Associations.

Pres. MARC HODLER (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. GIANFRANCO KASPER (Switzerland). Publ. *FIS Bulletin* (four times a year).

International Table Tennis Federation: 53 London Rd., St. Leonards-on-Sea, East Sussex, TN37 6AY, England. Pres. H. ROY EVANS; Sec.-Gen. TONY BROOKS.

International Tennis Federation (Fédération internationale de tennis): Church Rd., Wimbledon, London SW19 5TF, England; f. 1913 to govern the game of tennis throughout the world and promote its teaching; to preserve its independence of outside authority; to produce the Rules of Tennis, to promote the Davis Cup Competition for men, the Federation Cup for women and the Dubler Cup for veterans; to organize tournaments. Mems.: 72 full mems. and 37 associate mems.

Pres. PHILIPPE CHATRIER (France); Gen. Sec. DAVID GRAY (U.K.). Publs. *Rules of the I.T.F.* (annually), *Rules of Tennis* (annually), *Regulations for the Davis Cup* (annually), *Regulations for the Federation Cup* (annually), *Regulations for the Dubler Cup*, *World of Tennis* (annually), *President's Newsletter* (monthly).

International Weightlifting Federation: Dozsa Gy. ut. 1-3, 1143 Budapest, Hungary; f. 1920. Aims: to control international weightlifting; to set up technical rules and to train referees; to supervise World Championships, Olympic Games, regional games and international contests of all kinds; to supervise the activities of national and continental federations; to register world records. Mems.: 115 countries.

Pres. GOTTFRIED SCHÖDL (Austria); Gen. Sec. TAMÁS AJAN (Hungary). Publs. *IWF Constitution and Rules* (every 4 years), *World Weightlifting* (quarterly).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Yacht Racing Union: 60 Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7JX; f. 1907; establishes and amends international yacht racing rules, organizes the Olympic Yachting Regatta and other championships. Mems.: 76 national yachting authorities.

Pres. Dr. BEPPE CROCE (Italy); Sec.-Gen. NIGEL HACKING.

World Bridge Federation: Charlottalei 34, 2000 Antwerp, Belgium; f. 1958 to promote the game of contract bridge throughout the world, federate national bridge associations in all countries, conduct world championships competitions, establish standard bridge laws. Mems.: 63 countries.

Pres. JAIME ORTIZ-PATINO (Switzerland); Sec. A. L. LEMAITRE (Belgium). Publ. *World Bridge News* (every 2 months).

World Chess Federation (*Fédération internationale des échecs*): Keizersgracht 810, 1017 ED Amsterdam,

Netherlands; f. 1924; controls chess competitions of world importance and awards international chess titles.

Pres. FRIDRIK OLAFSSON (Iceland); Gen Sec. INEKE BAKKER (Netherlands).

World Underwater Federation (*Confédération mondiale des activités subaquatiques*): 34 rue du Colisée, 75008 Paris, France; f. 1959 to develop underwater activities; to form bodies to instruct in the techniques of underwater spearfishing and diving; to perfect existing equipment and encourage inventions and to experiment with newly marketed products, suggesting possible improvements; to organize international competitions. Mems.: 55 countries.

Pres. JACQUES DUMAS (France); Sec.-Gen. PIERRE PERRAUD (France). Publs. *International Year Book of CMAS, News Letter* (every 3 months).

TECHNOLOGY

Union of International Technical Organizations (*Union des associations techniques internationales—UATI*): c/o CEFIGRE, Hôtel de Coulanges, 75004 Paris, France; f. 1951. Activities: The co-ordination of international congresses planned by member organizations, collaboration with UNESCO, the publication of technical bibliographies and of technical dictionaries in several languages. Membership: 16 international organizations. Chair. R. DARVES-BORNOZ (France); Vice-Chair. K. K. FRAMJI (India), B. W. SHACKLOCK (U.K.), H. GRANJON (France); Sec.-Gen. M. REMILLIEUX (France).

MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS

International Association for Bridge and Structural Engineering (*Association internationale des ponts et charpentes*): ETH—Hönggerberg, CH-8093 Zurich, Switzerland; f. 1929 to promote the interchange of knowledge and research work results concerning bridge and structural engineering and to foster co-operation among those connected with this work. Mems.: 3,000 government departments, local authorities, universities, institutes, firms and individuals in 70 countries.

Pres. Prof. B. THÜRLIMANN (Switzerland); Gen. Secs.: for general questions E. GEHRI, for reinforced and pre-stressed structures Prof. Dr. R. FAVRE, for metal structures Prof. Dr. J. CL. BADOUX, for construction management Prof. Dr. A. Pozzi, for engineering systems Dr. H. R. SCHALCHER. Publs. *IABSE Periodica* (quarterly), Congress Reports and Reports of the Working Commissions.

International Association for Hydraulic Research (*Association internationale de recherches hydrauliques*): c/o Delft Hydraulics Laboratory, Rotterdamseweg 185, P.O.B. 177, Delft, 2600 MH Netherlands; f. 1935; biennial congresses. 2,000 individual mems., 280 corporate mems.

Pres. J. F. KENNEDY (U.S.A.); Sec. J. E. PRINS (Netherlands). Publs. *Directory of Hydraulic Research Institutes and Laboratories*, *Journal of Hydraulic Research*, *Proceedings of Congresses and Symposia*, *List of Papers*.

International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (*Commission internationale des irrigations et du drainage*): 48 Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-110021, India; f. 1950. Mems.: 76 countries.

Pres. ROLAND DARVES-BORNOZ (France); Sec.-Gen. K. K. FRAMJI (India).

International Commission on Large Dams (*Commission internationale des grands barrages*): 151 blvd. Haussmann, 75008 Paris, France.

Pres. P. LONDE (France); Sec.-Gen. J. COTILLON.

International Committee of Foundry Technical Associations (*Comité international des associations techniques de fonderie*): Walchestrass 27, Case Postale 285, 8023 Zürich, Switzerland. Sec. M. J. GERSTER.

Pres. T. R. WILTSE (U.S.A.).

International Conference on Large High-Voltage Electric Systems (*Conférence internationale des grands réseaux électriques à haute tension—CIGRE*): 112 blvd. Haussmann, 75008 Paris, France; f. 1921. Aims to facilitate and promote the exchange of technical knowledge and information between all countries in the general field of electrical generation and transmission at high voltages. Mems.: 3,500 members in 79 countries.

Pres. R. GUCK (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec. G. R. PÉLISSIER (France). Publs. *Proceedings of the Biennial Sessions, Electra* (every two months).

International Federation of Automatic Control (IFAC) (*Fédération internationale de l'automatique*): 2361 Laxenburg, Schlossplatz 12, Austria; f. 1957; 41 mems.

Pres. T. VAMOS; Hon. Sec. F. MARGULIES. Publs. *Automatica* (bi-monthly), *Newsletter*.

International Federation of Surveyors (*Fédération internationale des géomètres*): Rakovski St. 108, B.P. 431, 1000 Sofia, Bulgaria; f. 1878; nine technical commissions in three groups; professional organization; surveys and mapping; land administration; 51 national associations are affiliated.

Pres. Prof. V. PEEVSKY (Bulgaria); Sec.-Gen. I. KATZARSKI (Bulgaria). Publs. Reports of Congresses (triennial), and bulletins.

International Gas Union (*Union internationale de l'industrie du gaz*): 62 rue de Courcelles, 75008 Paris, France; f. 1931 to study all aspects and problems of the gas industry with a view to promoting international co-operation and the general improvement of the gas industry. Mems.: national organizations in 37 countries.

Pres. E. A. GIORGIS (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. B. GOUDAL.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Institute of Welding (*Institut international de la soudure*): 54 Princes Gate, Exhibition Rd., London, SW7 2PL, England; f. 1948; 58 member societies.

Pres. J. SKRINAR (Czechoslovakia); Sec.-Gen. P. D. BOYD (U.K.). Publs. *Welding in the World* (2 a month), etc.

International Institution for Production Engineering Research (*Collège international pour l'étude scientifique des techniques de production mécanique—CIRP*): 19 rue Blanche, 75009 Paris, France; f. 1951. Aims: to promote by scientific research the study of the mechanical processing of all solid materials including checks on efficiency and quality of work. Mems.: 159 active, 63 corresponding, in 28 countries.

Pres. Prof. E. MATHIAS; Sec.-Gen. F. LE MAITRE (France). Publ. *Annals*.

International Society for Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering (*Société internationale de mécanique des sols et de travaux de fondations*): Engineering Dept., Trumpington St., Cambridge, CB2 1PZ, England; f. 1936. Aims to promote international co-operation among scientists and engineers in the field of soil mechanics and its practical applications and in the civil engineering applications of geology, and of rock, snow and ice mechanics, by periodically holding International Conferences, creating permanent Research Committees, publishing a List of Members every 4 years, and promoting the publication of abstracts; 12,000 individual mems., 53 national member societies.

Pres. Prof. V. DE MELLO; Gen. Sec. Dr. R. PARRY. Publs. *Conference Proceedings*, *Geotechnical Abstracts*, etc.

International Union for Electro-heat (*Union internationale d'électrothermie*): 79 rue de Miromesnil, 75008 Paris, France; f. 1953, present title adopted 1957. Aims to study all questions relative to electro-heat, except commercial questions, and to maintain liaisons between national groups and to organize international Congresses on Electro-heat. Mems.: 20 countries and associate members.

Hon. Pres. H. GELISSEN (Netherlands); Pres. E. TIBERGHIEN (Belgium); Gen. Delegate C. BARBAZANGES (France).

International Union of Testing and Research Laboratories for Materials and Structures (*Réunion internationale des laboratoires d'essais et de recherches sur les matériaux et les constructions*): 12 rue Brancion, Paris 15e, France; f. 1947 for the exchange of information and the promotion of co-operation on experimental research concerning structures and materials, for the study of research methods with a view to improvement and standardization. Mems.: laboratories and individuals in 71 countries.

Pres. TH. ERISMANN (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. M. FICKELSON (France). Publ. *Materials and Structures—Testing and Research* (bi-monthly).

Permanent International Association of Road Congresses (*Association internationale permanente des congrès de la route*): 2 blvd. de La Tour-Maubourg, 75007 Paris, France; f. 1909 to promote the construction, improvement, maintenance, use and economic development of roads; organizes technical committees and study sessions. Mems.: governments, public bodies, organizations and private individuals in 61 countries.

Pres. M. MILNE (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. M. HUET (France). Publs. *Bulletin*, *Technical Dictionary*, *Reports and Proceedings of Congresses*, *Reports of Technical Committees*.

The World Energy Conference: 34 St. James's St., London, SW1A 1HD, England; f. 1924 to link all branches of power and fuel technology and maintain liaison between world experts. Conferences every three years. Mems.: National Committees in 81 countries.

Pres. P. VON SIEMENS (Federal Republic of Germany); Chair. of Int. Exec. Council S. O. HULTIN (Finland); Sec.-Gen. E. RUTTLEY (U.K.).

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

African Association of Cartography: B.P. 69, Hussein Dey, Algiers, Algeria; f. June 1975; constitution entered into force February 1976; to encourage the development of cartography, organize conferences and other meetings, promote establishment of training institutions; the ECA has set up two centres, one in Kenya for cartographic services and one in Nigeria for training. Mems.: principal cartographic services of 29 African countries; 13 associate mems. (of which 6 are non-African).

Chair. SERIGNE M'BAYE THIAM (Senegal); Sec.-Gen. MOHAMED BOUALGA (acting).

European Builders of Internal Combustion Engine and Electric Locomotives (*Constructeurs européens de locomotives thermiques et électriques—CELTE*): 12 rue Bixio, 75007 Paris, France; f. 1953 as an information centre on economic and technical matters relating to the production, distribution and consumption of locomotives throughout the world. 34 full members and 21 associate members in 11 countries.

Chair. Dipl.-Ing. E. KOCHER; Gen. Del. J.-L. BURKHARDT. Publs. Private reports for members only.

European Computer Manufacturers Association—ECMA: 114 rue du Rhône, 1204 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1961 to study and develop, in co-operation with the appropriate national and international organizations, as a scientific endeavour and in the general interest, methods and procedures in order to facilitate and standardize the use of data processing systems; and to promulgate various standards applicable to the functional design and use of data processing equipment. Mems.: 18 ordinary and 12 associate.

Sec.-Gen. D. HEKIMI. Publs. *ECMA Standards*.

European Convention for Constructional Steelwork (*Convention européenne de la construction métallique*): General Secretariat, ave. Louise 326, bte. 52, 1050 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1955 for the consideration of problems involved in metallic construction. Member organizations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, U.S.A., Yugoslavia.

Sec. A. CARPENA (Italy).

European Federation of Chemical Engineering (*Fédération européenne du génie chimique*): c/o Institution of Chemical Engineers, George E. Davis Bldg., 165-171 Railway Terrace, Rugby, Warwickshire, CV21 3HQ, England; f. 1953 to encourage co-operation in chemical engineering, including apparatus, materials, technology and methods, and to exchange information between member societies. Member societies in Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, U.K. and Yugoslavia; corresponding societies in 10 non-European countries.

European Federation of Corrosion (*Fédération européenne de la corrosion*): Paris Office: 28 rue St. Dominique, 75007 Paris, France; Frankfurt Office: Theodor-Heuss-Allee

25, D6F Frankfurt-am-Main, Federal Republic of Germany; London Office: 14 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8PS, England; f. 1955 to encourage co-operation in research on corrosion and methods of combating it. Member societies in Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.

Hon. Secs. R. GUILLET (France), DIETER BEHRENS (Germany), Dr. D. H. SHARP (U.K.).

European Federation of National Associations of Engineers (*Fédération européenne d'associations nationales d'ingénieurs—FEANI*): 4 rue de la Mission Marchand, 75016 Paris, France; f. 1951. Aims: to strengthen cultural and professional links and exchange information among members; study problems of training engineers and recognizing and protecting their status; organize periodical congresses. Mems.: engineers' associations in 21 countries.

Pres. M. CORONADO (Spain); Sec.-Gen. M. BUREAU (Belgium).

European Organization for Civil Aviation Electronics (EUROCAE) (*Organisation européenne pour l'équipement électronique de l'aviation civile*): 11 rue Hamelin, 75783 Paris Cédex 16, France; f. 1963; studies and advises on problems related to the application of electronics and electronic equipment to aeronautics and assists international bodies in the establishment of international standards. Mems.: 61.

Pres. J. PAGNARD; Sec.-Gen. T. J. McWIGGAN.

Eurospace (*Groupement industriel européen d'études spatiales*): 16 bis ave. Bosquet, 75007 Paris, France; f. 1961; an Association of European aerospace industrial companies, banks, press organizations, national associations for promoting space activity in the fields of telecommunication, television, aeronautical, maritime, meteorological, educational and press usage satellites, as well as launchers (conventional and recoverable). The Association carries out studies on the legal, economic, technical and financial aspects. It enjoys consultative status with IMCO, UNESCO and the Council of Europe; acts as an industrial adviser to the European Space Agency. Membership direct or associate in the following countries: Belgium, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and the U.S.A.

Pres. JEAN DELORME; Sec.-Gen. YVES DEMERLIAC; Tech. Sec. REX TURNER.

Inter-African Committee for Hydraulic Studies—CIEH: B.P. 369, Ouagadougou, Upper Volta; f. 1960 to ensure co-operation in hydraulic surveys, for exchange of information and co-ordination of research and other projects. Mems.: 12 francophone African countries.

Sec.-Gen. ABDU ASSANE.

Intergovernmental Bureau for Informatics: P.O.B. 10253, 00144 Rome, Italy; f. 1969, replacing the International Computation Centre; present title adopted in 1974; the only international organization in the field of informatics with intergovernmental status; aims to promote the development and knowledge of informatics; an advisory body, helping member countries to establish national policies in informatics and to execute technical projects. Structure: General Assembly (every 2 years) and Executive Council. Mems.: 33 countries.

Dir. Gen. Prof. F. A. BERNASCONI. Publs. *Agora* (every 2 months).

International Association for Cybernetics (*Association internationale de cybernétique*): Palais des Expositions, Place André Rijckmans, Namur, Belgium; f. 1957 to ensure liaison between research workers engaged in various sectors of cybernetics, to promote the development of the science and of its applications and to disseminate information about it. Mems.: industrial firms and individuals in 32 countries.

Pres. Prof. GEORGES R. BOULANGER (Belgium); Man. Admin. J. LEMAIRE (Belgium); Treas. G. PIETTE-BOSSART (Belgium). Publ. *Cybernetica* (quarterly), *Cybernetics—Works in Progress* (series), *Proceedings of International Congresses*.

International Association of Rolling Stock Builders (*Association internationale des constructeurs de matériel roulant—AICMR*): 12 rue Bixio, 75007 Paris, France; f. 1934. The Association is an information centre on economic and technical questions relating to the production, distribution and consumption of railway rolling stock throughout the world. There are 46 member firms in 12 countries.

Chair. O. J. BRONCHART; Gen. Del. J.-L. BURCKHARDT.

International Cargo Handling Co-ordination Association—ICHCA: Abford House, 15 Wilton Rd., London SW1V 1LX, England; f. 1952. Mems. in 90 countries.

Pres. R. G. MCFARLANE (Canada); Sec.-Gen. JOHN T. WARBURTON. Publs. *Directory* (annual), *Monthly Journal*, *Quarterly Cargo Handling Abstracts*, *Members' Yearbook*, *Biennial Report*, technical studies and bibliographies (lists on request).

International Colour Association (*Association internationale de la couleur—AIC*): c/o Dr. J. J. Vos, Institute for Perception TNO, Kampweg 5, Postbus 23, Soesterberg, Netherlands; f. 1967 to encourage research in colour in all its aspects, disseminate the knowledge gained from this research and promote its application to the solution of problems in the fields of science, art and industry; holds international congresses and symposia. Mems.: organizations in 15 countries.

Pres. Dr. R. W. G. HUNT (U.K.); Sec. Dr. J. J. Vos (Netherlands). Publ. *Proceedings of congresses and symposia*.

International Commission for Conformity Certification of Electrical Equipment—CEE: Utrechtseweg 310, Arnhem, Netherlands; f. 1926, as International Commission on Rules for the Approval of Electrical Equipment, to define the conditions with which electrical equipment for domestic and similar general purposes should comply; offers standardized international certification service for electrical equipment. Mems.: organizations from Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, Yugoslavia. 33 publications issued.

International Commission for Uniform Methods of Sugar Analysis—ICUMSA: c/o Institut für landwirtschaftliche Technologie und Zuckerindustrie, Postfach 5224, Langer Kamp 5, D-3300 Braunschweig, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1897 for the development and standardization of analytical methods for the world sugar industry. Mems.: national committees in 25 countries.

Pres. Dr. E. REINEFELD (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec. Dr. A. EMMERICH (Federal Republic of Germany). Publ. *Proceedings of the four-yearly plenary sessions books on sugar analysis*.

International Commission on Glass: Joint Laboratory of Silicates, 16628 Prague 6, Suchbatarova 1905, Czechoslovakia; f. 1933 as a union of scientific and technical organizations dealing with glass. Annual meeting and triennial congresses; sub-committees working on science and technology of glass. Mems.: 21.

Pres. P. GILARD (Belgium); Hon. Sec. Dr. J. GÖTZ.

International Commission on Illumination (*Commission internationale de l'éclairage—CIE*): 52 blvd. Malesherbes, 75008 Paris, France; f. 1900 as International Commission on Photometry, present name 1913. Objects: To provide an international forum for all matters relating to the science and art of illumination; to promote by all appropriate means the study of such matters; to provide for the interchange of information between the different countries; to agree upon and to publish international recommendations. Mems.: 29 affiliated National Illumination Committees.

Exec. Sec. P. LEMAIGRE-VOREAUX. Publ. *Proceedings of quadrennial plenary sessions, Recommendations, Vocabulary, Technical Committee Reports*.

International Committee on Aeronautical Fatigue—ICAF: c/o Prof. J. Schijve, Dept. of Aerospace Engineering, THD, Kluyverweg 1, 2629 HS Delft, the Netherlands; f. 1951. Object: collaboration on fatigue of aeronautical structures among aeronautical bodies and laboratories by means of exchange of documents and by organizing periodical conferences. Mems.: National Centres of 12 countries.

Sec. Prof. J. SCHIJVE (Netherlands). Publ. *Minutes of Conferences* (every 2 years), *Proceedings of Symposia* (every 2 years), *ICAF—Documents* (more than 1,200) circulated between members; some classified "Restricted".

International Congress on Fracture: c/o Prof. Takeo Yokobori and Sec.-Gen. Prof. Tadashi Kawasaki, Research Institute for Strength and Fracture of Materials, Tohoku University, Aramaki-Aza-Aoba, Sendai, Japan; f. 1965 to foster research in the mechanics and phenomena of fracture, fatigue and strength of materials for the development of better failure-resistant materials, to promote international and interdisciplinary co-operation, and to publish the results of research. Mems.: 25 national delegations from 25 countries, 26 affiliated organizations.

Pres. Dr. R. W. NICHOLS; Dir. Prof. A. J. CARLSSON (Sweden); Sec. Prof. T. KAWASAKI (Japan). Publ. *Proceedings of the International Conference on Fracture*.

International Copper Research Association, Inc.: 708 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.; f. 1960; non-profit association financed by the copper mining industry; sponsors and directs research at laboratories, institutes and universities throughout the world. Mems.: companies in 11 countries.

Pres. WILLIAM H. DRESHER. Publ. reports.

International Council for Building Research, Studies and Documentation—CIB (*Conseil international du bâtiment pour la recherche, l'étude et la documentation*): P.O.B. 20704, Weena 704, 3001 JA Rotterdam, Netherlands; f. 1953 to encourage and facilitate co-operation in building research, studies and documentation in all aspects. Mems.: governmental and industrial organizations and qualified individuals in 60 countries.

Pres. N. ANTONI (Sweden); Gen. Sec. GY. SEBESTYEN. Publ. *Building Research and Practice* (bi-monthly), *Directory of Building Research and Development Organizations, Abridged Building Classification for Architects, Builders and Civil Engineers—A.B.C.* (avail-

able in 14 languages), *Congress and Symposia Proceedings*, technical reports, information bulletins, etc.

International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC): 1 rue de Varembe, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland; f. 1906. Object: To facilitate the co-ordination and unification of national electrotechnical standards. Mems.: National Cttees. representing all branches of electrical and electronic activities in 44 countries.

Gen.-Sec. C. J. STANFORD. Publ. *International Standards and Reports, IEC Bulletin, Annual Report, Report on Activities, Catalogue of Publications*.

International Special Committee on Radio Interference (*Comité international spécial des perturbations radio-électriques—CISPR*): Secretariat: British Electrotechnical Committee, British Standards Institution, 2 Park St., London, W1A 2BS, England; f. 1934; special committee of the IEC to promote international agreement on equipment and methods for measurement of interference; protection of radio interference; limits for interference; requirements for immunity of sound and T.V. broadcasting receivers from interference; impact of safety regulations on interference suppression; Mems.: the 44 National Committees of IEC and seven other international organizations.

Sec. (British Electrotechnical Committee) STEPHEN P. A. MARRIOTT.

International Federation for Documentation (*Fédération internationale de documentation*): 7 Hofweg, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1895 to promote, through international co-operation, research in and development of documentation; 72 national members, 3 international members, some 250 affiliates; study committees for: universal decimal classification; research on the theoretical basis of information; classification research; linguistics in documentation; information for industry; education and training; terminology of information and documentation; patent information and documentation; social sciences documentation; Broad system of ordering; informetrics; regional commissions for Latin America, Africa, Asia and Oceania.

Pres. Mr. R. A. GIETZ; Sec.-Gen. KENNETH R. BROWN. Publ. *International Forum on Information and Documentation* (quarterly), *FID News Bulletin* (monthly), *R & D Projects in Documentation and Librarianship* (bi-monthly), *FID/ET Newsletter on Education and Training Programmes for Specialized Information Personnel* (quarterly), monographs.

International Federation for Information Processing: IFIP Secretariat, 3 rue du Marché, 1204 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1960. Objects: to promote information science and technology; to stimulate research, development and application of information processing in science and human activities; to further the dissemination and exchange of information on information processing; to encourage education in information processing; to advance international co-operation in the field of information processing. Mems.: 37 national societies.

Pres. P. A. BOBILLIER (Switzerland); Vice-Pres. K. ANDO (Japan), P. RENARD (France), A. A. DORODNICYN (U.S.S.R.); Sec. O. ZICH (Austria).

International Federation of Airworthiness—IFA: 58 Whiteheath Ave., Ruislip, Middx., HA4 7PW; England; f. 1964 to provide a forum for the exchange of international experience in maintenance, design and operations. Mems.: 60 from 29 countries.

Pres. Sir PETER MASEFIELD (1980/82); Exec. Dir. D. K. SMITH. Publ. *International Airworthiness News* (6 a year).

International Federation of Consulting Engineers (*Fédération internationale des ingénieurs conseils—FIDIC*): 205 Groot Hertoginnelaan, P.O.B. 17334, 2502 CH The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1913 to encourage international co-operation and the setting up of standards for consulting engineers. Mems.: National Associations in 34 countries, comprising some 22,000 individual members.

Pres. WILSON V. BINGER (U.S.A.); Vice-Pres. P. O. MILLER (Australia). Pubs. *Conditions of Contract (International) for Works of Civil Engineering Construction* (English, French, German and Spanish), *Conditions of Contract for Electrical and Mechanical Works* (English and French), *International Model Form of Agreement between Client and Consulting Engineer and International General Rules for Agreement between Client and Consulting Engineer* (for Pre-Investment Studies and for Design and Supervision of Construction of Works—English, French and Spanish—and for Project Management—English), *Guide to the Use and Remuneration of Independent Consultants for Engineering Services* (English, French and Spanish).

International Federation of Hospital Engineering: 126 Albert St., London, NW1 7NF, England; f. 1970 to promote internationally the standards of hospital engineering and to provide for the interchange of knowledge and ideas. Mems.: 30.

Gen. Sec. BRUNO MASSARA (Italy); Sec. J. E. FURNESS (U.K.). Publ. *Hospital Engineering* (quarterly).

International Federation of Societies of Automobile Engineers (*Fédération internationale des sociétés d'ingénieurs des techniques de l'automobile—FISITA*): c/o 3 avenue du Président-Wilson, F-75116, Paris; f. 1947 to promote the exchange of information between member societies, ensure standardization of techniques and terms, to conduct research on technical and managerial problems and generally to encourage the technical development of mechanical transport. Member organizations in 18 countries.

Sec. Dr. KURT RAUSSENDORF.

International Institute of Seismology and Earthquake Engineering: Building Research Institute, Ministry of Construction, 1 Tatehara, Oho-machi, Tsukuba-gun, Ibaraki Pref., Japan; f. 1962. Object: To carry out training and research works on seismology and earthquake engineering for the purpose of reducing earthquake damage in the world. The main activities are to train the seismologists and earthquake engineers from the seismic countries and to undertake survey, research, guidance and analysis of information on earthquakes and their related matters. Mems.: 45 countries.

Dir. M. OTSUKA.

International Iron and Steel Institute—IISI (*Institut international du fer et de l'acier*): Ave. Hamoir 12-14, B-1180 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1967. Objectives: to promote the welfare and interests of the world's steel industries; to undertake research in all aspects of steel industries; to serve as a forum for exchange of knowledge and discussion of problems relating to steel industries; to collect, disseminate and maintain statistics and information; to serve as a liaison body between international and national steel organizations. Members in 42 countries.

Chair. FREDERICK G. JAICKS (U.S.A.); Vice-Chair. DIETER SPETHMANN (Federal Republic of Germany), EISHIRO SAITO (Japan). Sec.-Gen. LENHARD J. HOLSCHUH. Pubs. *Conference Proceedings, Members' Directory, Bulletins*, statistical, economic, and technical reports.

International Micrographic Congress: P.O.B. 34404, Bethesda, MD 20817, U.S.A.; f. 1962 to promote co-operation among microfilmmers, research and development; to provide an international clearing-house for information and advancement of systems and technology, exchange publications and delegations; to encourage the establishment of international standards and of new national microfilm associations; to promote international product exhibitions, seminars and conventions. Mems.: 40 associations, 93 sustaining and affiliate mems. from 52 countries.

Pres. JENS LASSON (Denmark), Exec. Dir. DON M. AVEDON (U.S.A.). Pubs. *IMC Journal* (quarterly), *IMC Newsletter* (monthly), *International Glossary of Micrographic Terms*.

International Organization for Standardization (*Organisation internationale de normalisation*): P.O.B. 56, 1 rue de Varembe, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland; f. 1946 to reach international agreement on industrial and commercial standards. Mems.: national standards institutions of 87 countries.

Pres. HENRI DURAND; Sec.-Gen. OLLE STUREN. Pubs. *ISO International Standards, ISO Memento, ISO Catalogue* (annual), *ISO Bulletin* (monthly).

International Reclamation Bureau: Place du Samedi 13, 1000 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1948; reclamation and recycling of scrap iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, paper stock, textiles, plastics and rubber. Mems.: 56 associations and 502 individual members in 41 countries.

International Research Group on Wood Preservation: IRG Secretariat, Drottning Kristinas väg 47C, S-114 28 Stockholm, Sweden; f. 1965 as Wood Preservation Group by OECD; independent since 1969; consists of four working groups and 16 sub-groups, plenary annual meeting, executive council, secretariat; IRG Foundation Fund (Sweden); IRG Conference Awards (U.K. and Sweden); IRG Publications (Papua New Guinea). Mems. (1981): 344 in 60 countries.

Pres. J. M. BAKER (U.K.); Vice-Pres. Dr. R. S. SMITH (Canada); Sec.-Gen. R. COCKCROFT (Sweden). Pubs. technical documents and books, *Annual Report*.

International Rubber Research and Development Board—IRRDB: Chapel Building, Brickendonbury, Hertford, SG13 8NP, England; f. 1937. Mems.: 15 research institutes.

Sec. GORDON COCKBAIN.

International Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing (*Société internationale de photogrammétrie et télédétection*): c/o Institut für Photogrammetrie, 3 Hanover, Nienburger Str. 1, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1910; a non-governmental professional organization with 66 member countries. Next Congress: Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, August 1984.

Pres. F. DOYLE (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. G. KONECNY (Federal Republic of Germany). Pubs. *International Archives of Photogrammetry, Photogrammetria*.

International Solar Energy Society: P.O.B. 52, National Science Centre, 191 Royal Parade, Parkville, Melbourne, Victoria 3052, Australia; f. 1954 to foster science and technology relating to the applications of solar energy, to encourage research and development, to promote education and to gather, compile and disseminate information in this field; holds international conferences. Mems.: 8,500 in 62 countries.

Pres. Dr. H. TABOR (Israel); Sec.-Treas. F. G. HOGG (Australia). Pubs. *Journal* (monthly), *Newsletter* (quarterly), *Sunworld* (6 a year).

International Tin Research Council: Fraser Rd., Greenford, Middlesex, England; f. 1932 to develop world consumption of tin; engages in scientific research, technical development and aims to spread knowledge of tin throughout the world by publishing research articles, issuing handbooks, giving lectures and demonstrations, and taking part in exhibitions and trade fairs.

Dir. D. A. ROBINS. Publ. *Annual Report, Tin and its Uses* (quarterly) (in English, French, German, Japanese, Italian and Spanish), various studies and reports.

International Union for Vacuum Science, Technique and Applications: Erstes Physikalisches Institut, Universität Köln, Universitätsstrasse 14, 5000 Cologne, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1958; collaborates with the International Standards Organization in defining and adopting technical standards; co-ordinates the programme of major international conferences; promotes the triennial International Vacuum Congress and International Conference on Solid Surfaces; regulates the Welch Foundation for postgraduate research in vacuum science and technology; scientific divisions for surface science, thin film physics, vacuum science and electronic materials; fusion technology division in preparation. Mems.: organizations in 21 countries.

Pres. Dr. J. M. LAFFERTY (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Prof. Dr. H. JAHRREISS (Federal Republic of Germany). Publ. *News Bulletin* (every 2 months), supporting edition of *Surface and Vacuum Physics Index* (*Zentralstelle für Atomenergie-Dokumentation*, monthly), *Visual aids for instruction in vacuum technology and applications* (5 series).

International Union of Heating Distributors: Bahnhofplatz 3, 8023 Zurich, Switzerland; f. 1954 to study the various problems concerning the development and distribution of heat for all purposes by means of pipes laid underground. The Union assembles the results of research and tests and puts statistical information at the disposal of the members. It maintains relations with national and international organizations for the study of economical, technical, scientific questions of interest to its members. Mems.: 105 companies in 13 countries.

Pres. LARSSON (Finland); Sec. PIROVA (Finland). Publ. *Bulletin* (quarterly).

International Union of Metal (*Union internationale du métal*): Seestrasse 105, 8027 Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1954 as liaison between national bodies to exchange documentation and study common problems. Mems.: national federations from Austria, Belgium, German Federal Republic, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland.

Pres. ROLF HASENCLEVER (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec. HANS-JÖRG FEDERER (Switzerland).

International Union of Producers and Distributors of Electrical Energy (*Union internationale des producteurs et distributeurs d'énergie électrique*): 39 ave. de Friedland, Paris 8e, France; f. 1925. Object: The study of all questions relating to the production, transmission and distribution of electrical energy. Twenty-two countries are represented in the Union.

Pres. ARNALDO MARIA ANGELINI (Italy); Sec.-Gen. PIERRE MOLLON (France); Del.-Gen. HERVÉ DE MAUBLANC (France). Publ. Reports of periodical congresses, periodical circulars on statistical matters.

International Water Supply Association (*Association internationale des distributions d'eau*): 1 Queen Anne's Gate, London, SW1H 9BT, England; f. 1947 to co-ordinate technical, legal and administrative aspects of public

water supply. Two-yearly congresses; next congress: Zürich, Switzerland, September 1982. Mems.: 52 national organizations, water authorities in 40 countries, and individuals in 70 countries.

Pres. G. DEJOUANY (France); Sec.-Gen. P. F. STOTT (U.K.). Publ. *Aqua* (6 a year), *Proceedings of the Congresses, Reports on Corrosion and Protection of Underground Pipelines*.

Latin-American Iron and Steel Institute: Dario Urzua 1994, Casilla 16065, Santiago 9, Chile; f. 1959 to help achieve the harmonious development of iron and steel production, manufacture and marketing in Latin America; conducts economic surveys on the steel sector; organizes technical conventions and meetings; disseminates industrial processes suited to regional conditions; prepares and maintains statistics on production, end uses, prices, etc., of raw materials and steel products within this area. Mems. 102, associate mems. 107, hon. mems. 21.

Chair. HORACIO ANÍBAL RIVERA; Sec.-Gen. ANÍBAL GOMEZ. Publ. *Siderurgia Latinoamericana* (monthly), *Statistical Year Book, Directory of Latin American Iron and Steel Companies* (every two years), various technical and economic studies and reports.

Regional Centre for Services in Surveying and Mapping: P.O.B. 18118, Nairobi, Kenya; f. 1975 to provide services in the professional techniques of map-making, to train personnel, to carry out research and studies and provide advisory services to African governments. Mems.: nine governments.

Dir.-Gen. B. A. SIKILO.

Regional Centre for Training in Aerial Surveys: P.M.B. 5545, Ile-Ife, Nigeria; f. 1972 for training, research and advisory services; administered by the ECA; bilingual in English and French. Mems.: six governments.

Dir. Dr. S. O. IHEMADU.

World Bureau of Metal Statistics: 41 Doughty St., London, WC1N 2LF, England; f. 1949; statistics of production, consumption, stocks, prices and international trade in copper, lead, zinc, tin, nickel, aluminium and several other minor metals.

Gen. Man. J. L. T. DAVIES. Publ. *World Metal Statistics* (monthly bulletin), and annual studies in world trade in metals; occasional surveys of minor metals.

World Federation of Engineering Organizations—WFE0: (*Fédération mondiale des organisations d'ingénieurs—FMOI*): c/o C. HERSELIN, 19 rue Blanche, 75009 Paris, France; f. 1968. Objects: to advance engineering as a profession in the interests of the world community; to foster co-operation between engineering organizations throughout the world; to undertake special projects through co-operation between members and in co-operation with other international bodies. Mems.: 80 national members; 5 international members.

Pres. S. BEN JEMAA (Tunisia); Sec.-Gen. C. HERSELIN (France).

World Petroleum Congresses: 61 New Cavendish St., London, W1M 8AR, England; f. 1933 to provide an international congress every four years where oil scientists and technologists can meet and discuss advances in knowledge; Permanent Council with 30 member countries is responsible for organization of the congresses.

Pres. Dr. W. VON ILSEMAN (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec.-Gen. D. C. PAYNE (U.K.). Pub. *Proceedings of Congress*.

TOURISM

Arab Tourism Union: P.O.B. 2354, Amman, Jordan; f. 1954; mems.: national tourist organizations of 21 Arab countries, and four associate members in the private sector; seven members form the executive committee for a term of two years.

Pres. FA'UD BEN SHA'ABAN (Libya); Sec.-Gen. Dr. ABDUL RAHMAN ABU RABAH (Jordan). Publ. *Arab Tourism Magazine* (bi-monthly), and Research Supplements.

Caribbean Tourism Association—GTA: 20 East 46th St., New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.; f. 1951 to encourage and assist development in the Caribbean region through tourism. Mems.: 22 Caribbean governments and 246 allied mems.

Exec. Dir. AUDREY PALMER HAWKS.

East Asia Travel Association: c/o Japan National Tourist Organization, 2-10-1 Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan; f. 1966 to promote tourism in the East Asian region, encourage and facilitate the flow of tourists to that region from other parts of the world, and to develop regional tourist industries by close collaboration among members. Mems.: 8 national tourist organizations, 7 airlines, 3 travel associations and 1 hotel association.

Pres. Dr. JORGE A. H. RANGEL (Macau); Sec.-Gen. HITOSHI KAWAI (Japan).

European Motel Federation—EMF (*Fédération européenne des motels—FEM*): Woudenbergseweg 44, Maarsbergen, Netherlands; f. 1956 to represent the interests of European motel-owners. Mems.: 150.

Chair. A. ADELAARS (Netherlands).

European Travel Commission (*Commission européenne de tourisme*): Confederation House, Kildare St., Dublin 2, Ireland; f. 1948 to promote tourism in and to Europe, particularly from the United States, Canada and Japan, to foster co-operation and the exchange of information, to organize research. Mems.: national tourist organizations of 23 European countries.

Chair. Prof. G. DASKALAKIS (Greece); Exec. Dir. T. J. O'DRISCOLL (Ireland); Sec. E. P. KEARNEY.

Inter-American Travel Congresses: Permanent Secretariat, General Secretariat of the OAS, Washington, D.C. 20006, U.S.A.; f. 1939 to assist the development of tourism in the Americas within the framework of the OAS; Congresses are held every three years, with special meetings as required; structure: Permanent Secretariat, Permanent Exec. Cttee., Meeting of Experts.

Perm. Sec. SANTIAGO MEDINA TORRES. Publ. *Final Acts of the Congresses, Final Reports of meetings of the Committees*.

International Academy of Tourism (*Académie internationale du tourisme*): 4 rue des Iris, Monte-Carlo, Monaco; f. 1951 to develop the cultural and humanistic aspects of international tourism and to establish an accepted vocabulary for tourism. Mems.: 117.

Pres. GEORGES DASKALAKIS; Chancellor LOUIS NAGEL. Publ. *Revue, Dictionnaire Touristique Internationale*. (3rd edition in French; 1st edition has been translated into English, Italian, Polish, German, Spanish, Swedish and Turkish).

International Association of Scientific Experts in Tourism (*Association internationale d'experts scientifiques du tourisme—AIEST*): Neuengasse 15, P.O.B. 2597, 3001

Berne, Switzerland; f. 1949 to encourage scientific activity by its members; to support tourist institutions of a scientific nature; to organize conventions. Mems.: 339 from 48 countries.

Pres. Prof. Dr. CLAUDE KASPAR (Switzerland); Gen. Sec. Dr. HANSPETER SCHMIDHAUSER (Switzerland). Publ. *The Tourist Review* (quarterly).

International Congress and Convention Association: J. W. Brouwersplein 27, P.O. Box 5343, 1007 AH Amsterdam, Netherlands; f. 1963 to establish worldwide co-operation between all involved in organizing congresses, conventions and exhibitions (including travel agents, transport organizations, national congress organizers and centres, and hotels). Mems.: 290 in 70 countries. Pres. ERNST STOCK (Austria); Exec. Dir. JOHN E. MOREU.

International Federation of Popular Travel Organizations: rue Haute 42, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1950. Mems.: 21 organizations.

Pres. FRED RAMSEIER (Switzerland); Vice-Pres. IVAN BARINGTON (Denmark); Sec.-Gen. MARTIN IDIERS (Belgium). Publ. *Bulletin* (10 a year).

International Federation of Tourist Centres (*Fédération internationale de centres touristiques*): c/o Landes-Fremdenverkehrsdirektor, Konrad-Vogel Strasse 2, A-4010 Linz, Austria; f. 1949. Mems.: Austria, Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland.

Pres. BOB LUYKEN (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. Dr. ALDO DEBENE (Austria).

International Ho-Re-Ca (*Union internationale d'organisations nationales d'hôteliers, restaurateurs et cafetiers*): Gotthardstrasse 61, 8027 Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1949 to bring together national associations of hotel, restaurant and café proprietors to further the interests of the trade, international tourism, etc. Contributes to maintaining peace and promoting friendly relations among nations. Mems.: 24 national organizations.

Pres. JOCHEN KOEPP (Federal Republic of Germany).

International Hotel Association (*Association internationale de l'hôtellerie*): 89 rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, 75008 Paris, France; f. 1946 to link internationally national hotel associations and hotels active in international tourism; to consider all questions of interest to the international hotel industry; to assist in the employment of qualified hotel staff and the exchange of students; to distribute information. Mems.: 65 national associations and more than 3,500 members in 128 countries.

Pres. Dr. GUSTAV LORZ (Federal Republic of Germany); Gen. Sec. RAYMOND K. FENELON (U.K.). Publ. *International Hotel Review* (quarterly), *International Hotel Guide* (annually), *Directory of Travel Agents* (annually).

International Touring Alliance (*Alliance internationale de tourisme*): 2 quai Gustave Ador, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1898, present title adopted 1919. Aims to study all questions relating to international touring and to suggest reforms, to encourage the development of tourism and to protect the interests of touring associations. Mems.: 140 associations totalling over 50 million members in 85 countries.

Pres. J. B. CREAL (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. V. M. KABES (U.S.A.).

Latin-American Confederation of Tourist Organizations: Viamonte 640, 8° piso, 1053 Buenos Aires, Argentina; f. 1957 to link Latin American national associations of travel agents and their members with other tourist bodies around the world; 19 mem. countries and affiliate mems. in 70 countries.

Pres. R. RAUL SORIANO; Sec.-Gen. FEDERICO GAMBARDILLA. Publ. *Revista COTAL* (monthly).

Pacific Area Travel Association—PATA: 228 Grant Ave., San Francisco, Calif. 94108, U.S.A.; f. 1951 for the promotion of travel to and between the countries and islands of the Pacific. Mem.: over 2,100 in 67 countries. Regional offices in Manila and Sydney. Representative offices in London, Paris and Frankfurt.

Exec. Vice-Pres. KENNETH L. CHAMBERLAIN. Publs. *Pacific Travel News*, *Pacific Area Destinations Handbook*, *Pacific Hotel Directory* and *Travel Guide, Events in the Pacific*.

Universal Federation of Travel Agents' Associations—UFTAA (*Fédération universelle des associations d'agences de voyages—FUAAV*): 89-93 rue Froissart, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1966 to unite travel agents associations, to represent the interests of travel agents at the international level, to help in international legal

differences; issues literature on travel, etc. Mem.: national associations of travel agencies in 80 countries. Sec.-Gen. J. DE WACHTER (Belgium).

World Association of Travel Agencies: 37 Quai Wilson, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1949 to foster the development of tourism, to help the rational organization of tourism in all countries, to collect and disseminate information and to participate in all commercial and financial operations which will foster the development of tourism. Individual travel agencies may use the services of the world-wide network of 250 members.

Founder Pres. DANIEL V. DEDINA (France); Pres. JULES CORTELL (U.S.A.); Vice-Pres. HARRY URYSON (Argentina), URS BAUER (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. HERVÉ CHOISY (Switzerland).

World Tourism Organization: Capitan Haya 42, Aptdo. de Correos 36.000, Madrid, Spain; f. 1974 to link national organizations and study general problems; to facilitate and improve travel between and within member countries. Mem.: 102; Assoc. Mem. 2; Affil. Mem. 140.

Sec.-Gen. ROBERT C. LONATI. Publs. *World Travel*, *International Travel Statistics*, *Travel Abroad—Frontier Formalities*.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

African Regional Standards Organization—ARSO: c/o UNECA, P.O.B. 3001, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; f. 1977 to promote standardization in the continent, and to co-ordinate participation in international standardization activities. Mem.: 21 states.

Sec.-Gen. ZAWDU FELLEKE.

Arab Iron and Steel Union—AISU: B.P. 4, Cheraga, Algiers, Algeria; f. 1972 to develop commercial and technical aspects of Arab steel production by helping member associations to commercialize their production in Arab markets, guaranteeing them high quality materials and intermediary products, informing them of recent developments in the industry and organizing training sessions. Mem.: 71 producers, whose production is worth not less than £1 million per year, in 14 Arab countries.

Gen. Sec. MOHAMED LAÏD LACHGAR. Publs. *Arab Steel Review* (monthly), *Information Bulletin* (two a month), *Directory* (annual).

Asian Productivity Organization: 8-4-14 Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo 107, Japan; f. 1961 to strengthen the productivity movement in the Asian region and disseminate technical knowledge. Mem.: 14 countries.

Sec.-Gen. HIROSHI YOKOTA. Publs. *A.P.O. News* (monthly), *Annual Report*, reports of surveys and symposia, monographs, etc.

Association of African Trade Promotion Organizations—AATPO: 9 rue Antaki, P.O.B. 23, Tangier, Morocco; f. 1975 under the auspices of the OAU and the ECA as an intergovernmental organization to foster regular contact between African states in trade matters and to assist in the harmonization of their commercial policies in order to promote intra-African trade. Has been operational since July 1977. Mem.: 26 states.

Sec.-Gen. DEMEKE ZEWOLODE. Publ. *FLASH: African Trade* (monthly).

Columbia River Treaty: Canadian Entity: c/o British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority, 970 Burrard

St., Vancouver I, B.C. V6Z 1Y3. Chair. R. W. BONNER. United States Entity: c/o Bonneville Power Administration, P.O.B. 2870, Portland, Oregon 97208. Chair. S. MUNRO.

Signed 1961 for collaboration between Canada and U.S.A. in constructing storage reservoirs in the Columbia River Basin. Three reservoirs have been built in Canada, mainly with funds from U.S.A., which shares the benefits of increased hydro-electric generating capability and the elimination of seasonal flooding in the river basin. A fourth reservoir has been completed in the U.S.A.

Commission on Asian and Pacific Affairs of the International Chamber of Commerce: c/o The Board of Trade, 150 Rajbopit Rd., Bangkok 2, Thailand; f. 1952 to act as spokesman of businessmen of Asia and the Pacific region. Meets every two years. Mem.: ICC National Committees in 12 countries and associate members without voting rights in six countries.

Chair. R. CUENCA; Exec. Sec. A. C. POULIER.

Committee for European Construction Equipment—CECE: 8 Bride St., London, EC4A 4DA, England; f. 1959 to further contact between manufacturers, to improve market conditions and productivity and to conduct research into techniques. Mem.: representatives from Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. Dr. G. DI SAMBUI (Italy); Sec.-Gen. D. R. BARRELL (U.K.).

Committee of Commercial Organizations of the EEC (*Comité des organisations commerciales de la CEE*): 3 ave. L. Gribaumont, 1150 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1959 to provide information about and to co-ordinate the projects and activities of the organizations, to foster commercial activity, and to represent its members before the institutions of the EEC. (Dissolved 1978.)

Committee of European Foundry Associations (*Comité des associations européennes de fonderie*): 2 rue de Bassano,

75783 Paris Cedex 16, France; f. 1953 to safeguard the common interests of European foundry industries; to collect and exchange information. Mems.: 15 member states.

Pres. A. RAMOS ESTRIGA (Portugal).

Confederation of European Soft Drinks Associations—

CESDA: Kirchweg 45, CH 8102 Oberengstringen, Switzerland (General Secretariat); f. 1961 to promote co-operation among the national associations of soft drinks manufacturers on all industrial and commercial matters, to stimulate the sales and consumption of soft drinks, to deal with matters of interest to all member-associations and to represent the common interests of member-associations and authorities; holds a congress every two years.

Pres. Dr. ROBERT BARTH (Switzerland); Gen. Sec. R. SCHWOERER (Switzerland).

Confederation of International Contractors' Associations:

9 rue Lapérouse, 75016 Paris, France; to promote co-operation and the exchange of information among building contractors' federations. Mems.: four international associations (Europe, Asia and the Western Pacific, North America and Latin America).

Pres. PHILIPPE CLEMENT; Sec.-Gen. DOMINIQUE GARDIN.

Customs Co-operation Council (*Conseil de coopération douanière*):

26–38 rue de l'Industrie, B-1050 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1950. Functions: study of all questions relating to co-operation in Customs matters, examination of the technical aspects, bearing in mind economic factors related thereto, of Customs systems with a view to attaining harmony and uniformity; preparation of Conventions and Recommendations; ensuring uniform interpretation and application of Customs Conventions (e.g. on Valuation and Tariff Nomenclature), and conciliatory action in case of dispute; circulation of information and advice regarding Customs regulations and procedures and co-operation with other international organizations. Mems.: governments of 93 countries.

Chair. P. CONNELL (Canada); Sec.-Gen. Sir RONALD RADFORD, K.C.B., M.B.E. (U.K.). Publs. relating to: Nomenclature of the Customs Co-operation Council, Brussels Definition of Value, Customs techniques and *Bulletins* (annual).

Economic Research Committee of the Gas Industry (*Comité d'études économiques de l'industrie du gaz-COMETEC-GAZ*):

4 avenue Palmerston, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium; member organizations: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. F. GLÄSER (Federal Republic of Germany); Gen. Sec. E. VAN DEN BROECK (Belgium).

EUROGRAF (*Groupement des Fédérations des Industries graphiques dans les Communautés Européennes—Group of Federations of the Graphical Industries in the European Communities*):

18 Square Marie Louise, Bte. 25, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. December 1975 to defend and promote the common interests of the graphics industries of the EEC countries; to advise institutions of the EEC; to assist the associated federations in carrying out the tasks assigned to them by their members. Mems.: eight federations.

Pres. JOHN BERNBACH; Sec.-Gen. BERND BÖCKING.

European Aluminium Association:

Königsallee 30, P.O.B. 1207, 4000 Düsseldorf 1, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1981 to encourage studies, research and technical co-operation, to make representations to international bodies and to assist national associations in dealing

with national authorities. Mems.: individual producers of primary aluminium and the Organization of European Aluminium Smelters, representing producers of secondary aluminium.

Chair. L. S. F. CHARLES (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. Dr. LENORE ERNST.

European Association for Industrial Marketing Research—

EVAF (*Association européenne pour les études de marchés dans l'industrie*): Room 14, 5th Floor, Morley House, 320 Regent St., London, W1R 5AB, England; f. 1965 to facilitate contacts between researchers who agree to exchange information and research experience. International conferences and seminars are held annually. The main specialist divisions of the EVAF are: *The European Chemical Marketing Research Association (ECMRA)*, *The European Technological Forecasting Division (ETFD)*, *Paper and Related Industries Association (PRIMA)*, *Industrial Materials Division (IMD)*, *Automotive Textiles (AUTO)*, *Methodological (METH)*. Mems.: 800.

Pres. SIMON LODDER (Netherlands); Dir. D. B. DRAGE (U.K.). Publs. *Newsletter* (4 a year), *Conference Proceedings*, *Directory of Members*.

European Association of Advertising Agencies:

28 avenue du Barbeau, 1160 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1960 to maintain and to raise the standards of service to advertisers of all European advertising agencies, and to strive towards uniformity in fields where this would be of benefit; to serve the interests of all agency members in Europe. Mems.: 15 national advertising agency associations and 17 multinational agency groups.

Pres. PETER GILOW; Sec.-Gen. NILS FÄRNERT. Publs. *Bulletins* and other documentation.

European Association of Manufacturers of Steel Panel Radiators—EURORAD:

Walchestrass 27, CH-8023 Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1966 to represent the national associations of manufacturers of radiators made of steel intended to be attached to central heating plants and which convey heat by natural convection and radiation without the need for casing. Mems.: 12 countries.

Pres. H. PIERSCHKALLA (Federal Republic of Germany); Gen. Sec. K. EGLI (Switzerland).

European Association of National Productivity Centres:

60 rue de la Concorde, B-1050 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1966 to enable members to pool knowledge about their changing policies and individual activities, specifically as regards the relative importance of various productivity factors, and the ensuing economic and social consequences; co-operation with the OECD, UN bodies and Asian productivity centres. Mems.: 18 European, North American and Australasian productivity and quality of working life centres.

Pres. JACK RYAN; Sec.-Gen. A. C. HUBERT. Publs. *Integrator* (quarterly), *EUROproductivity* (monthly), *Annual Report*.

European Brewery Convention:

P.O.B. 510, 2380 BB Zoeterwoude, Netherlands; f. 1947, present name adopted 1948; aims to promote scientific co-ordination in brewing. Mems.: national associations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. Prof. L. NARZISS (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec.-Gen. G. H. ULENBERG (Netherlands).

European Ceramic Association (*Association européenne de céramique*):

44 rue Copernic, 75116 Paris, France; f.

1948 to improve techniques of the industry and promote use of all types of ceramics. Mems.: national organizations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. HELMUT LEHMANN (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec. ROBERT BOUCHET (France).

European Committee for Standardization (*Comité européen de normalisation—CEN*): rue Bréderode 2, 1000 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1962 to promote European standardization by eliminating obstacles caused by technical requirements in order to facilitate the exchange of goods and services. Mems.: 16 national standards bodies.

Sec.-Gen. HANS-JOACHIM WORCH.

European Committee of Associations of Manufacturers of Agricultural Machinery (*Comité européen des groupements de constructeurs du machinisme agricole—CEMA*): 19 rue Jacques Bingen, 75017 Paris, France; f. 1959 to study economic and technical problems, to protect members' interests and to disseminate information. Mems.: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. M. H. RAU (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec.-Gen. C. ANTOINE (France).

European Committee of Manufacturers of Domestic Heating and Cooking Appliances (*Comité européen des fabricants d'appareils de chauffage et de cuisine domestiques*): 21 rue des Drapiers, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1951 to study all questions affecting member organizations and to encourage liaison between them; conducts statistical research, comparison of standards. Mems.: national organizations in Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Netherlands, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Sec. D. DE VOCHT.

European Committee of Paint, Printing Ink and Artists' Colours Manufacturers' Associations (*Comité européen des associations de fabricants de peintures, d'encre d'imprimerie et de couleurs d'art*): 49 square Marie Louise, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1952 to study questions relating to paint and printing ink industries, to take or recommend measures for their development and interests, to exchange information. Mems.: national associations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. J. MØLVANG (Denmark); Gen. Sec. H.-A. LENTZE (Belgium).

European Committee of Textile Machinery Manufacturers (*Comité européen des constructeurs de matériel textile—CEMATEx*): Kirchenweg 4, Postfach, 8032 Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1952; organizes international textile machinery exhibitions. Mems.: organizations in Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. Comm. P. E. J. LEIJDEKKERS (Netherlands); Sec. Dr. J. MERMOD (Switzerland).

European Confederation of Iron and Steel Industries (EUROFER) (*Association Européenne de la Siderurgie*): Square de Meeûs 5, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1976 as a confederation of national federations or companies in the steel industries of member states of the European Coal and Steel Community to foster co-operation between the member federations and to represent their common interests to the EEC and other

international organizations. General Meeting, and Board of 19 representatives of national federations. Mems.: Belgium, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, U.K.

Pres. C. ETCHEGARAY; Dir.-Gen. H.-G. VORWERK.

European Confederation of Woodworking Industries (*Confédération européenne des industries du bois*): 109-111 rue Royale, 1000 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1952 to act as a liaison between national organizations, to undertake research and to defend the interests of the trade. Mems.: national federations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and European sectoral organizations in woodworking.

Pres. P. PROVOST (Belgium); Dir.-Gen. E. RONSE.

European Council of Chemical Manufacturers' Federations (*Conseil européen des fédérations de l'industrie chimique*): 250 ave. Louise, Bte. 71, 1050 Brussels, Belgium; deals with matters of common interest to members. Mems.: 14 national associations.

Dir.-Gen. HUGO H. LEVER.

European Dehydrators Association: 5 quai Voltaire, 75007 Paris, France; f. 1960 to promote co-operation between the companies, to encourage the study of national laws, prices and markets relating to dried products and to enlarge the use of dried green crops. Mems.: 9 national asscns.

Pres. M. NAGLIA (Italy); Sec. BERNARD DE CUREL (France).

European Federation of Associations of Engineers and Heads of Industrial Safety Services (*Fédération européenne des associations d'ingénieurs de sécurité et de chefs de services de sécurité*): c/o Institution of Industrial Safety Officers, 222 Uppingham Rd., Leicester, England; f. 1952. Aim: to prevent industrial accidents; studies on industrial safety and hygiene. Mems.: Nat. associations in Austria, Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Sweden, United Kingdom, and five observers.

Pres. C. BAUDET (France); Sec. LUTIER (France). Publ. *Chronicle of the F.E.A.I.C.S.* (irregular).

European Federation of Associations of Insulation Enterprises: 10 rue du Débarcadère, 75852 Paris Cedex 17, France; f. 1970; groups the organizations in Europe representing insulation firms including thermal insulation, sound-proofing and fire-proofing insulation; aims to facilitate contacts between member associations, to study any problems of interest to the profession, to safeguard the interests of the profession and represent it in international forums. Mems.: 12 professional organizations in Austria, Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, U.K.

Chair. GERHARD VOGEL; Vice-Chair. LOUIS CHARBONNEL, W. B. MACMILLAN.

European Federation of Fireboard Manufacturers—FEROPA: Wilhelmstrasse 25, 6300 Giessen, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1954 to organize joint research, facilitate contacts and represent the industry at the international level. Mems.: Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Chair. F.-K. ROGGE (Federal Republic of Germany); Secs. G. FLAGOTHIER, R. RUDEL.

European Federation of Lifting, Conveying and Handling Equipment Manufacturers (*Fédération européenne de la*

manutention—FEM): P.O.B. 179; Kirchenweg 4, 8032 Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1953 to facilitate contact between members of the profession, conduct research, standardize methods of calculation and construction and promote standardized safety regulations. Mems.: organizations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. M. BAREGGI (Italy); Sec. E. HORAT (Switzerland).

European Federation of Management Consultants' Associations (*Fédération européenne des associations de conseils en organisation*): 3 rue Léon Bonnat, 75016 Paris; f. 1960 to bring management consultants together and promote a high standard of professional competence in all European countries concerned, by encouraging open discussions of, and co-operative research into, problems of common professional interest. Mems.: 16 associations.

Pres. M. MACNAMARA (Ireland).

European Federation of Manufacturers of Corrugated Board (*Fédération européenne des fabricants de carton ondulé—FEFCO*): 37 rue d'Amsterdam, Paris 8e, France; f. 1952 to conduct research into problems of manufacture and promote the development of the industry; organizes congresses and commissions and supplies information. Member associations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom. Mems.: 16 active, 12 corresponding, 156 sympathizing.

Pres. P. L. VISCONTI (Italy); Treas. C. DEGRASSAT (France); Sec.-Gen. W. KOLLGES (Federal Republic of Germany).

European Federation of Manufacturers of Multiwall Paper Sacks—EUROSAC (*Fédération européenne des fabricants de sacs en papier à grande contenance*): 36 Forchstrasse, CH 8035 Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1952 to study questions of common interest, promote co-ordination and standardization. Mems.: manufacturers in Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom.

Pres. ANDRÉ JOZAN (France); Delegate Gen. STEPHANE TEICHER (France). Publ. *Flash d'Information* (every 4 months).

European Federation of Particle Board Manufacturers (*Fédération européenne des syndicats de fabricants de panneaux de particules*): Postfach 5423, Wilhelmstrasse 25, 63 Giessen, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1958 to develop and encourage international co-operation in the particle board industry. Mems.: 15 countries and 1 associate.

Pres. Ing. W. HOPPELER (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. Dr. K.-L. MÜLLER (Federal Republic of Germany). Publs. *Annual Report*, technical documents.

European Federation of the Hardware Wholesale Trade (*Confédération européenne du commerce de la quincaillerie en gros*): 91 rue de Miromesnil, Paris 8e, France; f. 1956 to co-ordinate the efforts of national associations, to improve liaison between producers and distributors, to exchange information and statistics. Mems.: national associates from Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Switzerland.

European Federation of the Plywood Industry (*Fédération européenne de l'industrie du contreplaqué*): 30 ave.

Marceau, 75008 Paris, France; f. 1957 to organize joint research between members of the industry at international level. Mems.: associations in Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Switzerland, Sweden, Turkey.

Pres. G. LEFER (France); Del.-Gen. C. L. RIBOULEAU.

European Federation of Productivity Services: Sveriges Rationaliseringsförbund SRF, Tjarnhovsgatan 8B, 11621 Stockholm, Sweden; f. 1961 to promote throughout Europe the knowledge of the science and practice of Productivity Services including the areas of work planning, organization and administrative development, effectiveness improvement and human engineering, to stimulate and support development and publicity of scientific and technical studies in these spheres. Mems.: 20 national institutes and organizations.

Pres. H. GÖLTENBOTH; Exec. Sec. K. HELMRICH.

European Federation of Tile and Brick Manufacturers (*Fédération européenne des fabricants de tuiles et de briques*): Obstgartenstrasse 28, 8035 Zurich, Switzerland; f. 1952 to co-ordinate research between members of the industry, improve technical knowledge, encourage professional training. Mems.: associations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Chair. D. B. JONES (U.K.); Dir. ED. HENSEL.

European Federation of Unions of Joinery Manufacturers (*Fédération européenne des syndicats de fabricants de menuiseries industrielles de bâtiment*): 30 ave. Marceau, 75008 Paris, France; f. 1957 to facilitate contacts between members of the industry, promote research and represent its members at international level. Mems.: associations in Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Scandinavia.

Pres. M. ALBERS; Sec.-Gen. J. P. BROUTIN (France).

European Fuel Information Centre—EFIC: 13 place Rogier, B.P. 525, 1000 Brussels, Belgium; formerly European Fuel Merchants' Union; f. 1953 to study questions of the European fuel oil trade (wholesale and retail), to organize an annual seminar and round-table conference, and to represent the profession's interests at international level. Mems.: national organizations in Austria, Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. ARIE ROZA (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. JAN OSKAM.

European Furniture Manufacturers Federation (*Union européenne de l'ameublement*): 15 rue de l'Association, B-1000 Brussels; f. 1950 to determine and support general interests of the European furniture industry, facilitate contacts between members of the industry, and to support the Federation's decisions internally and internationally. Mems.: organizations in Belgium, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.

Pres. D. D. MITCHELL; Sec.-Gen. E. RONSE.

European General Galvanizers' Association (*Association européenne des industries de la galvanisation d'articles divers*): c/o Zinc Development Association, 34 Berkeley Square, London, W1X 6AJ, England; f. 1955 to promote co-operation between members of the industry, especially in improving processes and finding new uses for galvanized products; maintains a film and photographic section and library. Mems.: associations in

Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and individual firms in Austria.

Pres. H. STANLEY CORBETT (U.K.).

European Glass Container Manufacturers' Committee: 19 Portland Place, London, W1N 4BH, England; f. 1951 to facilitate contacts between members of the industry, inform them of legislation regarding it. Mems.: representatives from Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom. Sec. OLIVER C. T. R. NORMANDEALE (U.K.).

European Organisation for Quality Control—EQQC (*Organisation européenne pour le contrôle de la qualité*): P.O.B. 2613, 3001 Berne, Switzerland; f. 1956 to encourage the use and application of quality control with the intent to improve quality, reduce costs and increase productivity; organizes annual congresses for the exchange of information, documentation, etc. Member organizations in all European countries.

Pres. Dr. W. R. THODAY (U.K.); Sec. M. CONRAD (Switzerland). Pubs. *Quality* (quarterly), *Glossary*, *Sampling Books*, *Specifications Guide*, *Quality Survey in Automotive Industry*, *Conference Proceedings*, *Reliability Book*.

European Packaging Federation (*Fédération européenne de l'emballage*): c/o Finnish Packaging Association, Ritari-katu 3b A, SF-00170 Helsinki 17, Finland; f. 1953 to encourage the exchange of information between national packaging institutes and to promote technical and economic progress. Mems.: organizations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia.

Pres. RISTO KORVENMAA (Finland).

European Patent Office—EPO (*Office européen des brevets*): Erhardtstrasse 27, 8000 Munich 2, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1977 to grant European patents according to the Munich convention of 1973. Conducts searches, filing and examination of patent applications. Mems.: Austria, Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. J. B. VAN BENTHEM (Netherlands); Vice-Pres. J. DELORME (France), N. WALLACE (U.K.), H.-P. DORNOW (Federal Republic of Germany), G. TROTTA (Italy), J. STAEHELIN (Switzerland); Chair. Admin. Board G. VIANES (France). Pubs. *Official Journal* (monthly), *European Patent Bulletin*, *European Patent Applications*, *Granted Patents*.

European Society for Opinion and Marketing Research—ESOMAR (*Association européenne pour les études d'opinion et de marketing*): Wamberg 37, 1083 Amsterdam, Netherlands; f. 1948 to further professional interests and encourage high technical standards. Members: about 2,000 in 45 countries.

Pres. HARALD RUPPE (Federal Republic of Germany); Vice-Pres. JEAN QUATRESOOZ (Belgium); Gen. Sec. Miss FERNANDA MONTI (Netherlands). Pubs. *European Research* (4 a year), *Newsbrief* (6 a year), *Marketing Research in Europe* (annual handbook), *ICC/ESOMAR International Code of Marketing and Social Research Practice*, *ICC/ESOMAR Guidelines—Reaching Agreement on a Marketing Research Project*, Congress papers and Seminar proceedings.

European Union of Coachbuilders (*Union européenne de la carrosserie*): 35 rue des Renaudes, 75017 Paris, France; f. 1948 to promote research on questions affecting the industry, exchange information, and establish a common policy for the industry. Mems.: national federations in Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Great Britain, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Switzerland.

Pres. M. OTTO PFISTER (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. PIERRE TOPIN (France).

European Union of Independent Home-Builders (*Union européenne des constructeurs de logements*) (*secteur privé*): 11 rue des Paroissiens, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1958. Mems.: 1,000 mems. in Belgium, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain.

Pres. G. ALCIATI (Italy); Dir. L. WILLE.

European Union of the Livestock and Meat Trade (*Union européenne du commerce du bétail et de la viande*): 45 rue Ropsy-Chaudron, 1070 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1950. Pres. M. BERTOLAZZI; Sec.-Gen. J. L. MÉRIAUX.

General Union of Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture for Arab Countries: P.O.B. 11-2837, Beirut, Lebanon; f. 1951 to foster Arab economic collaboration, to increase and improve production and to facilitate the exchange of technical information in Arab countries. Mems.: Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture in 22 Arab countries.

Pres. ABDUL KARIM JAAFAR; Vice-Pres. ADNAN KASSAR; Gen. Sec. BURHAN DAJANI. Publ. *Arab Economic Report* (Arabic and English).

Industrial Property Organization for English-speaking Africa: P.O.B. 30552, Nairobi, Kenya; f. 1976 to promote development and harmonization of laws concerning industrial property. Mems.: governments of The Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Mauritius, Somalia, Uganda and Zambia.

Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Commission: c/o Dr. Sierra, Paseo de la Reforma 42, México, D.F., Mexico; f. 1934 to establish an inter-American system of arbitration for the settlement of commercial disputes by means of tribunals. Mems.: national committees, commercial firms and individuals in 21 countries.

Pres. MIGUEL M. BLASQUEZ (Mexico); Vice-Pres. Dr. R. A. EYZAGUIRRE ECHEVERRIA; Gen. Sec. Dr. HUMBERTO BRISEÑO SIERRA.

International Advertising Association Inc.: 475 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.; f. 1938 to raise the general level of advertising and marketing efficiency throughout the world; to promote the concept of freer trade and facilitate the interchange of ideas, experience and information. Mems.: 3,500.

Pres. MAURO SALLES (Brazil); Exec. Dir. JOHN S. W. WASLEY (U.S.A.). Pubs. *IAA Airletter* (6 a year), *International Advertising Association Membership Directory* (annual), *World Advertising Expenditures* (biennial), *Concise Guide to International Markets*, *International Advertising Standards and Practices*, *World Directory of Marketing Communications Periodicals*, *Intelligence Summary* (6 a year), *Controversy Advertising*, *Comparison Advertising*, *Effective Advertising Self Regulation*, *Forbidden Advertising*, *Direct Mail/Direct Response Study*.

International Association of Bicycle and Motorcycle Trading and Repair: 4800 Bielefeld, Danzigerstr. 1, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1956 for the exchange of ideas

and information between members. Mems.: 8 in 7 countries.

Pres. ANTON PAULSEN (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec. HERMANN FÖSTE (Federal Republic of Germany).

International Association of Chain Stores (*Comité international des entreprises à succursales—CIES*): 61 quai d'Orsay, Paris 7e, France; Western Hemisphere Office: 1028 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, U.S.A.; f. 1953 to study and improve the organization of chain stores, to develop techniques and enhance productivity and to promote contacts between chain stores in different countries; compiles statistics on chain stores. Mems.: 600 chain store companies, and manufacturers (as associate members) in 27 countries.

Pres. GRANT C. GENTRY; Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer FRED C. TREIDELL (France). Publ. *Newsletter* (irregular), *Quarterly Review*.

International Association of Conference Centres: Palais des Congrès de Versailles, 8-10 rue de la Chancellerie, 78000 Versailles, France; f. 1958 to unite conference centres fulfilling certain criteria, to study the administration and technical problems of international conferences, to promote a common commercial policy and co-ordinate all elements of conferences. Mems.: in 21 countries.

Pres. M. LAGEIRSE (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. J. DELOBEL (France). Publ. list of principal conferences of the world (3 a year).

International Association of Department Stores (*Association internationale de grands magasins*): 72 blvd. Haussmann, 75008 Paris, France; f. 1928 to conduct research, exchange information and statistics on management, organization and technical problems; centre of documentation; library of 4,000 volumes. Mems.: enterprises in Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. KLAS HOLMBERG (Sweden); Gen. Sec. Dr. J. B. JEFFERYS (U.K.). Publ. *Retail News Letter* (monthly).

International Booksellers Federation—IBF: Grünangerg. 4, 1010 Vienna, Austria; f. 1956 to promote the booktrade and the exchange of information and to protect the interests of booksellers when dealing with other international organizations; seven special committees deal with questions of postage, resale price maintenance, book market research, advertising, customs and tariffs, the problems of young booksellers, etc.; consultative relationship with UNESCO. Mems.: more than 300 in 29 countries.

Pres. M. G. ZIFCAK; Sec.-Gen. Dr. GERHARD PROSSER. Publ. *IBF-bulletin* (4 a year).

International Bureau for the Standardisation of Man-Made Fibres (*Bureau international pour la standardisation de la rayonne et des fibres synthétiques—BISFA*): Lautengartenstrasse 12, 4010 Basel, Switzerland; f. 1928 to examine and establish rules for the standardization, classification and naming of various categories of man-made fibres. Mems.: 76.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. H. L. SARASIN.

International Bureau of Insurance and Reinsurance Producers (*Bureau international des producteurs d'assurances et de réassurances—BIPAR*): 31 rue d'Amsterdam, 75008 Paris, France; f. 1937. Mems.: 37 associations from 29 countries, representing approx. 250,000 brokers and agents.

Pres. WALTER GYR; Sec.-Gen. MICHEL VACHERET. Publ. *Tribune Internationale* (irregular).

International Confederation of Art Dealers (*Confédération internationale des négociants en œuvres d'art*): 27 rue Ernest Allard, 1000 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1936 to co-ordinate the work of associations of dealers in *objets d'art* and paintings and to contribute to artistic and economic expansion. Member associations in 14 countries.

Pres. GEORGES BAPTISTE (Belgium).

International Confederation of the Butchers' and Delicatessen Trade (*Confédération internationale de la boucherie et de la charcuterie*): Steinwiesstrasse 59, 8028 Zürich, Switzerland.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. H. GERBER.

International Council of Societies of Industrial Design—ICSID: 45 Ave. Legrand, 1050 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1957 to encourage the development of high standards in the practice of industrial design; to improve and expand the contribution of industrial design throughout the world. Mems.: 67 societies in 36 countries.

Pres. ARTHUR J. PULOS (U.S.A.); Hon. Treas. HERBERT OHL; Sec.-Gen. LOEK VAN DER SANDE (Netherlands). Publ. *Reports of Seminars on the Education of Industrial Designers*, *ICSID News* (monthly), *Design Abstracts International* (quarterly), *International Design Competitions*, *Design for Disaster Relief*, Regulations governing conduct.

International Council of Tanners (*Conseil international des tanneurs*): 9 St. Thomas St., London, SE1 9SA, England; f. 1926, to study all questions relating to the leather industry and maintain contact with national associations. Mems.: national tanners' organizations in 30 countries.

Pres. ANDRÉS COLOMER (Spain); Sec. G. G. REAKS (United Kingdom).

International Exhibitions Bureau (*Bureau international des expositions*): 56 ave. Victor Hugo, Paris 16e, France; f. by virtue of the International Paris Convention, November 1928, revised by Protocol signed at Paris, November 1972. Object: the authorization and registration of international exhibitions falling under the Convention. Membership: 38 States which have ratified the Convention.

Pres. PATRICK REID (Canada); Sec.-Gen. RENÉ CHALON (France); Deputy Sec.-Gen. MARIE-HÉLÈNE DEFRENE.

International Federation for Household Products: 49 square Marie-Louise, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1967 to promote in all fields the manufacture and use of a wide range of cleaning products, polishes, bleaches, disinfectants and insecticides, to develop the exchange of statistical information and to study technical, scientific, economic and social problems of interest to its members. Mems.: in 10 countries.

Pres. M. ROBIN; Sec. COSTA (Belgium).

International Federation of Associations of Textile Chemists and Colourists—IFATCC (*Fédération internationale des associations des chimistes du textile et de la couleur*): 4133 Pratteln, Postfach 93, Switzerland; f. 1930. Aims: (a) the development and maintenance of friendly relations between the various member associations; (b) the creation of permanent liaison on professional matters between members; (c) the furtherance of scientific and technical collaboration in the development of the textile finishing industry and the colouring of materials. Mems.: 12 countries.

Pres. Prof. Dr. ISTVÁN RUSZNÁKY (Hungary); Vice-Pres. Prof. Dr. GAETANO DI MODICA (Italy), Dr. LUIS M. MUNNÉ (Spain); Treas. Prof. FREYTAG (France); Sec. Dr. H. HERZOG (Switzerland).

International Federation of Buying Societies: Neumarkt 14, 5 Cologne 1, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1951 to promote contact between members and exchange information. Mems.: 60 buying groups in 12 European countries.

Pres. Drs. DE LANGEN (Netherlands); Sec. Dr. GÜNTHER OLESCH. Publ. *IVE—Handbuch*.

International Federation of Grocers' Associations—IFGA: Falkenplatz 1, 3001 Berne, Switzerland; f. 1927; initiates special studies and works to further the interests of members having special regard to new conditions resulting from European integration and developments in consuming and distribution. Mems.: 500,000.

Pres. Dr. A. THALHAMMER (Austria); Secs.-Gen. ARTHUR BLATTNER (Switzerland), Dr. W. SCHEER (Fed. Repub. of Germany). Publs. studies, codes of practice, etc.

International Federation of Phonogram and Videogram Producers—IFPI: 123 Pall Mall, London, SW1Y 5EA, England; f. 1933; association of the worldwide sound and video recording industry, making representations to governments and international bodies and generally defending the interests of its members. Mems.: 600 in 69 countries.

Pres. NESUHI ERTEGUN; Dir.-Gen. J. HALL, Q.C.

International Federation of Purchasing and Materials Management—IFPMM: 80 Flaming Roseway, Willowdale, Ontario M2N 5W8, Canada; f. 1974. Mems.: national associations in 35 countries.

Pres. JOHN PEDERSEN (Denmark); Sec.-Gen. PETER E. WOODGER (Canada).

International Fragrance Association—IFRA: 8 rue Charles-Humbert, 1205 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1973 to collect and study scientific data on fragrance materials and to make recommendations on their safe use. Mems.: national associations in 13 countries.

Pres. P. T. DELEANONT; Scientific Adviser F. GRUNDSCHÖBER. Publs. *Code of Practice, Guidelines*.

International Fur Trade Federation (*Fédération internationale du commerce de la fourrure*): 69 Cannon St., London, EC4, England; f. 1949. Aims: (a) to promote and organize joint action by fur trade organizations for promoting, developing and protecting trade in furskins and/or processing thereof. Mems.: 28 organizations in 26 countries.

Pres. BRUNO ZANINI (Italy); Sec. K. E. WEBSTER.

International Master Printers' Association—IMPA: 20 Kingsway, London, WC2B 6UN, England; f. 1930 to supply affiliated associations of employers with information about conditions relating to the printing, binding, and allied trades in other countries, and to organize conferences for members of these associations. Mems.: 27 associations of employers engaged in the printing, binding, and allied trades in 19 countries.

Pres. R. A. LEVISSON (Netherlands); Dir. G. WILSON (U.K.). Publ. *IMPA Newsletter* (monthly).

International Organisation for Motor Trades and Repairs (*Organisation internationale du commerce et de la réparation automobiles—IOMTR*): Veraartlaan 12, 2288 GM Rijswijk (ZH), Netherlands; f. 1947 to collect and disseminate information about all aspects of the trade; to hold meetings and congresses. Mems.: 35 associations in 25 countries.

Pres. S.-O. TRÄFF (Sweden); Gen. Sec. J. A. HOEKZEMA (Netherlands). Publ. *Newsletter*.

International Organization of Consumers' Unions—IOCU: 9 Emmastraat, 2595 EG The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1960 to promote comparative testing; to publish information connected with consumers' interests; to further the objects of national consumers' unions; in 1981 established "watchdog" body to monitor the "dumping" of dangerous products in developing countries. Mems.: 111 national associations in 45 countries.

Pres. ANWAR FAZAL; Sec. JAN VAN VEEN. Publs. *International Consumer* (occasionally), *Consumer Review* (quarterly).

International Organization of the Flavour Industry—IOFI: 8 rue Charles-Humbert, 1205 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1969 to support and promote the flavour industry; active in the fields of safety evaluation and regulation of flavouring substances. Mems.: national associations in 20 countries.

Pres. P. VAN BERGE; Scientific Adviser F. GRUNDSCHÖBER. Publs. *Documentation Bulletin* (monthly), *Information letters*.

International Permanent Bureau of Motor Manufacturers (*Bureau permanent international des constructeurs d'automobiles*): 4 rue de Berri, 75008 Paris; f. 1919. Objects: To co-ordinate and further the interests of the automobile industry, to promote the study of economic and sporting matters affecting automobile construction; to control automobile manufacturers' participation in international exhibitions in Europe. Full mems.: manufacturers' associations of Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, U.S.A., Yugoslavia; Associate mems.: importers' associations of Denmark, Finland, Norway.

Pres. H. BACKSMANN (Fed. Repub. of Germany); Vice-Pres. ANTHONY FRASER (U.K.); Gen. Sec. F. DE CABARRUS. Publs. *Répertoire International de l'Industrie Automobile* (every 4 years).

International Publishers' Association (*Union internationale des éditeurs*): 3 avo. de Miremont, 1206 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1896 to defend the freedom of publishers, promote their interests and foster international co-operation; helps the international trade in books and music, works on international copyright, and translation rights. Mems.: 48 professional book publishers' organizations in 43 countries and music publishers' associations in 20 countries.

Pres. MANUEL SALVAT; Sec.-Gen. J. ALEXIS KOUTCHOUMOW.

International Rayon and Synthetic Fibres Committee (*Comité international de la rayonne et des fibres synthétiques—CIRFS*): 29 rue de Courcelles, Paris 8e, France; f. 1950 to improve the quality and use of rayon and man-made fibres and of products made from fibres. Mems.: national associations and individual producers in 24 countries.

Hon. Pres. ENNEMOND BIZOT (France), JEAN DE PRÉCIGOUT (France), Col. F. T. DAVIES (United Kingdom), H. T. SCHLANGE-SCHÖNINGEN (Netherlands); Pres. L. H. MEERBURG (Netherlands); Dir.-Gen. Prof. J. L. JUVET; Treas. Dr. E. SIEVERS (Switzerland).

International Shopfitting Organisation: Zuidzijde 92, 2977 XC Goudriaan, Netherlands; f. 1959 to promote friendship and interchange of ideas between individuals and firms concerned with the common interests of shopfitting. Mems.: companies in 16 countries.

Pres. W. KREFT; Sec. H. J. SIPS. Publs. circular letters, technical papers, etc.

International Textile Care and Rental Association—ITCRA: Lancaster Gate House, 319 Pinner Rd., Harrow, Middlesex, HA1 4HX, England; f. 1950; functions include consultation relating to all matters of common interest, promotion of development of the industry, international exchange and co-operation, maintenance of libraries, organizations of conferences and congresses, encouragement of technical education in the industry. Mems.: 10.

Pres. R. C. FONTAINE (Belgium); Dir. E. W. SWETMAN, o.B.E. (U.K.). *Publs. News Bulletins, Press Releases* (3-4 times a year).

International Textile Manufacturers Federation—ITMF (*Fédération internationale des industries textiles*): Am Schanzengraben 29, Postfach, 8039 Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1904, present title adopted 1978. Aims to protect and promote the interests of its members, to disseminate information, and encourage co-operation. Mems.: national textile trade associations in 38 countries.

Pres. ICHIKI OHTANI (Japan); Dir. Dr. HERWIG STROLZ (Austria). *Publs. Newsletter* (quarterly), *The Textile Country Reporter, State of Trade Report* (quarterly), *International Man-made Fibre Production Statistics* (quarterly), *International Cotton System Fibre Consumption Statistics* (quarterly), *International Cotton Industry Statistics* (annually), *International Textile Machinery Shipment Statistics* (annually), *International Textile Manufacturing* (annually), etc.

International Union of Marine Insurance: Stadthausquai 5, 8001 Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1873 to collect and distribute information on marine insurance on a world-wide basis. Mems.: 46 associations.

Pres. WALTER ROSTOCK (Federal Republic of Germany); Gen. Sec. Dr. PETER ALTHERR (Switzerland). *Publ. Tables of Practical Equivalents* (issued in co-operation with the International Chamber of Commerce).

International Wallpaper Manufacturers Association: 265 ave. Louise, Boite 5, 1050 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1950 to promote international contact between manufacturers; to study the means of improving the demand for wallpaper; to exchange knowledge and information concerning publicity methods in each country. Mems.: 87 in 12 countries.

Pres. J. C. ZERAPHA; Exec. Sec. YVETTE SCHOTTE.

International Whaling Commission (*Commission internationale baleinière*): The Red House, Station Rd., Histon, Cambridge, CB4 4NP, England; f. 1946 under the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling signed in Washington to provide for the conservation of the world whale stocks for the common good and to review, and if necessary amend, the regulations covering the operations of whaling; to encourage research relating to whales and whaling, to collect and analyse statistical information and to study and disseminate information concerning methods of increasing whale stocks. Mems.: governments of Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Chile, People's Republic of China, Denmark, Dominica, France, Iceland, India, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Peru, Saint Lucia, Seychelles, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, U.S.A., Uruguay.

Chair. T. ASGEIRSSON (Iceland); Vice-Chair. M. C. MERCER (Canada); Sec. Dr. R. GAMBELL. *Publs. Annual Report, Report and Papers of the Scientific Committee of the Commission, Schedule to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling 1946*, special scientific reports (irregular).

International Wool Textile Organisation (*Fédération lainière internationale*): 19-21 rue de Luxembourg, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1929 to maintain a connection between the wool textile organizations in member-countries and represent their interests. Mems.: 26 countries.

Pres. S. S. NEVILLE (Australia); Sec.-Gen. W. H. LAKIN (U.K.).

International Wrought Copper Council: 6 Bathurst St., Sussex Square, London, W2 2SD, England; f. 1953 to bind together and represent the copper fabricating industries in the member countries, and to represent the views of copper consumers to raw-material producers. Organizes specialist activities on technical work, development of copper and uses, accident prevention. Mems.: 17 national groups representing non-ferrous metals fabricating industries in all West-European countries, Argentina and Japan.

Chair. I. H. PAHL (Federal Republic of Germany); Chair. Elect J. PRADO URQUIJO (Spain); Sec. S. MURRAY.

Liaison Organization of the European Engineering Industries (*Organisme de liaison des industries métalliques européennes—ORGALIME*): 99 rue de Stassart, 1050 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1954 to provide a permanent liaison between the mechanical, electrical and electronic engineering, and metalworking industries of member countries. Mems.: 24 trade associations in 15 West European countries.

Pres. GERARD VAN DER PUIL (Ireland); Sec.-Gen. TREVOR GAY.

Permanent Conference of the Chambers of Commerce and Industry of the EEC Countries: 30 square Ambiorix, Box 57, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1958 to support Chambers of Commerce in member countries of the European Community; carries out technical studies, research projects and seminars. Mems.: full members: the EEC countries; two associate mems., 9 observers.

Pres. GEORGES FABER (Luxembourg); Sec.-Gen. SIEGFRIED KORTH (Federal Republic of Germany).

Permanent Council of the International Convention of Stresa for the use of appellations d'origine and denominations of cheeses: Secretariat: Dr. V. DE ASARTA and Dr. F. ZAFARANA, c/o Ministry of Agriculture, URI, 18, Via XX Settembre, 00187 Rome, Italy; f. 1951 to decide on requests transmitted by the contracting parties to the Government of Italy, the depository of the convention; to try to settle disputes over the interpretation of the convention. Mems.: Austria, Denmark, France, Italy, Netherlands, Switzerland.

Pres. Dr. G. MORA (Italy); Sec. Dr. VITTORIO DE ASARTA (Italy), and Dr. FRANCESCA ZAFARANA (Italy).

Union of International Fairs (*Union des foires internationales*): 35 bis, rue Joffroy, 75017 Paris, France; f. 1925 to increase co-operation between international fairs, safeguard their interests and extend their operations. An annual congress determines the programme of work and decides on applications for membership; a steering committee carries out the decisions of the congress, and supervises the commissions and technical committees. There are 6 vice-presidents, and 25 counsellors.

The Union has defined the conditions to be fulfilled to qualify as an international fair, and is concerned with the standards of the fairs. It studies improvements which could be made in the conditions of the fairs. Mems.: 122 organizers of 64 general fairs, 286 fairs and exhibitions, 222 specialized exhibitions in 90 towns.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Pres. J. Taelman (France); Sec.-Gen. Roger Henri Weber (France).

World Council of Management—CIOS (*Conseil mondial de management*): c/o NIVE, Van alkemadelaan 700, 2597 AW The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1926 to promote the understanding of the principles and the practice of the methods of modern management; to organize conferences, congresses and seminars on management; to exchange information on management techniques; to promote training programmes. Mems.: national organizations in 41 countries.

Pres. W. Piazza T. (Peru); Acting Sec. L. Bouwens. Publ. *Newsletter* (for members, in English and French).

Trade and Industry, Transport

World Packaging Organization: c/o Argentine Institute of Packaging, 2852 Belgrano, Buenos Aires 1209, Argentina; f. 1967 to provide a forum for the exchange of knowledge of packaging technology and, in general, to create conditions for the conservation, preservation and distribution of world food production; to contribute to the development of world-wide trade. Membership open to Continental Packaging Federations of Nat. Packaging Orgs. Mems.: Asian Packaging Federation, North American Packaging Federation, Latin American Packaging Union, European Packaging Federation.

Pres. Dr. Enrique Schcolnik (Argentina).

TRANSPORT

African Airlines Association: P.O.B. 20116, Nairobi, Kenya; f. 1968 to give African air companies expert advice in technical, financial, juridical and market matters. Mems.: 28 African airlines.

Pres. Eliud Mathu (Kenya); Sec.-Gen. Col. Semret Medhane (Ethiopia).

African Civil Aviation Commission—AFCAC: P.O.B. 2356, Dakar, Senegal; f. 1969 to provide members with a framework for co-ordination and co-operation in all civil aviation activities; to promote co-ordination and better utilization and development of African air transport systems and to encourage the application of ICAO standards and recommendations. Mems.: membership is open to all African States members of ECA or OAU.

Pres. John Kahuki (Kenya); Sec. E. LomboLou; Deputy Sec. M. H. Mugizi.

American Association of Port Authorities: 1612 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006, U.S.A.; to assist the exchange of information on planning, research, port design and construction, operations, safety, security, environmental protection, finance and relations with government agencies and the public; to encourage water-borne traffic and port development. Mems.: ports in 24 countries.

Exec. Vice-Pres. J. Ron Brinson. Publs. *World Ports*, numerous books on port development and maintenance.

Arab Air Carriers' Organization—AACO: 707 South Block, Starco Bldg., P.O.B. 11-7349, Beirut, Lebanon; f. 1965 to co-ordinate and promote co-operation in the activities of Arab airline companies. Mems.: 18 Arab air carriers.

Pres. (1979-80) Ghassan al-Nissef, Chair. Kuwait Airways; Sec.-Gen. Salim A. Salaam. Publs. Monthly statistical bulletins and research documents on aviation in the Arab world.

Arab Maritime Transport Academy: Gamal Abdel-Nasser St., P.O.B. 1029, Alexandria, Egypt; f. 1972.

Gen. Dir. Commodore Gamal Moukhtar; Deputy Gen. Dir. Commodore Alphonse Habib Saddek. Publs. *Journal of Research Centre* (annual), *Journal of Arab Maritime Transport Academy* (twice yearly), *News Bulletin* (monthly).

Baltic and International Maritime Conference—BIMCO: 19 Kristianiagade, 2100 Copenhagen, Denmark; f. 1905 to unite shipowners and other persons and organizations connected with the industry. Mems.: in 96 countries representing about 42 per cent of world merchant tonnage.

Pres. J. D. Lauritzen; Gen. Man. W. Møller Sørensen. Publs. *Bulletins* and *Weekly Circulars*, etc.

Central Commission for the Navigation of the Rhine: Palais du Rhin, Strasbourg, France; f. 1815 to ensure free movement of traffic and standard river facilities to ships of all nations. Draws up navigational rules, standardizes customs regulations, arbitrates in disputes involving river traffic, approves plans for river maintenance work. There is an administrative centre for social security for boatmen, and a tripartite commission for labour conditions. Mems.: Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Switzerland.

Chair. C. Bauwens; Sec.-Gen. R. Doerflinger (France).

Central Office for International Railway Transport (*Office central des transports internationaux par chemins de fer—OCTI*): Gryphenhübeliweg 30, Berne; f. 1893 to function as General Secretariat of the Union of States adhering to the international conventions regulating the carriage of goods, passengers, and baggage by rail (CIM and CIV), as subsequently revised. Duties: to circulate communications from the contracting States and railways to other States and railways; to publish information on behalf of international transport services; to undertake conciliation, give an advisory opinion or assist in arbitration on disputes arising between railways; to examine requests for the amendment of the conventions and to convene conferences. Mems.: 33 States.

Dir.-Gen. Peter Trachsel. Publ. *Bulletin des Transports Internationaux par Chemins de Fer*, in French and German, monthly.

Danube Commission: Benczúr utca 25, H-1068 Budapest, Hungary; f. 1948 to ensure facilities for shipping on the Danube; holds annual sessions; approves projects for river maintenance, supervises technical services; there are uniform navigation rules; secretariat has a technical section, an administrative section and an accounts department. Mems.: 7 countries on the Danube.

Pres. I. Roska (Hungary); Vice-Pres. V. Pavlov (U.S.S.R.); Sec. V. Bolojan (Romania); Dir. of Secretariat L. Kincel (Czechoslovakia). Publs. *Manuals for River Users*, *Basic Regulations for Navigation on the Danube*, *Hydrological Yearbooks*, *Statistical Yearbooks*, documentation.

Documentation Bureau of the International Union of Railways all documentation concerning economic, *internationale des chemins de fer*: 14-16 rue Jean Rey, 75015 Paris, France; f. 1951 to collect and make available to members of the International Union of Railways all documentation concerning economic, legal, social and technical aspects of railways. All

members of the International Union of Railways are automatically members of the documentation bureau.

Dir. V. CANYN (France). Publ. *Selection of International Railway Documentation* (in English, French, German and Spanish; monthly).

European Civil Aviation Conference—ECAC (*Commission européenne de l'aviation civile—CEAC*): 3 bis Villa Emile-Bergerat, 92522 Neuilly-sur-Seine Cedex, France; f. 1955 to review the development of European air transport with the object of promoting the co-ordination, the better utilization, and the orderly development of such air transport, and to consider any special problem that might arise in this field. Mems.: 22 European States.

Pres. ERIK WILLOCH; Sec. MAURICE DOZ.

European Company for the Financing of Railroad Rolling Stock (*Société européenne pour le financement de matériel ferroviaire*): Rittergasse 20, 4001 Basel, Switzerland; f. 1956 for the purpose of obtaining rolling stock for shareholding-railway administrations on the best possible terms. Shareholders: national railway administrations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and Yugoslavia. Capital p.u. 500 million Swiss francs. 25 per cent contributed by France, 25 per cent by the Federal Republic of Germany, 13.5 per cent by Italy, 10 per cent by Belgium, 5 per cent by Switzerland, 6 per cent by Netherlands, 5.22 per cent by Spain, 3 per cent by Yugoslavia, 2 per cent each by Luxembourg, Sweden and Austria and the balance by other members.

Pres. Dr. W. VAERST (Pres. German Federal Railways); Gen. Man. H. WEBER (Switzerland).

European Conference of Ministers of Transport—ECMT: 19 rue Franqueville, 75775 Paris Cédex 16, France; f. 1953 to achieve the maximum use and most rational development of European inland transport. Council of Ministers of Transport meets twice yearly; Committee of Deputy Ministers meets six times a year and is assisted by 8 Subsidiary Bodies concerned with: General Transport Policy, Railways, Roads, Inland Waterways, Investment, Road and Traffic Signs and Signals, Urban Safety and Economic Research. Mems.: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia; Associate Members: Australia, Canada, Japan, U.S.A.

Chair. (1981) V. SAARTO (Finland); Sec.-Gen. B. BILLET.

European Organisation for the Safety of Air Navigation—EUROCONTROL: 72 rue de la Loi, 1040 Brussels,

Belgium; f. 1963 to strengthen co-operation among member states in matters of air navigation and in particular to provide for the common organization of air traffic services in the upper airspace. Permanent Commission is governing body, consisting of two representatives from each member state, who are the Ministers responsible for civil and military aviation; Air Traffic Services Agency; Cttee. of Management; Dir.-Gen. heads four Directorates: Operations, Engineering, Personnel, and Administration, Finance and General Affairs and the EUROCONTROL External Services, which consists of the Eurocontrol Experimental Centre, the EUROCONTROL Institute of Air Navigation Services, the Central Route Charges Office, the Upper Area Control Centres at Maastricht, Netherlands and Karlsruhe, Federal Republic of Germany. Budget (1980) EUA 118 million, including

EUA 52.7 million for the joint financing of the operating costs of traffic control services for the upper airspace of the Benelux/Federal Republic of Germany region, Mems.: Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom.

Pres. Perm. Commission NORMAN TEBBIT (U.K.); Pres., Cttee. of Management J. VERSTAPPEN (Belgium); Dir.-Gen. JEAN LÉVÊQUE (France). Publs. *EUROCONTROL Review* (two a year), *EUROCONTROL Aeronautical Information Publications* (irregular).

European Passenger Time-Table Conference (*Conférence européenne des horaires des trains de voyageurs—CEH*) Direction générale des chemins de fer fédéraux suisses, Hochschulstrasse 6, 3030 Berne, Switzerland; f. 1923 to arrange international passenger connections by rail and water and to help obtain easing of customs and passport control at frontier stations. Mems.: rail and steamship companies and administrations, representatives of governments and other organizations in 25 countries. Administered by the Directorate of the Swiss Federal Railways.

Pres. Dr. K. WELLINGER (Switzerland).

European Railway Wagon Pool—EUROP: SNCF Belges, Direction Exploitation, 21 rue de Louvain, 1000 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1953 for the common use of wagons put into the pool by member railways. Mems.: 9 railway administrations in 9 countries. Managing Railway: Belgian Railways.

Institute of Air Transport (*Institut du transport aérien—ITA*): B.P. 20249, 95712 Roissy Charles de Gaulle Cedex, France; an international non-profit making association; f. 1945 to serve as an international centre of research on economic, technical and policy aspects of air transport, and on the economy and sociology of transport and tourism; acts as economic and technical consultant in carrying out research requested by members on specific subjects; maintains a data bank, a library and a consultation and advice service; organizes training courses on air transport economics. Mems.: organizations involved in air transport, production and equipment, universities, banks, insurance companies, private individuals and government agencies in 70 different countries.

Pres. ANTOINE VEIL; Dir.-Gen. G. R. BESSE. Publs. in French and English, *Studies and Documents* (about 12 a year), *ITA Bulletin* (weekly).

International Air Transport Association—IATA: 2000 Peel St., Montreal, P.Q., H3A 2R4, Canada and P.O.B. 160, 26 chemin de Joinville, 1216 Cointrin-Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1945 to promote safe, regular and economical air transport, to foster air commerce and to provide a means of international air transport collaboration. Fields of activity: finance (through IATA Clearing House for international accounts), technical problems, air traffic fares and documentation, international law on conditions of contract and carriage, documentation and information research and international co-operation. Annual General Meeting elects Exec. Cttee. and designates committees to be organized by it; Exec. Cttee. of 21 members; assisted by Financial, Legal, Technical and Traffic Cttees.; Traffic Conference on fares and rates held annually; there are Traffic Service Offices in Montreal, New York and Singapore; Regional Technical Offices for Africa in Nairobi, Europe in Geneva, Middle East, North Atlantic/North America in London, South America/Caribbean in Rio de Janeiro and South East Asia/Pacific in Bangkok. Mems.: 111 companies.

Pres. PIERRE GIRAUDET (France); Dir.-Gen. KNUT

HAMMARSKJÖLD (Sweden); Corporate Sec. A. M. BLACK.

International Association for the Rhine Vessels Register—IVR (*Association internationale du registre des bateaux du Rhin*): Koningin Emmalein 6, 3016 AA Rotterdam (P.O.B. 23210, 3001 KE Rotterdam), Netherlands; f. 1947 for the classification of Rhine ships, the organization and publication of a Rhine ships register and for the unification of general average rules, etc. Mems.: shipowners and associations, insurers and associations, shipbuilding engineers, average adjusters and others interested in Rhine traffic.

Dir. J. W. THISSEN.

International Association of Ports and Harbors: Kotohira-Kaikan Bldg., 2-8 Toranomon 1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105, Japan; f. 1955 to increase the efficiency of ports and harbours through the dissemination of information relative to the fields of port organization, management, administration, operation, development and promotion; to encourage the growth of waterborne commerce. Mems.: 355 in 70 states.

Pres. P. BASTARD (France); First Vice-Pres. A. S. MAYNE (Australia); Second Vice-Pres. A. J. TOZZOLI (U.S.A.); Third Vice-Pres. B. M. TUKUR (Nigeria); Sec.-Gen. Dr. HAJIME SATO (Japan). Publ. *Ports and Harbors* (10 a year), *Membership Directory* (annual), *Proceedings of Conference, Port Problems in Developing Countries*.

International Automobile Federation (*Fédération internationale de l'automobile*): 8 place de la Concorde, 75008 Paris, France; f. 1904. Object: to develop international automobile sport and motor touring. Represented at ECOSOC (UN), Council of Europe and EEC. Mems.: 102 national automobile clubs or associations in 91 countries.

Pres. Prince PAUL METTERNICH; Sec.-Gen. J. J. FREVILLE.

International Chamber of Shipping: 30-32 St. Mary Axe, London, EC3A 8ET, England; f. 1921 to promote the interests of its members primarily in the technical and legal fields of shipping operations. Mems.: national associations representative of the private shipowners in 30 countries, covering almost two-thirds of world merchant shipping.

Chair. The Lord INVERFORTH (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. J. C. S. HORROCKS (U.K.). Publ. various technical publications on safety and pollution issues.

International Civil Airports Association—ICAA (*Association internationale des aéroports civils*): Building 226, Orly Sud 103, 94396 Orly Aéroport Cédex, France; f. 1962 to develop relations and co-operation among civil airports throughout the world and promote the interests of air transport in general. Mems.: 194 members representing 250 airports, from 78 countries.

Pres. T. STAUFFER; Head Exec. Cttee. A. BINET (France); Sec.-Gen. J. CHENET. Publ. *ICAA Weekly*, *ICAA News*, *Airport Forum*.

International Conference for Promoting Technical Uniformity on Railways (*Conférence internationale pour l'unité technique des chemins de fer*): Département fédéral des transports et communications et de l'énergie, Berne, Switzerland; f. 1882, new agreement in 1938. Aims to study the transfer of railway wagons from one country to another and to draw up regulations facilitating such transfers. Mems.: Governments of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy,

Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

Administered by the Swiss Federal Department of Transport, Communications and Power.

International Conference of Special Trains for Travel Agencies (*Conférence internationale des trains spéciaux d'agences de voyages—CITA*): Direction générale des chemins de fer fédéraux suisses, Service commercial voyageurs, Mittelstrasse 43, 3030 Berne, Switzerland; f. 1964 to arrange international special trains for travel agencies. Mems.: rail and steamship companies in 14 countries and representatives of 16 European travel agencies.

International Container Bureau: 38 Cours Albert 1er, Paris 8e, France; f. 1933 to group representatives of all means of transport and activities concerning containers, to promote combined door-to-door transport by the successive use of several means of transport; to examine and bring into effect administrative, technical and customs advances and to centralize data on behalf of its members. 590 members.

Pres. J. MARTIAL; Dep.-Pres. M. G. HARTMANN; Vice-Pres. A. KOENIG, H. WENGER, M. CARLIER. Publ. *Containers* (bulletin twice yearly), information leaflets.

International Federation of Freight Forwarders' Associations (*Fédération internationale des associations de transitaires et assimilés—FIATA*): 29 Brauerstrasse, P.O.B. 177, CH-8026 Zurich, Switzerland; f. 1926 to protect and represent its members at international level. Mems.: 60 organizations and 1,200 associate members in 130 countries.

Pres. G. ANTAL (Hungary); Sec.-Gen. Dr. F. GYSSENS, Verbindingsdok-Westkaai 26-30, Box 7, B-2000, Antwerp, Belgium; Dir.-Gen. W. ZEILBECK. Publ. *FIATA News* (quarterly).

International Federation of Pedestrians (*Fédération internationale des piétons*): Van Montfortlaan 11, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1963. Aims: to study the problems connected with education, defence and protection of pedestrians; to participate in studies and manifestations concerning traffic environment, to stimulate mutual exchange of ideas, publications and results of activities; to promote the interests of pedestrians among competent international institutions. Biennial International Congress. Mems.: national pedestrian organizations of 9 countries as well as research institutes.

Pres. R. LAPEYRE (France); Gen.-Sec. Mrs. V. I. VAN DER DOES-ENTHOVEN (Netherlands). Publ. *Bulletin* (twice a year), *The Voice of the Pedestrian*.

International Rail Transport Committee (*Comité international des transports par chemins de fer—CIT*): Direction générale des Chemins de fer fédéraux suisses, 43 Mittelstrasse, 3030 Berne, Switzerland; f. 1902 for the development of international law relating to railway transport on the basis of the Berne conventions (CIV and CIM) and for the adoption of standard rules on other questions relating to international transport law. Mems.: 298 transport undertakings in 31 countries.

Pres. M. DESPONDS (Switzerland); Sec. M. BERTHERIN (Switzerland).

International Railway Congress Association (*Association internationale du congrès des chemins de fer*): 85 rue de France, 1070 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1885 to facilitate the progress and development of railways by the holding of periodical congresses and by means of publications. Mems.: Governments, railway administrations and national or international organizations.

Pres. E. FLACHET; Sec.-Gen. L. VERBERCKT. Publs. *Rail International* (monthly in French, German, Russian and English), *Selection of International Railway Documentation* (in French, German, English and Spanish).

International Road Federation—IRF (*Fédération routière internationale*): Geneva Office: 63 rue de Lausanne, Geneva, Switzerland; Washington Office: 1023 Washington Building, Washington, D.C. 20005, U.S.A.; f. 1948 to encourage the development and improvement of highways and highway transportation. Organizes World Highway Conferences. Mems.: 64 national road associations and 500 individual firms and industrial associations.

Geneva: Chair. JEAN CLOUET; Dir.-Gen. Count F. ARCO; Washington: Chair. Dr. LOUIS BERGER; Pres. W. J. WILSON. Publs. *World Road Statistics* (annually, Geneva), *Routes du Monde/World Highways* (monthly information bulletin, Geneva/Washington), *IRF Directory of World Road Administrators* (Geneva/Washington).

International Road Safety—PRI (*Prévention routière internationale*): Linas, 91, Monthery, France; f. 1959 to provide exchange of ideas and material on road safety; organize international action; assist non-member countries; consultative status at UN and Council of Europe. Mems.: 40 national organizations.

Founding Pres. G. GALLIENNE; Pres. L. NILLES; Sec.-Gen. R. PANSARD. Publ. quarterly liaison bulletin.

International Road Transport Union—IRU (*Union internationale des transports routiers*): Centre International, 1202 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1948. Aims to study all problems of road transport, to promote unification and simplification of regulations relating to road transport, and to develop the use of road transport for passengers and goods. Mems.: national federations for road transport and interested groups; 113 members in 52 countries.

Pres. JOSÉ M. ERNST; Sec.-Gen. P. GROENENDIJK.

International Shipping Federation Ltd.: 30/32 St. Mary Axe, London, EC3A 8ET, England; f. 1909 to consider all personnel questions affecting the interests of shipowners; responsible for Shipowners' Group at ILO conferences. Mems.: national shipowners' organizations in 28 countries.

Pres. Sir FREDERIC BOLTON, M.C. (U.K.); Dir. F. J. WHITWORTH; Sec. M. BROWNRIGG.

International Union for Inland Navigation (*Union internationale de la navigation fluviale*): 1 place de Lattre, 67000 Strasbourg, France; f. 1952 to promote the interests of inland waterways carriers before all international organizations. Mems.: national waterways organizations of Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Switzerland, U.K.

Pres. H. BECKER (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec. H. MULLENBACH (France). Publs. annual and occasional reports..

International Union of Public Transport—UITP (*Union internationale des transports publics*): ave. de l'Uruguay 19, 1050 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1885 to study all problems connected with the passenger transport industry. Mems.: 350 public transport systems in 63 countries and 250 contractors and services and 1,500 personal members.

Pres. F. PAMPÉL (Fed. Repub. of Germany); Sec.-Gen. ANDRÉ J. JACOBS. Publs. *Review* (quarterly), Congress reports and proceedings, *Biblio-Index* (quarterly), *Compendium of Statistics*.

International Union of Railways (*Union internationale des chemins de fer—UIC*): 14 rue Jean-Rey, 75 Paris 15e; f. 1922. Object: the unification and improvement of railway operating conditions for the benefit of international traffic. Mems.: 75.

Chair. M. CARBONELL; Sec.-Gen. J. BOULEY. Publs. *Rail International*, jointly with the International Railway Congress Association (IRCA) (monthly, in English, French and German), *Selection of International Railway Documentation*, jointly with the IRCA (10 issues a year, in English, French, German and Spanish), *International Railway Statistics* (annual, in English, French and German), *FERINFOR* (monthly information bulletin in English, French and German).

Northern Shipowners' Defence Club (*Nordisk Skibsrederforening*): Kristinelundv. 22, P.O.B. 3000 EL., Oslo 2, Norway; f. 1889 to assist members in disputes over contracts, taking the necessary legal steps on behalf of members and bearing the cost of such claims. Members are mainly Finnish, Swedish and Norwegian shipowners representing about 1,500 ships and drilling rigs with gross tonnage of about 32 million.

Man. Dir. OLE LUND; Chair. HALFDAN DITLEV-SIMONSEN, Jr. Publ. *A Law Report of Maritime Cases* (annual), and a quarterly members' periodical.

Organisation for the Collaboration of Railways (*Organisation pour la collaboration des chemins de fer*): Hoza 63-67, Warsaw, Poland; f. 1956 for the development of international traffic and technical and scientific co-operation in the sphere of railway and road traffic. Conference of Ministers of member countries meets annually. Mems.: railway and road traffic administrations of the People's Republic of China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mongolia, Viet-Nam, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and U.S.S.R.

Chair. STEFAN BATKOWSKI (Poland). Publ. *O.S.S.H.D. Journal* (bi-monthly; in Chinese, German and Russian).

Orient Airlines Association: 5th Floor, Standard Bldg., 151 Paseo de Roxas Ave., Cnr. Pasay Rd., Manila, Philippines; f. 1967; member carriers exchange information and plan the development of the industry within the region by means of research, technical, security, data processing and marketing committees. Mems.: Air Niugini, Air Viet-Nam (inactive), Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd., China Air Lines, Japan Air Lines, Korean Air Lines, Malaysian Airline System, Philippines Airlines, Qantas Airways Ltd., Singapore Airlines, Royal Brunei Airlines and Thai Airways International.

Sec.-Gen. HIDEO MITSUHASHI. Publs. *OAA Bulletin* (4 a year), *Cost Committee Report* (annually), *Research and Statistical Report* (annually).

Pan American Railway Congress Association (*Asociación del Congreso Panamericano de Ferrocarriles*): Av. 9 de Julio 1925, Piso 13, Oficina 1332, Buenos Aires, Argentina; f. 1907; present title adopted 1941; aims to promote the development and progress of railways in the American continent; structure: Congresses (held every three years in capital cities of the member states), Permanent Commission, Executive Committee, national commissions. Mems.: government representatives, railway enterprises and individuals in 26 countries.

Pres. JUAN CARLOS DE MARCHI (Argentina); Gen. Sec. CAYETANO MARLETTA RAINERI (Argentina). Publs. *Boletín* (2 a month), *Technical Bulletin* (every 2 months).

Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses—PIANC (*Association internationale permanente des congrès de navigation*): 155 rue de la Loi, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1885, present form adopted 1902. Object: to promote the maintenance and operation of both inland and ocean navigation by fostering and encouraging progress in the design, construction, improvement, maintenance and operation of inland and maritime waterways, of inland and maritime ports and of coastal areas; assembles and publishes information in this field, undertakes studies, organizes international and national meetings. Congresses are held every four years, the last being in 1981. Mems.: 40 Governments, 2,587 other members.

Pres. Prof. GUSTAVE WILLEMS; Sec.-Gen. H. VANDERVELDEN. Publs. *Papers and Proceedings of Congresses, Bulletin* (3 times a year), *Illustrated Technical Dictionary* (in 6 languages), *Final Reports of International Study Commissions*.

St. Lawrence Seaway: Canada: St. Lawrence Seaway Authority, Place de Ville, Ottawa, Ontario K1R 5A3; opened 1959 to allow ocean-going ships to enter the Great Lakes of North America. Construction began in 1954 and the Welland Canal Bypass was opened in 1973. The seaway is 426 miles long, reaching from Montreal Harbour up the St. Lawrence River into Lake Ontario and through the Welland Canal into Lake Erie. Hydro-electric power is generated at the Moses-Saunders dam in the vicinity of Massena, N.Y. and Cornwall, Ontario. Canadian capital assets for the Seaway amount to \$776 million while U.S. assets are \$126 million. Shipping in 1980 carried about 50 million metric tons of cargo between Montreal and Lake Ontario (both directions) and about 60 million metric tons on the Welland Canal.

Pres. W. A. O'NEIL, ENG.; Vice-Pres. M. M. BIENVENU (U.S.A.), Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, Seaway Circle, Massena, N.Y.; Administrator D. W. OBERLIN.

Trans-Sahara Liaison Committee: c/o Ministry of Public Works, 135 rue Didouche Mourade, Algiers, Algeria;

f. 1964 to study and build a Trans Saharan Road and to obtain the necessary finance; the Algerian section as far as Tamanrasset was opened in June 1978, and work then began on the next section, running into Niger; with UNDP backing a feasibility study was made and an international consortium was engaged for designing the project; estimated cost for the road, 7 metres wide and 2,800 km. in total length, is U.S. \$300 million. Mems.: Algeria, Mali, Niger, Nigeria and Tunisia.

Union of European Railway Industries (*Union des industries ferroviaires européennes—UNIFE*): 12 rue Bixio, 75007 Paris, France; f. 1975 as a union of associations which represent companies concerned in the manufacture of railway equipment in Europe, in order to represent their collective interests towards all European and International Organizations concerned. Chair. P. VAN DER REST; Sec.-Gen. J. L. BURCKHARDT. Publs. Private reports for members only.

Union of European Railway Road Services (*Union des services routiers des chemins de fer européens*): Direction générale de la Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Français (SNCF), 88 rue Saint Lazare, 75436 Paris, France; f. 1950/1951; runs the EUROPABUS international railway road services, an international network of scheduled coach services covering 100,000 km. Mems.: railway administrations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Pres. LOUIS LACOSTE (France); Sec.-Gen. CLAUDE RIVARD (France).

World Airlines Clubs Association: c/o Pan American World Airways, Siam Center, 965 Rama 1 Rd., Bangkok 5, Thailand; f. 1966; holds a General Assembly annually, sports tournaments and working session for 10-member Exec. Cttee. Mems.: 71 clubs in 30 countries.

Pres. MALAI SAKOLVIPHAK; Sec.-Gen. DAVID LARKIN. Publs. circulars to member clubs.

YOUTH AND STUDENTS

Asian Students' Association: 511 Nathan Rd., 1/F, Kowloon, Hong Kong; f. 1969 to help in the solution of local and regional problems; to assist in promotion of an Asian identity; to promote programmes of common benefit to member organizations; since 1972 the organization has opposed all forms of colonialism or foreign intervention in Asia; activities: Conference, Seminars, Workshops, Student Commissions for Economics, Education, Women's Affairs; the organization sponsors the Student Travel Association of Asia. Mems.: 14 national or regional student unions, one assoc. mem.

Sec.-Gen. LO CHI KIN; Deputy Sec.-Gen. LOW YIT LENG. Publ. *Asian Student News*.

Association of International Students in Economics and Commercial Sciences (*Association internationale des étudiants en sciences économiques et commerciales—AIESEC*): 123 Ave. A, Buyl, 1050 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1948 to promote understanding between members

through international educational programmes, e.g. commercial trainee exchanges, seminars, conferences and study tours. Mems.: 200,000 from 400 universities in 58 countries

Sec.-Gen. DAVID JACKSON-GROSE. Publs. *Compendium, Annual Report, Linkletter, Energy Theme Guide, World Conference Report on Energy*, etc.

Council of European National Youth Committees—CENYC (*Conseil européen des comités nationaux de jeunesse*): rue du Cornet 120, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1963 to further the consciousness of European youth and to represent the European National Co-ordinating Committees of youth work vis-à-vis European institutions. Activities include research on youth problems in Europe; projects, seminars, study groups, study tours; the Council provides a forum for the exchange of information, experiences and ideas between members, and represents European youth organizations in relations with other regions. Gained observer status

with the Council of Europe 1966 and with UNESCO in 1971. Mems.: national committees in 15 countries.

Pres. AD MELKERT (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. OENS CLAUSER (Denmark). Publ. *CENYC Information* (quarterly).

Council of International Educational Exchange: 205 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.; f. 1947; issues International Student Identity Card and International Scholar Identity Card, entitling holders to discounts and to accommodation in student hostels and restaurants; arranges passage on intra-European student flights and trans-Atlantic transport; offers students short-term unskilled jobs in Europe and New Zealand; provides low-cost accommodation in New York City; co-ordinates summer programmes in the U.S. for foreign students and teachers; sponsors conferences on educational exchange; publications list overseas programmes for high school and college students, sources of information on independent student travel abroad and describe transport and student travel services. Mems.: 186.

Exec. Dir. JACK EGLE. Publs. include *CIEE, Student Travel Catalog, The Whole World Handbook, Where to Stay U.S.A., The Budget Traveler's Latin America*.

International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience—IAESTE: P.O.B. 3414, Kolonaki Post Office, Athens, Greece; f. 1948. Mems.: 44 national committees and 3 co-operating institutions.

Gen. Sec. GEORGE ANEMOYANNIS. Publ. *Annual Report*.

International Association of Dental Students: c/o Dr. John Seear, Medical Protection Society Ltd., 50 Hallam St., London, W1N 6DE, England; f. 1951 to represent dental students and their opinions internationally, to promote dental student exchanges and international congresses. Mems.: 10,000 students in 23 countries.

Pres. DR. BASSEM FATHI EL MALLAKH (Egypt) Sec.-Gen. JOHANNES JOS HILLE (Netherlands). Publs. *IADS Newsletter* (4 a year).

International Federation of Medical Students Associations: Liechtensteinstr. 13, 1090 Vienna, Austria; f. 1951 to study and promote the professional interests of medical students throughout the world; improve medical education, medical student health and arrange international exchanges. Mems.: 50 medical student associations.

Sec.-Gen. ANDREAS WEICHSELBRAUN. Publs. *Medical Students—How to go Abroad, Intermedica, IFMSA Information Service, Introducing IFMSA, IFMSA Population Bulletin*.

International Pharmaceutical Students' Federation: Wdm. Thranesgt. 26, Oslo-1, Norway; f. 1949 to study and promote the interests of pharmaceutical students and to encourage international co-operation. Mems.: 27 national organizations and 17 local associations.

Pres. ANTONY AMOUREUS; Sec.-Gen. PER KRISTIAN BAKKELIE. Publ. *IPSF News Bulletin* (three issues a year).

International Union of Socialist Youth (*Union internationale de la jeunesse socialiste*): Neustiftgasse 3, A-1070 Vienna, Austria; f. 1946 to educate young people in the principles of free and democratic Socialism and further the co-operation of democratic socialist youth organizations; conducts international meetings, symposia, etc.

Mems.: 64 youth and student organizations in 47 countries.

Pres. MILTON COLINDRES (El Salvador); Sec.-Gen. BENGT OHLSSON (Sweden). Publ. *IUSY Bulletin*.

International Union of Students (*Union internationale des étudiants*): 17 November St., 110 01 Prague 01, Czechoslovakia; f. 1946 to defend the rights and interests of students. Activities include conferences, meetings, solidarity campaigns, relief projects, award of scholarships, travel and exchange, sports events, cultural projects. Mems.: 102 national student unions.

Pres. DUŠAN ULČAK (Czechoslovakia); Gen. Sec. FATHI EL FADL (Sudan). Publs. *World Student News* (monthly), *News Service* (fortnightly), *Young Cinema and Theatre* (quarterly), *DE—Democratization of Education* (quarterly), *Sports Bulletin* (quarterly), *African Bulletin* (12 a year), *Arab Bulletin* (12 a year), *Asian Bulletin* (12 a year), *European Bulletin* (12 a year), *DE Bulletin* (12 a year), *Bulletin for Latin America* (12 a year), *Chile Bulletin* (12 a year), *Bulletin on Vietnam*, *Bulletin on Student Actions for Disarmament*.

International Young Christian Workers (*Jeunesse Ouvrière Chrétienne Internationale*): 26 rue Juste Lipse, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1945, on the inspiration of the Priest-Cardinal Joseph Cardijn, to unite young workers and prepare them for the responsibilities of an adult community, to provide information and research centres and to represent the interests of young workers at the international level.

Sec.-Gen. EMILIA BRAS (Portugal)

International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations (ISMUN) (*Mouvement international des jeunes et des étudiants pour les Nations Unies*): Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland; f. 1948 by the World Federation of United Nations Associations, independent since 1949; is an international non-governmental organization of students and young people dedicated especially to supporting the principles embodied in the United Nations Charter and Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Movement encourages constructive action in building economic, social and cultural equality and in working for national independence, social justice and human rights on a worldwide scale. Mems.: associations in 53 countries; Regional Offices in Nairobi, Kenya and Panama.

Sec.-Gen. RICARDO DOMINICÉ. Publs. *ISMUN Newsletter* (monthly), documents on human rights, disarmament and economic and social development; seminar reports and background papers.

International Youth Hostel Federation: Midland Bank Chambers, Howardsgate, Welwyn Garden City, Herts., England; f. 1932; facilitates international travel by members of the various youth hostel associations and advises and helps in the formation of youth hostel associations in all countries where no such organizations exist. Mems.: 50 national associations with 3.2 million individual members; 18 associated national organizations.

Pres. PIET KIMZEKE (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. DENNIS LEWIS (U.K.); Treas. MEINDERT VAN DER ZWAARD (Netherlands). Publs. *Handbook* (annually), *Manual, Information Bulletin* (monthly), *Phrase Book*.

Jaycees International: 400 University Drive (P.O.B. 340-577), Coral Gables, Fla. 33134, U.S.A.; f. 1944 to encourage and advance international understanding

and goodwill, and to sponsor jaycee organizations throughout the world with a view to providing young people with opportunities for leadership training, promoting goodwill through international fellowship, solving civic problems by arousing civic consciousness and discussing social, economic and cultural questions. Mems.: national organizations in 82 countries grouping more than 507,000 persons.

Pres. KUMAR P. GERA; Sec.Gen. CARROLL J. BOUCHARD. Pubs. *JCI World* (quarterly in English, Spanish, French, Japanese, Korean and Chinese), handbooks.

Latin American Confederation of Young Men's Christian Associations (*Confederación Latinoamericana de Asociaciones Cristianas de Jóvenes*): Casilla 172, Montevideo, Uruguay; f. 1914 to unite the Young Men's Christian Associations of the continent; to secure the more effective accomplishment of its aims, which are the moral, spiritual, intellectual, social and physical development of young men; to strengthen the work of the Associations and to sponsor the establishment of new Associations. Mems.: affiliated YMCA's in 14 countries, with over 320,000 members.

Officers: Pres. ALEJANDRO VASSILAQUI (Peru); Vice-Pres. MARIO ROMEU DE LUCCA (Brazil), RAYMUNDO LAPUENTE (Mexico); Gen. Sec. JOSÉ E. ESPERÓN (Uruguay). Pubs. *Artículos Técnicos*, *Revista Trimestral*, *Informes Internacionales*.

Pan-African Youth Movement (*Mouvement pan-africain de la jeunesse*): 72 plateau Sauliere, Algiers, Algeria; promote political independence and the economic, social and cultural development of Africa; serves as the voice of African youth in regional and international forums.

Sec.-Gen. S. CISOOKO. Publ. *MJP News*.

Union of Latin-American Evangelical Youth: Casa Postale 2969, Curitiba, Paraná, Brazil; f. 1941; central organization of the Federations of Evangelical Youth.

Pres. Rev. JORGE PANTELLIS; Sec.-Gen. Rev. EBER FERNANDEZ FERRER. Publ. *Boletín* (fortnightly).

World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations (*Alliance universelle des unions chrétiennes de jeunes gens*): 37 quai Wilson, 1201 Geneva; f. 1855 to unite the National Alliances of Young Men's Christian Associations throughout the world. Mems.: national alliances and related associations in 86 countries.

Pres. WALTER ARNOLD; Sec.-Gen. HÉCTOR CASELLI. Publ. *YMCA World Communiqué* (bi-monthly).

World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts: The World Bureau, 132 Ebury St., London, SW1W 9QQ, England; f. 1928 to promote unity of purpose and common understanding in the fundamental principles of the Girl Guide and Girl Scout Movement throughout the world and to encourage friendship amongst girls of all nations within frontiers and beyond. The supreme body of the World Association is the World Conference. The World Committee, consisting of twelve members, meeting at least once a year, acts on behalf of the World Conference between its triennial meetings. The World Bureau is the secretariat of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts. Mems.: 7.5 million in 70 full member-organizations and 28 associate member-organizations.

Chair. of World Cttee. Lady PRICE; Treas. Mrs. M. M. CALVERT; Dir. of World Bureau Miss JO CAESAR, M.B.E.; Pubs. *Council Fire* (quarterly), *Action Review* (quarterly), *Newsletter* (quarterly), *Triennial Report*,

Trefoil Round the World, reference books, booklets, etc.

World Council of Young Men's Service Clubs: c/o P.O. Box KIN, Cambridge, Ontario, Canada N3H 5C6; f. 1946 to provide a means of exchange of information and news for furthering international understanding and co-operation, to facilitate the extension of young men's service clubs, and to create in young men a sense of civic responsibility. Mems.: 3,982 clubs and 96,000 members in 37 Associations in 65 countries.

Pres. GARY LEE (Canada).

World Federalist Youth—Youth Movement for a New International Order (*WFY/NIO Youth*): Leliegracht 21, 1016 GR Amsterdam, The Netherlands; works for a new international order fulfilling the conditions for responsible use and fair distribution of the world's resources, full realization of human rights, and decentralization of decision-making; seminars and daily political work on problems of the Third World (development, liberation), East-West relations (*détente*) and important problems dealt with by the UN and specialized agencies (food, population, law of the seas, etc.). Mems.: 37 organizations.

Chair. JESPER GROLIN. Pubs. *Transnational Perspectives* (quarterly), *Progress Report* (bi-monthly).

World Federation of Catholic Youth (*Fédération mondiale de jeunesse catholique*): 31 ave. de l'Hôpital Français, 1080 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1968 to bring together organizations of Catholic youth in order to promote Christian engagement of young people in church and world. 84 affiliated organizations and 32 corresponding centres in 5 continents representing about 10 million members.

Pres. MARIETTE THILL (Luxembourg); Sec.-Gen. LEO VERSWIJVEL. Publ. *Informations/Informaciones* (English, French and Spanish).

World Federation of Democratic Youth—WFDY (*Fédération mondiale de la jeunesse démocratique*): P.O.B. 147, 1389 Budapest, Hungary; f. 1945 to strive for the unity of democratic and progressive youth movements in the world, for co-operation among youth and youth organizations for peace, security and disarmament, for the rights of the young generation, for national independence and social progress, for new and more just economic relations. Mems.: 270 organizations in 110 countries.

Pres. ERNESTO OTTONE (Chile); Gen. Sec. MIKLÓS BARABÁS (Hungary). Pubs. *WFDY News* (fortnightly, in English, French and Spanish), *World Youth* (monthly, in English, French and Spanish).

World Scout Bureau (*Bureau mondiale du scoutisme*): Case Postale 78, 1211 Geneva 4, Switzerland; f. 1920. Secretariat of World Scout Conference. Objects: to promote unity and understanding of scouting throughout the world; to develop good citizenship among young people by forming their characters for service, co-operation and leadership; to provide aid and advice to members and potential member associations. Regional Offices in Costa Rica, Egypt, Nigeria, the Philippines and Switzerland. Mems.: over 13 million in 114 countries.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. L. NAGY (Switzerland). Pubs. *World Scouting Newsletter* (monthly), *Biennial Report*, regional and departmental bulletins, handbooks.

World Union of Jewish Students: P.O.B. 7914, 91077 Jerusalem, Israel; f. 1924; organization for national

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

student bodies concerned with educational and political matters where possible in co-operation with non-Jewish student organizations, UNESCO, etc.; divided into six regions; organizes Congress every three years. Mems.: 33 national unions representing 700,000 students.

Chair. A TRAPUNSKY (Uruguay); Treas. R. SHALOM.

World Young Women's Christian Association—World YWCA (*Alliance mondiale des unions chrétiennes féminines*): 37 quai Wilson, 1201 Geneva, Switzerland;

Youth and Students

f. 1894. Object: The linking together of national Y.W.C.A.s in 83 countries for their mutual help and development and the initiation of work in countries where the Association does not yet exist. Works for international understanding, for improved social and economic conditions and for basic human rights for all people.

Pres. NITA BARROW; Gen. Sec. ERICA BRODIE. Pubs. *Annual Report, Programme of International Co-operation, Programme Material, Common Concern.*

PART II

EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

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ALBANIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania is bordered by Yugoslavia to the north and east, Greece to the south and the Adriatic and Ionian Seas to the west. The climate is Mediterranean throughout most of the country. The sea plays a moderating role, although frequent cyclones in the winter months make the weather unstable. The average temperature is 14°C in the north-east and 18°C in the south-west. The language is Albanian, the principal dialects being Gheg (north of the Shkumbini river) and Tosk (in the south). The literary language is being formed on the basis of a strong fusion of the two dialects with the phonetic and morphological structure of Tosk prevailing. The State recognizes no religion and supports atheist propaganda. All religious institutions have been closed. Before 1946 Islam was the predominant faith, with very small numbers of Catholics in the north and Greek Orthodox in the south. The flag (proportions 7 by 5) is red, with a two-headed black eagle, above which is a gold-edged, five-pointed red star. The capital is Tirana (Tiranë).

Recent History

After more than 400 years of Turkish rule, Albania declared its independence in 1912. The country was occupied by Italy in April 1939, after which Albania was united with the Italian crown for four years. Albania was occupied by German forces in 1943 but they withdrew after a year and a provisional government was established in October 1944.

The Communist-led National Liberation Front (NLF), established with help from Yugoslav Communists in 1941, was the most successful wartime resistance group and took power in November 1944. Elections held in 1945 were based on a single list of candidates, sponsored by the Communists. Government came under the control of Enver Hoxha, head of the Albanian Communist Party (now the Party of Labour) since 1943. The People's Republic of Albania was proclaimed in January 1946.

The NLF regime had close links with Yugoslavia, including a monetary and customs union, until the Stalin-Tito break in 1948. Albania's leaders, fearing Yugoslav expansionism, quickly turned against their former mentors. Albania became a Soviet satellite until Stalin's death in 1953.

Hoxha resigned as Head of Government in 1954 but retained effective national leadership as First Secretary of the Party of Labour. Albania joined the Warsaw Pact in 1955 but relations with the U.S.S.R. deteriorated when Soviet leaders attempted a *rapprochement* with Yugoslavia. Albania supported Beijing in the Sino-Soviet ideological dispute. The U.S.S.R. denounced Albania and broke off relations in 1961. Albania turned increasingly to China for support, ended participation in the CMEA in 1962 and withdrew from the Warsaw Pact in 1968. However, following the improvement of relations between China and the U.S.A. after 1972, Albania became disenchanted with Beijing. Sino-Albanian relations deteriorated further upon the death of Mao Zedong in 1976.

In 1974 the Minister of Defence was dismissed, but it was not until 1978 that the Government chose to reveal that he had been involved in a plot against the regime on behalf of China, and that he had been executed in 1975. In 1977 thousands of pro-Chinese officials were believed to have been imprisoned. In 1978 Albania announced its full support of Viet-Nam in its dispute with Beijing and China formally terminated all economic and military co-operation with Albania, although diplomatic links are still maintained.

A new constitution was adopted in December 1976, declaring Albania a People's Socialist Republic, and re-affirming its policy of self-reliance. Albania was not represented at the 1980 Madrid Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe. As a result of the rift with Beijing, Albania has shown a tentative interest in emerging from its isolation and improving relations with its neighbours and other European countries, but still remains hostile to the U.S.S.R. Ideological differences have prevented friendly relations with Yugoslavia, and the question of the Albanian minority in Yugoslavia remains a sensitive issue. The visit to Yugoslavia by Albania's Minister of Foreign Trade in July 1980 led to closer economic co-operation, but in 1981 relations were strained following riots by ethnic Albanians in the Yugoslav province of Kosovo.

Elections to the People's Assembly were held in November 1978, resulting in an effective 100 per cent poll for the 250 candidates nominated by the Democratic Front. In September 1979 Hysni Kapo, member of the Politburo and one of Hoxha's closest collaborators, died. A government reshuffle was carried out in April 1980. Mehmet Shehu, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, was relieved of his concurrent post of Minister of Defence. In June a Ministry of Communal Economy was created. In March 1981 a Ministry of Energy was established.

Government

Nominally the supreme organ of government is the People's Assembly, a single-chamber legislature of 250 deputies. In practice the Assembly meets for only a few days each year to ratify actions taken in its name by the Presidium of the Assembly, whose President is Head of State. Executive authority is held by the Council of Ministers, whose Chairman is Head of Government. The Council is elected by the People's Assembly.

Real power is held by leaders of the (Communist) Albanian Party of Labour or Workers' Party, the only political party in the country. The Party has a political monopoly; it controls the entire functioning of government and all the country's leaders are members. The Party Congress, convened every five years, elects the Central Committee (81 full members and 40 candidate members were elected in November 1981), which in turn elects the Political Bureau (Politburo).

Elections to the People's Assembly, held every four years, are based on a single list of candidates standing for the Communist-led Democratic Front.

For local government Albania is divided into 26 districts, each under a People's Council elected every three years.

Defence

Defence in Albania is conducted under the auspices of the People's Army which was founded in 1943. Military service lasts for two years in the Army, and three years in the Air Force, Navy and paramilitary units. According to Western estimates, the total strength of the armed forces was 43,000 in July 1981, comprising Army 30,000, Air Force 10,000 and Navy 3,000. The internal security forces number 5,000 and the frontier force 8,000. Defence expenditure in 1980 was estimated at 915 million lekë.

Economic Affairs

Albania is the poorest country in Europe. The World Bank's estimate of G.N.P. per capita in 1978 was only U.S. \$740. However, Albania has considerable mineral resources, and its hydro-electric potential is being developed rapidly. The economy operates on the principles of public ownership of the means of production. Long-term planning began in 1951, and by 1965 the semi-feudal society had been replaced by the state-run agrarian-industrial system. The fifth Five-Year Plan (1971-75) aimed to develop production through extensive capital investments and large industrial building projects. During the sixth Five-Year Plan (1976-80) the annual growth in the national income averaged 5 per cent. Industrial output increased by an average annual rate of 6.8 per cent. Agricultural production rose by 21.4 per cent over the previous five-year period. Exports increased by 33 per cent, processed and semi-processed goods accounting for 70 per cent of the total. The seventh Five-Year Plan (1981-85) envisages an increase of 35-37 per cent in the national income. Industrial production is expected to rise by 36-38 per cent, agricultural output by 30-32 per cent, exports by 58-60 and imports by 56-58 per cent.

Industry now utilizes natural resources, and Albania refines its own oil. Priority is being given to the development of the power industries. Albania is the world's second largest exporter of chromite (chromium ore). Production increased by 36 per cent between 1975 and 1979. The biggest mine is at Bulqize in Dibër District. Other important products include coal, output of which was reported to have increased by 50 per cent between 1975 and 1979, copper, nickel, pyrite, agricultural raw materials, machinery and equipment, chemical materials, fertilizers, building materials and textiles. An iron and steel plant opened at Elbasan in 1976, and a second blast furnace began production in 1981. Agriculture was transformed after 1945 by land reclamation, mechanization and complete collectivization. In 1980 the 423 co-operatives accounted for 77 per cent of total agricultural production.

Albania's principal exports, besides chromite, include ferro-nickel ore, copper wire, bitumen, tobacco and cigarettes, timber and furniture, textiles, canned foods, wine, fruit and vegetables. The constitution forbids the acceptance of foreign credits. Economic growth has been hindered by the Government's inflexible trading policies and by the ending of all agreements with China, which accounted for half of Albania's foreign trade until 1978. Trade exchanges with Greece were expected to increase to U.S. \$50 million a year from 1980. A goods exchange

agreement for 1981-85 was signed with Yugoslavia in 1980, setting the total value of their trade at \$720 million. Long-term agreements (1981-85) have also been concluded with Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, North Korea and Viet-Nam.

Transport and Communications

There are 228 km. of railway track, all of it built since 1944. By 1980 rail traffic accounted for 37 per cent of all freight carried. In April 1979 Albania and Yugoslavia agreed to construct a 50-km. railway between Shkodër and Titograd. A line between Durrës and the Bulgarian Black Sea ports is also planned. Roads now link the remotest regions of the country although smaller roads, particularly in the highlands, are mostly unsuitable for motor transport. There are no private cars in Albania, and bicycles and mules are widely used. Albania's merchant fleet uses the main ports of Durrës, Vlorë and Sarandë. A new port is under construction near Vlorë. There is an airport at Rinas for international flights, and in 1977 Albania concluded an air agreement with Greece, thus opening its first air link with the West. There is no internal air service.

Social Welfare

In Albania all medical services are free of charge. There are now hospitals, clinics and maternity homes throughout the country which provide free treatment for the entire population. In 1980 there was one doctor for every 579 persons. Socio-cultural expenditure in 1981 amounted to 1,932 million lekë. Kindergartens and nursery schools receive large subsidies. There is a non-contributory state social insurance system for all workers, and a pension system for the old and disabled. Income tax has been abolished, government expenditure being met by surpluses earned by state enterprises.

Education

Education in Albania is provided free. Children in the age group of three to six years may attend nursery school (*kopshte*); children between the ages of seven and 15 years attend an "eighth-grade school" which is compulsory. Secondary schools in Albania may be divided into three main categories, namely "12-year schools" (*shkollat 12-vjeçare*) giving four-year courses, secondary technical-professional schools (*shkollat e mesme tekniko-profesionale*) which combine vocational training with a general education, and lower vocational schools (*shkollat e ulte profesionale*) which train workers in the fields of agriculture and industry. The school-year in secondary schools lasts six and a half months. All secondary-school graduates are required to spend a year working in factories or on collective farms.

In the 1972-73 school year there were 699,000 students enrolled at eighth-grade, secondary and high schools. In the same year 30,200 students were enrolled at higher education institutes in Albania. The State University of Tirana has 16,000 students. Students at higher education institutes spend seven months of every year at the institute, two months in production or construction work, one month in physical culture and military training, and two months on vacation. Since 1979 a number of Albanian students have been permitted to attend training courses in the West.

ALBANIA

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

Tourism

All aspects of tourism in Albania are handled by *Albturist*, the state tourist department. There are about 10,000 foreign visitors to Albania each year. There are few recognized resorts apart from Durrës, although great potential exists in the beauty spots on the coast and in the scenery of the interior.

Public Holidays

1982: May 1st (May Day), November 7th (Victory of the October Socialist Revolution), November 28th (Proclamation of Independence), November 29th (Liberation Day 1944).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), January 11th (Proclamation of the Republic).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 qindarka = 1 new lek.

Exchange rates (October 1981):

£1 sterling = 13.08 lekë.

U.S. \$1 = 7.00 lekë.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION				Census of January 1979
	Estimates				
	Mid-1973	Dec. 31st, 1974	Dec. 31st, 1975	Mid-1976	
28,748 sq. km.*	2,296,800	2,377,600	2,432,000	2,458,600	2,591,000

* 11,100 sq. miles, including lakes with an area of 1,350 sq. km. (521 sq. miles).

June 1980 estimate: Population 2,670,000.

Ethnic Nationalities (1955 Census): Albanian 96.95 per cent; Greek 2.54 per cent; Yugoslav 0.41 per cent; others 0.10 per cent.

DISTRICTS (July 1st, 1973)

	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULA- TION	DENSITY (per sq. km.)		AREA (sq. km.)	POPULA- TION	DENSITY (per sq. km.)
Berat	1,026	124,300	121	Mat	1,028	53,500	52
Dibër	1,569	106,800	68	Mirditë	698	29,400	42
Durrës	859	182,400	212	Përmet	930	31,700	34
Elbasan	1,466	154,700	106	Pogradec	725	49,300	68
Fier	1,191	171,500	144	Pukë	969	32,800	34
Gramsh	695	29,400	42	Sarandë	1,097	66,500	61
Gjirokastrë	1,137	53,500	47	Shkodër	2,528	178,500	71
Kolonjë	805	19,200	24	Skrapar	775	30,800	40
Korçë	2,181	175,400	80	Tepelenë	817	37,800	46
Krujë	607	75,600	124	Tiranë	1,226	272,000	222
Kukës	1,564	71,400	46	Tropojë	1,043	30,500	29
Lezhë	479	40,500	85	Vlorë	1,609	133,500	83
Librazhd	1,013	48,500	48				
Lushnjë	712	94,100	136				
				TOTAL	28,748	2,296,800	80*

* Average.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(population in 1975)

Tiranë (Tirana—the capital)	192,000	Korçë (Koritsa)	52,000
Shkodër (Scutari)	62,400	Berat	30,000
Durrës (Durazzo)	60,000	Fier	28,000
Vlorë (Vlonë or Valona)	55,500	Gjirokastër	22,000
Elbasan	53,300	Lushnjë	21,000

1978: Tirana 198,000.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	REGISTERED LIVE BIRTHS		REGISTERED MARRIAGES		REGISTERED DEATHS	
	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)
1965	65,692	35.2	13,921	7.5	16,731	9.0
1966	65,127	34.0	12,968	6.8	16,469	8.6
1967	69,261	35.3	16,853	8.6	16,565	8.4
1968	71,869	35.6	15,845	7.8	16,214	8.0
1969	73,458	35.3	15,322	7.4	15,624	7.5
1970	69,507	32.5	14,449	6.8	19,774	9.3
1971	72,784	33.3	15,300	7.0	17,768	8.1

1979: Marriage rate 8.2 per 1,000.

1980: Birth rate 28 per 1,000; death rate 6.3 per 1,000.

Average Life Expectation (1980): 69 years at birth.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

(ILO estimates, '000 persons at mid-year)

	1960			1970		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, etc.	279	248	527	314	297	611
Industry	101	28	129	154	41	195
Services	58	24	83	80	36	116
TOTAL	438	301	739	548	375	923

Source: ILO, *Labour Force Estimates and Projections, 1950-2000*.Mid-1979 (estimates in '000): Agriculture, etc. 696; Total 1,143 (Source: FAO, *Production Year-book*).

EMPLOYMENT IN THE "SOCIALIZED" SECTOR, 1971

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing*	47,534	32,497	80,031
Manufacturing, Mining, Gas and Electricity	82,245	60,321	142,566
Construction	45,235	5,270	50,505
Commerce and Storage	16,909	22,395	39,304
Transport and Communications	15,078	2,916	17,994
Communal Services	9,910	4,363	14,273
Education	16,131	18,557	34,688
Health Services	4,183	15,731	19,914
Administration	7,671	2,659	10,330
Financial Services	491	746	1,237
Others	5,625	2,166	7,791
TOTAL*	251,012	167,621	418,633

* Excluding agricultural co-operatives, where a total of about 427,000 persons were employed in 1967.

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE, 1979
(FAO estimates, '000 hectares)

Arable land	575
Land under permanent crops	95
Permanent meadows and pastures	570
Forests and woodland	1,242
Other land	258
Inland water	135
TOTAL AREA	2,875

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

PRINCIPAL CROPS
(FAO estimates)

	AREA HARVESTED (^{'000} hectares)			PRODUCTION (^{'000} metric tons)			YIELD (kg. per hectare)		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
Wheat and spelt	200	200	210	350	420	440	1,750	2,100	2,095
Rye	10	10	10	10	10	10	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barley	10	10	10	12	12	12	1,200	1,200	1,200
Oats	20	20	20	28	28	30	1,400	1,400	1,500
Maize	125	125	125	300	320	330	2,400	2,560	2,640
Rice (paddy)	5	5	5	17	17	17	3,333	3,333	3,333
Sorghum	25	25	25	30	30	30	1,200	1,200	1,200
Sugar beet	7*	10*	10	150*	260	265	21,429	26,000	26,500
Potatoes	17	18	17	132	135	130	7,765	7,714	7,647
Dry beans	48	50	50	15	16	16	313	310	320
Sunflower seed	31	30	30	26	24	24	839	800	800
Vegetables	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	380	380	386	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Grapes	11	11	12	58	60	61	5,321	5,455	5,304
Seed cotton	25	30	30	20	26	26	808	857	860
Cotton seed				13	17	17	539	571	573
Cotton (lint)				7	9	9	269	286	287
Tobacco (leaves)				14	14	14	571	580	588

* Unofficial estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

OTHER FRUITS AND FRUIT PRODUCTS
(FAO estimates, ^{'000} metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Apples	13	13	13
Plums	11	12	12
Citrus fruits	5	5	5
Olives	52	50	50
Wine	21	21	21
Olive oil	6	7	7

Figs: 14,000 metric tons (FAO estimate) in 1975.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK
(FAO estimates, year ending September)

	1978	1979	1980
Cattle	472,000	470,000	475,000
Sheep	1,163,000	1,167,000	1,170,000
Goats	665,000	670,000	670,000
Pigs	120,000	125,000	125,000
Horses	43,000	43,000	43,000
Asses	52,000	52,000	52,000
Mules	22,000	22,000	22,000
Poultry	2,350,000	2,376,000	2,400,000

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(FAO estimates, metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Beef and veal	20,000	19,000	20,000
Mutton and lamb	17,000	17,000	17,000
Goats' meat	7,000	7,000	7,000
Pig meat	12,000	12,000	12,000
Poultry meat	3,000	3,000	3,000
Cows' milk	234,000	228,000	232,000
Sheep's milk	40,000	40,000	40,000
Goats' milk	27,000	28,000	28,000
Butter	2,610	2,502	2,556
Cheese*	9,900	9,080	10,050
Hen eggs	4,600	4,650	4,700
Wool: greasy	2,500	2,600	2,600
scoured (clean)	1,500	1,560	1,564
Cattle hides	2,926	2,838	2,860
Sheep and lamb skins	2,313	2,305	2,318
Goat and kid skins	660	660	664

* Cheese from whole or partly skimmed milk of cows or buffaloes.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FORESTRY
ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
(⁰⁰⁰ cubic metres)

	CONIFEROUS (soft wood)			BROADLEAVED (hard wood)			TOTAL		
	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971
Industrial wood	392	412	397	320	338	325	712	750	722
Fuel wood	418	420	400	1,245	1,259	1,208	1,663	1,679	1,608
TOTAL	810	832	797	1,565	1,597	1,533	2,375	2,429	2,330

1972-79: Annual production as 1971 (FAO estimates).

Sawnwood: Annual production (in ⁰⁰⁰ cubic metres): Coniferous 105, Broadleaved 95, Total 200 (official estimates for 1966-71, FAO estimates for 1972-79).

Fishing: Annual catch is 4,000 metric tons (FAO estimate).

MINING

(estimated production in '000 metric tons)

	1975	1976	1977	1978
Lignite and brown coal*	895	900	950	1,020
Crude petroleum	2,300	2,300	2,600	2,800
Natural gas (terajoules)	11,699	13,666	13,666	13,809
Copper†,‡	9.0	10.0	10.0	11.5
Nickel†,‡	6.5	7.0	7.5	8.0
Chromium†,*	330.0	340.0	370.0	390.0

* Estimated by the U.S. Bureau of Mines.

† Figures relate to the metal content of ores.

‡ Estimated by the Metallgesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft (Frankfurt).

Source: UN, Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.

INDUSTRY

SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1975	1976	1977	1978
Raw Sugar*	metric tons	18,000	21,000	25,000	20,000
Cigarettes†	million	5,700	5,800	5,900	n.a.
Nitrogenous Fertilizers(a)‡	metric tons	36,000	45,000	50,000	55,000
Phosphate Fertilizers(b)‡	" "	24,900	22,400	21,200	25,100
Motor Spirit (Petrol)§	" "	100,000	160,000	175,000	185,000
Distillate Fuel Oils§	" "	200,000	250,000	300,000	325,000
Kerosene§	" "	40,000	50,000	60,000	60,000
Bitumen (Asphalt)§	" "	1,100,000	1,350,000	1,500,000	1,600,000
Cement||	" "	650,000	800,000	800,000	800,000
Copper (unrefined)¶	" "	8,500	9,000	9,000	9,500
Electric Energy§	million kWh.	1,800	2,000	2,150	2,350

* Estimated by the International Sugar Organization (London).

† Estimated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

‡ Figures for fertilizer production are unofficial estimates quoted by the FAO. Output is measured in terms of (a) nitrogen or (b) phosphoric acid.

§ Estimated production.

|| Estimated by the U.S. Bureau of Mines.

¶ Estimated by the Metallgesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft (Frankfurt).

Source: UN, Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.

FINANCE

100 qindarka (qintars)=1 new lek.

Coins: 5, 10, 20 and 50 qintars; 1 lek.

Notes: 1, 3, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 lekë.

Exchange rates (October 1981): £1 sterling=13.08 lekë;

U.S. \$1=7.00 lekë (non-commercial rates).

100 lekë=£7.64=\$14.29.

Note: Between August 1965 and August 1971 the basic exchange rate was U.S. \$1=5.00 lekë (1 lek=20 U.S. cents). From December 1971 to February 1973 the rate was \$1=4.605 lekë. A new basic rate of \$1=4.145 lekë was introduced in February 1973. During 1976 this was adjusted to \$1=4.10 lekë. In terms of sterling, the basic rate between November 1967 and June 1972 was £1=12.00 lekë. The non-commercial rate, applicable to tourism and to remittances from non-communist countries, was set at \$1=7.00 lekë in 1979.

STATE BUDGET

1979 (provisional): Revenue 7,800 million lekë; Expenditure 7,750 million lekë.

1980 (provisional): Revenue 8,000 million lekë; Expenditure 7,950 million lekë.

1981 (provisional): Revenue 8,200 million lekë; Expenditure 8,150 million lekë
(National economy 4,866, Socio-cultural measures 1,932, Defence 940, Administration 126 million lekë).

State investment in 1979 totalled 2,384 million lekë. In 1980 investment was expected to increase by 7.6 per cent over 1979 compared with a 12 per cent increase in the previous year.

EXTERNAL TRADE

No figures are available for the total value of trade since 1964, when imports totalled 4,906.4 million old lekë and exports 2,996.2 million old lekë. The old lek was replaced in August 1965 by the new lek (1 new lek=10 old lekë). Prior to this change the official rate of exchange was U.S. \$1=50 old lekë.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS		1967	EXPORTS		1970	1971
Lathes	number	31	Crude Petroleum . .	'000 metric tons	81	143
Diesel Engines	"	80	Petroleum Asphalt . .	" " "	} 677	699
Electric Motors	"	742	Natural Asphalt . . .	" " "		
Power Transformers . .	"	35	Iron Ore*	" " "	390	370
Tractors	"	388	Chrome Ore*	" " "	452	484
Cultivators	"	189	Cathode Copper . . .	metric tons	} 1,354	2,809
Combine Harvesters . .	"	82	Blister Copper . . .	" "		
Motor Vehicles	"	803	Tobacco Leaves . . .	" "	6,033	5,600
Measuring Apparatus . .	'000 new lekë	1,015	Vegetables and			
Laboratory Apparatus . .	" " "	1,703	Melons	" "	28,000	30,000
Ball Bearings	" " "	3,600	Fruit	" "	} 3,666	6,595
Medicaments	" " "	4,500	Nuts	" "		
Medical Equipment . . .	" " "	1,700	Wine	" "	61,000	76,000
Cast Iron	metric tons	3,013	Cigarettes	metric tons	2,048	3,412
Pig-iron	" "	4,330	Jams and Marmalades	" "	1,805	2,000
Sheets of Iron or Steel .	" "	37,678				
Tubes and Pipes	" "	25,860				
Coke	" "	25,684				
Cement	" "	17,000				
Natural Rubber	" "	500				
Synthetic Rubber	" "	554				
Insecticides	" "	1,403				
Chemical Fertilizers . .	" "	67,000				
Cotton Fabrics	'000 metres	1,072				
Woollen Fabrics	" "	408				
Silk Fabrics	" "	559				
Bicycles	number	13,801				
Radio Sets	"	13,887				

1964 (metric tons): Wheat 110,700; Sugar 11,048;
Edible Oils and Fats 5,724; Industrial Fats 1,894.

* Figures relate to gross weight, not metal content.

Source: UN, Yearbook of International Trade Statistics; also Albanian sources.

TRADE WITH OECD COUNTRIES*
(U.S. \$ million)

IMPORTS†	1976	1977	EXPORTS‡	1976	1977
Austria	2.3	2.6	Austria	4.3	5.5
Belgium/Luxembourg	0.5	0.8	Belgium/Luxembourg	—	0.3
Canada	—	0.2	Denmark	—	0.2
Denmark	0.8	0.3	Finland	—	0.7
Finland	—	0.3	France	2.2	4.1
France	3.7	4.2	Germany, Federal Republic	4.0	3.0
Germany, Federal Republic	4.0	18.0	Greece	4.0	4.5
Greece	6.4	9.4	Italy	12.8	18.0
Italy	13.6	15.0	Japan	0.6	3.8
Japan	2.4	0.8	Netherlands	6.1	5.0
Netherlands	5.0	6.0	Norway	0.4	—
Sweden	0.1	1.0	Spain	0.6	—
Switzerland	2.0	1.8	Sweden	1.5	4.0
United Kingdom	0.2	0.3	Switzerland	1.0	0.8
U.S.A.	1.0	2.0	United Kingdom	0.1	0.1
			U.S.A.	3.0	4.0

* Compiled from data of partner countries.

† OECD exports to Albania.

‡ OECD imports from Albania.

TRANSPORT

FREIGHT
(‘000 metric tons)

	1967	1970	1971
Road	23,323	34,269	29,393
Rail	1,993	2,324	2,676

PASSENGERS
(‘000)

	1967
Road	55,934
Rail	4,019

1971: 6,354,000 rail passengers.

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING
(estimated traffic, ‘000 metric tons)

	1973		1974		1975	
	Goods Loaded	Goods Unloaded	Goods Loaded	Goods Unloaded	Goods Loaded	Goods Unloaded
Dry cargo	2,600	700	2,700	720	2,800	760
Crude petroleum	—	—	—	—	—	—
Petroleum products	—	20	—	20	—	—
TOTAL	2,600	720	2,700	740	2,800	760

Source: United Nations, *Statistical Yearbook*.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1964	1965	1967
Book titles	464	502	628
Periodicals	37	30	34

(at December 31st each year)

	1974	1975	1976
Radio Receivers in Use	173,000	175,000	180,000
Television Receivers	4,000	4,500	4,500

Source: United Nations, *Statistical Yearbook*.

EDUCATION*
(1971)

	TEACHING STAFF			STUDENTS ENROLLED		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Pre-primary	—	2,713	2,713	n.a.	n.a.	52,727
Primary	10,321	10,234	20,555	272,554	245,448	518,002
Secondary	2,044	986	3,030	49,528	35,913	85,441
Higher	956	197	1,153	19,384	9,284	28,668

* Including evening and correspondence courses.

Source: United Nations, *Statistical Yearbook*.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Adopted December 27th, 1976)

Summary

THE SOCIAL ORDER THE POLITICAL ORDER

Articles 1-15

Albania is a People's Socialist Republic, based on the dictatorship of the proletariat. The Albanian Party of Labour (Workers' Party) is the sole leading political force of the State and society. Marxism-Leninism is the ruling ideology.

The representative bodies are the People's Assembly and the People's Councils, elected by the people through universal suffrage by equal, direct and secret ballot. Officials serve the people and render account to them. They also participate directly in production work, in order to prevent the creation of a privileged stratum.

In the construction of socialism, Albania relies primarily on its own efforts.

THE ECONOMIC ORDER

Articles 16-31

The economy is a socialist economy, which relies on the socialist ownership of the means of production. Socialist property is inviolable and state property belongs to all the people. The State works to narrow the differences between the countryside and the cities. The personal property of the citizens is recognized and protected by the State.

Foreign trade is a state monopoly.

The granting of concessions to, and the creation of foreign or joint economic or financial institutions with, capitalist, bourgeois and revisionist monopolies and States, as well as the acceptance of credits from them, is prohibited.

Citizens pay no levies or taxes whatsoever.

EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND CULTURE

Articles 32-37

The State carries out broad ideological and cultural activity for the communist education of the working people. Education is organized by the State and is free of charge.

The State organizes the development of science and technology.

The State recognizes no religion and supports and carries out atheist propaganda.

THE FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF CITIZENS

Articles 38-65

The rights and duties of citizens are founded on the reconciliation of the interests of the individual with those of the socialist society.

All citizens are equal before the law. Women enjoy the same rights as men.

Citizens reaching the age of 18 have the right to take part in voting for, and to be elected to, all organs of state power.

Citizens enjoy the right to work and to recreation. Workers are guaranteed the necessary material means for life in old age and sickness.

Marriage and the family are under the care and protection of the State and society. Marriage is contracted before the competent state organs.

Citizens enjoy freedom of speech.

The creation of all organizations of a fascist, anti-democratic, religious or anti-socialist nature is prohibited.

SUPREME BODIES OF STATE POWER THE PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

Articles 66-74

The People's Assembly is the supreme body of state power and sole law-making body. It defines the main directions of the domestic and foreign policy of the State. It elects, appoints and dismisses the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers, the Supreme Court, the Attorney-General and his deputies.

The People's Assembly is composed of 250 deputies, elected for a period of four years, and meets in regular session twice a year.

THE PRESIDIUM OF THE PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

Articles 75-79

The Presidium of the People's Assembly is the supreme body of state power, with permanent activity, and is composed of a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Secretary and 10 members. It convenes the sessions of the People's Assembly and, between sessions, supervises the

implementation of the laws and decisions of the People's Assembly, and controls all state organs.

The Presidium directs and controls the activity of the People's Councils.

THE SUPREME ORGANS OF STATE ADMINISTRATION

Articles 80-86

The Council of Ministers is the supreme executive and order-issuing body, and is composed of the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen and ministers. It directs activity for the realization of the domestic and foreign policies of the State. It directs and controls the activity of the ministries, other central organs of the state administration and the executive committees of the People's Councils.

The Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Council of Ministers constitute the Presidium of the Council of Ministers.

THE COUNTRY'S DEFENCE AND THE ARMED FORCES

Articles 87-91

The State protects the victories of the people's revolution and of socialist construction, and defends the freedom, national independence and territorial integrity of the country.

The armed forces are led by the Albanian Workers' Party. The First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Workers' Party is the Supreme Commander of the armed forces and Chairman of the Defence Council. The stationing of foreign bases and military forces in Albania is not permitted.

LOCAL ORGANS OF STATE POWER AND STATE ADMINISTRATION

Articles 92-100

The People's Councils are organs of state power, which carry out the administration in the respective administrative-territorial units with the broad participation of the working masses. The People's Councils are elected for a term of three years.

THE GOVERNMENT

(November 1981)

HEAD OF STATE

President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly: HAXHI LLESHI (elected August 1st, 1953).

PRESIDIUM OF THE PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

President: HAXHI LLESHI.

Vice-Presidents: SPIRO KOLEKA, SHEFQET PEÇI, MYSLIM PEZA.

Secretary: XHAFER SPAHIU.

Members:

DHIMITER BRISKU	LUMTURI REXHA
IBRAHIM GJEVORI	MALIQ SADUSHI
ENVER HOXHA	ELENI SELENICA
TELO MEZINI	MARIJE TEMALI
PILO PERISTERI	

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: MEHMET SHEHU.

First Deputy Chairman: ADIL ÇARÇANI.

Deputy Chairmen: PALI MISKA, QIRJAKO MIHALI, MANUSH MYFTIU.

Secretary-General: KIÇO KASAPI.

A Higher People's Council may dissolve a lower People's Council. Executive committees are an executive and order-issuing organ of the People's Councils.

THE PEOPLE'S COURTS

Articles 101-103

The People's Courts are bodies which administer justice. At the head of the organs of justice stands the Supreme Court, which directs and controls the activity of the courts. The Supreme Court is elected at the first session of the People's Assembly. The other People's Courts are elected by the people.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

Articles 104-106

It is the duty of the Attorney-General's Office to supervise the implementation of the laws. The Attorney-General and his deputies are appointed at the first session of the People's Assembly. Attorneys are appointed by the Presidium of the Assembly.

THE EMBLEM, THE FLAG, THE CAPITAL

Articles 107-109

The emblem of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania consists of a black double-headed eagle, encircled by two sheaves of wheat with a five-pointed red star at the top and tied at the bottom by a red ribbon bearing the inscription "24th May 1944".

The state flag has a red background with a black double-headed eagle in the middle and a red five-pointed star outlined in gold at the top.

The capital is Tirana.

FINAL PROVISIONS

Articles 110-112

The Constitution is the fundamental law of the State. Drafts for amendments may be presented by the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers or two-fifths of the deputies. The approval of the Constitution and amendments to it requires a two-thirds majority of all deputies.

Minister of Agriculture: THEMIE THOMAI.

Minister of Foreign Trade: NEDIN HOXHA.

Minister of Internal Trade: VICTOR NUSHI.

Minister of Communal Economy: RRAPO DERVISHI.

Minister of Communications: LUAN BABAMETO.

Minister of Construction: RAHMAN HANKU.

Minister of Education and Culture: TEFTA ÇAMI.

Minister of Finance: HAKI TOSKA.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: NESTI NASE.

Minister of Industry and Mining: LLAMBI GEGPRIFTI.

Minister of Energy: PROKOP MURRA.

Minister of the Interior: FEÇOR SHEHU.

Minister of Light and Food Industry: ESMA ULQINAKU.

Minister of National Defence: KADRI HASBIU.

Minister of Public Health: LLAMBI ZIÇISHTI.

Chairman of State Planning Commission: PETRO DODE.

**POLITBURO OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF
THE ALBANIAN PARTY OF LABOUR****First Secretary:** ENVER HOXHA.**Other Members:**RAMIZ ALIA
MUHO ASLLANI
ADIL ÇARÇANIHAJREDIN CELIKU
LENKA ÇUKO
KADRI HASBIUHEKURAN ISAI
RITA MARKO
PALI MISKAMANUSH MYFTIU
MEHMET SHEHU
SIMON STEFANI**Candidate Members:**BESNIK BEKTESHI
FOTO CAMI
LLAMBI GEGPRIFTIQIRJAKO MIHALI
PROKOP MURRA**PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY****President:** SIMON STEFANI.**Vice-Presidents:** SELIM SHEHU, RASHIDE GJINI.**Secretary:** THANAS VASO.

The Assembly has 250 members, elected (unopposed) for a four-year term.

POLITICAL PARTY AND ORGANIZATIONS**Albanian Party of Labour** (*Partia e Punës*): f. 1941; the Communist Party of Albania, which adopted its present name in 1948; it is also known as the Workers' Party; 122,600 members; 24,363 candidate members (October 1981); First Sec. of Central Cttee. ENVER HOXHA; Secs. RAMIZ ALIA, HEKURAN ISAI, SIMON STEFANI; publ. *Zeri i Popullit*.**POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS****Democratic Front:** f. 1942; unites the people with the party and popular power in the struggle to build socialism and defend the fatherland, responsible for the enlightenment and education of the working masses according to the party line and promoting their activeparticipation in directing and solving social and national problems; Pres. ENVER HOXHA; publ. *Bashkimi*.**Bashkimi i Rinisë së Punës i Shqipërisë** (*Union of Albanian Working Youth*): f. 1941; political organization for young people sponsored by the Albanian Party of Labour playing an important role in the political, economic, social, educational and cultural life of the country; First Sec. of the Central Cttee. LUMTURI REXHA.**Women's Union of Albania:** f. 1943 for the ideological, political and social education of women, aiming to achieve their complete emancipation, to help build a socialist society, and to consolidate the international solidarity of women; Pres. VITO KAPO; Sec.-Gen. of General Council HATIXHE KATRO.**DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION****EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO ALBANIA**

(In Tirana unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy.

Algeria: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).**Austria:** Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).**Bangladesh:** Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).**Belgium:** Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).**Bulgaria:** Rruga Donika Kastrioti 6 (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* NIKOLA NIKOLOV.**Central African Republic:** Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).**China, People's Republic:** Rruga Lek Dukagjini 21 (E); *Ambassador:* WEN NING.**Colombia:** Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).**Congo:** Bucharest, Romania (E).**Cuba:** Rruga Kongresi i Përmetit (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* ANDRÉS SILVA DÍAZ.**Czechoslovakia:** Rruga Skënderbej (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* BEDRIH ILLEK.**Denmark:** Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).**Egypt:** Rruga Skënderbej 43 (E); *Ambassador:* ADEL AHMED ELMARAGHY.**Ethiopia:** Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).**Finland:** Bucharest, Romania (E).**France:** Rruga Labinoti 30 (E); *Ambassador:* GABRIEL LECOMTE.**German Democratic Republic:** Rruga Themistokli Gërmenji 5 (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* KARL-HEINZ HEISIG.**Greece:** Rruga Frederick Shiroka 3 (E); *Ambassador:* APOSTOLIS PAPASLIOTIS.**Guinea:** Bucharest, Romania (E).**Hungary:** Rruga Perlat Rexhepi 2 (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* FERENC DRAGON.**Iceland:** Stockholm, Sweden (E).**Iran:** Rome, Italy (E).**Iraq:** Rome, Italy (E).**Italy:** Rruga Labinoti 103 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCESCO CARLO GENTILE.**Korea, Democratic People's Republic:** Rruga Skënderbej 55 (E); *Ambassador:* IM KONG-SU.

ALBANIA

Mexico: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Morocco: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Nepal: Paris, France (E).
Netherlands: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Norway: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Pakistan: Rome, Italy (E).
Peru: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Poland: Rruga Kongresi i Përmetit 123 (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* TADEUSZ HANKIEWICZ.
Portugal: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Romania: Rruga Themistokli Gërmenji 2 (E); *Ambassador:* ALDEA MILITARU.

Albania also has diplomatic relations with Argentina, Benin, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, San Marino, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Syria, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Venezuela, the Yemen Arab Republic, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Zimbabwe.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion, The Press

Sudan: Rome, Italy (E).
Sweden: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Switzerland: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Turkey: Rruga Konferenca e Pezës 31 (E); *Ambassador:* METIN KARACA.
Viet-Nam: Rruga Lek Dukagjini (E); *Ambassador:* DUONG VAN TRUONG.
Yugoslavia: Rruga Kongresi i Përmetit 192-196 (E); *Ambassador:* BRANKO KOMATINA.
Zambia: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice is administered under the Constitution by the Supreme Court, and by District, Village, County and Township Courts created by a special law in October 1968 as links of the judicial system which functions within the ranks of the people. Military Tribunals are held at the Supreme and District Courts. Courts of Justice are independent in the exercise of their functions, and are separated from the administration.

Until March 1966 the judicial system was supervised by a Minister of Justice and his officials. This department now no longer exists and its principal responsibilities are discharged by the Supreme Court. The current Penal Code came into force in September 1952, while the Civil Code has gradually been adopted since 1954. Trials are normally held in public. The accused is assured the right of defence, and the principle of presumption of innocence is sanctioned by Article 13 of the Code of Penal Procedure. The Supreme Court and the District Courts are made up of a professional judge and two Assistant Judges, who are workers elected in the same way as the judges. Trials in

the Village, County and Township Courts are held before an Assistant Judge from the District Court and two social activists. Second-degree cases are held in the Supreme Court before three judges, and in the District Courts before Assistant Judges. The verdicts of the lower courts may be altered, within the law, by the higher courts, and judges may be recalled before the expiration of their term by their electors or the organ which has elected them.

The Supreme Court is elected for a four-year term by the People's Assembly; between sessions of the Assembly, individual members of the Court are elected by the Presidium of the People's Assembly. The District Courts are elected for a three-year term by a secret ballot of all voting citizens.

President of the Supreme Court: ARANIT ÇELA.

The Attorney-General and his deputies are appointed by the People's Assembly.

Attorney-General: RRAPO MINO.

RELIGION

There is no formal practice of the previously predominant Muslim religion although certain social traditions persist. All religious institutions were closed by the government in 1967. Article 37 of the 1976 constitution states that Albania recognizes no religion and supports and carries out

atheist propaganda. All of the old mosques have now been shut down and are preserved as centres of cultural interest. Formerly the population was approximately 70 per cent Muslim, 15 per cent Roman Catholic (in the north) and 15 per cent Greek Orthodox (in the south).

THE PRESS

The Albanian press recognizes itself as a powerful medium of educational and organizational propaganda with a profound Marxist-Leninist ideological content. It expresses party doctrine probably more forcefully than any other European communist press. There are numerous local newspapers, generally the organs of the regional party committees.

In 1976 there were 25 newspapers, with a total circulation of 47 million copies. The most important publications are the Communist Party daily, *Zëri i Popullit*, and *Bashkimi*, the organ of the Democratic Front.

The Albanian news agency, ATA, has a monopoly of news distribution in Albania.

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

Zëri i Popullit (*The Voice of the People*): Bulevardi Stalin, Tirana; f. August 1942; organ of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour; Editor-in-Chief PIPË MITROJORGJI; circ. 105,000.

Bashkimi (*Unity*): Bulevardi Stalin, Tirana; f. 1943; organ of the Democratic Front; Editor-in-Chief HAMIT BORICI; circ. 30,000.

PERIODICALS

- Bibliographie Nationale des Livres Albanaïs:** published by the National Library of Albania; quarterly.
- Bibliographie Nationale des Périodiques Albanaïs:** published by the National Library of Albania; monthly.
- Bujqësia Socialiste (Socialist Agriculture):** Tirana; organ of the Ministry of Agriculture; monthly; Editor FAK LABINOTI.
- Buletini i Shkencave Bujqësore (Agricultural Sciences Bulletin):** Tirana; organ of the Agricultural Scientific Research Institute; summaries in French; quarterly; Editor-in-Chief BURHAN ÇELO.
- Buletini i Shkencave të (Natural Sciences Bulletin):** f. 1957; organ of the University of Tirana; summaries in French; quarterly; Editor-in-Chief KOLE POPA.
- Buletini i Shkencave Mjekësore (Medical Sciences Bulletin):** organ of the University of Tirana; summaries in French; 2 a year.
- Buletini i Shkencave Teknike (Technical Sciences Bulletin):** organ of the University of Tirana; summaries in French; quarterly.
- Drita (The Light):** f. 1960; organ of Union of Writers and Artists of Albania; weekly; Chief Editor DURO MUSTAJ.
- 10 Korriku (10th July):** Tirana; f. 1946; organ of the Political Department of the People's Army; weekly; Editor-in-Chief MEHMET DANAI.
- Estrada (Variety Shows):** published by the Central House of the People's Creativeness.
- Fatosi (The Hero):** Tirana; organ of the Central Committee of the Union of Albanian Working Youth; fortnightly.
- Gazeta Zyrtare (Official Gazette):** Tirana; occasional government review.
- Hosteni (The Guest):** Tirana; f. 1945; satirical, published by the Union of Journalists; fortnightly; Editor-in-Chief NIKO NIKOLLA.
- Kënga jonë (Our Song):** published by the Central House of the People's Creativeness.
- Laiko Vima:** f. 1945; organ of the Democratic Front for the Greek minority of Gjirokastrë; fortnightly; Editor-in-Chief ALEKO LLAPA.
- Luftëtari (The Fighter):** f. 1945; organ of the Ministry of National Defence; quarterly; Editor FUAT ÇELIKU.
- Mbrëmje Tematike (Evening Parties):** published by the Central House of the People's Creativeness.
- Mësuesi (The Teacher):** f. 1961; organ of the Ministry of Education and Culture; weekly; Editor-in-Chief THOMA QENDRO.
- Monumentet (Monuments):** published by the Institute of Monuments and Culture; summaries in French; 2 a year.
- Ndertuesi (The Builder):** organ of the Ministry of Construction; 6 a year.
- Në shërbim të popullit (In the Service of the People):** Editor-in-Chief HASAN PETRELA.
- Në skenën e fëmijëve (On the Children's Stage):** published by the Central House of the People's Creativeness.
- Nëntori (November):** Tirana; f. 1954; organ of the Union of Writers and Artists of Albania; monthly; Chief Editor DALAN SHAPLO.
- Për Mbrojtjen e Atdheut (For the Defence of the Fatherland):** organ of the Association for the Army and Defence.

- Përmbledhje Studimesh (Collection of Studies):** bulletin of the Ministry of Industry and Mining; summaries in French; quarterly.
- Pionieri (The Pioneer):** f. 1944; organ of the Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth; fortnightly; Editor-in-Chief BEKIM GAÇE.
- Probleme Ekonomike:** organ of the Albanian Academy of Sciences; 6 a year.
- Puna (Labour):** Tirana; f. 1945; organ of the Central Council of Albanian Trade Unions; twice weekly; also quarterly in French; Editor-in-Chief MINELLA DALANI.
- Radio Përhapja:** organ of Albanian Radio and Television; fortnightly.
- Revista Pedagogjike:** organ of the Institute of Pedagogical Studies; 6 a year.
- Rruga e Partisë (The Party's Road):** f. 1954; organ of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour; monthly; Editor STEFI KOTMILO; circ. 9,000.
- Shëndetësia Popullore (The People's Health):** Tirana; f. 1946; published by the Ministry of Public Health; quarterly; Chief Editor Dr. VERA NGJELA.
- Shëndeti (Health):** Tirana; f. 1949; organ of the Ministry of Public Health; 6 a year; Chief Editor KLEO MIHA.
- Shkenca dhe Jeta (Science and Life):** organ of the Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth; 6 a year.
- Shqipëria e Re (New Albania):** f. 1947; organ of the Committee for Foreign Cultural Relations; illustrated political and social magazine appearing every two months in Albanian, Arabic, English, French, German, Italian, Russian and Spanish; Editor YMER MINXHOZI; circ. 170,000.
- Shqipëria Sot (Albania Today):** political, cultural and social review appearing in English, French, German, Spanish and Italian; every 2 months; Editor-in-Chief JUSUF ALIBALLI.
- Shqiptarja e Re (The New Albanian Woman):** Tirana; f. 1943; organ of the Women's Union of Albania; political and socio-cultural monthly review; Editor-in-Chief DRITA SILIGI.
- Sporti Popullor (People's Sport):** Tirana; f. 1945; organ of the Committee of Physical Culture and Sport; weekly; Editor SKENDER TUPJA.
- Studenti (The Student):** organ of the Committee of the University Working Youth Union.
- Studia Albanica:** Tirana; f. 1964; organ of the Albanian Academy of Sciences; history and philology; published in French; 2 a year; Editor-in-Chief ANDROKLI KOSTALLARI.
- Studime Filologjike (Philological Studies):** Tirana; f. 1964; organ of the Albanian Academy of Sciences; summaries in French; quarterly; Editor-in-Chief ANDROKLI KOSTALLARI.
- Studime Historike (Historical Studies):** Tirana; f. 1964; organ of the Albanian Academy of Sciences; historical sciences; summaries in French; quarterly; Editor-in-Chief STEFANAQ POLLO.
- Teknika (Technology):** Tirana; f. 1954; organ of the Ministry of Industry and Mining; quarterly; Editor ZENEL HAMITI.
- Theatri (Theatre):** published by the Central House of the People's Creativeness.
- Tregëtia e Jashtme Shqipëtare (Albanian Foreign Trade):** Rruga Konferenca e Pezes 6, Tirana; organ of the Albanian Chamber of Commerce; every 2 months; in English and French.

ALBANIA

The Press, Publishers, Radio and Television, Finance, etc.

Tribuna e Gazetarit (*The Journalist's Tribune*): organ of the Union of Albanian Journalists; 6 a year; Editor ADRIATIK KANANI.

Vatra e Kulturës (*Field of Culture*): organ of the Central House of People's Creativeness.

Ylli (*The Star*): f. 1960; monthly; illustrated review published by Zëri i Popullit; Editor-in-Chief NEVRUS TURHANI.

Yllkat (*Little Stars*): published by the Institute of Pedagogical Studies; for children; monthly.

Zëri i Rinisë (*The Voice of the Youth*): organ of the Central Committee of the Union of Albanian Working Youth; twice weekly; Editor-in-Chief DHIMITER VERLI.

LOCAL PERIODICALS

Adriatiku (*Adriatic*): Durrës.

Drapër e Çekan (*Hammer and Sickle*): Fier.

Fitorja (*Victory*): Sarandë.

Jeta e Re (*New Life*): Shkodër.

Kastrioti: Krujë.

Kukësi i Ri (*New Kukës*): Kukës.

Kushtrimi (*Clarion Call*): Berat.

Pararoja (*Vanguard*): Gjirokastrë.

Përpara (*Forward*): Korçë; f. 1967; twice weekly organ of the Committee of the Korçë Workers' Party; Editor-in-Chief STRATI MARKO; circ. 4,000.

Shkëndia (*The Spark*): Lushnjë.

Shkumbimi: Elbasan.

Ushtima e Maleve (*Echo of the Mountains*): Peshkopi.

Zëri i Vlorës (*The Voice of Vlorë*): Vlorë.

NEWS AGENCY

Albanian Telegraphic Agency (ATA): Bulevardi Marcel Cachin 23, Tirana; f. 1945; domestic and foreign news; branches in provincial towns; Dir. ARQILE ALEKSI.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Union of Albanian Journalists: f. 1949; Chair. PIPi MITRO-JORGJI; publs. *Hosteni*, *Tribuna e gazetarit*.

PUBLISHERS

Drejtoria Quëndrore e Përhapjes dhe e Propagandimit të Librit (*Central Administration for the Dissemination and Propagation of the Book*): Tirana; directed by the Ministry of Education and Culture.

Naim Frashëri State Publishing House: Tirana; publishes books in foreign languages; Dir. THANES LECI.

Ndërmarrja e botimeve ushtarake (*Military Publisher*): Tirana.

N.I.SH. Shtypshkronjave "Mihal Duri" (*"Mihal Duri" State Printing House*): Tirana; Dir. HAJRI HOXHA.

WRITERS' UNION

Union of Writers and Artists of Albania: Tirana; f. 1945; Chair. DRIËTRO AGOLLI; Sec. KUJTIM BUZA.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radio and Television of Albania: Rruga Ismail Qemali, Tirana; f. 1944; Dir.-Gen. CAJUP RUSMALI.

RADIO

HOME PROGRAMMES

Home programmes are broadcast daily from Tirana for 18 hours. There are regional stations in Berat, Korçë, Kukes, Sarandë, Shkodër and Gjirokastrë.

There is a wire-relay service in Tirana and in factories, mines and clubs all over the country.

OVERSEAS PROGRAMMES

Radio Tirana: broadcasts daily in Albanian, Arabic, Bulgarian, Chinese, Czech, English, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Indonesian, Italian, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Russian, Serbo-Croat, Spanish and Turkish.

In 1974 there were 173,000 radio receivers.

TELEVISION

There are about 5,000 television sets in use.

FINANCE

Banka e Shtetit Shqiptar (*Albanian State Bank*): Head Office: Tirana; f. 1945; sole credit institution; branches in 34 towns; Dir.-Gen. M. K. PISTOLAJA.

Drejtoria e Përgjithshme e Kursimeve dhe Sigurimeve (*Directorate of Savings and Insurance*): Tirana; f. 1949; Dir. SEIT BUSHATI.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Dhoma e Tregëtisë e Republikës Popullore të Shqipërisë (*Chamber of Commerce of the People's Republic of Albania*): Rruga Konferenca e Pezes 6, Tirana; f. 1958; Pres. NIKOLLA PROFU; publ. *Tregëtia e Jashtme Shqiptare* (monthly, also in English and French as *Albanian Foreign Trade and Commerce Extérieur Albanais*).

FOREIGN TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

Agroeksport: Rruga 4 Shkurti 6, Tirana; export of agricultural and dairy products; Dir. AHMET JEGENI.

Albimpeks: Rruga 4 Shkurti 6, Tirana; export of chemical products, textiles, garments, porcelain, handicrafts; import of synthetic fibres, paper, films, hardware, etc.

Makinaimport: Rruga 4 Shkurti, Tirana; import of factory installations and machine parts; Dir. SHANË KORBEÇI.

Mineralimpeks: Rruga 4 Shkurti 6, Tirana; export of marble, iron ore, chrome, minerals, copper, copper wire, chemicals, scrap metal, etc.; import of steel, pig iron, wire rods, bars, beams, cables and wires, metals; Dir. VASIL LATO.

Transhqip: Rruga 4 Shkurti, Tirana; foreign trade shipping; Dir. QANIL CACI.

CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS

Centrocoop: Skanderbeg Square, Tirana; co-operative import and export organization.

Bashkimi Qëndror i Kooperativave t'Artizanatit (*Central Union of Handicraft Workers' Co-operatives*): Tirana; Pres. KRISTO THEMELKO.

Bashkimi Qëndror i Kooperativave Tregatare (*Central Union of Commercial Co-operatives*): Tirana.

Bashkimi Qëndror i Kooperativave të Shit-Blerjes (*Central Union of Buying and Selling Co-operatives*): Tirana.

TRADE UNIONS

The principal function of trade unions is to mobilize the working class to carry out the task of socialist construction.

In every work and production centre there is a trade union grass-root organization which elects the trade union committee, while in each ward and district there is a ward committee and a district council.

Këshilli Qëndror i Bashkimeve Profesionale të Shqiperisë (*Central Council of Albanian Trade Unions*): Tirana; f. 1945; 400,000 mems.; Pres. RITA MARKO; Sec.-Gen. TONIN JAKOVA.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Drejtoria e Kekurudhave (*Railways Administration*): Tirana.

There are 228 km. of railway track, with lines linking Tirana-Vorë-Durrës, Durrës-Rogozhina-Elbasan, Vlorë-Laç, Rogozhina-Fier and Elbasan-Librazhd.

In 1979 Albania and Yugoslavia agreed to construct a line between Shkodër and Titograd. Completion was scheduled for 1983. Construction of a 35-km. extension from Laç to Shkodër began in 1979. There are also plans to link Durrës with the Bulgarian Black Sea ports, via the Yugoslav cities of Skopje and Kumanovo.

ROADS

All regions are now linked by the road network, but many roads in mountainous districts are unsuitable for motor transport.

SHIPPING

Drejtoria e Agjensisë së Vaporave (*Shipping Administration*): Durrës.

The chief ports are Durrës, Vlorë, Sarandë and Shëngjiu. Durrës harbour has been dredged to allow for bigger ships. In 1980 construction of a new port near Vlorë began. When completed, the port will have a cargo-handling capacity of over 4 million tons a year.

CIVIL AVIATION

Albtranspot (*Air Agency*): Rruga Kongresi i Përmetit 202, Tirana.

Albania has air links with Belgrade, Budapest and East Berlin. In July 1977 an agreement was concluded with Greece to establish a service between Tirana and Athens. There is a small but modern airport at Rinas, 2 km. from Tirana, but there is no regular internal air service. Albania is served by the following airlines: Interflug (German Democratic Republic), JAT (Yugoslavia), MALEV (Hungary) and Olympic (Greece).

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Albturist: Bld. Dëshmorët e Kombit 6, Tirana; Gen. Dir. ANDREA TREBICKA.

Committee of Culture and Arts: Chair. ANASTAS KONDO.

National Opera and Ballet: Tirana; Dir. XHEMIL SIMIXHIU.

People's Theatre: Tirana; Dir. VASKE ARISTIDHI.

ATOMIC ENERGY

There is one nuclear physics laboratory in Tirana.

ANDORRA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Valleys of Andorra form an autonomous principality in the eastern Pyrenees, bounded by France and Spain, and lying about half way between Barcelona and Toulouse. The climate is alpine with much snow in winter and a warm summer. The official language is Catalan. The majority of the population is Roman Catholic. The flag (proportions 3 by 2) has equal vertical stripes of blue, yellow and red, with the state coat of arms in the centre of the yellow stripe. The capital is Andorra la Vella.

Recent History

As there is no clear line drawn between the competence of the General Council of Andorra and the co-princes who rule the country, the Andorrans have met with many difficulties in recent years in their struggle to gain international status for their country and control over its essential services.

In the December 1971 elections to the General Council there were three new categories of voters: women, who had been officially enfranchised by decree in April 1970; persons between the ages of 21 and 25; and second-generation Andorrans including sons of Andorran mothers (previously, only third-generation Andorrans were entitled to vote).

In partial elections to the General Council in December 1977 the franchise was extended to include all first-generation Andorrans of foreign parentage aged 28 and over. In recent years Andorra's foreign residents, who make up about 70 per cent of the population, have themselves been demanding political rights. Immigration is on a quota system, being restricted to French and Spanish nationals intending to work in Andorra.

A seventh parish was created within the principality by the separation of Les Escaldes from the joint parish of Andorra la Vella-Les Escaldes in June 1978. Estanislau Sangrà Font, one of the four councillors from the new parish, was elected First Syndic in December, breaking a tradition of more than 100 years of government by Syndics from the parish of Sant Julià de Lòria.

In October 1978 the two Co-princes met for the first time in 700 years. The occasion for their meeting was the anniversary of Andorra's status as a co-principality, established in 1278. In a speech to the Andorran people President Giscard d'Estaing, the French Co-prince, pledged improvement in the roads linking France and Andorra and closer financial and technical co-operation between the two countries in the future.

Andorra's only political association, the *Partit Democràtic d'Andorra*, which was formed in 1979 and is still technically illegal, campaigns for institutional reforms to bring about a more democratic style of government.

Government

Andorra has no proper constitution, and its peculiar

autonomy is a legacy of feudal conditions; the country, although administratively independent, has no clear international status. Andorra is a co-principality, under the suzerainty of the President of France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel. The valleys pay a nominal bi-annual tax, the *questia*, to France and to the Bishop of Urgel. The French head of state is represented in Andorra by the *Veguer de França*, and the Bishop by the *Veguer Episcopal*. Each co-ruler has set up a permanent delegation for Andorran Affairs. The Permanent Delegates are, respectively, the prefect of the French department of Pyrénées-Orientales and the vicar general of the Urgel diocese.

The General Council of the Valleys submits motions and proposals to the permanent delegation. The 28 members (four from each of the seven parishes) are elected by adult Andorran citizens for four years, half the Council being renewed every two years. The Council nominates the First Syndic (*Syndic Procurador General*), to act as chief executive for a three-year term, and the Second Syndic, who cease to be members of the Council on their election. Proposals have been made for a reform of the electoral system and the introduction of a second legislative chamber.

Economic Affairs

Andorra's products are mainly agricultural, cereals, potatoes and tobacco being the principal crops. Livestock is raised and there are approximately 12,000 sheep, 3,600 cattle and 180 horses. Iron, lead, alum, stone and timber are produced. In the last decades Andorra la Vella has become a market for numerous European goods, owing to favourable excise conditions. However, concern within Andorra over the social implications of such a rapid development has led to calls for a brake on economic expansion.

French and Spanish currencies are in use. There is no income tax and property taxes are low. About 90 per cent of revenue comes from taxes on petrol and consumer goods. Since medieval times the profits of butchers, hotels and chemists have been the property of the principality. An official budget estimate is announced every year in November.

Tourism is an important source of revenue, both in winter and summer.

Education

Education is provided by both French and Spanish schools. Instruction in Catalan has only recently become available at a new school run by the local church. In 1979 there were a total of 6,300 pupils attending the 18 schools. The total number of teaching staff was 305.

Tourism

Andorra has attractive mountain scenery, with winter sports facilities available at four ski-ing centres. In 1979 about 7 million foreign tourists entered Andorra, most of them visitors in transit.

Public Holidays

1982: September 8th (National Holiday), December 25th (Christmas).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

Andorra uses the currencies of France (100 centimes=1 franc) and Spain (100 céntimos=1 peseta).

Exchange rates (October 1981):

£1 sterling = 10.39 francs = 176.30 pesetas;

U.S. \$1 = 5.56 francs = 94.15 pesetas.

STATISTICAL SURVEY**AREA AND POPULATION**

AREA	ESTIMATED POPULATION*				
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
464 sq. km.	26,558	28,348	30,000	30,094	30,600†

* Andorrans make up about 27 per cent of the population, while 57 per cent are Spanish and 7 per cent French.

† Census result.

Capital: Andorra la Vella (population 12,800 at 1979 census).

FINANCE

French and Spanish currencies are both in use.

French currency: 100 centimes=1 franc.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 20 and 50 centimes; 1, 5 and 10 francs.

Notes: 10, 50, 100 and 500 francs.

Exchange rates (October 1981): £1 sterling=10.39 francs; U.S. \$1=5.56 francs.

100 French francs=£9.62=\$17.98.

Spanish currency: 100 céntimos=1 peseta.

Coins: 50 céntimos; 1, 5, 25, 50 and 100 pesetas.

Notes: 100, 500, 1,000 and 5,000 pesetas.

Exchange rates: (October 1981): £1 sterling=176.30 pesetas; U.S. \$1=94.15 pesetas.

1,000 Spanish pesetas=£5.67=\$10.62.

Note: For details of previous changes in the exchange rates, see the chapters on France and Spain.

BUDGET

1976: Revenue 454,046,709 pesetas; Expenditure 357,269,726 pesetas.

1979 Estimate: Budget to balance at 3,208,668,939 pesetas.

EXTERNAL TRADE**IMPORTS**

	1974	1975	1976	1977
France ('000 francs) . .	369,027	357,023	455,380	681,838
Spain ('000 pesetas) . .	2,509,358	2,797,688	3,835,415	5,102,726

EXPORTS

	1974	1975	1976	1977
France ('000 francs) . .	14,384	15,600	18,330	18,870
Spain ('000 pesetas) . .	57,909	97,096	133,568	155,000*

* Estimate.

TOURISM

TOURIST ARRIVALS*

	1974	1975	1976	1977
Via France	1,770,449	1,954,094	2,149,503	2,200,000
Via Spain	3,702,355	4,105,180	4,300,521	4,500,000
TOTAL	5,472,804	6,059,274	6,450,024	6,700,000

* Compiled from data supplied by French and Spanish Customs.

Communications: 6,500 radio receivers in use (1974).

Education (pupils enrolled, 1975): Pre-primary and primary 3,802; Secondary 1,753.

THE GOVERNMENT

(November 1981)

Episcopal Co-Prince: DR. JOAN MARTÍ ALANIS, Bishop of Urgel.

French Co-Prince: FRANÇOIS MITTERAND.

Permanent Episcopal Delegate: DR. GREGORI CREUS SETO.

Permanent French Delegate: FRANCIS BOOT.

Veguer Episcopal: FRANCESC BADIA-BATALLA.

Veguer de França: RENÉ LALOUETTE.

The General Council of the Valleys

First Syndic: ESTANISLAU SANGRÀ FONT.

Second Syndic: ENRIC PARÍS TORRES.

28 members.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Civil Law: judicial power is exercised in civil matters in the first instance by four civil judges (*Batilles*), two appointed by the French Veguer and two by the Veguer Episcopal. There is a Judge of Appeal appointed alternately by France and Spain, and in the third instance (*Terceroc Sala*) cases are heard in the Supreme Court of Andorra at Perpignan or in the court at Urgel.

Criminal Law: is administered by *Tribunal des Corts*, consisting of the two Vaguers, the Judge of Appeal, the two *Batilles* and two members of the General Council (*Parladors*).

PRESS

Poble Andorra: Andorra la Vella; f. 1974; weekly; Publ. ANTONI CORNELLA SERRA; circ. 4,000.

RADIO

Radio-Andorra: Roc des Anelletes, B.P. 1, 66700, Andorra la Vella; Pres. J. DELVIGNE; Gen. Man. GILLES MARQUET; Tech. Man. J. L. MARQUET; broadcasts in French, Spanish and Catalan on 428 m. (702 kHz) and in French, English, German, Dutch, Portuguese and Spanish on 49 m. and 19 m. (6,220 kHz and 15,030 kHz); publ. *Bulletin d'Information* (weekly).

Sud-Radio: Avinguda Meritxell 7, Andorra la Vella; Dir. JEAN-PIERRE FOURNIER; daily transmissions on short and medium wave-lengths.

FINANCE

PRINCIPAL BANKS

(cap.=capital; res.=reserves; m.=million; br.=branch)

Banc Agricol i Comercial d'Andorra: Avinguda Meritxell 13, Andorra la Vella; f. 1930; brs. at Les Escaldes and Sant Julià de Lòria; Chair. MANUEL CERQUEDA-ESCALER.

Banca Cassany S.A.: Avinguda Meritxell 39-41, Andorra la Vella; f. 1958; Dir. ALAIN FRECHU; Sec. J. PIERRE CANTURRI.

Banc Internacional: Avinguda Meritxell 32, Andorra la Vella; f. 1958; affiliated to Banco de Bilbao, Spain; cap. 252m. pesetas; res. 752m. pesetas (Dec. 1980); Chair. JORDI ARISTOT MORA; Gen. Man. PERE FORCH; 3 brs.

Banca Mora: Plaça Co-princeps 2, Les Escaldes; f. 1952; affiliated to Banc Internacional; cap. 72m. pesetas; res. 453m. pesetas (Dec. 1980); Chair. F. MORA FONT; Gen. Man. PERE FORCH; 5 brs.

Banca Reig: Sant Julià de Lòria; Chair. J. REIG.

Crédit Andorrà: Avinguda Príncep Benlloch 19; f. 1955; cap. 300m. pesetas; res. 538m. pesetas (Dec. 1979); Chair. NARCÍS CASAL I VALL; 6 brs.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Roads are maintained by the General Council of Andorra. A good road connects the French and Spanish frontiers. There are about 26,000 automobiles in Andorra. There is a bus service between Andorra la Vella and Seo de Urgel in Spain, Barcelona-Bourg-Madame and Perpignan in France. Postal services are run by the French and Spanish Post Offices.

TOURISM

Sindicat d'Iniciativa de les valls d'Andorra: Plaça Príncep Benlloch, Andorra la Vella.

AUSTRIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Austria lies in Central Europe, between Switzerland, Liechtenstein, the Federal Republic of Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia and Italy. The climate varies sharply owing to great differences in elevation. The mean annual temperature lies between 7° and 9°C (45° and 48°F). The population is 99 per cent German-speaking, with small Croat and Slovene-speaking minorities. About 89 per cent are Roman Catholics and about 6 per cent are Protestants. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) consists of three horizontal bands of red, white and red. The state flag has, in addition, the coat of arms in the centre. The capital is Vienna.

Recent History

Austria was annexed by Germany in March 1938. After liberation by Allied forces, a provisional government was established in April 1945. Following Germany's surrender, Austria was divided into four zones occupied by forces of the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom and France. These four approved the first elections held in November 1945, when the People's Party won 85 and the Socialist Party 76 of the 165 seats in the *Nationalrat*. These two parties formed a government under the first post-war President of the Republic, Dr. Karl Renner. However, it was not until May 1955 that the four powers signed a State Treaty with Austria ending the occupation and recognizing Austrian independence, effective from July 27th. Occupation forces left in October 1955.

A period of over 20 years of coalition government came to an end in April 1966 with the formation of a Council of Ministers by the People's Party alone. Dr. Bruno Kreisky, a former Foreign Minister, was elected leader of the Socialist Party in 1967 and the Socialists achieved a relative majority in the March 1970 general elections and formed a minority government with Kreisky as Federal Chancellor. The Socialist Party gained an absolute majority in the *Nationalrat* in general elections held in 1971 and 1975. In November 1978 the Government was defeated in a national referendum on whether to commission Austria's first nuclear power plant and it was widely expected that Kreisky would resign. However, the Socialist Party gave him their full support and he emerged in an apparently even stronger position. In March 1979 the Socialists made unexpected gains in important regional elections in Salzburg and Lower Austria and in the general election held in May they increased their majority in the *Nationalrat* to 18. The debate on nuclear power was revived in October 1980, but the motion was again defeated in the *Nationalrat* and the controversial plant at Zwentendorf remains an expensive "nuclear museum". The issue has provoked a split within both the ruling Socialist Party and the opposition ÖVP.

In January 1981 Kreisky announced a Cabinet reshuffle following the resignation of the Vice-Chancellor and Minister of Finance, Hannes Androsch, who had come under attack from both his own party and the opposition for his personal financial practices. Austria's traditional political and social stability was threatened more

than once in 1981. The first killing of a politician since 1945 (for which Arab extremists claimed responsibility) took place in May, and in August an attack by the Palestine Liberation Organization on a Viennese synagogue put a strain on relations with Israel. By July, concern was mounting over the unprecedented number of Poles seeking political asylum in Austria. There was some likelihood that Dr. Kreisky would retire as Chancellor before the general election due in May 1983.

Government

Austria is a federal republic divided into nine provinces each with its own provincial assembly and government. Legislative power is held by the bicameral Federal Assembly. The first chamber, the *Nationalrat* (National Council), has 183 members elected by universal adult suffrage for four years (subject to dissolution) on the basis of proportional representation. The second chamber, the *Bundesrat* (Federal Council), has 58 members elected for varying terms by the provincial assemblies. The Federal President, elected by popular vote for six years, is the Head of State. He normally acts on the advice of the Council of Ministers, led by the Federal Chancellor, which is responsible to the *Nationalrat*.

Defence

After the ratification of the State Treaty in 1955, Austria declared its permanent neutrality. To protect its independence, the armed forces were instituted. Military service is compulsory and consists of six months' initial training, followed by a maximum of 60 days' reservist and 30 to 90 days' specialist training for twelve years. In July 1981 the total armed forces numbered 16,300 regulars and 34,000 conscripts; the army consisted of 14,000 regulars and 32,000 conscripts, and the air force of 2,300 regulars and 2,000 conscripts. Austrian air units are an integral part of the army. Total strength which can be mobilized is 167,000, in addition to 70,000 reservists called up for training during the year. The 1981 defence budget totalled 12,860 million Schilling.

Economic Affairs

The Austrian economy depends mainly on manufacturing, while agriculture is of declining importance. The proportion of the labour force in agriculture and forestry dropped steadily from 17.3 per cent in 1971 to 10.4 per cent in 1980 and the agricultural contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (G.D.P.) in 1980 was an estimated 4.6 per cent. Nevertheless, Austrian farms produce more than 90 per cent of the country's food requirements and surplus dairy products are exported.

Austria has iron ore and petroleum deposits, lignite, magnesite, lead and some copper. Hydro-electric power resources are being developed and electricity is supplied to neighbouring countries, including a proposed major electricity link with the Soviet Union as of 1985.

After the war about a quarter of Austrian industry was nationalized, including most of the heavy industry. The nationalized sector is responsible for 19 per cent of industrial output. Industrial relations are good. The rate of unemployment in 1981 was 2.2 per cent. Manufacturing

employed 33.5 per cent of the labour force and provided 29.4 per cent of the G.D.P. in 1980.

Austria's G.D.P. grew steadily from the 1960s, but dropped by 2 per cent in 1975. The Government reacted by pumping money into the economy; credit was eased, export aid given and taxes curbed, so that personal disposable incomes increased by 2.5 per cent. G.D.P. grew by 4.6 per cent in 1976 but the rate fell to only 0.5 per cent in 1978; in 1979 G.D.P. rose by 4.9 per cent, but in 1980 the increase was only 3.1 per cent. The inflation rate was 3.7 per cent in 1979, the lowest in Europe, and by March 1981 was averaging 6 per cent.

The Government's commitment to a policy of full employment gave rise to the need for a heavy public sector borrowing requirement of around 4.5 per cent of G.N.P. in 1979. The 1977 trade deficit reached a record 71,442 million Schilling but, due to a fall in private consumption and increased foreign demand, the deficit was reduced in 1978. In 1979, however, it reached 60,419 million Schilling, largely due to an ever-increasing fuel import bill, and in 1980 the figure rose again to 87,508 million Schilling. Earnings from tourism offset about 46 per cent of the deficit in 1980. The total value of exports increased by 17.1 per cent in 1979, and by 9.6 per cent in 1980. The improvement in the balance of trade and increased earnings from services resulted in a reduction in the current balance of payments deficit from 49,110 million Schilling in 1977 to 25,881 million in 1979, but in 1980 the deficit increased again to 46,835 million Schilling.

In 1978 the Government introduced various measures to promote investment and in 1979 plans were announced to end subsidies which boost interest rates on private savings deposits. With the prospect of the rising cost of imported energy, the Schilling was revalued by 1.5 per cent in September 1979, although it remained closely linked to the Deutsche Mark. The central bank's discount rate was raised from 3.75 to 5.25 per cent in January 1980 and to 6.75 per cent in March.

Austria became a member of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) in 1960. After applications for a form of associate membership of the EEC which would not compromise its neutrality, a bilateral trade agreement with the European Communities came into effect in January 1973.

Transport and Communications

Austria has a highly developed system of public transport by road, rail, air and river. Its geographical situation makes Austria particularly important as a link between West and East Europe and its Alpine passes facilitate north-south communications. The Danube provides Austria with an artery particularly important for the transport of coal, steel, petroleum and other raw materials. A passenger service is maintained on the Upper Danube and between Vienna and the Black Sea. There are six commercial airports, all providing both international and internal services.

Social Welfare

The social insurance system covers all wage earners and salaried employees, agricultural and non-agricultural self-employed and dependants, regardless of nationality. The coverage is compulsory and provides earnings-related benefits in case of old-age, invalidity, death, sickness and maternity and work injury. About 95 per cent of

the population are protected. There are separate programmes providing unemployment insurance, family allowance, benefits for war victims, etc.

Education

The central controlling body is the Federal Ministry of Education and the Arts, higher education and research coming under the auspices of the Federal Ministry of Science and Research. Provincial boards (*Landesschulräte*) supervise school education in each of the nine federal provinces.

Education is free and compulsory between the ages of 6 and 15 years. All children undergo four years' primary education at a *Volksschule*, after which they choose between two principal forms of secondary education. This may be a *Hauptschule* which, after four years, may be followed by one of a variety of schools offering technical, vocational and other specialized training, some of which provide a qualification for university. Alternatively, secondary education may be obtained in an *Allgemeinbildende höhere Schule* which provides an eight-year general education covering a wide range of subjects, culminating in the *Reifeprüfung* or *Matura*. This gives access to all Austrian universities. Since 1977/78, however, all Austrian citizens over the age of 24, and with professional experience, may attend certain university courses in connection with their professional career or trade.

Opportunities for further education exist in six universities as well as 14 specialist colleges, all of which have university status, and schools of technology, art and music. Institutes of adult education (*Volkshochschulen*) are found in all provinces, as are other centres run by public authorities, church organizations and the Austrian Trade Union Federation.

Tourism

Austria's mountains, forests and valleys make it an ideal resort in both summer and winter. Celebrated beauty spots are the Salzkammergut Lake District, the Tyrol and Vorarlberg valleys and the Vienna woodlands. Vienna is a centre for music and art lovers and historians, with its opera houses and concert halls, art galleries and museums. In winter thousands of visitors go to Austrian skiing resorts. Festivals are held all over Austria in the summer. Internationally famous are the Vienna Festival and the Salzburg Music Festival. Receipts from tourism totalled 75,045 million Schilling (gross) in 1980.

Public Holidays

1982: April 12th (Easter Monday), May 1st (Labour Day), May 20th (Ascension Day), May 31st (Whit Monday), June 10th (Corpus Christi), August 15th (Assumption of the Virgin), October 26th (National Holiday, Flag Day), November 1st (All Saints' Day), December 8th (Immaculate Conception), December 25th (Christmas), December 26th (St. Stephen's Day).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), January 6th (Epiphany).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 Groschen = 1 Schilling.

Exchange rates (October 1981):

£1 sterling = 29.045 Schilling.

U.S. \$1 = 15.52 Schilling.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

TOTAL AREA	CENSUS POPULATION (<i>de jure</i>)			DENSITY (per sq. km.)
	March 21st, 1961	May 12th, 1971	May 12th, 1981	1981
83,853 sq. km.*	7,073,807	7,456,403	7,559,440	90.2

* 32,376 square miles.

PROVINCES

	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (1981)	DENSITY (per sq. km.)	PROVINCIAL CAPITAL (with 1971 population)
Burgenland	3,965.6	272,568	68.7	Eisenstadt (10,059)
Kärnten (Carinthia)	9,533.1	537,212	56.3	Klagenfurt (82,512)
Niederösterreich (Lower Austria)	19,171.1	1,439,609	75.1	(Vienna)*
Oberösterreich (Upper Austria)	11,979.2	1,274,307	106.4	Linz (202,874)
Salzburg	7,154.0	442,506	61.9	Salzburg (128,845)
Steiermark (Styria)	16,386.6	1,184,175	72.3	Graz (248,500)
Tirol (Tyrol)	12,647.4	586,297	46.4	Innsbruck (115,197)
Vorarlberg	2,601.4	305,612	117.5	Bregenz (22,839)
Wien (Vienna)*	414.9	1,517,154	3,656.7	—
TOTAL	83,853.3	7,559,440	90.2	—

* Vienna, the national capital, has separate provincial status. The area and population of the city are not included in the province of Lower Austria, which is also administered from Vienna.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(1971 census)

Vienna (capital)	1,614,841	Klagenfurt	82,512
Graz	248,500	Villach	50,993
Linz	202,874	Sankt Pölten	50,144
Salzburg	128,845	Wels	47,279
Innsbruck	115,197	Steyr	40,578

Mid-1976 (estimates): Vienna 1,592,800; Graz 250,893; Linz 208,000; Salzburg 139,000; Innsbruck 120,355.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	REGISTERED LIVE BIRTHS		REGISTERED MARRIAGES*		REGISTERED DEATHS	
	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)
1973	98,041	13.0	49,430	6.6	92,768	12.3
1974	97,430	12.9	49,296	6.5	94,324	12.5
1975	93,757	12.5	46,542	6.2	96,041	12.8
1976	87,446	11.6	45,767	6.1	95,140	12.7
1977	85,595	11.4	45,378	6.0	92,402	12.3
1978	85,402	11.4	44,573	5.9	94,617	12.6
1979	86,388	11.5	45,445	6.1	92,012	12.3
1980	90,872	12.1	46,435	6.2	92,442	12.3

* Excluding aliens temporarily in Austria.

Expectation of life at birth: Males 69.0 years; females 76.2 years (1980).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION
(1980 average*)

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing	167,000	157,000	324,000
Mining and Quarrying	17,000	1,000	18,000
Manufacturing	703,000	344,000	1,047,000
Construction	258,000	21,000	279,000
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services	33,000	7,000	40,000
Commerce (incl. Storage)	182,000	234,000	416,000
Transport and Communications	162,000	32,000	194,000
Services	391,000	413,000	804,000
Other Activities (not adequately described)	3,000	3,000	6,000
TOTAL	1,916,000	1,212,000	3,128,000

* Yearly average based on the results of quarterly sample surveys.

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE
(⁰⁰⁰ hectares)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Arable land	1,480	1,498	1,475	1,488
Land under permanent crops	147	147	146	146
Permanent meadows and pastures	2,071	2,071	2,041	2,041
Forest and woodland	3,266	3,266	3,282	3,282
Other land	1,228	1,228	1,252	1,252
Inland water	113	113	112	112
TOTAL AREA	8,305	8,323	8,308	8,321

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA HARVESTED (⁰⁰⁰ hectares)				PRODUCTION (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)			
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1977	1978	1979	1980
Wheat	285.2	286.0	270.2	268.8	1,071.8	1,194.8	849.9	1,200.6
Barley	328.5	355.5	373.2	373.9	1,211.7	1,423.6	1,128.7	1,514.5
Maize	166.1	177.7	187.8	192.9	1,159.4	1,165.6	1,346.7	1,292.7
Rye	118.7	108.9	105.5	109.2	351.3	409.5	278.0	382.8
Oats	89.6	89.3	95.0	92.0	279.2	304.3	272.7	315.9
Mixed grain	38.1	36.0	36.1	31.9	130.1	131.0	106.5	119.7
Potatoes	60.2	56.9	58.0	52.6	1,352.2	1,400.9	1,493.7	1,263.9
Sugar beet	56.0	43.8	45.2	50.7	2,720.9	1,884.7	2,145.2	2,587.3

FRUIT PRODUCTION
(⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Apples	263.5	291.2	326.4	329.9
Pears	139.4	129.4	137.8	126.2
Plums	73.6	84.4	87.2	90.9
Cherries	15.5	22.0	23.5	23.5
Currants	15.1	23.6	20.6	28.8

Grapes (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons): 346 in 1977; 449 in 1978; 370 in 1979; 441 in 1980 (unofficial estimates).

LIVESTOCK
([']ooo head at December)

	1978	1979	1980
Horses . . .	44.7	42.8	40.4
Cattle . . .	2,593.6	2,547.9	2,516.9
Pigs . . .	4,006.9	4,004.0	3,706.3
Sheep . . .	191.9	195.4	190.8
Goats . . .	36.4	34.9	32.4
Chickens . . .	14,938.3	14,496.2	14,159.7
Ducks . . .	113.4	115.9	123.2
Geese . . .	21.9	20.7	24.0
Turkeys . . .	131.7	152.6	146.8

LIVESTOCK PRODUCE
([']ooo metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Milk . . .	3,375	3,343	3,430
Butter . . .	42	40	43
Cheese . . .	90	91	92
Hen Eggs* . . .	1,674	1,645	1,606
Beef . . .	180	193	195
Veal . . .	14	16	17
Pig Meats . . .	310	340	332
Poultry Meat . . .	67	71	72

* Millions.

FORESTRY
ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
([']ooo cubic metres, excluding bark)

	CONIFEROUS (soft wood)			BROADLEAVED (hard wood)			TOTAL		
	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers . . .	8,253	7,640	8,531	405	451	414	8,658	8,091	8,945
Pitprops (mine timber) . . .	124	125	150	—	—	—	124	125	150
Pulpwood . . .	1,937	2,113	2,212	820	724	1,017	2,757	2,837	3,229
Other industrial wood . . .	661	645	624	33	35	25	694	680	649
Fuel wood . . .	269	273	549	660	761	864	929	1,034	1,413
TOTAL . . .	11,244	10,796	12,066	1,918	1,971	2,320	13,162	12,767	14,386

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION
([']ooo cubic metres)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Coniferous sawnwood* . . .	5,709	5,838	5,523	6,104	6,298
Broadleaved sawnwood* . . .	278	366	364	358	382
Railway sleepers . . .	5,987 38	6,204 43	5,887 88	6,462 87	6,680 59
TOTAL . . .	6,025	6,247	5,975	6,549	6,739

* Including boxboards.

MINING

		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Brown coal and lignite . . .	['] ooo metric tons	3,214.6	3,127.5	3,075.7	2,740.7	2,865.0
Crude petroleum . . .	" " "	1,930.8	1,786.9	1,790.3	1,728.3	1,475.5
Iron ore: gross weight . . .	" " "	3,784.0	3,448.7	2,788.4	3,200.0	3,200.0
metal content . . .	" " "	1,165	1,069	866	999	986
Magnesite (crude) . . .	" " "	926.5	1,003.0	982.3	1,103.6	1,318
Salt (unrefined) . . .	" " "	655	533	542	666	713
Antimony ore* . . .	metric tons	568	561	549	655	691
Copper ore* . . .	" " "	1,175	—	—	—	—
Lead ore* . . .	" " "	5,393	5,002	5,524	5,214	5,475
Zinc ore* . . .	" " "	22,651	22,037	24,821	22,849	21,690
Natural gas . . .	million cu. metres	2,144.2	2,392.8	2,413.9	2,312.0	1,903.2

*Figures refer to the metal content of ores.

		1977	1978	1979	1980
Wheat flour	'000 metric tons	386	380	371	377
Raw sugar	" " "	455	328	375	420
Margarine	metric tons	43,286	44,731	45,653	47,395
Wine	'000 hectolitres	2,594.0	3,366.3	2,773.0	2,775.0
Beer	" " "	7,778.4	7,720.1	7,771.4	7,697.6
Cigarettes	million	14,319.0	15,008.4	15,400.4	15,259.7
Cotton yarn (pure and mixed)	metric tons	20,051	17,747	18,120	18,054
Woven cotton fabrics (pure and mixed)	" "	16,020	14,753	15,900	16,295
Wool yarn (pure and mixed)	" "	5,427	4,876	4,020	5,056
Woven woollen fabrics (pure and mixed)	" "	5,283	4,816	4,649	3,652
Mechanical wood pulp	'000 metric tons	208.3	195.8	220.6	221
Chemical and semi-chemical wood pulp	" " "	872.1	898.8	1,002.5	1,008.2
Newsprint	" " "	170.9	160.8	170.9	176
Other printing and writing paper	" " "	594.4	598.3	623.9	1,244
Other paper	" " "	429.1	447.2	518.5	
Paperboard	" " "	230.0	229.3	251.9	
Nitrogenous fertilizers (a) ¹	metric tons	239,000	285,000	295,000	275,000
Phosphate fertilizers (b) ¹	" " "	105,000	107,500	104,000	98,000
Plastics and resins	'000 metric tons	425.3	434.5	435.4	487.3
Liquefied petroleum gas	" " "	121.9	122.1	159.0	151.5
Motor spirit (petrol) ²	" " "	1,537.4	1,569.2	1,780.5	1,794.6
Kerosene	" " "	8	6.3	10.8	4.3
Jet fuel	" " "	102	103.4	113	132
Distillate fuel oils	" " "	2,352.0	2,638.4	2,869.9	2,543
Residual fuel oil	" " "	3,556.2	4,288.3	4,436.5	4,350.4
Lubricating oils	" " "	171.2	167.3	173.4	152.9
Petroleum bitumen (asphalt)	" " "	393.6	365.3	377.3	358.5
Coke-oven coke	" " "	1,458.3	1,483.8	1,689.3	1,728.8
Cement	" " "	5,993.3	5,731.6	5,611.2	5,455.5
Pig-iron (excl. ferro-alloys)	" " "	2,964.7	3,077.2	3,702.4	3,485.2
Crude steel	" " "	4,092.6	4,335.0	4,917.2	4,623.2
Aluminium (unwrought): primary	metric tons	91,815	91,284	92,694	94,393
secondary ³	" " "	39,502	38,388	41,984	32,692
Refined copper (unwrought): primary	" " "	13,091	12,634	11,144	8,887
secondary	" " "	21,598	19,410	21,667	34,408
Refined lead (unwrought): primary	" " "	8,840	7,188	7,995	7,879
secondary	" " "	10,651	10,456	11,894	10,183
Refined zinc (unwrought): primary	" " "	16,441	21,008	22,455	21,341
secondary	" " "	520	1,024	2,092	1,332
Television receivers	'000	429.0	375	n.a.	n.a.
Motorcycles, scooters, etc.	"	266.0	306.2	203.1	252.8
Construction: new dwellings completed	number	43,600	49,300	50,300	50,500
Electric energy	million kWh	37,683.5	38,069.4	40,045.1	41,966
Manufactured gas: from gasworks	million cu. metres	266.5	106.2	39.1	40.8
from cokeries	" " "	562.4	565.3	649.1	664.9

¹ Production during 12 months ending June 30th of the year stated. Figures are in terms of (a) nitrogen or (b) phosphoric acid.

² Including aviation gasoline.

³ Secondary aluminium produced from old scrap only.

FINANCE

100 Groschen=1 Schilling.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10 and 50 Groschen; 1, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 Schilling.

Notes: 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 Schilling.

Exchange rates (October 1981): £1 sterling=29.045 Schilling; U.S. \$1=15.52 Schilling.

1,000 Schilling=£34.43=\$64.42.

Note: From May 1953 to May 1971 the exchange rate (par value) was U.S. \$1=26.00 Schilling. Between December 1971 and February 1973 the central rate was \$1=23.30 Schilling. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate between November 1967 and May 1971 was £1=62.40 Schilling. Since March 1973 the Schilling has been allowed to "float". The average exchange rate (Schilling per U.S. dollar) was: 19.58 in 1973; 18.69 in 1974; 17.42 in 1975; 17.94 in 1976; 16.53 in 1977; 14.52 in 1978; 13.37 in 1979; 12.94 in 1980.

FEDERAL BUDGET

(million Schilling)

REVENUE	1977	1978	1979	1980
Direct taxes on income and wealth	54,256	71,643	76,864	83,743
Social security contributions—unemployment insurance	4,576	5,446	6,010	6,403
Indirect taxes	82,174	78,318	87,493	92,396
Current transfers	3,538	4,952	6,884	5,888
Sales and charges	5,331	5,674	6,885	7,313
Interest, shares of profit and other income	3,995	4,582	5,553	7,486
Sales of assets	680	280	241	2,478
Repayments of loans granted	261	350	346	437
Capital transfers	543	582	443	903
Borrowing	43,617	49,563	52,003	48,007
Other revenue	1,460	947	1,873	3,165
TOTAL	200,431	222,337	244,595	258,219

EXPENDITURE	1977	1978	1979	1980
Current expenditure on goods and services	46,901	51,658	55,470	58,905
Interest on public debt	9,869	12,973	15,056	17,191
Current transfers to:				
Regional and local authorities	17,814	19,329	20,218	22,559
Other public bodies	29,860	26,943	29,309	27,685
Households	35,093	46,127	51,686	51,618
Other	14,616	17,043	18,204	21,777
Price subsidies	1,985	2,187	1,675	—
Deficits of government enterprises	7,006	4,003	3,382	4,368
Gross capital formation	9,211	10,198	11,567	13,000
Capital transfers	8,911	12,538	12,179	14,443
Acquisition of assets	2,662	2,311	2,550	5,299
Loans granted	740	944	844	777
Debt redemption	11,982	15,763	17,991	18,176
Other expenditure	2,028	1,944	2,952	1,877
TOTAL	198,678	223,961	243,083	257,675

NATIONAL BANK RESERVES

(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Gold	1,049	971	1,072	1,195	2,212	3,182	2,863
IMF Special Drawing Rights	107	102	111	117	136	205	221
Reserve position in IMF	160	207	399	394	331	305	291
Foreign exchange	2,268	3,273	3,050	2,839	4,579	3,565	4,768
TOTAL	3,584	4,554	4,633	4,546	7,259	7,257	8,143

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

MONEY SUPPLY
('000 million Schilling at December 31st)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Currency outside banks	48.70	52.32	55.16	58.73	63.18	67.00	71.61
Demand deposits at deposit money banks	52.66	63.55	70.38	68.57	74.69	58.43	73.45
TOTAL MONEY	101.36	115.87	125.54	127.31	137.87	125.44	145.06

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

COST OF LIVING
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(base: 1970=100)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Food	118.4	128.3	136.4	144.4	153.5	158.6	162.9	170.2
Rent (incl. maintenance and repairs)	141.7	155.4	176.5	204.9	218.6	229.9	241.3	255.4
Fuel and light	117.5	135.7	156.6	165.7	173.7	177.8	189.7	227.1
Clothing	116.6	127.4	135.2	142.3	148.8	153.7	159.0	170.1
TOTAL (incl. others)	119.7	131.1	142.2	152.6	161.0	166.7	172.9	183.8

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
('000 million Schilling at current prices)

NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980†
Compensation of employees	389.47	431.45	468.02	499.37	537.21
Operating surplus*	154.03	161.56	164.12	195.22	210.82
DOMESTIC FACTOR INCOMES	543.50	593.02	632.14	694.59	748.03
Consumption of fixed capital	82.51	90.61	97.80	104.14	113.25
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	626.00	683.62	729.93	798.73	861.28
Indirect taxes	119.55	135.87	139.30	151.20	161.76
Less Subsidies	20.81	23.30	26.55	26.93	27.11
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	724.75	796.19	842.69	923.00	995.93
Factor income received from abroad	11.37	12.35	14.50	21.09	32.69
Less Factor income paid abroad	16.41	19.22	22.88	28.90	40.96
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	719.70	789.32	834.31	915.18	987.66
Less Consumption of fixed capital	82.51	90.61	97.80	104.14	113.25
NATIONAL INCOME IN MARKET PRICES	637.20	698.71	736.51	811.05	874.41
Other current transfers from abroad	8.33	8.84	10.15	12.26	12.95
Less Other current transfers paid abroad	8.55	9.44	8.32	10.70	13.73
NATIONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME	636.98	698.11	738.33	812.61	873.63

* Including a statistical discrepancy.

† Estimates.

EXPENDITURE ON THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980†
Government final consumption expenditure	127.79	138.74	154.18	165.89	177.51
Private final consumption expenditure	410.18	456.86	469.57	509.06	548.68
Increase in stocks*	9.12	9.27	3.39	21.93	34.39
Gross fixed capital formation	188.71	212.77	215.22	231.89	252.29
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE	735.80	817.65	842.36	928.78	1,012.87
Exports of goods and services	251.20	274.46	295.19	343.38	388.55
Less Imports of goods and services	262.25	295.92	294.86	349.16	405.49
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	724.75	796.19	842.69	923.00	995.93
G.D.P. AT 1976 PRICES	724.75	756.34	760.15	797.31	822.22

* Including a statistical discrepancy.

† Estimates.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980*
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	36.45	36.05	39.33	40.26	43.65
Mining and quarrying	3.98	4.07	4.10	4.78	4.78
Manufacturing	208.72	223.02	232.79	262.32	279.28
Electricity, gas and water	22.09	25.45	26.02	28.15	31.41
Construction	59.18	66.31	70.00	76.52	81.71
Wholesale and retail trade	100.13	109.63	109.58	122.59	133.31
Restaurants and hotels	21.82	24.20	26.45	29.56	33.14
Transport, storage and communications	40.68	45.53	48.80	53.53	58.08
Owner-occupied dwellings	25.75	30.37	33.38	36.52	40.83
Finance, insurance and real estate	49.31	59.97	63.91	69.95	77.16
Public administration and defence	92.32	100.09	111.69	120.07	128.30
Other community, social and personal services	21.99	24.76	27.16	29.52	32.53
Private non-profit services to households	4.78	5.13	5.71	6.13	6.57
Domestic services of households	0.64	0.64	0.66	0.66	0.65
SUB-TOTAL	687.84	755.23	799.59	880.56	951.44
Value added tax	58.82	68.86	75.52	77.87	84.09
Import duties	6.12	5.78	4.83	5.57	5.72
Less Imputed bank service charges	28.02	33.68	37.25	41.01	45.33
TOTAL	724.75	796.19	842.69	923.00	995.93

* Estimates.

SUMMARY BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million Schilling)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Balance of Trade	-53,236	-71,442	-51,967	-60,419	-87,508
Services	25,195	22,200	28,807	32,431	39,668
Transfer Payments	948	132	1,282	2,106	1,014
Balance on Current Account	-27,093	-49,110	-21,877	-25,881	-46,835
Long-term Capital Transactions (excl. pay- ments to the IMF)	-1,261	9,739	20,144	-6,374	6,945
Basic Balance	-28,354	-39,371	-1,733	-32,256	-39,881
Short-term Capital Transactions	14,260	12,131	2,954	7,070	35,697
Reserve Creation and Special Drawing Rights	-3,554	-2,160	9,275	7,934	4,392
Errors and Omissions	10,779	20,232	15,942	8,175	25,882
Changes in Monetary Reserves	-6,864	-9,167	26,438	-9,078	26,090

EXTERNAL TRADE*
(million Schilling)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports c.i.f. . . .	137,863	168,281	163,376	206,081	234,841	231,888	269,862	315,846
Exports f.o.b. . . .	101,977	133,356	130,884	152,114	161,781	176,112	206,253	226,169

* Austria's customs territory excludes Mittelberg im Kleinen Walsertal (in Vorarlberg) and Jungholz (in Tyrol). The figures also exclude trade in silver specie and gold.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(distribution by SITC, million Schilling)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1977	1978*	1979*	1980*
Food and live animals	15,601.5	15,205.1	15,801.7	17,510.3
Fruit and vegetables	5,177.6	5,130.1	5,543.3	5,915.5
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	14,788.0	14,513.9	18,566.0	21,033.2
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	3,863.9	4,379.8	6,684.6	6,337.9
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc. (incl. electric energy)	24,150.8	24,863.1	33,363.9	48,947.4
Coal, coke and briquettes	4,262.8	3,950.6	4,926.8	5,163.8
Petroleum and petroleum products	16,825.6	17,068.0	24,572.7	37,463.1
Crude and partly refined petroleum	11,576.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Crude petroleum	11,361.0	11,957.4	17,714.1	26,417.9
Petroleum products	5,249.1	5,064.4	6,858.6	11,045.1
Gas (natural and manufactured)	2,585.3	3,443.2	3,633.4	5,940.1
Chemicals	20,871.5	21,610.9	26,536.7	29,235.0
Chemical elements and compounds	6,457.0	6,001.8	7,984.3	8,866.7
Organic chemicals	n.a.	3,022.0	4,407.3	4,964.3
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	3,061.8	3,770.7	4,337.7	4,520.6
Plastic materials, etc.	5,917.1	6,173.6	7,676.8	8,596.6
Products of polymerization, etc.	3,697.7	3,832.5	4,992.7	5,701.1
Basic manufactures	44,863.7	46,739.0	52,632.2	60,986.7
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	11,771.5	12,029.1	13,879.5	15,144.5
Textile yarn and thread	3,715.9	3,512.1	4,125.0	4,623.5
Woven textile fabrics (excl. narrow or special fabrics)	4,654.6	4,874.1	5,657.2	4,888.5
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	4,702.3	4,793.5	5,266.0	6,395.8
Iron and steel	7,224.9	8,273.3	8,160.5	9,383.6
Non-ferrous metals	5,449.4	4,688.3	5,986.2	7,384.5
Other metal manufactures	7,515.6	8,831.8	9,751.6	11,373.8
Machinery and transport equipment	79,291.0	71,169.1	80,087.7	90,351.8
Non-electric machinery	27,848.1	29,536.0	32,742.8	38,601.9
Office machines	2,964.3	3,398.8	4,069.4	4,918.0
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	20,683.6	20,110.6	19,741.5	21,947.2
Electric power machinery and switchgear	4,621.4	5,048.9	5,288.0	6,256.3
Telecommunications apparatus	5,655.9	6,211.5	5,628.0	5,924.7
Transport equipment	30,759.3	21,522.4	27,603.5	29,802.7
Road motor vehicles and parts (excl. tyres, engines and electrical parts)	27,775.4	18,510.3	20,806.6	27,371.6
Passenger cars (excl. buses)	19,782.7	10,791.5	15,194.3	16,499.5
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	32,524.1	34,530.8	39,603.3	44,614.4
Furniture	3,529.6	3,799.0	4,094.4	4,685.7
Clothing (excl. footwear)	8,880.2	9,103.3	10,623.1	12,162.7
Clothing not of fur	8,478.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Non-knitted textile clothing (excl. accessories and headgear)	3,929.1	4,275.9	5,156.7	5,511.9
Scientific instruments, watches, etc.	5,481.4	6,612.3	7,514.4	8,592.4
Scientific instruments and photographic equipment	3,600.7	4,674.5	5,262.0	5,972.0
TOTAL (incl. others)	234,841.1	231,888.3	269,861.8	315,845.7

* Beginning in 1978, figures are based on a revised classification, not strictly comparable with that used for earlier years.

[continued on next page]

COMMODITIES—continued]

(million Schilling)

EXPORTS f.o.b.	1977	1978*	1979*	1980*
Food and live animals	5,222.9	6,041.1	6,938.8	7,945.4
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	13,756.4	13,841.5	17,257.5	19,941.2
Wood, lumber and cork	8,655.4	8,572.3	10,805.4	12,709.5
Shaped or simply worked wood	7,771.0	7,632.3	9,745.6	11,208.2
Shaped coniferous lumber	7,471.8	7,255.3	9,333.7	10,761.8
Sawn coniferous lumber	7,387.2	7,164.8	9,217.9	10,602.9
Chemicals	12,846.4	13,997.8	17,502.0	19,991.6
Chemical elements and compounds	4,553.7	5,441.8	7,027.4	7,576.2
Plastic materials, etc.	4,096.9	4,143.9	5,294.2	6,584.2
Basic manufactures	56,565.9	62,547.4	75,487.6	80,396.8
Paper, paperboard and manufactures	8,298.0	8,157.7	9,851.3	11,120.0
Paper and paperboard	6,325.6	6,078.2	7,341.7	8,191.9
Printing and writing paper in bulk (incl. newsprint)	4,420.7	4,238.0	4,965.2	5,404.6
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	10,847.4	11,515.5	12,716.4	13,891.0
Woven textile fabrics (excl. narrow or special fabrics)	4,411.6	4,758.1	5,428.5	5,457.7
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	4,994.2	6,277.3	7,372.2	8,166.8
Iron and steel	16,717.0	18,087.9	22,759.5	21,677.6
Bars, rods, angles, shapes, etc.	3,488.4	3,967.2	4,928.3	5,144.3
Universals, plates and sheets	6,105.4	6,214.2	7,290.6	7,126.8
Non-ferrous metals	2,990.8	3,596.9	4,522.5	5,010.1
Other metal manufactures	7,248.1	9,114.6	10,615.4	11,918.6
Machinery and transport equipment	45,077.7	51,131.5	58,211.7	62,612.3
Non-electric machinery	22,521.2	26,175.2	30,528.2	33,700.2
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	15,420.1	16,405.4	17,328.0	18,109.1
Electric power machinery and switchgear	4,336.2	4,343.8	5,368.2	5,854.5
Telecommunications apparatus	3,455.6	6,543.9	5,754.2	5,649.9
Transport equipment	7,136.4	8,550.9	10,355.5	10,803.1
Road motor vehicles and parts (excl. tyres, engines and electrical parts)	5,118.5	5,751.9	6,880.8	7,616.1
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	23,740.3	24,059.8	26,314.7	29,901.8
Clothing (excl. footwear)	5,004.3	5,805.1	6,672.7	7,497.7
TOTAL (incl. others)	161,781.5	176,111.7	206,252.6	226,168.8

* Figures are based on a revised classification, not strictly comparable with that used for earlier years.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS*
(million Schilling)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1978	1979	1980	EXPORTS f.o.b.	1978	1979	1980
Belgium/Luxembourg	5,232.7	6,212.1	6,555.6	Belgium/Luxembourg	2,634.6	3,129.5	3,445.8
Czechoslovakia	3,518.0	4,283.7	5,846.6	Czechoslovakia	3,204.7	2,888.1	3,061.3
France	9,400.8	11,023.6	12,463.0	Denmark	2,617.1	2,935.5	2,590.1
Germany, Fed. Rep.	100,480.9	114,236.4	128,898.3	France	6,001.0	6,645.0	7,836.7
Hungary	2,650.1	3,201.4	4,357.4	German Dem. Rep.	1,766.7	2,255.5	2,963.9
Iran	2,675.3	768.3	393.4	Germany, Fed. Rep.	51,259.8	62,484.3	69,759.5
Iraq	2,598.3	6,352.4	7,026.4	Hungary	5,428.4	4,715.4	4,930.1
Italy	20,567.9	25,079.5	28,682.1	Iran	1,757.1	918.8	2,786.0
Japan	4,279.8	5,062.6	7,625.5	Italy	15,520.4	20,179.1	24,788.9
Libya	1,464.2	2,171.0	4,013.3	Netherlands	5,353.4	5,497.9	5,883.9
Netherlands	6,691.4	7,970.4	8,514.3	Poland	5,377.4	5,806.6	6,054.2
Poland	2,172.5	2,696.8	3,105.3	Romania	2,120.8	2,867.8	2,548.7
Saudi Arabia	655.2	2,057.6	5,928.8	Sweden	4,743.8	5,488.1	5,797.7
Sweden	4,289.0	5,207.4	5,729.7	Switzerland	13,671.7	15,169.9	17,014.8
Switzerland	14,248.8	14,483.5	15,783.0	U.S.S.R.	5,375.8	6,822.4	6,177.3
U.S.S.R.	8,870.6	10,269.3	13,262.4	United Kingdom	8,681.4	9,180.8	8,300.1
United Kingdom	7,165.6	7,859.2	8,682.4	U.S.A.	5,275.9	5,239.0	4,430.0
U.S.A.	7,025.7	8,544.0	10,668.2	Yugoslavia	6,139.6	8,195.2	7,369.6
TOTAL (incl. others)	231,888.3	269,861.8	315,845.7	TOTAL (incl. others)	176,111.7	206,252.6	226,168.8

* Imports by country of production; exports by country of consumption.

TOURISM

	FOREIGN EXCHANGE RECEIPTS FROM TOURIST TRAFFIC (million Schilling)		OVERNIGHT STAYS BY ALL TOURISTS ('000)	FOREIGNERS ENTERING AUSTRIA ('000)
	Gross	Net*		
1975	52,857†	29,528†	105,392	123,664
1976	56,175†	29,244†	104,533†	128,793
1977	61,820†	27,112†	105,191	127,356
1978	68,552†	32,932†	108,352	127,796
1979	75,010†	35,373†	112,566	129,477
1980	75,045	40,840	118,747	131,402

* Less expenditure of Austrians travelling abroad.

† Revised figures.

Foreign tourist arrivals: 11,539,551 in 1975; 11,598,273 in 1976; 11,747,770 in 1977.

OVERNIGHT STAYS BY
COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

('000)

	1978	1979	1980
Belgium-Luxembourg	2,452	2,702	2,826
Czechoslovakia	72	94	127
Denmark	854	914	777
France	1,245	1,410	1,610
Federal Republic of Germany	60,436	62,234	65,579
Hungary	173	240	282
Italy	517	592	703
Netherlands	8,297	9,120	9,768
Sweden	1,084	1,046	1,044
Switzerland	1,153	1,296	1,320
United Kingdom	1,439	1,539	2,208
U.S.A.	1,272	1,091	1,333
Yugoslavia	345	397	415
Other countries	1,962	2,150	2,211
TOTAL	81,301	84,825	90,203

Number of hotel beds (Aug. 1979): 633,848.

TRANSPORT
RAILWAYS

(Federal Railways only)

		1977	1978	1979	1980
Passenger-kilometres	millions	6,773	7,109	7,241	7,380
Freight (net ton-kilometres)	"	9,800	9,498	10,698	11,002
Freight tons carried	'000	46,544	44,870	50,541	51,644

ROAD TRAFFIC

(motor vehicles in use at December 31st)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Private cars . .	1,965,250	2,040,268	2,138,678	2,246,550
Buses and coaches . .	8,420	8,509	8,678	} 192,709
Goods vehicles . .	155,844	163,387	172,464	
Motorcycles and scooters . .	83,027	83,928	87,240	n.a.
Mopeds . .	544,196	546,109	553,026	n.a.

SHIPPING

(freight traffic in '000 metric tons)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Goods loaded . .	1,998	2,200	2,229	2,076
Goods unloaded . .	4,537	4,707	5,402	5,344

CIVIL AVIATION
AUSTRIAN AIRLINES
(⁰⁰⁰)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Kilometres flown . . .	16,773	17,682	20,238	20,549	21,966
Passenger ton-kilometres	76,300	84,405	96,260	100,762	103,724
Cargo ton-kilometres . .	8,080	9,237	10,338	11,749	11,693
Mail ton-kilometres . .	1,741	1,937	2,194	2,749	2,906

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Telephones	1,623,449	1,746,785	1,884,854	2,033,351	2,191,030
Radio receivers	2,190,686	2,218,574	2,245,569	2,286,794	2,403,579
Television receivers . .	1,973,584	2,027,003	2,068,088	2,120,575	2,232,577
Book titles	7,344	7,999	7,221	7,732	8,223

Newspapers (1980): 172 (combined circulation 2,651,391).

EDUCATION
(1979/80)

	SCHOOLS	STAFF	STUDENTS
Primary	3,778	29,682	434,432
General secondary . . .	1,711	n.a.	615,377
Compulsory vocational .	1,050	18,547	339,312
Teacher training (second level)	40	742	5,471
" " (third level) . . .	19	n.a.	9,071
Universities and other higher schools	18	11,792	109,121

Source (unless otherwise stated): Austrian Central Statistical Office, Heldenplatz, Neue Hofburg, 1014 Vienna I.

THE CONSTITUTION

Austria is a democratic republic, having a president (*Bundespräsident*), elected directly by the people, and a two-chamber legislature, the Federal Assembly. The republic is organized on the federal system, comprising the provinces (*Länder*) of Burgenland, Carinthia, Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Vienna. There is universal suffrage for men and women over the age of 19.

The **Nationalrat** (*National Council*) consists of 183 members, elected by universal direct suffrage, according to a system of proportional representation. It functions for a period of four years.

The **Bundesrat** (*Federal Council*) represents the federal provinces. Vienna sends 12 members, Lower Austria 11, Styria 9, Upper Austria 9, Carinthia 4, Tyrol 4, and the other provinces 3 each, making 58 in all. The seats are divided between the parties according to the number of seats they hold in the provincial assemblies and are held during the life of the provincial government which they represent. Each province in turn provides the chairman for six months.

For certain matters of special importance the two chambers meet together; this is known as a *Bundesversammlung*.

The **President**, elected by popular vote, is the Head of State, and he holds office for six years. He is eligible for

re-election only once in succession. Although he is invested with special emergency powers, he normally acts on the authority of the Government, and it is the Government which is responsible to the National Council for governmental policy.

The **Government** consists of the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor and the other ministers, who may vary in number. The Chancellor is chosen by the President, usually from the party with the strongest representation in the newly elected National Council, and the other ministers are then chosen by the President on the advice of the Chancellor.

If the National Council passes an explicit vote of "no confidence" in the Federal Government or individual members thereof, the Federal Government or the Federal Minister concerned shall be removed from office.

All new acts must be read and put to the vote in both houses. A new bill goes first to the National Council, where it usually has three readings, and secondly to the Federal Council, where it can be held up, but not vetoed.

The Constitution also provides for appeals by the Government to the electorate on specific points by means of referendum. There is further provision that if 200,000 or more electors present a petition to the Government, the Government must lay it before the National Council.

The **Landtag** (Provincial Assembly) exercises the same functions in each province as the National Council does in the State. The members of the **Landtag** elect a government (*Landesregierung*) consisting of a provincial governor (*Landeshauptmann*) and his councillors (*Landesräte*). They are responsible to the **Landtag**.

The spheres of legal and administrative competence of both national and provincial governments are clearly defined. The Constitution distinguishes four groups:

1. *Law-making and administration are the responsibility of the State:* e.g. foreign affairs, justice and finance.

2. *Law-making is the responsibility of the State, administration is the responsibility of the provinces:* e.g. elections, population matters and road traffic.

3. *The State lays down the rudiments of the law, the provinces make the law and administer it:* e.g. charity, rights of agricultural workers, land reform.

4. *Law-making and administration are the responsibility of the provinces* in all matters not expressly assigned to the State: e.g. municipal affairs, building theatres and cinemas.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

Federal President: Dr. RUDOLF KIRCHSCHLÄGER (sworn in July 8th, 1974).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(November 1981)

Federal Chancellor: Dr. BRUNO KREISKY.

Vice-Chancellor and Minister of Education and the Arts: Dr. FRED SINOWATZ.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. WILLIBALD PAHR.

Minister of the Interior: ERWIN LANC.

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry: Dipl.-Ing. GÜNTHER HAIDEN.

Minister of Transport: KARL LAUSECKER.

Minister of Justice: Dr. CHRISTIAN BRODA.

Minister of Social Affairs: A. DALLINGER.

Minister of Finance: Dr. HERBERT SALCHER.

Minister of Trade, Commerce and Industry: Dr. JOSEF STARIBACHER.

Minister of National Defence: OTTO RÖSCH.

Minister of Building and Technology: KARL SEKANINA.

Minister of Science and Research: Dr. HERTHA FIRNBERG.

Minister of Health and Environment: Dr. KURT STEYRER.

Secretary of State to the Federal Chancellery (Nationalized Industries): Dr. ADOLF NUSSBAUMER.

Secretary of State to the Federal Chancellery (Women): JOHANNA DOHNAL.

Secretary of State to the Federal Chancellery (Civil Service): Dr. FRANZ LÖSCHNAK.

Secretary of State to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry: ALBIN SCHOBER.

Secretary of State in the Ministry of Finance (Family Policy): ELFRIEDE KARL.

Secretary of State in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry: ANNELIESE ALBRECHT.

Secretary of State in the Ministry of Building and Technology: Dr. BEATRIX EYFELTAUER.

Secretary of State in the Ministry of Social Affairs: FRANZISKA FAST.

Secretary of State in the Ministry of Finance: Dkfm. HANS SEIDEL.

PRESIDENT AND LEGISLATURE

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

(May 18th, 1980)

CANDIDATES	VOTES
Dr. RUDOLF KIRCHSCHLÄGER . . .	3,538,748
Dr. WILFRIED GREDLER (FPÖ) . . .	751,399
Dr. NORBERT BURGER (NDP) . . .	140,741

NATIONALRAT

President of Nationalrat: ANTON BENYA.

(General Election, May 1979)

	VOTES	% of TOTAL	SEATS
SPÖ . . .	2,413,226	51.03	95
ÖVP . . .	1,981,739	41.90	77
FPÖ . . .	286,743	6.06	11

(SPÖ) Socialist Party of Austria (Social Democrats).
(FPÖ) Freedom Party of Austria (Liberals).

BUNDESRAT

Chairman of Bundesrat: Dr. HANS PITSCHMANN.

(October 1981)

PROVINCES	TOTAL SEATS	SPÖ	ÖVP
Burgenland	3	2	1
Carinthia	4	3	1
Lower Austria	11	5	6
Upper Austria	9	4	5
Salzburg	3	1	2
Styria	9	4	5
Tyrol	4	1	3
Vorarlberg	3	1	2
Vienna	12	8	4
TOTAL	58	29	29

(ÖVP) Austrian People's Party (Christian Democrats).
(NDP) National Democratic Party.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Österreichische Volkspartei (ÖVP) (*Austrian People's Party*): 1010 Vienna I, Kärntnerstrasse 51; f. 1945; Christian-Democratic party; the "Salzburg programme" (1972) defines it as "progressive centre party"; 900,000 mems.; Chair. Dr. ALOIS MOCK; Sec.-Gen. Dr. SIXTUS LANNER; party organs: *Kärntner Volkszeitung*, *Südsüd Tagespost*, *Neue Tiroler Zeitung*, *Salzburger Volkszeitung*, *Neues Volksblatt*, *Österreichische Monatshefte* (monthly).

Sozialistische Partei Österreichs (SPÖ) (*Socialist Party of Austria*): 1014 Vienna I, Löwelstrasse 18; founded as the Social-Democratic Party in 1889; 700,000 mems.; Chair. Dr. BRUNO KREISKY; Vice-Chairs. Dr. HERTHA FIRNBERG, LEOPOLD GRATZ, Dr. HEINZ FISCHER, LEOPOLD WAGNER, Dr. THEODOR KERY, HANS GROSS, LEOPOLD GRÜNZWEIG, Dr. YOLANDA OFFENBECK, Dr. FRED SINOWATZ, KARL BLECHA; Sec. FRITZ MARSCH; publs. *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, *Kärntner Tageszeitung*, *Neue Zeit*, *Oberösterreichisches Tagblatt*, *Salzburger Tagblatt*, *Die Zukunft* (monthly).

Freiheitliche Partei Österreichs (FPÖ) (*Freedom Party of Austria*): 1010 Vienna I, Kärntnerstrasse 28; f. 1955; this

Liberal party partially succeeds the "Verband der Unabhängigen" (*League of Independents*) dissolved in April 1956, and it stands for moderate social reform, for the participation of workers in management, for European co-operation and for good relations with all the countries of Free Europe; Chair. Dr. NORBERT STEGER; Leader of Parliamentary Group Abg. FRIEDRICH PETER; publs. *Neue Freie Zeitung* (weekly), *Freie Argumente* (monthly).

Kommunistische Partei Österreichs (KPÖ) (*Communist Party of Austria*): 1201 Vienna, Höchstädtplatz 3; f. 1918; this party is strongest in the industrial centres and trade unions; advocates a policy of strict neutrality and friendly relations with neighbouring states and with the Soviet Union; Chair. FRANZ MUHRI; Secs. ERWIN SCHARF, KARL REITER; party organs: *Volksstimme* (daily), *Weg und Ziel* (monthly).

Nationale Demokratische Partei (NDP) (*National Democratic Party of Austria*): 1040 Vienna, Prinz-Eugenstr. 74; extreme right-wing party; Chair. Dr. NORBERT BURGER.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO AUSTRIA

(In Vienna unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).

Albania: Jacquingasse 41 (E); *Ambassador:* MUSIN KROI

Algeria: Reichsstrasse 17 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED LAKHDAR BELAID.

Argentina: Goldschmiedgasse 2/1 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. FRANCISCO J. PULIT.

Australia: Mattiellistrasse 2-4/III (E); *Ambassador:* ARCHIBALD DUNCAN CAMPBELL.

Bangladesh: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Barbados: London, England (E).

Belgium: Parkring 12 (E); *Ambassador:* Mlle EDMONDE DEVER.

Benin: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Brazil: Lugeck 1/V/15 (E); *Ambassador:* PAULO CABRAL DE MELLO.

Bulgaria: Schwindgasse 8 (E); *Ambassador:* STOJAN GEORGIEV.

Burma: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Burundi: Geneva, Switzerland (E).

Cameroon: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Canada: Luegerring 10, 1010 (E); *Ambassador:* MAURICE D. COPITHORNE.

Central African Republic: Bern, Switzerland (E).

Chile: Lugeck 1/V/18 (E); *Ambassador:* MANUEL RODRÍGUEZ VELIS.

China, People's Republic: Metternichgasse 4 (E); *Ambassador:* WANG SHU.

Colombia: Stadiongasse 6-8 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. CÉSAR CASTRO PERDOMO.

Congo: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Costa Rica: 1070 Kandlgasse 6a/3/9 (E); *Ambassador:* MIGUEL A. FERNÁNDEZ PORRAS.

Cuba: Eitelberggasse 24 (E); *Ambassador:* FLOREAL CHOMON MEDIAVILLA.

Cyprus: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Czechoslovakia: Penzinger Strasse 11-13 (E); *Ambassador:* MILAN KADNÁR.

Denmark: Führichgasse 6 (E); *Ambassador:* JØRN STENBAEK HANSEN.

Dominican Republic: London, England (E).

Ecuador: Goldschmiedgasse 10/2 (E); *Ambassador:* MANUEL CALISTO VARELA.

Egypt: Gallmeyergasse 5 (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED OSMAN KALIL.

El Salvador: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Finland: Untere Donaustrasse 13-15 (E); *Ambassador:* BJÖRN-OLOF ALHOLM.

France: Technikerstrasse 2 (E); *Ambassador:* RAYMOND BRESSIER.

Gabon: Paris, France (E).

Gambia: London, England (E).

German Democratic Republic: Frimberggasse 6-8 (E); *Ambassador:* GERHARD SCHRAMM.

Germany, Federal Republic: Metternichgasse 3 (E); *Ambassador:* MAXIMILIAN VON PODEWILS-DÜRNITZ.

Ghana: Bern, Switzerland (E).

Greece: Argentinierstrasse 14 (E); *Ambassador:* M. G. P. KAPSANBELIS.

Guatemala: Billrothstrasse 53/10 (E); *Ambassador:* HUMBERTO VIZCAÍNO LEAL.

Guinea: Rome, Italy (E).

Guyana: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Honduras: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

AUSTRIA

Hungary: Bankgasse 4-6 (E); *Ambassador:* JENÖ RANDÉ.

Iceland: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

India: Opernringhof (E); *Ambassador:* KANTILAL LALLU-BHAI DALAL.

Indonesia: Cottagegasse 49 (E); *Ambassador:* HARJONO NINPUNO.

Iran: Jaurèsgasse 3 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Iraq: Johannesgasse 26 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED SADIQ AL-MASHAT.

Ireland: Hilton Centre, P.O.B. 139 (E); *Ambassador:* TADGH O'SULLIVAN.

Israel: Anton Frank-Gasse 20 (E); *Ambassador:* YISSAKHAR BEN-YAACOV.

Italy: Rennweg 27 (E); *Ambassador:* FAUSTO BACCHETTI.

Japan: Argentinerstrasse 21 (E); *Ambassador:* AKIRA YAMATO.

Jordan: Rome, Italy (E).

Kenya: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: 1140 Beckmannngasse 10-12 (E); *Ambassador:* DZEONG DZONG GJU.

Korea, Republic: Reisnerstrasse 48 (E); *Ambassador:* MYUNG WON SHIM.

Kuwait: Madrid, Spain (E).

Lebanon: Schwedenplatz 2/15 (E); *Ambassador:* ABBAS HAMYÉ.

Lesotho: Copenhagen, Denmark.

Liberia: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Libya: Dornbachstrasse 27; *Secretary of People's Bureau:* MOHAMMED A. ELEHEDERI.

Luxembourg: Hofzeile 27 (E); *Ambassador:* EDOUARD MOLITOR.

Malawi: London, England (E).

Malaysia: Prinz Eugen-Strasse 18 (E); *Ambassador:* KHOR ENG HEE.

Mali: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Malta: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Mauritania: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Mexico: Renngasse 4 (E); *Ambassador:* AGUSTIN GARCÍA-LÓPEZ SANTAOLALLA.

Mongolia: Budapest, Hungary (E).

Morocco: Bern, Switzerland (E).

Nepal: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Netherlands: Untere Donaustrasse 13-15/VIII (E); *Ambassador:* GERRIT W. VAN BARNEVELD-KOOS.

New Zealand: Hollandstrasse 2/XII (E); *Ambassador:* F. A. SMALL.

Nicaragua: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (L).

Niger: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Nigeria: Bayergasse 46 (E); *Ambassador:* AREMU L. AGBE.

Norway: Bayerngasse 3 (E); *Ambassador:* EINAR-FREDRIK OFSTAD.

Oman: Freyung 4 (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* MOHAMMED TAHER ADEED.

Pakistan: Gloriettegasse 22 (E); *Ambassador:* HAYAT MEHDI.

Panama: Strohgasse 35 (E); *Ambassador:* ERNESTO KOREF.

Peru: Gottfried-Keller-Gasse 2 (E); *Ambassador:* MIGUEL DAMMERT MUELLE (also accredited to Turkey).

Diplomatic Representation

Philippines: Peter Jordan Strasse 37 (E); *Ambassador:* DOMINGO L. SIAZON.

Poland: Hietzinger Hauptstrasse 42c (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCISZEK ADAMKIEWICZ.

Portugal: Johannesgasse 7 (E); *Ambassador:* ANTÓNIO LUIS DE MAGALHÃES DE ABREU NOVAIS MACHADO.

Qatar: Ungargasse 46 (E); *Ambassador:* FAHAD BIN FAHAD AL-KHATER.

Romania: Prinz Eugen-Strasse 60 (E); *Ambassador:* OCTAVIAN GROZA.

Rwanda: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Saudi Arabia: Formanngasse 38 (E); *Ambassador:* Sheikh ABDULLAH A. AL-KHAYYAL.

Senegal: Postgasse 16/II (E); *Ambassador:* Col. CLAUDE MADEMBA SY.

Sierra Leone: Rome, Italy (E).

Somalia: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

South Africa: Renngasse 10 (E); *Ambassador:* WILHELM RUDOLPH RETIEF.

Spain: Argentinerstrasse 34 (E); *Ambassador:* JUAN M. CASTRO-RIAL Y CANOSA.

Sri Lanka: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Sudan: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Sweden: Obere Donaustrasse 49-51 (E); *Ambassador:* CLAES I. WOLLIN.

Switzerland: Prinz Eugen-Strasse 7 (E); *Ambassador:* JÜRGE A. ISELIN.

Syria: Budapest, Hungary (E).

Tanzania: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Thailand: Peter Jordan Strasse 8 (E); *Ambassador:* MANASAPAS XUTO.

Togo: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Trinidad and Tobago: London, England (E).

Tunisia: Himmelpfortgasse 20 (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED CHEZAL.

Turkey: Prinz Eugen-Strasse 40 (E); *Ambassador:* ECMEL BARUTÇU.

U.S.S.R.: Reisnerstrasse 45-47 (E); *Ambassador:* M. T. EFREMOV.

United Arab Emirates: Peter Jordan Strasse 66 (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* KHAMIS BUTTI KHAMIS AL-RUMATHY.

United Kingdom: Reisnerstrasse 40 (E); *Ambassador:* MICHAEL ALEXANDER.

U.S.A.: Boltzmannngasse 16 (E); *Ambassador:* THEODORE E. CUMMINGS.

Upper Volta: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Uruguay: Elizabethstrasse 6/VII/27 (E); *Ambassador:* PURA SASCO DE SUNBLAD.

Vatican City: Theresianungasse 31 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. MARIO CAGNA.

Venezuela: Marokkanergasse 22 (E); *Ambassador:* FELIX ROSSI-GUERRERO.

Yemen Arab Republic: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Yugoslavia: Rennweg 3 (E); *Ambassador:* NOVAK PRIBIČEVIĆ.

Zaire: Auhofstrasse 76 (E); *Ambassador:* BINTU A. TSHABOLA.

Zambia: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Austria also has diplomatic relations with Angola, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Bolivia, Botswana, the Comoros, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Laos, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Maldives, Mauritius, Monaco, Paraguay, San Marino, Seychelles, Singapore, Suriname, Swaziland, Uganda, Viet-Nam, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Zimbabwe.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Austrian legal system is based on the principle of a division between legislative, administrative and judicial power. There are three supreme courts (*Verfassungsgerichtshof*, *Verwaltungsgerichtshof* and *Oberster Gerichtshof*). The judicial courts are organized into about 200 local courts (*Bezirksgerichte*), 17 provincial and district courts (*Landes und Kreisgerichte*), and 4 higher provincial courts (*Oberlandesgerichte*) in Vienna, Graz, Innsbruck and Linz.

SUPREME ADMINISTRATIVE COURTS

Verfassungsgerichtshof (*Constitutional Court*): Vienna I, Judenplatz 11; f. 1919; deals with matters affecting the Constitution, examines the legality of legislation and

administration; Pres. Univ. Prof. Dr. ERWIN MELICHAR; Vice-Pres. Prof. Dr. KURT RINGHOFER.

Verwaltungsgerichtshof (*Administrative Court*): Vienna I, Judenplatz 11; deals with matters affecting the legality of administration; Pres. Dr. WALTER RATH; Vice-Pres. Dr. FRIEDRICH LEHNE.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT

Oberster Gerichtshof: Vienna I, Museumstrasse 12; Pres. Dr. RUDOLF HARTMANN; Vice-Pres. Dr. OTTO OBAUER, Dr. LEOPOLD WURZINGER.

RELIGION

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

The vast majority of Austrians belong to the Roman Catholic church. There are two Archbishopsrics and seven Bishopsrics.

Archbishoprics:

Vienna . H.E. Cardinal D.Dr. FRANZ KÖNIG, 1010 Vienna, Wollzeile 2.

Salzburg . D.Dr. KARL BERG, 5010 Salzburg, Kapitelplatz 2, Postfach 62.

Bishoprics:

St. Pölten . Dr. FRANZ ŽAK, 3100 St. Pölten, Domplatz 1.

Linz . D.Dr. FRANZ ZAUNER, 4010 Linz, Herrenstrasse 19.

Graz-Seckau JOHANN WEBER, 8010 Graz, Bischofplatz 4.

Gurk . D.Dr. JOSEF KÖSTNER, 9010 Klagenfurt, Mariannengasse 2.

Eisenstadt . D.Dr. STEFAN LÁSZLÓ, 7001 Eisenstadt, St. Rochus-Strasse 21.

Innsbruck . D.Dr. PAUL RUSCH, 6020 Innsbruck, Wilhelm-Greil-Strasse 7.

Feldkirch . D.Dr. BRUNO WECHNER, 6800 Feldkirch, Bahnhofstrasse 13.

Evangelische Kirche A.B. in Österreich (*Protestant Church of the Augsburgian Confession*): 1180 Vienna, Severin-Schreiber-Gasse 3; 424,000 mems.; Bishop OSKAR SAKRAUSKY; publs. *Amtsblatt*, *Die Saat* (fortnightly), *Am und Gemeinde* (monthly), *Glaube und Heimat* (annual), *Informationsdienst* (monthly), *Evangel. Pressedienst für Österreich* (2 per week).

Evangelische Kirche H.B. (Helvetischen Bekenntnisse) (*Reformed Church*): 1010 Vienna, Dorotheergasse 16; approx. 18,000 mems.; Landessuperintendent Pfr. Dr. IMRE GYENGÉ; publ. *Reformiertes Kirchenblatt* (10 a year), *Aktuelle Reihe des Reformierten Kirchenblattes*, *Wiener Predigten*.

Old Catholic: 1010 Vienna, Schottenring 17; mems. approx. 30,000; Bishop NIKOLAUS HUMMEL.

THE PRESS

Austria's *Wiener Zeitung*, founded in 1703, is the oldest daily paper published in the world, and Austria's press history dates back to 1605, when its first newspaper was published. The Press Law of 1922 states that "The freedom of the Press is assured and subject only to the limitations defined in this law".

Reform has been demanded in the Press Law with particular regard to *right of reply*. According to this section of law, any person or persons who feel themselves to have been subject to an incorrect statement in the Press can (and often do) demand to have a formal reply of equal volume and position published in the offending newspaper. This is regarded by the majority of the Press as an obstacle to its freedom. Other objections have been raised on such points as the lack of constitutional guarantees for freedom of opinion and circulation, and the compulsory supply of copy to the Ministry of the Interior. A newspaper's registered *Verantwortlicher Redakteur* (Responsible Editor) is penally liable for material printed which contravenes the law on such points as libel or "corruption of minors".

For many years no "Responsible Editor" has been imprisoned, although fines have been imposed and issues confiscated. In practice there is complete freedom of opinion and circulation in the Austrian Press subject to the restrictions of the 1922 Press Law.

In 1961 the Austrian Press Council (*Presserat*) was founded. It consists of representatives of the publishers and journalists and its principal duties are to watch over the freedom of the Press and to ascertain grievances of the Press. The political parties each have at least one newspaper, and independent papers tend to follow a political line. Although there is a strong provincial Press in Graz, Linz, Salzburg and Innsbruck, the country's Press is centred in Vienna. The four highest circulation dailies are the *Neue Kronen-Zeitung*, the *Kurier*, the *Kleine Zeitung* (Graz) and the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*. *Die Presse* (independent), the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* (socialist) and the *Salzburger Nachrichten* (independent) are the country's most respected dailies.

DAILIES

- *Arbeiter-Zeitung:** Vienna V, Rechte Wienzeile 97; f. 1889; Socialist Party; morning; Editor Dr. MANFRED SCHEUCH; circ. weekdays 86,950.
- Kärntner Tageszeitung:** 9020 Klagenfurt, Viktringer Ring 28; f. 1946; Socialist; morning except Mondays; Editor ERNST PRIMOSCH; circ. weekdays 65,400.
- Kleine Zeitung:** 8011 Graz, Schönaugasse 64; f. 1904; Independent; Editor Dr. FRITZ CSOKLICH; circ. weekdays and Sunday 140,100, Fridays 172,000.
- Kleine Zeitung:** 9020 Klagenfurt, Funderstrasse 1a; Independent; Editor Dr. FRITZ CSOKLICH; circ. weekdays and Sunday 85,220, Fridays 96,808.
- *Kurier:** 1072 Vienna, Lindengasse 52; f. 1954; Independent; Editor GERD LEITGE; circ. weekdays 426,535, Saturday 632,346, Sunday 692,413.
- *Neue Kronen-Zeitung:** 1191 Vienna, Muthgasse 2; f. 1900; Independent; Editor HANS DICHAND; circ. weekdays 896,400, Sunday 1,448,039.
- Neue Tiroler Zeitung:** 6020 Innsbruck, Südtiroler Platz 8; f. 1945; morning; Austrian People's Party; Chief Editor FRANZ X. PHILIPP.
- Neue Vorarlberger Tageszeitung:** 6901 Bregenz, Kornmarktstrasse 18; f. 1972; Independent; morning; Editors BERTRAM BURTSCHER and HANS HENNING SCHARSACH; circ. weekdays 43,550, Saturday 42,300.
- Neue Zeit:** 8054 Graz, Ankerstrasse 4; f. 1945; Socialist Party; morning; Editor JOSEF RIEDLER; circ. 78,000, Fridays 90,000.
- Neues Volksblatt:** 4020 Linz, Landstrasse 41; f. 1869; Austrian People's Party; Editor PETER KLAR; circ. 33,000.
- Oberösterreichische Nachrichten:** 4010 Linz, Promenade 23; f. 1865; Independent; morning; Editor Dr. HERMANN POLZ; circ. weekdays 91,950, Saturday 128,730.
- Oberösterreichisches Tagblatt:** 4010 Linz, Anastasius-Grün-Strasse 6; Socialist Party; Editor HERMANN CZEKAL; circ. weekdays 28,046.
- *Die Presse:** 1191 Vienna, Muthgasse 2; f. 1848; Independent; morning; Editor Dr. THOMAS CHORHERR; circ. weekdays 65,000, Saturday 77,100.
- Salzburger Nachrichten:** 5021 Salzburg, Bergstrasse 14; f. 1945; Independent; morning; Editor Prof. Dr. KARL-HEINZ RITSCHER; circ. weekdays 65,000, Saturday 100,000.
- Salzburger Tagblatt:** 5020 Salzburg, Paris-Lodron-Strasse 21; Socialist Party; Editor SIGBERT STRONEGER; circ. weekdays 14,700.
- Salzburger Volkszeitung:** 5020 Salzburg, Elisabethkai 58; Austrian People's Party; Editor WILLI SAUBERER; circ. weekdays 12,700.
- Südost Tagespost:** 8011 Graz, Parkstrasse 1; f. 1951; Austrian People's Party; morning; Editor DETLEF HARBICH; circ. weekdays 44,000, Fridays 48,000.
- Tiroler Tageszeitung:** 6020 Innsbruck, Ing.-Etzel-Strasse 30; Independent; morning; Editor JOSEPH S. MOSER; circ. weekdays 86,000, Saturday 96,000.
- *Volksstimme:** 1206 Vienna, Höchstädtplatz 3; f. 1945; Communist Party; morning; Editor HANS KALT; circ. weekdays 43,000, Sunday 80,000.
- Volkszeitung:** 9020 Klagenfurt, Völkermarkter Ring 25; Austrian People's Party; morning; Chief Editor WALTER RAMING; circ. weekdays 32,770, Saturday 30,800.

Vorarlberger Nachrichten: Bregenz, Kirchstrasse 35; morning; Editor Prof. Dr. FRANZ ORTNER; circ. weekdays 53,700, Saturday 55,700.

***Wiener Zeitung:** 1037 Vienna III, Rennweg 12a; f. 1703; official Govt. paper; morning; Editor Hofrat RUDOLF ANTONI; circ. 50,000.

* National newspapers.

PRINCIPAL WEEKLIES

- Agrar Post:** 1140 Vienna, Jenullgasse 4; f. 1924; Independent; agriculture.
- Blickpunkt:** 6410 Telfs, Blickpunkt-Verlagshaus; Editor NORBERT WALSER; circ. 19,400.
- Die Furchen:** 1010 Vienna, Singerstrasse 7; f. 1945; Catholic; Editor Dr. HUBERT FEICHTLBAUER; circ. 14,800.
- Die Industrie:** 1010 Vienna, Bösendorferstrasse 2/16; circ. 8,500.
- Kärntner Nachrichten:** 9020 Klagenfurt, 8 Mai-Strasse 13/II; Austrian Liberal Party; Editor JÜRGEN N. CEDERBORG.
- Neue Illustrierte Wochenschau:** 1070 Vienna VII, Kaiserstrasse 8-10; Editor PETER R. LANG; circ. 172,500.
- Die neue IW-Internationale Wirtschaft:** 1050 Vienna V, Nikolsdorfer Gasse 7-11; economics; Editor NIKOLAUS GERSTMAYER; circ. 6,000.
- NFZ—Neue Freie Zeitung:** 1010 Vienna, Kärntner Strasse 28; Austrian Liberal Party; Editor HANS ZEILINGER.
- Niederösterreichische Nachrichten:** 3100 St. Pölten, Gutenbergstrasse 12; Editor HANS STRÖBITZER; circ. 121,600.
- Oberösterreichische Rundschau:** 4010 Linz, Landstrasse 41; circ. 111,354.
- Der Österreichische Bauernbündler:** 1014 Vienna, Bankgasse 1-3; Editor Dr. TH. KRAUS.
- Präsident:** 6020 Innsbruck, Exlgasse 20; f. 1892; Independent Catholic; Chief Editor BENEDIKT POSCH.
- Sonntagspost:** 8011 Graz, Parkstrasse 1; Independent; illustrated; non-political; Chief Editor GERHARD OZIMIC; circ. 23,000.
- Tiroler Bauernzeitung:** 6021 Innsbruck, Brixner Strasse 1; published by Tiroler Bauernbund; Chief Editor Nr.Dr.Ing. ALOIS LEITNER; circ. 23,000.
- Videňské Svobodné Listy:** 1050 Vienna, Margaretenplatz 7; weekly for Czech and Slovak communities in Austria; Editor JOSEF JONÁŠ.
- Vorarlberger Volksbote:** 6901 Bregenz, Anton-Schneider-Strasse 32; Editor SIEGFRIED MÜLLER; circ. 16,360.
- Wiener Wochenblatt:** 1072 Vienna, Seidengasse 3; f. 1957; Independent; Editor GERHARD CREVATO; circ. 100,000.
- Samstag:** 1081 Vienna, Strozsigasse 8; Independent; Editor DIETMAR GRIESER; circ. 116,800.
- Die Wirtschaft:** 1051 Vienna V, Nikolsdorfer Gasse 7-11; economics; circ. 22,000.
- Wochenpresse:** 1070 Vienna, Seidengasse 3; f. 1946; Independent; news magazine; Chief Editor Dr. HANS MAGENSCHAB; circ. 46,500.

POPULAR PERIODICALS

- Austria-SKI:** 6020 Innsbruck, Olympiastrasse 10; official journal of Austrian Skiing Association; 6 a year; Editor Mag. JOSEF SCHMID.
- Austro-Motor:** 1020 Vienna, Robertgasse 2; international motor review; 6 a year; Editor OTTO KARNER.

Auto Touring: 1010 Vienna, Schuberting 3; official journal of the Austrian Automobile Organizations; monthly; Editor WALTER PRSKAWETZ; circ. 705,000.

Bunte Österreich: 1190 Vienna, Muthgasse 2; illustrated weekly; circ. 165,370.

Die Frau: 1050 Vienna, Rechte Wienzeile 97; women's weekly magazine; Editor Dr. SUSANNE FEIGL; circ. 120,000.

Frauenblatt: 1081 Vienna, Strozsigasse 8; women's weekly; Editor TRAUE WINKLBAUER; circ. 60,500.

Hör Zu: 1040 Vienna, Favoritenstrasse 7; Austrian edition of the German radio, television and family illustrated weekly; Editor Dr. THEO SCHAEFER; circ. 167,400.

Neue Agrarzeitung: 1014 Vienna, Löwelstrasse 16; f. 1923; agricultural economy; published by Agricultural Workers' Union; fortnightly; Dir. SEPP RINDER; Editor Österreichischer Arbeitsbauernbund.

Profil: 1010 Vienna, Marc-Aurel-Strasse 12; political, general; independent; fortnightly; circ. 70,120.

RZ Illustrierte Romanzeitung: 1072 Vienna, Kaiser Str. 8-10; f. 1936; weekly illustrated; Editor HANS ADLASSNIG; circ. 53,500.

Sport und Toto: 1080 Vienna, Piaristengasse 56; weekly sports illustrated; Editor HELMUT GOLDSCHMIDT.

Sportfunk: 1140 Vienna, Jenullgasse 4; sporting weekly; Editor HANS HOFSTÄTTER.

Trend: 1010 Vienna Marc-Aurel-Strasse 12; economics; monthly; circ. 70,100.

Welt der Frau: 4020 Linz, Lustenauer Strasse 29; women's monthly magazine; circ. 78,000.

Die Wende: 8011 Graz, Schönaugasse 64; weekly for young people; Gen. Dir. Dr. HANNS SASSMANN; Dir. JULIUS KAINZ.

SPECIALIST PERIODICALS

Acta Chirurgica Austriaca: 1130 Vienna, Gallgasse 40A; journal of the Austrian Surgical Society; 6 a year; Editor Mag. RICHARD HOLLINEK.

Acta Mechanica: 1010 Vienna, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1965; irregular; Editors H. PARKUS (Vienna), A. PHILLIPS (New Haven, Conn.).

Acta Medica Austriaca: 1130 Vienna, Gallgasse 40A; journal of the Austrian Society for Internal Medicine and associated societies; 5 a year; Editor Mag. RICHARD HOLLINEK.

Acta Neurochirurgica: 1010 Vienna, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1950; irregular; Editors J. BRIHAYE (Brussels), P. R. R. CLARKE (Middlesbrough), G. LAZORTHES (Toulouse), F. LOEW (Homburg/Saar), F. ISAMAT (Barcelona), G. F. ROSSI (Rome), C.-A. THULIN (Lund), H. VERBIEST (Utrecht).

Archiv für Meteorologie, Geophysik und Bioklimatologie. Serie A: Meteorologie und Geophysik: 1010 Vienna, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1948; irregular; Editors F. STEINHAUSER (Vienna), E. R. REITER (Fort Collins).

Archiv für Meteorologie, Geophysik und Bioklimatologie. Serie B: Klimatologie, Umweltmeteorologie, Strahlungsforschung: 1010 Vienna, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1948; irregular; Editors as series A and H.-W. GEORGI (Frankfurt a.M.).

Archives of Virology: 1010 Vienna, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1939; irregular; Editors E. NORRBY (Stockholm), C. SCHOLTISSEK (Giessen), D. A. J. TYRELL (Harrow), G. J. TODARO (Bethesda, Md.), J. VILČEK (New York).

Computing: 1010 Vienna, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1966; irregular; Editors R. ALBRECHT (Innsbruck), R. L. CONSTABLE (Ithaca), W. HÄNDLER (Erlangen), W. KNÖDEL (Stuttgart), W. L. MIRANKER (Yorktown Heights), H. J. SETTER (Vienna).

E und M Elektrotechnik und Maschinenbau: 1010 Vienna, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1884; monthly; Editors H. SEQUENZ, F. SMOLA.

itm—"praktiker": 1051 Vienna, Sonnenhofgasse 8; technical hobbies; Chief Editor GERHARD K. BUCHBERGER; circ. 23,000.

Juristische Blätter: 1010 Vienna, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1872; fortnightly; Editors F. BYDLINSKI, H. R. KLECATSKY.

Die Landwirtschaft: 1014 Vienna, Bankgasse 1-3; f. 1923; monthly; agriculture and forestry; owned and published by Österreichischer Agrarverlag; Editor Ing. FRANZ GEBHART.

Literatur und Kritik: Otto Müller Verlag, 5020 Salzburg, Ernst-Thun-Strasse 11; f. 1966; Austrian and East European literature and criticism; 10 a year; Editors RUDOLF HENZ, JEANNIE EBNER, KURT KLINGER.

Monatshefte für Chemie: 1010 Vienna, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1880; bi-monthly; Editor E. HENGGE.

Monatshefte für Mathematik: 1010 Vienna, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1890; irregular; Editor H. REITER.

Neue Wege: 1070 Vienna, Neubaugasse 38; cultural; 7 a year.

Forum: 1070 Vienna, Museumstrasse 5; f. 1954; international monthly of Christians and Socialists for radical democracy; Editor-in-Chief GÜNTHER NENNING.

Österreichische Ärztezeitung: 1010 Vienna, Weihburggasse 10-12; f. 1945; organ of the Austrian Medical Board; bi-monthly; Editor Prof. Dr. G. JOSEF.

Österreichische Ingenieur-Zeitschrift: 1010 Vienna, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1958; monthly; Editors W. KOENNE, R. MAYR-HARTING, F. SMOLA.

Österreichische Monatshefte: 1010 Vienna, Kärntnerstrasse 51; f. 1945; organ of Austrian People's Party; monthly; Editor Dr. ALFRED GRINSCHGL.

Österreichische Musikzeitschrift: 1010 Vienna, Hegelgasse 13/22; f. 1946; monthly; Editor E. LAFITE.

Pädiatrie und Pädologie: 1010 Vienna, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1965; irregular; Editors G. WEIPPL, H. BERGER, E. ZWEYMÜLLER.

Plant Systematics and Evolution—Entwicklungsgeschichte und Systematik der Pflanzen: 1010 Vienna, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1974; irregular; Editor F. EHRENDORFER.

Reiseland Österreich: 1110 Vienna, Leberstrasse 122; f. 1928; monthly; Editor-in-Chief HELGE REINDL; circ. 22,500.

Rock Mechanics—Felsmechanik—Mécanique des Roches: 1010 Vienna, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1969; irregular; Editors L. MÜLLER, O.-J. RESCHER.

Trotzdem: 1070 Vienna, Neustiftgasse 3; monthly; organ of the Socialist Youth of Austria; Editor ALFRED GUSENBAUER.

Universum, Natur, Technik und Wirtschaft: 1071 Vienna, Burggasse 28-32; monthly; Editor Prof. ERICH DOLEZAL.

Die Wacht: 1010 Vienna, Ebendorferstrasse 6/V; Catholic; monthly; organ of Reichsbund, Verband Katholischer Männer und Jungmänner Österreichs; Editor and Dir. Ing. WILHELM SAAR.

Welt der Arbeit: Vienna V, Rechte Wienzeile 97; Socialist industrial journal; Editor KURT HORAK; circ. 74,400.

Wiener Klinische Wochenschrift: 1010 Vienna, Mülkerbastei 5; f. 1887; medical bi-weekly; Editors O. KRAUPP, E. DEUTSCH.

Zeitschrift für Nationalökonomie: 1010 Vienna, Mülkerbastei 5; f. 1929; irregular; Editors WILHELM WEBER, D. BÖS.

Die Zukunft: 1050 Vienna, Rechte Wienzeile 97; Socialist party; monthly; Editor Prof. ALFRED MAGAZINER.

NEWS AGENCIES

Austria Presse-Agentur (APA): Internationales Pressezentrum, 1199 Vienna, Gunoldstrasse 14; f. 1946; co-operative agency of the Austrian Newspapers and Broadcasting Co. (private company); 21 mems.; Man. Dir. ANDREAS BERGHOLD; Chief Editor Dr. OTTO SCHÖNHERR.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse (AFP): IPZ, 1199 Vienna, Gunoldstrasse 14; Bureau Chief ALBERT DUPUY.

Agencia EFE (Spain): IPZ, 1199 Vienna, Gunoldstrasse 14; Correspondent PERE BONNIN AGUILÓ.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): IPZ, 1199 Vienna, Gunoldstrasse 14; Bureau Chief LUCIANO COSSETTO.

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN) (German Democratic Republic): 1010 Vienna I, Wollzeile 22; Correspondent HELLMUTH LEONHARDT.

Associated Press (AP) (U.S.A.): IPZ, 1199 Vienna, Gunoldstrasse 14; Bureau Chief ERIC WAHA.

Central News Agency Inc. (Taiwan): Vienna; Bureau Chief DIXON HSU; Correspondent FRANCIS FINE.

Československá tisková kancelář (ČTK) (Czechoslovakia): 1080 Vienna, Auerspergstrasse 15.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): IPZ, 1199 Vienna, Gunoldstrasse 14; Correspondents Dr. ARNO MAYER, HANS-DIETER GALL, EUGEN-GÉZA VON POGÁNY.

Magyar Távirati Iroda (MTI) (Hungary): Vienna.

Novinska Agencija Tanjug (Tanjug) (Yugoslavia): 1190 Vienna, Gunoldstrasse 14.

Reuters (U.K.): 1010 Vienna I, Börsegasse 11/172.

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovetskovo Soyuza (TASS) (U.S.S.R.):

United Press International (UPI) (U.S.A.): 1010 Vienna, Opernring 1/E/6; Man. FERDINAND WIMMER.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Österreichischer Zeitschriftenverband (Assn. of Periodical Publishers): 1010 Vienna, Parkring 2; f. 1945; 162 mems.; Pres. Dr. JOSEF ENIGL.

Verband Österreichischer Zeitungsherausgeber und Zeitungsverleger (Austrian Newspaper Publishers' Assn.): Vienna I, Schreyvogelgasse 3; f. 1945; all daily and most weekly papers are mems.; Pres. Dir. JULIUS KAINZ; Sec.-Gen. Mag. FRANZ IVAN; publ. *Handbuch Österreichs Presse, Werbung, Graphik* (annual).

PUBLISHERS

Akademische Druck- u. Verlagsanstalt: 8011 Graz, Auersperggasse 12, Postfach 598; f. 1949; scholarly reprints and new works, facsimile editions of Codices; Owner ELSY STRUZZL; Dir. HANS KOEGELER.

Bergland Verlag G.m.b.H.: 1051 Vienna, Spengergasse 39; f. 1937; belles-lettres, art, history, fiction; Owner and Dir. FRIEDRICH GEYER.

Betz, Annette, Verlag: 1095 Vienna, Alserstrasse 24; Dirs. Dr. OTTO MANG, Ing. ANDREAS SALZER.

Verlag Hermann Böhlhaus Nachf. G.m.b.H.: 1010 Vienna, Dr. Karl-Lueger-Ring 12; f. 1947; history, law, philology, the arts, sociology; Owner Dr. DIETRICH RAUCH; Man. Dir. HELMUT STEINER.

Bohmann Druck und Verlag AG: 1010 Vienna, Canova-gasse 5; and 1110 Vienna, Leberstrasse 122; f. 1936; trade, technical and industrial books and periodicals; Dir. Dr. RUDOLF BOHMANN.

Wilhelm Braumüller, G.m.b.H.: 1092 Vienna, Serviten-gasse 5; f. 1783; sociology, politics, history, ethnology, linguistics, psychology and philosophy; university publishers; Dir. Dr. ALBERT REITERER.

Franz Deuticke Verlagsges. m.b.H.: 1011 Vienna, Helfers-forsterstrasse 4; f. 1878; science text books, school books; Dirs. Dr. SCHARETZER, KARL DONHOFER.

Ludwig Doblinger, K.G.: 1010 Vienna I, Dorotheergasse 10; f. 1876; music; Dir. HELMUTH PANY.

Fleischmann & Mair G.m.b.H. & Co. K.G.: 6020 Innsbruck, Defreggerstrasse 36-38; geography and maps.

Freytag-Berndt und Artaria K.G. Kartographische Anstalt: 1071 Vienna VII, Schottenfeldgasse 62; f. 1879 (1770—Artaria); geography, maps and atlases; Chair. Dr. W. R. PETROWITZ, HARALD HOCHENEGG.

Gerold & Co.: 1011 Vienna, Graben 31; f. 1867; philology, literature, sociology and philosophy; Dirs. Dr. HEINRICH NEIDER, HANS NEUSSER.

Globus Zeitungs-, Druck- und Verlagsanstalt G.m.b.H.: 1206 Vienna, Höchstädtplatz 3; f. 1945; newspapers, political science, popular sciences, fiction, sport and *Taschen-Bibliothek*; Gen. Man. Dr. H. ZASLAVSKI, M.A., PH.D.

Herder & Co.: 1011 Vienna, Wollzeile 33, Postfach 248; f. 1886; religion, theology, history, juvenile; Dir. FRITZ WIENINGER.

Herold Druck- und Verlagsgesellschaft m.b.H.: 1080 Vienna, Strozsigasse 8; f. 1947; art, history, politics, religion; Gen. Dir. J. K. NIEDERMAIER.

Hölder-Pichler-Tempsky Verlag: 1096 Vienna, Frank-gasse 4; f. 1922; school text-books; Man. Dir. GUSTAV GLÖCKLER.

Brüder Hollinek: 1130 Vienna, Gallgasse 40A; f. 1872; science, medicine, law and administration, dictionaries; Dir. Mag. RICHARD HOLLINEK.

Jugend und Volk Verlagsges. m.b.H.: 1014 Vienna, Tiefer Graben 7-9; f. 1921; pedagogics, art, literature, children's books; Dir. ALFRED JELINEK.

Verlag Kremayr & Scheriau: 1121 Vienna, Niederhof-strasse 37; f. 1951; fiction, non-fiction, history, politics, children's books; Dir. W. SCHERIAU.

Kunstverlag Wolfrum: 1010 Vienna, Augustinerstrasse 10; f. 1919; art; Dir. HUBERT WOLFRUM.

Leykam Verlag: 8011 Graz, Stempfergasse 3; Dirs. Dr. K. SCHÖBER, Dr. K. OKTABETZ.

Manz'sche Verlags- und Universitätsbuchhandlung: 1014 Vienna I, Kohlmarkt 16; f. 1849; law, political and

AUSTRIA

economic sciences; textbooks and schoolbooks; Exec. principals Dkfm. FRANZ STEIN, Ing. MARKUS STEIN, Dr. ANTON C. HILSCHER.

Wilhelm Maudrich: 1097 Vienna, Lazarettgasse 1; f. 1909; medical; Dir. GERHARD GROIS.

Verlag Fritz Molden: 1190 Vienna, Sandgasse 33.

Otto Müller Verlag: 5021 Salzburg, Ernest-Thun-Strasse 11; f. 1937; general; Man. ALEXANDER WEIGER.

Paul Neff Verlag K.G.: 1060 Vienna, Gumpendorfer Strasse 5; f. 1829; fiction, biographies, etc.; Propr. W. PFENNINGSTORFF.

Oldenbourg KGR: 1030 Vienna, Neulinggasse 26/12; Dir. Dr. KARL CORNIDES.

Verlag Orac: 1010 Vienna, Graben 17; Dir. NORBERT ORAC.

Österreichische Staatsdruckerei (Austrian State Printing Office): 1037 Vienna, Rennweg 12A; f. 1804; law, art reproductions; K. Rat. KARL BROSIG.

Österreichischer Bundesverlag G.m.b.H.: 1015 Vienna, Schwarzenbergstrasse 5; f. 1772 by Empress Maria Theresia; school text-books, education, educational periodicals, science, belles-lettres, children's books, books about Austria and sports; Foundation administered by the State; Dir. Komm. Rat Dkfm. KURT BIAK.

Österreichischer Gewerbeverlag G.m.b.H.: 1014 Vienna, Regierungsgasse 1; f. 1945; general; Man. H. STRAUSS.

Residenz Verlag G.m.b.H.: 5020 Salzburg, Gaisbergstrasse 6, Dir. WOLFGANG SCHAFFLER.

Anton Schroll & Co.: 1051 Vienna, Spengergasse 39 (and at Munich); f. 1884; art books; Man. F. GEYER.

Springer-Verlag: 1010 Vienna, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1924;

Publishers, Radio and Television, Finance

medicine, science, technology, law, sociology, economics, periodicals; Dirs. G. F. SPRINGER, K. F. SPRINGER, Dr. W. SCHWABL.

Stocker Verlag: 8011 Graz, Bürgergasse 11; Dir. Dr. ILSE DVORAK-STOCKER.

Verlag Styria: 8011 Graz, Schönaugasse 64; f. 1869; literature, history, theology, philosophy, youth books; Gen. Dir. Dr. HANNES SASSMANN.

Verlagsanstalt Tyrolia G.m.b.H.: 6020 Innsbruck, Exlgasse 20; f. 1907; geography, history, science, religion, fiction; Chair. Dr. GEORG SCHIEMER; Pres. Prelate ALOIS STÖGER.

Carl Ueberreuter Verlag: 1095 Vienna, Alser Strasse 24; popular science, children's, education, history; Propr. THOMAS F. SALZER.

Ullstein & Co., G.m.b.H.: 1072 Vienna, Schottenfeldgasse 18; f. 1945; books and periodicals; Dir. THEODOR FUCHS.

Universal Edition: 1015 Vienna, Karlsplatz 6; f. 1901; music; Dirs. Dr. J. JURANEK, G. HARPNER, A. SCHLEE, M. KALMUS.

Urban & Schwarzenberg, KG.: 1096 Vienna, Frankgasse 4; f. 1866; science, medicine; Dir. ERNST URBAN.

Paul Zsolnay Verlag G.m.b.H.: 1041 Vienna, Prinz Eugen-Strasse 30 (also in Hamburg); f. 1923; fiction, poetry, general; Dirs. HANS W. POLAK, AUGUST LANGER.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Hauptverband des österreichischen Buchhandels (Association of Austrian Publishers and Booksellers): 1010 Vienna I, Grünnergasse 4; f. 1859; Pres. Dr. WILHELM SCHWABL; Gen. Sec. Dkfm. Dr. GERHARD PROSSER; 670 mems.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Österreichischer Rundfunk (ORF) (Austrian Broadcasting Company): 1136 Vienna, Würzburggasse 30; f. 1955; controls all radio and television in Austria; Dir.-Gen. GERD BACHER; Dirs. WOLF IN DER MAUR, ERNST WOLFRAM MARBOE (Television Programmes), ERNST GRISSEMAN (Radio Programmes), Dipl. Ing. NORBERT WASSICZEK (Technology), Dr. WALTER SKALA (Finance and Administration).

RADIO

In December 1980 there were 528 transmitters in the

provinces, broadcasting three programmes, two for 17 hours and one for 24 hours a day, on frequency modulation transmission.

In mid-1981 there were 2,394,496 registered radio receivers.

TELEVISION

Two television channels broadcast an average of 7 to 9 hours a day.

In mid-1981 there were 2,225,887 registered receivers and 759 television transmitters.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; brs.=branches; amounts in Schilling)

BANKS

CENTRAL BANK

Oesterreichische Nationalbank (Austrian National Bank): 1090 Vienna, Otto Wagner-Platz 3; f. 1923; Pres. Prof. Dr. STEPHAN KOREN; Gen. Man. Dkfm. Dr. HEINZ KIENZL; 7 brs.

Banks in Austria belong to one of four groups. The first group of so-called commercial banks, which operate on a national basis, includes private banks and the Austrian subsidiaries of foreign credit institutes. The second group consists of the regional banks, which mainly provide mortgage facilities. The third group comprises specialized banks concerned primarily with investment and credit facilities. In the fourth group of multi-functional banks are the Savings Banks, of which there were 168 in 1977,

Raiffeisenkassen (Co-operative Banks) and the **Volksbanken**. Both the Savings and Co-operative banks provide most retail bank services. Legislation which came into effect on March 1st, 1979, further liberalizes credit law and encourages the trend towards universal banking. Banking secrecy and advantages such as no limit on foreign deposits have made Austria as attractive as Switzerland as a secure repository for foreign capital.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

The two largest commercial banks, which, with the Austrian National Bank, make up Austria's "big three", are:

Creditanstalt-Bankverein: 1011 Vienna, Schottengasse 6; f. 1855; cap. 1,800m.; dep. 190,876m. (1980); Chair. and Gen. Man. Dkfm. Dr. HANNES ANDROSCH; 152 brs.

Österreichische Länderbank A.G.: 1011 Vienna, Am Hof 2; f. 1880; cap. 900m.; dep. 103,977m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. and Gen. Man. Dkfm. Dr. FRANZ VRANITZKY; 137 brs.

Allgemeine Elsassische Bank A.G.: 1015 Vienna, Schwarzenbergplatz 1, Postfach 284; cap. 50m.; Chair. RÉNÉ GERONIMUS.

Bank für Arbeit und Wirtschaft A.G.: 1011 Vienna, Seitzergasse 2-4; f. 1947; cap. 600m.; dep. 70,782m. (1980); Gen. Man. Komm. Rat WALTER FLÖTTL; 97 brs.

Bank Gebrüdr. Gutmann Nfg. A.G.: 1011 Vienna, Schwarzenbergplatz 16; cap. 16m.; Man. Dr. WALTER DAWID.

Bankhaus Brüll & Kallmus A.G.: 1011 Vienna, Rotenturmstrasse 5-9; cap. 15m.; Dirs. JOHANN CHLEBEC, CHRISTINE KATH; 1 br.

Bankhaus Deak & Comp. Ltd.: 1011 Vienna, Rathausstrasse 20; cap. 67.6m.; dep. 1,067m.; Man. Dir. Dkfm. Dr. ERICH STÖGER.

Bankhaus Schelhammer & Schattera: 1011 Vienna, Goldschmiedgasse 3; f. 1832; private bank; sole partner Komm. Rat Dipl.-Ing. JOSEF MELCHART; 1 br.

Breisach Pinschof Schoeller: 1011 Vienna, Universitätsstrasse 5; f. 1897 (merged with Pinschof & Co. 1969); Partners Gen. Konsul Dkfm. HUGO HILD, VIKTOR IMHOF, Dkfm. Dr. MARIUS MAUTNER-MARKHOF, Dr. FRIEDRICH SCHOELLER-SZÜTS, Dr. HERBERT SCHOELLER; 7 brs.

Central Wechsel- und Creditbank A.G.: 1015 Vienna, Kärntner Strasse 43; cap. 100m.; Gen. Man. J. ADOLF STEINDLING.

CENTRO Internationale Handelsbank A.G.: 1014 Vienna, Bauernmarkt 6; cap. 168m.; Dirs. KAZIMIERZ GLAZEWSKI, Dr. GERHARD VOGT.

Chase Manhattan Bank (Austria) A.G.: 1011 Vienna, Neuer Markt 16, P.O.B. 582; cap. 20m.; total resources 3,070m. (Dec. 1980); Gen. Man. Dr. WOLFGANG FENKART-FRÖSCHL.

Citibank (Austria) A.G.: 1041 Vienna, Mattiellstrasse 2-4; cap. 50m.; Dirs. CLIFFORD EVANS, HELFRIED MAREK, CHRISTOPH KRAUS.

Conill Bank A.G.: 1011 Vienna, Burggring 3; cap. 22m.; Gen. Man. RICHARD H. HENRY.

Gewerbe- und Handelsbank A.G.: 1072 Vienna, Zieglergasse 5; f. 1914; Man. KARL BACHHEIMER; Gen. Man. Dr. ROBERT WYCHERA.

Kathrein & Co. Bankkommanditgesellschaft: 1013 Vienna, Wipplingerstrasse 25; f. 1924; Dirs. Dr. FELIX ANSELM, Dipl. Ing. GUSTAV FREUNDL, MANFRED WOLZT.

Meinl Bank G.m.b.H.: 1015 Vienna, Kärntner Ring 2; cap. 40m.; Dirs. FRANZ MAHRINGER, ERNST WIMMER.

Österreichisches Credit-Institut A.G.: 1011 Vienna, Herrngasse 12; f. 1896; cap. 200m.; dep. 24,314m. (1980); Gen. Man. Komm. Rat Dr. GERHARD OTTEL; Chair. of Managing Board Dr. ROMAN RUZICKA; 50 brs.

Schoeller & Co. Bank A.G.: 1011 Vienna, Renngasse 1-3; f. 1833; cap. 150m.; dep. 6,303m. (1980); Chair. Dr. FRITZ SCHOELLER-SZÜTS; 3 brs.

REGIONAL BANKS

Bank für Handel und Industrie A.G.: 8011 Graz, Herren-gasse 28; cap. 10m.; Dirs. REINHARD FISCHER, Konsul ERHARD WRESSNIG; 3 brs.

Bank für Kärnten A.G.: 9010 Klagenfurt, Dr. Arthur Lemisch-Platz 5; f. 1922; cap. 200m.; dep. 11,258m. (1980); Dirs. MAXIMILIAN MERAN, Komm. Rat HERBERT KAISER; 26 brs.

Bank für Oberösterreich und Salzburg: 4010 Linz, Hauptplatz 10-11; f. 1869; cap. 330m.; dep. 22,458m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. and Gen. Man. Dr. HERMANN BELL; 56 brs.

Bank für Tirol und Vorarlberg A.G.: 6021 Innsbruck, Erlerstrasse 9; cap. 175m.; dep. 10,009m. (1980); Gen. Man. Komm. Rat Dr. GERHARD MOSER, Dir. Dr. OTTO KASPAR; 32 brs.

Eisenstädter Bank A.G.: 7001 Eisenstadt, Hauptstrasse 31; cap. 30m.; Dirs. Komm. Rat Dkfm. Dr. JOSEF DERX, ERNST GASSNER.

Salzburger Kredit- und Wechsel-Bank A.G.: 5024 Salzburg, Makartplatz 3; cap. 40m.; Dirs. HELMUT HEGEN, RUDOLF KARL.

Steiermärkische Bank G.m.b.H.: 8011 Graz, Hauptplatz, Rathaus; f. 1922; cap. 60m.; Chair. Pres. ANTON PELTZMANN; Gen. Man. Dr. JAN OHMS.

SPECIALIZED BANKS

Österreichische Investitionskredit A.G.: 1013 Vienna, Renngasse 10; cap. 400m.; Chair. and Gen. Man. Dr. ANTON OSOND.

Österreichische Kommunalkredit A.G.: 1011 Vienna, Hoher Markt 8/IV/2; cap. 100m.; Chair. and Gen. Man. Dr. PETER SCHRAMEK.

Oesterreichische Kontrollbank A.G.: 1011 Vienna, Am Hof 4; f. 1946; cap. 25m.; Chair. and Gen. Man. Komm. Rat Hon. Prof. Dr. HELMUT HASCHEK.

SAVINGS BANKS

Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen A.G. (GZ) (Central Bank of the Austrian Savings Banks): 1011 Vienna, Schuberting 5; f. 1937; umbrella institution of savings banks; cap. 1,050.5m.; total assets 158,180m. (1980); Chair. and Gen. Man. Komm. Rat Dr. KARL PALE; publs. *Quartalshefte, Börse, Investing and Financing in Austria* (1980), *Austrian Economic Survey*.

Erste Österreichische Spar-Casse (First Austrian Savings Bank): 1010 Vienna, Graben 21; f. 1819; cap. and reserves 2,527m.; dep. 67,880m. (1980); Pres. Dr. MANFRED MAUTNER-MARKHOF; Gen. Man. Dr. HANS HAUMER; 85 brs.

Zentralsparkasse und Kommerzbank Wien (Z) (Central Savings Bank): 1030 Vienna, Vordere Zollamtsstrasse 13; f. 1905; cap. and reserves 2,869m.; dep. 97,062m. (1980); Chair. LEOPOLD GRATZ; Gen. Man. Dr. KARL VAK; 135 brs.

FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE BANK

Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank A.G.: 1011 Vienna, Herrngasse 1; f. 1927; cap. 1,000m.; dep. 76,100m. (June 1981); central institute of the Austrian Raiffeisen banks; Pres. Dr. KARL GRUBER; Gen. Man. Komm. Rat Dr. HELLMUTH KLAUHS; 3 brs.

Österreichische Volksbanken A.G.: 1090 Vienna, Peregringasse 3; f. 1922; cap. 450m.; dep. 31,015m. (1980); Chair. and Gen. Man. Dr. ROBERT WYCHERA; Dirs. GÜNTER GREHL, GEROLD PIRINGER.

BANKERS' ORGANIZATION

Verband österreichischer Banken und Bankiers (Asscn. of Austrian Banks and Bankers): 1013 Vienna, Börse-gasse 11; f. 1945; 61 mems.; Pres. Dr. HANNES ANDROSCH; Gen. Secs. Dr. FRITZ JESCHKE, Dr. WILHELM HIRSCHMANN, Dr. FRITZ DIWOK.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Wiener Börsekammer (*The Vienna Stock Exchange*): 1011 Vienna, Wipplingerstrasse 34; f. 1771; 2 sections: Stock Exchange, Commodities Exchange; Pres. Komm. Rat Dr. KARL PALE; Gen. Sec. Dr. HARALD EICHLER.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

In 1980 there were 64 insurance organizations in Austria. A selection of companies is given below.

Anglo-Elementar Versicherungs-Aktien-Gesellschaft: 1015 Vienna, Bösendorferstr. 13; Gen. Man. Dr. FRITZ RAFASER.

Austria Österreichische Versicherungs-A.G.: 1021 Vienna II, Untere Donaustrasse 25; f. 1936; Gen. Man. HERBERT SCHIMETSCHKE.

Donau Allgemeine Versicherungs-Aktiengesellschaft: 1010 Vienna, Schottenring 15; f. 1867; every class; Gen. Man. Dr. GERHARD PUSCHMANN.

Erste Allgemeine Versicherungs-Aktiengesellschaft: 1010 Vienna, Brandstätte 7-9; f. 1882; Gen. Man. KARL KORNIS.

Graz Wechselseitige Versicherung: 8011 Graz, Herren-gasse 18-20; f. 1928; every class; Gen. Man. Dr. FRIEDRICH FALL.

Internationale Unfall- und Schadenversicherung Aktien-gesellschaft: 1011 Vienna, Tegetthoffstr. 7; cap. 120m. (1978); Gen. Man. Prof. Dipl. Kfm. Dr. FRIDOLIN KRISTINUS.

Versicherungsanstalt der österreichischen Bundesländer Versicherungsaktiengesellschaft: 1021 Vienna, Prater-strasse 1-7; Gen. Man. Dr. KURT RUSO.

Wiener Allianz Versicherungs-Aktiengesellschaft: 1131 Vienna, Hietzinger Kai 101-105; f. 1860; every class except life insurance; Chair. and Gen. Man. Dr. ERNST BAUMGARTNER.

Wiener Städtische Wechselseitige Versicherungs-Anstalt (*Municipal Insurance Co. of the City of Vienna*): 1011 Vienna I, Schottenring 30; f. 1898; every class; Chair. The Mayor of Vienna; Gen. Man. Dipl. Kfm. Dr. ERICH GÖTTLICHER.

Zürich Kosmos Versicherungen A.G.: 1015 Vienna I, Schwarzenbergplatz 15; f. 1910; every class; Gen. Man. Dr. WERNER FABER.

INSURANCE ORGANIZATION

Verband der Versicherungsunternehmungen Österreichs (*Assn. of Austrian Insurance Companies*): 1030 Vienna III, Schwarzenbergplatz 7; f. 1945; Pres. KARL KORNIS; Gen. Sec. Dr. HERBERT PFLÜGER.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Bundeskammer der gewerblichen Wirtschaft (*Federal Economic Chamber*): 1010 Vienna, Stubenring 12; f. 1946; six divisions: Commerce, Industry, Small-scale Production, Banking and Insurance, Transport and Tourism; these divisions are subdivided into branch associations; Local Economic Chambers with divisions and branch associations in each of the nine Austrian provinces; 253,500 mems.; Pres. Abg. z. Nationalrat RUDOLF SALLINGER; Sec.-Gen. DDr. KARL KEHRER; publs. *Wirtschaftspolitische Blätter*, *Austria-Export*, *Austria Revue*, *Austria Elegance*, *Austria Textil*, *Der Unternehmer*, *Österreichischer Wirtschaftsdienst*, *Presse- und Information Service*.

All Austrian enterprises must be members of the Economic Chambers. The Federal Economic Chamber promotes international contacts and represents the economic interest of trade and industry on a federal level. Its Foreign Trade Organization includes about 90 offices abroad.

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS

Bundeskammer der gewerblichen Wirtschaft (Bundes-sektion Industrie): 1011 Vienna I, Bauernmarkt 13; f. 1896 as Zentralverband der Industrie Österreichs (*Central Federation of Austrian Industry*), merged into present organization 1947; Chair. Dipl. Volksw. PHILIPP SCHOELLER Jr.; Deputy Chair. Pres. Dr. CHRISTIAN BEURLE; Gen. Dir. Komm. Rat Dkfm. HERIBERT F. APFALTER; Dir. Dr. FRIEDRICH PLACEK; comprises the following industrial federations.

Fachverband der Audiovisions- und Filmindustrie (*Films*): Vienna I, Strobelgasse 2; Chair. Prof. WALTHER K. STOITZNER; Dir. Dr. WINFRID BRAUNEIS.

Fachverband der Bauindustrie (*Building*): 1030 Vienna, Engelsberggasse 4; Chair. Gen. Dir. Dipl.-Ing. HANS HERBECK; Dir. Dr. JOSEF FINK.

Fachverband der Bekleidungsindustrie (*Clothing*): 1030 Vienna III, Schwarzenbergplatz 4; Chair. Komm. Rat Dr. NORBERT KASTELIC; Dir. Dr. ALFRED CATHARIN.

Fachverband der Bergwerke und Eisen-erzeugenden Industrie (*Mining and Iron Producing*): Vienna I, Goethegasse 3; Chair. Gen. Dir. K.R. Dkfm. HERIBERT F. APFALTER; Sec. Ing. Mag. HERMANN PRINZ.

Fachverband der Chemischen Industrie (*Chemicals*): 1010 Vienna I, Bauernmarkt 13; Chair. Gen. Dir. Komm. Rat Dkfm. Dr. HERBERT SPENDUL; Dir. Dkfm. Dr. FRANZ HLAWATI.

Fachverband der Eisen- und Metallwarenindustrie Österreichs (*Iron and Metal Goods*): 1010 Vienna I, Bauernmarkt 13; f. 1908; 800 mems.; Chair. Komm. Rat HANNES FOLTER; Dir. Dipl. Kfm. GOTTFRIED TAURER; publ. *Metall-Bericht*.

Fachverband der Elektroindustrie (*Electrical*): 1010 Vienna, Rathausplatz 8; Chair. and Pres. Dr. RUDOLF KOHLRUSS; Dir. Dr. STEFAN DOLINAY.

Fachverband der Erdölindustrie (*Oil*): 1031 Vienna, Erdbergstrasse 72; f. 1947; 21 mems.; Gen. Dir. Kom. Rat LUDWIG BAUER; Gen. Sec. Dr. PETER MESSINGER.

Fachverband der Fahrzeugindustrie (*Vehicles*): 1011 Vienna I, Lugeck 1/32; 160 mems.; Pres. Dipl.-Ing. H. MICHAEL MALZACHER; Gen. Sec. Dr. NORBERT KRAUS.

Fachverband der Gas- und Wärmeversorgungsunter-nehmungen (*Gas and Heating*): 1010 Vienna, Schuberting 14; Chair. Gen. Dir. Dr. KARL REISINGER; Dir. Dkfm. GERHARD JANACZEK; publ. *Gas Wasser Wärme*.

Fachverband der Giessereiindustrie (*Foundries*): 1011 Vienna I, Bauernmarkt 13; Chair. Komm. Rat KARL VEJSKAL; Dir. Dr. KURT KRENKEL.

Fachverband der Glasindustrie (Glass): 1011 Vienna I, Bauernmarkt 13; Chair. Dir. Kom. Rat Dr. ERWIN BROMMER; Dir. Dr. PETER SCHÖPF.

Fachverband der Holzverarbeitenden Industrie (Wood Processing): 1037 Vienna III, Schwarzenbergplatz 4; f. 1946; Chair. Dipl.-Ing. Dr. EDUARD WALLNER; Dir. Dr. GEORG PENKA.

Fachverband der Ledererzeugenden Industrie (Leather Producing): 1011 Vienna I, Bauernmarkt 13; f. 1945; 19 mems.; Chair. Ing. HELMUTH MATYK; Dir. Dr. HEINRICH LEOPOLD.

Fachverband der Lederverarbeitenden Industrie (Leather Processing): 1011 Vienna I, Bauernmarkt 13; f. 1945; 111 mems.; Chair. MICHAEL VON OSWALD; Dir. Dr. HEINRICH LEOPOLD.

Fachverband der Maschinen- und Stahlbauindustrie (Machinery and Steel Construction): 1011 Vienna I, Bauernmarkt 13; f. 1908; 624 mems.; Pres. KURT ZUCKERMANN; Dir. OTTO NEUMAYER; publ. *Austria, Machinery and Steel* (monthly).

Fachverband der Metallindustrie (Metals): 1011 Vienna I, Bauernmarkt 13; f. 1946; 35 mems.; Chair. Kom. Rat Dr. HERMANN SCHOBESBERGER; Dir. Dr. GÜNTER GREIL.

Fachverband der Nahrungs- und Genussmittelindustrie (Provisions): Vienna III, Zaunergasse 1-3; Chair. Ing. MARTIN PECHER; Dir. Dr. KLAUS SMOLKA.

Fachverband der Papier und Papp verarbeitenden Industrie (Paper and Board Processing): 1040 Vienna, Brucknerstr. 8; Chair. Komm. Rat HEINZ KONWALLIN; Dir. Dkfm. Dr. WERNER HOSCHKARA.

Fachverband der Papierindustrie (Paper): 1061 Vienna, Gumpendorferstrasse 6; Chair. Dipl. Ing. MICHAEL SALZER; Dir. Dr. RUDOLF STEURER.

Fachverband der Säge-Industrie (Sawmills): 1010 Vienna I, Uraniastrasse 4/1; f. 1947; 2,900 mems.; Chair. HERBERT GOETZ; Dir. Dr. KARL SEDELMAYER.

Fachverband der Stein- und Keramischen Industrie (Stone and Ceramics): 1010 Vienna, Hoher Markt 3; f. 1946; 560 mems.; Chair. LEOPOLD HELBICH; Dir. Dr. ERICH PRADER.

Fachverband der Textilindustrie (Textiles): 1011 Vienna I, Bauernmarkt 13; 400 mems.; Pres. Dipl.-Ing. FRIEDRICH ADENSAMER; Dir. Dr. HELMUT HUBER.

TRADE UNIONS

Österreichischer Gewerkschaftsbund (ÖGB) (Austrian Trade Union Federation): 1011 Vienna I, Hohenstaufengasse 10-12; non-party union organization with voluntary membership; f. 1945; Pres. ANTON BENYA; Exec. Secs. E. HOFSTETTER, A. STROER; 1,660,985 mems. (1980); organized in 15 trade unions, affiliated with ICFTU; publ. *Solidarität*.

The Trade Union Federation represents employees at all levels, except top managerial. By law all employees are subject to collective agreements which are negotiated annually by the Federation. About 50 per cent of workers are members.

Gewerkschaft der Arbeiter in der Land- und Forstwirtschaft (Union of Agricultural and Forestry Workers): 1061 Vienna VI, Loquaipplatz 9; 20,679 mems. (1980); Chair. ERICH DIRNGRABNER; publ. *Der Landbote*.

Gewerkschaft der Bau- und Holzarbeiter (Union of Building Workers and Woodworkers): 1082 Vienna I, Ebendorferstrasse 7; 197,575 mems. (1980); Chair. ROMAN RAUTNER; publ. *Bau-Holz*.

Gewerkschaft der Chemiarbeiter (Chemical Workers' Union): 1062 Vienna VI, Stumpergasse 60; 64,824 mems. (1980); Chair. ALFRED TESCHL; publ. *Chemiarbeiter*.

Gewerkschaft der Eisenbahner (Union of Railwaymen): 1051 Vienna V, Margaretenstrasse 166; 117,464 mems. (1980); Chair. FRITZ PRECHTL; publ. *Der Eisenbahner*.

Gewerkschaft der Gemeindebediensteten (Union of Municipal Employees): 1090 Vienna IX, Maria-Theresien-Strasse 11; 158,647 mems. (1980); Chair. RUDOLF PÖDER; publ. *Der Gemeindebedienstete*.

Gewerkschaft der Lebens- und Genussmittelarbeiter (Union of Food, Beverage and Tobacco Workers): 1080 Vienna, Albertgasse 35; 44,600 mems. (1981); Chair. Dr. JOSEF STARIBACHER; publ. *Der Lebensmittelarbeiter*.

Gewerkschaft Metall- Bergbau- Energie (Union of Metalworkers, Miners and Power Supply Workers): 1041 Vienna IV, Plösslgasse 15; f. 1890; 273,841 mems. (1980); Chair. KARL SEKANINA; publ. *Glück auf!*

Gewerkschaft Öffentlicher Dienst (Union of Public Employees): 1010 Vienna I, Teinfaltstrasse 7; f. 1945; 193,716 mems. (1980); Chair. RUDOLF SOMMER; Gen. Secs. ALFRED STIFTER, HANNS WAAS; publ. *Der öffentliche Dienst*.

Gewerkschaft der Post- und Fernmeldebediensteten (Union of Postal and Telegraph Workers): 1010 Vienna I, Biberstrasse 5; 70,612 mems. (1980); Chair. NORBERT TMEJ; publ. *Post und Telegraphie*.

Gewerkschaft der Privatangestellten (Union of Commercial, Clerical and Technical Employees): 1013 Vienna, Deutschmeisterplatz 2; 338,290 mems. (1980); Chair. ALFRED DALLINGER; publ. *Der Privatangestellte*.

Gewerkschaft Druck und Papier (Union of Printing and Paper Trade Workers): 1072 Vienna, Postfach 91, Seidengasse 15-17; f. 1842; 24,280 mems. (1980); Chair. HERBERT BRUNA; publs. *Vorwärts, Graphische Revue Österreich* (monthly).

Gewerkschaft Hotel, Gastgewerbe, Persönlicher Dienst (Union of Hotel and Restaurant Workers): 1043 Vienna IV, Treitlstrasse 3; f. 1906; 43,378 mems. (1980); Chair. FLORIAN MÜCK; publ. *Wir Arbeiter im Gastgewerbe*.

Gewerkschaft Handel, Transport, Verkehr (Union of Workers in Commerce and Transport): 1010 Vienna, Teinfaltstrasse 7; f. 1904; 35,330 mems. (1980); Chair. FRITZ KORNFEIL; publ. *Zeitraid*.

Gewerkschaft Kunst, Medien, freie Berufe (Union of Musicians, Actors, Artists, etc.): 1090 Vienna IX, Maria-Theresien-Strasse 11; f. 1945; 16,584 mems. (1980); Chair. KARL RÖSSEL-MAJDAN; publ. *KmfB*.

Gewerkschaft Textil, Bekleidung, Leder (Union of Textile, Garment and Leather Workers): 1043 Vienna, Treitlstrasse 3; f. 1945; 60,224 mems. (1980); Chair. STEFAN STEINLE; publ. *TBL*.

Bundesfraktion Christlicher Gewerkschafter im Österreichischen Gewerkschaftsbund (Christian Trade Unionists' Section of the Austrian Trade Union Federation): 1010 Vienna I, Hohenstaufengasse 12; Pres. JOHANN GASSNER; Sec.-Gen. GÜNTHER ENGELMAYER; organized in Christian Trade Unionists' Sections of the above fifteen trade unions; affiliated with WCL, Brussels.

NATIONALIZED INDUSTRIES

After the Second World War the Nationalrat passed a law giving the State control in the sectors concerned with

coal and ore mining, iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, mineral oil production and processing, chemical production, electricity and engineering and shipbuilding. Nationalized industries now employ about one-sixth of industrial workers and contribute one-fifth of the country's industrial production. To rationalize the administration of the State's interest in these concerns and their subsidiaries, a Federal Law passed in January 1970 transferred the controlling interest to the Austrian Nationalized Industries Holding Company (ÖIAG).

Österreichische Industrieverwaltungs-Aktiengesellschaft (ÖIAG) (*Austrian Nationalized Industries Holding Company*): 1015 Vienna I, Kantgasse 1, Postfach 99; f. 1970 to form an effective co-ordination of the nationalized enterprises on the basis of economic management and to promote research activities in the subsidiary companies; Chair. Board of Dirs. Dkfm. Dr. OSKAR GRÜNVALD; Chair. Supervisory Board Ing. WILHELM HRDLITSCHKA; controls the following 8 concerns and their subsidiaries:

Bleibberger Bergwerks-Union: 9010 Klagenfurt, Radetzkystr. 2, Postfach 95; f. 1867; lead and zinc mining and processing; Chair. Board of Dirs. Gen. Dir. MARTIN SCHÜTZELHOFER; Chair. Supervisory Board Dir. WALTER BRAUNEIS; 1,572 employees.

Chemie Linz A.G.: 4021 Linz, St. Peter-Str. 25, Postfach 296; f. 1939; chemical products; Chair. Board of Dirs. Gen. Dir. KmlzR. Dr. HANS BUCHNER; Chair. Supervisory Board KmlzR. WILHELM POESCHL; 7,432 employees.

Elin Union A.G.: 1141 Vienna, Penzingerstr. 76; f. 1892; electrical industry; Chair. Board of Dirs. Dr. RAINER BICHLBAUER; Chair. Supervisory Board Dkfm. Dr. HANS IGLER; 8,111 employees.

ÖMV A.G.: 1091 Vienna, Otto-Wagner-Platz 5, Postfach 15; exploration, production, processing and distribution of crude petroleum, petroleum products and natural gas; f. 1955 as Österreichische Mineralölverwaltung; Chair. Board of Dirs., Gen. Dir. LUDWIG BAUER; Chair. Supervisory Board Dr. PAUL SCHÄRF; 8,033 employees.

Simmering-Graz-Pauker A.G.: 1071 Vienna, Mariahilfer Strasse 32, Postfach 270; f. 1941; heavy engineering; Chair. Board of Dirs. Ing. KURT KIRCHNER; Chair. Supervisory Board Dkfm. DDr. JOSEF KOLLANDER; 4,768 employees.

Vereinigte Metallwerke Ranshofen-Berndorf A.G.: 5280 Braunau am Inn; f. 1939; aluminium production and processing, copper and copper alloy semi-finished products; Chair. Board of Dirs. Dipl. Ing. Dr. RUDOLF STREICHER; Chair. Supervisory Board Dr. FRANZ EGGLE; 5,600 employees.

VOEST-ALPINE A.G.: 4010 Linz, P.O.B. 2; iron and steel works, steel processing; Pres. and Chair. Board of Dirs. Dkfm. HERBERT APFALTER; Chair. Supervisory Board of Dirs. Dr.-Ing. FRANZ GEIST; 79,413 employees.

Wolfsegg-Traunthaler Kohlenwerks A.G.: 4020 Linz, Waltherstr. 22, Postfach 65; f. 1911; coal; Bergdir. Dipl.-Ing. ANTON HINTEREGGER; Econ. Dir. Dr. HANS HEEGER; Chair. Board of Dirs. Dr. HERMANN SCHOBESBERGER; 860 employees.

TRADE FAIRS

Trade Fairs play an important part in the economic life of Austria. The largest are held during the spring and autumn at Vienna, but there are also a number of important fairs held in the provinces.

Vienna International Trade Fair: 1020 Vienna, Messege-lände; f. 1921; twice yearly (March and September);

exhibits of all categories except cars, lorries, etc.; 40 countries represented; average number of visitors 650,000; Pres. MANFRED MAUTNER MARKHOF; Dir.-Gen. ALFRED HINTSCHIG; Dirs. ALFRED DRAXLER, Dr. REGINALD FÖLDY.

Dornbirner Messe Gesellschaft mbH: Messestrasse 4, 6850 Dornbirn; annually (July); main emphasis on the textile industry; average number of visitors 250,000.

Grazer Süd-Ost-Messe: Messeplatz 1, P.O.B. 63, 8011 Graz; f. 1906; twice yearly (May and October); exhibits of all categories, but special emphasis on agriculture, iron and steel, hotel and building equipment; average number of visitors 500,000; Dir. JOSEPH STOEFFLER.

Innsbrucker Messe Ges. m.b.H.: 6020 Innsbruck, Maria-Theresien-Strasse 45; annually (September); mainly devoted to tourism and equipment for the tourist; average number of visitors 200,000.

Österreichische Holzmesse-Klagenfurter Messe (Austrian Timber Fair): Messedirektion, 9021 Klagenfurt, Postfach 79, Valentin-Leitgeb-Strasse 11; annually (summer season); main emphasis on timber and articles made of wood; average number of visitors 300,000.

Rieder Messe: 4910 Ried im Innkreis, Postfach 61; holds International Agricultural Fair and Ried Spring Fair in alternate years; over 1,000,000 visitors.

Welscher Messe: 4601 Wels, Messege-lände; every 2 years; agriculture, cattle-breeding, industry, trade; average number of visitors 1,300,000.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Österreichische Bundesbahnen (ÖBB) (*Austrian Federal Railways*): Head Office: 1010 Vienna, Elisabethstrasse 9; Dir.-Gen. WOLFGANG PYCHA.

Vienna Divisional Management: 1020 Vienna, Nordbahnstrasse 50; Pres. Dr. ERWIN SEMMELRATH.

Linz Divisional Management: 4020 Linz, Bahnhofstrasse 3; Pres. Dr. KARL STADLER.

Villach Divisional Management: 9500 Villach, 10. Oktoberstrasse 20; Pres. Dipl.-Ing. JOHANN PONTASCH.

Innsbruck Divisional Management: 6020 Innsbruck, Claudiastrasse 2; Pres. Dipl.-Ing. S. KIENPOINTNER.

The Austrian Federal Railways operate 90 per cent of all the railway routes in Austria. There are approximately 5,850 km. of track and all main lines are electrified.

Other railway companies include: Achensee Railway, Graz-Köflach Railway, Győr-Sopron-Ebenfurt Railway, Montafon Railway, Stern and Hafferl Light Railways Co., Styrian Provincial Railways, Tirol Zugspitze Railway, Vienna Local Railways, Zillertal Railway (Jenbach-Mayrhofen).

ROADS

There are 106,780 km. of classified roads in Austria of which 938 km. are modern motorway, 10,195 km. main roads and 25,667 km. secondary roads (1980).

INLAND WATERWAYS

Only the Danube is navigable. It enters Austria from Germany at Passau and flows into Hungary near Hainburg. The length of the Austrian section of the river is 351 km. Danube barges carry up to 1,700 tons, but loading

AUSTRIA

depends on the water level which varies much during the year. Cargoes are chiefly mineral oil and derivatives, coal, coke, iron-ore, iron, steel, timber and grain.

Ministry of Transport: 1010 Vienna, Elisabethstrasse 9; responsible for the administration of inland waterways.

Erste Donau-Dampfschiffahrts-Gesellschaft (*First Danube Steamship Co.*): 1020 Vienna, Handelskai 265; fleet consists of 8 passenger vessels, 9 towboats and pushers, 29 motor-cargoships, 92 cargobarges and lighters, 10 motor tankships, 29 tankbarges and lighters.

Passenger services are provided on Bodensee (Lake Constance) and Wolfgangsee by Austrian Federal Railways, and on all the larger Austrian lakes.

CIVIL AVIATION

The main International Airport is at Schwechat, near Vienna. There are also international flights from Innsbruck, Salzburg, Graz, Klagenfurt and Linz, and internal flights between these cities.

Österreichische Luftverkehrs A.G. (*Austrian Airlines*): 1107 Vienna, Fontanastrasse 1; f. 1957; serves 42 cities in 30 countries of Europe, North Africa and the Middle East, covering 46,519 km.; external flights from Vienna, Graz, Linz, Klagenfurt and Salzburg to Amsterdam, Athens, Beirut, Belgrade, Berlin, Brussels, Bucharest, Budapest, Cairo, Copenhagen, Damascus, Dhahran, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt, Geneva, Helsinki, Istanbul, Jeddah, Larnaca, London, Madrid, Malta, Manchester, Milan, Moscow, Munich, Nice, Paris, Prague, Rome, Salonica, Sofia, Stockholm, Tel-Aviv, Tripoli, Warsaw and Zürich; Aircraft fleet: 6 DC-9-32, 5 DC-9-51; on order: 5 DC-9-81, 2 Airbus A310-220; Chair. and Dir.-Gen. OTTO BINDER; Man. Dirs. DDr. A. HESCHGL, Dr. H. PAPOUSEK.

Austria is also served by the following foreign airlines which have offices in Vienna: Aeroflot (U.S.S.R.), Aerolineas Argentinas, Air Canada, Air France, Air India, Air Malta, ALIA (Jordan), Alitalia, Avianca (Colombia), Balkan (Bulgaria), British Airways, Canadian Pacific, ČSA (Czechoslovakia), EgyptAir, El Al (Israel), Finnair, Iberia (Spain), Icelandair, Interflug (German Democratic Republic), Iran Air, Iraqi Airways, JAL (Japan), JAT (Yugoslavia), KAL (Republic of Korea), KLM (Netherlands), Kuwait Airways, LOT (Poland), Lufthansa (Federal Republic of Germany), Malév (Hungary), Olympic (Greece), Pan American (U.S.A.), PIA (Pakistan), Qantas (Australia), Royal Air Maroc, SAA (South Africa), Sabena (Belgium), SAS (Sweden), Swissair, TAP (Portugal), TAROM (Romania), Tunis Air, THY (Turkey), TWA (U.S.A.) and Varig (Brazil).

Transport, Tourism and Culture, Atomic Energy

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Österreichische Fremdenverkehrswerbung (*Austrian National Tourist Office*): Vienna IV, Margaretenstrasse 1.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Ministry of Education and the Arts: 1014 Vienna, Minoritenplatz 5; f. 1848; Minister Dr. FRED SINOWATZ.

NATIONAL THEATRES

Staatsoper: 1010 Vienna, Opernring 2; f. 1863; opera and ballet; Gen. Man. Prof. Dr. EGON SEEFELNER.

Volksooper: 1090 Vienna, Währingerstrasse 78; f. 1898; opera, operettas; Gen. Man. KARL DÖNCH.

Burgtheater: 1014 Vienna I, Dr. Karl Lueger-Ring 2; f. 1776; classical and modern drama; Dir. ACHIM BENNING.

Akademietheater: 1030 Vienna, Lisztstrasse 1; f. 1922; drama; associated with the Burgtheater.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Wiener Philharmoniker (*Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra*): 1010 Vienna, Bösendorferstr. 12; f. 1842; orchestra of the State Opera; also independent concerts; receives some State subsidies.

Orchester Wiener Symphoniker (*Vienna Symphony Orchestra*): 1030 Vienna, Bayerngasse 1/15; f. 1891; receives subsidies from the State and the City of Vienna.

Niederösterreichisches Tonkünstler-Orchester: 1090 Vienna, Kollingasse 19; f. 1934; is subsidized by the Ministry of Education and the Arts and by the Government of the Province of Lower Austria; Chief Conductor MILTADES CARIDIS.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Österreichisches Forschungszentrum Seibersdorf G.m.b.H.

—**FZS** (*Austrian Research Centre, Seibersdorf*): 1082 Vienna, Lenaugasse 10; f. 1956; Technical Scientific Dir. Prof. Dr. FRANZ JEGELTSCHE; Financial and Admin. Dir. Dkfm. WOLFGANG BADERLE; Chair. Dipl.-Ing. RUDOLF STREICHER; publs. *FZS-Reports*.

The FZS is a limited company of which the capital is shared by the Austrian Government (51 per cent), State industries (26 per cent) and private enterprises (23 per cent).

Construction of Austria's first nuclear power station, at Zwentendorf on the Danube, was begun in 1971. A referendum was held on November 5th, 1978, when it was decided that the plant should not be put into operation.

BELGIUM

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Kingdom of Belgium lies in north-west Europe, bounded to the north by the Netherlands, to the east by Luxembourg and the Federal Republic of Germany, to the south by France, and to the west by the North Sea. The climate is temperate. Dutch, spoken in the north (Flanders), and French, spoken in the south (Wallonia), are the two main official languages. A 1963 law established four linguistic regions, the French, Dutch and German-speaking areas and Brussels, which is situated in the Flemish part but has bilingual status. Approximately 55 per cent of the population are Dutch-speaking, 44 per cent French-speaking and 0.6 per cent speak German. The population is overwhelmingly Roman Catholic. The national flag (proportions 15 by 13) consists of three equal vertical stripes—black, yellow and red. The capital is Brussels.

Recent History

Since the Second World War, Belgium has become recognized as a leader of international co-operation in Europe. It is a founder member of many important international organizations, including the Council of Europe, the European Communities and the Benelux Economic Union.

The language dispute between the French-speaking Walloons and the Dutch-speaking Flemings has been the main problem in politics since the war, exacerbated by political polarization of north (supporting mainly the conservative Christian Social Party and the nationalist *Volksunie* and south (predominantly Socialist). One of the main obstacles to resolving the dispute is the status of Brussels, as 85 per cent of its inhabitants are francophone but the Flemish parties refuse to grant it equal status with the other two regional bodies. The French-speaking minority in the capital's Dutch-speaking suburbs contributes to the problem. Gaston Eyskens' government produced moderate constitutional reforms in July 1971 in the first steps towards regional autonomy. In 1972 the succeeding coalition made further concessions, the German-speaking community being represented in the Cabinet for the first time, and in 1973 linguistic parity was assured in central government. Provisional legislation was passed in 1974 establishing separate Regional Councils and Ministerial Committees.

In June 1977 Leo Tindemans formed a coalition between the Christian Social Party, the Socialists and two "linguistic" parties, the *Front Démocratique des Francophones* (FDF) and the *Volksunie*. The Cabinet, in what became known as the Egmont Pact, proposed the abolition of the virtually defunct nine-province administration, and devolution of power from the central government to create a federal Belgium, comprising three political and economic regions (Flanders, Wallonia and Brussels), and two linguistic communities. These proposals, however, were not implemented. Tindemans resigned in October 1978 and the Minister of Defence, Paul Vanden Boeynants, took over as Prime Minister in a transitional government. Elections were held in December but the results showed little change

in the distribution of seats in Parliament. Four successive Prime Ministers-designate failed to form a new government, the main obstacle again being the future status of Brussels. The six-month crisis was finally resolved when a new coalition government was formed under Dr. Wilfried Martens in April 1979.

In 1980 the linguistic conflict worsened, sometimes involving violent incidents. The Brussels problem, along with disputes over the proposed installation of NATO nuclear missiles in Belgium and cuts in public spending at a time of high unemployment, further weakened the government. It was decided that Flanders and Wallonia would be administered by regional assemblies, with control of cultural matters, public health, roads, urban projects and 10 per cent of the national budget. Brussels was to retain its three-member executive, but a decision about its future was to be made by 1982.

By October Martens had formed four coalition governments, the instability resulting from internal disagreement over his proposals to remedy the economic crisis now facing the country. Rising unemployment and declining productivity overshadowed the traditional regional and linguistic conflicts. Austerity measures proposed by Martens, including a wages freeze, resulted in demonstrations and lost him the support of the Socialist parties. This led to the formation in April 1981 of a new government, led by Mark Eyskens (Christian Social Party), comprising the Christian Social Party and the Socialist parties; the Cabinet remained virtually unchanged, and expressed its intention to promote investment and industrial development while cutting public spending. Lack of parliamentary support for his policies led, however, to Eyskens' resignation in September. The leader of the Freedom and Progress Party (PVV), Willy de Clercq, was entrusted with the task of forming a new coalition government following the general elections of November 1981.

Government

Belgium is a constitutional and hereditary monarchy, comprising nine provinces. Legislative power is vested in the King and the bicameral Parliament (the Senate and the Chamber of Representatives). The Senate has 181 members, including 106 directly elected by universal adult suffrage, 50 elected by provincial councils and 25 co-opted by the elected members. The Chamber has 212 members, all directly elected by popular vote, using proportional representation. Members of both Houses serve for up to four years. Executive power, nominally vested in the King, is exercised by the Cabinet. The King appoints the Prime Minister and, on the latter's advice, other Ministers. The Cabinet is responsible to Parliament. There are political organs representing each of the linguistic regions and the capital (*see* Recent History).

Defence

Belgium is a member of NATO. The total strength of the armed forces in July 1981 was 89,500 (of whom 24,600 were conscripts), comprising army 65,000, navy 4,400, air

force 20,100. The defence budget for 1981 was 87,182 million Belgian francs. Military service lasts eight months for postings to Germany and ten months for conscripts serving in Belgium.

Economic Affairs

Belgium is among the most densely populated countries in Europe and its economy is mainly industrial. Industrial activity has concentrated in recent years in the increasingly populous Flemish areas of the north, but the Government is encouraging re-investment in the southern, Walloon, region. Apart from coal and, to a lesser extent, clay, sand and stone, the country has no natural resources and purchases essential raw materials abroad; thus the vital export trade is dependent largely on the state of the world market. Agriculture employs less than 3 per cent of the workforce and contributes about 2 per cent to G.N.P.

Just under 60 per cent of Belgium's G.D.P. is exported, making it one of the world's principal per caput exporters. About 70 per cent of Belgium's external trade is with other members of the EEC, the Federal Republic of Germany, France and the Netherlands alone accounting for 53 per cent of the total in 1980. Belgium and Luxembourg constitute the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union (BLEU) and form a single customs region. Other major trading partners are Switzerland, Sweden, the U.S.A. and Saudi Arabia. Belgium transferred from the European currency "snake" to the new European Monetary System (EMS) in 1979 in a grid of nearly-fixed parities. The central exchange rates and fluctuation margins within which they were operating before its introduction remained unchanged. The Belgian franc reached a record level against the U.S. dollar in October 1979.

The main problems since 1978 have been public spending, the state of the Belgian franc and unemployment, which affected 7.4 per cent of the labour force in December 1978. Unemployment is particularly serious in Wallonia, due mainly to the contraction of the steel and textile industries which are the traditional mainstays of Belgium's economy. In July 1981 it reached 9.6 per cent, the highest in the EEC, despite numerous job creation schemes and the reduction of working hours in some companies. In 1980 the steel industry was making heavy losses and plans were implemented to merge the two largest steel concerns.

Belgium's G.N.P. registered an average annual increase of only 1.5 per cent for 1974-78. However, the increase was 2 per cent in 1978 and 3.5 per cent in 1979. Industrial output fell by 5 per cent in 1980 as recession affected Belgium's heavy industries and there were several closures in the steel, motor vehicle and textile sectors. Inflation-indexed wage rises also contributed to a total public debt of an estimated BF 2,700,000 million at the end of 1980.

In 1978, for the first time in ten years, Belgium began a programme of large-scale foreign borrowing to help finance its large, mostly domestic, public sector deficit (which had been aggravated by large payments of unemployment benefits, job creation projects, rising petroleum prices and public investment) and for further efforts to revitalize the steel and textile industries, such as the formation of the *Société Financière de la Sidérurgie* in April 1980. The foreign debt stood at over BF 250,000 million in April 1981.

In 1978 the Government committed itself to severe deflationary policies: the inflation rate was reduced to 4.4 per cent in 1979 but rose to 7.8 per cent in the year to July 1981. In March 1981 the bank discount rate was forced up to a record 16 per cent to protect the Belgian franc, which fell to its lowest permitted level on the EMS scale, following speculative selling on the foreign exchange markets as the Government came under pressure to devalue the franc. By May 1981 the bank rate had been cut to 13 per cent. In an effort to decrease the budget deficit, which stood at BF 111,600 million in April, higher taxes were imposed and public spending cut by 2.2 per cent, excluding only unemployment benefit (already with a deficit of 20,000 million francs), public debt repayment and education. Value added tax rose from 16 to 17 per cent in June 1981 to compensate for a BF 30,000 million programme of aid to industry. The projected budget deficit for 1981 was BF 187,000 million. In April 1981 the public sector shortfall was running at approximately BF 320,000 million.

Transport and Communications

The *Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Belges* maintains the main-line railway network while the *Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Vicinaux* operates most of the bus and tram services. The modernized port of Antwerp, now the second biggest in Europe, is being further extended to make it accessible to vessels of 125,000 tons, compared with the current limit of 75,000 tons. In 1980 further investment was made in a project to extend liquefied gas facilities at Zeebrugge harbour. The main international airport is at Brussels, with two others at Antwerp and Ostend.

Social Welfare

Social welfare is mainly administered by the National Office for Social Security. Contributions are paid by employers and employees towards family allowances, health insurance, unemployment and pensions. Most allowances and pensions are tied to the cost of living index. Workers and employees are entitled to 4 weeks holiday for every twelve month period of work. They are insured against accidents occurring on the work premises or on the way to and from work. Medical care is free to widows, pensioners, orphans and the disabled. Ordinary and supplementary family allowances are the entitlement of all families. Social welfare is also administered at a local level by Public Assistance Commissions which have been set up in every municipality.

Education

Education in Belgium is compulsory from 6 to 14 years of age. Two separate education systems exist: the *école officielle* is a state secular school and the *école libre* is a private denominational school (usually Roman Catholic) receiving state subsidies. Under the 1963 Language of Instruction Act teaching is given in the language of the region; in the Brussels district teaching is in the mother language of the pupil.

There are state financed nursery schools for children of 2½ to 5 years old, attended by about 90 per cent of infants. Elementary education is for children aged 6 to 12 years and consists of three courses of two years each. Secondary education lasts for a maximum of six years and is also

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divided into three two-year cycles. The Diploma of Secondary Education may be gained after an additional two years of higher teacher training.

The requirement for university entrance is a pass in the "examination of maturity", taken after the completion of secondary studies. Courses are divided into 2-3 years of general preparation followed by 2-3 years of specialization. There are five universities, two of which are divided into French and Dutch-speaking sections, and several university centres or faculties. There are also non-university institutions of higher education for those who have successfully completed their secondary studies. These provide arts education, technical training or higher teacher training (i.e. for secondary school).

The National Study Fund provides grants where necessary and nearly 20 per cent of students are receiving scholarships. Annual educational expenditure amounts to almost 20 per cent of the total budget.

Tourism

There are towns of rich historic and cultural interest

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such as Bruges, Ghent and Antwerp. Ostend and other seaside towns attract many visitors. The forest-covered Ardennes region is excellent hill-walking country.

Public Holidays

1982: April 12th (Easter Monday), May 1st (Labour Day), May 20th (Ascension Day), May 31st (Whit Monday), July 21st (Independence Day), August 15th (Assumption), November 1st (All Saints' Day), November 11th (Armistice Day), December 25th (Christmas Day).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes (centiemen) = 1 Belgian franc or frank (BF).

Exchange rates (October 1981):

£1 sterling = 69.425 francs;

U.S. \$1 = 37.15 francs.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	CENSUS POPULATION		ESTIMATED POPULATION (at Dec. 31st)				
	Dec. 31st, 1961	Dec. 31st, 1970	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
30,519 sq. km.*	9,189,741	9,650,944	9,823,302	9,837,413	9,841,654	9,855,110	9,863,374

* 11,783 square miles.

PROVINCES (December 31st, 1980)

	POPULATION	CAPITAL	POPULATION
Antwerp	1,575,530	Antwerp	190,652
Brabant	2,221,782	Brussels	1,000,221*
Flanders (East)	1,331,043	Ghent	239,959
Flanders (West)	1,080,400	Bruges	118,212
Hainaut	1,305,163	Mons	96,336
Liège	1,004,034	Liège	216,604
Limburg	716,059	Hasselt	64,818
Luxembourg	223,396	Arlon	23,219
Namur	405,967	Namur	100,670

* Including suburbs.

Other important towns: Charleroi 218,944, Malines 77,377, Courtrai 76,072, Ostend 69,678, Seraing 64,405.

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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	REGISTERED LIVE BIRTHS		REGISTERED MARRIAGES*		REGISTERED DEATHS†	
	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)
1973 . .	129,425	13.3	73,664	7.6	118,313	12.1
1974 . .	123,155	12.6	73,567	7.5	116,039	11.9
1975 . .	119,273	12.2	71,736	7.3	119,273	12.2
1976 . .	120,472	12.3	71,142	7.2	118,765	12.1
1977 . .	121,523	12.4	69,073	7.0	112,208	11.4
1978 . .	121,983	12.4	67,127	6.8	115,060	11.7
1979 . .	123,658	12.6	65,413	6.6	111,364	11.4
1980 . .	124,794	12.7	66,413	6.7	114,364	11.6

* Including marriages among Belgian armed forces stationed outside the country and alien armed forces in Belgium, unless performed by local foreign authority.

† Including Belgian armed forces stationed outside the country but excluding alien armed forces stationed in Belgium.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION*
(ISIC Major Divisions, '000 persons at June 30th each year)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	139.6	135.9	127.9	122.6	118.5
Mining and quarrying	38.3	37.2	34.6	32.2	30.3
Manufacturing	1,199.3	1,128.3	1,082.6	1,041.7	1,001.1
Electricity, gas and water	32.9	33.2	33.3	33.4	33.3
Construction	295.0	295.2	298.6	300.2	296.3
Trade, restaurants and hotels	608.2	697.0	697.9	704.3	700.0
Transport, storage and communications	266.3	268.9	265.1	265.8	268.7
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	221.6	222.0	226.9	230.0	237.9
Community, social and personal services†	957.0	980.3	1,005.8	1,037.6	1,084.7
TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT	3,848.2	3,798.1	3,772.5	3,767.7	3,770.7
Workers in vocational training	2.6	3.7	3.6	4.0	4.0
Persons on compulsory military service	40.7	33.0	31.1	27.0	26.1
Unemployed	93.5	168.4	224.3	257.2	278.6
TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	3,985.1	4,003.1	4,031.5	4,055.9	4,079.4
<i>of which:</i>					
Males	2,631.6	2,627.8	2,622.9	2,612.3	2,604.2
Females	1,353.5	1,375.3	1,408.6	1,443.7	1,475.2

* Including persons working abroad ('000): 52.1 in 1974; 47.1 in 1975; 44.0 in 1976; 42.0 in 1977; 41.2 in 1978.

† Including regular armed forces ('000): 49.5 in 1974; 54.5 in 1975; 57.9 in 1976; 60.6 in 1977; 63.4 in 1978.

1979 ('000): Total employed 3,812.7; Unemployed 292.0; Labour force 4,137.5.

1980 ('000): Total employed 3,807.9; Unemployed 310.7; Labour force 4,152.2.

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE

('000 hectares)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Arable land	1,459	1,447	1,432	1,418
Meadow and pasture	728	721	710	702
Forests	600.5	600.5	600.5	600.5

FINANCE

100 centimes (centiemmen)=1 franc belge (frank) or Belgian franc (BF).

Coins: 25 and 50 centimes; 1, 5, 10, 20 and 250 francs.

Notes: 20, 50, 100, 500, 1,000 and 5,000 francs.

Exchange rates (October 1981): £1 sterling=69.425 francs; U.S. \$1=37.15 francs.
1,000 Belgian francs=£14.40=\$26.92.

Note: From September 1949 to August 1971 the par value of the Belgian franc was 2 U.S. cents (U.S. \$1=50.00 francs). Between December 1971 and February 1973 the central exchange rate was U.S. \$1=44.82 Belgian francs. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate was £1=120.00 Belgian francs from November 1967 to August 1971; and £1=116.78 Belgian francs from December 1971 to June 1972. Since March 1973 the Belgian franc has been allowed to "float" against the U.S. dollar and sterling. The average exchange rate (francs per U.S. dollar) was: 38.977 in 1973; 38.952 in 1974; 36.779 in 1975; 38.605 in 1976; 35.843 in 1977; 31.492 in 1978; 29.319 in 1979; 29.243 in 1980.

BUDGET

(million Belgian francs)

ORDINARY REVENUE	1980*	1981†	ORDINARY AND EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE	1980*	1981†
Direct taxation	585,180	637,790	Government departments	629,726	657,974
Customs and excise	77,255	75,445	Public debt	141,809	161,481
VAT, stamp, registration and similar duties	279,295	302,402	Pensions	117,170	129,659
Other current taxes	37,509	39,026	Education and cultural services	224,504	239,650
Capital revenues	13,614	14,375	Defence	76,769	89,171
			Other expenditure	85,192	74,208
TOTAL	992,853	1,609,038	TOTAL	1,275,170	1,352,143

*Provisional.

† Official estimates.

NATIONAL BANK RESERVES*

(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Gold	1,780	1,780	1,780	1,793	1,797	1,445	1,443
IMF Special Drawing Rights	715	720	462	495	540	627	633
Reserve position in IMF	626	692	946	947	789	690	624
Foreign exchange	2,197	2,656	2,083	2,515	2,637	4,097	6,429
TOTAL	5,318	5,849	5,271	5,749	5,763	6,859	9,130

* Figures for gold and foreign exchange refer to the monetary association between Belgium and Luxembourg. Gold is valued at \$42.22 per troy ounce. From March 1979, figures exclude deposits made with the European Monetary Co-operation Fund.

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

MONEY SUPPLY

('000 million Belgian francs at December 31st)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Currency outside banks	248.9	281.2	299.5	327.4	349.7	359.0	364.2
Demand deposits at commercial banks	195.1	236.3	248.1	278.6	291.7	296.8	293.7
Monetary liabilities of other monetary institutions	108.5	121.0	135.5	134.5	143.1	147.6	147.8

COST OF LIVING
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(Base: 1970=100)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Food	128.3	142.7	159.6	169.3	171.7	172.5	178.7
Fuel and light	142.0	164.0	174.9	182.9	184.3	220.2	281.0
Clothing	130.4	143.1	151.3	160.7	170.9	177.7	186.7
ALL ITEMS*	132.6	149.5	163.2	174.8	182.6	190.8	203.5

* Prior to June 1976 the index excludes rent and "miscellaneous".

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
('000 million Belgian francs at current prices)
NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Compensation of employees	1,503.1	1,639.3	1,764.7	1,887.9	2,054.8
Operating surplus	620.3	648.9	695.4	741.9	760.5
DOMESTIC FACTOR INCOMES	2,123.4	2,288.2	2,460.1	2,629.8	2,815.3
Consumption of fixed capital	231.1	260.5	278.5	298.6	305.8
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	2,354.5	2,548.7	2,738.6	2,928.4	3,121.1
Indirect taxes	308.3	335.1	365.0	388.9	413.8
Less Subsidies	36.5	40.2	46.5	56.2	51.7
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	2,626.3	2,843.6	3,057.1	3,261.1	3,483.2
Factor income from abroad	92.5	97.0	114.1	134.4	211.8
Less Factor income paid abroad	75.2	84.9	104.0	137.9	230.1
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	2,643.6	2,855.7	3,067.2	3,257.6	3,464.9
Less Consumption of fixed capital	231.1	260.5	278.5	298.6	305.8
NATIONAL INCOME IN MARKET PRICES	2,412.5	2,595.2	2,788.7	2,959.0	3,159.1
Other current transfers from abroad	15.7	18.4	20.9	24.5	23.8
Less Other current transfers paid abroad	33.3	38.5	40.6	42.6	57.0
NATIONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME	2,394.9	2,575.1	2,769.0	2,937.9	3,125.9

EXPENDITURE ON THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Government final consumption expenditure	441.0	491.5	547.0	590.9	646.7
Private final consumption expenditure*	1,623.1	1,772.4	1,898.2	2,058.5	2,228.8
Increase in stocks†	9.5	10.9	9.0	25.2	7.6
Gross fixed capital formation	568.5	603.1	644.6	656.7	728.8
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE	2,642.1	2,877.9	3,098.8	3,331.3	3,611.9
Exports of goods and services	1,248.9	1,479.7	1,540.8	1,818.7	2,079.9
Less Imports of goods and services	1,264.7	1,514.0	1,582.5	1,888.9	2,208.6
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	2,626.3	2,843.6	3,057.1	3,261.1	3,483.2
G.D.P. AT 1975 PRICES	2,439.1	2,465.9	2,546.8	2,605.8	2,667.4

* Including statistical discrepancy ('000 million francs): -1.3 in 1976; 8.6 in 1977; 1.7 in 1978; 10.9 in 1979; 12.6 in 1980.

† Including adjustment in connection with gross fixed capital ('000 million francs): -0.5 in 1976; 3.0 in 1977; 0.6 in 1978; 3.6 in 1979; 4.2 in 1980.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Agriculture and livestock	72.8	64.4	71.9	68.7	69.4
Forestry and logging	3.1	2.8	2.9	3.3	3.4
Fishing	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3
Mining and quarrying	19.0	18.2	16.9	15.7	17.9
Manufacturing ¹	719.9	763.2	805.1	858.4	883.6
Electricity, gas and water	77.7	86.1	93.6	96.2	108.9
Construction	195.6	215.6	231.2	235.6	269.0
Wholesale and retail trade ²	397.2	425.2	447.3	458.0	488.9
Distribution of petroleum products ²	99.0	105.7	118.2	135.0	142.9
Transport, storage and communications	204.9	222.4	241.9	267.4	302.6
Finance and insurance	108.0	119.5	135.2	150.7	156.2
Owner-occupied dwellings	108.8	122.8	134.4	145.8	160.5
Business services	78.3	87.3	94.9	100.9	102.2
Public administration and defence	193.0	216.8	243.2	269.5	298.1
Education	156.7	172.3	187.7	200.0	219.0
Health services	58.2	66.5	75.1	80.2	85.0
Other community, social and personal services ³	167.7	190.2	205.5	218.6	237.0
Domestic service of households	27.9	31.9	35.4	38.2	40.1
SUB-TOTAL	2,688.8	2,912.7	3,141.7	3,342.9	3,586.0
Imputed bank service charge	-35.3	-39.6	-45.1	-48.1	-47.4
Value-added tax deductible from capital formation	-29.5	-30.3	-32.1	-33.1	-45.9
Statistical discrepancy ⁴	2.3	0.8	-7.4	-0.6	-9.5
TOTAL	2,626.3	2,843.6	3,057.1	3,261.1	3,483.2

¹ Including garages.

² Including import duties.

³ Including restaurants and hotels.

⁴ Including a correction to compensate for the exclusion of certain own-account capital investments ('000 million francs): 4.1 in 1976; 4.1 in 1977; 4.0 in 1978; 4.3 in 1979; 5.2 in 1980.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS*

(U.S. \$ million)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	23,174	25,618	31,209	37,901	49,112	55,024
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-23,942	-27,321	-34,337	-40,779	-53,929	-61,103
TRADE BALANCE	-768	-1,703	-3,128	-2,878	-4,817	-6,079
Exports of services	10,763	11,270	15,019	18,255	24,769	33,920
Imports of services	-9,140	-9,084	-11,966	-15,684	-22,341	-32,363
BALANCE OF GOODS AND SERVICES	855	483	-75	-307	-2,389	-4,522
Private unrequited transfers (net)	-81	-166	-185	-183	-337	-383
Government unrequited transfers (net)	-506	-320	-456	-461	-547	-961
CURRENT BALANCE	268	-3	-716	-951	-3,273	-5,866
Direct capital investment (net)	717	519	808	883	-207	1,345
Other long-term capital (net)	-996	-371	-1,121	-1,154	717	2,629
Short-term capital (net)	359	-1,464	454	1,051	-122	1,268
Net errors and omissions	310	91	314	353	-343	519
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	-60	-1,228	-261	182	-3,228	-105
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights	—	—	—	—	124	126
Valuation changes (net)	-5	64	62	90	1,860	2,171
Official financing (net)	565	640	868	-258	2,069	-417
CHANGES IN RESERVES	500	-524	669	14	825	1,775

* Including Luxembourg.

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

EXTERNAL TRADE OF BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG*

(million Belgian francs)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports c.i.f.	856,129	1,160,685	1,130,945	1,368,961	1,447,981	1,526,044	1,784,353	2,096,118
Exports f.o.b.	870,119	1,099,825	1,056,879	1,266,457	1,344,704	1,410,258	1,661,224	1,886,136

* Figures refer to the trade of the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union, excluding trade in monetary gold, non-commercial military goods and silver specie. Also excluded are transactions of low value. From January 1967 to March 1974 the limit was 1,000 francs for agricultural and food products, and 5,000 francs for other items; from April to December 1974 it was 5,000 francs for all items. Since January 1975 all transactions of less than 12,500 francs in value or 1,000 kilogrammes in weight have been excluded. Exports include stores and bunkers for foreign ships and aircraft but exclude fish landed abroad directly from the high seas by Belgian fishing vessels. Figures for 1980 are provisional.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(distribution by SITC, million Belgian francs)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1977	1978*	1979*	1980*
Food and live animals	154,540	158,650	174,720	188,121
Cereals and cereal preparations	33,687	36,677	40,289	42,220
Fruit and vegetables	27,982	26,415	29,704	33,364
Beverages and tobacco	18,686	19,834	22,712	24,471
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels ¹	101,247	101,089	126,386	151,205
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap ¹	28,992	30,633	46,197	65,350
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc. (incl. electric energy)	203,125	190,178	252,105	362,327
Coal, coke and briquettes	22,319	24,862	31,390	32,927
Petroleum and petroleum products	155,110	137,636	187,112	282,701
Crude petroleum	125,583	99,593	126,337	192,870
Petroleum products ²	29,527	38,043	60,775	89,831
Residual fuel oils	7,571†	13,509	15,551	29,154
Gas (natural and manufactured)	24,651	26,937	32,205	44,527
Natural gas	24,521†	26,859	32,160	44,457
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	8,254	8,032	10,229	9,456
Chemicals ³	120,411	134,580	159,126	174,598
Chemical elements and compounds ³	46,491	55,178	66,556	72,206
Organic chemicals ³	35,368	36,969	58,074	61,473
Hydrocarbons and their derivatives ³	16,921	17,705	31,427	34,694
Plastic materials, etc.	25,990	26,088	32,927	36,470
Basic manufactures ¹	322,392	351,682	400,059	461,553
Paper, paperboard and manufactures	26,125	27,318	33,121	36,548
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	53,511	56,306	62,615	69,370
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	92,515	115,157	123,869	138,531
Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones	70,755	91,888	98,616	110,589
Non-industrial diamonds (unset)	70,233	91,354	97,650	109,615
Iron and steel	43,106	44,253	50,238	54,478
Non-ferrous metals ^{1,3}	53,547	49,575	63,193	85,490
Copper and copper alloys ¹	29,653	26,228	33,179	41,537
Unwrought copper and alloys ¹	26,707	22,823	29,237	37,216
Other metal manufactures	32,169	36,334	41,428	48,583
Machinery and transport equipment	367,742	396,077	438,518	469,081
Non-electric machinery	117,579	131,098	143,715	164,426
Power generating machinery	25,511	31,341	31,880	34,850
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	71,478	69,766	74,227	83,867
Transport equipment	178,685	195,213	220,575	220,788
Road motor vehicles and parts ⁴	161,933	174,706	194,796	188,982
Passenger cars (excl. buses)	48,332	54,437	64,915	65,706
Parts for cars, buses, lorries, etc. ⁴	97,792	107,063	113,220	103,970
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	134,605	142,354	159,841	179,411
Clothing (excl. footwear)	40,994	42,128	46,918	53,318
Clothing not of fur	40,226	41,349	45,776	51,819
Non-knitted textile clothing (excl. accessories and headgear)	23,713	24,636	27,813	30,617
Scientific instruments, watches, etc.	18,125	22,136	24,719	29,080
Other commodities and transactions ⁵	16,979	23,568	40,659	75,896
Confidential transactions	12,469	17,960	30,898	36,667
TOTAL	1,447,981	1,526,044	1,784,353	2,096,118

* Beginning in 1978, data are based on a revised classification, not strictly comparable with that used for earlier years. Figures for 1980 are provisional.

† Provisional.

¹ Copper matte, usually classified with metal ores and concentrates (under "crude materials"), is included in non-ferrous metals (under "basic manufactures").

² Including partly refined petroleum.

³ Figures exclude the value of certain confidential transactions, included in the last item of the table.

⁴ Excluding tyres, engines and electrical parts.

⁵ Including non-monetary gold (million francs): 3,217 in 1977; 3,823 in 1978; 6,614 in 1979; 14,846 (provisional) in 1980.

[continued on next page]

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES—continued]

(million Belgian francs)

EXPORTS f.o.b.	1977	1978*	1979*	1980*
Food and live animals ¹	115,300	118,545	136,693	156,373
Meat and meat preparations	22,699	23,953	26,335	29,715
Cereals and cereal preparations	23,245	22,144	28,448	34,012
Beverages and tobacco	8,294	9,198	10,452	11,818
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels ^{1,2}	42,429	41,663	46,547	48,802
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc. (incl. electric energy)	72,083	61,266	104,962	157,001
Petroleum and petroleum products	69,350	58,505	100,070	147,070
Petroleum products ³	69,350	58,285	100,070	147,070
Motor spirit (petrol), etc.	13,165†	17,628	34,178	50,496
Distillate fuels	14,725†	11,490	28,756	39,246
Residual fuel oils	20,554†	14,825	16,515	29,593
Animal and vegetable oils and fats ¹	5,560	6,162	6,794	6,821
Chemicals ¹	165,323	179,153	195,598	217,043
Chemical elements and compounds ¹	57,074	63,840	51,711	53,051
Organic chemicals ¹	40,945	43,220	41,356	42,958
Plastic materials, etc. ¹	45,131	48,309	68,808	73,597
Products of polymerization, etc. ¹	32,017	34,114	51,726	55,688
Basic manufactures ¹	457,531	496,999	565,488	644,922
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc. ¹	85,275	86,956	94,777	106,165
Woven textile fabrics (excl. narrow or special fabrics)	26,778	27,519	30,363	31,549
Floor coverings, tapestries, etc. ¹	23,034	26,354	27,936	33,171
Non-metallic mineral manufactures ¹	96,910	119,314	129,765	149,613
Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones	66,620	86,433	94,364	108,439
Non-industrial diamonds (unset)	66,280	86,144	93,849	107,891
Iron and steel ¹	140,212	155,908	184,572	187,419
Ingots and other primary forms	16,694	24,199	32,934	30,560
Bars, rods, angles, shapes, etc.	37,300	40,570	45,642	46,965
Angles, shapes and sections ⁴	23,838	27,385	29,170	29,783
Universals, plates and sheets ⁵	56,553	58,962	70,607	72,936
Thin plates and sheets (uncoated) ⁶	30,087	28,114	34,855	33,717
Non-ferrous metals ^{1,2}	59,381	54,389	68,580	101,041
Silver, platinum, etc.	4,066	3,970	6,641	31,598
Silver (unworked or partly worked)	3,746†	3,461	6,048	30,422
Copper and copper alloys ^{1,2}	32,425	28,748	36,025	42,051
Other metal manufactures	32,871	36,650	38,068	42,746
Machinery and transport equipment ¹	326,468	343,001	384,601	407,045
Non-electric machinery ¹	94,550	101,326	109,424	121,270
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc. ¹	64,581	66,671	71,486	81,321
Telecommunications apparatus	27,664	32,037	32,390	39,525
Transport equipment	167,337	175,003	203,691	204,454
Road motor vehicles and parts ⁷	157,062	165,122	187,718†	184,844
Passenger cars (excl. buses)	113,117	127,818	143,086	134,501
Miscellaneous manufactured articles ¹	101,538	101,203	110,437	130,574
Clothing (excl. footwear)	26,567	25,308	26,637	29,211
Scientific instruments, watches, etc. ¹	21,333	24,090	26,699	36,323
Other commodities and transactions ⁸	50,170	53,068	99,651	105,738
Confidential transactions	47,317	49,222	90,610	83,851
TOTAL	1,344,704	1,410,258	1,661,224	1,886,136

* Beginning in 1978, data are based on a revised classification, not strictly comparable with that used for earlier years. Figures for 1980 are provisional.

† Provisional.

¹ Figures exclude the value of certain confidential transactions, included in the last item of the table.

² Copper matte, usually classified with metal ores and concentrates (under "crude materials"), is included in non-ferrous metals (under "basic manufactures").

³ Including partly refined petroleum.

⁴ Angles, shapes and sections of high carbon or alloy steel (excluding small sections of alloy steel) are included with bars and rods.

⁵ Including coils of high carbon steel.

⁶ For 1977, including medium plates and sheets of high carbon steel.

⁷ Excluding tyres, engines and electrical parts.

⁸ Including non-monetary gold (million francs): 2,010 in 1977; 2,627 in 1978; 6,307 in 1979; 15,751 (provisional) in 1980.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS*
(million Belgian francs)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1978	1979	1980	EXPORTS f.o.b.	1978	1979	1980
Canada	12,043	14,264	15,576	Algeria	12,825	14,821	17,356
France	249,722	279,301	302,834	Austria	11,131	12,792	14,445
Germany, Fed. Rep. .	350,757	394,186	412,149	Denmark	16,568	19,770	22,471
Iran	24,241	11,333	7,937	France	268,428	317,584	366,190
Iraq	6,342	10,651	12,441	Germany, Fed. Rep. .	321,946	373,254	401,149
Italy	61,201	72,428	75,208	Hong Kong	10,395	10,871	11,373
Japan	25,268	29,900	41,882	India	14,285	11,652	10,669
Netherlands	249,998	297,401	343,222	Iran	10,260	4,674	7,896
Nigeria	7,219	15,472	12,715	Italy	64,527	87,718	104,173
Norway	9,003	13,633	17,523	Netherlands	231,812	268,250	286,617
Saudi Arabia	44,424	58,923	121,095	Nigeria	9,263	10,334	17,549
South Africa	10,395	12,499	12,967	Norway	9,395	13,230	15,099
Spain	12,593	15,217	17,917	Saudi Arabia	15,037	14,315	15,360
Sweden	21,187	27,326	30,544	Spain	11,172	14,045	17,399
Switzerland	28,385	35,657	57,635	Sweden	19,378	28,210	30,707
U.S.S.R.	14,765	17,401	32,274	Switzerland	32,749	47,638	72,074
United Kingdom . . .	127,829	141,496	169,236	U.S.S.R.	10,993	13,822	18,092
U.S.A.	88,122	119,082	160,645	United Kingdom . . .	101,710	134,539	159,987
Zaire	24,134	28,074	36,155	U.S.A.	58,230	61,854	63,172
ALL COUNTRIES (incl. others)	1,525,022	1,783,061	2,094,648	ALL COUNTRIES (incl. others)	1,399,336	1,651,039	1,871,924
Not distributed . . .	1,023	1,292	1,471	Not distributed . . .	10,922	10,185	14,212
TOTAL	1,526,044	1,784,353	2,096,118	TOTAL	1,410,258	1,661,224	1,886,136

* Imports by country of production; exports by country of last consignment.

TOURISM

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Number of tourist nights*	7,914,495	7,623,258	7,029,037	6,828,509

* Foreign visitors only.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

(million)	1978	1979	1980
Passenger-kilometres	7,136	6,955	6,963
Freight ton-kilometres	7,119	8,535	7,999

ROADS

	1978	1979	1980
Private cars	2,973,418	3,076,570	3,206,472
Buses and coaches	19,745	19,753	18,948
Lorries	279,111	290,067	284,607

SHIPPING

CARGO
('000 metric tons)

	SEA-BORNE SHIPPING		INLAND WATERWAYS	
	Goods Loaded	Goods Unloaded	Goods Loaded	Goods Unloaded
1975*	40,195	50,444	42,568	55,463
1976*	35,273	60,128	53,058	64,505
1977*	33,843	57,757	55,417	63,476
1978	37,707	58,674	51,483	64,342
1979	38,301	66,555	51,893	66,278

* Provisional.

MERCHANT FLEET

		1979	1980	1981
Steamships	Number Gross reg. tonnage	2 105,250	2 105,250	2 105,250
Motor Vessels	Number Gross reg. tonnage	80 1,496,288	87 1,643,460	78 1,614,105

INLAND WATERWAY FLEET

		1978	1979	1980	1981
Powered Craft	Number	3,792	3,126	2,917	2,816
	Gross reg. tonnage	1,953,234	1,743,821	1,640,800	1,606,982
Non-powered Craft	Number	330	190	193	190
	Gross reg. tonnage	323,322	210,786	228,500	236,808

CIVIL AVIATION

('000)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Kilometres flown	51,407	51,599	53,998	54,844
Passenger-kilometres	4,414,530	4,497,073	4,819,065	4,851,876
Ton-kilometres	392,512	375,815	406,092	394,502
Mail ton-kilometres	9,317	10,248	10,922	11,278

Figures refer to Sabena—Belgian World Air Lines

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1977	1978	1979
Telephones	3,079,049	3,248,555	n.a.
Television sets	2,811,169	2,866,451	2,924,846
Radio licences	4,077,416	4,211,939	4,450,944
Book titles	5,964	7,570	n.a.
Newspapers-daily	39	39	n.a.
non-daily	79	80	n.a.

EDUCATION

	SCHOOLS 1977/78*	STUDENTS 1978/79*
Primary	5,825	897,759
Secondary	1,329	547,128
Technical	3,387	359,807
Teacher Training	179	22,053
Universities and Higher	19	89,638

* Provisional figures.

Source: mainly Institut National de Statistique, 44 rue de Louvain, Brussels 1000.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Belgian Constitution has been considerably modified by amendment since its origin in 1831. Belgium is a constitutional monarchy. The central legislature consists of a Chamber of Representatives and a Senate. The Chamber of Representatives consists of 212 members, who are elected for four years unless the Chamber is dissolved before that time has elapsed. Belgium entered 1971 with a rewritten Constitution, differing from its predecessor mainly in its treatment of the two cultural entities. Since then all Belgians have been officially recognized as either Flemings or Walloons, and each community has regional powers in cultural and economic affairs. Before this there had been juridical recognition of the separate, bilingual status of Brussels, and provision made for the creation of regional political organs for Brussels, Flanders and Wallonia.

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

Members must be twenty-five years of age, and they are elected by secret ballot according to a system of pro-

portional representation. Suffrage is universal for citizens of eighteen years or over, and voting is compulsory.

The Senate, or Second Chamber, is chosen in the following manner. It is composed of:

(1) Half as many members as the Chamber of Representatives, elected directly by the same electors.

(2) Members chosen by the Provincial Councillors, in the proportion of one for every 200,000 population.

(3) Members co-opted by groups (1) and (2), up to half the number of group (2).

There are now 181 Senators.

All Senators must be over 40, with the exception of a small number of members of the Royal Family, who become Senators by right at the age of 18. Members are elected for four years.

THE CROWN

The King has the right to veto legislation, but he does not exercise it. Though he is supreme Head of the Executive, he in fact exercises his control through the Cabinet,

which is responsible for all acts of government to the Chamber of Representatives. Though the King, according to the Constitution, appoints his own ministers, in practice, since they are responsible to the Chamber of Representatives and need its confidence, they are generally the choice of the Representatives. Similarly, the Royal initiative is in the hands of the ministry.

LEGISLATION

Legislation is introduced either by the Government or the members in the two Houses, and as the party complexion of both Houses is generally almost the same, measures passed by the Chamber of Representatives are usually passed by the Senate. Each House elects its own President at the beginning of the session, who acts as an impartial Speaker, although he is a party nominee. The Houses elect their own committees, through which all legislation passes. They are so well organized that through them the Legislature has considerable power of control over the Cabinet. Nevertheless, according to the Constitution (Art. 68), certain treaties must be communicated to the Chamber

only as soon as the "interest and safety of the State permit". Further, the Government possesses an important power of dissolution which it uses; a most unusual feature is that it may be applied to either House separately or to both together (Art. 71).

Revision of the Constitution is to be first settled by an ordinary majority vote of both Houses, specifying the article to be amended. The Houses are then automatically dissolved. The new Chambers then determine the amendments to be made, with the provision that in each House the presence of two-thirds of the members is necessary for a quorum, and a two-third majority of those voting is required.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

The system of *local* government conforms to the general European practice of being based on a combination of central officials as the executive agent and locally elected councillors as the deliberating body. The areas are the provinces and the communes, and the latter are empowered by Art. 108 of the Constitution to associate for the purposes of better government.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

King of the Belgians: H.M. KING BAUDOUIN (took the oath July 17th, 1951.)

THE CABINET

(November 1981)*

(A coalition of the Christian Social and Socialist Parties, after a new government was formed in April 1981, excluding the Liberal Parties.)

(PSC) and (CVP) Christian Social; (PS) and (SP) Socialist.

Prime Minister: MARK EYSKENS (CVP).

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Communications: GUY SPITAEELS (PS).

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Economic Affairs: WILLY CLAES (SP).

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for the Middle Classes and Planning: JOSÉ DESMARETS (PSC).

Minister for Public Works and Institutional Reforms (Dutch sector): JOS CHABERT (CVP).

Minister of Foreign Affairs: CHARLES-FERDINAND NOTHOMB (PSC).

Minister for Agriculture: ALBERT LAVENS (CVP).

Minister of Social Security and Public Health: LUC DHOORE (CVP).

Minister of the Interior and for the Budget: GUY MATHOT (PS).

Minister of External Trade: ROBERT URBAIN (PS).

Minister of Finance: ROBERT VANDEPUTTE (CVP).

Minister of Employment and Labour: ROGER DE WULF (SP).

Minister of Justice and Institutional Reform (French sector): PHILIPPE MOUREAUX (PS).

Minister for Development Co-operation: DANIEL COENS (CVP).

Minister for the Public Service, Scientific Policy and the Environment: PHILIPPE MAYSTADT (PSC).

Minister of Pensions: PIERRE MAINIL (PSC).

Minister of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones: FREDDY WILLOCKX (SP).

Minister of National Defence: FRANZ SWAELEN (CVP).

Ministers of Education: (Dutch sector) WILLY CALEWAERTS (SP); (French sector) PHILIPPE BUSQUIN (PS).

Ministers for Flemish Affairs: GASTON GEENS (CVP); MARC GALLE (SP).

Minister for the French Community: MICHEL HANSENNE (PSC).

Minister for the Walloon Region: JEAN-MAURICE DEHOUSSE (PS).

Minister for Brussels Affairs: ANDRÉ DEGROEVE (PS).

There are seven Secretaries of State.

DEFENCE

Chief of General Staff: Lieut.-Gen. W. GONTIER.

Chiefs of Staff:

Army: Lieut.-Gen. DE WILDER.

Navy: Vice-Admiral SCHLIM.

Air Staff: Air Force Lieut.-Gen. DE SMET.

* Following the general election of November 8th, 1981, a new Government was to be formed under the leadership of Willy de Clercq (Freedom and Progress Party—PVV).

PARLIAMENT

THE CHAMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES

General Election, November 8th, 1981

	VOTES	PER-CENTAGE	SEATS
CVP	1,165,155	19.3	43
PSC	430,712	7.1	18
PS	765,055	12.7	35
SP	744,586	12.4	26
PRL	516,291	8.6	24
PVV	776,882	12.9	28
VU	588,430	9.8	20
FDF	253,703	4.2	8
RW			
Communist Party	138,992	2.3	2
UDRT	163,725	2.7	3
Ecology Party	289,901	4.8	4
Vlaamse Blok	66,424	1.1	1
Others	123,250	2.1	0

THE SENATE

	SEATS
CVP	22
PSC	8
PS	18
SP	13
PRL	14
PVV	11
VU	10
FDF/RW	4
Communist Party	1
UDRT	1
Ecology Party	4

POLITICAL PARTIES

Parti Social Chrétien (PSC)—Christelijke Volkspartij (CVP) (*Christian Social Party*): 41 rue des Deux Églises, 1040 Brussels; f. 1945; mems. 186,000; Pres. (PSC) PAUL VANDEN BOEYNANTS; Pres. (CVP) LÉO TINDEMANS; Secs. MICHEL BODSON (PSC), LUDO WILLEMS (CVP); party publs. *ZEG/Télé-ZEG*, *Lettre à chacun*, *Action, Province en Gemeente/Province et Commune*.

Partie Socialiste (PS) (*Socialist Party—French-speaking wing*): Maison du PS, 13 boulevard de l'Empereur, 1000 Brussels; f. in 1885 as the Parti Ouvrier Belge; split from the Flemish wing in 1979. The party has always strongly opposed Fascism; Pres. GUY SPITAELS; Sec. ANDRÉ LÉONARD.

Socialistische Partij (SP) (*Socialist Party—Flemish Socialist*): Brussel Keizerslaan 13, 1000 Brussels; f. 1885; Pres. KAREL VAN MIERT; Sec. GERRIT KREVELD; publ. *de Morgen*.

Partij voor Vrijheid en Vooruitgang (PVV) (*Freedom and Progress Party*): Regentlaan 47/48, bus 2, 1000 Brussels; f. 1961; succeeded the former Liberal Party; Pres. WILLY DE CLERCQ.

Parti Réformateur Libéral (PRL): Centre International Rogier, 26e étage, B.P. 570, 1000 Brussels; f. 1979; 35,000 mems.; formerly the Parti des Réformes et de la Liberté en Wallonie; Liberal party for the French-speaking community; working for social liberalism, a federal Belgium and European unification; Pres. JEAN GOL; Sec.-Gen. L. MICHEL; publs. *PRL—Courier*, *PRL—Documents*.

Parti Communiste de Belgique—Kommunistische Partij van België (*Communist Party*): 18–20 ave. Stalingrad, 1000 Brussels; f. 1921; c. 14,000 mems.; Pres. LOUIS VAN GEYT; Vice-Pres. (French-speaking) CLAUDE RENARD; Vice-Pres. (Dutch-speaking) JEF TURF; Pres. of Parliamentary Group MARCEL LEVAUX; Secs. JAAK WITHAGES, MARCEL COUTEAU, SUSANNUDEHOLE; party publs. *Le Drapeau Rouge*, *De Rode Vaan*, *Cahiers Marxistes*, *Vlaams Marxistisch Tijdschrift*.

Volksunie (VU) (*People's Union*): Barrikadenplein 12, 1000 Brussels; f. 1954; mems. 360,000; Flemish nationalist party aiming at federal structure for the country;

Pres. V. ANCIAUX; Sec. W. DE SAEGER; publ. *Wij* (weekly; circ. 30,000).

Front Démocratique des Francophones (FDF) (*French-Speaking Front*): chaussée de Charleroi 127, 1050 Brussels; members from Mouvement Populaire Wallon and the Christian Rénovation Wallonne; combined forces with the Rassemblement Wallon in 1968 and subsequent elections; Pres. ANTOINETTE SPAAK.

Rassemblement Wallon (RW) (*Walloon Federalists*): 1/5, rue de la Régence, 4000 Liège; f. 1968 by amalgamation of Front Wallon, Parti Wallon and other Walloon Federalist groups; works for extended federalism; placed politically between the socialists and the Communists; Pres. HENRI MORDANT.

Partei der Deutschsprachigen Belgier (PDB) (*German-speaking Belgian Party*): Hisselsgasse 59A, 4700 Eupen; f. 1971; aims at equality of rights for the German-speaking minority (65,000 approx.) as recognized in the national constitution; second strongest party in German-speaking Belgium; Pres. CLEMENS DRÖSCH (Eupen); mems. of the Council of the German Community: REINER PANKERT, NORBERT SCHOLZEN (Eupen), WILHELM PIP (St. Vith), GERHARD PALM (Büllingen), NIKLA GIEBELS (Amel.); Speaker: JOSEF DRIES (St. Vith).

Parti Féministe Unifié (PFU)—Vereenigde Feministische Partij (VFP): 74 rue des Aduatiques, 1040 Brussels; Gitsbergstraat 102, 8840 Gits; f. 1972; for radical re-evaluation of women's role in society, to present feminist candidates for national and European elections, to press other political parties to include more women on their electoral lists and to recognize women's rights; Founders NINA ARIEL, CLAIRE BIHIN, ADELE HAUWEL, RENÉE WATY-FOSSEPREZ; publ. *Libre/Vrij*.

Vlaamse Blok (*Flemish Nationalist Party*): Brussels; f. 1979; Chair. KAREL DILLEN.

Union Démocratique pour le Respect du Travail (UDRT): chaussée de Boondael 548, 1050 Brussels; f. 1978; aims at fiscal reform and the defence of private property and free enterprise; Pres. ROBERT HENDRICK.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO BELGIUM

(In Brussels unless otherwise stated; four-digit figures indicate Brussels postal code.)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

- Afghanistan:** Paris, France (E).
- Albania:** Paris, France (E).
- Algeria:** 209 ave. Molière, 1060 (E); *Ambassador:* IDRIS JAZAIRI.
- Angola:** rue Franz Merjay 182, 1180 (E); *Ambassador:* FERNANDO JOSÉ DE FRANCA DIAS VAN DUNEM.
- Argentina:** ave. Louise 225, 6e étage, Box 6, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ MARÍA G. ALVAREZ DE TOLEDO.
- Australia:** 51-52 ave. des Arts, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* ROY ROBERT FERNANDEZ.
- Austria:** 47 rue de l'Abbaye, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* JOHANNES WILLFORT.
- Bangladesh:** 27 rue Baron de Castro, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* FARUQ AHMAD CHOUDHURY.
- Barbados:** 14 ave. Lloyd George, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* OLIVER HAMLET JACKMAN.
- Benin:** 5 ave. de l'Observatoire, 1180 (E); *Ambassador:* DAVID DOUWA GBAGUIDI.
- Bolivia:** 306-310 ave. Louise, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANZ ONDARZA LINARES.
- Botswana:** 223 rue de la Loi, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* GEOFFREY G. GAREBAMONO.
- Brazil:** ave. Louise 350, Box 5, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS SYLVESTRE DE OURO-PRETO.
- Bulgaria:** 58 ave. Hamoir, 1180 (E); *Ambassador:* STEPHAN STOYANOV TODOROV.
- Burma:** Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
- Burundi:** 46 square Marie-Louise, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* CYPRIAN MBONIMPA.
- Cameroon:** 131 ave. Brugmann, 1060 (E); *Ambassador:* El Hadj MAHMOUDOU HAMAN DICKO.
- Canada:** 6 rue de Loxum, 1000 (E); *Ambassador:* D'IBERVILLE FORTIER.
- Central African Republic:** blvd. Lambermont 416, 1030 (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN-LOUIS PSIMHIS.
- Chad:** 52 blvd. Lambermont, 1030 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Chile:** ave. Louise 251, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* AUGUSTO MARAMBIO.
- China, People's Republic:** 19 blvd. Général Jacques, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* ZHENG WEIZHI.
- Colombia:** rue Van Eyck 44, Box 5 & 6 (2e étage), 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HERNANDO GALVIS ESPINOSA.
- Comoros:** c/o Senegal Embassy (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Congo:** 16 ave. Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* Major ALFRED RAOUL.
- Costa Rica:** 437 ave. Louise, 6e étage, 1050 BX (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ LUIS REDONDO GÓMEZ.
- Guba:** 77 rue Roberts-Jones, 1180 (E); *Ambassador:* GERMAN BLANCO PUJOL.
- Cyprus:** 83 rue de la Loi (4e étage), 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* NICOS AGATHOCLEOUS.
- Czechoslovakia:** 152 ave. Adolphe Buyl, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* KAREL HAVLIK.
- Denmark:** 221 ave. Louise, Box 7, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* ANKER SVART.
- Djibouti:** Paris, France (E).
- Ecuador:** 70 chaussée de Charleroi, 1060 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ AYALA LASSO.
- Egypt:** 2 ave. Victoria, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED TAWFIK KHALIL.
- El Salvador:** (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Ethiopia:** 32 blvd. St. Michel, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. GHEBRAY BERHANE.
- Fiji:** ave. de Cortenberg 66-68, Box 7 (7e étage), 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Finland:** 20 place Stéphanie, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* AKE RUDOLF WIHTOL.
- France:** 65 rue Ducale, 1000 (E); *Ambassador:* ROGER VAURS.
- Gabon:** 112 ave. W. Churchill, 1180 (E); *Ambassador:* MARTIN REKANGALT.
- Gambia:** 126 ave. Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* BABOU O. JOBE.
- German Democratic Republic:** 80 blvd. St. Michel, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* HEINZ HOFFMANN.
- Germany, Federal Republic:** 190 ave. de Tervueren, 1150 (E); *Ambassador:* HORST BLOMEYER-BARTENSTEIN.
- Ghana:** rue Gachard 44, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* JACOB BOTWE WILMOT.
- Greece:** 430 ave. Louise (3e étage), 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* DIMITRI FRANTZESKAKIS.
- Guatemala:** 3 blvd. Saint-Michel, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* ARTURO FAJARDO-MALDONADO.
- Guinea:** 75 ave. Roger Vandendriessche, 1150; *Ambassador:* DAUDA KOUROUMA.
- Guinea-Bissau:** ave. Palmerston 2, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* LUIS OLIVEIRA SANCA.
- Guyana:** ave. des Arts 21-22, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* SAMUEL RUDOLPH INSANALLY.
- Haiti:** 422 ave. Louise, 1050 BX (E); *Ambassador:* DELINOIS M. CELESTIN.
- Honduras:** ave. des Gaulois 3 (5e étage), 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ROBERTO HERRERA CÁCERES.
- Hungary:** 41 rue Edmond Picard, 1180 (E); *Ambassador:* JÓZSEF TARDOS.
- Iceland:** 19 ave. des Lauriers, 1150 (E); *Ambassador:* HENRIK SV. BJÖRNSSON.
- India:** 217 chaussée de Vleurgat, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* PRASANABHAI KARUNASHANKAR DAVE.
- Indonesia:** 294 ave. de Tervueren, 1150 (E); *Ambassador:* KAHONO MARTOHADINEGORO.
- Iran:** ave. de Tervueren 415, 1150 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Iraq:** 131 ave. de la Floride, 1180 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. RASHID M. S. AL-RIFAI.
- Ireland:** 19 rue du Luxembourg (3e étage), 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* MARY CATHERINE TINNEY.

Israel: 40 ave. de l'Observatoire, 1180 (E); *Ambassador:* ITZHAK S. MINERBI.

Italy: 28 rue Emile Claus, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERTO CAVAGLIERI.

Ivory Coast: 234 ave. Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* SEYDOU DIARRA.

Jamaica: 83-85 rue de la Loi (5e étage), 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* CARMEN YVONNE PARRIS.

Japan: ave. des Arts 58 (7e étage), 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* SHIGERU TOKUHISA.

Jordan: 12 ave. du Brésil, 1050 BX (E); *Ambassador:* HASAN ABU NIMAH.

Kenya: ave. de la Joyeuse Entrée 1-5, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* JAPHET GIDEON KITI.

Korea, Republic: ave. Hamoir 3, 1180 (E); *Ambassador:* KUN PARK.

Kuwait: Paris, France (E).

Lebanon: 2 rue Guillaume Stocq, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH DONATO.

Lesotho: ave. Van Goolen, 51, 1200 (E); *Ambassador:* LENGOL BURENG MONYAKE.

Liberia: ave. des Touristes 18, 1640 Rhode St. Genèse (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Libya: 28 ave. Victoria, 1050; *Secretary of People's Bureau:* HAMED EL-HOUDERI.

Luxembourg: 75 ave. de Cortenbergh, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE WURTH.

Madagascar: 276 ave. de Tervueren, 1150 (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE DESIRÉ RANJEVA.

Malawi: 13-17 rue de la Charité, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* DAVID PAUL WILSON KACHIKUWO.

Malaysia: rue Charles Lemaire 1 (2e étage), Box 5, 1160 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHD. HUSSEIN KASSIM.

Mali: ave. Molière 487, 1060 (E); *Ambassador:* YAYA DIARRA.

Malta: 44 rue Jules Lejeune, 1060 (E); *Ambassador:* EMMANUEL ATTARD BEZZINA.

Mauritania: 6 ave. de la Colombie, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* BOUNA KANE.

Mauritius: 68 rue des Bollandistes, 1040 BX (E); *Ambassador:* RAYMOND CHASLE.

Mexico: 375 ave. Louise, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCISCO CUEVAS CANCINO.

Monaco: 26 ave. du Prince d'Orange, 1180 (L); *Minister:* Comte VICTOR DE LESSEPS.

Mongolia: Boulogne-sur-Seine, France (E).

Morocco: 98-100 ave. Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* ZINE EL ABIDINE SEBTI.

Nepal: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Netherlands: 35 rue de la Science, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* JAN HERMAN ODO INSINGER.

New Zealand: blvd. du Régent 47-48, 1000 (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN GEORGE MCARTHUR.

Nicaragua: 86 rue de la Fauvette, 1180 (E); *Ambassador:* GONZALO MURILLO ROMERO.

Niger: ave. Franklin D. Roosevelt 78, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* HEBOU SALEY.

Nigeria: 3 bis ave. de Tervueren, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* PETER AYODELE AFOLABI.

Norway: 17 rue Archimède, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* SVERRE JULIUS GJELLUM.

Oman: Paris, France (E).

Pakistan: 25 ave. des Gaulois, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* V. A. JAFAREY.

Panama: 19 rue Belliard, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* RICARDO EMILIO STANZIOLA CARBONELL.

Papua New Guinea: ave. des Ombrages 11 bis, 1200 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Paraguay: 502 ave. Louise, Box 15, 1050 BX (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Peru: 179 ave. de Tervueren, 1150 (E); *Ambassador:* JULIO EGO AGUIRRE.

Philippines: 130, chaussée de la Hulpe, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* ARMONDO D. MANALO.

Poland: 29 ave. des Gaulois, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* JANUSZ FEKECZ.

Portugal: ave. Molière 193, 1060 (E); *Ambassador:* JOÃO EDUARDO NUNES DE OLIVEIRA PEQUITO.

Qatar: ave. Franklin D. Roosevelt 37, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* KHALIFA SULTAN AL-ASIRY.

Romania: 105 rue Gabrielle, 1180 (E); *Ambassador:* IULIAN VACAREL.

Rwanda: 101 blvd. Saint-Michel, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* CALIXTE HATUNGIMANA.

Saudi Arabia: 45 ave. Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED CHARARA.

Senegal: 196 ave. Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* SEYDINA OUMAR SY.

Sierra Leone: ave. de Tervueren 410, 1150 (E); *Ambassador:* DR. SHEKA HASSAN KANU.

Singapore: ave. Franklin D. Roosevelt 198, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* PENG YUAN HWANG.

Somalia: 66 ave. F. D. Roosevelt, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* DR. OMAR SALAH AHMED.

South Africa: 26 rue de la Loi, Boxes 7 & 8, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* OWEN FRANCIS DE V. BOOYSEN.

Spain: 19 rue de la Science, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* NUÑO AGUIRRE DE CARCER.

Sri Lanka: 21-22 ave. des Arts, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* LALITH ROXLEY UBESINGHE JAYAWARDENA.

Sudan: ave. Franklin D. Roosevelt 124, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* SAYED NURI KHALIL SIDDIG.

Suriname: ave. Louise 379, Box 20, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* CARLO LAMUR.

Swaziland: London, England (E).

Sweden: 148 ave. Louise, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN JACQUES DE DARDEL.

Switzerland: 26 rue de la Loi, Box 9, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* AUGUSTE HURNI.

Syria: 3 ave. Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* FARID EL LAHAM.

Tanzania: ave. Franklin D. Roosevelt 55, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* ERNEST ABEL MULOKOZI.

Thailand: ave. Louise 130A, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* R. THEP DEVAKULA.

Togo: 264 ave. de Tervueren, 1150 (E); *Ambassador:* YAOWI ADODO.

Tonga: London, England (E).

Trinidad and Tobago: 17-19 rue Montoyer (8e étage), 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* JAMES O'NEIL LEWIS.

Tunisia: 278 ave. de Tervueren, 1150 (E); *Ambassador:* DR. ABDELAZI HAMZAOU.

BELGIUM

Turkey: 74 rue Jules Lejeune, 1060 (E); *Ambassador:* HALUK KURA.
Uganda: ave. de Tervueren 317, 1150 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCIS GEORGE OKELLO.
U.S.S.R.: 66 ave. de Fré, 1180 (E); *Ambassador:* SERGEI KALISTRATOVICH ROMANOVSKY.
United Arab Emirates: 73 ave. F. D. Roosevelt, 1050 (E); *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* GHAZI AL-TAJIR.
United Kingdom: 28 rue Joseph II, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* Sir PETER WAKEFIELD, K.B.E., C.M.G.
U.S.A.: 27 blvd. du Régent, 1000 (E); *Ambassador:* CHARLES H. PRICE.
Upper Volta: 16 place Guy d'Arezzo, 1060 (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE ILBOUDO.
Uruguay: 437 ave. Louise, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* GUSTAVO MAGARINOS MORALES DE LOS RÍOS.

Belgium also has diplomatic relations with the Bahamas, Bahrain, Cape Verde, Dominica, Grenada, Kiribati, Laos, Maldives, Mozambique, San Marino, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Western Samoa and Zimbabwe.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The independence of the judiciary is based on the constitutional division of power between the legislative, executive and judicial bodies, each of which acts independently. Judges are appointed by the Crown for life, and cannot be removed except by judicial sentence. The law of 1967, in force since 1970, unified civil procedure in the district courts, and reorganized the courts' areas of competence. Each of Belgium's nine provinces is divided into judicial districts. The judiciary is organized on four levels, from the judicial canton to the district, regional and national courts. The lowest courts are those of the *Justices of the Peace*, of which there are 222, and the *Police Tribunals* (20); each type of district court numbers 26, 1 in each canton, including the *Tribunals of the First Instance*, *Tribunals of Commerce*, and *Labour Tribunals*. There are 5 regional *Courts of Appeal*, 5 regional *Labour Courts*, and 1 *Court of Assizes* in each province. The highest courts are the 5 civil and criminal *Courts of Appeal*, the 5 *Labour Courts* and the supreme *Court of Cassation*. The *Military Court* is in Brussels.

SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE (COUR DE CASSATION)

First President: A. WAUTERS.

President: (vacant).

Counsellors:

R. LEGROS	M. CHÂTEL
CH. G. DE SCHAETZEN	J. CLOSON
J. MATTHIJS	J. D'HAENENS
A. MEEUS	R. JANSSENS

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion

Vatican City: ave. des Franciscains 5-9, 1150 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. H. EUGÈNE CARDINALE.
Venezuela: ave. des Phalènes 23, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* VICENTE IBARRA CASANOVA.
Viet-Nam: Paris, France (E).
Yemen Arab Republic: ave. Franklin D. Roosevelt 57, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED AL-HADDAD.
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: Paris, France (E).
Yugoslavia: 11 ave. Emile de Mot, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* ESAD CERIC.
Zaire: 30 rue Marie de Bourgogne, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* KENGO-WA-DONDO WAID.
Zambia: 158 ave. de Tervueren, Box 9, 1150 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

J. SURY	H. BOSLY
R. SCREVEVS	J. SACE
J. DELVA	E. BOON
G. DECHARNEUX	C. CAENEPEEL
R. SOETAERT	G. KREIT
P. MAHILLON	J. VERVLOET
J. LEBBE	J. RAUWS
O. STRANARD	

General Prosecutor: F. DUMON.

First Attorney-General: R. CHARLES.

Attorneys-General:

J. KRINGS	A. BALLE
B. JANSSENS DE BISTHOVEN	A. TILLEKAERTS
H. LENAERTS	R. DECLERCQ
L. F. DUCHATELET	Mrs. E. LIEKENDAELE
J. VELU	

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL HIGH COURTS (COURS D'APPEL)

Antwerp: 1st Pres. A. ROEVEVS; Gen. Prosecutor R. VERHEYDEN.

Brussels: 1st Pres. J. VAN DER HAEGEN; Gen. Prosecutor V. VAN HONSTÉ.

Ghent: 1st Pres. H. DE PRETER; Gen. Prosecutor G. VERHEGGE.

Liège: 1st Pres. M. LAMBINET; Gen. Prosecutor L. GIET.

Mons: 1st Pres. L. TUMELAIRE; Gen. Prosecutor J. LECLERCQ.

RELIGION

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Approximately 8,700,000 Belgians are members of the Roman Catholic Church. There are one Archbishopric and seven Bishoprics.

Archbishop:

Malines-Brussels. Monsignor GODFRIED DANNEELS, Wollemarkt 15, 2800 Mechelen.

Bishops:

2000 Antwerp	P. VAN DEN BERGHE, Mechelsesteenweg 65.
8000 Bruges	E. DE SMEDT, H. Geeststraat 4.
9000 Ghent	L. VAN PETEGHEM, Bisdomplein 1.
3500 Hasselt	J. HEUSCHEN, Leopoldplein 33.
4000 Liège	G. VAN ZUYLEN, 25 rue de l'Evêché.
5000 Namur	R. MATHEN, 1 rue de l'Evêché.
7500 Tournai	J. HUARD, 1 place de l'Evêché.

BELGIUM

PROTESTANT

Eglise Protestante Unie de Belgique: 5 rue du Champ de Mars, 1050 Brussels; Pres. Dr. A. J. PIETERS; Sec. Mrs. Y. VANESCOTE.

Mission Evangélique Belge: 7 rue du Moniteur, Brussels; f. 1918; about 2,000 mems.; publ. *Belgian Beacon*.

THE PRESS

Article Eighteen of the Belgian constitution states: "The Press is free; no form of censorship may ever be instituted; no cautionary deposit may be demanded from writers, publishers or printers. When the author is known and is resident in Belgium, the publisher, printer or distributor may not be prosecuted."

There are over 30 general information dailies, 20 of which are autonomous, the remainder depending largely or totally on the former (some are only, under a different title, regional editions of a larger paper).

There is a trend towards concentration. The "Le Soir" group consists of six dailies. The only other significant group consists of three Catholic papers linked with *De Standaard*.

Most of the important newspapers are family concerns, and family interests predominate even when newspapers have multiple ownership. Examples of family ownership of major papers are as follows: *Le Soir* (Rossel), *Het Laatste Nieuws* (Hoste), *La Libre Belgique* (Jourdain), *La Dernière Heure* (Brébart), *Het Belang van Limburg* (Theelen).

Although there are few official political organs, it should be mentioned that nearly all the Belgian dailies have political leanings. *Vooruit* and *De Volksgazet* are semi-official organs of the Belgian Socialist Party. It is not, however, possible to establish a parallel between the supporters of the parties and the readership of the dailies. For example, the readers of the Socialist newspapers are far fewer than those who vote for that party, and though *Le Soir* claims its neutrality with regard to the parties, it nevertheless adopts a decided viewpoint in many cases.

Although there is no easy division of the daily papers into popular and serious press, most papers strive to give a serious news coverage. The widest circulating dailies in French are: *Le Soir* (233,148), *La Meuse/La Lanterne* (160,280), *La Libre Belgique* (125,000) and *La Dernière Heure* (125,000); and in Dutch: *Het Laatste Nieuws* (308,000), *De Standaard/Nieuwsblad* (333,625), *Het Volk* (201,633) and *Gazet Van Antwerpen* (188,432). The major weeklies include *Panorama/Ons Land* (99,000) and *Le Soir Illustré* (104,000), the latter associated with the daily *Le Soir*; and the cultural periodicals *Pourquoi Pas?* (78,000) and *Knack* (80,000). The popular women's periodical *Femmes d'Aujourd'hui* (170,612) has considerable sales in France. Some periodicals are printed in French and in Dutch.

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

ANTWERP

De Financieel Economische Tijd: Brouwersvliet 15, 2000; Dutch economic and financial paper; Chief Editor EUGEN MAGIELS; circ. 15,500.

Gazet Van Antwerpen: Nationalestraat 46, 2000; f. 1891; Christian Democrat; also weekly edition for overseas readers—*Gazet Van Antwerpen-Overzee*; Dir.-Gen. J. HUYBRECHTS; Editor Dr. L. MEERTS; circ. 188,432.

Het Handelsblad: Frankrijklei 86/B, 2000; f. 1844; circ. 25,000; Dutch Catholic; Dir. ANDREI LEYSEN; Editor LODE BOSTOEN.

JEWISH

There are about 35,000 Jews in Belgium.

Consistoire Central Israélite de Belgique (*Central Council of the Jewish Communities of Belgium*): 2 rue Joseph Dupont, Brussels; Leadership M. PAUL PHILIPPSON.

Lloyd Anversois: Eiermarkt 23, 2000; f. 1858; shipping transport, commerce, industry, finance; Dir. ROGER JAUMOTTE; circ. 9,750.

De Nieuwe Gazet: 28 Korte Nieuwstraat, 2000; f. 1897; Liberal; Gen. Man. F. GROOTJANS; Editor F. STRIELEMAN; circ. 25,000.

De Volksgazet: 22 Somersstraat, 2000; f. 1914; Socialist; Editor T. J. VAN EYNDE; circ. 75,560.

6700 ARLON

L'Avenir du Luxembourg: 38 rue des Déportés; f. 1894; Catholic; Editor HENRI REZETTE; circ. 32,028.

BRUSSELS

La Cité: 26 rue St. Laurent; f. 1950; Christian Democrat; Dir. and Editor JEAN HEINEN; circ. 24,500.

Courrier de la Bourse et de la Banque: 23 rue du Boulet; f. 1895; financial, economic and industrial; Dir. R. ROBERT.

La Dernière Heure: Blvd. Emile Jacqmain 83; f. 1906; Independent Liberal; Dir. MAURICE BRÉBART; Chief Editor GASTON WILLOR; circ. 125,000.

Le Drapeau Rouge: 33 rue de la Caserne; f. 1921; Communist; Editor ROSINE LEWIN; Man. JACQUES MOINS; circ. 15,000.

L'Echo de la Bourse—Agefi Belgique: 131 rue de Birmingham, 1070; f. 1881; economic and financial; Dir.-Gen. J. M. GUILMOT; Dirs. M. KRÜGER, M. CALLEMIEN; Editor D. DEMAIN; circ. 30,000.

Het Laatste Nieuws: 79 Emile Jacqmainlaan; f. 1888; Dutch; Independent; Dir. A. MAERTENS; Editor U. VAN MAELE; circ. 308,000.

La Lanterne: rue Royale 134; f. 1944; Independent; Chief Editor P. FENAT; circ. 160,280 (with *La Meuse*).

La Libre Belgique: 127 blvd. Emile Jacqmain; f. 1884; Catholic; Independent; Publisher and Man. Dir. E. VALENTIN; Chief Editor J. ZEEGERS; circ. 125,000.

Le Soir: 112 rue Royale; f. 1887; Independent; Dir. M. J. CORVILAIN; Chief Editor M. Y. TOUSSAINT; circ. 233,148.

Krantengroep De Standaard: De Standaard, Het Nieuwsblad, De Gentenaar: published by Vlaamse Uitgeversmaatschappij N.V., Gossetlaan 30, 1720 Groot-Bijgaarden; Dir. G. VERDEYEN; Editorial Dirs. M. RUYLS, L. BOSTOEN; circ. 333,625.

6000 CHARLEROI

Le Rappel, Le Journal de Mons, l'Echo du Centre: 40 rue de Montigny; f. 1900; Independent with Christian Social leanings; Editorial Dir. POL VANDROMME; circ. 60,000.

La Nouvelle Gazette (Charleroi, La Louvière, Namur); La Province (Mons): 2 quai de Flandre; f. 1945; Editor and Man. Dir. CONRAD MATRIGE; Dir. MICHEL FROMONT; circ. 75,429.

4700 EUPEN

Grenz-Echo: Marktplatz 8; f. 1927; German; Catholic; Independent; Dir.-Editor HENRI TOUSSAINT; circ. 13,500.

9000 GHENT

De Gentenaar: Vlaanderenstraat 43; f. 1878; Catholic.

Het Volk—De Nieuwe Gids: 22 Forelstraat; f. 1891; Catholic; Dir. R. VAN TONGERLOO; Editor W. CABUS; circ. 201,633.

Voorhuit: St. Pietersnieuwstraat 128; f. 1884; Socialist; Dir. N. Joos; circ. 29,250.

6200 GOSSELIES

Le Journal & Indépendance: 7 ave. des Etats-Unis; f. 1937; Dir. FERNAND PIRSOU; Editor JACQUES GUYAUX; circ. 35,000.

3500 HASSELT

Het Belang van Limburg: Herckenrodesingel 10; f. 1897; Christian Social; Dir. JAN BAERT; Editor HUGO CAMPS; circ. 81,132.

4000 LIÈGE

La Meuse: 8-12 blvd. de la Sauvenière; f. 1855; Independent; Editor P. GABRIEL; circ. 160,280 (with *La Lanterne*).

La Wallonie: 55 rue de la Régence; f. 1919; Progressive; Dir. ROBERT GILLON; Editor J. COPPÉ; circ. 39,000.

2800 MECHELEN

Gazet van Mechelen: 15 Befferstraat; Christian Democrat; Editor Dr. L. MEERTS; circ. 12,000.

5000 NAMUR

Vers L'Avenir: 12 blvd. Ernest Mélot; f. 1918; Christian Democrat; Editor JEAN CLAUDE BAFFREY; circ. 60,473.

7500 TOURNAI

L'Avenir du Tournaisis: 54 Grand-Place; f. 1894; Independent Liberal; Dir. MAURICE BRÉBART; Deputy Editor and Sec. A. LIETAR.

Le Courrier de L'Escaut: 24 rue du Curé Notre-Dame; f. 1829; Christian Social; Dir. J. DESNERCK; Chief Editor ANDRÉ SERVAIS; circ. 23,325.

4800 VERVIERS

Le Courrier: 1 rue Xhavée; f. 1904; Editor CHARLES MELEBECK.

Le Jour: rue des Déportés 91/93; f. 1893; Independent; Dir. J. HERMAN; Chief Editor R. MONANI; circ. 21,000.

WEEKLIES

2000 ANTWERP

Libelle/Rosita: 7 Jan Blockxstraat; f. 1945; Dutch and French; women's magazine; Dir. N. MOOLENAAR; circ. 325,100.

Panorama/Ons Land: 5-7 Jan Blockxstraat; f. 1956; Dutch; general interest magazine; Dir. N. MOOLENAAR; circ. 99,000.

Pallisterke: 2 Mechelsesteenweg; f. 1945; satirical; Founder B. DE WINTER.

De Post: Emile Jacqmainlaan 105, 1000; f. 1949; general illustrated; Dir. K. VANDER MIJNSBRUGGE; circ. 85,000.

Story: 7 Jan Blockxstraat; f. 1975; Dutch; women's magazine; Dir. N. MOOLENAAR; circ. 262,500.

TV Ekspres en TV Strip: Frankrijklei 86B; Chief Editor A. VAN CASTEREN; circ. 276,340.

ZIE-Magazine: Bischoffsheimlaan 27; f. 1930; illustrated; Chief Editor J. BRUSSELAERS; circ. 80,000.

8000 BRUGES

Brugsch Handelsblad: Eekhoutstraat 4; f. 1906; local, national and international news; Dir. and Editor J. HERREBOUDT; circ. 40,000.

BRUSSELS

BS (Bonne Soirée): rue de Livourne 97, 1050; f. 1922; women's magazine in French; Chief Editor M. DURAY; circ. 300,000.

Chez Nous: 9 ave. Frans Van Kalken, 1070; f. 1952; Catholic women's weekly; Chief Editor M. DE PRELLE; circ. 102,000.

Dimanche Presse: rue du Germeir 7, 1000; f. 1958; Dir. J. L. WAUTERS; Editor LOUIS GUSTIN; circ. 20,000.

Femmes d'Aujourd'hui: ave. Frans Van Kalken 9, 1070; f. 1933; women's magazine; Dir. M. BREBART; Chief Editor M. DE PRELLE; circ. 170,612.

Humo: Livornostraat 97, 1050; general weekly and TV and radio guide in Dutch; Dir. PIERRE MATTHEWS; Chief Editor G. MORTIER; circ. 225,000.

Knack: Tervurenlaan 153, 1000; Independent cultural magazine; Dir. WILLY DE NOLF; Editor FRANS VERLEYEN; circ. 80,000.

Kwik/Zondag Nieuws: 105-107 Emile Jacqmainlaan, 1000; f. 1962; Dir. FRANS VINK; Editor K. VANDER MIJNSBRUGGE; circ. 287,355.

Ons Volk: 9 ave. Frans Van Kalken, 1070; f. 1911; Editor CH. VANDENEYNDE; circ. 71,000.

Pourquoi Pas?: 95 blvd. Emile Jacqmainlaan, 1000; f. 1910; humorous and satirical; Editor JEAN WELLE; circ. 78,000.

Het Rijk der Vrouw: Frans Van Kalkenlaan 9, 1070; f. 1932; Editor L. LUCAS; circ. 187,000.

Robbedoes: 97 rue de Livourne, 1050; Chief Editor KAREL CAVENS; circ. 55,000.

De Rode Vaan: Kazernestraat 33, 1000; f. 1921; Communist; Dir. JEF TURF; circ. 12,000.

Le Soir Illustré: Place de Louvain 21, 1000; f. 1928; Independent; illustrated; Dir. A. DECLERCQ; circ. 104,000.

Spécial: 31 rue des Drapiers, 1050; news magazine; Dir. P. DAVISTER; circ. 21,500.

Spirou: 97 rue de Livourne, 1050; Chief Editor ALAIN DEKUYSSCHE; circ. 125,000.

Sport '80 Super Magazine/Le Sportif '80 Les Sport Magazine: Emile Jacqmainlaan 105, 1000; Dir. K. VANDER MIJNSBRUGGE; circ. 110,000.

Syndicats/De Werker: 42 rue Haute; f. 1945; organ of the Fédération Générale du Travail de Belgique; French and Dutch editions.

Téléoustique: rue de Livourne 97, 1050; Publishers J. Dupuis S.A.; f. 1924; radio and TV; Dirs. CHARLES and PAUL DUPUIS; Editor A. DESPRECHINS; circ. 190,000.

6000 CHARLEROI

Le Métropolitain: 1 rue du Commerce, B.P. 282; f. 1971; Dir. and Editor RENÉ-PIERRE HASQUIN; circ. 40,000.

9000 GHENT

Spectator: 22 Forelstraat; f. 1963; Publisher R. VAN TONGERLOO; Editor J. ANTHIERENS; circ. 40,000.

Zondagsblad: 22 Forelstraat; f. 1949; Catholic; Dir. R. VAN TONGERLOO; Editor H. CLÉMENT; circ. 92,300.

8400 OSTEND

De Zeewacht: 9 Rogierlaan; f. 1894; Gen. Man. JACQUES ELLEBOUDT; circ. 32,500.

BELGIUM

8970 POPERINGE

Het Wekelijks Nieuws: Gasthuisstraat 1923; Christian news magazine; Dirs. J. and A. SANSSEN; Editor J. SANSSEN; circ. 46,000.

OTHER PERIODICALS

BRUSSELS

International Business Equipment: 65 rue Veydt, 1050; published by Office Publications Inc.; Editor WILLIAM R. SCHULHOF; trilingual (French, German, English); circ. 56,000.

Revue Générale: ave. V. Jacobs 65; f. 1865; amalg. with *Revue Belge* 1945; European perspective on human sciences; Catholic; Editor JEAN GOEMAERE; circ. 5,000.

La Revue Nouvelle: 3-5 rue des Mouchons, 1000; f. 1945; monthly; Dir. MICHEL MOLITOR; Editor MARC DELEPELIERE; circ. 5,000.

De Vlaamse Gids: 105 blvd. Emile Jacqmainlaan, 1000; Editorial office: Korte Nieuwstraat 28, Antwerp; f. 1906; circ. 10,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

Agence Belga (Agence Télégraphique Belge de Presse, S.A.)—Agentschap Belga (Belgisch Pers-telegraaf-agentschap, N.V.): 1 blvd. Charlemagne, B.P. 51, 1040 Brussels; f. 1920; largely owned by daily papers; Chair. Baron P. DE THYSEBAERT; Gen. Man. and Chief Editor W. VAEREWYCK.

Agence Day: 8 place de l'Yser, Brussels; f. 1897; news items; Dir. THÉODORE DOHMEN.

Centre d'Information de Presse (C.I.P.): 38 ave. des Arts, 1040 Brussels; f. 1946; Catholic news agency; Dir. NICO DE JAGER; Chief Editor CHRIS DE SCHRYVER.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

(Four-digit figures indicate Brussels postal code)

Agence France-Presse (AFP): Centre International de Presse, 1 blvd. Charlemagne, 1040; Dir. FRANÇOIS PELOU.

Agencia EFE (Spain): 1 blvd. Charlemagne, 1040; Dir. GERMÁN DÍAZ FANDOS.

Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN) (U.S.S.R.): 22 rue Général Lotz, 1180; Dir. OLEG POLITCHOUK.

PUBLISHERS

Acco, S.V.: Tiensestraat 134-136, 3000 Louvain; f. 1960; Dir. HUBERT VAN SLAMBROUCK.

Altiora N.V. (Publishing Dept.): 1 Abdijstraat, 3281 Averbode; f. 1900; Dir. T. G. SECUIANU; general, fiction, juvenile and religious (Roman Catholic); weekly children's periodicals.

Barbiaux, Drukk. G.-Uitgeverij De Garve, P.V.B.A.: Ter Groene Poortedreef 27, 8200 Bruges; f. 1909; Dir. G. BARBIAUX.

De Boeck, S.A.: ave. Louise 203, bte. 1, 1050 Brussels; f. 1883; Dir. CHR. DE BOECK.

Casterman, S.A.: 28 rue des Soeurs-Noires, 7500 Tournai; f. 1780; Dirs. L. R. and J. P. CASTERMAN; fiction, encyclopaedias, education, periodicals and children's books.

Ced-Samsom: Louizalaan 485, 1050 Brussels; f. 1964; Man. Dir. O. CHRISPELS; law, social, fiscal and administrative sciences.

The Press, Publishers

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): 1 blvd. Charlemagne, 1040; Dir. GIORGIO GAMBERINI.

Algemeen Nederlands Persbureau (ANP) (Netherlands): 1 blvd. Charlemagne, 1040; Corr. MARTINUS VAN DIJK.

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN) (German Democratic Republic): rue J. E. Raymond 8, 1160; Dir. WALTER ECKLEBEN.

Associated Press (AP) (U.S.A.): 1 blvd. Charlemagne, 1040; Dir. A. CHEVAL.

Československá tisková kancelář (ČTK) (Czechoslovakia): 1 blvd. Charlemagne, 1040; Corr. V. SUCHY.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): International Press Centre, 1 blvd. Charlemagne, Box 17, 1041; Dir. HENRY SCHAVOIR.

Jiji Tsushin-sha (Japan): c/o IPC, Box 26, 1 blvd. Charlemagne, 1041; Corr. NOBUTAKA TAMIYA.

Kyodo Tsushin (Japan): c/o Reuters, IPC, Bte. 40, 1 blvd. Charlemagne, 1040; Dir. YAMADA YUHEI.

Novinska Agencija Tanjug (Yugoslavia): ave. des Eperviers 115, 1150; Dir. MILAN SOKOLOVIC.

Reuters (U.K.): P.O.B. 40, 1 blvd. Charlemagne, 1040

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovetskogo Soyuza (TASS) (U.S.S.R.): 86 rue Général Lotz, 1180; Dir. VICTOR STOKROTSKI.

Tunis Afrique Presse (TAP): 32 rue Wéry, 1050; Dir. FATHI B'CHIR.

United Press International (UPI) (U.S.A.): rue de la Loi 34, B.P. 14, 1040; Dir. CHARLES MCCARTY.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Association Générale de la Presse Belge—Algemene Belgische Persbond: 1 blvd. Charlemagne, 1040; f. 1885; 1,000 mems.; Pres. CHARLES-LOUIS BINNEMANS; Sec.-Gen. FRANS UYTTEBROEK.

Association belge des Editeurs de Journaux—Belgische Vereniging van de Dagbladuitgevers: 20 rue Belliard, 1040; f. 1964; 38 mems.; Pres. FRANS VINK; Sec.-Gen. JEAN HOET; publ. *La Presse/De Pers* (quarterly).

Fédération de la Presse Périodique de Belgique: 1 blvd. Charlemagne, B.P. 45, 1040; f. 1897; Pres. (vacant).

Union Professionnelle de la Presse Belge: 1 blvd. Charlemagne, 1040; f. 1914; Pres. FRANS VAN ERPS; Sec. G. WALTER VANSTRAELEN.

De Clauwaert, V.Z.W.: Koning Albertlaan 17, 3040 Korbeek-Lo; f. 1948; Dir. W. VANDEN EYNDE.

Contact, N.V.: Elsbos 33, 2520 Edegem; f. 1946; Dir. A. J. H. BINNEWEG.

van Cromphout, Frères et Soeur: 3 rue des Moulins, 7860 Lessines; f. 1853; Dir. R. VAN CROMPHOUT; education, pedagogy, sports; publishers of *Le Postillon*, *L'Echo de la Dendre*, *La Vie Colombophile* (weeklies).

Culture et Civilisation (Editions), S.P.R.L.: ave. Gabriel Lebon 115, 1160 Brussels; f. 1965; Dir. J. ADAM.

Davidfonds, V.Z.W.: Blijde-Inkomststraat 79-81, 3000 Louvain; f. 1875; Dir. F. VALVEKENS.

Desclée & Cie. Editeurs, S.A.: 13 rue Barthélemy Frison, 7500 Tournai; f. 1872; Dir. G. LEJEULTRE; liturgical, philosophical, theological, Holy Scripture, Gregorian Chant; publishers to the Holy See and the Sacred Congreg. of Rites.

- Desoer:** rue des Carmes II, 4000 Liège; f. 1750; Dir. JEAN QUIDONNE; science, medicine, educational materials, arts, mathematics.
- F. Dessain, S.P.R.L.:** 7 rue Trappé, 4000 Liège; f. 1719; Dirs. M. DESSAIN, A. MOLS; school books.
- Didier Hatier, S.A.:** rue Antoine Labarre 18, 1050 Brussels; f. 1979; Dir. M. TREVINAL.
- Die Keure, N.V.:** Oude Gentweg 108, 8000 Bruges; f. 1948; Dir. H. BOGAERTS.
- Dupuis, Editions Jean, S.A.:** 39 rue Destrée, 6001 Marcinelle; f. 1898; Dir. M. DUPUIS, CH. DUPUIS, P. MATTHEWS; children's books and periodicals.
- Editions Labor:** 342 rue Royale, 1030 Brussels; f. 1925; Gen. Man. J. FAUCONNIER; general; *L'Ecole Belge*, *Ecole Maternelle Belge* (periodicals).
- Editions Nauwelaerts—Publications Universitaires de Louvain:** Mechelsestraat 148, 3000 Louvain; f. 1938; Dir. W. VANDERMEULEN; philosophical, theological, historical, legal, scientific, etc.
- Editions Universitaires:** 25 rue du Sceptre, 1040 Brussels; f. 1944; Dir. L. HONHON; general, philosophy, religion, history, sociology, literature, cinema, science.
- Editions de l'Université de Bruxelles:** Parc Léopold, rue Belliard 137A, 1040 Brussels; f. 1950; publishes results of research work undertaken within the university and general scientific works; Dir. Mrs. S. UNGER.
- Epo, V.Z.W.:** Lange Pastoorstraat 25-27, 2600 Berchem; f. 1974; Dir. M. P. DOUMEN.
- Etablissements Emile Bruylant:** 67 rue de la Régence, 1000 Brussels; f. 1838; law; Dirs. Mme. A. VAN SPRENGEL, J. VANDEVELD.
- Fonteyn Medical Books N.V./S.A.:** Fochplein 13, 3000 Louvain; f. 1836; medical.
- Heideland, N.V.:** Grote Markt 1, 3500 Hasselt; f. 1945; Dir. L. NAGELS.
- Heideland-Orbis, N.V.:** Torenplein 6, busen 12-13, 3500 Hasselt; f. 1969; Dir. L. VANDESCHOR.
- J. Van In:** Grote Markt 39, 2500 Lier; f. 1833; Dir. LAURENT WOESTENBURG.
- Kluwer, N.V.:** Santvoortbeeklaan 21-23, 2100 Deurne; f. 1954; Dirs. J. WIJNEN, P. STOFFELS, A. MYS-BOVEN-D'ARDE.
- Kritak, P.V.B.A.:** Vesaliusstraat 1, 3000 Louvain; f. 1976; Dir. HENDRIK COOLSAET.
- Lannoo, P.V.B.A.:** Kasteelstraat 97, 8880 Tielt; f. 1909; Dirs. GODFRIED LANNOO, JAN LANNOO.
- Maison Ferdinand Larrier, S.A.:** 39 rue des Minimes, 1000 Brussels; f. 1835; legal publications; Dir. J. M. RYCKMANS.
- Lloyd Anversois, S.A.:** Eiermarkt 23, 2000 Antwerp; f. 1858; Dir. M. R. JAUMOTTE; political and social sciences, law, philology, languages, mathematics, medicine.
- Lotus, N.V.:** Leopoldstraat 43, 2000 Antwerp; f. 1977; Dir. JEAN-PIERRE ZINJÉ.
- Manteau, N.V.:** Beeldhouwersstraat 12, 2000 Antwerp; f. 1932; Dir. J. WEVERBERGH.
- Maarten Kluwers' Internationale Uitgeversonderneming, N.V.:** Somersstraat 13-15, 2000 Antwerp; f. 1972; Dir. MAARTEN KLUWER.

- Mercatorfonds:** Terbekehofdreef 75, 2610 Wilrijk-Antwerp; f. 1965; Man. Dir. JAN MARTENS; art, ethnography, literature, music, geography and history.
- De Nederlandsche Boekhandel, N.V.:** Kapelsestraat 222, 2080 Kapellen; f. 1893; Dirs. J. and R. PELCKMANS.
- Het Noordnederlands Boekbedrijf, N.V.:** Lange Leemstraat 383, 2000 Antwerp; f. 1951; Dir. J. VAN DER SLUIJS.
- Nouvelles Editions Marabout S.A.:** 65 rue de Limbourg, 4800 Verviers; f. 1949; paperbacks; Man. Dir. JEAN-ETIENNE COHEN-SEAT.
- Orbis en Orion Uitgevers, N.V.:** Zwaluwbeek 3, 2740 Beveren-Melsele; f. 1980; Dir. A. GOYVAERTS.
- Patmos Uitgeverij:** Kapelsestraat 222, 2080 Kapellen; f. 1960; Dirs. J. and R. PELCKMANS; religion, education.
- Reinaert Uitgaven, S.V.:** Industriepark B.4, 9140 Zele; f. 1946; Dir. A. VAN ACKER.
- La Renaissance du Livre:** 12 place du Petit Sablon, Brussels; f. 1923; Admin. Dir. ROLAND BOUSSON; fiction, history, travel and educational.
- Sciences et Lettres:** 11-19 rue de la Commune, 4020 Liège; f. 1946; Man. Dir. L. MARAVAT; general literature.
- De Sikkel:** Nijverheidsstraat 8, 2150 Malle; f. 1919; Dir. K. DE BOCK; education, literature, art, history of art, technical, sciences, sports, trade papers and journals.
- Soledi (Société Liégeoise d'Editions et d'Imprimerie, S.A.):** 37 rue de la Province, 4020 Liège; f. 1935; Dir. P. MARDAGA; general and technical.
- Het Spectrum, I.U.M.N.V.:** Bijkhoevelaan 12, 2110 Wijnegem; f. 1953; Dir. M. CORNU.
- Standaard Uitgeverij:** Belgiëlei 147A, 2000 Antwerp; f. 1924; Dir. A. SAP; general.
- E. Story-Scientia, P.V.B.A.:** P. Van Duyseplein 8, 9000 Ghent; f. 1960; Dirs. E. STORY, L. VAN OPDENBOSCH, J. STORY.
- De Tempel (Sinte Katharina Drukkerij, N.V.):** 37 Tempelhof, 8000 Bruges; f. 1920; Dir. M. H. MONSEU; educational, scientific and religious.
- Universitaire Pers Leuven:** Krakenstraat 3, 3000 Louvain; f. 1971; Dir. GUIDO DECLERCQ.
- Imprimerie H. Vaillant-Carmanne, S.A.:** 4 place Saint-Michel, 4000 Liège; f. 1838; Man. Dir. G. DENGIS; scientific, technical, literary reviews and periodicals.
- Vander:** Mechelsestraat 148, 3000 Louvain; f. 1880; Dir. WILLY VANDERMEULEN; scientific, technical and scholarly; University publisher; branch in Brussels.
- C. de Vries-Brouwers, P.V.B.A.:** Haantjeslei 80, 2000 Antwerp; f. 1946; Dir. I. DE VRIES.
- Ad. Wesmael-Charlier, S.A. (Maison d'Editions):** 69 rue de Fer, 5000 Namur; f. 1790; Dir. A. CATTIER; general and scientific.
- J. B. Wolters-Leuven, N.V.:** Blijde Inkomststraat 50, 3000 Louvain; f. 1959; Dir. WILLEM VANDEN EYNDE.
- Zuid-Nederlandse Uitgeverij, N.V.:** Cleydaellaan 8, 2630 Aartselaar; f. 1956; Dir. E. DE VOCHT.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATIONS

- Association Belge des Editeurs de Langue Française (ABELF)** (*Belgian Association of Publishers of French Language Books*): 111 ave. du Parc, 1060 Brussels; Dir. J. DE RAEYEMAEKER.

Cercle Belge de la Librairie: 5 rue du Luxembourg, B.P. 1, 1040 Brussels; f. 1883; assn. of Belgian booksellers and publishers; 700 mems.; Pres. R. KRINGS; publs. *Journal de la Librairie* (monthly), *Annuaire du Cercle Belge de la Librairie* (every 2 or 3 years).

Fédération des Editeurs Belges: 111 ave. du Parc, 1060

Brussels; f. 1921; 231 mems.; Dir. J. DE RAEYE-MAEKER.

Vereniging van Uitgevers van Nederlandstalige Boeken (Association of Publishers of Dutch Language Books): Frankrijklei 93, 2000 Antwerp; Sec. A. WOUTERS; publ. *Tijdingen*.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

FRENCH

Radio-Télévision Belge de la Communauté Culturelle Française: 52 blvd. Auguste Reyers, 1040 Brussels; Chair. JEAN HALLET; Dir.-Gen. ROBERT WANGERMÉE; Dir. of Radio Programmes JEAN MOGIN; Dir. of Television Programmes GEORGES KONEN; Dir. of Information Service (Radio and Television) PIERRE DEVOS.

In 1978 there were 2,866,451 television sets and 4,211,939 radio licences in Belgium.

DUTCH

Belgische Radio en Televisie: Instituut der Nederlandse Uitzendingen, August Reyerslaan 52, 1040 Brussels; Chair. HERMAN BALTHAZAR; Dir.-Gen. PAUL VANDEN-BUSSCHE; Dir. of Radio Programmes JOS OP DE BEECKE; Dir. of Television Programmes BERT HERMANS; Dir. of News Department KAREL HEMMERECHE; Dir. Educational Broadcasting LEA MARTEL.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; m.=million; res.=reserves; dep.=deposits; brs.=branches; frs.=francs)

BANKING

Commission Bancaire: 99 avenue Louise, 1050 Brussels; f. 1935 to supervise the application of the law relating to the legal status of banks and bankers and to the public issue of securities; also the application of the legal status of common trust funds (1957), of certain non-banking financial enterprises (1964), of holding companies (1967) and of the private savings banks (1976); Pres. J. GODEAUX; Man. Dirs. H. BIRON, H. BAERYENS, P. DUBOIS, G. GELDERS, J. VERTENEUIL.

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Nationale de Belgique: 5 blvd. de Berlaimont, 1000 Brussels; f. 1850; bank of issue; cap. 400m. frs.; Gov. C. DE STRYCKER; Vice-Gov. M. D'HAEEZE; Exec. Dirs. R. BEAUVOIS, F. JUNIUS, J.-P. PAUWELS, W. FRAEYS, G. JANSON; 27 brs.

DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Gewestelijke Investeringsmaatschappij voor Vlaanderen: Anneessenstraat 1-3, bus 1, 2000 Antwerp; f. 1980; promotes creation, restructuring and extension of private enterprises, stimulation of public initiatives, implementation of the industrial policy of state and regions; cap. 1,300m. frs.; Pres. R. VAN OUTRYVE D'YDEWALLE; Gen. Man. G. VAN ACKER.

Institut de Réescompte et de Garantie (I.R.G.), Herdisconfering-en Waarborginstituut (H.W.I.): 78 rue du Commerce, 1040 Brussels; f. 1935; provides short- and medium-term facilities for private banks, public credit institutions and private savings banks and stimulates a private discount market; Chair. MARCEL D'HAEEZE; cap. and res. 1,774.3m. frs.; Gen. Man. PIERRE NOLS.

Nationale Investeringsmaatschappij (N.I.M.), Société Nationale d'Investissement (S.N.I.): 30 blvd. du Régent, 1000 Brussels; f. 1962; reconstituted in 1976 as a 100 per cent state-owned holding company with capital of 10,000 million Belgian francs; wide cash-raising powers to muster equity capital; private sector representation on governing body and investment committee; Pres. H. NEUMAN.

Société Régionale d'Investissement: ave. de la Pairelle 33, 5000 Namur; f. 1979; promotion of creation, restructuring and extension of private enterprises; stimulation of the industrial policy of state and provinces; cap. 2,000m. frs.; Pres. ANTOINE HUMBLET.

MAJOR STATE-OWNED BANKS.

Caisse Générale d'Epargne et de Retraite (C.G.E.R.)—Algemene Spaar-en Lijfrentekas (A.S.L.K.): rue du Fossé aux Loups 48, 1000 Brussels; f. 1865; res. 33,800m. frs.; Gen. Man. LUC AERTS.

Caisse Nationale de Crédit Professionnel—Nationale Kas voor Beroepskrediet: ave. des Arts 8, 1040 Brussels; f. 1929; res. 1,411m. frs.; Gen. Man. D. PONLOT.

Crédit Communal de Belgique—Gemeentekrediet van België: blvd. Pachéco 44, 1000 Brussels; f. 1860; cap. and res. 7,555m. frs.; Gen. Man. FRANÇOIS NARMON.

Institut National de Crédit Agricole—Nationaal Instituut voor Landbouwkrediet: rue Joseph II 56, 1040 Brussels; f. 1937; agricultural credits; credits granted to agricultural associations; financing of agricultural products and foodstuffs; Pres. C. VERFAILLE.

Nationale Maatschappij voor Krediet aan de Nijverheid (N.M.K.N.)—Société Nationale de Crédit à l'Industrie (S.N.C.I.): rue de l'Astronomie 14, 1030 Brussels; f. 1919; semi-public credit institution; extends long and medium term credits to industrial and commercial enterprises; cap. and res. 3,536m. frs.; Gen. Man. K. DIERCKX.

MAJOR COMMERCIAL BANKS

Amro Bank voor België N.V.: 74 Vestingstraat; 2000 Antwerp; Amsterdam, Netherlands; f. 1937; cap. 825m. frs.; res. 819.5m. frs.; dep. 12,141m. frs. (Dec. 1979); Chair. H. H. FOPPE; Man. Dirs. E. N. M. CLASSEN, P. A. L. VAN DEN HELIVEL.

Antwerpse Diamantbank N.V.: 54 Pelikaansstraat, 2000 Antwerp; f. 1934; cap. 503m. frs.; res. 724m. frs.; dep. 2,775m. frs. (March 1981); Chair. HENDRIK MERCELIS; Dir. and Gen. Man. PAUL MEEUS.

Banco di Roma (Belgio) S.A.: rue Joseph II 24, 1040 Brussels; Rome, Italy; f. 1947, name changed 1976;

- cap. 100m. frs.; res. 115m. frs.; dep. 4,367m. frs. (June 1981); Chair. M. WERNER DE MÉRODE; Gen. Man. LUIGI ALIMONTI.
- Bank van Roeselare en West-Vlaanderen N.V.:** Noordstraat 38, 8800 Roeselare; f. 1924; cap. and res. 1,225m. frs.; dep. 17,304m. frs. (Dec. 1979); Chair. J. SERCU.
- Banque Belge pour l'Industrie S.A.:** 1 rue de Ligne, 1000 Brussels; f. 1934; cap. and res. 479m. frs.; dep. 10,808m. frs. (Dec. 1980); Chair. R. A. THOMAS; Man. Dir. J. P. BELANGER.
- Banque Belgo-Zairoise (Belgolaise):** Cantersteen 1, 1000 Brussels; f. 1960; cap. 500m. frs.; dep. 15,309m. frs.; res. 692m. frs. (Dec. 1979); Pres. EMMANUEL DE BONVOISIN; Man. Dirs. JACQUES VERDICKT, MICHEL ISRALSON.
- Banque du Benelux:** Grote Markt 9, 2000 Antwerp; f. 1954; cap. 500m. frs.; dep. 20,880m. frs. (March 1980); Chair. of Management Cttee. PIERRE STRUB.
- Banque Bruxelles Lambert:** 24 ave. Marnix, 1050 Brussels; f. 1975 by merger; cap. 6,600m. frs.; res. 4,377m. frs.; dep. 556,389m. frs. (Sept. 1979); Pres. JACQUES THIERRY.
- Banque de Commerce S.A.—Handelsbank N.V.:** Lange Gasthuisstraat 9, 2000 Antwerp; f. 1893; cap. 330m. frs.; res. 254m. frs.; dep. 25,615m. frs. (Dec. 1980); Chair. ROBERT D. HUNTER; Gen. Man. WILLIAM M. ROWAN.
- Banque Européenne Arabe (Bruxelles), S.A.:** ave. des Arts 19H, bte. 2, 1040 Brussels; f. 1972; cap. 800m. frs.; res. 157m. frs.; dep. 36,352m. frs.; Chair. ABDULAZIZ AL SAGAR; Gen. Man. RAOUL ROLAND.
- Banque Européenne de Crédit S.A.:** blvd. du Souverain 100, Watermael-Boitsfort; f. 1967; cap. 2,856m. frs.; res. 1,112m. frs.; dep. 9,225m. frs. (Dec. 1979); Chair. P. E. JANSSEN; Vice-Chair. M. VIENOT.
- Banque Européenne pour l'Amérique Latine (B.E.A.L.) S.A.:** 59 rue de l'Association, Brussels; f. 1974; cap. 1,260m. frs.; res. 82m. frs. (June 1979); Chair. ROGER ALLOO; Man. Dir. NESTOR RIGA.
- Banque Nagelmackers:** place de la Cathédrale 18, 4000 Liege; f. 1747; cap. 507m. frs.; res. 224m. frs.; Partners HERVÉ NAGELMACKERS, ANDRÉ NAGELMACKERS, BAUDOUIN NAGELMACKERS, L.-J. BORSU, J.-C. FRANÇOIS, ANDRÉ PAQUOT.
- Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas Belgique S.A.:** Head Office: World Trade Centre, blvd. E. Jacquain 162, 1000 Brussels; f. 1872; cap. p.u. 1,500m. frs.; dep. 39,849m. frs. (Dec. 1980); Chair. R. VANES.
- Banque Sud Belge, S.A.:** blvd. de l'Yser 20, 6000 Charleroi; f. 1920; cap. 205m. frs.; res. 159m. frs.; Chair. LÉOPOLD TIROU; Man. Dir. CHARLES GODFRAIND.
- Continental Bank S.A.:** rue de la Loi 227, 1040 Brussels; 10-12 Kipdorp, 2000 Antwerp; f. 1914; total assets 32,000m. frs. (Dec. 1979); Man. Dir. PETER J. MCSLOY.
- Crédit du Nord Belge S.A.:** rue de Fossé-aux-Loups 32, 1000 Brussels; Lille, France; f. 1896; cap. 450m. frs.; res. 123m. frs.; dep. 9,499m. frs. (Dec. 1979); Pres. CLAUDE BOURLET; Dir.-Gen. JACQUES ALSTEENS.
- Crédit Général S.A.:** Grand'Place 5, 1000 Brussels; f. 1958; cap. 1,000m. frs.; res. 345m. frs.; dep. 17,865m. frs. (Dec. 1980); Chair. MARCEL THIENPONT; Chair. Exec. Cttee. RICHARD EVERS.
- Famibank, N.V.—Famibanque, S.A.:** Koloniënstraat 52, bus 15, 1000 Brussels; f. 1977; cap. 380m. frs.; res. 423m. frs.; Chair. ERIC C. ANDERSEN; Gen. Man. BILL FARLEY.

- Kredietbank N.V.:** Arenbergstraat 7, 1000 Brussels; f. 1935; cap. and res. 15,064m. frs. (March 1981); Pres. EDWARD WAUTERS; Chair. A. VLERICK.
- Manufacturers Hanover Bank Belgium S.A.:** 13 rue de Ligne, 1000 Brussels; New York, U.S.A.; f. 1892 as Banque d'Escompte et de Travaux S.A., name changed 1972; cap. 340m. frs.; res. 255m. frs.; Pres. HARRY TAYLOR; Man. Dir. ERIC A. FRIS, Jr.
- Nippon European Bank S.A.:** 40 blvd. du Régent, 1000 Brussels; cap. 400m. frs.; res. 86m. frs. (1981); Man. Dir. KO TOKUDA.
- Société Générale de Banque, Generale Bankmaatschappij:** 3 Montagne du Parc, 1000 Brussels; f. 1965; cap. and res. 20,840m. frs.; dep. 1,100,186m. frs. (1980); Chair. ALBERT COPPÉ; Chair. Exec. Cttee. Comte ERIC DE VILLEGAS DE CLERCAMP.
- BANKING ASSOCIATIONS
- Association Belge des Banques—Belgische Vereniging der Banken:** 36 rue Ravenstein, Box 5, 1000 Brussels; f. 1936; represents only, privately-owned banks; 81 mems.; Pres. LOUIS DELMOTTE; Dir.-Gen. MICHEL DE SMET.
- Association des Caisses d'Epargne Privées (Private Savings Banks):** ave. des Arts 13/14, Box 1, 1040 Brussels; f. 1961; Pres. V. KAYEBERGH; Sec.-Gen. M. A. RAPORT.
- STOCK EXCHANGE
- Commission de la Bourse de Bruxelles (Stock Exchange):** Palais de la Bourse, Place de la Bourse, Brussels; Pres. JEAN REYERS; Sec. CHARLES TIMMERMANS.
- INSURANCE COMPANIES
- Abeille-Paix, Société Anonyme Belge d'Assurances:** 80 rue de la Loi, 1000 Brussels; fire, accident, general; Chair. M. J. PLAQUET; Gen. Man. M. P. MEYERSON.
- Abeille-Paix Vie, Société Anonyme Belge d'Assurances:** 80 rue de la Loi, 1000 Brussels; life; Chair. M. Ph. DE MONPLANET; Gen. Man. M. P. MEYERSON.
- Antwerpse Verzekeringsmaatschappij "Securitas" N.V.:** Grote Steenweg 214, 2600 Berchem; f. 1819; fire, accident, life; Chair. Vicomte de JONGHE D'ARDOYE; Gen. Man. M. FRÈRE.
- Aviabel, Compagnie Belge d'Assurances Aviation, S.A.:** ave. Brugmann 10, 1060 Brussels; f. 1935; Chair. R. LEMAIRE; Man. J. VERWILGHEN; aviation, insurance, reinsurance.
- A.G. de 1824—Compagnie belge d'Assurances Générales "Vie":** blvd. Emile Jacquain 53, 1000 Brussels; f. 1969; Chair. Vicomte de JONGHE D'ARDOYE; Gen. Man. M. FRÈRE; life, pensions, loans.
- A.G. de 1830—Compagnie belge d'Assurances Générales "Incendie, Accidents et Risques Divers":** blvd. Emile Jacquain 53, 1000 Brussels; f. 1830; Chair. Vicomte de JONGHE D'ARDOYE; Gen. Man. M. FRÈRE; fire insurance and consequential loss, accident, general, burglary.
- A.G./M.I.—Compagnie belge d'Assurances Générales contre les Risques de Maladie et d'Invalidité:** blvd. Emile Jacquain 53, 1000 Brussels; f. 1967; Chair. Vicomte de JONGHE D'ARDOYE; Gen. Man. M. FRÈRE; all health and disability insurance, co-insurance and reinsurance.
- Belgamar, Compagnie Belge d'Assurances Maritimes, S.A.:** Meir 1, 2000 Antwerp; f. 1945; Chair. P. VAN DER MEERSCH; Dir.-Man. A. THIÉRY; marine, reinsurance.
- La Belgique, Compagnie d'Assurances, S.A.:** 61 rue de la Régence and 40 rue Ernest Allard, 1000 Brussels; f. 1855; cap. 220m. frs.; Chair. HERVÉ NAGELMACKERS; Gen. Man. P. ROUSSELLE.

BELGIUM

Finance, Trade and Industry

Compagnie d'Assurance de l'Escaut: 10 rue de la Bourse, Antwerp; f. 1821; Man. E. DIERCKSENS; fire, accident, life, burglary, reinsurance.

Compagnie Belge d'Assurance-Crédit, S.A.: 15 rue Montoyer, 1040 Brussels; f. 1929; Chair. R. LAMY; Man. Dir. A. STAS DE RICHELLE; credit.

Compagnie Financière et de Réassurances du Groupe A.G.: blvd. Emile Jacqmain 53, 1000 Brussels; f. 1824; Chair. Vicomte de JONGHE D'ARDOYE; Gen. Man. M. FRÈRE; all forms of reinsurance world-wide.

PR-Phénix-1821: 53 blvd. Jacqmain, Brussels; f. 1821; Chair. Vicomte de JONGHE D'ARDOYE; Gen. Man. M. FRÈRE; all forms of reinsurance.

Crédit Mutuel Hypothécaire, S.A.: 23 rue Léopold, 1000 Brussels; f. 1910; Chair. J. DE RUYCK; life.

Generali Belgium S.A.: ave. Louise 149, Brussels; f. 1954; Pres. Baron LAMBERT; Dir.-Gen. C. DENDAL; fire, accident, marine, life, reinsurance.

Groupe Eagle-Star-Compagnie de Bruxelles 1821, S.A. d'Assurances: 62 rue de la Loi, 1040 Brussels; f. 1821; Pres. Sir DENIS MOUNTAIN; Gen. Man. JEAN BUISSET; fire, life, general.

Groupe Josi Compagnie Centrale d'Assurances 1909, S.A.: 11 rue des Colonies, 1000 Brussels; f. 1909; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. J. P. LAURENT JOSI; accident, fire, marine, general.

Lloyd Belge: rue Royale 74, 2000 Antwerp; f. 1854; fire, accident, life, reinsurance.

Les Patrons Réunis, S.A.: Chaussée de Charleroi 60, 1060

Brussels; f. 1887; Chair. F. CASSE; Gen. Man. R. NICOLAS; fire, life, accident.

Royale Belge: 25 blvd. Souverain, Brussels; f. 1853; Dirs. G. MARTIN, J. DELORI, H. CAPPUYNS, Baron Ch. E. JANSSEN, P. VAN DER MEERSCH, M. GOBLET, F. VAN DEN BERGH; life, accident, fire, theft, reinsurance, and all other risks.

Société Mutuelle des Administrations Publiques: rue des Croisiers 24, 4000 Liège; institutions, civil service employees, public administration and enterprises.

Urbaine UAP Compagnie Belge d'Assurances et de Réassurances S.A.: 32 rue Belliard, 1040 Brussels; Chair. Baron R. TERLINDEN; all risks.

Utrecht—Vie et Risques Divers: 13 rue de la Loi, 1000 Brussels; f. 1883; Dirs. R. WEBER, M. LACROIX.

INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS

Association des Caisses Communes d'Assurance: 5 rue de Loxum, B.P. 2, 1000 Brussels; Pres. J. CHRISTOPHE; Dir.-Gen. Y. WILLEMART.

Fédération des Producteurs d'Assurances de Belgique: ave. Albert Elisabeth 40, 1200 Brussels; f. 1934; 1,100 mems.; Pres. HENRY VAN DUYNEN; Dir. JEAN SCHOUTERDEN; publ. *Principium*.

Union Professionnelle des Entreprises d'Assurances Belges et Etrangères Opérant en Belgique: square de Meeûs 29, 1040 Brussels; f. 1921; 181 mems.; affiliated to *Fédération des Entreprises de Belgique*; Pres. JOHN VAN WATERSCHOOT; Dir. JULES DOHET; publs. *Bulletin des Assurances—De Verzekering, L'Assurance en Belgique—De Verzekering in België*.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

PRINCIPAL CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

There are chambers of commerce and industry in all major towns and industrial areas.

Kamer van Koophandel en Nijverheid van Antwerpen: Markgravenstraat 12, 2000 Antwerp; f. 1969; publs. *Monthly Bulletin*.

Chambre de Commerce de Bruxelles: 112 rue de Trèves, 1040 Brussels; f. 1875; publs. *Entreprendre/Dynamick* (monthly).

TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS

Fédération des Entreprises de Belgique (Belgian Business Federation): 4 rue Ravenstein, 1000 Brussels; f. 1895; Pres. DANIEL JANSSEN; Man. Dir. RAYMOND PULINCKX; federates all the main industrial and non-industrial associations; publs. *Bulletin* (in French and Dutch; 3 a month) and other booklets.

Association Belge des Entreprises d'Alimentation à Succursales (ABEAS) (Food Chain Stores): rue St. Bernard 60, 1060 Brussels; f. 1941; Pres. GUY BECKERS; Sec. FRANCIS BUCHET.

Association des Caisses Communes d'Assurance A.S.B.L. (Common Insurance Funds): rue de Loxum 5, Box 2, 1000 Brussels; f. 1947; Pres. J. CHRISTOPHE.

Association des Centrales Electriques Industrielles de Belgique (Industrial Electricity): 36 rue Joseph II, 1040 Brussels; f. 1922; Pres. PAUL RENDERS; Admin. MARCEL DE LEENER; Man. MAURICE DE BECKER; publs. *Energie* (quarterly), *Bulletin d'Information, Rapport Annuel*.

Association des Exploitants de carrières de Porphyre (Porphyry): rue de Belle-Vue 64, 1050 Brussels; f. 1967; Pres. LÉON JACQUES; Dir. GEORGES HANSEN.

Association des Fabricants de Pâtes, Papiers et Cartons de Belgique (COBELPA) (Paper): 14 rue de Crayer, 1050 Brussels; f. 1940; co-operative asscn.; Pres. BERNARD ANCION; Man. Dir. ALFRED ROSE.

Association des Grandes Entreprises de Distribution de Belgique (AGED) (Large Distributing Concerns): 3 rue de la Science, 1040 Brussels; f. 1946; Pres. YVAN PROSMAN; Dir.-Gen. FRANCIS BUCHET.

Association des Industries des Carrières (AIC) (Asscn. of Federations of Quarrying Industries): 64 rue de Belle-Vue, 1050 Brussels; f. 1975; Pres. PHILIPPE NOTTE; Sec.-Gen. G. HANSEN.

Comité de la Sidérurgie Belge and Groupement des Hauts Fourneaux et Acieries Belges (Iron and Steel): 47 rue Montoyer, 1040 Brussels; f. 1919; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. CHRISTIAN OURY.

Confédération des Brasseries de Belgique (Breweries): Maison des Brasseurs, Grand' Place 10, 1000 Brussels; f. 1971; Pres. MODESTE VAN DEN BOGAERT; Dir. MICHEL BRICHET.

Confédération Nationale de la Construction (CNC) (Civil Engineering, Road and Building contractors and Auxiliary Trades, Confederated Associations): 34-42 rue du Lombard, 1000 Brussels; f. 1946; 16,000 mems.; Pres. AUGUSTE DE MEESTER; Dir.-Gen. ANTOINE DONCK; Dirs. ROBERT DETREZ, FREDDY FEYS, EDWIN JACOBS; publ. *La Construction—Het Bouwbedrijf* (weekly).

Confédération Professionnelle du Sucre et de ses dérivés (Sugar): 182 avenue de Tervueren, 1150 Brussels; f. 1938; mems. 10 groups, 66 firms; Pres. BAUDOUIN DELACROIX; Dir.-Gen. ALAIN JOLLY.

Fédération Belge de l'Industrie de la Chaussure (FEBIC) (*Footwear*): 53 rue Fr. Bossaerts, 1030 Brussels; f. 1968; Pres. OMER VAN AUDENHOVE; Dir. R. SMETS.

Fédération belge des Dragueurs de Gravier et de Sable (BELBAG-DRAGBEL) (*Dredging*): quai des Pé-niches 1, 1020 Brussels; f. 1967; Pres. A. DEGRAIDE.

Fédération Belge des Entreprises de Distribution (FEDIS): 60 rue St.-Bernard, 1060 Brussels; Pres. L. HUYGHEBAERT; Dir.-Gen. J. DEGRAVE.

Fédération Belge des Entreprises de la Transformation du Bois (Wood): Maison du Bois, rue Royale 109-111, 1000 Brussels; Man. Dir. WILLY DE VYNCK.

Fédération Belge des Entreprises Graphiques (FEBELGRA) (*Graphic Industries*): 20 rue Belliard, B.P. 16, 1040 Brussels; f. 1977; Pres. EMILE GÉRARD; Nat. Sec. Jos ROSSIE; publs. *Guide Febelgra*, *Bulletin Febelgra* (fortnightly, French), *Tijdschrift Febelgra*, *Febelgra-Handbook* (fortnightly, Dutch).

Fédération Belge des Industries de l'Habillement (*Clothing and Outfitting*): 24 rue Montoyer, B.P. 11, 1040 Brussels; f. 1946; Pres. A. DELFOSSE; Dir. J. DÉCAT; publ. *Habillement Belge* (weekly).

Fédération Belge du Commerce Alimentaire (FEBECA) (*Foodstuffs Trade*): rue St. Bernard 60, 1060 Brussels; f. 1941; Pres. JACQUES BATTARD; Dir.-Gen. J. DEGRAVE.

Fédération Belgo-Luxembourgeoise des Industries du Tabac (FEDETAB) (*Tobacco*): 270-272 avenue de Tervuren, B.P. 20, 1150 Brussels; f. 1947; Gen. Pres. P. CATTELAÏN; Sec.-Gen. R. DEJONGHE; publ. *Bulletin Fédétab* (monthly).

Fédération charbonnière de Belgique (Coal): rue de la Loi 99-101, B.P. 7, 1040 Brussels; f. 1909; Pres. ROGER JAUNET; Dir. JEAN SOUDON.

Fédération de l'Industrie Cimentière (Cement): 46 rue César Franck, 1050 Brussels; f. 1949; Pres. JULIEN VAN HOVE; Dir.-Gen. J. D. NEIRINCK.

Fédération de l'Industrie du Béton (FeBe) (Precast Concrete): 207-209 blvd. Aug. Reyers, 1040 Brussels; f. 1936; Pres. RAF BULCKE; Dir. W. SIMONS; publ. *Béton* (15 a year).

Fédération de l'Industrie du Gaz (FIGAZ) (*Gas*): 4 ave. Palmerston, 1040 Brussels; Pres. ANDRÉ CLAUDE; Dir. EDGAR VAN DEN BROECK.

Fédération de l'Industrie du Verre (Glass): rue Montoyer 47, 1040 Brussels; f. 1947; Pres. PHILIPPE BODSON; Dirs. P. MIGEOTTE, P. VAN DE PUTTE.

Fédération de l'Industrie Textile Belge (FEBELTEX) (*Textiles*): 24 rue Montoyer, 1040 Brussels; f. 1945; 1,800 mems.; Pres. ALBERT TUYTENS; Dir.-Gen. PIERRE JANSSENS.

Fédération des Carrières de Grès (Sandstone): rue Franz Merjay 73, 1060 Brussels; f. 1947; Pres. PIERRE-ETIENNE DAPSENS; Sec. ELAINE MEERT.

Fédération des Entreprises de l'Industrie des Fabrications Métalliques, Mécaniques, Électriques et de la Transformation des Matières Plastiques (FABRI-METAL) (*Metalwork, Engineering, Electrics and Plastic Processing*): 21 rue des Drapiers, 1050 Brussels; f. 1946; Pres. PHILIPPE SAVERYS; Dir.-Gen. JACQUES DE STAERCKE; publ. *Fabrimétal* (monthly).

Fédération des Entreprises de Métaux non Ferreux (Non-ferrous Metals): 12 blvd. de Berlaimont, 1000 Brussels; f. 1946; 100 mems.; Pres. HUGUES VAN DER STRATEN-PONTHOZ; Dir. JOSÉ SPELTINCKX.

Fédération des Entreprises de Petit Granit (Granite): ave. Louise 502, 1050 Brussels; f. 1948; Pres. MICHEL LEMAIGRE; Sec.-Gen. ALEX MARICQ.

Fédération des Industries Agricoles et Alimentaires -Verbond der Landbouw en Voedingsnijverheid (*Food and Agricultural Industries*): 172 Kortenberglaan, Box 7, 1040 Brussels; f. 1937; Pres. P. CALLEBAUT; Dir.-Gen. P. VERHAEGHE; publs. *Vita-Flash* (weekly), *Vita* (monthly).

Fédération des Industries Céramiques de Belgique et du Luxembourg (FEDICER) (*Ceramics*): 4 avenue Gouverneur Cornez, 7000 Mons; f. 1919; Pres. J. COLLARD; Dir. G. DEVEZON.

Fédération des Industries Chimiques de Belgique (*Chemical Industries*): 49 square Marie-Louise, 1040 Brussels; f. 1919; Pres. PIERRE DE TILLESSE; Dir.-Gen. PAUL F. SMETS.

Fédération des Industries Transformatrices de Papier et Carton (FETRA) (*Paper and Board*): 715 chaussée de Waterloo, Box 25, 1180 Brussels; f. 1947; 300 mems.; Pres. AMAND VANNESTE; Dir. PH. DELLA FAILLE DE LEVERGHEM.

Fédération Nationale Belge de la Fourrure et de la Peau en Poil (Furs and Skins): 4 rue de l'Autonomie, B.P. 4, 1070 Brussels; f. 1947; Pres. J. P. CABU; Dir. R. MICHIELS.

Fédération Patronale des Ports Belges (Port Employers): Brouwersvliet 33, Box 7, 2000 Antwerp; f. 1937; Pres. JOSEPH SENDERS; Sec. WALTER BAGUE.

Fédération Pétrolière Belge (Petroleum): 4 rue de la Science, 1040 Brussels; f. 1926; Pres. GEORGES DE GRAEVE; Man. Dir. P. HATRY.

Groupeement des Ardoisières Belges (Slate): c/o INARBEL, 6620 Warmifontaine par Neufchâteau; f. 1973; Pres. A. SCHOEMANS.

Groupeement des Sablières (Sand and Gravel): ave. Louise 502, Box 18, 1050 Brussels; f. 1937; Pres. GILBERT DUMONT; Vice-Pres. ALFRED PAULUS; Sec. ALEX MARICQ.

Groupeement National de l'Industrie de la Terre Cuite (Terracotta): 13 rue des Poissonniers, Box 22, 1000 Brussels; f. 1947; Pres. RENÉ DELLA FAILLE; Dir. GIOVANNI PEIRS.

Groupeement Patronal des Bureaux Commerciaux et Maritimes (Employers' Association of Maritime and Commercial Offices): Brouwersvliet 33, Box 7, 2000 Antwerp; f. 1937; Pres. JOSEPH SENDERS; Sec. FRANS GIELEN.

Industrie des Huiles Minérales de Belgique (IHMB) (*Mineral Oils*): 49 square Marie-Louise, 1040 Brussels; f. 1921; 100 mems.; Pres. G. BRUYNDONCKX.

Union de la Tannerie et de la Mégisserie Belges (UNITAN) (*Tanning and Tawing*): Lambroekstraat 10, 1930 Zaventem; f. 1962; replaces fmr. "Fedetan"; 13 mems.; Pres. W. COLLE; Sec. Miss D. JANUS.

Union des Armateurs Belges (Shipowners): Lijnwaadmarkt 9, 2000 Antwerp; Chair. Capt. A. J. HUBERT; Man. A. VAN MIEGHEM.

Union des Carrières et Scieries de Marbres (UCSM) (*Marble*): 12 blvd. de la Cambre, 1050 Brussels; Pres. J. VANDENWILDEBERG; Sec.-Gen. W. STYCZYNSKI.

Union des Exploitations Électriques en Belgique (Electricity): Galerie Ravenstein 4, Box 6, 1000 Brussels;

f. 1911; Pres. JEAN DEMEURE; Gen. Dir. E. R. MARICQ; publ. *Electricité* (twice a year).

Union des Producteurs Belges de Chaux, Calcaires, Dolomies, et Produits Connexes (*Lime, limestone, dolomite and related products*): 61 rue du Trône, 1050 Brussels; f. 1942; co-operative society; Co-Pres. LÉON DUMONT, ARNAUD DECLETY; Dir. EMILE WOUTERS.

Union Professionnelle des Usines Belges d'Asbesto-Ciment (*Asbestos-Cement*): World Trade Centre, blvd. Emile Jacqmain 162, Box 37, 1000 Brussels; f. 1941; Pres. ETIENNE VAN DER REST; Sec. PAUL VAN REETH.

TRADE UNIONS

AND PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Fédération Générale du Travail de Belgique (FGTB) (*Algemeen Belgisch Vakverbond*): 42 rue Haute, 1000 Brussels; f. 1899; affiliated to ICFTU, Brussels; Sec.-Gen. GEORGES DEBUNNE; publs. *Syndicats, De Werker, Contact-Jeunes, Jongerencontact*; has affiliated to it 15 unions with a total effective membership of 1,126,814 (December 1980). Affiliated unions include:

De Algemene Centrale/La Centrale Générale (*Central Union*): Hoogstraat/rue Haute 26-28, 1000 Brussels; Pres. ANDRE VANDEN BROUCKE; Sec.-Gen. JEAN DE NOOZE; Nat. Secs. HENRI LORENT, JOZEF DE MULDER, MICHEL NOLLET, JUAN FERNANDEZ; 258,680 mems.

Algemene Diamantbewerkerbond van België (*Diamond Workers' Union*): 66-68 Plantin en Morotuslei, 2000 Antwerp; f. 1896; Pres. C. DENISSE; 4,031 mems. (1981); publ. *A.D.B.* (monthly).

Belgische Transportarbeidersbond (*Belgian Transport Workers' Union*): Paardenmarkt 66, 2000 Antwerp; f. 1913; Pres. EGIED BAUDER; publs. *De Binnenvaart, De Haven en De Zee*; 25,000 (1980).

Centrale de l'Industrie du Livre et du Papier F.G.T.B. (*Central Union of Graphical and Paper Workers*): Galerie du Centre Bloc 2, rue des Fripiers 17, 1000 Brussels; f. 1945; 14,842 mems. (1980); Secs. ROGER DEMEYER, ROBERT LOLOUP, ROGER SAGON; publ. *Le Travailleur du Livre/De Boekarbeider* (circ. 14,862).

Centrale der Kleding en aanverwante vakken van België (*Union of Clothing Workers*): Ommeganckstraat 32, 2000 Antwerp; f. 1898; Gen. Sec. FIRMIN VAN DE CALSEYDE; 31,081 mems. (1980).

Centrale des Métallurgistes de Belgique (*Central Union of Metal Workers*): 17 rue Jacques Jordaens, 1000 Brussels; f. 1887; Sec.-Gen. FERNAND DECOSTER; 211,289 mems. (1980).

Centrale des Travailleurs de l'Alimentation et de l'Hôtellerie (*Union of Catering and Hotel Workers*): 18 rue des Alexiens, 1000 Brussels; f. 1912; 50,959 mems. (1980); Nat. Sec. ARTHUR LADRILLE; publs. *Unité, Voeding* (monthly).

Centrale Générale des Services Publics (*Central Union of Public Service Workers*): Maison des Huit Heures, 9-11 Place Fontainas, 1000 Brussels; f. 1945; Pres. E. HAMONT; 298,291 mems. (1980); publ. *Tribune* (2 a month).

Centrale Syndicale des Travailleurs des Mines de Belgique (*Central Union of Miners*): 8 rue Joseph Stevens, 1000 Brussels; f. 1889; Pres. J. OLYSLAEGERS; 22,692 mems. (1980).

Syndicat des Employés, Techniciens et Cadres de Belgique (*Union of Employees, Technicians and Administrative Workers*): 42 rue Haute, 1000 Brussels; f. 1891; Pres. F. JANSSENS; 156,657 mems. (1980).

Textielarbeiderscentrale van België (*Union of Textile Workers*): Keizer Karelstraat 98, 9000 Ghent; f. 1898; National Pres. JAN MONSIEZ; Nat. Sec. GILBERT BOSSUYT; 41,294 mems. (1980); publ. *Bulletin d'information et de documentation*.

Confédération des Syndicats Chrétiens (CSC): Brussels; Leader JEF HOUTHUYS. Affiliated unions:

Centrale Chrétienne de l'Alimentation et des Services (*Food and Service Industries*): 27 rue de l'Association, 1000 Brussels; f. 1919; Pres. W. VIJVERMAN; Sec.-Gen. F. BOCKLANDT; 90,566 mems. (1976).

Centrale Chrétienne des Industries Graphiques et du Papier (*Paper Workers*): avenue d'Auderghem 26, Brussels; Pres. M. VAN ONSEM; 21,712 mems. (1976).

Centrale Chrétienne des Métallurgistes de Belgique (*Metal Workers*): rue de Heembeek 127, 1120 Brussels; Pres. G. HEIREMANS; 231,850 mems.

Centrale Chrétienne des Ouvriers de la Pierre, du Ciment, de la Céramique et du Verre (*Stone, Cement, Ceramic and Glass Workers*): 26-32 ave. d'Auderghem, 1040 Brussels; Pres. A. DE DECKER; 29,324 mems. (1976).

Centrale Chrétienne des Ouvriers des Industries de l'Energie, de la Chimie, du Cuir et Diverses (*Power, Chemical, Leather, etc., Workers*): ave. d'Auderghem 26-32, 1040 Brussels; f. 1912; 52,219 mems. (1979); Pres. C. DE SCHRIJVER; Nat. Sec. J. VAN HOOF; Gen. Sec. M. SOMMEREYNS; publs. *Bestuursblad, Bulletin des Dirigeants*.

Centrale Chrétienne des Ouvriers du Textile et du Vêtement de Belgique (*Textile and Clothing Workers*): 27 Koning Albertlaan, Ghent; Pres. L. FRURU; 130,497 mems. (1976); publs. *Ons Verbond, Notre Centrale*.

Centrale Chrétienne des Services Publics—Christelijke Centrale van de Openbare Diensten (*Public Service Workers*): 26 ave. d'Auderghem, 1040 Brussels; f. 1921; 90,000 mems. (1976); Pres. A. HENGCHEN; publ. *Ere Nouvelle-Nieuwe Tijd*.

Centrale Chrétienne des Travailleurs du Bois et du Bâtiment (*Wood and Building Workers*): rue de Trèves 31, 1040 Brussels; Pres. R. MARIS; 211,710 mems. (1980); publ. *CHB* (Dutch, monthly), *TCB* (French, monthly).

Centrale Chrétienne du Personnel de l'Enseignement Moyen et Normal Libre (*Lay Teachers in Secondary and Teacher-Training Institutions*): 26-32 ave. d'Auderghem, 1040 Brussels; f. 1950; 15,650 mems. (1979); Pres. ROGER DENIS; publs. *Option, Brandpunt*.

Centrale Chrétienne du Personnel de l'Enseignement Technique (*Teachers in Technical Education*): 26 ave. d'Auderghem, 1040 Brussels; Pres. P. DECLERCK; Sec.-Gen. W. KIEKENS; 32,000 mems. (1981); publs. *Brandpunt, Option*.

Centrale des Francs Mineurs (*Miners' Union*): avenue d'Auderghem 26, Brussels; Pres. G. RENDERS; 31,725 mems. (1976).

Centrale Nationale des Employés—Landelijke Bedienden Centrale (*Employees*): 107 rue de Brabant, 1030 Brussels; f. 1912; 240,000 mems. (1979); Sec.-Gen. JOSÉ ROISIN; publ. *Le Droit de l'Employé, Ons Rech.*

Fédération des Instituteurs Chrétiens de Belgique—Christen Onderwijzersverbond van België (*School Teachers*): Koningsstraat 203, 1030 Brussels; f. 1893;

BELGIUM

Pres. D. BOSSUYT; Sec.-Gen. L. VAN BENEDEN; 51,387 mems. (1976); publs. *Christene School, Educateur Belge*.

Syndicat Chrétien des Communications et de la Culture (*Christian Trade Unions of Railway, Post and Telecommunications, Shipping, Civil Aviation, Radio and T.V. Workers*): 26 ave. d'Auderghem, 1040 Brussels; f. 1919; Pres. M. DE KERPEL; Secs. H. VANTRAPPEN, A. MERCEZ, W. THYS, P. VAN DEN DOOREN, E. VAN ELSACKER; 60,000 mems. (1981); *Formation Syndicale, Syndicale Vorming, Le Bon Combat, De Rechte Lijn*.

Cartel des Syndicats Indépendants de Belgique: 36 blvd. Bischoffsheim, Brussels; 62,000 mems. in Industrial Sector, 55,000 in Public Sector (1972); Pres. (Public Sector) EDMOND SMESMAN; Gen. Secs. M. VANHAMME, JOS BOLLAERTS; publs. *Le Cartel, Het Kartel, Waarvoor wij strijden*.

Centrale Générale des Syndicats Libéraux de Belgique (CGSLB) (*General Federation of Liberal Trade Unions of Belgium*): rue Brederode 2, 9000 Ghent; f. 1889; 120,000 mems. (1971); National Pres. ARMAND COLLE; publ. *Le Syndicaliste Libéral* (monthly, Dutch and French; separate editions for private and public sectors).

RAILWAYS

The Belgian railway network is one of the densest in the world. The main lines are operated by the S.N.C.B. under lease from the State Railways Administration and the system is complemented by the S.N.C.V. light railway network for local traffic. Five regional companies run trams, rapid transit systems and metros.

Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Belges (S.N.C.B.)—Nationale Maatschappij der Belgische Spoorwegen (N.M.B.S.): 85 rue de France, 1070 Brussels; f. 1926; 163.7 million passengers were carried in 1980; directed by a board of 21 members; 3,971 km. of lines, of which 1,413 km. electrified; Gen. Man. M. E. FLACHET.

ROADS

At the end of 1979 there were 11,277 km. of main or national roads, 1,177 km. of motorways and 13,829 km. of secondary or regional roads.

Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Vicinaux (S.N.C.V.) (Buses and Trams): 14 rue de la Science, 1040 Brussels; f. 1884; operates all public bus and tram services; Pres. R. DENISON; Dir.-Gen. CONSTANT HENRARD.

INLAND WATERWAYS

There are over 1,500 km. of inland waterways in Belgium which in 1978 carried an estimated 100,200,000 metric tons of cargo. Under the Investment Plan started in 1957 canals and rivers have been modified to accommodate more traffic.

Administration des Voies Hydrauliques: 155 rue de la Loi, Service d'Exploitation des Voies navigables, Brussels; Dir.-Gen. J. DEMOEN.

SHIPPING

Antwerp is the principal port of Belgium and handles by sea and inland waterways 80 per cent of the country's foreign trade. It is also the largest railway port and has one of the largest petroleum refining complexes in Europe.

Trade and Industry, Transport

Syndicat Libre de la Fonction Publique (Public Services' Union): 25 rue de Spa, 1000 Brussels; Pres. FRANS MIEVIS; Gen. Sec. GUY DE WITTE; publs. *Le Combat Syndical* (monthly—French and Flemish).

Fédération Nationale des Unions Professionnelles Agricoles de Belgique: 94-96 rue Antoine Dansaert, 1000 Brussels; f. 1919; 25,000 mems. (1971); Pres. CLAUDE DUMONT DE CHASSART; Sec.-Gen. EMILE SCOUMANNE; publ. *Le Journal des U.P.A.* (weekly).

Union Professionnelle de la Presse Belge, Beroepsunie van de Belgische Pers (Professional Union of the Belgian Press): 1 blvd. Charlemagne, 1040 Brussels; f. 1914; 1,350 mems. (1976); affiliated to IFJ (International Federation of Journalists); Pres. FRANS VAN ERPS; Sec.-Gen. WALTER VANSTRAELEN.

TRADE FAIRS

Foire Internationale de Bruxelles (Brussels International Trade Fair): Parc des Expositions, Brussels; f. 1919; holds more than 25 fairs and trade shows each year, Pres. P. VAN HALTEREN, Burgomaster of Brussels; Gen. Man. G. CHANTREN; Deputy Gen. Man. J. ISAAC CASTIAU.

International Ghent Fair: ICC Floraliapaleis, '9000 Ghent; annual; f. 1946.

TRANSPORT

It has 98 km. of quayside and 17 dry docks. The port receives some 19,000 vessels and handles more than 72 million tons of cargo a year. Other ports include Zeebrugge, Ostend, Ghent, Liège and Brussels.

Régie Belge des Transports Maritimes (Belgian Maritime Transport Authority): 30 rue Belliard, 1040 Brussels; Gen. Man. P. MUYLDERMANS; Ostend-Dover/Folkestone lines; 1 passenger vessel, 3 car ferries, 2 jetfoils and 5 multi-purpose vessels.

De Keyser Thornton: Huideveitersstraat 38, 2000 Antwerp; liner and ship agents, forwarders and warehousemen; f. 1863; Man. Dir. F. LAURENCIN.

Ahlers Lines, N.V.: 139 Noorderlaan, 2030 Antwerp; services to Finland/Sweden/U.S.S.R./Norway; Man. Dir. J. SAVERYS; Man. H. COPPIETERS.

Armement Deppe S.A./N.V.: 11 Meir, Antwerp; services; Continent to Florida and U.S. Gulf ports; Continent to Mexico and to Pacific coast of South America; Chair. A. ANDRÉ-DUMONT.

Belfranline, S.A., N.V.: Meir 249, 2000 Antwerp; liner services to Venezuela, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Curaçao and Jamaica; also to Central America (East Coast); Pres. and Man. Dir. J. E. SASSE.

CMB S.A./N.V.: 61 St. Katelijnevest, Antwerp; f. 1895, formerly known as the *Compagnie Maritime Belge (Lloyd Royal), S.A.*; 40 vessels for freight and passengers; European service and lines to North and South America, Africa, Middle East and Far East; Chair. P.-E. CORBIAU.

S.A. Esso N.V.: Frankrijklei 101, 2000 Antwerp; tanker service; Chair. R. F. LACOURT.

Methania S.A./N.V.: 13 rue Brederode, 1000 Brussels; Chair. P. PLUYS.

North Sea Ferries (Belgium) N.V.: Prins Filipsdok, Lance-loot Blondeellaan, 8380 Zeebrugge; operated in conjunction with *North Sea Ferries Ltd., U.K.*; roll-on/roll-off ferry services between Hull and Zeebrugge;

BELGIUM

Dirs. J. A. BOEREBOOM, E. D. S. DUNLOP, A. TERHORST, M. VAN LEEUWEN.

Northern Shipping Service S.A.: Eiermarkt Building, 54 St. Katelijnevest, 2000 Antwerp; tramp, European, Mediterranean and North African cargo services; Pres. A. DENIS.

Petrofina, S.A.: 33 rue de la Loi, 1040 Brussels; general tanker service; Chair. and Chief Exec. ADOLPHE DEMEURE DE L'ESPAUL.

Société Belge de Navigation Maritime Navibel, S.A.: Eiermarkt Building, 54 St. Katelijnevest, 2000 Antwerp; tramp, European, Mediterranean and North West African cargo services; Pres. C. A. RITZKY.

Ubem, N.V., S.A.: 150 Mechelsesteenweg, 2000 Antwerp; bulk carriers and car ferry services; Chair. J. VAN DEN ABBELE; Man. Dir. E. DE LAET.

CIVIL AVIATION

The main international airport is at Brussels, with a direct train service from the air-terminal. There are also international airports at Antwerp and Ostend.

SABENA (Société anonyme belge d'Exploitation de la Navigation aérienne) (Belgian World Air Lines): Air Terminal, 35 rue Cardinal Mercier, 1000 Brussels; National Airport, Brussels; f. 1923; Chair. CARLOS VAN RAFFELGHEM; Vice-Chair. ANDRÉ PAHAUT; fleet of 2 Boeing 747, 4 Boeing 707, 15 Boeing 737, 5 DC-10-30 CF, 5 Cessna, 8 SIAI-Marchetti, 5 EMB 121 Xingu; services to most parts of the world.

BIAS Overseas N.V.: Antwerp Airport, P.O.B. 14, 2100 Deurne; f. 1968; wet or dry leasing services; Man. Dir.

Transport, Tourism and Culture

C. G. VAN ANTWERPEN; Gen. Man. P. W. BAKKER; 2 Fokker F. 27.

Delta Air Transport N.V.: Antwerp Airport, 2100. Deurne; f. 1966; Antwerp and Brussels to Amsterdam and charter service in Europe; Pres. T. VAN NES; Gen. Man. TONY VAN GRIEKEN; 5 FH227B.

Sobelair (Société Belge de Transports par Air) N.V.: 131 ave. Frans Courtens, 1030 Brussels; f. 1946; subsidiary of Sabena, operating charter and inclusive-tour flights; Man. Dir. P. JONNART; Dir. R. MINET; Man. J. EDOM; 3 Boeing 737-229, 2 Boeing 707-320C.

Sun Airways: Melsbroek Airport, Brussels; f. 1976 to operate passenger charter services; Dir. JOHN SAUVAGE.

Trans European Airways (TEA): Bldg. 117, Melsbroek Airport, Brussels; f. 1970; charter and inclusive-tour flights; Man. Dir. G. P. GUTELMAN; 1 Airbus A300B2, 2 Boeing 707, 6 Boeing 737-200.

Belgium is also served by the following foreign airlines: Aer Lingus (Ireland), Aeroflot (U.S.S.R.), Air Algérie, Air Canada, Air France, Air Malta, Air Zaïre, Alitalia, Balkan (Bulgaria), British Airways, British Caledonian, British Island Airways, ČSA (Czechoslovakia), Cubana, Cyprus Airways, Dan-Air (U.K.), El-Al (Israel), Finnair, Iberia (Spain), Interflug (German Democratic Republic), JAT (Yugoslavia), KLM (Netherlands), LOT (Poland), Lufthansa (Federal Republic of Germany), Luxair (Luxembourg), MALÉV (Hungary), MEA (Lebanon), Nigeria Airways, Olympic (Greece), Pan American (U.S.A.), Royal Air Maroc, SAA (South Africa), SAS (Sweden), Seaboard (U.S.A.), Swissair, TAP (Portugal), TAROM (Romania), Tunis Air and THY (Turkey).

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Belgian National Tourist Office: rue du Marché aux Herbes 61, 1000 Brussels; Commissioners for Tourism L. R. A. VERHEYDEN, H. BROUET.

Tourist Information Brussels (T.I.B.): 61 rue du Marché aux Herbes, 1000 Brussels; Dir. ODETTE MOT; Sec.-Gen. GEORGES RENDERS; publ. calendar of cultural events in French, Dutch and English (weekly).

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

There is a Cultural Council for each of the three languages:

French: 6 rue de la Loi, 1000 Brussels; Pres. M. JEUNE-HOMME.

Dutch: Paleis der Natie, 2 Natieplein, 1000 Brussels; Pres. M. BASCOUR.

German: Kaperberg 8, 4700 Eupen; Pres. M. GEHLEN.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Théâtre National de Belgique: Centre International Rogier, 1000 Brussels; f. 1945; classical and modern drama; receives State subsidies; Dir. JACQUES HUISMAN.

Koninklijke Nederlandse Schouwburg (K.N.S.) (Royal Dutch Theatre): Meistraat 2, 2000 Antwerp; f. 1853; classical and modern drama; municipal theatre; Dir. DOM. DE GRUYTER.

Koninklijke Vlaamse Schouwburg (K.V.S.) (Royal Flemish Theatre): Lakensestraat 146, 1000 Brussels; f. 1877; classical and modern drama, comedy, musical comedy, etc.; municipal theatre; Dirs. NAND BUYL, KOEN DE RUYTER.

Théâtre Royal de la Monnaie: place de la Monnaie, 1000 Brussels; f. 1700; national opera theatre; Dir. GÉRARD MORTIER.

Ballet du XXe Siècle: 4 rue Léopold, 1000 Brussels; ballet company of the national opera; Dir. MAURICE HUISMAN.

Koninklijke Vlaamse Opera (Royal Flemish Opera): Opera House address: 3 Frankrijklei; Office address: 8 Van Ertbornstraat, 2000 Antwerp; f. 1893; administered by the city; Dir. SYLVAIN DERUWE.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Le Nouvel Orchestre Symphonique de la R.T.B.F.: 18 place Eugène Flagey, 1050 Brussels; f. 1930 as the *Orchestre Symphonique de la Radiodiffusion Télévision Belge*, name changed 1977; Dir. EDGARD DONEUX.

Orchestre National de Belgique—Nationaal Orkest van België: 155 rue de la Loi, 1040 Brussels; f. 1936.

Orchestre de Chambre de la Radiodiffusion Télévision Belge: 18 place Eugène Flagey, 1050 Brussels; Dir. EDGARD DONEUX.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique (*Atomic Energy Commission*): Administration de l'Energie, Ministère des Affaires Economiques, rue de Mot 30, 1040 Brussels; f. 1950.

The Commission deals with nuclear matters falling within the competence of the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

Centre d'Etude de l'Energie Nucléaire—Studiecentrum voor Kernenergie—CEN/SCK: 144 avenue Eugène Plasky, 1040 Brussels; laboratories: 2400 Mol; f. 1952; Pres. F. VAN DEN BERGH.

The Centre's Board is composed of representatives of industry, science and public administration. The main objectives of the Centre are the training of personnel, the

conduct of research and the provision of experimental facilities for industry.

There are three reactors and two critical assemblies at the Centre's laboratories at Mol-Donk, North Belgium.

Institut Interuniversitaire des Sciences Nucléaires—Interuniversitair Instituut voor Kernwetenschappen: 5 rue d'Egmont, 1050 Brussels, f. 1947; 200 scientific researchers; Pres. E. MASSAUX; Sec.-Gen. P. LEVAUX, DR.SC.

The object of the Institute is to promote research in nuclear science and solid state physics in advanced teaching and research establishments. These include departments in the universities and centres at the State University (formerly Polytechnic Institute) of Mons and the Royal Military School at Brussels.

BULGARIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The People's Republic of Bulgaria, in the eastern Balkans, is bounded to the north by Romania and to the east by the Black Sea. Turkey and Greece lie to the south and Yugoslavia to the west. The climate is one of fairly sharp contrasts between winter and summer. The official language is Bulgarian, a branch of the Slavonic group, written in the Cyrillic alphabet. Minority languages include Turkish and Macedonian. Most people adhere to the Bulgarian Orthodox Church and there is a substantial minority of Muslims. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has three equal horizontal stripes of white, green and crimson, with the white uppermost; in the top left-hand corner is the state emblem, surmounted by a five-pointed red star. The capital is Sofia.

Recent History

Formerly a monarchy, Bulgaria allied with Nazi Germany in the Second World War and joined in the occupation of Yugoslavia in 1941. King Boris died in 1943 and was succeeded by his young son, Simeon II. In September 1944 the Fatherland Front, a left-wing alliance formed in 1942, seized power with help from the Soviet Union and set up a government under Kimon Georgiev. In September 1946 the monarchy was abolished by popular referendum and a republic proclaimed. Following elections soon after, Georgi Dimitrov became both Prime Minister and First Secretary of the Communist Party in a government formed from members of the Communist-dominated Fatherland Front. All opposition parties were abolished and a new constitution based on the Soviet model was adopted in December 1947. On his death in 1949, Dimitrov was succeeded by Vassil Kolarov as Prime Minister in the same year and as First Secretary in 1950. Kolarov died in 1950 and was succeeded by Vulko Chervenkov. Political trials and executions became less frequent after the death of Stalin, and rehabilitation of those who had been disgraced began in 1956.

Todor Zhivkov became First Secretary in 1954 and, following an ideological struggle within the Communist Party, succeeded Anton Yugov as Prime Minister in 1962. In 1965 a coup against the Government failed. When a new constitution was adopted in May 1971, Zhivkov relinquished his position as Prime Minister to become the first President of the newly formed State Council. He was re-elected in 1976 and again in 1981. In May 1977 Boris Velchev, a Secretary of the Central Committee since 1959, was dismissed from all his posts within the Party, and in December the Secretariat, and also the Political Bureau, of the Central Committee were reshuffled. In April 1978 three ministers were dismissed, apparently as a result of Bulgaria's disappointing economic performance in the previous year. In July the Secretariat of the Central Committee was further expanded to eight members, and in September a purge of Communist Party membership commenced. The Twelfth Party Congress was held in March and April 1981. The Party leader was restyled

General Secretary. In June, following elections to the National Assembly, a new government was formed, headed by Grisha Filipov. In July there occurred the unexpected death of Lyudmila Zhivkova, daughter of the President, who was Chairman of the Committee for Culture and one of the most ambitious and energetic members of the Party and government.

Relations with Western states have steadily improved and co-operation in economic and technical fields is increasing.

Government

Under the 1971 constitution, the supreme organ of state power is the unicameral National Assembly, with 400 members elected for five years by universal adult suffrage in single-member constituencies. The Assembly elects the State Council (28 members were elected in June 1981) to be its permanent organ. There is no constitutional provision for a Head of State, but some of the equivalent functions are exercised by the President of the State Council. The Council of Ministers, the highest organ of state administration, is elected by (and responsible to) the Assembly.

Political power is held by the Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP), which dominates the Fatherland Front. The Front presents an approved list of candidates for elections to all representative bodies (members of the National Assembly were elected unopposed in June 1981). The BCP's highest authority is the Party Congress, convened every five years. The Congress elects a Central Committee (197 members were elected in April 1981) to supervise Party work. To direct its policy, the Committee elects a Political Bureau (Politburo), with eleven full members and three candidate members in 1981.

For local administration, Bulgaria comprises 27 provinces and three cities, each with a People's Council elected for two and a half years. In 1981 the election of local government bodies was brought forward from October to June so as to coincide in future with the elections to the National Assembly.

Defence

Bulgaria is a member of the Warsaw Pact. Military service is for two years in the army and air force, and three years in the navy. The total strength of the armed forces in July 1981 was 149,000, comprising an army of 105,000, air force 34,000 and navy 10,000. Para-military forces include 15,000 border troops and 10,000 security police and there is a voluntary People's Militia of 150,000. The defence budget in 1981 totalled 924 million leva.

Economic Affairs

Bulgaria is a very fertile country and after 1945 agriculture was organized on a large-scale co-operative and mechanized basis. There are about 170 huge agro-industrial

complexes. About a quarter of the population is employed on the land, and wheat, maize, beet and barley are the chief crops. Agriculture accounted for 14 per cent of G.N.P. in 1978, and there is a large exportable surplus of processed agricultural products. The food industry is the largest manufacturing sector, accounting for over 20 per cent of total output. Industrial output increased by 55 per cent under the sixth Five-Year Plan (1971-75); the engineering sector, in particular, has been greatly developed, as have the chemical fertilizer and metallurgical industries. During the 1971-75 period, Bulgaria's net material product (N.M.P.) increased by 46 per cent and investment rose by 6.5 per cent each year.

The 1976-80 Five-Year Plan achieved a 35 per cent increase in industrial production, and a 20 per cent increase in agricultural produce, three-quarters of the Plan's budget being spent on further modernization and reconstruction of industry. Foreign trade increased by 80 per cent. However, since 1977 there have been indications of a decline in the growth rate, due mainly to higher prices for raw materials. In 1980 industrial production rose by 5 per cent over 1979, but the increase in agricultural output was below the 7 per cent achieved in 1979, owing to poor weather conditions and organizational weaknesses. The national income went up by 5.7 per cent, and foreign trade by 14.1 per cent.

The draft Five-Year Plan for 1981-85 anticipated a continuation of the slowdown in economic growth, with national income rising by 25-30 per cent. Priority was to be given to the development of heavy industry. Encouragement was also to be given to the fusion of state and co-operative ownership.

Bulgaria produces only 35 per cent of its energy needs, and priority is being given to the full development of indigenous energy resources. Most electrical energy is produced from fuel obtained from local deposits. Bulgaria's first nuclear power station, constructed by Soviet engineers, opened in 1974. Coal, iron ore, copper, lead and zinc are mined and some oil is extracted on the Black Sea coast. Bulgaria became self-sufficient in pig-iron in 1980. Foreign trade is a state monopoly and 80 per cent is with the other CMEA countries, mainly the Soviet Union. In an attempt to increase trade and co-operation with the West, foreign companies have been encouraged since 1980 to set up joint enterprises in Bulgaria. Considerable tourist development has played an important part in alleviating Bulgaria's shortage of foreign exchange.

Transport and Communications

Inland transport is by rail, road and waterway. There are 7,626 km. of railway track and 36,467 km. of roads; a major motorway has been constructed from Sofia to the coast. The Danube is the main waterway. External services link Black Sea ports to the U.S.S.R., the Mediterranean and West Europe. Balkan, the state airline, maintains services to most European capitals and to the Middle East.

In 1981-85 priority was to be given to the development of rail transport.

Social Welfare

State social insurance is directed by the Department of Public Insurance and the Pensions Directorate. In 1980,

2,682 million leva of the state budget was allotted to social insurance and welfare. Workers are paid compensation during sick leave. Women are entitled to full paid leave before and after childbirth. All pensions are non-contributory. Retirement pensions consist of a basic sum plus up to 12 per cent allowance for additional service, over the minimum requirement. The basic pension is related to the average monthly pay in three of the last 15 years of service. Retirement age varies from 45 to 60, depending on the job. Women retire five years earlier than men.

Since 1951 all medical services and treatment have been provided free for the whole population. In 1976 there were 76,107 hospital beds and 19,312 physicians. All medical treatment establishments and medical schools, training colleges and research institutes are controlled by the Ministry of Public Health. Departments of Public Health in the Regional People's Councils supervise medical work together with the Bulgarian Red Cross.

Education

Education in Bulgaria is free and compulsory between the ages of seven and 16 years. It is administered by the Bulgarian Ministry of Education, although direct organization of kindergartens and schools is exercised by specialized organs of the people's councils. Expenditure on education was expected to total 1,311 million leva in 1980.

Kindergartens are attended by 76 per cent of all children between the ages of three and seven. The compulsory eight-class schools provide a general education at primary and secondary levels and prepare students for graduation to higher institutions. Most students graduating from the eighth class proceed to some form of higher education.

There are three types of school after basic school. The *gimnazia* provides a general education and completes the third stage of the "eleven-year school", the *tekhnikum* is a vocational school offering a general curriculum together with a course leading to vocational qualifications in various branches of industry, agriculture, etc. The third type of secondary school is the *profesionalno tehnikeshko uchilishte* (vocational technical school), which gives theoretical knowledge on a certain vocation with practical work in the appropriate enterprises and plants and in agriculture. About 80 per cent of the students who have completed their education at the elementary school continue their studies at *tekhnikum* (technical schools) and the vocational technical schools.

Higher education in Bulgaria can be divided into two main categories, *Poluvishshi instituti* and *Visshi uchebni zavedeniya*. *Poluvishshi instituti* train teachers for elementary schools and some other specialists. The course lasts two to three years. *Visshi uchebni zavedeniya* are establishments of higher education, at which about 85,000 students were taking university courses in 1981.

Tourism

Black Sea resorts are very popular, visitors coming from the Soviet Union and East Europe. A campaign to attract visitors from the West greatly increased the number of tourists. In 1980 Bulgaria received about 5.5 million visitors (including 2.6 million in transit).

Public Holidays

1982: May 1st, 2nd (Labour Days), May 24th (Education Day), September 9th, 10th (National Days), November 7th (Anniversary of Russia's October Revolution).

1983: January 1st (New Year).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 stotinki = 1 lev.

Exchange rates (October 1981):

£1 sterling = 1.59 leva;

U.S. \$1 = 85 stotinki.

STATISTICAL SURVEY**AREA AND POPULATION**

AREA* (sq. km.)	POPULATION								1979 DENSITY (per sq. km.)
	Census, December 2nd, 1975			Estimated Total (mid-year)					
	Male	Female	Total	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	
110,911.5†	4,357,820	4,369,951	8,727,771	8,720,742	8,758,599	8,804,347	8,813,704	8,825,900	79.8

* Including territorial waters of frontier rivers (267.8 sq. km.).

† 42,823 square miles.

Mid-1980: Estimated population 8,862,000.

Ethnic Nationalities (1956 Census): Bulgarian 85.5 per cent; Turkish 8.6 per cent; Gypsy 2.6 per cent; Macedonian 2.5 per cent; Armenian 0.3 per cent; Russian 0.14 per cent; Greek 0.1 per cent.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(with 1979 population)

Sofia (capital)	1,047,920	Ruse (Rousse)	170,594	Pleven	122,916
Plovdiv	342,000	Burgas (Bourgas)	165,994	Sliven	96,090
Varna	286,382	Stara Zagora	153,201	Pernik	91,428

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	REGISTERED LIVE BIRTHS		REGISTERED MARRIAGES*		REGISTERED DEATHS	
	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)
1973	139,713	16.2	74,272	8.6	81,470	9.5
1974	149,196	17.2	73,740	8.5	85,239	9.8
1975	144,668	16.6	74,962	8.6	89,974	10.3
1976	144,929	16.5	73,372	8.4	88,348	10.1
1977	141,723	16.1	74,893	8.5	94,356	10.7
1978	136,416	15.5	71,342	8.1	92,383	10.5
1979	135,358	15.3	69,693	7.9	94,403	10.7
1980	126,577	14.3	n.a.	7.9	95,000	10.7

* Including marriages of Bulgarian nationals outside the country but excluding those of aliens in Bulgaria.

Life Expectation (1969-71): Males 68.58 years, Females 73.86 years.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

(1975 census)

	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing . . .	498,545	550,594	1,049,139
Mining and quarrying	62,534	22,310	84,844
Manufacturing	761,321	676,921	1,438,242
Electricity, gas and water	21,368	6,615	28,253
Construction	288,429	61,927	350,356
Trade, restaurants and hotels	127,031	228,721	355,752
Transport, storage and communication	231,007	67,575	298,582
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	8,273	23,528	31,801
Community, social and personal services	366,604	443,325	809,929
Activities not adequately described	326	560	886
TOTAL	2,365,708	2,082,076	4,447,784

EMPLOYEES IN THE "SOCIALIZED" SECTOR*

(annual averages)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Agriculture*	942,430	903,950	896,553	915,732
Forestry	22,338	21,306	20,713	18,227
Industry†	1,310,141	1,319,121	1,336,416	1,354,169
Construction	312,672	330,126	338,827	342,306
Commerce	319,867	325,337	329,827	330,125
Transport and storage	243,447	251,143	254,648	} 297,322
Communications	38,170	38,351	38,922	
Finance and insurance services	20,238	20,003	20,208	20,466
Education and culture	275,203	274,765	281,665	281,543
Public health, welfare and sports	165,080	170,562	172,205	181,437
Administration	61,534	59,169	55,552	53,415
Science and scientific institutes	62,446	59,235	58,958	59,812
Housing and community services‡	76,195	57,457	50,546	50,123
TOTAL (incl. others)	3,886,837	3,870,112	3,895,642	3,964,890

* Excluding agricultural co-operatives (employing more than 280,000 people in 1975) but including state farms and machine-tractor stations.

† Mining, manufacturing and electricity.

‡ Including water supply.

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE, 1979

('000 hectares)

Arable Land	3,897
Under Permanent Crops	361
Permanent Meadows and Pastures	1,948
Forest Land	3,839
Other Land	1,010
LAND AREA	11,055
Inland Water	36
TOTAL	11,091

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA HARVESTED (⁰⁰⁰ hectares)			PRODUCTION (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)			YIELD (100 kg. per hectare)		
	1978	1979	1980*	1978	1979	1980*	1978	1979	1980*
Wheat	935	958	900	3,466	3,355	3,700	37.1	35.0	41.1
Rice (paddy)	17	16	17	61	73	75	36.8	44.7	44.0
Barley	473	468	520	1,488	1,536	1,500	31.5	32.9	28.9
Maize	601	666	800	2,236	3,223	3,300	37.2	48.4	41.3
Rye	13	16	20	19	25	20	14.5	15.1	10.0
Oats	51	53	60	76	66	60	15.0	12.6	10.0
Potatoes	37	39	39	391	424	440	106.1	108.8	112.8
Dry beans	53	52	52	72	57	57	13.5	10.9	10.9
Dry peas	9	11	11	15	11	11	16.9	10.0	10.0
Soybeans	99	96	96	120	157	152	12.1	16.3	15.8
Sunflower seed	227	230	234	369	426	415	16.3	18.5	17.7
Seed cotton	18	16	16	16	18	18	8.8	10.9	10.9
Cabbages	4	3	4	148	158	150	407.4	456.7	428.6
Tomatoes	32	32	32	933	817	820	295.0	257.8	258.7
Cauliflowers	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7	8	9	522.8	2,054.6	2,292.7
Pumpkins, squash and gourds	2	2	2	26	33	33	150.3	171.6	173.7
Cucumbers and gherkins	5	5	5	104	190	120	211.6	361.1	226.4
Green chillies and peppers	18	18	19	240	290	250	130.3	156.8	135.1
Dry onions	12	11	11	126	101	110	102.2	88.8	96.5
Green beans	6	5	5	23	20	20	40.3	43.1	42.8
Green peas	13	10	11	31	24	24	24.0	23.2	22.7
Watermelons	25	25	25	305	375	210	124.0	148.5	83.0
Grapes	157	181	181	1,100	1,010	980	69.9	55.9	54.3
Sugar beets	62	62	63	1,636	2,085	2,200	263.7	335.5	349.2
Tobacco leaves	115	115	115	139	159	160	12.1	13.8	13.9
Flax fibre and tow	5	4	5	2	1	1	3.6	2.2	2.1
Hemp fibre and tow	5	4	5	4	5	5	7.5	12.2	12.0

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.OTHER FRUITS
(production, ⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980*
Apples	321	285	290
Pears	91	98	100
Plums	105	173	180
Peaches and nectarines	120	64	90
Apricots	29	34	34
Strawberries	17.3	18.0	18.0

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK
(⁰000 head at January each year)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Horses	133	128	126	124	120
Asses	326	320	330	334	337
Cattle	1,656	1,722	1,736	1,763	1,787
Pigs	3,889	3,456	3,399	3,772	3,830
Sheep	10,014	9,723	10,144	10,105	10,536
Goats	321	308	326	374	433
Buffaloes	69	65	61	56	52
Chickens	35,891	37,329	39,024	38,331	39,164
Ducks	480	469	437	427	400
Turkeys	1,046	1,041	1,001	941	870
Geese	644	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980*
Beef and veal	109,000	113,000	125,000
Buffalo meat	5,000	4,000	4,000
Mutton and lamb	63,000	59,000	62,000
Goats' meat	3,000	3,000	3,000
Pigmeat	276,000	307,000	256,000
Poultry meat	158,000	162,000	176,000
Edible offals	41,000	43,000*	41,000
Cow milk	1,619,000	1,802,000	1,870,000
Buffalo milk	29,000	33,000	33,000
Sheep milk	302,000	313,000	335,000
Goat milk	53,000	58,000	54,000
Butter	19,653	20,864	20,200
Cheese (all kinds)	150,391	164,640	154,800
Hen eggs	121,768	126,188	127,600
Other poultry eggs	3,256	2,337	3,000
Honey	8,820	9,017	8,600
Raw silk	288	250*	250
Wool: greasy	34,254	35,109	35,800
scoured	17,500	17,980	18,400
Cattle and buffalo hides	16,300*	17,000*	18,600
Sheep skins	15,900*	16,400*	15,800

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FORESTRY
INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD
(⁰000 cubic metres, State forests only)

	CONIFEROUS (Soft Wood)			BROADLEAVED (Hard Wood)			TOTAL		
	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979
Sawlogs, Veneer Logs and Logs for Sleepers	682	749	703	792	768	774*	1,474	1,517	1,477
Pitprops (Mine Timber)	71	56	58	101	96	101	172	152	159
Pulpwood	323	364	300	633	721	795	956	1,085	1,095
TOTAL (incl. others)	1,169	1,258	1,150	2,193	2,190	2,275	3,362	3,448	3,425

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION
(^{000 cubic metres})

	1977	1978	1979
Total (including sleepers)	1,484	1,470	1,417

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Forest Products.

FISHING
(^{000 metric tons, live weight})

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Total catch	102.0	118.7	158.1	167.1	138.0	101.1	89.5

MINING
(^{000 metric tons})

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Anthracite	117	118	295	287	102	111
Other Hard Coal	190	212			171	n.a.
Lignite	18,193	21,060	25,184	24,868	19,733	22,100
Other Brown Coal	5,805	6,455			5,797	6,862
Iron Ore*	846	775	748	707	762	651
Copper Ore*†	52	55	57	57	60	n.a.
Lead Ore*†	110	108	110	117	117	n.a.
Zinc Ore*†	80	83	85.5	87.0	88.0	n.a.
Manganese Ore*	9.6	10.0	11.2	11.4	11.5	12.3
Salt (refined)	130	89	75	87	87	87
Native Sulphur	5	10	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Asbestos (fibres only)	0.7	0.7	0.3	n.a.	0.7	0.6
Crude Petroleum	144	122	117	129	246	n.a.
Natural Gas (million cu. metres)	179.6	110.6	37.2	10.4	32.3	32.3

* Figures relate to the metal content of the ores.

† *Source: Metallgesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft (Frankfurt am Main).*

Sources: UN, Statistical Yearbook; Committee on Unified System for Social Information at the Council of Ministers, Sofia.

1980: Coal production 31,500,000 metric tons.

INDUSTRY
SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Cement	^{000 metric tons}	4,358	4,362	4,665	5,100	5,400
Soda ash	" " "	1,009.2	1,045.5	1,217.9	1,294.3	1,497.5
Sulphuric acid	" " "	853.6	851.9	852.6	973.8	997.5
Electric power	million kWh.	25,235	27,741	29,699	31,490	32,475
Cotton fabric	million metres	371.8	361.3	369.8	351.9	347.3
Woollen fabric	" " "	37.9	34.4	35.1	33.9	36.1
Leather footwear	million pairs	18.5	18.2	18.1	18.2	17.0
Paper	^{000 metric tons}	283.0	278.0	278.3	294.4	313.3
Pig iron*	" " "	1,560	1,400	1,664	1,538	1,501
Crude steel	" " "	2,265	2,460	2,589	2,470	2,482
Cellulose	" " "	179.0	180.9	178.9	208.9	221.8
Tinned vegetables	" " "	261.6	290.1	321.4	375.9	363.6
Tinned fruit	" " "	226.1	213.4	192.2	245.5	228.9
Refined sugar	" " "	316	n.a.	360	391	385
Television sets	" " "	123.6	57.9	65.0	70.3	82.1
Building bricks	million	n.a.	n.a.	1,451	1,413	1,433
Wine†	hectolitres	2,547.9	n.a.	2,818.0	3,720.1	3,590.0

* Including ferro-alloys.

† Excluding wine distillate and liqueur wines.

1980: Electric power 34,800 million kWh.; Manmade fibres and silk 25,000 metric tons; Nitrate fertilizers 730,000 metric tons.

FINANCE

100 stotinki=1 lev.

Coins: 1 stotinka, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 stotinki; 1, 2 and 5 leva.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 leva.

Exchange rates: (October 1981): £1 sterling=1.59 leva; U.S. \$1=85 stotinki.

100 leva=£62.95=\$117.65.

Note: Between January 1962 and August 1971 the basic exchange rate was U.S. \$1=1.17 leva (1 lev=85.47 U.S. cents). From December 1971 to February 1973 the rate was U.S. \$1=1.08 leva (1 lev=92.59 U.S. cents). In March 1973 a new rate of U.S. \$1=97 stotinki was introduced but this has several times been revised. Since February 1980 the rate has been \$1=85 stotinki. In terms of sterling, the basic rate between November 1967 and June 1972 was £1=2.808 leva.

STATE BUDGET

(million leva)

REVENUE	1977	1978*	1979*	EXPENDITURE	1977	1978*	1979*
National economy . . .	6,788	7,443	7,783	National economy . . .	4,158	4,824	5,161
Other receipts . . .	2,638	2,831	3,090	Education, health, science, art and culture	2,114	2,257	2,305
				Social security† . . .	1,282	1,391	1,481
				Administration . . .	176	163	181
				Other expenditure . . .	1,548	1,614	1,725
TOTAL . . .	9,426	10,274	10,873	TOTAL . . .	9,278	10,249	10,853

* Estimates.

† Excluding the pension fund for agricultural co-operatives.

1980 estimate (million leva): Revenue 13,187; Expenditure 13,167, of which 5,777 is allocated to the national economy.

1981 draft budget (million leva): Revenue 15,385; Expenditure 15,370, of which 1,284.6 is allocated to education, 886.5 to health care, 255.1 to culture, 127.0 to scientific research, 2,759 to social security and 262 to administration.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

NET MATERIAL PRODUCT*

(million leva at current market prices)

ACTIVITIES OF THE MATERIAL SPHERE	1976	1977	1978	1979
Agriculture and Livestock	3,146.8	2,759.5	2,912.9	3,350.1
Forestry	74.4	73.5	73.7	63.8
Industry†	7,656.8	7,970.6	9,004.5	9,575.4
Construction	1,264.4	1,378.8	1,429.1	1,543.7
Trade, Restaurants, etc.‡	1,320.4	1,565.7	1,024.3	869.3
Transport and Storage	1,149.0	1,210.4	1,362.9	1,410.0
Communications	138.4	137.9	145.5	163.6
Others	394.9	389.8	385.0	391.8
TOTAL	15,145.1	15,486.2	16,337.9	17,367.7

* Defined as the total net value of goods and "productive" services, including turnover taxes, produced by the economy. This excludes economic activities not contributing directly to material production, such as public administration, defence and personal and professional services. Beginning in 1977, depreciation is estimated by new norms.

† Principally manufacturing, mining, electricity, gas and water supply. The figures also include the value of hunting, fishing and logging when these activities are organized.

‡ Includes material and technical supply.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million leva)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports f.o.b.	3,172	4,196	5,236	5,436	6,062	6,801	7,363	8,283
Exports f.o.b.*	3,201	3,721	4,541	5,200	6,022	6,650	7,667	8,901

* Includes foreign aid and loans, and exports of ships' stores and bunkers for foreign vessels.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(million leva)

IMPORTS f.o.b.	1977	1978	1979	1980
Machinery and equipment	2,398.0	2,741.9	2,732.5	2,932.3
Power and electro-technical machinery	271.5	254.8	268.0	278.3
Mining, metallurgical and oil-drilling equipment	203.5	163.0	187.8	200.4
Tractors and agricultural machinery	181.7	179.1	180.3	207.0
Transport rolling stock	820.9	1,168.2	1,162.3	1,145.9
Fuels, mineral raw materials and metals	2,283.2	2,627.7	3,045.2	3,552.3
Solid fuels	229.3	233.3	258.0	302.4
Crude petroleum	738.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Ferrous metals	697.5	758.7	785.5	837.1
Chemicals, fertilizers and rubber	n.a.	373.1	433.6	523.3
Chemicals	160.5	165.8	210.2	241.4
Agricultural crop and livestock crude materials (except foods)	401.1	378.3	375.7	438.8
Timber, cellulose and paper products	135.9	155.3	151.2	198.2
Textile raw materials and semi-manufactures	138.7	113.9	111.3	126.1
Raw materials for food production	158.8	212.2	271.2	251.0
Other industrial goods for consumption	274.7	280.2	330.7	367.8
Commodities for cultural purposes	113.5	126.7	141.2	158.0
TOTAL (incl. others)	6,061.7	6,800.9	7,363.4	8,282.9

EXPORTS f.o.b.	1977	1978	1979	1980
Machinery and equipment	2,725.9	3,133.0	3,429.3	3,948.7
Power and electro-technical machinery	247.4	307.2	328.7	335.3
Hoisting and hauling equipment	570.7	678.7	813.9	824.7
Agricultural machinery	167.8	187.5	204.3	231.6
Transport rolling stock	548.2	598.2	601.5	823.6
Fuels, mineral raw materials and metals	509.8	592.4	1,001.9	1,334.0
Ferrous metals	311.3	339.8	334.1	371.7
Chemicals, fertilizers and rubber	253.9	249.4	282.8	366.9
Chemicals	171.6	166.2	193.7	254.5
Building materials and components	113.8	145.8	156.6	188.3
Agricultural crop and livestock crude materials (except foods)	131.5	128.0	146.7	143.2
Raw materials for food production	334.8	285.6	380.0	431.8
Tobacco	224.5	202.5	233.5	232.9
Foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco products	1,300.6	1,391.4	1,432.1	1,592.0
Meat and dairy products, animal fats and eggs	191.2	186.2	199.9	247.1
Fruit and vegetables	431.1	460.6	440.5	454.5
Wine, brandy and spirits	284.8	305.6	340.0	364.7
Cigarettes	355.8	392.4	405.0	477.2
Other industrial goods for consumption	580.1	652.1	720.9	786.9
Clothing and underwear	186.8	199.5	200.3	217.8
Medical, sanitary and cosmetic products	201.3	225.0	267.4	304.5
TOTAL (incl. others)	6,022.0	6,649.6	7,666.8	8,901.5

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS*
(million leva)

IMPORTS f.o.b.	1978	1979	1980	EXPORTS f.o.b.	1978	1979	1980
Austria	82.0	114.0	137.5	Algeria	86.1	62.2	102.8
Cuba	111.3	114.9	113.4	Cuba	142.8	129.6	155.4
Czechoslovakia	267.9	296.4	310.0	Czechoslovakia	276.4	265.1	274.5
France	81.8	109.9	147.5	France	75.8	75.5	95.7
German Dem. Rep.	465.4	486.7	547.7	German Dem. Rep.	457.5	444.8	486.7
Germany, Fed. Rep.	307.7	313.9	396.7	Germany, Fed. Rep.	108.8	134.3	226.9
Hungary	122.6	163.2	153.6	Greece	80.9	281.8	338.9
Italy	91.5	102.4	118.7	Hungary	139.8	140.6	167.4
Libya	29.7	56.8	83.3	Iran	74.0	51.0	125.1
Poland	281.3	280.6	328.0	Iraq	82.2	73.4	123.4
Romania	131.8	140.3	160.3	Italy	67.6	109.8	127.2
Switzerland	95.1	96.0	145.4	Libya	185.8	224.0	318.5
U.S.S.R.	4,046.9	4,336.0	4,743.2	Poland	288.6	293.3	343.9
United Kingdom	43.3	83.1	99.5	Romania	170.8	185.0	196.5
Yugoslavia	48.1	80.8	95.1	Switzerland	120.1	222.4	198.5
				Turkey	35.9	110.6	94.0
				U.S.S.R.	3,584.1	4,019.6	4,444.8
				United Kingdom	24.4	38.3	127.1
				Yugoslavia	89.6	121.4	145.7
TOTAL (incl. others)	6,800.9	7,363.4	8,282.9	TOTAL (incl. others)	6,649.6	7,666.8	8,901.5

* Imports by country of purchase; exports by country of sale.

TOURISM

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Tourist Arrivals*	4,049,348	4,033,404	4,569,751	4,867,092	5,120,324	5,485,787

* Including visitors in transit: 1,956,654 in 1975; 1,962,508 in 1976; n.a. in 1977 and 1978; 2,124,746 in 1979; 2,619,372 in 1980.

VISITORS TO BULGARIA BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Austria	47,253	44,775	35,241	28,589
Belgium	14,990	10,232	43,484	7,583
Czechoslovakia	291,518	320,084	387,988	402,981
France	51,381	53,455	39,223	57,791
German Democratic Republic	161,814	167,843	224,034	199,998
Germany, Federal Republic	161,612	156,606	133,451	153,135
Greece	79,220	86,167	149,076	201,749
Hungary	93,807	113,904	145,026	151,876
Iran*	60,378	57,665	37,315	28,136
Iraq*	23,125	34,259	37,757	49,631
Italy	26,027	31,183	30,288	24,948
Jordan*	19,359	21,035	14,442	10,504
Netherlands	19,243	19,035	15,876	15,233
Poland	306,515	471,110	400,322	414,858
Romania	128,344	185,829	230,613	216,383
Sweden	15,582	8,518	9,129	12,056
Switzerland	17,197	18,732	10,981	8,287
Turkey*	1,434,976	1,554,141	1,423,222	1,644,453
U.S.S.R.	257,392	274,811	305,370	307,856
United Kingdom	60,560	41,085	44,413	46,434
U.S.A.	15,356	15,706	14,050	12,915
Yugoslavia	590,975	708,544	968,334	953,033
Unspecified	156,780	175,032	167,457	171,895
TOTAL	4,033,404	4,569,751	4,867,092	5,120,324

* Mainly visitors in transit.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

(millions)

	1978	1979	1980
Passenger-kilometres .	6,710	6,847	7,055
Freight ton-kilometres .	17,148	17,653	17,681

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING

		1977	1978	1979
Vessels entered .	'000 net reg. tons	13,275	13,006	11,591
Goods loaded .	'000 metric tons	2,878	3,543	3,539
Goods unloaded .	" " "	19,094	15,936	27,524

CIVIL AVIATION

('000)

	1978	1979	1980
Passenger-kilometres .	2,106,000	2,659,000	2,670,000
Freight ton-kilometres .	34,000	36,000	39,000

INLAND WATERWAYS

(million)

	1978	1979	1980
Passenger-kilometres .	45	40	39
Freight ton-kilometres .	2,451	2,618	2,614

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1978	1979	1980
Telephone subscribers . . .	1,032,106	1,136,500	1,255,800
Radio licences	2,208,900	2,176,400	2,148,400
Television licences	1,618,200	1,634,400	1,651,900
Daily newspapers (titles) . .	14	16	n.a.

1978: Periodicals 484, circulation 218,545,000.

EDUCATION

(1980/81)

	ESTABLISH- MENTS	TEACHERS	STUDENTS
Kindergarten	6,184	28,981	421,000
General Educational Polytechnical . . .	3,577	59,067	1,092,299
Special	129	2,373	17,420
Vocational Technical	3	63	1,514
Secondary Vocational Technical	298	9,366	149,686
Secondary Special and Art	234	9,415	97,580
Semi-higher Institutes (Teacher training) .	24	1,790	14,024
Higher Educational	28	12,622	85,330

Source (except where otherwise indicated): Committee on Unified System for Social Information at the Council of Ministers,
2 Panayot Volov St., Sofia.

THE CONSTITUTION

Bulgaria was formerly a monarchy, but on September 15th, 1946, King Simeon was deposed and Bulgaria was declared a Republic. The Constitution of 1947 was replaced by a new Constitution adopted by a referendum held on May 16th, 1971, and proclaimed by the Fifth National Assembly on May 18th. The following are its salient features:

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is a socialist state of the working people of towns and villages, headed by the working class. The Bulgarian Communist Party is the leading force in society and in the State. It guides the construction of a developed socialist society in the country in close fraternal co-operation with the Bulgarian Agrarian Union.

The State serves the people. It defends their interests and socialist acquisitions; directs the country's socio-economic development according to a plan; creates conditions for the constant improvement of the welfare, education and health services of the people, as well as for the all-round development of science and culture; ensures the free development of man, guarantees his rights and protects his dignity; organizes the defence of national independence, state sovereignty and the country's territorial integrity; develops and consolidates the friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance with the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics and the other socialist countries; conducts a policy of peace and understanding with all countries and peoples.

In the People's Republic of Bulgaria all power comes from the people and belongs to the people. It is realized by the people through the freely elected representative organs—the National Assembly and the People's Councils—or directly. The representative organs are elected on the basis of a general, equal and direct right to vote by secret ballot.

All the citizens of the People's Republic of Bulgaria who are 18 years of age, irrespective of sex, nationality, race, religion, education, profession, official, public or property status, excluding those under restraint, are eligible to vote and to be elected.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is governed strictly in accordance with the Constitution and the country's laws. It belongs to the world socialist community, which is one of the main conditions for its independence and all-round development.

SOCIAL-ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION

The economic system of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is socialist. It is based on public ownership of the means of production.

The forms of ownership are: state (all people's) ownership, co-operative ownership, ownership of public organizations, and personal ownership.

Plants and factories, banks, underground resources, the natural sources of power, nuclear energy, forests, pasture and, roads, railway, water and air transport, posts, telegraphs, telephones, the radio and television are state (all people's) property.

Co-operative property belongs to collective bodies of working people who have united of their own free will or the joint carrying out of economic activity, to co-operative unions and inter-co-operative organizations. The State fosters and aids the activity of co-operatives and of co-operative farms.

The property of public organizations serves for achieving

their goals, including the realization of the activities entrusted to them by state organs, and for meeting public interests.

The citizens of the People's Republic of Bulgaria have the right of personal ownership on real and movable property to meet personal needs and those of the family. The State protects the personal property, including savings, acquired by work or in some other lawful manner. Citizens cannot exercise their rights of personal ownership and their other property rights to the detriment of the public interest. The right to inherit is recognized and guaranteed.

The State directs the national economy and the other spheres of public life on the basis of unified plans for social-economic development.

Foreign trade is the exclusive right of the State.

Labour is a fundamental social-economic factor. The socialist principle "From everyone according to his abilities, to everyone according to his work" is applied in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The protection of labour is dealt with by the law.

GOVERNMENT

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The National Assembly is the supreme representative organ which expresses the will of the people and their sovereignty. As a supreme organ of state power it combines the legislative and executive activities of the State and exercises supreme control. The term of its mandate is 5 years. It is composed of 400 people's representatives who are elected in constituencies with an equal number of inhabitants. The people's representatives are responsible and account to their electorate. They may be recalled before the expiry of the term for which they have been elected. Their recall is effected by decision of the electorate in a manner laid down by law. It is convened to sessions by the State Council at least three times a year.

The National Assembly is the only legislative organ of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the supreme organizer of the planned management of social development. It realizes the supreme leadership of the home and foreign policy of the State; approves and amends the Constitution; determines which questions and in what manner should be decided by referendum; passes, amends and revokes laws; passes the unified plans for the social-economic development of the country and the reports for their fulfilment and the State budget and the report of the Government for its realization the preceding year; establishes taxes and fixes their rate; grants amnesty; decides the questions of declaring war and concluding peace; appoints and relieves of his duties the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces; may set up state-public organs with the status of ministries; elects and relieves of their duties the State Council, the Council of Ministers, the Supreme Court and the Chief Prosecutor of the People's Republic; passes laws, decisions, declarations and appeals.

Legislative initiative belongs to the State Council, the Council of Ministers, the permanent commissions of the National Assembly, the people's representatives, the Supreme Court and the Chief Prosecutor. The right of legislative initiative belongs also to public organizations in the person of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions, the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Young Communist League and the Executive Council of the Central Co-operative Council on questions referring to their activity.

THE STATE COUNCIL

The State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is a supreme permanent organ of state power which unites the taking of decisions with their realization. Being a supreme organ of the National Assembly, the State Council ensures the blending of legislative with executive activities. It is responsible for all its activities and reports on them to the National Assembly. At its first session the National Assembly elects a State Council from among the people's representatives by a majority of more than half the total number of deputies.

The powers of the State Council are in force until the newly elected National Assembly elects a State Council.

The State Council realizes the general leadership of the home and foreign policy of the State. It represents the People's Republic of Bulgaria in her international relations. The President of the State Council receives the credentials and letters of recall of foreign diplomatic representatives in the country.

The State Council appoints elections for a National Assembly and for people's councils; determines the date for holding a referendum when a decision has been passed by the National Assembly that a referendum should take place on a certain question and in a certain manner; convenes the National Assembly at sessions; issues decrees and other juridical acts on the basic questions arising from the laws and the decisions of the National Assembly; issues decrees also on questions of principle; in urgent cases by decree amends or amplifies individual provisions of the laws; carries out the general guidance of the country's defence and security; appoints and relieves of their duties the members of the State Defence Committee and of the supreme commanding staff of the Armed Forces; controls the activities of the Council of Ministers and of the heads of the Ministries and of the other Departments; at the proposal of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers relieves of their duties and appoints individual members of the Council of Ministers—it is the duty of the State Council to submit this decision to be approved at the next session of the National Assembly; issues decrees and passes decisions, appeals and declarations.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

The Council of Ministers (the Government) is a supreme executive and administrative organ of the State Power. The Council effects its activities under the leadership and control of the National Assembly, and—when the latter is not in session—under the leadership and control of the State Council.

The Council of Ministers is responsible for the conducting of the internal and external policy of the State. It exercises the right of legislative initiative and secures conditions for carrying through the rights and freedoms of citizens. It also ensures public order and the country's security. It is responsible for the general leadership of the Armed Forces and concludes international agreements. It directly guides, co-ordinates and controls the activities of the ministries and other departments. The Council organizes both the implementation of the acts of the National Assembly, and of the State Council. It guides and controls the activities of the executive committees of the people's councils. It adopts decrees, instructions and decisions.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The territory of the Republic is divided for administrative purposes into Municipalities and Counties, which are governed by Municipal and County People's Councils,

electd by the local population for a period of two and a half years. Their function is to implement all economic, social and cultural undertakings of local significance in conformity with the laws of the country. They prepare the economic plan and budget of the Municipality and the County within the framework of the State Economic Plan and the State Budget, and direct its execution. They are responsible for the correct administration of State property and economic enterprises in their areas, and for the maintenance of law and order. These councils report at least once a year to their electors on their activities.

JUSTICE

The judicial authorities apply the law. Justice is independent and subject only to the law. Lay judges (Assessors) also take part in the dispensation of justice. Judges of all ranks and assessors are elected except in special cases fixed by law. Supreme judicial control over every kind of court is exercised by the Supreme Court of the People's Republic, which is elected by the National Assembly for a term of five years.

Citizens whose rights have been violated by government organs may appeal against such violations before higher-ranking organs and courts, in accordance with the Law of Administrative Procedure, 1970.

The Chief Prosecutor, who is also elected by the National Assembly for five years, and is answerable to it alone, has supreme supervision over the correct observance of the law by Government organs, officials, and all citizens. It is his particular duty to attend to the prosecution and punishment of crimes which are detrimental to the national and economic interests of the Republic or affect its independence.

THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF CITIZENS

All citizens are equal before the law. No privileges or restrictions in rights based on nationality, origin, religion, sex, race, education or property are recognized. All preaching of racial, national or religious hatred is punishable by law.

Women have equal rights with men in all spheres, including equal pay for equal work. The State pays special attention to the needs of mothers and children. Marriage and the family are under State protection, although only civil marriage is legally valid. Children born out of wedlock have equal rights with legitimate offspring.

All citizens have the right to free medical treatment in hospitals.

Labour is recognized as the basic factor of public and economic life. All citizens have the right to work, and it is their duty to engage in socially useful labour, according to their abilities. Holidays, limited working hours, pensions and medical treatment are guaranteed.

All citizens have the right to free education, which is secular and democratic. Elementary education is compulsory. National minorities have the right to be educated in their own tongue, and to develop their national culture, although the study of Bulgarian is compulsory.

The Church is separate from the State. Citizens have freedom of religion and conscience. However, misuse of the Church and religion for political ends and the formation of religious organizations with a political basis is prohibited.

Citizens are guaranteed freedom of speech and of the Press, secrecy of correspondence, inviolability of persons and dwellings, and the right of meetings and rallies.

Military service is compulsory for all male citizens.

THE GOVERNMENT

(November 1981)

THE STATE COUNCIL

President: TODOR ZHIVKOV.**First Vice-President:** PETUR TANCHEV.**Vice-Presidents:** PEKO TAKOV, GEORGI DZHAGAROV, MITKO GRIGOROV, GEORGI ATANASOV, YAROSLAV RADEV.**Secretary:** NIKOLA MANOLOV.**Members:**Acad. ANGEL BALEVSKI IVANKA DIKOVA
VLADIMIR BONEVANGEL DIMITROV
OGNYAN DOINOV
TSOLA DRAGOICHEVA
PETUR DYULGEROV
NAIDE FERHADOVA
EMIL HRISTOV
RADI KOUSMANOV
PENCHO KUBADINSKI
ELENA LAGADINOVAALEXANDUR LILOV
IVAN PANEV
ANGEL SHISHKOV
STANKA SHOPOVA
STOYAN TONCHEV
KRISTYU TRICHKOV
Acad. PANTELEY ZAREV
NIKOLAI ZHISHEV
ZHIVKO ZHIVKOV

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: GRISHA FILIPOV.**First Deputy Chairman:** TODOR BOZHINOV.**Deputy Chairmen:** STANISH BONEV, ANDREI LOUKANOV, GRIGOR STOICHKOV, GEORGI YORDANOV, KIRIL ZAREV (*Chairman of the State Planning Committee*).**Minister of the Interior:** Lt.-Gen. DIMITER STOYANOV.**Minister of National Defence:** Gen. DOBRI DZHUROV.**Minister of Finance:** BELCHO BELCHEV.**Minister of Foreign Affairs:** PETUR MLADENOV.**Minister of Foreign Trade:** KHRISTO KHRISTOV.**Minister of Education:** ALEXANDUR FOL.**Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Central Council of the National Agro-Industrial Union:** ALEXANDUR PETKOV.**Minister of Justice:** SVETLA DASKALOVA.**Minister of Public Health:** Prof. RADOY POPIVANOV.**Minister of Transport:** VASIL TSANOV.**Chairman of the Committee for Science and Technological Progress:** NACHO PAPAZOV.**Chairman of the Committee for Culture:** (vacant).**Minister of Light Industry:** ROUMEN SERBEZOV.**Minister of Chemical Industry:** Ing. GEORGI PANKOV.**Minister of Forests and Forest Industries:** YANKO MARKOV.**Minister of Mechanical Engineering and Electronics:** TONCHO CHAKUROV.**Minister of Metallurgy and Mineral Resources** (vacant).**Minister of Construction and Architecture:** IVAN SAKAREV.**Minister of Power Supply:** Prof. NIKOLA TODORIEV.**Minister of Home Trade and Services:** GEORGI KARAMANEV.**Minister of Communications:** PANDO VANCHEV.**Minister Extraordinary:** DIMITER ZHOULEV.**President of the Bulgarian National Bank:** VESELIN NIKIFOROV.**Chairman of the Environment Conservation Committee:** GEORGI PAVLOV.

POLITICAL BUREAU OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

Members: TODOR BOZHINOV, DOBRI DZHUROV, OGNYAN DOINOV, TSOLA DRAGOICHEVA, GRISHA FILIPOV, PENCHO KUBADINSKI, ALEXANDUR LILOV, PETUR MLADENOV, PEKO TAKOV, STANKO TODOROV, TODOR ZHIVKOV (*General Secretary*).**Candidate Members:** PETUR DYULGEROV, ANDREI LOUKANOV, GEORGI YORDANOV.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The Eighth National Assembly, elected for a five-year term on June 7th, 1981, has 400 members (271 are members of the Bulgarian Communist Party, 99 of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union and 30 are non-party members).

Chairman: STANKO TODOROV.**Deputy Chairmen:** ATANAS DIMITROV, MILENA STAMBOULSKA, NINKO STEFANOV, DRAZHA VULCHEVA.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Bulgarian Communist Party (*Bulgarska Komunisticheska Partiya—BKP*): This is the dominant party in the Fatherland Front Government; 825,876 mems. (April 1981); General Secretary of Central Committee TODOR ZHIVKOV; Secs. CHUDOMIR ALEXANDROV, GEORGI ATANASOV, MILKO BALEV, OGNYAN DOINOV, GRISHA FILIPOV, ALEXANDER LILOV, STOYAN MIKHAILOV, MISHO MISHEV, DIMITER STANISCHEV, VASIL VASILEV;

publs. *Rabotnichesko Delo* (daily), *Novo Vreme*, *Partien Zhivot*.

Bulgarian Agrarian People's Union: 1 Yanko Zabunov Street, Sofia; f. 1899; peasant political organization participating in the Fatherland Front Government; 120,000 mems.; Chair. PETER TANCHEV; publ. *Zemedel'sko Zname* (daily).

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Fatherland Front: Sofia, Vitosha Blvd. 18; a mass organization unifying both political parties and social organizations; it has elected local and central committees throughout the country controlled by the National Council in Sofia; the supreme body is the Congress, which is elected every five years; 3,816,260 mems.; Chair. PENCHO KUBADINSKI; publ. *Otechestven Front*.

Dimitrov Young Communist League: Sofia, Stamboliiski Blvd. 11; f. 1947; a mass social and political organiza-

tion of youth, controlled by a Central Committee; First Sec. GEORGI TANEV; publs. *Narodna Mladezh* (daily), *Mladezh* (periodical).

Dimitrov Pioneer-Children's Organization Septemvriiche: a mass social and political organization of children; Chair. IVANKA VASSILEVA.

Committee of Bulgarian Women: Blvd. Patriarch Evtimii 82, Sofia; f. 1950; 171 mems.; Pres. Mrs. ELENA LAGADINOVA; First Vice-Pres. YORDANKA TROPOLOVA; publ. *The Women Today* (monthly).

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO BULGARIA

(In Sofia unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy.

Afghanistan: 1 Dunav St. (E); *Ambassador:* EMTIAZ HASAN.

Albania: 8 Khan Asparuh St. (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Algeria: 16 Slavyanska St. (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED BOUZADA.

Argentina: (E); *Ambassador:* MIGUEL ANGEL ESPECHE GIL.

Australia: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).

Austria: Blvd. Ruski 13 (E); *Ambassador:* BERTA BRAUN.

Bangladesh: Bucharest, Romania (E).

Belgium: 19 F. Joliot-Curie St. (E); *Ambassador:* JACQUES EGGERMONT.

Benin: Bucharest, Romania (E).

Brazil: Blvd. Ruski 27 (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS ALBERTO PEREIRA PINTO.

Burma: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).

Canada: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).

Central African Republic: Bucharest, Romania (E).

China, People's Republic: Blvd. Ruski 18 (E); *Ambassador:* AN ZHIYUAN.

Colombia: 13 Oborishte St. (E); *Ambassador:* MARIA CARMENZA ARENAS.

Congo: Bucharest, Romania (E).

Costa Rica: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Cuba: 21 Marin Drinov St. (E); *Ambassador:* JOSE MANUEL ALVARES BRAVO.

Cyprus: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Czechoslovakia: Blvd. Vladimir Zaimov 9 (E); *Ambassador:* JAROSLAV HEINA.

Denmark: Bucharest, Romania (E).

Ecuador: Prague, Czechoslovakia (E).

Ethiopia: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).

Finland: Block 73, Lenin Complex (E); *Ambassador:* ESKO VAARTELA.

France: 29 Oborishte St. (E); *Ambassador:* YVES BARBIER.

German Democratic Republic: Dimitar Polyanov 18 (E); *Ambassador:* GERHARD REINERT.

Germany, Federal Republic: 7 Henri Barbusse St. (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HARALD HEIMZEUT.

Ghana: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).

Greece: Blvd. Klement Gottwald 68 (E); *Ambassador:* ANDONIOS NOMIKOS.

Guinea: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).

Guyana: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Hungary: ul. Shesti Septemvri 57 (E); *Ambassador:* JENŐ SEBESTYÉN.

Iceland: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

India: Blvd. Patriarch Evtimii 31 (E); *Ambassador:* B. DEVA RAO.

Indonesia: 32 G. Gheorghiu-Dej St. (E); *Ambassador:* JOOST OLIVIER ROTT.

Iran: 22 Anton Ivanov St. (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Iraq: 19 Frederic Joliot-Curie St. (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Italy: 2 Shipka St. (E); *Ambassador:* CARLO MARIA ROSSI ARNO.

Japan: 1 Alexander Zhendov St. (E); *Ambassador:* SUSUMU MATSUBARA.

Jordan: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).

Kenya: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: 1 Lazar Stanev St. (E); *Ambassador:* To SAN-MOK.

Kuwait: Ankara, Turkey (E).

Laos: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Lebanon: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).

Libya: 13 T. Petrov St.; People's Bureau.

Madagascar: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Malaysia: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Mali: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Mauritania: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Mexico: 1 Dunav St. (E); *Ambassador:* HUMBERTO URIBE ESCANDÓN.

Mongolia: Blvd. Tolbukhin 16 (E); *Ambassador:* BUURALIN JADAMBA.

Morocco: Warsaw, Poland (E).

Nepal: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Netherlands: 19a Denkogly St. (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. KORNELIS G. VAN HEEST.

Nigeria: Bucharest, Romania (E).

Norway: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).

Pakistan: 19 Frederic Joliot-Curie St. (E); *Ambassador:* KHAN ABDUL AZIZ KHAN.

Panama: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).

Peru: 19 Frederic Joliot-Curie St. (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ABRAHAM PADILLA.

Poland: 46 Khan Krum St. (E); *Ambassador:* WLADYSLAW NAPIERA.

Portugal: (E); *Ambassador:* ANTONIO AUGUSTO DE MEDEIROS PATRICIO.

BULGARIA

Romania: 10 Dimiter Polyanov St. (E); *Ambassador:* PETRE DUMINICA.
Senegal: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Sierra Leone: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Singapore: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Sudan: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Sweden: Pl. Velchova Zavera 1 (E); *Ambassador:* AXEL MANFRED NILSSON.
Switzerland: 33 Shipka St. (E); *Ambassador:* JILBER DE DARDELL.
Syria: 47 Oborishte St. (E); *Ambassador:* ABDUL RAZAK SHAKER.
Thailand: Warsaw, Poland (E).
Togo: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Tunisia: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Turkey: 23 Blvd. Tolboukhine (E); *Ambassador:* YILDIRIM KESKIN.

Bulgaria also has diplomatic relations with Bolivia, Burundi, Cape Verde, Equatorial Guinea, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kampuchea, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malta, Mozambique, Nicaragua, the Philippines, Rwanda, San Marino, São Tomé and Príncipe, Seychelles, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Uganda, Upper Volta and Zimbabwe.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice in the People's Republic of Bulgaria is administered by the district, regional and military courts and by the Supreme Court. All labour disputes are considered by the conciliation committees of the enterprises and by the regional courts. Civil law disputes among state enterprises, offices and co-operative and public organizations are heard by the State Court of Arbitration, and disputes connected with international trade by the Foreign Trade Court of Arbitration at the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

The district court judges and assessors are elected by the district people's councils for a term of five years. Judges and assessors of the Supreme Court are elected for a term of five years by the National Assembly. Judicial control over the activities of all courts is exercised by the Supreme

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion

U.S.S.R.: Bulgaro-suvetska družba Blvd. 28 (E); *Ambassador:* NIKITA PAVLOVICH TOLUBEYEV.
United Kingdom: Blvd. Tolbukhin 65-67 (E); *Ambassador:* G. L. BULLARD.
U.S.A.: Blvd. Alexandur Stamboliiski (E); *Ambassador:* JACK R. PERRY.
Uruguay: Bucharest, Romania (E).
Venezuela: 17 Joliot-Curie St. (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Viet-Nam: 12 Oborishte St. (E); *Ambassador:* LE QUANG HIEP.
Yemen Arab Republic: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Yugoslavia: 3 G. Gheorghiu-Dej St. (E); *Ambassador:* DANILO PURIĆ.
Zaire: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Zambia: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Court. Control for the correct observance of the law by Governmental local government authorities and officials, and by the citizens, is exercised by the Attorney-General of the Republic, who is elected by the National Assembly for a term of five years. All other prosecutors of courts are appointed and discharged by the Attorney-General. All courts and prisons are under the Ministry of Justice. All lawyers are organized in consultation offices and citizens have the right to choose their own legal representatives from among the members of any such group. State enterprises may employ their own legal adviser.

Minister of Justice: SVETLA DASKALOVA.

President of the Supreme Court: IVAN VELINOV.

Attorney-General: KOSTADIN LYUTOV.

RELIGION

The Committee for Affairs of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church and the Religious Denominations (Chairman STOINO BARUMOV) at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, deals with relations between religious organizations and the Government.

Armenian-Apostolic-Orthodox Church: Naicho Tzanov St. 31, Sofia; administered by Bishop DIRAIR MARDIKYAN (resident in Bucharest); Chair. of the Diocesan Council in Bulgaria ONNIK ASLANIAN.

Bulgarian Orthodox Church: Synod Palace, 4 Oborishte St., Sofia; f. A.D. 865; administered by the Bulgarian Patriarchy; there are 11 dioceses and one foreign diocese, each under a Metropolitan; adherents: 80 per cent of the church-going population; Patriarch MAXIM; pubs. *Tsurkoven Vestnik* (Church Newspaper) (weekly), *Duhovna Kultura* (Spiritual Culture) (monthly), *Godishnik na Duhovnata Akademia* (Yearbook of the Theological Academy).

Central Jewish Theological Council: 16 Ekz. Yossif St., Sofia; 6,000 adherents; Head SALVADOR ISRAEL.

The Muslim Community: Sofia, Bratiya Miladinovi St. 27; adherents: 14 per cent of the actively religious population; Chief Mufti of the Turkish Muslims in Bulgaria

MEHMED TOPCHIEV; Mufti of the Bulgarian Muslims CHAVDAR ILIEV, Smolyan.

Roman Catholic Church: about 15,000 adherents; Apostolic Exarch for Byzantine Catholics Bishop METODI STRATIEV, 10-v Bratya Pashovi St., Sofia 6; Apostolic Administrator for the Sofia-Plovdiv Diocese, Bishop BOGDAN DOBRANOV, 3 Lilyana Dimitrova, Plovdiv; Head of the Nikopo Diocese Bishop SAMUIL DJOUNDRIN, Dragomirovo, District of Veliko Turnovo.

Supreme Episcopal Council of the Bulgarian Evangelical Methodist Church: Sofia, Rakovski St. 86; Head Pastor IVAN NOZHAROV.

Union of the Churches of the Seventh Day Adventists: Sofia, Vassil Kolarov St. 10; Head Pastor NIKOLA TANEV.

Union of the Evangelical Baptist Churches: Varna, Georgi Dimitrov St. 100; Head Pastor GEORGI TODOROV.

Union of the Evangelical Cathedral Churches: Sofia, Vassil Kolarov St. 49; Head Pastor ASSEN M. SIMEONOV.

Union of the Evangelical Pentacostal Churches: Sofia, Bacho Kiro St. 21; Head Pastor IVAN ZAREV.

THE PRESS

As in most Communist countries, the press in Bulgaria is considered a powerful instrument of the Party and part of the educational system, and for that reason it is subject to strict control by the Government. It is largely dominated by the Communist Party and by organizations attached to the Fatherland Front, and much of its news originates from TASS, the Soviet news agency. Censorship is not usually necessary, since editors are Party members and aware of their responsibility to the Government.

There are 13 daily papers in Bulgaria, eight of which are published in Sofia, and their total circulation was 5,496,670 copies in 1978. The most important is *Rabotnichesko Delo* (circ. 850,000), the organ of the Communist Party. Other important newspapers are *Otechestven Front* (circ. 280,000), the Fatherland Front daily, and *Narodna Mladezh* (circ. 250,000), the youth newspaper.

DAILIES

Sofia

Kooperativno Selo (*For Co-operative Farming*): 11, 18 August St., Sofia; f. 1951; organ of the Ministry of Agriculture; Editor-in-Chief ANGEL NIKOLOV; circ. 130,000.

Narodna Armia (*People's Army*): 12 Ivan Vasov St., Sofia; f. 1944; organ of the Ministry of National Defence; Editor-in-Chief Col. ALEKSANDUR NIKOLOV; circ. 55,000.

Narodna Mladezh (*People's Youth*): Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 47; f. 1944; organ of the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union; Editor-in-Chief YOTO KRISTEV; circ. 250,000.

Otechestven Front (*Fatherland Front*): Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 47; f. 1942; organ of the National Council of the Fatherland Front; morning and evening editions; Editor-in-Chief (vacant); total circ. 280,000.

Rabotnichesko Delo (*Workers' Cause*): Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 47; f. 1927; organ of the Communist Party; Editor-in-Chief Prof. YORDAN YOTOV; circ. 850,000.

Trud (*Labour*): Sofia, Blvd. Dondukov 82; f. 1946; organ of the Central Council of Trade Unions; Editor-in-Chief (vacant); circ. 250,000.

Vecherni Novini (*Evening News*): Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 47; f. 1951; a popular advertising paper; Editor-in-Chief DELCHO KRISTEV; circ. 125,000.

Zemedelsko Zname (*Agrarian Banner*): Sofia, Yanko Zabanov Street 23; organ of the Agrarian People's Party; Editor-in-Chief Prof. DIMITAR DIMITROV; circ. 165,000.

Other towns

Chernomorski Front (*Black Sea Front*): Burgas, Milin Kamak 9; f. 1950; organ of the district committees of the Communist Party, the Fatherland Front and the District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief STOICHO STAYKOV; circ. 35,000.

Dunavska Pravda (*Danubian Truth*): Russe; f. 1944; organ of the district committees of the Communist Party, the Fatherland Front and the District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief TSVYATKO TSVETKOV; circ. 27,500.

Narodno Delo (*People's Cause*): 3 Hristo Botev St., Varna; organ of the district committees of the Communist Party and the Fatherland Front and of the district People's Council; f. 1950; midday; Editor-in-Chief ESHUA DEKALO; circ. 49,500.

Otechestven Glas (*The Voice of the Fatherland*): Plovdiv; f. 1943; organ of the district committees of the Communist Party, the Fatherland Front and the District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief ATANAS YANEV; circ. 37,500.

Pirinsklo Delo (*Pirin's Cause*): Blagoevgrad, 19 Assen Khristov St.; organ of the district people's council, the district committees of the Communist Party and the Fatherland Front; Editor-in-Chief ILIYA SARIN; circ. 33,000.

PERIODICALS

Anteni (*Antennae*): Sofia, 12 Khan Kroum St.; weekly on politics and culture; Editor-in-Chief VESSELIN YOSSIFOV; circ. 150,000.

Bulgaria: Sofia, 1 Levski St.; monthly; illustrated magazine; Russian, German and Spanish; Editor-in-Chief (vacant); circ. 157,000.

Bulgaria Today: Sofia, 1 Levski Street; French, English and Italian; monthly; Editor-in-Chief NIKOLA ZAHARIEV; total circ. 25,000.

Bulgarian Films: 1000 Sofia, 96 Rakovski St.; magazine in English, French, Spanish, Russian; Editor-in-Chief IVAN STOYANOVICH; circ. 19,000.

Bulgarian Foreign Trade: Sofia, 42 Parchevich; f. 1952; organ of the Ministry of Foreign Trade; in French, German, English, Spanish and Russian; Editor-in-Chief STEPHAN STOYANOV; circ. 13,000.

Bulgaro-Suvetska Druzhsba: Sofia, Klement Gottwald Street; organ of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship; Editor-in-Chief ANGEL TODOROV; circ. 68,000.

Bulgarski Voin (*Bulgarian Soldier*): Sofia, Sofiiska Komuna 1; literature and arts; monthly organ of the Chief Political Department of the People's Army; Editor-in-Chief VASSIL CHANKOV; circ. 23,000.

Chitalishte (*Reading Room*): Sofia, ul. Iskar 4; monthly; organ of the Committee for Art and Culture; Editor-in-Chief BOYAN BALABANOV; circ. 5,000.

Darzhaven Vestnik (*State Newspaper*): Sofia, Blvd. Cherni vrah 2; publishes the laws, decrees, etc., of the National Assembly; twice a week; Editor-in-Chief EMIL MITEV; circ. 53,618.

Economic News from Bulgaria: Sofia, Alexander Stamboliiski 11A; monthly paper published by the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce in English, French, German, Spanish and Russian; Editor-in-Chief (vacant); circ. 18,000.

Fakel (*The Torch*): Sofia; translations of Soviet literature; published by the Committee for Culture, the Bulgarian Writers' Union and the Union of Translators; every two months; Editor-in-Chief LYUBOMIR LEVCHEV.

Ikonomicheska Misal (*Thoughts on Economics*): Sofia, Aksakov 3; organ of the Institute of Economics of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences; ten times a year; Editor-in-Chief KLEMANSO GROZDANOV; circ. 7,000.

Izkustvo (*Art*): Sofia, Pl. Slaveikov 11; f. 1951; ten issues a year; organ of the Committee for Art and Culture, and of the Union of Bulgarian Artists; Editor-in-Chief ALEXANDER OBRETEKOV; circ. 5,000.

Kinoizkustvo (*Cinematic Art*): Sofia, Pl. Slaveikov 11; f. 1946; monthly; cinema; Editor-in-Chief EMIL PETROV; circ. 9,000.

LIK: Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 49; literature, art and culture; weekly publication of the Bulgarian Telegraph Agency; Editor-in-Chief VIOLETA MITSEVA; circ. 17,600.

Literaturen Front (*Literary Front*): Sofia, Angel Kanchev St. 5; f. 1944; organ of the Bulgarian Writers' Union; Editor-in-Chief EFREM KARANFILOV; circ. 40,000.

Lov i Ribolov (*Hunting and Fishing*): Sofia, 12 Gavril Genov Street; monthly organ of the Hunters' and Fishers' Union; Editor-in-Charge HRISTO RUSKOV; circ. 55,000.

Mladezh (*Youth*): Sofia, Blvd. Khristo Botev 48; f. 1945; monthly organ of the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union; Editor-in-Chief BOJKO BOGDANOV; circ. 70,000.

Naroden Sport (*People's Sport*): Sofia, ul. Rakitin 2; organ of the Bulgarian Union for Physical Culture and Sports; three times a week; Editor-in-Chief IVAN DONCHEV; circ. 160,000.

Narodna Kultura (*Culture*): Sofia, Pl. Slaveikov 11; organ of the Committee on Culture and Art; Editor-in-Chief GUEORGUI NAIDENOV; circ. 50,000.

Narodna Prosveta (*National Education*): Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 125; monthly organ of Ministry of Education and the Union of Bulgarian Teachers; Editor DIMITR TSVETKOV; circ. 12,125.

Nasha Rodina (*Our Country*): Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 47; sociopolitical and literary; illustrated; monthly; Editor-in-Chief DIMITR METODIEV; circ. 35,500.

Novo Vreme (*New Time*): Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 47; first f. 1897 by D. Blagoev; monthly theoretical organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria; Editor-in-Charge NIKOLAI IRIBADJAKOV; circ. 32,000.

Orbita: Sofia, Tzar Kaloyan St.; science and technology; weekly publication of the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Young Communist League; Editor-in-Chief DR. DIMITR PEEV; circ. 80,000.

Otechestvo (*Fatherland*): Sofia, Varbitza 9; fortnightly illustrated publication of the National Council of the Fatherland Front; Editor-in-Chief SERAPHIM SEVERNIAK; circ. 100,000.

Paraleli: Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 49; illustrated weekly publication of the Bulgarian Telegraph Agency; Editor-in-Chief GEORGI TODOROV; circ. 135,000.

Plamak (*Flame*): Sofia, Angel Kanchev 5; f. 1924; literature, art and publishing; fortnightly magazine; organ of the Union of Bulgarian Writers; Editor-in-Chief PETER KARAANGOV; circ. 11,000.

Planovo Stopanstvo (*Planning of the Economy*): Sofia, Blvd. Dondukov 21; f. 1946; ten issues a year; organ of the State Planning Committee; Editor-in-Chief ZVETAN MARINOV; circ. 5,000.

Pogled: Sofia; organ of the Union of Bulgarian Journalists; Editor-in-Chief (vacant); circ. 310,000.

Resorts in Bulgaria: Sofia, 41 Graf Ignatiev St.; f. 1959; bi-monthly; Russian, French, English, German; Editor-in-Chief LUBEN DIMITROV; circ. 40,000.

Science and Technology: Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 49; weekly of the Bulgarian Telegraph Agency; Editor-in-Chief EMANOUIL CHOLAKOV; circ. 12,000.

Septemvri (*September*): Sofia, Pl. Slaveikov 2; monthly; literary; organ of the Union of Bulgarian Writers; Editor-in-Chief VLADIMIR GOLEV; circ. 12,000.

Septemvriiche (*Septembrist*): Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 47; organ of the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Union of People's Youth; twice weekly; Editor-in-Chief NIKOLAI ZIDAROV; circ. 300,000.

Slavyani (*Slavs*): Sofia, 1 Kolayan St.; monthly organ of the Slav committee in Bulgaria; Editor-in-Chief KATYA GEORGIEVA; circ. 20,000.

Sofiiska Pravda (*Sofia Truth*): Sofia, Kaloyan 3; f. 1955; organ of the District People's Council and the district

committees of the Communist Party and the Fatherland Front; three times a week; Editor-in-Chief BOZHANA MARKOVA; circ. 13,000.

Sturshel (*Hornet*): Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 47; f. 1946; humour and satire; weekly; Editor-in-Chief HRISTO PELITEV; circ. 280,000.

Teater (*Theatre*): Sofia, Blvd. Dondukov 82; monthly organ of the Committee of Culture and Art, Bulgarian Writers' Union and Union of Actors; Editor-in-Chief Prof. JULIAN VUCHKOV; circ. 4,500.

Televiziya i Radio: Sofia, ul. Shishman 30; organ of the Committee for Television and Radio; Editor-in-Chief HRISTO CHAVDAROV; circ. 100,000.

Turist: Sofia, Blvd. D. Blagoev 24; f. 1902; monthly organ of the Bulgarian Tourist Union; Editor-in-Chief HRISTO GEORGIEV; circ. 8,000.

Vanshna Targovia (*Foreign Trade*): Sofia, Tzar Kaloyan 8; monthly publication of the Ministry for Foreign Trade; Editor-in-Chief ALEXANDER CHICHOVSKI; circ. 3,000.

The World Over: Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 49; international politics; weekly publication of the Bulgarian Telegraph Agency; Editor-in-Chief DIMITR KOSTOV.

Zdrave (*Health*): Sofia, Blvd. Tottleben 21; published by Bulgarian Red Cross; Editor-in-Chief MARIA NIKOLOVA; circ. 200,000.

Zhenata Dnes: Sofia, 82 Patriarch Eftimi St.; monthly organ of the Committee of Bulgarian Women; also in Russian; Editor-in-Chief (vacant); circ. 400,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

Bulgarian Telegraph Agency (B.T.A.): Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 49; f. 1898; the official news agency, having agreements with the leading foreign agencies and correspondents in all major capitals; publishes weekly surveys of science and technology, international affairs, literature and art; Dir.-Gen. BOYAN TRAYKOV.

Sofia-Press Agency: Sofia 2, 1 Levski St.; f. 1967 by the Union of Bulgarian Writers, the Union of Bulgarian Journalists, the Union of Bulgarian Artists and the Union of Bulgarian Composers; publishes sociopolitical and scientific literature, fiction, children's and tourist literature, publications on the arts, a newspaper, magazines and bulletins in foreign languages; Dir.-Gen. IVAN BOUDINOV.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse (AFP): Sofia, Blvd. Tolbukin 80; Correspondent NICOLAI BOTSEV.

Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN) (U.S.S.R.): 1 Dunav St., Apt. 3; Bureau Man. PAVEL SHINKORENKO.

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN) (German Democratic Republic): 1000 Sofia, Moscovska 27A; Correspondent DR. RUDI BARTLITZ.

Československá tisková kancelář (ČTK) (Czechoslovakia): 26 Bigla St.; Correspondent KAREL HAVLÍČEK.

Prensa Latina (Cuba): Sofia, Patriarca Eftimi 36; Correspondent MANUEL LOZANO.

The following agencies are also represented: MTI (Hungary), PAP (Poland), Reuters (U.K.), TASS (U.S.S.R.) and Xinhua (People's Republic of China).

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Union of Bulgarian Journalists: Sofia, Graf Ignatiev St. 4; f. 1955; 3,157 mems.; Pres. VESSELIN YOSSIFOV; First Vice-Pres. STOINE KRASTEV; publs. *Bulgariski Zhurnal*, *Pogled*.

PUBLISHERS

Darzhavno Izdatelstvo "Georgi Bakalov" Varna: Varna, Blvd. Hristo Botev 3; popular science, fiction, economics; Dir. PETER STANEV.

Darzhavno Izdatelstvo "Khristo G. Danov": Plovdiv, Ul. Petko Karavelov 16; science, medicine, agriculture, fiction, university textbooks; Dir. PETER ANASTASSOV.

Darzhavno Izdatelstvo Meditsina i Fizkultura: Sofia, Pl. Slaveikov 11; medicine, physical culture and tourism; Dir. PETER GOGOV.

Darzhavno Izdatelstvo "Narodna Kultura": Sofia, Ul. Gavril Genov 4; f. 1944; foreign fiction and poetry in translation; Dir. VERA GANCHEVA.

Darzhavno Izdatelstvo "Narodna Prosveta": Sofia, Ul. Vasil Drumev 37; educational publishing house; Dir. (vacant).

Darzhavno Izdatelstvo "Nauka i Izkustvo": Sofia, Blvd. Rusky 6; f. 1948; general publishers; Dir. GANKA SLAVCHEVA.

Darzhavno Izdatelstvo "Tekhnika": Sofia, Blvd. Rusky 6; textbooks for technical and higher education and technical literature; Dir. Ing. NIKOLA KUTSAROV.

Darzhavno Izdatelstvo "Zemizdat": Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 47; f. 1948; specializes in works on agriculture, shooting, fishing, scientific and popular scientific literature and textbooks; Dir. YOSIF GRIGOROV; Editor-in-Chief MARINKA GUERGORA.

Darzhavno Voenno Izdatelstvo: Sofia, Ul. Ivan Vazov 12; military publishing house; Head Col. GUEORGUI GUEORGUIEV.

Izdatelstvo na Bulgarskata Akademia na Naukite (*Publishing House of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences*): Sofia 13, Str. 36; f. 1869; scientific works and periodicals of the Academy of Sciences; Man. KRASTYU KRASTEV.

Izdatelstvo "Bulgarski Hudozhnik": Sofia, Moskovska 37; art books; Dir. PETAR TCHUJOVSKI.

Izdatelstvo "Bulgarski Pisatel": Sofia, ul. 6 Septemvri 35; publishing house of the Union of Bulgarian Writers; Bulgarian fiction and poetry, criticism; Dir. SIMEON SULTANOV.

Izdatelstvo na CG na DKMS "Narodna Mladjezh" (*People's Youth Publishing House*): Sofia, Ul. Kaloyan 10; politics, history, original and translated fiction; Man. EFTIM EFTIMOV.

Izdatelstvo na Natsionalniya Savet na Otechestveniya Front (*Publishing House of the National Council of the Fatherland Front*): Sofia, Dondukov 32; Dir. IVAN MINKOV PEIKOVSKI.

Izdatelstvo "Profizdat" (*Publishing House of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions*): Sofia, Blvd. Dondukov 82; specialized literature and fiction; Dir. STOYAN POPOV.

Partizat-Izdatelstvo na Bulgarskata Komunisticheska Partiya (*Publishing House of the Bulgarian Communist Party*): Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 47; Dir.-Gen. VALENTIN KARAMANCHEV.

Sinodalno Izdatelstvo: Sofia; religious publishing house; Dir. KIRIL BOYNOV.

STATE ORGANIZATION

Jusautor: Sofia, Slaveikov Square 11; Bulgarian copyright agency; represents Bulgarian authors and deals with all formalities connected with the grant of options, authorization for translations, drawing up of contracts for the use of their works by foreign publishers and producers; controls the application of copyright legislation; Dir.-Gen. TRAYAN IVANOV.

WRITERS' UNION

Union of Bulgarian Writers: Sofia, Angel Kanchev 5; f. 1913; Pres. LUBOMIR LEVTICHEV; publs. *Literaturen front*, *Septemvri*, *Plamak*, *Savremennik*, *Slaveyche*.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radio and television are supervised by the Committee for Television and Radio of the Committee for Culture of the Council of Ministers.

RADIO

Bulgarian Radio: 4 Dragan Tsankov Blvd., Sofia; Dir.-Gen. BOYAN TRAIKOV.

There are four Home Service programmes and local stations at Blagoevgrad, Plovdiv, Shumen, Stara Zagora and Varna. The Foreign Service broadcasts in Bulgarian, Turkish, Greek, Serbo-Croat, French, Italian, German, English, Portuguese, Spanish, Albanian and Arabic.

There were 1,209,830 radio receivers and 995,173 wired receivers in July 1980.

TELEVISION

Bulgarian Television: San Stefano 29, Sofia; Dir.-Gen. IVAN SLAVKOV; programmes are transmitted daily.

There were 1,631,427 television receivers in April 1979. Colour television was introduced in 1977.

FINANCE

BANKING

Bulgarska Narodna Banka (*National Bank of Bulgaria*): Sofia, 2 Sofiiska Komuna St.; f. c. 1879; in 1947 the National Bank of Bulgaria took over all the commercial banks of the country; in 1968 it took over the business of the Bulgarian Investment Bank; Pres. VESSELIN NIKIFOROV.

Bulgarian Foreign Trade Bank: Sofia, 2 Sofiiska Komuna Street; f. 1968; shares held by National Bank of Bulgaria and other state institutions; incorporating the Maritime Commercial Bank Ltd.; cap. 100m. leva; res. 219.0m. leva; Pres. IVAN DRAGNEVSKI.

State Savings Bank: Sofia, Moskovska 19; f. 1951; provides general individual banking services.

INSURANCE

The State Insurance Institute: Sofia, 102 Rakovsky Street; all insurance firms were nationalized during 1947, and were re-organized into one single State insurance company; Chair. TOMA TOMOV.

Bulstrad (*Bulgarian Foreign Insurance and Reinsurance Co.*): Sofia, 5 Dunav St.; f. 1961; deals with all foreign insurances and reinsurances; Man. G. ABADJIEV.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Ministry of Foreign Trade: Sofia, 12 Sofiiska Komuna St.
Foreign trade is a state monopoly, and is conducted through foreign trade organizations and various state enterprises and corporations.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Sofia, 11A Blvd. Al. Stamboliiski; maintains and promotes trade relations between Bulgaria and foreign firms and trade organizations, particularly the U.S.S.R.; organizes participation in international fairs and exhibitions; registers patent and trade marks; publishes economic publications in foreign languages; Pres. PETUR RUSEV

FOREIGN TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

Agromachinaimpex: Sofia, 1 Stoyan Lepoev St.; export and import of agricultural machines; Dir.-Gen. TODOR PASHALIEV.

Balkancaraimpex: Sofia, 78 Zhelyo Voivoda St.; export, import and service of electric and motor trucks, cars, electric hoists and storage batteries; Dir.-Gen. ALEXANDER TSOKEV.

Bulgarcoop: Sofia, Rakovski St. 99; export of live snails, tortoises, snakes; live game and game meat; honey and bee products; nuts, pulse, medicinal plants, rose hips and rose-hip shells, aniseed, coriander, fennel, etc.; onions and mushrooms; natural mineral water; consumer goods; Gen. Man. NENKO LECHEV.

Bulgarplodexport: Sofia, 22 Alabin St.; f. 1947; production, import and export of fresh and preserved fruit and vegetables; Dir.-Gen. IVAN GOSPODINOV.

Chimimport: Sofia, Stephan Karadja St. 2; import and export of chemicals, fertilizer, plant protection preparations, tyres, synthetic rubber and rubber wares, photographic paper, aniline dyes, plastic and plastic products, etc.; Dir.-Gen. KRASSIN GANCHEV.

Electroimpex: Sofia, 17 George Washington St.; covers the export and import of electrical and power equipment; Gen. Man. IVAN STAMENOV.

Hemus: Sofia, Rousski Blvd. 6; import and export of numismatic items, antique objects, philatelic items, art products and souvenirs; Gen. Man. PETAR MARINOV.

Hranexport: Sofia, 56 Alabin Street; import and export of grain, oils, feed, mixtures, etc.; Gen. Man. DOBRI ALEXIEV.

Industrialimport: Sofia, Pozitano St. 3; import and export of textile raw materials, chemical fibres (rayon, acetate, non-cellulose materials, etc.), ready-made goods and garments, knitwear, fur and leather goods, china and glassware; Gen. Man. ANGEL ANGELOV.

Isotimpex: Sofia, 51 Chapaev St.; import and export of computing and organizational equipment, semi-conductors, radio parts, materials for computing equipment; Dir.-Gen. PENCHO RALCHEV.

Lessoimpex: Sofia, 67 Vladimir Poptomov St.; import and export of timber, cellulose, furniture and wooden products; Dir.-Gen. ANTONIO ANGELOV.

Machinoexport: Sofia, Aksakov St. 5; export of metal-cutting and wood-working machines, equipment, tools and spare parts; Gen. Man. STOYAN DRUNDAROV.

Mineralimpex: Sofia, 44 Zhelyo Voivoda St., Bl. 1A; export of mineral raw materials and products; import of machinery; Dir.-Gen. STOYKO NIKOLOV.

Rodopaimpex: Sofia, ul. Gavril Genov 2; production, export of cattle, sheep, breeding animals, meat, meat products; dairy products, poultry, eggs; import of meat, breeding animals, tallow, artificial casing; Gen. Dir. PETER VULCHEV.

Rudmetal: Sofia, 1A Dobrudja St.; export and import of metal and metal products, lead, zinc, copper, pure lead, ores, etc.; Dir.-Gen. PETER PETROV.

Stroyimpex: Sofia, 18 Chapaev St.; export of cement, lime, etc.; import of building materials; Dir.-Gen. SOLOMON LAZAROV.

Vinimpex: Sofia, ul. Lavele 19; import and export of wine and spirits; Gen. Dir. KONSTANTIN GLAVANAKOV.

OTHER ENTERPRISES

Bulgariafilm: 1000 Sofia, 96 Rakovski St.; export and import of cinema films; participation in international film events; Dir. HARRY ANITCHKIN; publ. *Bulgarian Films* (magazine in English, French, Spanish, Russian).

Bulgarska Zakhar: Sofia, 19 Exarch Yossif St.; production, export and import of sugar, candy and alcohol, etc.; Dir.-Gen. TODOR SIRAKOV.

Bulgarsko Pivo: Sofia 4, 22 San Stefano St.; production, export and import of beer, hops and barley; Dir.-Gen. STEFAN SANDULOV.

Bulgartabac: Sofia, 14 Blvd. Al. Stamboliiski; covers manufacture, import and export of raw and manufactured tobacco; Dir.-Gen. DIMITER YADKOV.

Inflot: Sofia, 88 Blvd. VI. Zaimov; agency for foreign and Bulgarian shipping, inland and maritime; Dir.-Gen. DIMITER BOTSEV.

Intercommerce: Sofia, 16 Lenin Square; all kinds of multi-lateral and barter deals, import and export, participation in foreign firms; Dir.-Gen. STOYKO MIHAILOV.

Interpred: Sofia, 2 Stamboliiski Blvd.; agency for the representation of foreign firms in Bulgaria; Chair. GEORGE KOUMBILIEV.

Kintex: Sofia, 66 Anton Ivanov Blvd.; import and export of sports and hunting goods and explosives; Dir.-Gen. IVAN DAMIANOV.

Korabostroene: Varna, 128 D. Blagoev St.; building and repair of ships; Dir.-Gen. Ing. D. POPOV.

Koraboimpex: Varna, 128 D. Blagoev St.; imports and exports ships, marine and port equipment; Dir.-Gen. KIRIL KOSTOV.

Mototechnika i Avtoserviz: Blvd. Vitosha 25; imports cars, trucks and spares; Dir.-Gen. ZHAN METODIEV.

Pharmachim: Sofia, Iliensko chaussée 16; import and export of drugs, essential oils, cosmetics and dentist materials; Dir.-Gen. IVAN ANDONOV.

Pirin: Sofia, 19 Levski St.; f. 1965; production of leather goods; Dir.-Gen. ILIYA PACHEV.

Raznoiznos: Sofia, Tsar Assen Street 1; export and import of industrial and craftsmen's products, timber products, paper products, glassware, furniture, carpets, toys, sports equipment, musical instruments, etc.; Dir.-Gen. BORJO BOTEV.

Ribno Stopanstvo: Sofia, 10 Graf Ignatiev St.; import and export of fish and fish products; Dir.-Gen. GEORGI RASHKOV.

Technoexport: Sofia, 20 Joliot-Curie St.; import and export of machines and complete plants; renders technical assistance abroad; Gen. Man. TODOR MARKOV.

Technoexportstroy: Sofia, 11 Antim I St.; design and construction abroad of all types of public, utility, industrial and infrastructural projects; supply of machines and technical assistance; Gen. Man. MARIN DJERMANOV.

Technoimport: Sofia, 20 Joliot-Curie St.; import of complete plants and equipment for the chemical paper, metallurgical, mining and power industries; Dir.-Gen. IVAN CHAKUROV.

Zarneni Hrani i Fourazhna Promishlenost: Sofia, Blvd. Vitosha 15; cereals, vegetable oils and fodder; Dir.-Gen. DENCHO PENCHEV.

ZMM: Sofia, Iliensko chaussée 8; production of aggregate, metal-cutting and metal-working machines and instruments; Dir.-Gen. SHITILIAN PETROV.

TRADE UNIONS AND CO-OPERATIVES

Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions: Sofia, Ul. D. Blagoev 1; the central Trade Union organization, to which are affiliated 18 individual trade unions; Chair. PETAR DYULGEROV; total mems. 4,000,000.

TRADE UNIONS

Trade Union of Workers in Administration and Social Organization: Sofia, Ul. Alabin 52; 147,000 mems.; Chair. STEFAN KROUMOV.

Trade Union of Agricultural and Food Industry Workers: Sofia, Ul. Dimo Hadjidimov 29; 1,154,400 mems.; Pres. MILADIN SHATEROV.

Trade Union of Workers in the Chemical Industry: Sofia, Ul. General Parensov 11; 101,855 mems.; Pres. IVAN SIMOV.

Trade Union of Workers in Communications: Sofia, Ul. Shesti Septemvri 4; 45,000 mems.; Pres. Eng. YONKO CHENGUELOV.

Trade Union of Construction and Building Industry Workers: Sofia, Ul. Dimo Hadjidimov 29; 274,500 mems.; Chair. IVAN TODOROV.

Trade Union of Engineering Workers: Sofia, Pl. Lenin 4; 322,800 mems.; Chair. Ing. BORIS DIMITROV.

Trade Union of Forestry and Timber Industry Workers: Sofia, Ul. Dimo Hadjidimov 29; 180,800 mems.; Chair. HRISTO VUCHOVSKI.

Trade Union of Health Service Workers: Sofia, Pl. Lenin 4; 157,000 mems.; Chair. Dr. IVAN SECHANOV.

Trade Union of Light Industry Workers: Sofia, Ul. Shesti Septemvri 4; 215,000 mems.; Chair. PETER PETROV.

Trade Union of Miners, Metallurgic and Power Industry Workers: Sofia, Ul. Gen. Parensov 11; 178,000 mems.; Chair. GANYU NIKOLOV.

Trade Union of Workers in the Polygraphic Industry and Cultural Institutions: Sofia, 7 Zdanov St.; 49,300 mems.; Pres. BOICHO PAVLOV.

Trade Union of Trade Workers: Sofia, Ul. Shesti Septemvri 4; 520,000 mems.; Chair. PETER TSEKOV.

Trade Union of Transport Workers: Sofia, Blvd. Georgi Dimitrov 106; 304,700 mems.; Chair. Dr. Ing. KOLYO KUNCHEV.

Union of Bulgarian Actors: Sofia, Ul. Alabin 52; 4,000 mems.; Chair. Doz. LYUBOMIR KABAKCHIEV.

Union of Bulgarian Teachers: Sofia, Pl. Lenin 4; 199,980 mems.; Chair. ANNI SPANCHEVA.

Union of Musicians in Bulgaria: Sofia, Ul. Alabin 52; 6,000 mems.; Chair. Prof. ALEXANDER NEYNSKI.

CO-OPERATIVES

Central Co-operative Union: Sofia, Rakovsky 99, P.O. Box 55; f. 1947; the central body of all the co-operative organizations in the country. There are about 437 consumers' co-operatives, 282 agrarian industrial-complexes and 162 producers' co-operatives; more than 2,200,000 mems. are affiliated to the Central Union; Pres. IVAN PRAMOV.

TRADE FAIR

International Fair-Plovdiv: Plovdiv, 37 G. Dimitrov Blvd.; f. 1933; in 1982: International Fair of consumer goods and foodstuffs (May 3rd-9th), International Technical Fair (Sept. 27th-Oct. 4th); organized by Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce.

members. Men between the ages of 18 and 50 are liable to 26 months' conscription. In July 1981 it comprised an army of 8,000, mainly composed of Cypriot conscripts, but with some seconded Greek Army officers and NCOs. There is also a Greek Cypriot paramilitary force of 3,000 armed police. The Turkish community has a security force of about 4,500 men, supported by a detachment of the Turkish army, estimated at 20,000 men in July 1981. Cyprus also contains the UN Peace-Keeping force of 2,347 (August 1981) and the British military bases at Akrotiri and Dhekelia.

Economic Affairs

The Cypriot economy was gravely affected by the events of 1974. However, despite the loss of a large proportion of the island's citrus fruit groves, factories, tourist facilities and the main port of Famagusta, the southern economy made a remarkable recovery until 1980, when it was clear that the boom was over. The northern economy remains severely disrupted and the "TFSC" relies heavily on aid from Turkey, amounting to some 500 million Turkish liras in 1980/81.

The economy is basically agricultural, the main crops being potatoes and citrus fruit. Before the economic disasters of 1974, agriculture employed 35 per cent of the working population (1972) and provided 49 per cent of exports (1973). Industry was growing rapidly but mining, mainly for copper, had been in decline for some years. A large trade deficit was covered by income from tourism, foreign military expenditure and remittances from Cypriot expatriates.

Although citrus and cereal production in the southern half of the island has remained low because of reduced areas of cultivation, other fruits and vegetables, particularly potatoes, have been markedly expanded. Construction was boosted by the need to rehouse refugees and to re-establish the tourist industry, while manufacturing and trade recovered strongly and by 1979 were contributing 38.8 per cent of G.D.P., against 28 per cent in 1974. The restructuring of industry created a large demand for imports and the trade deficit, which was C£60 million in 1976, reached a record C£236 million in 1980, largely due to an enormous increase in the value of petroleum imports. There was a 4.3 per cent increase in G.D.P., compared with a 7.5 per cent rise in 1979. Unemployment has grown, but from only 1.8 per cent in 1979 to 2.1 per cent in 1980. Inflation has risen from 4 per cent in 1976-77 to 13.4 per cent in 1980.

In the Turkish-controlled north, emphasis has been laid on restoring the production and export of citrus fruit from damaged groves, relying on seasonal labour from the Turkish mainland, and on improving the communications network. Inflation, running at around 60 per cent in 1980, has caused widespread and damaging strikes.

Transport and Communications

There are no railways in Cyprus. Towns and villages are linked by asphalted roads with frequent bus services. The main ports are Limassol and Larnaca, which provide cargo and passenger services to Greek and other Mediterranean ports. Famagusta used to be the most important harbour but, since its capture by the Turkish army in 1974, the port has been officially declared closed to inter-

national traffic. The international airport at Nicosia was closed in July 1974 and a new airport was constructed at Larnaca by the Greek Cypriots. In 1975 the Turkish authorities opened Ercan (formerly Tymbou) airport. In 1977 a hydrofoil service was started between Kyrenia and Mersin on the Turkish mainland.

Social Welfare

A comprehensive social insurance scheme covering every working male and female and their dependants is in operation. It includes protection against arbitrary and unjustified dismissal, industrial welfare, and tripartite co-operation in the formulation and implementation of labour policies and objectives. Benefits and pensions from the social insurance scheme cover unemployment, sickness, maternity, widows, orphans, injury at work, old age and death. An improved scheme, involving income-related contributions and benefits, was to be introduced in October 1980.

Education

Greek Cypriot education, originally under the control of the Greek communal chamber, is now organized by the Ministry of Education. Elementary education is free and compulsory for six years between the ages of six and 14. The first three years of public secondary education are free, and fees are paid for the rest, although senior pupils can be wholly or partially exempt from payment. Secondary education is provided by trade schools, technical schools, the Gymnasium-Lykeion (classics, science and economics), the Agricultural Gymnasium and a new type of upper secondary school, the Upper School of Options (Lykeion Epilogis Mathemation), which was introduced in 1977. Higher education for teachers, engineers, foresters, nurses and health inspectors is provided by technical and vocational colleges.

A similar system was maintained for Turkish Cypriots by the Turkish Education Office. The "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" controls education in the Turkish area.

Tourism

Before the coup and Turkish intervention in July 1974, tourism was developing at a rapid rate. In 1973 nearly 265,000 tourists visited Cyprus. The tourist industry was severely disrupted by the invasion and in 1975 the number of tourists fell to 47,000. Revenue from tourism fell from C£24 million in 1973 to C£14 million in 1974, and to C£5.4 million in 1976. However, the Government has made great efforts to restore the tourist industry and by 1980 tourist earnings were C£70.5 million and there were 353,375 foreign visitors.

Public Holidays

1982: March 1st (Green Monday)*, March 25th (Greek Independence Day), April 16th-19th (Easter)*, April 23rd (National Sovereignty and Children's Day)†, May 1st (Workers' Day† and Spring Day)†, May 18th-19th (Youth and Sports Day)†, May 26th-27th (Freedom and Constitution Day)†, July 23rd (Ramazan Bayram—End of Ramadan)†, August 30th (Victory Day)†, September 29th (Kurban Bayram)†, October 1st (Independence Day)*, October 28th (Greek National Day), October 29th (Turkish Republic Day), December 25th, 26th (Christmas)*.

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), January 6th (Epiphany)*, January 19th (Name Day)*.

* Greek and Greek Orthodox.

† Turkish and Turkish Muslim.

Capacity: 1 liquid oke=1.125 quarts.

1 Cyprus litre=2.8 quarts.

Length and Area: 1 pic=2 feet.

Area: 1 donum=14,400 sq. ft.

Weights and Measures

Although the imperial and the metric systems are understood, Cyprus has a special internal system:

Weight: 400 drams=1 oke=2.8 lb.

44 okes=1 Cyprus kantar.

180 okes=1 Aleppo kantar.

Currency and Exchange Rates

1,000 mils = 1 Cyprus pound.

Exchange rates (October 1981):

£1 sterling = 810.6 mils;

U.S. \$1 = 433.7 mils.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Note: The figures in this survey have been provided by the Department of Statistics and Research at the Ministry of Finance in Nicosia. Since July 1974 the northern part of Cyprus has been under Turkish control, so some of the statistics relating to subsequent periods may not cover the whole island. Some separate figures for the "TFSC" are given on page 500-1.

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION						
	Census Results		Mid-Year Estimates				
	Dec. 11th, 1960	April 1st, 1973	1974	1977†	1978†	1979†	1980
9,251 sq. km.*	577,615	631,778	640,700	613,100	616,000	621,000	628,500

* 3,572 sq. miles.

† Based on a partial census in 1976.

ETHNIC GROUPS (‘000 persons at mid-year)

	1973	1979	1980*
Greeks . . .	498.5	501.2	507.3
Turks . . .	116.0	116.5	117.9
Others . . .	17.3	3.3	3.3
TOTAL . . .	631.8	621.0	628.5

* Provisional.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(estimated population, December 31st, 1980)

Nicosia (capital)* . . .	125,060	Larnaca . . .	34,690
Limassol . . .	105,157	Paphos . . .	11,533
Famagusta† . . .	39,400	Kyrenia† . . .	3,900

* Excluding Turkish part of Nicosia.

† Estimated population at mid-1974.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS (Greek-held areas only)

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1976 . . .	18.7	8.6
1977 . . .	18.4	9.0
1978 . . .	19.3	8.4
1979 . . .	20.5	8.3
1980 . . .	21.7	9.1

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION
(Greek-held areas only)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing.	45,397	44,483	44,660	43,900
Mining and quarrying	2,300	2,020	1,781	1,644
Manufacturing	33,731	36,795	38,330	38,514
Electricity, gas and water	1,337	1,355	1,411	1,479
Construction	15,610	17,430	18,668	18,048
Commerce	20,738	21,311	22,135	23,178
Transport, storage and communications	7,603	7,799	7,961	8,246
Community, social and personal services	41,691	42,765	43,986	45,411
Others (unemployed, National Guard, working abroad)	32,007	28,380	27,368	26,986
TOTAL	200,414	202,338	206,300	207,406

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS
(Greek-held areas, '000 tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Wheat	20	13	13
Barley	67	63	80
Potatoes	145	170	188
Carrots	6	9	7
Carobs	18	18	13
Olives	10	10	15
Grapes	180	200	215
Oranges	36	36	32
Grapefruit	40	46	47
Lemons	12	16	17

LIVESTOCK
('000 head in December each year)

	1973	1978*	1979*	1980*
Cattle	33	20	22	24
Sheep	430	275	295	300
Goats	340	233	220	223
Pigs	163	164	148	173
Chickens	3,085	2,000	2,200	2,200

* Figures cover Greek-held areas only.

Fishing (Greek-held areas, metric tons, live weight): Total catch 1,083 in 1976; 1,190 in 1977; 1,245 in 1978; 1,283 in 1979; 1,306 in 1980.

MINING

EXPORTS
(Greek-held areas, metric tons)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Asbestos	34,783	28,875	38,489	29,965
Chromite	14,009	10,972	10,530	7,382
Cupreous concentrates	30,722	25,811	12,108	812
Iron pyrites	171,607	121,718	140,962	88,028
Gypsum, calcined	4,120	2,646	4,394	5,519
Gypsum (stones)	34,370	4,928	5,094	2,500
Terra umbra	10,664	10,189	9,943	5,919
Yellow ochre	230	305	276	189
Other minerals	14,191	6,945	6,792	23,766

INDUSTRY
SELECTED PRODUCTS
 (Greek-held areas only)

		1977	1978	1979	1980
Cement	'000 metric tons	1,070.8	1,107.0	1,153.7	1,233.1
Bricks	million	26.2	35.7	47.9	52.8
Mosaic tiles	'000 sq. metres	895	1,155	1,393	1,504.0
Cigarettes	million	2,408.3	2,896.0	2,855.2	2,901.0
Shoes*	'000 pairs	4,094	4,730	5,153	5,725.0
Beer	million litres	13.5	15.2	17.4	18.1
Wines	" "	39.4	39.4	41.6	37.4
Intoxicating liquors	" "	2.6	2.9	2.9	3.0

* Excluding plastic and semi-finished shoes.

FINANCE

1,000 mils = 1 Cyprus pound.

Coins: 1, 3, 5, 25, 50, 100 and 500 mils; 1 pound.

Notes: 250 and 500 mils; 1, 5 and 10 pounds.

Exchange rates (October 1981): £1 sterling = 810.6 mils; U.S. \$1 = 433.7 mils.

Cyprus £100 = £123.37 sterling = \$230.57.

Note: From November 1967 to August 1971 the par value of the Cyprus pound was U.S. \$2.40 (\$1 = 416.7 mils). Between December 1971 and February 1973 the Cyprus pound was valued at U.S. \$2.6057 (\$1 = 383.8 mils). From February to July 1973 the exchange rate was Cyprus £1 = U.S. \$2.8952 (\$1 = 345.4 mils). The Cyprus pound was at par with the pound sterling until the latter was allowed to "float" in June 1972; and it has itself been "floating" since July 1973. The average mid-point market value of the Cyprus pound was \$2.861 in 1973; \$2.743 in 1974; \$2.716 in 1975; \$2.437 in 1976; \$2.451 in 1977; \$2.680 in 1978; \$2.822 in 1979; \$2.834 in 1980.

BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1981
 (Greek-held areas, Cyprus £)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Direct taxes	41,900,000	Agriculture and forests	3,222,000
Indirect taxes	74,113,130	Water development	945,000
Sale of goods and services	8,959,805	Public works	1,664,000
Interest, dividends, rents and royalties	11,535,100	Cyprus army and Tripartite Agreement	1,675,000
Transfers	6,212,765	Customs and excise	7,183,000
Greek Government grants	9,500,000	Public debt charges	18,636,000
Loan proceeds	9,193,231	Pensions and grants	5,400,000
Other	1,427,270	Medical	11,099,000
		Police	12,025,000
		Subsidies, subventions and contributions	24,770,000
		Education grants	22,178,000
		Other	53,706,000
TOTAL	162,841,301	TOTAL	162,503,000

DEVELOPMENT BUDGET
(Cyprus £)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Water development	1,657,962	2,593,099	4,703,000	8,323,613	7,700,000
Road network	1,315,657	1,648,196	1,988,163	4,949,659	5,800,000
Harbours	513,267	3,157	39,974	5,263	5,000
Agriculture	2,664,938	3,067,730	3,434,266	3,910,530	4,595,000
Commerce and industry . .	519,841	948,034	1,384,257	2,260,078	1,600,000
Airports	1,244,098	704,508	908,836	589,492	800,000

1981 Development Budget: Total proposed expenditure £34,339,000.

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Gold	17.5	15.9	15.2	16.8	19.0	20.8	19.7
IMF Special Drawing Rights	12.8	11.8	9.2	6.2	2.2	13.0	8.3
Reserve position in IMF . .	—	—	—	—	8.5	8.0	—
Foreign exchange	237.3	185.9	265.3	307.3	335.0	332.0	360.0
TOTAL	267.6	213.6	289.7	330.3	364.7	373.8	388.0

MONEY SUPPLY

(Greek-held areas, Cyprus £ million at December 31st)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Currency outside banks . .	35.75	35.2	40.8	44.7	52.7	64.0	75.9
Demand deposits at deposit money banks	31.26	28.4	41.7	42.8	49.6	65.5	77.4
TOTAL MONEY	67.01	63.6	82.5	87.5	102.3	129.5	153.3

COST OF LIVING

(Greek-held areas only)

RETAIL PRICE INDEX

(base: 1973 = 100)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
All items	126.15	135.21	145.25	159.00	180.47
Food and drink	134.59	145.95	154.21	164.62	188.60
Rent	101.30	104.52	113.32	125.49	138.70
Fuel and light	154.80	160.37	171.00	194.37	266.76
Household equipment . . .	126.04	137.65	149.75	162.69	178.21
Household operations . . .	155.98	162.08	165.96	175.06	199.82
Clothing and footwear . . .	117.27	127.56	138.49	152.28	166.00
Miscellaneous	132.78	142.80	154.61	172.29	198.24

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(Greek-held areas, Cyprus £ million at current prices)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	389.1	462.1	568.0	680.3
<i>of which:</i>				
Agriculture, etc.	56.4	56.2	65.7	70.5
Manufacturing	70.3	85.4	102.0	124.6
Construction	40.6	58.3	78.4	98.8
Wholesale and retail trade	66.3	76.1	89.7	106.7
Income from abroad	18.5	20.4	22.2	22.3
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	440.4	528.9	642.8	765.0
<i>Less depreciation allowances</i>	44.0	52.9	64.3	76.5
NET NATIONAL INCOME	396.4	476.0	578.5	688.5
Indirect taxes less subsidies	32.8	46.4	52.6	61.4
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	363.6	429.6	525.9	627.1
Depreciation allowances	44.0	52.9	64.3	76.5
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	407.6	482.5	590.2	703.6
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services, and borrowing	84.3	104.2	120.2	135.3
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	491.9	586.7	710.4	838.9
<i>of which:</i>				
Private consumption expenditure	304.8	358.4	420.1	499.0
Government consumption expenditure	60.3	65.9	84.7	102.0
Gross fixed capital formation	121.8	171.2	215.1	262.1
Increase in stocks	19.3	17.2	20.9	13.9

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(Greek-held areas, Cyprus £ million)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Exports f.o.b.	102.7	124.2	122.0	149.5	172.7
Imports f.o.b.	-163.3	-288.1	-255.4	-321.2	-381.0
TRADE BALANCE	-60.6	-103.9	-133.4	-171.7	-208.3
Invisible Receipts	112.1	137.5	150.4	195.1	237.5
Invisible Payments	-55.7	-69.5	-75.6	-96.0	-114.7
Invisible Balance	56.4	68.0	74.8	99.1	122.8
CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE	-4.2	-35.9	-58.6	-72.6	-85.5
Short-term Capital	-5.2	0.9	3.2	8.6	6.0
Long-term Loans	12.4	17.9	32.5	19.8	44.0
Other Long-term Capital	13.3	16.9	21.3	25.0	30.0
Net Capital Movement	20.5	35.7	57.0	53.4	80.0
Net Errors and Omissions	1.5	2.4	5.5	7.8	8.8
OVERALL BALANCE (minus=increase)	-17.8	-2.2	-3.9	11.4	-3.3

EXTERNAL TRADE*
(Cyprus £'000)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports c.i.f.†	157,442	148,028	113,709	177,763	254,008	282,686	357,603	424,292
Exports f.o.b.	60,474	55,287	56,012	106,332	129,751	128,370	161,871	188,036

* Since July 1974 figures cover Greek-held areas only.

† Excluding NAAFI imports, imports of military stores and, beginning in 1979, imports by embassies and other foreign organizations. Figures include imports of non-monetary gold (Cyprus £'000): 564 in 1973; 213 in 1974; 684 in 1975; 905 in 1976; 1,200 in 1977; 1,845 in 1978; 2,707 in 1979; 2,355 in 1980.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(distribution by SITC, Cyprus £'000)

CIVIL IMPORTS c.i.f.	1977	1978	1979	1980
Food and live animals	32,705	34,777	42,435	50,507
Cereals and cereal preparations	11,562	11,845	15,967	17,965
Beverages and tobacco	8,746	9,745	7,733	7,210
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	5,766	6,007	8,148	8,584
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	35,206	30,979	44,464	78,540
Petroleum and petroleum products	34,201	30,099	43,339	76,104
Crude petroleum oils, etc.	17,508	17,785	23,493	47,342
Refined petroleum products	16,693	12,314	19,590	28,438
Residual fuel oils	12,395	8,524	10,639	19,634
Chemicals	19,003	19,193	28,843	31,012
Plastic materials, etc.	5,113	6,014	10,334	10,077
Basic manufactures	73,069	76,329	105,011	113,953
Paper, paperboard and manufactures	9,051	8,940	10,869	14,978
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	23,977	25,091	31,623	37,156
Woven textile fabrics (excl. narrow or special fabrics)	14,255	15,457	13,290	20,449
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	6,021	7,167	9,104	10,429
Iron and steel	13,754	12,809	23,157	17,122
Bars, rods, angles, shapes, etc.	7,161	7,004	14,289	9,006
Bars and rods (excl. wire rod)	5,987	6,206	13,395	7,351
Machinery and transport equipment	57,187	76,608	83,673	95,412
Specialized machinery	14,207	14,673	14,752	16,039
General industrial machinery, etc.	7,514	10,445	13,013	13,404
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	12,302	12,497	20,779	25,155
Transport equipment	17,915	32,601	27,923	34,411
Road vehicles and parts	17,524	21,661	24,404	32,227
Passenger motor cars (excl. buses)	10,972	11,914	13,589	15,182
Motor vehicles for goods, etc.	3,623	6,185	5,684	8,789
Aircraft and parts	21	10,872	3,184	1,896
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	17,474	22,277	29,888	32,406
TOTAL (incl. others)	254,008	282,686	357,603	424,292

EXPORTS f.o.b.*	1977	1978	1979	1980
Food and live animals	41,517	32,754	40,464	41,301
Vegetables and fruit	37,865	29,283	36,208	34,767
Fresh or simply preserved vegetables	24,529	15,071	18,317	17,103
Fresh potatoes	19,435	10,772	13,624	12,686
Fresh or dried fruit and nuts	10,434	11,401	14,415	14,821
Citrus fruit	6,631	6,701	8,851	8,227
Grapes	3,282	4,005	4,887	5,947
Beverages and tobacco	12,673	13,904	14,329	15,705
Beverages	8,773	7,945	8,567	8,692
Alcoholic beverages	7,208	6,440	7,981	8,068
Wine (incl. grape must)	6,041	5,778	6,717	6,459
Wine of fresh grapes	4,673	4,982	4,958	4,850
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	3,900	5,959	5,762	7,013
Cigarettes	3,815	5,915	5,705	6,983
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	9,927	8,834	10,400	9,962
Crude fertilizers and crude minerals	6,084	4,984	6,987	6,843
Asbestos (crude, washed or ground)	4,381	3,724	5,202	4,616
Basic manufactures	17,132	15,643	20,044	25,238
Paper, paperboard and manufactures	2,034	2,959	5,218	6,767
Packaging containers	1,944	2,823	5,046	6,503
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	11,202	8,807	10,474	13,637
Lime, cement, etc.	10,678	8,488	10,355	13,441
Cement	10,664	8,474	10,291	13,147
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	20,474	26,738	36,340	46,203
Clothing (excl. footwear)	11,983	16,322	22,111	27,937
Footwear	5,933	7,104	8,342	11,663
TOTAL (incl. others)	109,501	103,575	127,644	148,485

* Excluding re-exports (Cyprus £'000): 16,964 in 1977; 20,071 in 1978; 23,723 in 1979; 25,916 in 1980. Also excluded are stores for ships and aircraft (Cyprus £'000): 3,286 in 1977; 4,724 in 1978; 10,504 in 1979; 13,634 in 1980.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS*

(Cyprus £'000)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1978	1979	1980	EXPORTS f.o.b.†	1978	1979	1980
Austria	3,433	6,039	5,552	Bahrain	2,319	1,808	2,435
Belgium	3,626	7,922	6,062	Egypt	2,864	2,697	3,110
Canada	3,836	5,944	1,315	Germany, Fed. Republic	2,662	3,713	4,837
Czechoslovakia	3,588	4,146	5,385	Greece	3,554	3,986	4,763
Denmark	2,221	3,767	5,103	Iraq	1,886	2,957	3,649
France	13,488	17,979	18,817	Italy	1,339	1,785	2,430
Germany, Fed. Republic	20,986	28,042	32,051	Jordan	2,337	2,938	3,423
Greece	17,802	26,655	29,831	Kuwait	5,752	6,334	6,671
Hong Kong	2,437	3,659	4,830	Lebanon	12,953	15,092	18,660
Iraq	15,022	23,495	42,998	Libya	5,727	8,217	15,514
Israel	5,043	6,226	9,225	Netherlands	2,407	2,013	2,523
Italy	32,779	41,783	45,807	Nigeria	3,107	4,587	2,106
Japan	15,399	18,330	29,885	Saudi Arabia	11,527	12,032	14,411
Netherlands	6,852	7,346	8,914	Syria	6,803	10,785	12,694
Spain	5,659	9,211	7,243	U.S.S.R.	3,401	3,483	7,163
Sweden	3,707	4,961	4,958	United Arab Emirates .	3,720	3,539	5,001
U.S.S.R.	9,882	12,411	16,883	United Kingdom	30,040	41,159	38,964
United Kingdom	62,448	60,609	65,480	U.S.A.	1,894	2,199	2,462
U.S.A.	15,749	19,475	25,302	Yemen Arab Republic .	1,183	1,634	4,136
TOTAL (incl. others)	282,686	357,603	424,292	TOTAL (incl. others)	123,391	151,108	174,130

* Imports by country of production; exports by country of consignment.

† Excluding stores for ships and aircraft (Cyprus £'000): 4,724 in 1978; 10,504 in 1979; 13,634 in 1980. Also excluded are unspecified items sent by parcel post (Cyprus £'000): 255 in 1978; 259 in 1979; 271 in 1980.

TRANSPORT

ROAD TRAFFIC

(motor vehicles in use, Greek-held areas only*)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Cars	71,793	78,254	85,151	91,009
Taxis & self-drive cars	2,669	2,642	3,038	3,119
Lorries & buses	18,622	20,033	22,404	25,894
Motor cycles	13,378	14,243	19,562	31,173
Tractors, etc.	5,853	5,956	6,268	6,588
TOTAL	112,315	121,128	136,423	157,783

* Including vehicles no longer in circulation.

SHIPPING

(Greek-held areas only)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Vessels* entered ('000 net reg. tons)	4,741	5,675	6,168	5,743
Goods loaded ('000 tons)	1,787	1,362	1,485	1,611
Goods unloaded ('000 tons)	1,750	1,778	2,069	2,146

* Steam or motor vessels and sailing vessels.

CIVIL AVIATION

CYPRUS AIRWAYS

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Kilometres flown	5,590,000	7,407,000	8,191,000	n.a.
Passenger arrivals	256,000	296,900	368,414	457,499
Passenger departures	255,153	294,656	381,428	454,504
Freight landed (tons)	3,544	4,049	6,000	5,213
Freight cleared (tons)	17,277	19,786	22,959	19,154

Communications: Over 70,000 telephone lines in use in March 1980.

TOURISM
FOREIGN VISITORS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN*

	1976†	1977†	1978†	1979†	1980†
Greece	15,826	22,376	25,518	33,649	33,586
Israel	4,159	4,408	5,340	4,907	4,985
Lebanon	77,887	26,307	25,866	26,295	22,704
United Kingdom	34,501	55,565	74,593	106,287	111,359
U.S.A.	4,967	7,477	7,049	7,909	7,322
TOTAL (incl. others)	180,206	178,185	216,679	297,013	353,375

* Excluding one-day visitors. † Excluding visitors to the Turkish-occupied zone.

Tourist earnings: (1977) C£23.8m.; (1978) C£33.3m.; (1979) C£50.1m.; (1980) C£70.5m.

Number of hotel beds: (1977) 5,065; (1978) 6,032; (1979) 7,858; (1980) 8,571.

Number of tourist nights: (1977) 677,709; (1978) 930,716; (1979) 1,369,839; (1980) 1,620,111.

EDUCATION

GREEK
(1980/81)

	ESTABLISH- MENTS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Pre-Primary (state and private schools)	259	418	10,397
Primary	443	2,183	48,701
Secondary (public)	63	2,115	37,478
Secondary (private)	19	293	4,316
Technical and vocational (public)	9	502	5,805
Teacher training	—	16	117
Other post-secondary	12	175	1,823

Source: Department of Statistics and Research, Ministry of Finance, Nicosia.

"TURKISH FEDERATED STATE OF CYPRUS"

Population: 148,000 (1979 estimate based on a *de facto* census in 1975).

Finance: Turkish currency (*q.v.*) is in use.

BUDGET 1981/82
(Turkish liras)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Local taxes	3,033,650,000	Housing and rehabilitation	111,000,000
Local loans	1,475,155,938	Water projects	446,800,000
Foreign aid	1,828,260,000	Communications	173,048,587
		Health and Social Services	1,579,586,733
		Other (incl. company investment, tourism, education, agriculture and industry)	4,026,630,618
TOTAL	6,337,065,938	TOTAL	6,337,065,938

1982/83: Total budget TL 9,475 million (preliminary estimate).

EXTERNAL TRADE

Principal exports (1980): Citrus fruit (first and second grade metric tons) 96,637; potatoes (first and second grade, metric tons) 10,354; carobs (first and second grade metric tons) 4,304; tobacco (first and second grade, metric tons) 106. Citrus fruit exports were 87,991 metric tons in 1977/78 and 92,000 metric tons in 1978/79.

1980 ('000 Turkish liras): Imports 7,086,008; Exports 3,345,262.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

('000 Turkish liras)

IMPORTS	1979	1980	EXPORTS	1979	1980
Germany, Federal Republic	215,453	484,692	Germany, Federal Republic	46,657	43,241
Italy	235,225	392,433	Italy	16,195	53,211
Turkey	1,441,035	3,115,159	Lebanon	23,170	38,116
United Kingdom	698,553	1,608,860	Turkey	277,165	459,037
			United Kingdom	875,840	2,469,568
TOTAL (incl. others)	3,341,440	7,086,008	TOTAL (incl. others)	1,318,838	3,345,262

Tourism: Visitors from mainland Turkey: 1977, 146,716; 1978, 104,738; 1979, 95,115; 1980, 69,808. Visitors from other countries: 1978, 8,172; 1979, 13,646; 1980, 14,703.

EDUCATION

(1978/79)

	ESTABLISH- MENTS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Basic education			
Nursery	6	19	596
Primary (1st stage)	167	610	18,353
Junior secondary (2nd stage)	20	348	7,002
Secondary education	10	183	3,522
Adult education	40	40	1,710
Technical schools	9	175	1,434
Teacher training college	1	4	37

Source: Office of the London Representative of the "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus".

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution entered into force on August 16th, 1960, on which date Cyprus became an independent republic. In March 1961 Cyprus was accepted as a member of the Commonwealth.

ARTICLE 1

The State of Cyprus is an independent and sovereign Republic with a presidential regime, the President being Greek and the Vice-President being Turkish, elected by the Greek and the Turkish Communities of Cyprus respectively as hereinafter in this Constitution provided.

ARTICLES 2-5

The Greek Community comprises all citizens of the Republic who are of Greek origin and whose mother tongue is Greek or who share the Greek cultural traditions or who are members of the Greek Orthodox Church.

The Turkish Community comprises all citizens of the Republic who are of Turkish origin and whose mother tongue is Turkish or who share the Turkish cultural traditions or who are Moslems.

Citizens of the Republic who do not come within the above provisions shall, within three months of the date of the coming into operation of this Constitution, opt to belong to either the Greek or the Turkish Community as individuals, but, if they belong to a religious group, shall opt as a religious group and upon such option they shall be deemed to be members of such Community.

The official languages of the Republic are Greek and Turkish.

The Republic shall have its own flag of neutral design and colour, chosen jointly by the President and the Vice-President of the Republic.

The Greek and the Turkish Communities shall have the right to celebrate respectively the Greek and the Turkish national holidays.

ARTICLES 6-35

Fundamental Rights and Liberties

ARTICLES 36-53

President and Vice-President

The President of the Republic as Head of the State represents the Republic in all its official functions; signs the credentials of diplomatic envoys and receives the credentials of foreign diplomatic envoys; signs the credentials of delegates for the negotiation of international treaties, conventions or other agreements; signs the letter relating to the transmission of the instruments of ratification of any international treaties, conventions or agreements; confers the honours of the Republic.

The Vice-President of the Republic as Vice-Head of the State has the right to be present at all official functions; at the presentation of the credentials of foreign diplomatic envoys; to recommend to the President the conferment of honours on members of the Turkish Community which recommendation the President shall accept unless there are grave reasons to the contrary. The honours so conferred will be presented to the recipient by the Vice-President if he so desires.

The election of the President and the Vice-President of the Republic shall be direct, by universal suffrage and secret ballot, and shall, except in the case of a by-election, take place on the same day but separately.

The office of the President and of the Vice-President shall be incompatible with that of a Minister or of a Representative or of a member of a Communal Chamber or of a member of any municipal council including a Mayor or of a member of the armed or security forces of the Republic or with a public or municipal office.

The President and Vice-President of the Republic are invested by the House of Representatives.

The President and the Vice-President shall hold office for a period of five years.

The Executive power is ensured by the President and the Vice-President of the Republic.

The President and the Vice-President of the Republic in order to ensure the executive power shall have a Council of Ministers composed of seven Greek Ministers and three Turkish Ministers. The Ministers shall be designated respectively by the President and the Vice-President of the Republic who shall appoint them by an instrument signed by them both.

The decisions of the Council of Ministers shall be taken by an absolute majority and shall, unless the right of final veto or return is exercised by the President or the Vice-President of the Republic or both, be promulgated immediately by them.

The executive power exercised by the President and the Vice-President of the Republic conjointly consists of:

- Determining the design and colour of the flag.
- Creation or establishment of honours.
- Appointment of the members of the Council of Ministers.
- Promulgation by publication of the decisions of the Council of Ministers.
- Promulgation by publication of any law or decision passed by the House of Representatives.
- Appointments and termination of appointments as in Articles provided.
- Institution of compulsory military service.
- Reduction or increase of the security forces.
- Exercise of the prerogative of mercy in capital cases.
- Remission, suspension and commutation of sentences.
- Right of references to the Supreme Constitutional Court and publication of Court decisions.
- Address of messages to the House of Representatives.

The executive power exercised by the President consists of:

- Designation and termination of appointment of Greek Ministers.
- Convening and presiding of the meetings of the Council of Ministers.
- Right of final veto on Council decisions and on laws or decisions of the House of Representatives concerning foreign affairs, defence or security.
- Right of recourse to the Supreme Constitutional Court.
- Publication of the communal laws and decisions of the Greek Communal Chamber.
- Prerogative of mercy in capital cases.
- Addressing messages to the House of Representatives.

The executive power exercised by the Vice-President consists of:

- Designation and termination of appointment of Turkish Ministers.
- Asking the President for the convening of the Council of Ministers and being present and taking part in the discussions.
- Right of final veto on Council decisions and on laws or decisions of the House of Representatives concerning foreign affairs, defence or security.
- Right of recourse to the Supreme Constitutional Court.
- Publication of the communal laws and decisions of the Turkish Communal Chamber.
- Prerogative of mercy in capital cases.
- Addressing messages to the House of Representatives.

ARTICLES 54-60

Council of Ministers

The Council of Ministers shall exercise executive power in all matters, other than those which are within the competence of a Communal Chamber, including the following:

- General direction and control of the government of the Republic and the direction of general policy.
- Foreign affairs, defence and security.
- Co-ordination and supervision of all public services.
- Supervision and disposition of property belonging to the Republic.
- Consideration of Bills to be introduced to the House of Representatives by a Minister.
- Making of any order or regulation for the carrying into effect of any law as provided by such law.
- Consideration of the Budget of the Republic to be introduced to the House of Representatives.

ARTICLES 61-85

House of Representatives

The legislative power of the Republic shall be exercised by the House of Representatives in all matters except those expressly reserved to the Communal Chambers.

The number of Representatives shall be fifty:

Provided that such number may be altered by a resolution of the House of Representatives carried by a majority comprising two-thirds of the Representatives elected by the Greek Community and two-thirds of the Representatives elected by the Turkish Community.

Out of the number of Representatives 70 per cent shall be elected by the Greek Community and 30 per cent by the Turkish Community separately from amongst their members respectively, and, in the case of a contested election, by universal suffrage and by direct and secret ballot held on the same day.

The term of office of the House of Representatives shall be for a period of five years.

The President of the House of Representatives shall be a Greek, and shall be elected by the Representatives elected by the Greek Community, and the Vice-President shall be a Turk and shall be elected by the Representatives elected by the Turkish Community.

ARTICLES 86-111

Communal Chambers

The Greek and the Turkish Communities respectively shall elect from amongst their own members a Communal Chamber.

The Communal Chambers shall, in relation to their respective Community, have competence to exercise legislative power solely with regard to the following:

All religious, educational, cultural and teaching matters.

Personal status; composition and instances of courts dealing with civil disputes relating to personal status and to religious matters.

Imposition of personal taxes and fees on members of their respective Community in order to provide for their respective needs.

ARTICLES 112-121, 126-128
Officers of the Republic

ARTICLES 122-125
The Public Service

The public service shall be composed as to 70 per cent of Greeks and as to 30 per cent of Turks.

ARTICLES 129-132
The Forces of the Republic

The Republic shall have an army of two thousand men of whom 60 per cent shall be Greeks and 40 per cent shall be Turks.

The security forces of the Republic shall consist of the police and gendarmerie and shall have a contingent of two thousand men. The forces shall be composed as to 70 per cent of Greeks and as to 30 per cent of Turks.

ARTICLES 133-164

The Courts

(See section Judicial System)

ARTICLES 165-199

Financial, Miscellaneous, Final and Transitional Provisions

Note: The following measures have been passed by the House of Representatives since January 1964, when the Turkish members withdrew:

1. The amalgamation of the High Court and the Supreme Constitutional Court.
2. The abolition of the Greek Communal Chamber and the creation of a Ministry of Education.
3. The unification of the Municipalities.
4. The unification of the Police and the Gendarmerie.
5. The creation of a military force by providing that persons between the ages of eighteen and fifty can be called upon to serve in the National Guard.
6. The extension of the term of office of the President and the House of Representatives by one year intervals from July 1965 until elections in February 1968 and July 1970 respectively.
7. New electoral provisions; abolition of separate Greek and Turkish rolls; abolition of post of Vice-President, which was re-established in 1973.

THE GOVERNMENT*

HEAD OF STATE

President: SPYROS KYPRIANOU (took office August 3rd, 1977).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(November 1981)

Minister of Finance: AFXENTIS AFXENTIOU.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: NICOS A. ROLANDIS.

Minister-Delegate to the Presidency: STELIOS KATSELLIS.

Minister of the Interior and of Defence: CHRISTODOULOS VENIAMIN.

Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources: NICOS PATTICHIS.

Minister of Health: GEORGE C. TOMBAZOS.

Minister of Education: NICOLAOS KONOMIS.

Minister of Commerce and Industry: CONSTANTINOS KITTIS.

Minister of Communications and Works: GEORGE HADJICOSTAS.

Minister of Labour and Social Insurance: GEORGE STAVRI-NAKIS.

Minister of Justice: ANDREAS DEMETRIADES.

Deputy Minister of the Interior: PETROS STYLIANOU.

* Under the Constitution of 1960 the Vice-Presidency and three posts in the Council of Ministers are reserved for Turkish Cypriots. However, there has been no Turkish participation in the government since December 1963. In 1968 President Makarios announced that he considered the office of Vice-President in abeyance until Turkish participation in the government is resumed, but the Turkish community elected Rauf Denktaş Vice-President in February 1973.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The House of Representatives originally consisted of 50 members, 35 from the Greek community and 15 from the Turkish community, elected for a term of five years. In January 1964 the Turkish members withdrew and set up the Turkish Legislative Assembly of the Turkish Cypriot Administration (see pages 505-6).

President: GEORGE LADAS.

ELECTIONS FOR THE GREEK REPRESENTATIVES (May 24th, 1981)

PARTY	SEATS	% OF VOTES
AKEL (Communist Party)	12	32.79
Democratic Rally	12	31.89
Democratic Party	8	19.50
EDEK (Socialist Party)	3	8.17

Total number of seats: 35

Votes cast: 314,000.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Anorthotikon Komma Ergazomenou Laou (AKEL) (*Progressive Party of the Working People*): Akamantos St. 8, P.O.B. 1827, Nicosia; f. 1941; successor to the Communist Party of Cyprus (f. 1926); over 14,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. EZEKIAS PAPAIOANNOU; publs. *Haraughi* (daily), *Demokratia* (weekly).

Demokratiko Komma (DIKO) (*Democratic Party*): Nicosia; f. 1976; supports settlement of the Cyprus problem based on UN resolutions; Pres. SPYROS KYPRIANOU; publs. *I Eleftherotypia* (daily), *I Eleftherotypia Tis Defteras* (weekly).

Demokratikos Synagermos (DISY) (*Democratic Rally*): Nicosia; f. 1976; opposition party; absorbed Democratic National Party (DEK) in 1977; calls for more active involvement of the West in the settlement of the Cyprus problem; Pres. GLAVCOS CLERIDES.

Eniea Demokratiki Enosi Kyprou (EDEK)—**Sosialistiko Komma** (*Unified Democratic Union of Cyprus—Socialist Party*): Nicosia; f. 1969; the Socialist Party of Cyprus; supports independent, non-aligned, unitary, demilitarized Cyprus; stands for a socialist structure; Pres. Dr. VASSOS LYSSARIDES; publs. *Ta Nea* (daily), *O Anexartitos* (weekly).

Enosi Kentrou (E.K.) (*Centre Union*): Nicosia; f. 1981; Pres. TASSOS PAPADOPOULOS; publ. *O Kirykas* (daily).

Nea Demokratiki Paratixi (NEDIPA) (*New Democratic Camp*): Nicosia; f. 1981 by deputies from Democratic Party; Pres. ALECOS MICHAELIDES; publ. *To Vima* (weekly).

Pangiprio Ananeotiko Metopo (PAME) (*Pancyprrian Renewal Front*): Nicosia; f. 1981; Pres. CHRYSOSTOMOS SOFIANOS; publ. *I Kypraki* (weekly).

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS ACCREDITED TO CYPRUS

(In Nicosia except where otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (HC) High Commission.

Algeria: Damascus, Syria (E).

Argentina: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Australia: 4 Annis Komnini St., 2nd Floor (HC); *High Commissioner:* LESLIE WILSON JOHNSON, C.B.E.

Austria: Athens, Greece (E).

Barbados: London, England (HC).

Belgium: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Brazil: Tel-Aviv, Israel (E).

Bulgaria: 15 St. Paul St. (E); *Ambassador:* Bocho V. BOCHEV.

Canada: Tel-Aviv, Israel (HC).

China, People's Republic: 27 Clementos St., P.O.B. 4531 (E); *Ambassador:* CAO ZHI.

Colombia: Tel-Aviv, Israel (E).

Cuba: 39 Regas Fereos St., Acropolis (E); *Ambassador:* FERMIN RODRÍGUEZ PAZ.

Czechoslovakia: 39 Agapinoros St. (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEF HEJC.

Denmark: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Egypt: 3 Egypt Ave., P.O.B. 1742 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Finland: Tel-Aviv, Israel (E).

France: 6 Ploutarchou St., Engomi, P.O.B. 1671 (E); *Ambassador:* PHILIPPE OLIVIER.

German Democratic Republic: 115 Prodromos St. (E); *Ambassador:* GUENTER SCHURATH.

Germany, Federal Republic: 10 Nikitaras St., P.O.B. 1795 (E); *Ambassador:* GERHARD SÖHNKE.

Greece: 8/10 Byron Ave., P.O.B. 1799 (E); *Ambassador:* CHRISTOS G. ZACHARAKIS.

Hungary: Athens, Greece (E).

India: 20 Kennedy Ave. (HC); *High Commissioner:* H. MAHAJAR.

Iraq: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Israel: 44 Archbishop Makarios III Ave., P.O.B. 1049 (E); *Ambassador:* ZEER DOVER.

Italy: 15 Themistocli Dezvi St., P.O.B. 1452 (E); *Ambassador:* UGO TOSCANO.

Cyprus also has diplomatic relations with the Bahamas, Burundi, Chile, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Grenada, Guyana, Iceland, the Ivory Coast, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, the Philippines, Saint Lucia, Seychelles, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Uruguay, Zaire and Zambia.

Japan: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Lebanon: 1 Queen Olga St., P.O.B. 1924 (E); *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* ALEXANDER AMMOUN.

Libya: 9A Kypranoros St., P.O.B. 3669; *Secretary of People's Bureau:* Dr. A. ZUBEDI.

Malta: London, England (HC).

Mexico: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Mongolia: Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

Netherlands: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Nigeria: Rome, Italy (HC).

Norway: Tel-Aviv, Israel (E).

Pakistan: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Poland: 28 Irene St., Strovolos (E); *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* WACLAW STEPIEN.

Portugal: Rome, Italy (E).

Romania: 10 Dramas St. (E); *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* MARIN ALEXIE.

Spain: Damascus, Syria (E).

Sweden: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Switzerland: Tel-Aviv, Israel (E).

Syria: Corner Androcleous and Thoukidides Sts., P.O.B. 1891 (E); *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* ANVAR SHEIKHOUNI.

Turkey: 10 Server Somuncuoğlu St. (E); (vacant).

U.S.S.R.: 4 Gladstone St., P.O.B. 1845 (E); *Ambassador:* SERGEI T. ASTAVIN.

United Kingdom: Alexander Pallis St., P.O.B. 1978 (HC); *High Commissioner:* PEREGRINE ALEXANDER RHODES, C.M.G.

U.S.A.: Dositheon St. and Therissos St. (E); *Ambassador:* RAYMOND C. EWING.

Vatican: 2 Victoria Rd., P.O.B. 1964 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Pro-Nuncio:* WILLIAM ALQUIN CAREW.

Viet-Nam: Tripoli, Libya.

Yugoslavia: 2 Vasilissis Olgas St. (E); *Ambassador:* CVIJETO JOB.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: Nicosia.

President: Hon. Mr. Justice M. A. TRIANTAFYLIDES.

Judges: Hon. Mr. Justice L. N. LOIZOU, Hon. Mr. Justice T. HADJIANASTASSIOU, Hon. Mr. Justice A. N. LOIZOU, Hon. Mr. Justice Y. CH. MALACHTOU, Hon. Mr. Justice D. GR. DEMETRIADES, Hon. Mr. Justice L. G. SAVVIDES.

The Constitution of 1960 provided for a separate Supreme Constitutional Court and High Court but in 1964, in view of the resignation of their neutral Presidents, these were amalgamated to form a single Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court is the final appellate court in the Republic and the final adjudicator in matters of constitutional and administrative law, including recourses on conflict of competence between state organs on questions of the constitutionality of laws, etc. It deals with appeals from Assize Courts and District Courts as well as from the decisions of its own single judges when exercising original jurisdiction in certain matters such as prerogative orders

of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, *certiorari*, etc., and in admiralty and certain matrimonial causes.

Assize Courts and District Courts:

As required by the Constitution a law was passed in 1960 providing for the establishment, jurisdiction and powers of courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction, i.e. of six District Courts and six Assize Courts.

Ecclesiastical Courts:

There are seven Orthodox Church tribunals having exclusive jurisdiction in matrimonial causes between members of the Greek Orthodox Church. Appeals go from these tribunals to the appellate tribunal of the Church.

Supreme Council of Judicature: Nicosia.

The Supreme Council of Judicature is composed of the Attorney-General, the President and Judges of the Supreme Court.

It is responsible for the appointment, promotion, transfer, etc., of the judges exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction in the District Courts and the Assize Courts.

"TURKISH FEDERATED STATE OF CYPRUS"

The Turkish intervention in Cyprus in July 1974 saw the establishment of a separate area in northern Cyprus under the control of the Autonomous Turkish Cypriot Administration with a Council of Ministers, and separate judicial, financial, military and educational machinery serving the Turkish community.

On February 13th, 1975, the Turkish-occupied zone of Cyprus was declared the "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" and Rauf Denktaş elected President. At the second joint meeting held by the Executive Council and Legislative Assembly of the Autonomous Turkish Cypriot Administration it was decided to set up a Constituent Assembly which would prepare a Constitution for the "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" within 45 days. This constitution, which was approved by the Turkish Cypriot population in a referendum held on June 8th, 1975, is regarded by the Turkish Cypriots as a first step towards a federal republic of Cyprus. The main provisions of the constitution are summarized below.

The "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" is a democratic, secular republic based on the principles of social justice and the rule of law. It shall exercise only those functions which fall outside the powers and functions expressly given to the [proposed] Federal Republic of Cyprus. Necessary amendments shall be made to the constitution of the "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" when the constitution of the Federal Republic comes into force. The official language is Turkish.

Legislative power is vested in a Legislative Assembly, composed of 40 deputies, elected by universal suffrage for a period of five years.

The President is Head of State and is elected by universal suffrage for a period of five years. No person may be elected President for more than two consecutive terms.

The Council of Ministers shall be composed of a Prime Minister and 10 Ministers.

Judicial power is exercised through independent courts.

Other provisions cover such matters as the rehabilitation of refugees, property rights outside the "Turkish Federated

State", protection of coasts, social insurance, the rights and duties of citizens, etc.

The "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" has neither sought nor received international recognition as an independent state, and in March 1975 the UN Security Council adopted a resolution regretting its creation.

Vice-President of the Republic and President of the "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus": RAUF R. DENKTAŞ.

CABINET

(November 1981)

Prime Minister: MUSTAFA ÇAĞATAY.

Minister of the Interior, Foreign Affairs and Defence: Dr. KENAN ATAOLU.

Minister of Economy and Finance: SALİH COŞAR.

Minister of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Co-operatives: NAZİF BORMAN.

Minister of Education and Culture: HAKKI ATUN.

Minister of Trade, Industry and Energy: EŞBER SERAKINCI.

Minister of Housing and Rehabilitation: ÖZEL TAHSİN.

Minister of Health, Social Insurance and Labour: İRSEN KÜÇÜK.

Minister of Works, Communications and Tourism: MEHMET BAYRAM.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

(June 28th, 1981)

Candidates	Votes
Rauf R. Denktaş (National Unity Party) .	36,341
Ziya Rizki (Communal Liberation Party) .	21,367
Ösker Özgür (Republican Turkish Party) .	8,954
General Hüsamettin Tanyar (Democratic People's Party) .	3,356

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

The forty-member Assembly replaced the former Constituent Assembly in June 1976. It is the only body empowered by the Constitution to exercise the Federated State's legislative functions. The 40 deputies are elected for a period of five years.

President: NEJAT KONUK.

Vice-President: EKREM URAL.

ELECTION (June 28th, 1981)

PARTY	SEATS
National Unity	18
Communal Liberation	13
Republican Turkish	6
Democratic People's	2
Turkish Unity	1
TOTAL	40

POLITICAL PARTIES

Cumhuriyetçi Türk Partisi (*Republican Turkish Party*): 99A Şehit Salahi, Sevkett Street, Nicosia; f. 1970 by members of the Turkish community in Cyprus; socialist principles with anti-imperialist stand; district organizations at Famagusta, Kyrenia, Morphou and Nicosia; Leader ÖZKER ÖZGÜR.

Demokratik Halk Partisi (*Democratic People's Party*): Nicosia; f. 1979; based on social democratic principles; nationalist, revolutionist and secular; aims at bi-zonal bi-communal Federal Republic of Cyprus; Leader NEJAT KONUK.

National Goal Party: Extreme right-wing; Leader FAİK BAŞARAN.

Toplumcu Kurtuluş Partisi (*Communal Liberation Party*): Nicosia; f. 1976; main opposition, left of centre; based on Atatürk's reforms, social democratic principles, social justice; believes in leading role of organized labour for solution of Cyprus problem as an independent, non-aligned and bi-communal Federal state; Leader ALPAY DURDURAN.

Turkish Unity Party: Extreme right-wing; Leader İSMAIL TEZER.

Ulusal Birlik Partisi (*National Unity Party*): Nicosia; f. 1975; party of Government; right of centre; based on Atatürk's reforms, social justice and peaceful co-existence in an independent, bi-zonal, federal state of Cyprus; Leader MUSTAFA ÇAĞATAY; Gen. Sec. İRSEN KÜÇÜK.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM**Supreme Council of Judicature:**

The Supreme Council of Judicature, composed of the President and Judges of the Supreme Court, a retired member of the Supreme Court, the Attorney-General of the "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" and the elected President of the Cyprus Turkish Bar, is responsible for the appointment, promotion, transfer, leave and discipline of all judges in accordance with the powers vested by the Constitution of the "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus". The appointment of the President and judges of the

Supreme Court must be approved by the President of the "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus".

Supreme Court:

President: Hon. Mr. Justice ÜLFET EMIN.

Judges: Hon. Justices ŞAKİR SİDKİ İLKAY, SALİH DAYIOĞLU, ERGİN SALÂHI, NİYAZI F. KORKUT, AZİZ ALTAY.

In the areas governed by the "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" the Supreme Court exercises the powers vested in the Supreme Council of Judicature and the Supreme Court by the 1960 Constitution. It is the final appellate court dealing with appeals from Assize and District Courts and from the decisions of its own judges when exercising original jurisdiction. It is the final adjudicator in matters of constitutional and administrative law.

Assize Courts and District Courts:

The courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction, established by the law of 1960, amended by the Constitution of the "Turkish Federated State"

Turkish Communal Courts:

Civil disputes relating to the personal status of members of the Turkish community are dealt with by two Communal Courts. There is also a communal appellate court to which appeals may be made from the courts of first instance.

**BRITISH SOVEREIGN
BASE AREAS****AKROTIRI and DHEKELIA**

Headquarters at Episkopi, British Forces Post Office 53.

Administrator: Air Vice-Marshal R. L. DAVIS.

Chief Officer of Administration: M. D. TIDY.

Senior Judge of Senior Judge's Court: W. A. SIME, M.B.E., Q.C.

Resident Judge of Judge's Court: J. M. LONG.

Under the Cyprus Act 1960, the United Kingdom retained sovereignty in two sovereign base areas and this was recognized in the Treaty of Establishment signed between the U.K., Greece, Turkey and the Republic of Cyprus in August 1960. The base areas cover 99 square miles. The Treaty also conferred on Britain certain rights within the Republic, including rights of movement and the use of specified training areas.

**UNITED NATIONS
PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN
CYPRUS**

(UNFICYP)

Headquarters at P.O.B. 1642, Nicosia

Set up for three months in March 1964 (subsequently extended at intervals of three or six months) to keep the peace between the Greek and Turkish communities and help to solve outstanding issues between them.

Commander: Maj.-Gen. GÜNTHER G. GREINDL (Austria).

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General: HUGO JUAN GOBBI (Argentina).

See page 87.

RELIGION

Greeks form 80 per cent of the population and most of them belong to the Orthodox Church. Most Turks (18 per cent of the population) are Muslims.

Greek Orthodox	449,000
Muslims	104,000
Armenian Apostolic	3,500
Maronite	3,000
Anglican	18,000
Roman Catholic	
Other	18,000
(1960 census)	

The Orthodox Church of Cyprus: Archbishopric of Cyprus, P.O.B. 1130, Nicosia; f. 45 A.D.; the Autocephalous Orthodox Church of Cyprus is part of the Eastern Orthodox Church; the Church is independent, and the Archbishop, who is also the Ethnarch (national leader of the Greek community), is elected by universal suffrage; 500,000 members.

Archbishop of Nova Justiniana and all Cyprus: Archbishop CHRYSOSTOMOS.

Metropolitan of Paphos: Bishop CHRYSOSTOMOS.

Metropolitan of Kitium: Bishop CHRYSOSTOMOS.

Metropolitan of Kyrenia: Bishop GREGORIOS.

Metropolitan of Limassol: Bishop CHRYSANTHOS.

Metropolitan of Morphou: Bishop CHRYSANTHOS.

Suffragan Bishop of Salamis: Bishop BARNABAS.

Islam: Most of the adherents in Cyprus are Sunnis of the Hanafi Sect. The religious head of the Muslim community is the Mufti.

The Mufti of Cyprus: Dr. MUSTAFA RIFAT YUCELTEN, P.O.B. 142, Nicosia, Mersin 10, Turkey.

Roman Catholic Church: Archbishopric of Cyprus of the Maronite rite, subject to the Sacred Congregation for the Oriental Churches; 108 parishes, 54 educational institutes, 38 resident priests, 95,000 Catholics (1977).

Archbishop of Cyprus: Mgr. ELIE FARAH, Maronite Archbishopric, Antelias, Lebanon (winter); Cornet-Chahouane, Lebanon (summer).

Other Churches: Armenian Apostolic and Church of England.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Agon (Struggle): Tryfon Bldg., Eleftheria Sq., P.O.B. 1417, Nicosia; f. 1964; morning; Greek; Independent, right-wing; Owner and Dir. N. KOSKIS; Chief Editor GEORGE A. LEONIDAS; circ. 12,000.

Apogevmatini (Afternoon): Grivas Dighenis Ave., P.O.B. 1094, Nicosia; f. 1972; afternoon; Greek; Independent; moderate; Co-owner and Chief Editor ANTHOS LYKAVGHIS; Editor M. HADJIEFTHYMIU; circ. 5,000.

Birlik (Unity): 43 Yediler St., Nicosia, Mersin 10, Turkey; f. 1980; Turkish; organ of National Unity Party; Chief Editor ENVER EMIN.

Bozkurt (Grey Wolf): 142 Kyrenia St., Nicosia, Mersin 10, Turkey; f. 1951; morning; Turkish; Independent; Editor SADI CEMAL; circ. 5,000.

Cyprus Mail: P.O.B. 1144, 75 Vassiliou Voulgaroktonos St., Nicosia; f. 1945; English; Independent, conservative; Dir. IACOVOS IACOVIDES; Chief Editor PETER WILLIS; circ. 5,740.

Dilini (Afternoon): Solea Bldg., 4 Annis Komnenis St., Nicosia; f. 1981; Greek; afternoon; right-wing; supports DISY party.

Eleftheri Kypros (Free Cyprus): P.O.B. 5204, 6 Themistoclis Dervis St., Nicosia; f. 1978; Greek; Independent; right of centre; Dir. G. FILIS; Editor NICOS PAPANASTASSIOU.

Eleftherotypia (Free Press): P.O.B. 3821, Hadjisavvas Bldg., Eleftheria Sq., Nicosia; f. 1981; Greek; right of centre; organ of DIKO party; Chief Editor COSTAS YENNARIS.

Halkin Sesi (Voice of the People): 172 Kyrenia St., Nicosia, Mersin 10, Turkey; f. 1942; morning; Independent Turkish Nationalist; Editor AKAY CEMAL; circ. 5,000.

Haravghi (Dawn): P.O.B. 1556, Etak Bldg., 8 Akamas St., Nicosia; f. 1956; Greek; organ of AKEL (Communist Party); Dir. GEORGE SAVVIDES; Chief Editor ANDREAS KANNAOUROS; circ. 13,500.

Kirykas (Herald): Chanteclair Bldg., Nicosia; f. 1981; Greek; afternoon; right of centre; organ of Centre Union party.

Kurtulush: Atatürk Meydanı, Nicosia, Mersin 10, Turkey; Turkish.

Makhi (Battle): P.O.B. 1105, Grivas Dighenis Ave., Nicosia; f. 1960; morning; Greek; circ. 12,000 (publication indefinitely suspended).

Mesimvrini (Noon): 4 Costis Palamas St., Nicosia; afternoon; Greek; Independent; right-wing; Publisher and Dir. GEORGE HADJINICOLAOU.

News Bulletin: c/o T.F.S.C. Public Information Office, Mersin 10, Turkey; f. 1963; morning; English; published by Public Information Office of "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus"; five times a week; circ. 3,000.

Phileleftheros (Liberal): Tryfon Bldg., Eleftheria Sq., P.O.B. 1094, Nicosia; Independent, moderate; Greek; morning; Dir. MICHALAKIS HADJIEFTHYMIU; Chief Editor CHR. KATSANBAS; circ. 20,000.

Simerini (Today): Solea Bldg., 4 Annis Komnenis St., Nicosia; f. 1976; morning; Greek; right-wing; supports DISY party; Dir. COSTAS HADJICOSTIS; Chief Editor ALEKOS CONSTANTINIDES.

Ta Nea (The News): 23B Constantine Palaeologos Ave., P.O.B. 1064, Nicosia; f. 1970; Greek; organ of EDEK party; morning; Editor TAKIS KOUNNAFIS; circ. 4,000.

Yeni Duzen: 18 Belig Pasha St., Nicosia, Mersin 10, Turkey.

WEEKLIES

Agrotiki Phoni (Farmers' Voice): A. Karyos St., Engomi Industrial Estate, Nicosia; Greek; organ of the Farmers' Union, affiliated to EDEK party; Chief Editor FIFIS IOANNOU.

Alithia (Truth): P.O.B. 1965, Hadjikyriakos Bldg., 121 Prodomos St., Nicosia; f. 1951; Greek; right-wing; supports DISY party; Dir. and Chief Editor GLAVKOS XENOS; circ. 14,500.

Ammochostos: 57 Ledra St., P.O.B. 3561, Nicosia; Greek; right-wing; reflects views of Famagusta refugees; Dir. and Chief Editor NICOS FALAS.

Anexartitos (Independent): Tryfon Bldg., Eleftheria Sq., Nicosia; f. 1974; Greek; organ of EDEK party; Dir. and Chief Editor RENOS PRENTZAS; circ. 7,500.

Cyprus Bulletin: Nicosia; f. 1964; Arabic, English, French, German, Greek, Russian, Spanish, Turkish; published by the Cyprus Public Information Office; circ. 53,000.

Cyprus News: 29 Ekim St. No. 1, Nicosia, Mersin 10, Turkey; f. 1975; English; Editor TREVOR TAYLOR; circ. 1,000.

Cyprus Weekly: P.O.B. 1992, 216 Mitsis 3 Bldg., Archbishop Makarios Ave., Nicosia; f. 1979; English; Independent; conservative; Dirs. ALEX EFTHYVOULOU, ANDREAS HADJIPAPAS, GEORGE DER PARTHOG; Chief Editor STEVE MYLES.

Demokratiki (Democratic): P.O.B. 1074, Nicosia; Greek; Independent; left of centre; Dir. and Co-owner EFTHYMOS HADJIEFTHYMIU; Co-owner and Chief Editor ANTHOS LYKAVGHIS.

Demokratia (Democracy): P.O.B. 1963, Nicosia; f. 1975; Greek; pro-Government; organ of AKEL Party; Dir. GEORGE SAVVIDES; Chief Editor LYSSANDROS TSMILLIS; circ. 8,000.

Eleftherotypia Tis Defteras (Monday's Free Press): P.O.B. 3821, Hadjisavvas Bldg., Eleftheria Sq., Nicosia; f. 1980; Greek; right of centre; organ of DIKO party.

Ergatikí Phoni (Workers' Voice): 35 Zenon St., Limassol; f. 1946; Greek; organ of Cyprus Workers' Confederation; Editor CHRISTODOULOS MICHAELIDES; circ. 5,500.

Ergatikó Vima (Workers' Tribune): P.O.B. 1885, Archermos St. 31-35, Nicosia; f. 1956; Greek; organ of the Pancyprrian Federation of Labour; Editor-in-Chief ZAKHARIAS PHILIPPIDES; circ. 8,300.

Kypriakí (Cypriot): Eiffel Bldg., 2 Chr. Sozou St., Nicosia; f. 1981; Greek; left of centre; organ of PAME party.

Kypros (Cyprus): P.O.B. 1491, 10 Apostolos Varnavas St., Nicosia; f. 1952; Greek; Independent, conservative; Dirs. MARIOS and HARIS KYRIAKIDES; circ. 12,000.

Listen Out: Listen Out Publications, P.O.B. 160, Larnaca; weekly programme guide for BFBS Cyprus; circ. 3,000.

Middle East Economic Survey: Middle East Research and Publishing Centre, P.O.B. 4940, Nicosia; f. 1957 (in Beirut); weekly review of petroleum and economic news; Editor and Publ. FUAD W. ITAYIM.

Northern Weekly Mail: P.O.B. 755, Nicosia, Mersin 10, Turkey; f. 1980; independent; English; Managing Ed. RAIF DENKTAS; circ. 750.

Official Gazette: Printing Office of the Republic of Cyprus, Nicosia; f. 1960; Greek; published by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.

Phakos Tis Epikerotitis (Mirror of Current Events): 40 Sophoulis St., Chanteclair Bldg., 1st Floor, No. 116, P.O.B. 1999 Nicosia; Greek; independent; Editor PHAEDON KOTSONIS.

Satirikí (Satirical): 23 Bouboulina St., Strovolos, Nicosia; Greek; Independent; left-wing; Publisher and Dir. G. MAVROGENIS.

Synghroni Politiki (Current Politics): 306 Omirou 2B, Nicosia; f. 1981; Greek; Independent; political and economic review.

Tharros (Courage): P.O.B. 1105, Grivas Dighenis Ave., Nicosia; f. 1961; Greek; Independent; circ. 9,200 (publication indefinitely suspended).

To Vima (Tribune): Nicosia; f. 1981; Greek; right of

centre; organ of NEDIPA party; Chief Editor YIANNIS SPANOS.

PERIODICALS

Apostolos Varnavas: Archbishopric of Cyprus, Nicosia; Greek; monthly; organ of the Orthodox Church of Cyprus; Dir. Dr. ANDREAS N. MITSIDES; circ. 1,200.

Countryman: Nicosia; f. 1943; every two months; Greek; published by the Cyprus Public Information Office; circ. 6,000.

Cyprus Medical Journal: P.O.B. 1393, Nicosia; f. 1947; quarterly; English and Greek; Editor Dr. G. N. MARANGOS.

Cyprus Today: c/o Ministry of Education, Nicosia; f. 1963; every four months; cultural and information review of the Ministry of Education; published and distributed by Public Information Office; English; free of charge; Chair. Editorial Board P. SERGHIS; circ. 12,000.

Dimosios Ypallilos (Civil Servant): 2 Andreas Demetriou St., Nicosia; fortnightly; published by the Cyprus Civil Servants' Trade Union; circ. 10,000.

Eğitim Bülteni (Education Bulletin): Nicosia; f. 1972; monthly; Turkish; published by Ministry of Education of the "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus"; circ. 3,000.

Eso-Etimos (Ever Ready): P.O.B. 4544, Nicosia; every three months; Greek; published by Boy Scouts of Cyprus; circ. 2,500.

International Crude Oil and Product Prices: Middle East Petroleum and Economic Publications, P.O.B. 4940, Nicosia; f. 1971 (in Beirut); twice yearly review and analysis of oil price trends in world markets; Publisher FUAD W. ITAYIM.

Kooperatif (Co-operative): Nicosia; f. 1970; monthly; Turkish; published by Department of Co-operative Development of the "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus"; circ. 2,000.

Kypriakos Logos (Cypriot Speech): 10 Kimonos St., Engomi, Nicosia; f. 1969; Greek; every two months; philological, literary, historical and philosophical; Editor P. STYLIANOU; circ. 6,000.

Mathitiki Estia (Student Hearth): Pancyprrian Gymnasium, Nicosia; f. 1950; annually; Greek; organ of the Pancyprrian Gymnasium students; Editor GEORGE PRODROMOU.

Nea Epochi (New Epoch): P.O.B. 1581, Nicosia; f. 1959; every two months; Greek; literary material; Editor ACHILLEAS PYLIOTIS; circ. 1,500.

Öğretmen (Teacher): Nicosia; f. 1972; monthly; Turkish; organ of Cyprus Turkish Secondary Schools Teachers Assn.; circ. 1,200.

Paediki Hara (Children's Joy): 18 Archbishop Makarios III Ave., Nicosia; monthly; for students; published by the Pancyprrian Union of Greek Teachers; Editor ELPIDOFOROS YIARGOU; circ. 13,000.

Pnevmatikí Kypros (Cultural Cyprus): Nicosia; f. 1960; monthly; Greek; literary; Owner Dr. KYPROS CHRYSANTHOS.

Radio Programme: Cyprus Broadcasting Corp., P.O.B. 4824, Nicosia; fortnightly; Greek and English; published by the CBC; radio and TV programme news; Script Supervisor TAKIS G. MAGOS; circ. 25,000.

Synergatistis (The Co-operator): P.O.B. 4537, Nicosia; f. 1961; monthly magazine; Greek; official organ of the Pancyprrian Confederation of Co-operatives; Editor G. I. PHOTIOU; circ. 4,300.

Trapezikos (Bank Employee): P.O.B. 1235, Nicosia; f. 1960; bank employees' magazine; Greek; monthly; Editor G. S. MICHAELIDES; circ. 17,500.

NEWS AGENCIES

Cyprus News Agency: c/o Director-General, Cyprus Broadcasting Corp., P.O.B. 4824, Nicosia; f. 1976; Greek; Dir. ANDREAS CHRISTOFIDES.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN) (U.S.S.R.): Kreontos 6, P.O.B. 4051, Nicosia; Rep. GAREGIN SHAHOUNIAN.

Associated Press (AP) (U.S.A.): P.O.B. 4853, Andreas Zakos St. 4, Engomi, Nicosia; Rep. A. EFTHYVOULOS.

Athinaikon Praktorion Eidision (Greece): Andreas Pat-salides 10, Engomi; Rep. GEORGE LEONIDAS.

Československá tisková kancelář (ČTK) (Czechoslovakia): 30 Evagoras Pallikarides St., Strovolos; Rep. STAVROS ANGELIDES.

Deutsche Presse Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): Daidalou 9, Nicosia; Rep. ANDREAS LYKAVGIS.

Iraqi News Agency: P.O.B. 1098, Nicosia; Rep. CHRISTAKIS KATSAMBAS.

MEMO (Middle East Media Operations) Ltd. (U.K. and U.S.A.): P.O.B. 3779, Nicosia; representing BBC Radio and TV, Reuters (U.K.), *The Guardian* (U.K.), NBC Radio and TV (U.S.A.), *The Boston Globe* (U.S.A.),

Middle East Magazine (U.K.), *Washington Post and Los Angeles Times* (U.S.A.), *Observer* (U.K.), *Campaign Mid-East* (U.K.), *Christian Science Monitor* (U.S.A.), CBC Radio and TV (Canada), *International Herald Tribune* (Paris); Dir. CHRIS DRAKE, M.B.E.

Novinska Agencija Tanjug (Yugoslavia): Eleftheria Sq., Tryfon Bldg., Nicosia; Rep. MANO ALKOVIĆ.

Polska Agencja Prasowa (PAP) (Poland): Prodromos St. 24, P.O.B. 2373, Nicosia; Rep. MICHALAKIS PANTELIDES.

Prensa Latina (Cuba): Nicodemos Mylonas 21A, Nicosia; Rep. ANDREAS KANNAOULOS.

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovetskogo Soyuza (TASS) (U.S.S.R.): 3 Philhellinon St., Nicosia; Rep. VLADISLAV CHERTENKOV.

United Press International (UPI) (U.S.A.): Flat 42, 40 Nikis St., Nicosia; Rep. ANDREAS HADJIPAPAS.

PUBLISHER

MAM: P.O.B. 1722, Nicosia; f. 1965; specializes in publications on Cyprus and international organizations and by Cypriot authors.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation: P.O.B. 4824, Nicosia; Chair. ANDREAS PHILIPPOU; Dir.-Gen. A. N. CHRISTOFIDES; Chief Engineer P. ASTREOS; Head of Radio Programmes P. IOANNIDES (acting); Head of Television Programmes CH. PAPADOPOULOS; Head of News Service L. KYTHREOTIS; publ. *Radio Programme*.

Radio: f. 1952; Programme I in Greek, Programme II in Greek, Turkish, English, Arabic and Armenian; two medium wave transmitters of 20 kW. in Nicosia with relay stations at Paphos and Limassol; two 30kW ERP VHF FM stereo transmitters on Mount Olympus; international service in English and Arabic; relays Radio Monte Carlo to the Middle East from a 600 kW. medium wave transmitter at Cape Greco.

Television: f. 1957; one Band III 40/4 kW transmitter on Mount Olympus with 26 transposer stations.

Bayrak Radio and TV: Atatürk Square, Nicosia, Mersin 10, Turkey; Dir. Gen. H. SUHA.

Radio Bayrak: f. 1963; Turkish Cypriot State Radio;

home service in Turkish, overseas services in Turkish Greek and English; broadcasts 18 hours a day; Dir.-Gen. HAKKI SÜHA; Dir. of Programmes MEHMET FEHMI.

Bayrak TV: f. 1976; transmits programmes in Turkish, Greek and English on three channels; Gen. Dir. HARID FEDAIL; Programme Dir. UNER ULUTUG.

British Forces Broadcasting Service, Cyprus: British Forces Post Office 58; broadcasts continuously in English VHF and medium wave; alternative programme on M.W. 3 hours daily; Station Controller K. J. P. DOHERTY; Engineer-in-Charge M. E. TOWNLEY; publ. *Listen Out* (weekly).

Türkiye Radyo Televizyon (T.R.T.): Turkish television programmes are transmitted to the Turkish sector of Cyprus.

In December 1980, in the Government-controlled areas, it was estimated that there were 163,000 radio receivers and 86,000 television receivers.

FINANCE

(br. = branch; cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in Cyprus pounds)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Central Bank of Cyprus: P.O.B. 1087, 36 Metochiou St. Nicosia; f. 1963; became the Bank of Issue in 1963; cap. p.u. £100,000; dep. £118.9m. (March 1981); Gov. C. C. STEPHANI; publs. *Report* (annual), *Bulletin* (quarterly).

CYPRIOT BANKS

Bank of Cyprus Ltd.: P.O.B. 1472, 86-90 Phaneromeni St., Nicosia; f. 1943 by the amalgamation of Bank of Cyprus, Larnaca Bank Ltd. and Famagusta Bank Ltd.; cap. p.u. £6m.; dep. £212m. (Dec. 1980); Gov. ANDREAS

PATSALIDES; Chair. GEORGE C. CHRISTOFIDES; 47 branches throughout Cyprus.

Co-operative Central Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 4537, Gregoris Afxentiou St., Nicosia; f. 1937 under the Co-operative Societies Law; banking and credit facilities to member societies; Sec.-Man. R. CLERIDES; 5 brs.

Cyprus Popular Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 2032, 39 Archbishop Makarios III Avenue, Nicosia; f. 1924 as Banque Populaire de Limassol Ltd.; cap. p.u. £4.5m.; dep. £78.5m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. EVAGORAS C. LANITIS; Gen. Man. KIKIS S. LAZARIDES; 48 brs.

Cyprus Turkish Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd.: P.O.B. 1861, Mahmoud Pasha St., Nicosia; banking and credit facilities to member societies, bodies and individuals; Gen. Man. MEHMET ESHREF.

Hellenic Bank Ltd.: 92 Dhigenis Akritas Ave., P.O.B. 4747, Nicosia; f. 1974; began operations in 1976; affiliated to Bank of America N.T. and S.A.; cap. p.u. £1.5m.; dep. £29.76m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. P. L. PASCHALIDES; Gen. Man. P. C. GHALANOS; 22 brs.

Kibris Kredi Bankası (Cyprus Credit Bank): Nicosia, Mersin 10, Turkey; f. 1978; cap. p.u. £1m.; Chair. MACIT FERDI.

Mortgage Bank of Cyprus Ltd.: P.O.B. 1472, 86-90 Phaneromeni St., Nicosia; f. 1944; wholly owned subsidiary of Bank of Cyprus Ltd.; Chair. GEORGE C. CHRISTOFIDES; Gov. ANDREAS PATSALIDES; 47 brs.

Turkish Bank Ltd.: 92 Kyrenia St., Nicosia; f. 1901; cap. TL 28.8m. (1980); dep. TL 2,625m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. UMIT S. ONAN; Gen. Man. KIAMOURAN M. JELÂLEDDIN; 11 brs.

DEVELOPMENT BANK

Cyprus Development Bank Ltd.: 50 Archbishop Makarios III Avenue, Alpha House, P.O.B. 1415, Nicosia; f. 1963; cap. p.u. £1m.; reserves 483,041; provides medium and long term loans for productive projects, particularly in manufacturing and processing industries, tourism and agriculture, and technical, managerial and administrative assistance and advice; performs related economic and technical research; Chair. MIKIS N. TSIKKAS; Gen. Man. JOHN G. JOANNIDES; Asst. Gen. Man. L. D. SPARSIS.

FOREIGN BANKS

Barclays Bank International Ltd.: P.O.B. 2081, Eleftheria Sq., Nicosia; Local Dir. J. D. PEPPER; 19 brs.

The Chartered Bank: P.O.B. 1047, Corner of Archbishop Makarios III and Evagoras Aves., Nicosia; Cyprus Man. J. L. BRADLEY; 12 brs.

Grindlays Bank Ltd.: 11-13 Archbishop Makarios III Ave., P.O.B. 2069, Nicosia; Gen. Man. in Cyprus J. M. MITCHELL; 27 brs.

Lombard Banking (Cyprus) Ltd.: P.O.B. 1661, Stylianos Lenas Sq., Nicosia; f. 1960; owns a subsidiary, Lombard (Cyprus) Ltd., specializing in hire purchase business; Chair. RONALD J. BARNES; Man. Dir. H. M. KEHEYAN; 5 brs.

National Bank of Greece, S.A.: P.O.B. 1191, 36 Archbishop Makarios III Ave., Nicosia; Regional Man. ARMANDOS KYRIAKIS; 12 brs.

Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Ziraat Bankası (Agricultural Bank of Turkey): Ankara, Turkey; Cyprus branch Kyrenia; Man. DOĞAN ERDOĞAN; acts as central bank for Turkish-occupied area of Cyprus.

Türkiye İş Bankası: 9 Kyrenia St., Nicosia; brs. at Famagusta and Kyrenia.

INSURANCE

Office of the Superintendent of Insurance: 2 Gregoris Afxentiou St., Nicosia; f. 1969 to control insurance companies and agents in Cyprus.

Commercial Union Assurance (Cyprus) Ltd.: Lavinia Building, Corner of Santa Rosa Ave. and Mykinon St., P.O.B. 1312, Nicosia; f. 1974; Chair. J. CHRISTOPHIDES; Gen. Man. G. GEORGALLIDES.

Compass Insurance Co. Ltd.: Corner Gladstonos and Olympon Sts., Themis Tower, 3rd Floor, P.O.B. 1183, Limassol; f. 1981; Chair. P. LOUCAIDES; Gen. Man. PHAEDON MAKRIS.

General Insurance Company of Cyprus Ltd.: 24-25 Lycourgos St., P.O.B. 1668, Nicosia; f. 1951; Chair. G. CH. CHRISTOFIDES; Gen. Man. S. SOPHOCLEOUS.

Hermes Insurance Co. Ltd.: 16 Them. Dervis St., P.O.B. 4828, Nicosia; f. 1980; Chair. P. VOYAZIANOS; Gen. Man. JOANNIS ALEXANDROU.

Minerva Insurance Co. Ltd.: 8 Epaminondas St., P.O.B. 3554, Nicosia; f. 1970; Chair. and Gen. Man. K. KOUTSOKOUMNIS.

Reliance Insurance Co. Ltd.: Avenue Court, Corner Severis Ave. and Katsonis St., First Floor, P.O.B. 3506, Nicosia; f. 1980; Chair. ZENON SEVERIS; Gen. Man. ALECOS POULCHERIOS.

Universal Life Insurance Company Ltd.: Palace Princess Zena De Tyra, P.O.B. 1270, Nicosia; f. 1970; Chair. J. CHRISTOPHIDES; Gen. Man. ANDREAS GEORGHIOU; Life Man. ZENIOS DEMETRIOU.

About 41 foreign insurance companies operate in Cyprus.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Cyprus Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Evagoras Ave., Hadjisavvas Bldg. (6th Floor), P.O.B. 1455, Nicosia; Pres. ANDREAS AVRAAMIDES; Vice-Pres. GEORGE ROLOGIS, CHR. MAVROUPES; Sec.-Gen. P. LOIZIDES; 2,500 members, 35 affiliated trade associations; publ. *Directory, Monthly Information Bulletin*.

Famagusta Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 777, Famagusta; temporary address: P.O.B. 3124, Limassol; f. 1952; 300 mems.; Pres. PHANOS N. EPIPHANIOU; Vice-Pres. PHOTOS LORDOS; Sec.-Gen. IACOVOS HADJIVARNAS; publ. *Information Bulletin*.

Larnaca Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 33 Lord Byron St., 1st Floor, Popular Bank Bldg., P.O.B. 287, Larnaca; 300 mems.; Pres. Dr. A. FRANCIS; Vice-Pres. KYPROS ECONOMIDES; Sec. OTHON THEODOULOU; publ. *Information Bulletin* (monthly).

Limassol Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 25 Spyros Araouzos St., P.O.B. 347, Limassol; Pres. KYRIACOS HAMBOULLAS; Vice-Pres. NICOS ROSSOS.

Nicosia Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Evagoras Ave., Hadjisavvas Building, P.O.B. 1455, Nicosia; Pres. M. MICHAELIDES; Vice-Pres. C. CONSTANTINIDES.

Paphos Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 14-34 Nicolaou Ellina St., P.O.B. 61, Paphos; Pres. LOIZOS M. HAVOUZARIS; Vice-Pres. POLIDEFKIS GEORGIOU.

Turkish Cypriot Chamber of Commerce: 1 Cengiz St., Koskluciftlik, P.O.B. 718, Nicosia; Pres. MUSTAFA YILDIRIM; Sec.-Gen. TANER ATAER.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Cyprus Employers' Industrialists' Federation: 30 Grivas-Dhigenis Ave., P.O.B. 1657, Nicosia; f. 1960; 16 member Trade Associations, 340 direct and 1,000 indirect members; Dir.-Gen. ANT. PIERISWA; Chair. RENOS SOLOMIDES. The largest of the Trade Association members are: Cyprus Building Contractors' Association; Cyprus Hotel Keepers' Association; Clothing Manufacturers' Association; Cyprus Shipping Association; Shoe Makers' Association; Cyprus Metal

Industries Association; Cyprus Bankers Employers' Association; Motor Cars, Tractors & Agricultural Machinery Importers' Association.

TRADE UNIONS

Cyprus Civil Servants' Trade Union: 2 Andreas Demetriou St., Nicosia; f. 1949, registered 1966; restricted to persons in the civil employment of the Govt.; 6 brs. with a total membership of 11,611; Pres. A. PAPANASTASIOU; Gen. Sec. G. IACOVOU; publ. *Dimosios Ypallilos* (Public Servant), fortnightly.

Demokratiki Ergatiki Omospondia Kyprou (*Democratic Labour Federation of Cyprus*): 23 Constantinou Paleologou, Nicosia; f. 1962; 4 unions with a total membership of 201; Hon. Pres. PETROS STYLIANOU; Gen. Sec. IACOVOS KATSOUNATOS.

Kıbrıs Türk İşçi Sendikaları Federasyonu (*Turkish Cypriot Trade Unions Federation*): Şehit Mehmet R. Hüseyin Sok., P.O.B. 829, Nicosia, Mersin 10, Turkey; f. 1954, registered 1955; 16 unions with a total membership of 14,000; affiliated to ICFTU and the Federation of Trade Unions of Turkey; Pres. NECATİ TAŞKIN; Gen. Sec. LÜTFİ ÖZTER.

Pankypria Ergatiki Omospondia (*Pancyprian Federation of Labour*): P.O.B. 1885, 31-35 Archermos St., Nicosia; f. 1946, registered 1947; previously the Pancyprian Trade Union Committee f. 1941, dissolved 1946; 11 unions and 223 brs. with a total membership of 59,000.

affiliated to the World Federation of Trade Unions; Gen. Sec. A. ZIARTIDES; publ. *Ergatiko Vima* (Workers' Forum), weekly.

Pankyprios Omospondia Anexartition Syntechnion (*Pancyprian Federation of Independent Trade Unions*): 1 Menadrou St., Nicosia; f. 1956, registered 1957; has no political orientations; 9 unions with a total membership of 921; Pres. COSTAS ANTONIADES; Gen. Sec. KYRIACOS NATHANAL.

Synomospondia Ergaton Kyprou (*Cyprus Workers' Confederation*): 23 Alkaïou St., P.O.B. 5018, Engomi, Nicosia; f. 1944, registered 1950; 7 Federations, 5 Labour Centres, 47 unions, 12 branches with a total membership of 38,523; affiliated to the Greek Confederation of Labour and the ICFTU; Gen. Sec. MICHAEL IOANNOU; publ. *Ergatiki Phoni* (Workers' Voice), weekly.

Union of Cyprus Journalists: c/o A. Kannaouros, Haravghi, Nicosia.

In December 1978, there were 25 employers' associations with a total membership of 3,487, 110 unions with 240 branches and 6 Union Federations and 5 Confederations with 10 branches and a total membership of 115,934.

TRADE FAIRS

Cyprus International (State) Fair: P.O.B. 3551, Nicosia; seventh scheduled for May 22nd–June 6th, 1982.

TRANSPORT

There are no railways in Cyprus.

ROADS

In 1978 there were 9,817 kilometres of roads, of which 4,763 kilometres were paved and 5,054 kilometres were earth or gravel roads. Bus and taxi services between Nicosia and the principal towns and villages were severely disrupted by the Turkish invasion. The north and south are now served by separate transport systems, and there are no services linking the two sectors.

SHIPPING

Until 1974 Famagusta was the island's most important harbour, handling about 83 per cent of the country's cargo. Famagusta is a natural port capable of receiving ships of a maximum draught of 9.2 metres. Since its capture by the Turkish army in August 1974 the port has been officially declared closed to international traffic. However, it continues to serve the Turkish-occupied region.

The ports which serve the island's maritime trade at present are Larnaca and Limassol, which were constructed in 1973 and 1974 respectively. Development plans include the expansion of these two ports, a new breakwater port outside Paphos, in the west, and a deep-water port at Vassiliko.

In 1978 Limassol and Larnaca handled 980,000 tons in imports, 1,200,000 tons in exports, 30,000 containers, 150,000 passengers and 4,000 ships. Limassol, the principal port, handled most of the import, passenger and all of the container traffic. Exports were evenly distributed between the two ports. Larnaca is the island's main petroleum port.

Both Kyrenia and Karavostassi are under Turkish occupation and have been declared closed to international traffic. Karavostassi used to be the country's major mineral port dealing with 76 per cent of the total mineral exports. However, since the war minerals are being passed

through Vassiliko and Limni which are open roadsteads. In 1977 a hydrofoil service was started between Kyrenia and Mersin on the Turkish mainland.

In recent years the number of merchant vessels registered in Cyprus has risen sharply from 314 (1,575,702 g.r.t.) in 1970 to 1,245 (2,701,815 g.r.t.) in December 1978.

Allied Industries Ltd.: Nicosia; part of Chandris Group, London, U.K.; one cargo vessel, one tanker.

Evelpis Shipping Co. Ltd.: Nicosia; London agents Lemos Bros. Co. Ltd.; one cargo vessel.

Hellespont Shipping Co. Ltd.: c/o MM. Montanios and Montanios, Flat 2, 3rd Floor, Co-operative Bldg., Archbishop Kyprianos St., Limassol.

Kornos Shipping Co. Ltd.: Nicosia; cargo services; one cargo vessel; Gen. Man. N. M. PAPAIONNOU.

Madouri Shipping Co. Ltd.: 31 Archbishop Kyprianos St., Limassol; one roll-on, roll-off.

Marifoam Shipping Co. Ltd.: Nicosia; part of Chandris Group, London, U.K.; one tanker.

CIVIL AVIATION

There is an international airport at Nicosia, which can accommodate all types of aircraft, including jets. It has been closed since July 1974 following the Turkish invasion. A new airport was constructed at Larnaca from which flights operate to neighbouring countries. A second airport, scheduled to open in 1982, is being constructed at Paphos.

In 1975 the Turkish authorities opened Ercan (formerly Tymbou) airport.

Cyprus Airways: 21 Alkeou St., P.O.B. 1903, Nicosia; f. 1946; jointly owned by Cyprus Government, British Airways and local interests; charter subsidiary Cyprair Tours; Chair. S. GALATARIOU; Gen. Man. E.

CYPRUS

SAVVA; services to Abu Dhabi, Amman, Athens, Bahrain, Basel, Beirut, Benghazi, Cairo, Damascus, Dubai, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt, Geneva, Heraklion, Jeddah, Kuwait, London, Manchester, Munich, Muscat, Paris; Salonika, Tel-Aviv and Zürich from Larnaca Airport; fleet of 4 Boeing 707, 3 BAC One-Eleven 500, 1 Canadair CL4F.

Cyprus Turkish Airlines Ltd.: Bedreddin Demirel Ave., Nicosia; f. 1974; jointly owned by "the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" and Turkish Airlines; Gen. Man. I. DİNCEL; Pres. P. TURGUD; routes from Ercan Airport, Nicosia, to Ankara, Adana and Istanbul; fleet of one Boeing 720B.

At present Cyprus is served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot (U.S.S.R.), Alia (Jordan), Alitalia, Balkan (Bulgaria), British Airways, ČSA (Czechoslovakia), EgyptAir, Gulfair (Bahrain), Interflug (German Demo-

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cratic Republic), Iraqi Airways, Kuwait Airways, MEA (Lebanon), Olympic (Greece), Syrian Arab Airlines, TAROM (Romania), THY (Turkey) and Zambian Airways.

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Cyprus Tourism Organization: Zena Building, 18 Th. Theodotou St., P.O.B. 4535, Nicosia; Chair. FRIXOS PETRIDES; Dir.-Gen. A. ANDRONICOU.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

E. Ka. Te: Pancyprrian Chamber of Fine Arts, P.O.B. 2179, Nicosia; f. 1964; Pres. A. SAVVIDES; Sec.-Gen. A. LADOMMATOS; publ. *Bulletin* (monthly).

TH.O.C.: Cyprus Theatrical Organization; 15 Heroon St., Nicosia; f. 1971; Dir. EVIS GABRIELIDES.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic lies in Central Europe. Its neighbours are Poland to the north, the German Democratic Republic to the north-west, the Federal Republic of Germany in the west, Austria to the south-west, Hungary to the south-east and the U.S.S.R. in the extreme east. The state is composed of two main population groups, the Czechs (64.3 per cent of the total population) and the Slovaks (30.5 per cent). The climate is continental, with warm summers and cold winters, average mean temperature 9°C (49°F). The official languages, which are mutually understandable, are Czech and Slovak, members of the west Slavonic group. There is a Hungarian-speaking minority in Slovakia. About 70 per cent of the people are Roman Catholics and 15 per cent Protestants. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has horizontal stripes of white and red, with a blue triangle (half the length) at the hoist. The capital is Prague (Praha).

Recent History

The 1946 post-war elections returned the Communists as the strongest single party, and their leader, Klement Gottwald, became Prime Minister in a coalition government. After Ministers of other parties resigned, Communist control became complete in February 1948. A People's Republic was established in June 1948. Gottwald replaced Edvard Beneš as President, a position he held until his death in 1953. The country aligned itself with the Soviet-led East European bloc, joining the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) and the Warsaw Pact.

Under Gottwald, government followed a rigid Stalinist pattern, and in the early 1950s there were many political trials. Although these died out under Gottwald's successors, Antonín Zápotocký and, from 1956, Antonín Novotný, de-Stalinization was late in coming to Czechoslovakia, and no relaxation was felt until 1963, when a new government under Jozef Lenárt was formed. Meanwhile, the country was renamed the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic under a new constitution proclaimed in July 1960.

In January 1968 Alexander Dubček succeeded Novotný as Party Secretary and in March Ludvík Svoboda succeeded him as President. Oldřich Černík became Prime Minister in April 1968. The policies of the new government were more independent and liberal, and envisaged widespread reforms. These were seen by other members of the East European bloc as endangering their unity, and in August 1968 Warsaw Pact forces occupied Prague and other major cities. The Soviet Government exerted heavy pressure on Czechoslovak leaders to suppress their reformist policies and in April 1969 Dubček was replaced by Dr. Gustáv Husák as First Secretary of the Communist Party. Although Dr. Husák resisted some pressure for stricter control and political trials, there was a severe purge of Communist Party membership, and most of Dubček's supporters were removed from the Government. The first elections since 1964 were held in November 1971 and showed a 99.81 per cent vote in favour of National Front candidates.

In May 1975 Dr. Husák was appointed President of the Republic while still holding the position of Chairman of the National Front and Secretary of the Communist Party. Dr. Husák was re-elected Party leader in April 1976 and again in April 1981, and was re-elected President in May 1980. General elections were held in June 1981, and National Front candidates again obtained almost 100 per cent of the votes cast.

In January 1977 a manifesto known as Charter 77, protesting against the lack of civil rights in Czechoslovakia, was published in the West. Many of the hundreds of Czechoslovak intellectuals and former politicians who signed the Charter were arrested, tried on various charges and imprisoned, and relations between Czechoslovakia and a number of Western countries became strained. Despite attempts by the Government to suppress the activists, the civil rights campaign continued. In March 1978 Dr. Husák's position was strengthened when the secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party was expanded to eight members. A purge of Party members began in 1979 but, although the arrest and detention of activists continued, the Charter was reported to have attracted 1,036 signatures by August 1980.

Government

Czechoslovakia is a federal state of two nations of equal rights, the Czechs and the Slovaks, and composed of two republics each having its own government. The supreme organ of state power is the Federal Assembly, elected for a five-year term by all citizens over the age of 18, and having two chambers, the House of the People and the House of Nations. Membership of the former is proportional to the population of the Republic. In June 1981, 136 deputies were elected from the Czech Socialist Republic and 64 from the Slovak Socialist Republic. The House of Nations has 150 members, 75 from each of the republics. The Federal Assembly elects the President for a five-year term of office, and he, in turn, appoints the Federal Government, led by the Prime Minister, to hold executive authority. Ministers are responsible to the Assembly.

Each of the two constituent republics has its own government (responsible for all matters except external relations, defence, overseas trade, transport and communications) and its own elected National Council or parliament.

Political power is held by the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, which dominates the National Front (including four other minor parties). All candidates for representative bodies are sponsored by the Front. The Communist Party's highest authority is the Party Congress, which elects the Central Committee (123 members were elected in April 1981) to supervise Party work. The Committee elects a Presidium (12 full members and one alternate member) to direct policy.

Defence

Czechoslovakia is a member of the Warsaw Pact. Military service is compulsory and lasts for two years in the army

and three years in the air force. Service with the reserve lasts until the age of 50. In July 1981 the army numbered 140,000 (100,000 conscripts) and the air force 54,000 (17,000 conscripts); border troops numbered 11,000. The People's Militia comprises 120,000 part-time personnel. Defence expenditure in 1980 totalled 22,400 million korunas. As a result of the invasion of 1968, Soviet forces occupy permanent positions on the frontier with the Federal Republic of Germany.

Economic Affairs

Although Czechoslovakia depends on the U.S.S.R. for many raw materials, it is a highly industrialized country. In 1978 the manufacturing sector contributed 60 per cent to the national income, of which the construction industry accounted for about 11 per cent. Industry is state-owned. Output of motor cars and cycles is important, and other industries are glass, beer, ceramics, footwear and textiles.

Agriculture has been collectivized and about 95 per cent of the land is under agricultural co-operatives, state farms or communal enterprises. Important crops are wheat, barley, potatoes and sugar beet. Forestry is also significant, roughly one third of the territory being wooded.

The fourth Five-Year Plan (1966–70) aimed to develop the power and chemical industries, modernize machinery building and improve consumer services. Radical reforms were proposed, including the decentralization of industry, autonomy for individual state enterprises, and the acceptance of Western capital for joint ventures, but a return to strong central management of the economy came in 1969.

The targets of the Fifth Five-Year Plan (1971–75) were exceeded. National income rose by 31.7 per cent, 3.7 per cent above the target, and investment went up by 44.1 per cent. The gross national product increased by 38 per cent, and industrial output grew by 37.5 per cent. During the period of the sixth Five-Year Plan (1976–80) gross national income rose by 20 per cent. Industrial output grew by 25 per cent (the engineering sector by 38 per cent), and agricultural production by 9 per cent. However, since 1977 Czechoslovakia has been experiencing an economic slowdown, due mainly to adverse weather conditions, poor harvests (necessitating large imports of grain), labour shortages, energy problems and less favourable terms of trade. In 1978, as a result of the failure of certain sectors to achieve planned growth rates, the Government was obliged to revise several targets downwards. In February it was announced that new measures aimed at increasing autonomy and improving efficiency were to be introduced for a three-year period. National income in 1979 rose by 2.8 per cent over the previous year, and by 3 per cent in 1980. In 1978 industrial production grew by 5 per cent as planned, but by only 3.7 per cent in 1979 and 2.7 per cent in 1980. However, agricultural production increased by 5.5 per cent in 1980, compared with 1.5 per cent in 1978. Investment in 1980 was 1.2 per cent greater than in 1979, but failed to achieve the target of a 2 per cent increase.

The seventh Five-Year Plan (1981–85) envisages a 14–16 per cent increase in national income, although the annual volume of investment will not be increased. Priority is to be given to the development of industry, particularly the engineering sector. A proposed new plan-

ning system for enterprises creates scope for material incentives to improve production.

Czechoslovakia is a member of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), and member countries accounted for 69.9 per cent of total trade turnover in 1980, about 35 per cent of which was with the U.S.S.R. Foreign trade accounts for 30 per cent of national income. There is considerable trade with West European countries, notably the Federal Republic of Germany, Austria and the United Kingdom. However, Czechoslovakia's share in world trade fell from 1.5 per cent in 1965 to 0.9 per cent in 1980 and a determined attempt is now being made to increase this share, particularly through the export of industrial products. Principal exports include machinery and equipment, chemicals and fuels, and glass and other manufactured goods. Czechoslovakia's external debt was estimated at U.S. \$3,200 million at the end of 1979.

Transport and Communications

Almost half of all freight traffic is carried by the railways; they have a total length of 13,131 km., of which 3,030 km. are electrified. Roads (totalling 73,820 km. in 1979) carry over 80 per cent of the passenger transport. The Elbe and Danube are navigable and Czechoslovakia's overseas trade passes through East and West German, Polish, Yugoslav and Black Sea ports. Civil aviation is important and there are about 60 regular internal services. There are three international airports.

Social Welfare

A single and universal system of social security was established in Czechoslovakia after the Second World War. All workers and employees benefit equally from the insurance scheme. Protection of health is provided for by law, with particular emphasis on the prevention of illness rather than treatment and cure. Medical care, treatment, medicines, etc. are free for the entire Czechoslovak population. In 1979 there were 47,500 physicians and 186,400 hospital beds. The National Health Insurance Scheme is administered by the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, which also supervises other aspects of social welfare. Sick-ness benefit is paid for a maximum period of two years, after which time disablement pension applies. Social security is guaranteed for all through different schemes: for wage-earners, members of co-operative societies, members of agricultural co-operatives, pensioners and members of the armed forces. Benefits and rights are the same for all these groups. Great importance is attached to maternity benefits and family allowances.

Education

Education at all levels is provided free. Many children between the ages of three and six years attend kindergarten (*mateřská škola*). Education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 16 years, when children attend the basic school (*základní škola*). A general curriculum is followed by more specialized subjects. Most Czechoslovak children continue their education after the basic school. Secondary grammar schools provide four years of general education, and prepare students for university. Education of the same level is provided by working peoples' secondary schools, which had 30,517 students in 1979/80. Four-year secondary vocational schools train young people as specialists in the fields of economics, administration and culture,

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or prepare them for studies at institutes of higher learning. Courses at the specialized apprentice training centres last from two to four years, and prepare young people for workers' professions.

Tourism

Czechoslovakia has magnificent scenery, with winter sports facilities. Prague is the best known of the historic cities and there are famous castles and cathedrals, numerous resorts and 57 spas with natural mineral springs, notably Mariánské Lázně (Marienbad) and Karlovy Vary (Carlsbad). Over 18.5 million tourists visited Czechoslovakia in 1980.

Public Holidays

1982: April 12th (Easter Monday), May 1st (Labour

Day), May 9th (National Day), December 25th, 26th (Christmas).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 haléřů (hellers) = 1 koruna (Czechoslovak crown or Kčs.).

Exchange rates (October 1981):

£1 sterling = 21.94 Kčs.;

U.S. \$1 = 11.74 Kčs.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	CENSUS POPULATION		ESTIMATED POPULATION (mid-year)			
	December 1st, 1970	November 1st, 1980	1980	1981		
				Total	Male	Female
127,889 sq. km.*	14,344,987	15,276,799	15,311,000	15,313,000	7,462,000	7,851,000

* 49,378 square miles.

POPULATION BY NATIONALITY

(November 1st, 1980)

	CZECH SOCIALIST REPUBLIC		SLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC		TOTAL	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Czech	9,763	94.9	35	1.1	9,819	64.3
Slovak	343	3.3	4,321	86.6	4,664	30.5
Magyar (Hungarian)	20	0.2	560	11.2	580	3.8
German	57	0.6	5	0.1	62	0.4
Polish	65	0.6	2	0.0	68	0.4
Ukrainian and Russian	15	0.1	40	0.8	55	0.4
Others and Unspecified	26	0.3	5	0.2	29	0.2
TOTAL	10,289	100.0	4,988	100.0	15,277	100.0

REGIONS

	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (Dec. 31st, 1980)	DENSITY (per sq. km.)
<i>Czech Socialist Republic:</i>			
Central Bohemia	11,003	1,151,065	105
Southern Bohemia	11,345	689,249	61
Western Bohemia	10,876	879,668	81
Northern Bohemia	7,810	1,166,530	149
Eastern Bohemia	11,240	1,247,686	111
Southern Moravia	15,028	2,040,735	136
Northern Moravia	11,067	1,932,576	175
Prague (city)	495	1,182,294	2,388
	78,864	10,289,803	130
<i>Slovak Socialist Republic:</i>			
Western Slovakia	14,491	1,683,562	116
Central Slovakia	17,983	1,525,802	85
Eastern Slovakia	16,183	1,402,525	87
Bratislava (city)	368	381,165	1,036
	49,025	4,893,054	102
TOTAL	127,889	15,282,857	120

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(estimated population at December 31st, 1979)

Praha (Prague, capital)	1,182,294	Hradec Králové	95,529
Bratislava	381,165	Pardubice	92,003
Brno	371,376	České Budějovice	90,477
Ostrava	322,110	Havířov	89,833
Košice	203,109	Ústí nad Labem	88,093
Pízeň (Pilsen)	170,957	Gottwaldov (Zlín)	84,006
Olomouc	102,418	Karviná	83,283
Liberec	97,616	Žilina	83,283

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	REGISTERED LIVE BIRTHS		REGISTERED MARRIAGES		REGISTERED DEATHS	
	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)
1973	274,703	18.9	141,288	9.7	168,196	11.6
1974	291,367	19.9	140,411	9.6	171,325	11.7
1975	289,425	19.6	141,208	9.5	169,562	11.5
1976	287,192	19.2	139,094	9.3	170,652	11.4
1977	281,296	18.7	137,485	9.2	173,395	11.5
1978	279,094	18.4	134,979	8.9	174,914	11.6
1979	272,352	17.9	127,134	8.3	175,786	11.5
1980	248,048	16.2	117,841	7.7	185,116	12.1

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE EMPLOYED*
(⁰⁰⁰)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Agriculture	980	962	950	955
Forestry	96	96	95	94
Mining, manufacturing, gas and electricity	2,728	2,750	2,768	2,784
Construction	709	718	727	731
Trade, restaurants, etc.	600	617	627	637
Other commerce	179	181	183	185
Transport	377	377	379	382
Communications	106	106	108	106
Services	240	243	243	244
Education and culture	463	476	489	495
Science and research	160	162	164	170
Health and social services	312	318	326	331
Civil service, jurisdiction	112	115	117	118
Others	87	94	89	108
TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT	7,149	7,213	7,265	7,340
Women on maternity leave	375	392	392	380
TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	7,524	7,605	7,657	7,720

* Excluding apprentices.

AGRICULTURE
LAND USE (December 31st, ⁰⁰⁰ hectares)

	1979	1980
Agricultural land	6,924	6,851
Arable land	4,857	4,889
Hop gardens	12	12
Vineyards	45	45
Meadows and pastures	1,710	n.a.
Other land	5,864	n.a.
Forest land	4,535	n.a.
Ponds	53	n.a.
TOTAL	12,788	12,789

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA HARVESTED (⁰⁰⁰ hectares)*			PRODUCTION (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)			YIELD (100 kg. per ha.)		
	1977	1978	1979	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
Wheat and Spelt	1,287	1,274	1,111	5,601	3,736	5,386	44.1	34.2	45.3
Rye†	212	187	166	630	486	570	34.0	29.5	32.1
Barley	856	919	1,042	3,642	3,604	3,575	40.2	33.5	39.2
Oats‡	174	151	149	454	401	n.a.	30.1	31.5	n.a.
Maize	203	202	206	619	949	745	43.0	50.1	46.9
Sugar Beet	216	221	218	7,282	7,646	7,255	304.0	365.6	342.6
Potatoes	237	211	216	3,995	3,725	2,695	181.9	175.1	138.0
Dry Peas	14	13	18	37	24	40||	27.7	14.1	13.7||
Dry Broad Beans	48	53	69	103	72	72||	19.5	17.5	17.5||
Grapes	33	34	36	229	206	221	66.6	58.1	60.9
Linseed and Flax Fibre§	33	33	32	116	78	97	36.4	25.1	31.8
Rapeseed	73	79	55	166	80	214	21.1	15.4	23.6
Poppy Seed	11	13	14	9	6	6	7.5	4.6	5.3
Hops	11	12	12	10	12	10	8.6	10.1	8.2
Tobacco	4	4	4	5	5	5	12.2	13.1	13.7

* No figures available for area harvested in 1980.

† Including mixed crops of rye and wheat.

‡ Including mixed crops of oats and barley.

§ Production figures include straw.

|| FAO estimate.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
(production, '000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980		1978	1979	1980
Carrots	141.7	132.5	127.6	Plums	29.9	39.2	54.6
Onions	150.5	113.6	135.8	Sweet Cherries	15.9	15.7	15.8
Garlic	8.0	6.9	7.2	Sour Cherries	3.8	4.6	5.0
Tomatoes	84.1	106.4	81.7	Peaches	16.5	4.5	18.5
Cabbages	296.0	234.8	217.3	Apricots	14.6	9.4	25.3
Cauliflowers	76.1	67.7	66.1	Strawberries	18.4	16.0	17.0†
Lettuce	21.1	18.7	21.2	Currants	25.9	20.3*	20.0†
Cucumbers and Gherkins	81.2	138.9	99.0	Gooseberries	13.0	7.0	n.a.
Apples	185.1	200.1	278.2				
Pears	24.5	23.6	27.1				

* FAO figure. † FAO estimate (Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*).

LIVESTOCK
('000 head at end of year)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Cattle	4,654	4,758	4,887	4,915	5,002
Pigs	6,820	7,510	7,601	7,588	7,894
Sheep	797	841	865	875	910
Goats	98	83	72	63	n.a.
Horses	57	53	49	47	45
Chickens*	42,559	42,986	45,152	48,351	47,283
Ducks*	599	585	581	597	n.a.
Geese*	513	484	484	465	n.a.
Turkeys and Guinea Fowl*	471	719	740	816	n.a.

* Adult birds only.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(metric tons)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Beef*	621,642	638,948	660,485	668,869
Veal*	20,217	17,802	19,135	16,780
Pig meat*	918,011	976,329	976,489	1,005,000
Poultry meat*	235,249	251,169	261,190	267,155
Lard	109,755	117,284	118,333	n.a.
Cows' milk†	5,363,000	5,472,000	5,493,000	5,731,000
Butter†	121,331	119,096	120,336	128,069
Cheese†	99,041	103,486	105,582	108,700
Condensed and evaporated milk	118,311	138,645	139,227	139,200¶
Dried milk	100,062	71,085	n.a.	n.a.
Hen eggs§	4,639,000	4,690,000	4,732,000	4,900,000
Honey	7,734	5,434	5,305	5,900¶
Wool: greasy	3,639	3,819	3,878	4,300¶
clean	2,269	2,374	2,431¶	2,600¶
Cattle hides	52,813	54,423	55,328¶	55,700¶

* Live weight of carcasses. † '000 litres. ‡ Factory production only. § '000 eggs.

¶ FAO figure (source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*).

¶ FAO estimate.

FORESTRY
ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
('000 cubic metres, without bark)

	CONIFEROUS (Soft Wood)			BROADLEAVED (Hard Wood)			TOTAL		
	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979
Planned . . .	12,983	n.a.	n.a.	4,077	n.a.	n.a.	17,060	17,943	18,398
Unplanned . . .	308	n.a.	n.a.	156	n.a.	n.a.	464	670	1,066
Production . . .	13,291	14,198	14,885	4,233	4,415	4,579	17,524	18,613	19,464
Deliveries . . .	13,125	13,817	13,955	4,075	4,238	4,369	17,200	18,055	18,324
of which:									
Industrial . . .	12,392	12,977	13,099	3,403	3,551	3,759	15,795	16,528	16,858
Fuel Wood . . .	733	840	856	672	687	610	1,405	1,527	1,466

1980 ('000 cubic metres): total planned 18,517; total unplanned 995; total production 19,512; industrial deliveries 16,999.

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION
('000 cubic metres)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Coniferous . . .	3,599	3,631	3,789	3,853
Broadleaved . . .	743	768	722	774
TOTAL . . .	4,342	4,399	4,511	4,627

FISHING*
(metric tons)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Carp	13,818	14,031	14,466	13,886	13,560
Others	3,122	3,364	3,492	3,208	3,270
TOTAL CATCH . . .	16,940	17,333	17,958	17,094	16,830

* Figures refer only to fish caught by the State Fisheries and members of the Czech and Slovak fishing unions.

MINING

		1977	1978	1979	1980
Hard coal	'000 metric tons	27,450	27,799	27,967	27,710
Brown coal	" " "	90,696	92,456	93,731	92,529
Lignite	" " "	3,354	3,269	3,201	3,197
Iron ore: gross weight	" " "	1,994	2,023	2,012	1,927
metal content	" " "	551	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Crude petroleum	" " "	123	117	108	93
Salt (refined)	" " "	254	258	271	n.a.
Antimony ore*	metric tons	492	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Copper concentrates*	" "	26,950	23,808	30,913	n.a.
Lead concentrates*	" "	7,070	6,635	6,710	n.a.
Magnesite	" "	661,000	658,000	654,000	666,000
Mercury	" "	183	196	171	n.a.
Tin concentrates*	" "	120	120	120	n.a.
Zinc concentrates*	" "	18,736	17,545	17,597	n.a.

* Figures refer to the metal content of ores and concentrates.

INDUSTRY
SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1977	1978	1979	1980
Wheat Flour	'000 metric tons	1,198	1,260	1,237	n.a.
Refined Sugar	" " "	863	907	919	779
Margarine	" " "	42,769	41,557	41,830	n.a.
Wine	'000 hectolitres	1,386	1,417	1,317	n.a.
Beer	" "	22,442	22,058	23,601	23,393
Cigarettes	million	24,011	24,075	23,098	n.a.
Cotton Yarn (pure and mixed)	metric tons	125,871	128,915	134,109	135,728
Woven Cotton Fabrics*	'000 metres	533,367	543,854	551,124	561,625
Wool Yarn (pure and mixed)	metric tons	53,993	54,290	55,127	56,630
Woven Woollen Fabrics*	'000 metres	63,500	54,189	58,932	59,045
Chemical Fibres	'000 metric tons	152.7	163.4	151.6	165.1
Chemical Wood Pulp	" " "	576	586	587	583
Newsprint	" " "	80	75	74	71
Other Paper	" " "	777	790	787	823
Leather Footwear	'000 pairs	61,164	61,271	61,418	59,534
Rubber Footwear	" "	8,775	8,190	7,605	7,408
Other Footwear	" "	57,722	59,544	60,796	60,551
Synthetic Rubber	metric tons	58,804	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Rubber Tyres	'000 units	4,673	4,768	4,841	4,969
Sulphuric Acid	'000 metric tons	1,276	1,195	1,253	1,284
Hydrochloric Acid	" " "	170.9	193.4	205.1	225.5
Caustic Soda	" " "	312.0	311.3	311.7	325.5
Soda Ash	'000 metric tons	118	121	119	123
Nitrogenous Fertilizers(a)†	" " "	604.9	625.2	591.4	618.3
Phosphate Fertilizers(b)†	" " "	388.9	367.3	357.5	361.0
Plastics and Synthetic Resins	" " "	738.0	812.4	853.1	893.9
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	" " "	141	150	n.a.	n.a.
Motor Spirit (Petrol)	" " "	1,640	1,665	n.a.	n.a.
Kerosene and Jet Fuel	" " "	337	471	485	527
Distillate Fuel Oils	" " "	4,160	4,360	4,446	4,145
Residual Fuel Oils	" " "	8,602	8,927	n.a.	n.a.
Lubricating Oils	" " "	364	348	n.a.	n.a.
Petroleum Bitumen (Asphalt)	" " "	1,293	1,310	n.a.	n.a.
Coke-oven Coke	" " "	10,859	10,785	10,458	10,323
Cement	" " "	9,749	10,204	10,258	10,546
Pig-iron†	" " "	9,715	9,944	9,529	9,819
Crude Steel	" " "	15,064	15,294	14,817	15,225
Rolled Steel Products	" " "	10,588	10,789	10,781	10,760
Aluminium (unwrought)	metric tons	36,544	36,823	n.a.	n.a.

[continued on next page]

INDUSTRY—continued

		1977	1978	1979	1980
Refined Copper (unwrought)	metric tons	23,067	23,810	24,587	n.a.
Lead (unwrought)	"	19,015	19,042	19,020	n.a.
Radio Receivers†	number	216,476	227,489	254,126	229,619
Television Receivers	"	460,881	482,420	449,538	385,183
Passenger Cars	"	158,987	175,585	182,090	183,746
Goods Vehicles	"	38,598	40,129	43,247	45,688
Motor Cycles||	"	106,606	110,798	126,354	136,986
Electric Locomotives	"	114	106	107	102
Diesel Locomotives	"	512	563	530	374
Trams	"	949	1,005	933	923
Tractors	"	35,040	35,318	35,370	33,282
Electric Energy	million kWh.	66,501	69,097	68,092	72,681
Manufactured Gas	million cu. metres	7,904	7,988	7,815	7,769
Construction:					
New Dwellings Completed	number	134,820	129,330	122,741	128,876

* After undergoing finishing processes.

† Production of fertilizers is measured in terms of (a) nitrogen or (b) phosphoric acid. The figures for phosphate fertilizers include ground rock phosphate.

‡ Including blast furnace ferro-alloys.

§ Excluding radiograms.

|| Engine capacity of 100 c.c. and over.

FINANCE

100 haléřů (singular haléř—heller) = 1 koruna (Czechoslovak crown or Kčs.).

Coins: 5, 10, 20 and 50 haléřů; 1, 2 and 5 Kčs.

Notes: 10, 20, 50, 100 and 500 Kčs.

Exchange rates (October 1981): £1 sterling = 21.94 Kčs.; U.S. \$1 = 11.74 Kčs. (non-commercial rates).

1,000 Kčs. = £45.57 = \$85.18.

Note: Prior to August 1971 the basic exchange rate was U.S. \$1 = 7.20 korunas (1 koruna = 13.89 U.S. cents). From December 1971 to February 1973 the rate was \$1 = 6.63 korunas (1 koruna = 15.08 U.S. cents). Since March 1973 the rate has fluctuated between 5.3 and 6.2 korunas per dollar. In terms of sterling, the basic rate between November 1967 and June 1972 was £1 = 17.28 korunas. The non-commercial rate, applicable to tourism and remittances from outside the CMEA, varies from 10 to 12 korunas per dollar.

BUDGET
(million Kčs.)

REVENUE	1978	1979	EXPENDITURE	1978	1979
Receipts from Socialist sector	235,796	240,687	National economy	126,555	128,382
Taxes	36,737	39,010	Culture and social welfare	130,267	136,211
Other receipts	13,734	14,941	Defence	20,808	21,380
			Administration	5,724	5,864
			Courts, Procurators, etc.	558	566
TOTAL	286,267	294,638	TOTAL	283,912	292,403

COST OF LIVING
INDEX OF CONSUMER PRICES
(Base: January 1968 = 100)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
All Items	109.5	110.8	112.7	117.1	120.4
Food	102.4	103.8	105.8	107.3	107.5
Industrial Goods	114.7	116.5	118.7	125.0	130.4
Public Catering	110.2	110.8	113.1	117.4	117.5
Services	110.8	111.5	111.9	117.8	125.5

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
NET MATERIAL PRODUCT*
('000 million Kčs. at current market prices)

ACTIVITIES OF THE MATERIAL SPHERE	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Agriculture, Hunting and Fishing	33.8	30.3	35.9	34.8	31.4
Forestry and Logging . . .	4.0	4.2	4.6	4.8	5.2
Industry†	262.9	278.4	249.0	261.2	288.0
Construction	51.5	52.5	47.4	49.0	49.6
Trade, Restaurants, etc. . .	36.8	33.9	55.8	65.2	59.5
Transport and Storage . . .	15.6	16.4	16.0	17.4	19.1
Communications	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	3.0
Others	3.4	0.5	3.3	2.1	2.8
TOTAL	410.0	418.2	414.2	437.0	458.6

* Defined as the total net value of goods and "productive" services, including turnover taxes, produced by the economy. This excludes economic activities not contributing directly to material production, such as public administration, defence and personal and professional services.

† Principally manufacturing, mining, electricity, gas and water supply.

EXTERNAL TRADE*
(million Kčs.)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports f.o.b.	43,974	50,716	55,996	63,213	68,074	75,760	81,540
Exports f.o.b.	41,213	46,652	52,138	58,246	63,609	70,156	80,163

* Figures include the value of goods purchased abroad for the account of Czechoslovakia and shipped to third countries without crossing Czechoslovak frontiers.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(distribution by SITC, million Kčs.)

IMPORTS f.o.b.	1976	1977	1978	1979
Food and live animals	5,514.7	5,999.6	5,480.8	6,667.1
Cereals and cereal preparations	1,862.6	1,149.1	959.6	1,960.4
Fruit and vegetables	1,145.7	1,479.7	1,507.8	1,657.5
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	6,568.1	7,484.6	6,987.2	8,103.3
Textile fibres and waste	1,481.2	2,037.5	1,567.3	2,072.0
Cotton	823.5	1,305.3	850.0	1,193.9
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	2,340.6	2,617.1	2,604.6	2,423.5
Iron ore and concentrates	1,534.4	1,599.2	1,024.0*	943.8*
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	7,862.6	9,570.2	11,311.1	13,766.3
Coal, coke and briquettes	1,287.9	1,368.0	1,396.0	1,412.0
Petroleum and petroleum products	4,779.8	6,313.5	7,610.3	8,944.6
Crude and partly refined petroleum	4,363.2	5,732.0	6,860.8	8,238.6
Gas (natural and manufactured)	1,196.1	1,430.4	1,839.0	2,705.1
Chemicals	4,222.7	4,327.2	4,584.5	5,704.8
Chemical elements and compounds	1,136.4	1,303.1	1,326.7	1,798.4
Basic manufactures	7,479.1	7,110.1	7,659.7	8,382.2
Iron and steel	2,464.1	1,880.7	2,211.3	2,309.9
Non-ferrous metals	2,360.2	2,380.6	2,532.7	3,004.0
Machinery and transport equipment	20,219.4	24,211.0	27,007.8	27,520.5
Non-electric machinery	14,413.6	17,389.6	18,778.2	18,134.6
Agricultural machinery and implements	1,845.3	2,087.3	1,848.6	1,654.4
Office machines	1,084.2	1,339.9	1,514.5	1,497.1
Metalworking machinery	1,208.1	1,412.0	1,639.0	1,670.4
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	2,888.6	3,390.9	4,176.9	5,504.1
Electric power machinery and switchgear	923.6	1,265.9	1,618.4	2,337.1
Transport equipment	2,917.1	3,430.5	4,052.7	3,881.9
Road motor vehicles and parts	2,301.7	2,805.6	3,018.9	3,005.7
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2,744.1	2,994.5	3,351.1	3,551.8
TOTAL (incl. others)	55,996.1	63,213.0	68,073.9	75,760.2

* From the U.S.S.R. only.

EXPORTS f.o.b.	1976	1977	1978	1979
Food and live animals	1,553.7	1,563.9	1,990.8	2,174.9
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	2,043.8	2,268.6	2,635.3	3,332.0
Wood, lumber and cork	814.0	1,047.6	1,236.7	1,452.9
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	2,535.8	2,796.4	2,606.8	3,489.4
Coal, coke and briquettes	1,952.5	1,928.2	1,992.8	2,206.3
Chemicals	2,605.1	3,230.5	3,370.2	3,982.3
Basic manufactures	10,472.6	10,810.6	11,187.3	12,611.6
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	1,611.9	1,753.8	1,773.8	2,061.0
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	1,554.4	1,672.1	1,770.8	1,960.9
Iron and steel	5,119.4	5,065.4	5,546.3	6,373.7
Bars, rods, angles, shapes, etc.	1,247.1	1,119.3	1,706.6	2,131.0
Universals, plates and sheets	1,398.4	1,312.2	1,158.7	1,338.4
Tubes, pipes and fittings	1,058.5	1,041.8	1,367.2	1,589.0
Machinery and transport equipment	25,936.4	29,666.3	33,451.8	35,663.3
Non-electric machinery	16,126.4	18,887.3	21,087.9	25,823.2
Agricultural machinery and implements	1,435.9	1,619.5	1,838.7	1,951.2
Metalworking machinery	2,124.4	2,209.3	2,291.7	2,570.0
Textile and leather machinery	1,998.1	2,098.5	2,688.5	2,979.9
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	3,203.9	3,889.6	4,575.3	4,825.4
Electric power machinery and switchgear	1,460.9	1,826.3	2,218.9	2,306.2
Transport equipment	6,606.1	6,889.4	7,788.6	8,193.7
Railway vehicles and parts	1,615.8	1,639.3	1,887.5	1,868.5
Road motor vehicles and parts	4,574.2	4,765.3	5,407.2	5,833.6
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	6,168.1	6,882.8	7,116.8	7,828.0
Clothing (excl. footwear)	1,553.5	1,735.4	1,712.2	1,920.0
Footwear	1,995.6	2,153.5	2,198.3	2,418.8
TOTAL (incl. others)	52,137.7	58,246.4	63,608.8	70,156.4

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS
(million Kčs., country of consignment)

IMPORTS f.o.b.	1978	1979	1980	EXPORTS f.o.b.	1978	1979	1980
Austria	2,605.6	2,159.0	2,424	Austria	1,422.2	1,861.3	2,628
Belgium/Lux'bourg	697.4	646.0	733	Bulgaria	1,613.3	1,837.7	2,055
Brazil	709.4	751.8	881	China, People's Rep	687.5	780.1	452
Bulgaria	1,696.4	1,603.6	1,740	France	755.0	828.0	933
Canada	136.2	597.1	753	German Dem. Rep.	7,544.5	7,207.5	7,476
China, People's Rep.	741.1	727.3	629	Germany, Fed. Rep.*	3,408.9	4,037.3	5,189
Egypt	248.4	432.0	224	Hungary	3,832.8	3,973.6	4,310
France	717.5	783.0	790	Italy	737.6	999.0	1,173
German Dem. Rep.	8,110.1	8,411.6	8,522	Libya	724.9	600.9	n.a.
Germany, Fed. Rep.*	4,088.2	4,787.3	4,408	Netherlands	642.7	700.8	959
Hungary	3,821.4	4,336.4	4,608	Poland	5,712.8	5,653.5	6,026
Italy	856.0	843.4	1,022	Romania	2,310.2	2,527.6	2,427
Netherlands	771.3	770.2	922	Switzerland	822.1	979.7	1,455
Poland	5,720.3	6,219.7	6,190	Syria	638.0	663.4	823
Romania	2,481.6	2,490.4	2,335	U.S.S.R.	22,017.7	25,001.4	28,516
Switzerland	1,546.5	1,955.1	2,092	United Kingdom	922.1	1,180.6	1,357
U.S.S.R.	23,844.3	26,885.8	29,384	Yugoslavia	2,167.2	2,571.7	3,032
United Kingdom	1,564.3	1,657.8	2,379				
U.S.A.	736.7	1,690.2	1,657				
Yugoslavia	1,830.3	2,198.5	2,743				
				TOTAL (incl. others)	63,608.8	70,156.4	80,163
TOTAL (incl. others)	68,073.9	75,760.2	81,540				

* Excluding exports to West Berlin (million Kčs.): 25.5 in 1978; 141.7 in 1979.

* Excluding imports from West Berlin (million Kčs.): 43.8 in 1978; 84.1 in 1979.

TRANSPORT

		1977	1978	1979	1980
Railway transport:					
Freight	'000 tons	274,319	278,456	282,961	286,027
Passengers	million	455.2	423	411	416
Public road transport:					
Freight	'000 tons	318,256	326,708	329,059	337,162
Passengers	million	1,925.4	2,023.5	2,036	2,135
Waterway transport					
Freight	'000 tons	6,418	7,884	8,778	10,457
Air transport:					
Freight	tons	25,359	25,359	26,934	25,235
Passengers	'000	1,760	1,920	2,009	1,678

ROAD TRAFFIC
(vehicles in use at June 30th)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Passenger cars	1,558,731	1,692,345	1,836,000	2,132,561	2,273,931
Buses and coaches	25,271	26,416	27,412	28,782	30,282
Goods vehicles	275,368	289,797	308,512	324,736	340,120
Motorcycles and scooters	729,355	726,127	713,487	697,352	684,154

TOURISM

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Tourist Arrivals*	15,882,610	17,795,458	19,422,671	18,349,000	18,504,000
Hotel beds	153,958	165,633	192,490	174,224	n.a.

* Including excursionists and visitors in transit. Visitors spending at least one night in the country totalled: 6,952,315 in 1976; 6,982,745 in 1977.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Telephones	2,743,387	2,863,307	2,981,000	3,073,000	3,150,477
Radio Sets	3,265,348	3,720,865	3,778,000	3,799,000	4,082,155
Television Sets	3,793,488	3,903,134	4,048,000	4,092,000	4,291,633
Book Titles*	6,805	6,982	7,173	7,151	7,324
Newspapers (Dailies)	30	30	30	30	30
Periodicals	1,060	1,061	1,062	1,063	1,068

* Includes only the production of centrally managed publishing houses.

EDUCATION
(1980/81)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	STUDENTS
Nursery	11,119	47,290	694,720
Primary (classes 1-8)	6,753	90,380	1,904,000
Secondary (classes 9-12)			
Universal	341	8,732	182,492
Special (technical, etc.)	578	17,360	331,334
Continuation schools	n.a.	n.a.	356,900
Higher	36	18,320	196,642

Principal Source: Federal Statistical Office, Prague.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Proclaimed on July 11th, 1960; amended October 1968, July 1971 and May 1975.)

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic is a Federal State of two fraternal nations possessing equal rights, the Czechs and the Slovaks.

According to the Constitution, work in the interests of the community is a primary duty and the right to work a primary right of every citizen. All citizens have equal rights and equal duties without regard to nationality and race. Remuneration for work done is based on its quantity, quality and social importance. Men and women have equal status. All citizens have the right to health protection, education and leisure after work including paid holidays. Other rights include: freedom of expression, assembly, inviolability of the person, the home, mail, etc. Everyone has the right to profess any religious faith or to be without religious conviction.

The economic foundation of the State is the Socialist economic system which excludes every form of exploitation of man by man. The means of production are socially owned and the entire national economy is directed by plan. Socialist ownership includes both national property such as mineral wealth, the means of industrial production, banks, etc., and co-operative property. The land of members of agricultural co-operatives remains the personal property of the individual members, but is jointly farmed by the co-operative. Small private enterprises based on the labour of the owner himself and excluding exploitation of another's labour power are permitted. Personal ownership of consumer goods, family houses and savings derived from labour is inviolable. Inheritance of such personal property is guaranteed.

The Czechoslovak Constitution does not restrict itself to laying down a system of state organs but also sets forth the principles by which the life of society is to be guided. It is not just a Constitution of the State but a constitution for the whole of society. In economic, political and cultural life, in questions of social security and many other spheres it emphasizes the participation of citizens in the administration of public affairs and even transfers a number of functions that have hitherto pertained to state organs to the working people and their voluntary organizations.

The guiding force in society and in the State is the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, a voluntary militant alliance of the most active and politically conscious citizens. It is associated with the other political parties, the Trade Union Movement and other people's organizations in the National Front of Czechs and Slovaks.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY

The supreme organ of state power in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic is the Federal Assembly (Parliament) which is elected for a five-year term and elects the President of the Republic. He may be relieved of his duties by the Assembly if he has been unable to fulfil them for over a year. The Federal Assembly consists of two chambers of equal rights: the House of the People and the House of Nations. The composition of the House of the People corresponds to the composition of the population of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and of its 200 deputies, 131 are Czechs, 59 Slovaks and 10 other nationalities. The House of Nations has 150 deputies on parity basis: 75 are elected in the Czech Socialist Republic and 75 in the Slovak Socialist Republic. Of its 150 deputies, 72 are Czechs, 64 Slovaks and 14 other nationalities.

PRESIDENT

The President, elected by the Federal Assembly, appoints the Federal Government. The Government is the supreme executive organ of State power in Czechoslovakia; it consists of a Prime Minister, 10 Deputy Prime Ministers and 16 Ministers. The Ministries of Foreign Affairs, of National Defence, of Foreign Trade, of Transport and of Posts and Telecommunications, are within the exclusive competence of the Federation, i.e. there are no corresponding portfolios in the governments of the republics. The second group of Federal Government organs share authority with organs of the two republics, i.e. there are corresponding portfolios in the national governments.

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

All representative bodies are elected, and the right to elect is universal, equal and by secret ballot. Every citizen has the right to vote on reaching the age of 18, and is eligible for election on reaching the age of 21. Deputies must maintain constant contacts with their constituents, heed their suggestions and be accountable to them for their activity. A member of any representative body may be recalled by his constituents at any time.

For election purposes, the country is divided into electoral districts; there are 200 electoral districts in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, each represented by one deputy in the House of the People, and 75 electoral districts each in the Czech and Slovak Socialist Republics, which send one deputy each to the House of Nations.

All candidates are National Front candidates, put forward by the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and by the other political parties and social organizations associated in the National Front. One or more candidates can be nominated for one electoral district. Appropriate National Front organs select the candidates from the list of nominees, and submit their names for registration.

The principle of simple majority obtains in the elections: the candidate is elected when he obtains more than 50 per cent of the votes cast, provided that the majority of all voters in his electoral district exercise their right to vote. When either of the two conditions is not met, new elections are held in the electoral district concerned within two weeks. When a seat becomes vacant, the Presidium of the Federal Assembly calls a by-election in the constituency; this is not mandatory in the last year of the deputies' term of office.

NATIONAL COUNCILS

Each of the republics has its own parliament: the Czech National Council and the Slovak National Council. The members are elected for a five-year term of office. The Czech National Council has 200 deputies, the Slovak National Council 150 deputies. There are also separate Czech and Slovak Governments, each consisting of a Prime Minister, 3 Deputy Prime Ministers and 15 other Ministers.

NATIONAL COMMITTEES

National committees are the organs of popular self-government in the regions, districts and localities. The members are elected for a five-year term of office. They

rely on the active participation of the working people of their area and co-operate with other organizations of the people. They direct local economic and cultural development, ensure the protection of socialist ownership and the maintenance of socialist order in society, see to the implementation and observance of laws, etc. They take part in drafting and carrying out the State plan for the development of the national economy and draw up their own budgets which form a part of the State budget. Commissions elected by the national committees are charged with various aspects of public work and carry out their tasks with the aid of a large number of citizens who need not be elected members of the national committees.

THE GOVERNMENT

(November 1981)

HEAD OF STATE

President of the Republic: Dr. GUSTÁV HUSÁK (elected May 29th, 1975; re-elected May 22nd, 1980).

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Prime Minister: LUBOMÍR ŠTROUGAL.

Deputy Prime Ministers: KAROL LACO, JOSEF KORČÁK, PETER COLOTKA, VÁCLAV HŮLA, MATEJ LŮČAN, RUDOLF ROHLÍČEK, LADISLAV GERLE, SVATOPLUK PORÁČ.

Minister of Agriculture and Food: JOSEF NÁGR.

Minister of Finance: LEOPOLD LÉR.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: BOHUSLAV CHŇOUPEK.

Minister of Foreign Trade: BOHUMIL URBAN.

Minister of Fuel and Power: VLASTIMIL EHRENBURGER.

Minister of General Engineering: PAVOL BAHYL.

Minister of the Interior: JAROMÍR OBZINA.

Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: MICHAL ŠTANČEL.

Minister of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering: EDUARD SAUL.

Minister of the Electrotechnical Industry: MILAN KUBÁT.

Minister of National Defence: Army Gen. MARTIN DZÚR.

Minister of Technological and Investment Development: LADISLAV ŠUPKA.

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: VLASTIMIL CHALUPA.

Minister of Transport: VLADIMÍR BLAŽEK.

Minister, Chairman of the Federal Prices Office: MICHAL SABOLČÍK.

Minister, Chairman of the People's Control Commission: FRANTIŠEK ONDŘICH.

Chairman of the State Planning Commission: SVATOPLUK PORÁČ.

Minister, Vice-Chairman of the State Planning Commission: VLADIMÍR JANZA.

THE STATE GOVERNMENTS

THE CZECH GOVERNMENT

Prime Minister: JOSEF KORČÁK.

Deputy Prime Ministers: LADISLAV ADAMEC, ZDENĚK ZUŽKA, STANISLAV RÁZL.

Minister of Agriculture and Food: MIROSLAV TOMAN.

Minister of Building: KAREL POLÁK.

Minister of Construction and Technology: FRANTIŠEK ŠRÁMEK.

Minister of Culture: MILAN KLUSÁK.

Minister of Education: MILAN VONDRUŠKA.

Minister of Finance: JAROSLAV Tlapák.

Minister of Forestry and Water Conservancy: LADISLAV HRUZÍK.

Minister of Health: JAROSLAV PROKOPEC.

Minister for Industry: MIROSLAV KAPOUN.

Minister of the Interior: JOSEF JUNG.

Minister of Justice: ANTONÍN KAŠPAR.

Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: EMILIAN HAMERNÍK.

Minister of Trade: ANTONÍN JAKUBÍK.

Minister, Chairman of the People's Control Commission: VLASTIMIL SVOBODA.

Minister without Portfolio: KAREL LÖBL.

Chairman of the Czech Planning Commission: STANISLAV RÁZL.

THE SLOVAK GOVERNMENT

Prime Minister: PETER COLOTKA.

Deputy Prime Ministers: KAROL MARTINKA, JÚLIUS HANUS, JÁN GREGOR.

Minister of Agriculture and Food: JÁN JANOVIC.

Minister of Building: DUŠAN MIKLÁNEK.

Minister of Construction and Technology: VÁCLAV VAČOK.

Minister of Culture: MIROSLAV VÁLEK.

Minister of Education: JURAJ BUŠA.

Minister of Finance: FRANTIŠEK MIŠEJE.

Minister of Forestry and Water Conservancy: VLADIMÍR MARGETIN.

Minister of Health: EMIL MATEJIČEK.

Minister of Industry: ALOJZ KUSALÍK.

Minister of the Interior: ŠTEFAN LAZAR.

Minister of Justice: PAVOL KIRÁLY.

Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: DEZIDER KROCSÁNY.

Minister of Trade: DEZIDER GOGA.

Minister, Chairman of the People's Control Commission: ŠTEFAN FERENCÉL.

Chairman of the Slovak Planning Commission: KAROL MARTINKA.

THE PRESIDIUUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Secretary-General: Dr. GUSTÁV HUSÁK.

Members:

VASIL BIL'AK	ANTONÍN KAPEK
PETER COLOTKA	JOSEF KEMPŇÝ
KAREL HOFFMANN	JOSEF KORČAK
VÁCLAV HŮLA	JOZEF LENÁRT
Dr. GUSTÁV HUSÁK	LUBOMÍR ŠTROUGAL
ALOIS INDRA	MILOŠ JAKEŠ

Alternate Member: MILOSLAV HRUŠKOVÍČ.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY

Federal Assembly: Consists of 350 deputies elected for a five-year term. The Assembly is bicameral, comprising the House of the People (200 members) and the House of Nations (150 members); Chair. ALOIS INDRA.

Chairman of the House of the People: VÁCLAV DAVID.

Chairman of the House of Nations: DALIBOR HANES.

Czech National Council: Headquarters in Prague; elected for a five-year term; Chair. JOSEF KEMPŇÝ.

Slovak National Council: Headquarters in Bratislava; elected for a five-year term; Chair. VILIAM ŠALGOVIČ.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (*Komunistická Strana Československá—KSČ*): Nábř. Ludvíka Svobody 12, 125 11 Prague 1; f. 1921; incorporating the former Czechoslovak Social Democratic Party and the Slovak Labour Party. The leading political force in the National Front (*see below*); 1.5 million mems. (1980); Sec.-Gen. of Central Committee Dr. GUSTÁV HUSÁK; Secs. MIKULÁŠ BEŇO, VASIL BIL'AK, JAN FOJTÍK, JOSEF HAMAN, JOSEF HAVLÍN, MILOŠ JAKEŠ, FRANTIŠEK PITRA, JINDŘICH POLEDNÍK; press organ: *Rude právo*.

Communist Party of Slovakia (*Komunistická Strana Slovenská—KSS*): 883 33 Bratislava, Hlboká 2; First Sec. JOZEF LENÁRT; press organ: *Pravda*.

Czechoslovak Socialist Party: nám. Republiky 7, 111 49 Prague 1; Chair. Dr. BOHUSLAV KUČERA; Central Sec. JIŘÍ FLEYBERK; press organ: *Svobodné slovo*.

Czechoslovak People's Party: Revoluční 5, 110 15 Prague 1; f. 1919; Christian Party; Chair. M. ŽALMAN; Head of the Secretariat JOSEF ANDRŠ; press organ: *Lidová demokracie*.

Slovak Reconstruction Party: Sedlárska 7, 801 00 Bratislava; f. 1948 from the Slovak Democratic Party; Chair. JOZEF MJARTAN; Sec.-Gen. JOZEF POLÁK; press organ: *L'ud*.

Slovak Freedom Party: Stefánikova 6c, 892 18 Bratislava; f. 1946 as a splinter party from the Slovak Democratic

Party; Pres. MICHAL ŽAKOVÍČ; Sec.-Gen. JÁN BANDŽÁK; press organ: *Sloboda*.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

National Front of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic: Škrétova 6, 120 59 Prague 2; a political organization embracing all political parties and mass organizations; Chair. Dr. GUSTÁV HUSÁK.

National Front of the Czech Socialist Republic: Prague; Chair. JOSEF KEMPŇÝ.

National Front of the Slovak Socialist Republic: Bratislava; Chair. JOZEF LENÁRT.

Revolutionary Trade Union Movement—ROH: nám. A. Zápotockého 2, 113 59 Prague 3; f. 1945; 6,993,000 mems.; is a member of the National Front and is headed by the Central Council of Trade Unions (*see below*); federated to WFTU; Pres. KAREL HOFFMANN; publs. *Práce, Odborář Bezpečnost a hygiena práce, Kulturní práce, Národní pojištění, Práce a mzda, Svět práce, Technický týdeník*.

Socialist Union of Youth (*Socialistický svaz mládeže*): nám. M. Gorkého 24, 116 47 Prague 1; f. 1970; a united mass youth movement; 1.5 million mems.; Chair. MILOSLAV DOČKAL; Chair. of Czech Cen. Cttee. JAROSLAV JENERÁL; Chair. of Slovak Cen. Cttee. MICHAL ZOZULÁK; publs. *Mladá fronta, Smena* (dailies), *Mladý svět* (weekly), etc.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

- Afghanistan:** V tišině 6, 160 00 Prague 6; *Ambassador:* YASIN BONYADI.
- Albania:** Pod kaštany 22, 125 20 Prague; *Chargé d'affaires:* AGIM KASA.
- Algeria:** Korejská 16, 125 21 Prague; *Ambassador:* NOUREDDINE DELLECI.
- Argentina:** Washingtonova 25, 125 22 Prague; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Australia:** Warsaw, Poland.
- Austria:** Viktora Huga 10, 125 43 Prague; *Ambassador:* HEINZ WEINBERGER.
- Bangladesh:** Berlin, German Democratic Republic.
- Belgium:** Valdštejská 6, 125 24 Prague; *Ambassador:* LUCE LEERMAKERS.
- Bolivia:** Ve Smečkách 25, 110 00 Prague 1; *Chargé d'affaires:* CÉSAR LA FAYE BORDA.
- Brazil:** Bolzanova 5, 125 01 Prague; *Ambassador:* MANUEL ANTÔNIO DE PIMENTEL BRANDÃO.
- Bulgaria:** Krakovská 6, 125 25 Prague; *Ambassador:* ZHIVKO POPOV.
- Burma:** Romaina Rollanda 3, 125 23 Prague; *Ambassador:* U TIN O.
- Burundi:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.
- Canada:** Mickiewiczova 6, 125 33 Prague; *Ambassador:* HUGH DAVID PEEL.
- China, People's Republic:** Majakovského 22, 125 26 Prague; *Ambassador:* LI DINGQUAN.
- Colombia:** Veverkova 11, 125 01 Prague; *Ambassador:* Dr. GUILLERMO EASTMAN MEJÍA.
- Congo:** Berlin, German Democratic Republic.
- Costa Rica:** Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.
- Cuba:** Sibiřské nám. 1, 125 35 Prague; *Ambassador:* SIDROK RAMOS PALACIOS.
- Cyprus:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.
- Denmark:** U Havlíčkových sadů I, 120 21 Prague; *Ambassador:* Dr. ASGAR ROSENSTAND HANSEN.
- Ecuador:** Zborovská 46, 125 01 Prague; *Ambassador:* CÉSAR ROMÁN GONZÁLEZ.
- Egypt:** Majakovského 14, 125 46 Prague; *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD ABD AL-AZIZ.
- Ethiopia:** Berlin, German Democratic Republic.
- Finland:** Dřevná 2, 125 01 Prague; *Ambassador:* ANTTI KARPINEN.
- France:** Velkopřevorské nám. 2, 118 00 Prague; *Ambassador:* POL LE GOURRIÉREC.
- German Democratic Republic:** Gottwaldovo nábřeží 30, 125 39 Prague; *Ambassador:* HELMUT ZIEBART.
- Germany, Federal Republic:** Vlašská 19, 110 00 Prague; *Ambassador:* JÜRGEN DIESEL.
- Ghana:** V tisine 4, 125 01 Prague; *Ambassador:* JOSEPH KODJO ARTHUR.
- Greece:** Španělská 14, 125 45 Prague; *Ambassador:* LEONIDAS MAVROMICHALIS.
- Guinea:** Berlin, German Democratic Republic.
- Hungary:** Mičurinova I, 125 37 Prague; *Ambassador:* BÉLA KOVÁCS.
- Iceland:** Oslo, Norway.
- India:** Valdštejská 6, 125 28 Prague; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Indonesia:** Nad Bud'ánkami 11/7, 125 29 Prague; *Ambassador:* JOHANNES PETRUS LOUHANAPESSY.
- Iran:** Na baště sv. Jiří, 125 30 Prague; *Ambassador:* Dr. YAHYA MOHAMED VAZIRI.
- Iraq:** Na zátorce 10, 125 01 Prague; *Ambassador:* ANWAR ABDUL KADIR AL-HADITHI.
- Ireland:** Vienna, Austria.
- Italy:** Nerudova 20, 125 31 Prague; *Ambassador:* CARLO ALBERTARIO.
- Japan:** Maltézské nám. 6, 125 32 Prague; *Ambassador:* ICHIRO YOSHIOKA.
- Jordan:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.
- Kenya:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.
- Korea, Democratic People's Republic:** R. Rollanda 10, 125 34 Prague; *Ambassador:* YO HO-CHUN.
- Kuwait:** Rome, Italy.
- Laos:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.
- Lebanon:** Gottwaldovo nábřeží 14, 125 36 Prague; *Ambassador:* JEAN GOGUIKIAN.
- Liberia:** Bucharest, Romania.
- Libya:** Bubenečská 59, 125 01 Prague; *Secretary of People's Bureau:* MUHAMMAD ALI ASH-SHUWAYHDI.
- Malaysia:** Warsaw, Poland.
- Mali:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.
- Mauritania:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.
- Mexico:** Karlovo nám. 19, 125 49 Prague; *Ambassador:* Dr. ROBERTO CASELLAS LEAL.
- Mongolia:** Korejská 5, 125 38 Prague; *Ambassador:* OLDZIYN DORŽ.
- Morocco:** Warsaw, Poland.
- Nepal:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.
- Netherlands:** Maltézské nám. 1, 125 40 Prague; *Ambassador:* FRITS GERRIT REGTDOORZEE-GREUP.
- New Zealand:** Vienna, Austria.
- Nigeria:** P.O.B. 1107, Prague 1; *Ambassador:* E. O. KOLADE.
- Norway:** Žitná 2, 125 41 Prague; *Ambassador:* GEORG KRANE.
- Pakistan:** Gorkéo nám. 16, 125 01 Prague; *Ambassador:* SAMEER ARATOON YUSUF.
- Peru:** Hradecká 18, 125 01 Prague; *Ambassador:* JAIME CACHO-SOUSA.
- Philippines:** Berne, Switzerland.
- Poland:** Valdštejská 8, 125 42 Prague; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Portugal:** Hotel Intercontinental, 110 00 Prague; *Ambassador:* JOÃO MATOS PROENÇA.
- Romania:** Nerudova 5, 125 44 Prague; *Ambassador:* IONEL DIACONESCU.
- Senegal:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.
- Sierra Leone:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.
- Somalia:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.
- Spain:** Pevností 9, 160 00 Prague; *Ambassador:* FERNAND BENITO MESTIC.
- Sri Lanka:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.
- Sudan:** Karlovo nám. 19, 125 01 Prague 2; *Ambassador:* MUBARAK OSMAN RAHAMA.
- Sweden:** Úvoz 13, 125 52 Prague; *Ambassador:* PER MAGNUS INGEMAR RÖSIÖ.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Switzerland: Hradčanské nám. 1, 125 53 Prague; *Ambassador:* BERNARD TORRIONE.
Syria: Pod kaštany 16, 125 01 Prague; *Ambassador:* AHMED YUSEF BARZAJ.
Tanzania: Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Thailand: Warsaw, Poland.
Togo: Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Tunisia: Štěpánská 18, Prague 2; *Ambassador:* NOURED-DINE MEJDOUB.
Turkey: Pevnostní 3, 125 01 Prague; *Ambassador:* SAVLET AKTUG.
Uganda: Moscow, U.S.S.R.
U.S.S.R.: Pod kaštany 1, 160 00 Prague; *Ambassador:* ALEXANDER PLATONOVICH BOTVIN.
United Kingdom: 14 Thunovská, 125 50 Prague; *Ambassador:* JOHN R. RICH, C.M.G.

Czechoslovakia also has diplomatic relations with Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, The Gambia, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Jamaica, Kampuchea, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Rwanda, San Marino, São Tomé and Príncipe, Seychelles, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Upper Volta, the Vatican City and Zimbabwe.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice is executed through elected courts which consist of three ranks of law courts: the Supreme Court of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic (together with Supreme Courts of the Czech and Slovak Socialist Republics), Regional and District Courts. There are also Military Courts which are subject to special regulations. Judges of the Czechoslovak Supreme Court are elected by the Federal Assembly; judges of the Czech and Slovak Supreme Courts and of the Regional and District Courts are elected by the National Councils of the respective republics. Judges are of two kinds, professional and lay judges, the

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion

U.S.A.: Tržiště 15, 125 48 Prague; *Ambassador:* JACK F. MATLOCK, Jr.
Uruguay: Václavské nám. 64, 111 21 Prague 1; *Chargé d'affaires:* JUAN ALBERTO BUCCINO CLÉRICO.
Venezuela: Janáčkovo nábřeží 49, 150 00 Prague; *Ambassador:* ORESTES DI GIACOMO.
Viet-Nam: Holečkova 6, 125 55 Prague; *Ambassador:* NGUYEN TIEN THONG.
Yemen Arab Republic: Přičná I, 125 01 Prague; *Ambassador:* YAHYA MUSLEH MAHDI.
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: Berlin, German Democratic Republic.
Yugoslavia: Mostecká 15, 180 00 Prague; *Ambassador:* MIODRAG VLAHOVIĆ.
Zaire: Berlin, German Democratic Republic.
Zambia: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

latter having other occupations, but both types have equal authority. Lay judges are elected by District National Committees.

Chairman of the Supreme Court: Dr. JOSEF ONDŘEJ.

Supervision of the observance of laws and legal regulations rests with the Procurator-General who is appointed by the President of the Republic and accountable to the Federal Assembly.

Procurator-General: Dr. JÁN FEJEŠ.

RELIGION

Secretariat for Ecclesiastical Affairs: f. 1949; controls church affairs; Dir. Dr. KAREL HRŮZA.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

BOHEMIA

Archbishop of Prague: H.E. Cardinal FRANTIŠEK TOMÁŠEK, Hradčanské nám. 56, 119 02 Prague 1.

Bishops:

Prague: Dr. KAJETÁN MATOUŠEK, Pštrossova 17, 110 00 Prague 1 (Auxiliary bishop).

České Budějovice: (Vicarius capitularis) JOSEF KAVALE.

Litoměřice: (Vicarius capitularis) JOSEF HENDRICH.

Hradec Králové: (Vicarius capitularis) Dr. KAREL JONÁŠ.

MORAVIA

Archbishop of Olomouc: (vacant).

Bishops:

Brno: (Vicarius capitularis) Canon Prof. LUDVÍK HORKÝ.

Apostolic Administrator: Bishop Prof. JOSEF VRANA.

SLOVAKIA

Archbishop of Trnava: (vacant).

Bishops:

Banská Bystrica: (Bishop) JOSEF FERANEC.

Košice: (Vicarius capitularis) ŠTEFAN ONDERKO.

Nitra: (Bishop) Dr. JÁN PASZTOR.

Rožňava: (Vicarius capitularis) ZOLTÁN BELÁK

Špišské Podhradie (Vicarius capitularis) ŠTEFAN GAJAR.

Apostolic Administrator: Bishop Dr. JULIUS GÁBRIŠ.

OTHER DENOMINATIONS

Czechoslovak Hussite Church: Kujbyševa 5, 160 00 Prague 6; f. 1920; 500,000 members; divided into five dioceses; supreme head: Bishop-Patriarch MIROSLAV NOVÁK, PH.D., TH.D.; publs. *Český zápas*, *Theologická revue*.

Evangelical Church of Czech Brethren (Presbyterian): Jungmannova 9, 111 21 Prague 1; united since 1918; Pres. Dr. MILOSLAV HÁJEK; Gen. Sec. Dr. Jiří OTTER; activities extend over Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia; 250,000 adherents and 272 parishes; publs. *Český bratr* (Czech Brother), *Aktuality*.

Silesian Evangelical Church of the Augsburg Confession in the Czech Socialist Republic (Silesian Lutheran Church): Na nivách 7, 737 01 Cesky Těšín; founded in the 16th century during the Luther reformation, reorganized in 1948; Bishop VLADISLAV KIEDROŇ; 46,700 members; publ. *Přítel Lidu* (*Przyjaciel Ludu*), *Evangelický kalendář* (*Kalendarz Ewangelicki*).

Slovak Lutheran Church (Evangelical Church of the Augsburg Confession in Czechoslovakia): the Slovak Lutheran Church made a new constitution in 1951; Bishop-General Dr. JÁN MICHALKO, 46 Palisády, 80 100 Bratislava; Eastern District Bishop Dr. JÚLIUS FILO, Jesenského 1, 040 01 Košice; Bishop of the Western District RUDOLF KOŠTIAL, Námestie SNP 5, 960 01 ZVOLEN; 326 parishes in 14 seniorates; 450,000 baptized members; publs. *Církevné listy*, *Evangelický posol spod Tatier*, *Služba slova*.

Reformed Christian Church in Slovakia: Kalininova 14/IV, 040 10 Košice; Bishop Dr. EMERICH VARGA; 180,000 mems. and 310 parishes; publs. *Kalvinista Szemle*, *Kalvinské Hlasy*.

The (Eastern) Orthodox Church: V jámě, 6, 110 00 Prague 1; divided into four eparchies: Prague, Olomouc, Prešov, Michalovce; Head of the Autocephalous Church Metropolitan of Prague DOROTEJ; 250,000 mems.; 150 parishes; Theological Faculty in Prešov; publs. *Hlas Pravoslavi, Odkaz sv. Cyrila a Metoda, Zapovíť sv. Kirila i Mefodija*.

Unity of Brethren (Jednota bratrská) (Moravian Church): Háfkova, 5, 120 00 Prague 2; f. 1457; Head of Church Rev. JINDŘICH HALAMA (Pres.); 7,000 members; publ. *Jednota bratrská* (monthly).

Unitarians: Karlova 8, 110 00 Prague 1; f. 1923; Presiding Officer Dr. D. J. KAFKA; 5,000 members.

Old Catholic Church: Bishop Gen. VÍCAR RUDOLF TROUSIL, Šámalova 23, 615 00 Brno; 1,500 members, 3 parishes.

Brethren Church: Soukenická 15, 110 00 Prague 1; Pres. Dr. JAN URBAN; Sec. J. MICHAL; 10,000 members, 31 congregations, 200 preaching stations; publ. *Bratrská rodina*.

Czechoslovak Baptists: Na Topolce 10, 140 00 Prague 4; f. 1919; Pres. Rev. Dr. PAVEL TITĚRA; Sec. Rev. STANISLAV ŠVEC; 4,000 members.

Other sects are:

Adventists: 8,000 mems.

Union of Believers in Christ: 4,000 mems.

Evangelical Methodist Church: 4,500 mems.

JEWISH COMMUNITY

The present community is estimated at approximately 15,000 people, and is divided under two central organizations:

Council of Jewish Communities in the Czech Socialist Republic (*Rada židovských náboženských obcí v České socialistické republice*): Maiselova 18, 110 01 Prague 1; 2,700 mems.; Chair. BOHUMIL HELLER (acting); Sec.-Gen. Ing. ARTUR RADVANSKÝ; Chief Rabbi of Prague (vacant); publs. *Vestník* (monthly), *Bulletin*.

Union of the Jewish Religious Communities in the Slovak Socialist Republic (*Ústředný svaz židovských náboženských obcí ve Slovenské socialistické republice*): Šmeralova ul. 21, 801 00 Bratislava; 3,300 mems.; Chair. BEDŘICH GRÜNWARD; Chief Rabbi SAMUEL GROSSMANN (Košice).

THE PRESS

Although the Czechoslovak Press was considerably affected by the events of 1968, its basic purpose is still as defined in the October 1966 Press Law: "to give as far as possible complete information . . . to advance the interest of socialist society . . . to promote the people's socialist awareness of the policy of the Communist Party as the leading force in society and state".

This law, which codified previous legislation on the rights and duties of journalists and publishers states that "freedom of expression and of the Press is guaranteed by the fact that publishers and press organizations . . . have been placed at the disposal of the working people and their organizations". Hence, only political parties and such social institutions associated with the National Front as trade unions, youth unions, cultural associations and rural co-operatives may own newspapers and periodicals. Private ownership is forbidden. But even collective ownership rests upon official approval; papers must be registered with the Czech or Slovak Office for the Press and Information, and when the Editor fails to observe the conditions under which approval was given, the paper may be suspended.

During 1968 there was freedom of publication and Western books circulated in large editions. Censorship was abolished in June, but restored again in September. In 1969 censorship was again abolished, but the necessity for official approval has since prevented the publication of ideologically dissenting journals. The Editor of a paper or periodical bears full responsibility for its contents.

The Czechoslovak people far exceed other East European nations in their consumption per head of newspapers and magazines. There are thirty daily papers, including nine in Prague and nine (one in Hungarian and the rest in Slovak) in Bratislava. About 500 weekly papers and magazines and an even greater number of less frequent periodicals are also published. In addition, farms and factories produce their own daily or weekly news-sheets, dealing mainly with local issues. All registered periodicals receive an allocation of newsprint.

Political speeches and articles on social and economic development are given special prominence. In contrast with much of the East European Press, which is often characterized as dull and lacking in popular appeal, the Czechoslovak Press is relatively lively and colourful and

allows a qualified scope for criticism. There is no tabloid press as the policy is to play down such items as constitute the sort of sensationalism familiar to the West. Advertising is now more common than formerly, and although mainly concerned with state enterprises, it includes some material from abroad. Sales are mainly by subscription.

The most widely read and influential papers are the Prague dailies headed by *Rudé právo*. This paper is the chief organ of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. It is eight pages long and has a nation-wide circulation of 900,000 copies. Its sister paper, the Slovak C.P.'s *Pravda* (330,000), is the leading provincial daily. The Czech and the Slovak Trade Union organs are *Práce* and *Práca* in their respective cities. Three other important metropolitan dailies are *Lidová demokracie* and *Svobodné slovo*, produced respectively by the People's Party and the Socialist Party, and *Mladá fronta*, published by the Central Committee of the Socialist Union of Youth.

There are also many small circulation periodicals—often of very high quality—dealing with specialized subjects. One should also note several very popular and colourful women's magazines, such as *Vlasta* (740,000), and the satirical *Dikobraz*, famous for its political cartoons.

The national news agency, Československá tisková kancelář (ČTK), receives a state subsidy and is controlled by the Federal Government through its Presidium.

DAILIES

Prague

Československý sport (*Czechoslovak Sport*): Na poříčí 30, 115 23 Prague 1; central organ of the Czech Association for Physical Training; Editor JAROMÍR TOMÁNEK; circ. 185,000.

Lidová demokracie (*People's Democracy*): Karlovo nám. 5, 112 08 Prague 1; f. 1945; morning; official organ of the Czechoslovak People's Party (Catholic); Editor Dr. STANISLAV TOMŠ; circ. 217,000.

Mladá fronta (*Youth Front*): Panská 8, 112 22 Prague 1; f. 1945; morning; organ of the Central Committee of the Socialist Union of Youth; Editor JIŘÍ FÉR; circ. 239,000.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The Press

Práce (Labour): Václavské nám. 17, 112 58 Prague 1; f. 1945; morning; published by the Central Council of Trade Unions; Editor MIROSLAVA DAŇKOVÁ; circ. 317,000.

Rudé právo (Red Right): Na poříčí 30 112 86 Prague 1; f. 1920; morning; central organ of the Czechoslovak Communist Party; Editor OLDŘICH ŠVESTKA; circ. 950,000.

Svoboda (Freedom): Na Florenci 3, 113 29 Prague 1; organ of the Central Bohemian Regional Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia; Editor VLADIMÍR PÁNEK; circ. 57,000.

Svobodné slovo (Free Word): Václavské nám. 36, 112 12 Prague 1; f. 1907; organ of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party; Editor JÁN MACHOŇ; circ. 228,000.

Večerní Praha (Evening Prague): Na poříčí 30, 112 86 Prague 1; f. 1955; evening; edited by the Prague City Committee of the Communist Party; Editor FRANTIŠEK NEBL; circ. 120,000.

Zemědělské noviny (Farmer's News): Václavské nám. 47, 113 78 Prague 1; f. 1945; organ of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food; Editor VLADISLAV KULHÁNEK; circ. 342,000.

Banská Bystrica

Smer (Course): Partizánska cesta, 975 43 Banská Bystrica; organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia; Editor JÁN VRTO; circ. 38,000.

Bratislava

Hlas ľudu (Voice of the People): Žabotova 6, 897 18 Bratislava; f. 1949; morning; West Slovakia Regional Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia; Editor Dr. IZIDOR LEDNÁR; circ. 42,000.

L'ud (People): Gorkého 9/1, 897 16 Bratislava; f. 1948; organ of the Slovak Reconstruction Party; Editor Ing. VLADIMÍR PALOVIČ; circ. 17,000.

Práca (Labour): Odborárske nám. 3, 897 17 Bratislava; f. 1946; organ of the Slovak Trades Union Council; Editor-in-Chief JÁN VIŠVÁDER; circ. 230,000.

Pravda (Truth): Štúrova 4, 893 39 Bratislava; f. 1920; organ of Slovak Communist Party; Editor-in-Chief BOHUMIL TRÁVNÍČEK; circ. 330,000.

Rol'nicke noviny (Farmer's News): Fučíkova 6, 883 41 Bratislava; f. 1946; organ of the Slovak Ministry of Agriculture; Editor PAVEL HAVLÍČEK; circ. 73,000.

Smena (Shift): Dostojevského rad 21, 897 14 Bratislava; f. 1947; organ of Slovak Central Committee of the Socialist Union of Youth; Editor MICHAL ZÁLETA; circ. 129,000.

Šport (Sport): Volgogradská 1, 893 44 Bratislava; organ of the Slovak Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Sports Association; Editor-in-Chief LUBOŠ ZEMAN; circ. 60,000.

Új Szó (New World): Gorkého 10, 893 38 Bratislava; f. 1948; midday; Hungarian language paper of the Communist Party of Slovakia; Editor ZOLTÁN RABAY; circ. 85,000.

Večerník (Evening Paper): Októbrové nám. 7, 893 13 Bratislava; f. 1956; evening; organ of the City Committee of the Slovak Communist Party; Editor Dr. FRANTIŠEK BARTOŠEK; circ. 50,000.

Brno

Brněnský večerník (Brno Evening News): Běhounská 18, 658 44 Brno; f. 1968; organ of the Brno City Committee of the Communist Party; Editor-in-Chief JAROSLAV ZÁSTĚRA; circ. 35,000.

Rovnost (Equality): nám. Rudé armády 13, 658 22 Brno; f. 1885; published by South Moravian Regional Committee of the Communist Party; morning; Editor JOSEF KORGER; circ. 115,000.

České Budějovice

Jihočeská Pravda (Truth of Southern Bohemia): Vrbenská 23, 370 45 České Budějovice; published by the South Bohemian Regional Committee of the Communist Party; Editor ANTONÍN BEZDĚČKA; circ. 55,000.

Hradec Králové

Pochodeň (Torch): Škroupova 695, 501 72 Hradec Králové; published by the East Bohemian Regional Committee of the Communist Party; Editor OLDŘICH ENGE; circ. 54,000.

Košice

Večer (Evening): Švermova 47, 042 97 Košice; organ of the City Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia; Editor IVAN FEČKO; circ. 21,000.

Východoslovenské noviny (East Slovak News): Švermova 47, 042 66 Košice; organ of the East Slovakia Regional Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia; Editor ANDREJ HLAVÁČ; circ. 56,000.

Ostrava

Nová Svoboda (New Freedom): Novinářská 3, 709 07 Ostrava; f. 1945; morning; published by the Regional Committee of the Communist Party; Editor JAROSLAV SMETANA; circ. 198,000.

Pízeň

Pravda (Truth): Leninova 15, 304 83 Pízeň; f. 1919; published by the West Bohemian Regional Committee of the Communist Party; Editor VÁCLAV JAKL; circ. 72,000.

Ústí nad Labem

Průboj (Forward): Švermova 83, 400 90 Ústí nad Labem; published by the North Bohemian Regional Committee of the Communist Party; Editor Jiří ŠKODA; circ. 76,000.

PERIODICALS

Czech language

Ahoj na sobotu (Hallo Saturday): Václavské nám. 36, 112 12 Prague; illustrated family weekly published by the Czechoslovak Socialist Party; Editor SLAVOMIL OLŠÁK; circ. 200,000.

Architektura ČSR (Czech Architecture): Letenská 5, 118 45 Prague 1; f. 1939; Journal of the Union of Architects of the Czech Socialist Republic; 10 a year; Editor Dr. JÁN NOVOTNÝ; circ. 6,000.

Automobil (The Automobile): Spálená 51, 113 02 Prague 1; f. 1957; technical monthly on motor car construction and production; Editor Ing. MILAN JOZÍF; circ. 69,000.

Československá fotografie: Mašítkova 23, 100 00 Prague 10; f. 1946; monthly; photographic; Editor EVA HORSKÁ; circ. 50,500.

Československá televize: Na Florenci, 112 86 Prague 1; f. 1965; weekly cultural and television journal; published by Rudé právo; Editor JANA KOLÁŘOVÁ; circ. 500,000.

Československý architekt (Czechoslovak Architect): Letenská 5, 118 45 Prague 1; f. 1955; fortnightly; Editor Dr. JÁN NOVOTNÝ.

Československý voják (Czechoslovak Soldier): Jungmannova 24, 113 66 Prague 1; pictorial; fortnightly; published by the Political Administration of the People's Army; Editor Jiří PRAŽÁK; circ. 50,000.

Československý život (*Czechoslovak Life*): Vinohradská 46, 120 41 Prague 2; f. 1946; illustrated monthly magazine; political, economic, social, cultural and sports; published by Orbis Press Agency in English, French (*La Vie Tchécoslovaque*), German (*Tschechoslowakisches Leben und Sozialistische Tschechoslowakei*), Italian (*Vita Cecoslovacca*) and Spanish (*Vida Checoslovaca*); Editor KAREL BEBA.

Dikobraz (*The Porcupine*): Na Florenci 3, 112 86 Prague 1; f. 1945; satirical weekly; published by *Rudé právo*; Chief Editor JINDŘICH BEŠTA; circ. 525,000.

Film a doba (*Film and Time*): Václavské nám. 43, 116 48 Prague 1; monthly; circ. 7,000.

Hospodářské noviny (*Economic News*): Na Florenci 3, 112 86 Prague 1; weekly; published by Communist Party of Czechoslovakia; Editor Ing. RUDOLF KOSTKA; circ. 82,000.

Hudební rozhledy (*Musical Review*): Valdštejnské nám. 1, 118 00 Prague 1; f. 1948; fortnightly review; published by the Association of Czech Composers and Concert Artists; Editor Dr. VILÉM POSPÍŠIL; circ. 4,200.

Kino: Václavské nám. 43, 116 48 Prague 1; an illustrated film magazine published by General Management of Czechoslovak Film; fortnightly; Editor VALLAV VONDRA; circ. 150,000.

Kulturní práce (*Cultural Work*): nám. A. Zápotockého 2, Prague 3; trade union monthly; Editor BOREK ŠYKORA; circ. 14,500.

Květy (*Flowers*): Na Florenci 3, 112 86 Prague 1; f. 1834; illustrated weekly; published by *Rudé právo*; Editor Dr. MILAN CODR; circ. 360,000.

Literární měsíčník (*Literary Monthly*): Národní třída 11, 111 47 Prague 1; published by the Union of Czech Writers; Editor OLDŘICH RAFAJ; circ. 15,000.

Mladý svět (*Young World*): Panská 8, 112 22 Prague; illustrated weekly for young people published by the Central Committee of the Socialist Union of Youth; Editor OLGA ČERMÁKOVÁ; circ. 420,000.

Motoristická současnost (*Motoring Today*): Jungmannova 24, 113 66 Prague 1; f. 1969; published by Naše vojsko; monthly; Editor MILOŠ KOVÁŘIK; circ. 105,000.

Naše rodina (*Our Family*): Revoluční 5, 112 08 Prague 1; f. 1968; Christian and cultural weekly published by Czechoslovak People's Party; Editor Dr. LIBUŠE DAŇKOVÁ; circ. 169,000.

Novinář (*Journalist*): Pařížská ul. 9, 110 00 Prague 1; f. 1949; published by the Union of Czechoslovak Journalists; monthly; Editor JIŘÍ STANO; circ. 6,000.

Nový Orient (*New Orient*): Lázeňská 4, 118 37 Prague 1; cultural and political magazine; published by the Oriental Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Science ten times a year; Editor Dr. JAROSLAV CESAR; circ. 2,550.

Obrana lidu (*People's Defence*): Jungmannova 24, 113 66 Prague 1; weekly, published by the Political Administration of the People's Army; Editor Dr. JAN CHMELÍK; circ. 200,000.

Odborář (*Trade Unionist*): nám. M. Gorkého 23, 112 82 Prague 1; fortnightly; Editor MILADA HÝSKOVÁ; circ. 160,000.

100+1ZZ: Opletalova 5, 111 44 Prague 1; fortnightly foreign press digest of the Czechoslovak News Agency (ČTK); circ. 100,000.

Prager Volkszeitung (*Prague's People's Newspaper*): Helénská 4, 120 00 Prague 2; weekly; general politics and culture; published by the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak National Front and the Cultural Union

of the German citizens in Czechoslovakia; Editor HERIBERT PANSTIER; circ. 17,000.

Právník (*The Lawyer*): Národní třída 18, 116 91 Prague 1; f. 1861; monthly; law; published by Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences (Institute of State and Law); Editor Dr. ORTO KUNZ; circ. 4,280.

Revue Obchod-průmysl-hospodářství (*Trade-Industry-Economy Review*): ul. 28 října 13, 112 79 Prague 1; journal of the Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce; published in Czech; monthly; Editor JANA SVOBODOVÁ; circ. 5,300.

Rozhlas (*Radio*): Vinohradská 12, 120 99 Prague 2; f. 1923; weekly; cultural and sound radio journal; published by the Czechoslovak Radio; Editor Ing. LUDMILA KARBANOVÁ; circ. 265,000.

Socialistické Československo (*Socialist Czechoslovakia*): Vinohradská 46, 120 41 Prague 2; illustrated monthly magazine published by Orbis Press Agency; also in German and Russian; Chief Editor VÍT SUCHÝ.

Stadion (*Stadium*): Klimentůvská 1, 115 88 Prague; illustrated sport weekly published by the Czech Central Committee for Physical Training; Editor ZVONIMÍR ŠUPICH; circ. 162,500.

Svět motorů (*World of Motors*): Jungmannova 24, 113 66 Prague 1; f. 1947; weekly; motoring; Editor MIROSLAV EBR; circ. 350,000.

Svět práce (*The World of Labour*): Václavské nám. 17, 112 58 Prague 1; f. 1946, reorganized 1968; political, economic and cultural weekly; published by Central Council of Trade Unions; Editor JOSEF ŠTĚPÁNEK; circ. 65,000.

Svět socialismu (*The World of Socialism*): Smetanovo nábř. 18, 115 65 Prague 1; illustrated weekly; published by Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Union; circ. 105,000.

Svět v obrazech (*World in Pictures*): Pařížská 9, 110 00 Prague; illustrated weekly published by the Czech Union of Journalists; Editor VĚRA HELLOVÁ; circ. 120,000.

Světová literatura (*World Literature*): Na Florenci 3, 115 86 Prague 1; f. 1936; published by Odeon, bi-monthly; contemporary foreign literature; Editor ZDENĚK VOLNÝ; circ. 12,000.

Technický týdeník (*Technical Weekly*): nám. Gorkého 23, 112 82 Prague 1; technical weekly; published by Central Council of Trade Unions; Editor JAROSLAV KAŠPAR; circ. 33,000.

Tribuna (*Tribune*): nábř. Kyjevské brigády 12, 125 11 Prague 1; f. 1956; published by Odeon, bi-monthly of the Czechoslovak Communist Party; Editor KAREL HORÁK; circ. 78,000.

Tvorba (*Creation*): Na poříč 30, 112 86 Prague 1; weekly; political and cultural; published by the *Rudé právo* Publishing House; Editor JAROSLAV KOŘÍNEK; circ. 81,000.

Věda a život (*Science and Life*): nám. Družby národů 5, 602 00 Brno; f. 1954; monthly; published by Czech Central Committee of Socialist Academy; Editor FRANTIŠEK KALA; circ. 13,500.

Vesmír (*Universe*): Vodičková 40, 112 29 Prague 1; f. 1871; a monthly popular science magazine of the Czechoslovak Academy of Science; Editor Prof. Dr. EMIL HADAČ; circ. 13,500.

Vlasta: Jindřišská 5, 116 08 Prague 1; f. 1946; illustrated weekly; published by the Union of Czech Women; concerned with the status of women in society, problems of family and education; Editor LIBUŠE SEKE-ROVÁ; circ. 740,000.

Zlatý Máj (*Golden May*): Na Perštýně 1, 110 01 Prague 1; magazine on literature for children; 10 issues yearly; published by Albatros Publishing House; Editor Dr. JIŘÍ LAPÁČEK; circ. 3,100.

Slovak language

Express: Obráncov Mieru 14, 801 00 Bratislava; f. 1969; weekly digest of the foreign press; organ of the Union of Slovak Writers; Editor LUDOVÍK PETROVSKÝ; circ. 60,000.

Film a divadlo (*Film and Theatre*): Volgogradská 8, 801 00 Bratislava; f. 1956; fortnightly organ of the Institute for Theatre; Editor Dr. ERNEST ŠTRIC; circ. 33,000.

Hét (*Week*): Obchodná 7, 890 44 Bratislava; Hungarian; weekly pictorial; organ of the Cultural Union of Hungarians in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Editor JÁN VARGA; circ. 30,000.

Horizont: Bezručova 9, 893 33 Bratislava; f. 1965; monthly; magazine of the Union of Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship; Editor KAROL HEDERLING; circ. 30,000.

Katolícke noviny (*Catholic News*): Kapitulská 9, 890 21 Bratislava; f. 1849; weekly; published by the St. Vojtech League; Editor Dr. ALOJZ MARTINEC; circ. 130,000.

Krásy Slovenska (*Beauty of Slovakia*): Vajnorská 100, 893 44 Bratislava; illustrated monthly; published by Sport, publishing house of the Slovak Physical Culture Organization; Editor Dr. TIBOR SÁSIK; circ. 18,000.

Nő (*Woman*): Martanovičová 20, 801 00 Bratislava; f. 1952; Hungarian; weekly pictorial; published by the Slovak Women's Union; Editor ALŽBETA HARASZTIOVÁ; circ. 35,000.

Nové Slovo (*New Word*): Leškova 5, 894 21 Bratislava; f. 1944; weekly; politics, culture, economy; organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia; Editor Ing. LEOPOLD PODSTUPKA; circ. 50,000.

Príroda a spoločnosť (*Nature and Society*): Štúrova 5, 890 17 Bratislava; f. 1953; fortnightly; organ of the Socialist Academy of Slovakia; Editor PAVOL BERTA; circ. 20,000.

Revue svetovej literatúry (*Revue of World Literature*): Obráncov mieru 14, 893 29 Bratislava; every 2 months; organ of the Slovak Literary Fund; Editor VLADIMÍR LUKÁN; circ. 7,000.

Rodina (*Family*): Volgogradská 8, 893 39 Bratislava; published by Pravda; Editor EDUARD ODEHNAL; circ. 121,000.

Roháč (*Stag-Beelle*): Obráncov mieru 47, 893 26 Bratislava; f. 1948; humorous, satirical weekly, published by Pravda, publishing house of the Communist Party of Slovakia; Editor PETER BÁN; circ. 120,000.

Sloboda (*Freedom*): Obráncov mieru 8, 892 18 Bratislava; f. 1946; weekly; organ of the Freedom Party of Slovakia; Editor Dr. JURAJ MORAVEC; circ. 4,500.

Slovenka (*Slovak Woman*): Štúrova 12, 897 19 Bratislava; f. 1949; weekly pictorial published by the Slovak Women's Union; Editor LIBUŠA MINÁČOVÁ; circ. 220,000.

Slovenské pohľady (*Slovak Views*): Leningradská 2, 897 28 Bratislava; f. 1846; reissued 1881; monthly of the Union of Slovak Writers; works of Slovak prose writers and poets, literary criticism, translations from world literature; Editor VLADIMÍR REISEL; circ. 6,000.

Svet socializmu (*World of Socialism*): Bezručova 9, 893 33 Bratislava; f. 1951; weekly pictorial of the Union of Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship; Editor KAROL HEDERLING; circ. 200,000.

Štart (*Start*): Vajnorská 100/A, 893 44 Bratislava; f. 1956; illustrated weekly; organ of the Slovak Sports Organization; Editor JOZEF MAZÁG; circ. 68,000.

Technické noviny (*Technical News*): Obráncov mieru 19, 897 17 Bratislava; f. 1953; weekly of the Slovak Council of Trade Unions; Editor MICHAL KIMLIK; circ. 70,000.

Tip: Vajnorská 100, 893 44 Bratislava; f. 1969; weekly; football and ice-hockey; published by the Slovak Physical Training Organization; Editor FERDINAND KRÁLOVIČ; circ. 33,000.

Učiteľské noviny (*Teachers' Gazette*): Nábř. arm. gen. L. Svobodu 15, 816 41 Bratislava; f. 1959; organ of the Slovak Ministry of Education; Editor EMIL NÁNDORY; circ. 35,000.

Uj irjűság (*New Youth*): Pražská 9, 897 14 Bratislava; Hungarian; weekly; organ of the Slovak Central Committee of the Socialist Union of Youth; Editor Dr. JURAJ ŠTRASSER; circ. 21,000.

Výber (*Digest*): Októbrové nám. 7, 893 46 Bratislava; f. 1968; weekly; digest of home and foreign press; in Czech and Slovak; published by the Union of Slovak Journalists; Editor VERONIKA TÖKÖLYOVÁ; circ. 21,000.

Život (*Life*): Gorkého 8, 882 12 Bratislava; f. 1951; illustrated weekly; political, economic, social and cultural matters; Editor Ing. LADISLAV TOMÁŠEK; circ. 180,000.

Foreign Languages

Czechoslovak Foreign Trade: ul. 28 října 13, 112 79 Prague 1; f. 1961; published in English, German, Spanish, Russian and French by Rapid, Czechoslovak Advertising Agency; monthly; Editor-in-Chief VLADIMÍR GREGOR; circ. 12,000.

Czechoslovak Heavy Industry: ul. 28 října 13, 112 79 Prague 1; f. 1955; published by Rapid; scientific, technical monthly for heavy industry in English, French, German, Spanish and Russian; Editor IVAN KUBA; circ. 10,000.

Czechoslovak Motor Review: ul. 28 října 13, 112 79 Prague 1; published monthly by Rapid in English, French, German, Russian and Serbo-Croat; Editor KAREL RŮŽIČKA.

Czechoslovak Trade Unions: Václavské nám. 17, 112 58 Prague 1; review of the Central Trades Union Council; published 4 times a year in English, French, German, Russian and Spanish; Editor-in-Chief H. SEMÍNOVÁ.

The Democratic Journalist: Pařížská 9, 110 01 Prague 1; f. 1953; press organ of the International Organization of Journalists; English, French, Spanish and Russian; Editor OLDŘICH BUREŠ; 12 a year.

For You from Czechoslovakia: ul. 28 října 13, 112 79 Prague 1; published by Rapid in English, German, Russian, Spanish and French; quarterly; Editor MARIE SŮVOVÁ.

Glass Review: ul. 28 října 13, 112 79 Prague 1; glass-making and ceramics; published by Rapid in English, French, German and Russian; monthly; Editor ZDENKA KALABISOVÁ.

Investa: ul. 28 října 13, 112 79 Prague 1; f. 1970; export magazine dealing with machines for the footwear, tanning and textile industries, knitting and sewing machines; published by Rapid four times a year in English, French, German, Russian and Spanish; Editor-in-Chief LUDMILLA HÁLKOVÁ.

Kovoexport: ul. 28 října 13, 112 79 Prague 1; f. 1955; export magazine dealing with all branches of precision engineering; published by Rapid six times a year in English,

French, German, Russian and Spanish; Editor-in-Chief LUDMILA HÁLKOVÁ.

Neue Prager Presse: Vinohradská 46, 120 41 Prague 2; weekly; politics, culture, economy, tourism; published by Orbis in German; Editor JOSEF KOLONIČKÝ.

News Service: 17th November Str., 110 01 Prague 1; magazine of the International Union of Students; English, French and Spanish; fortnightly; Editor LAJOS DEMCSÁK; circ 8,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

Československá tisková kancelář (ČTK) (Czechoslovak News Agency): Opletalova 5-7, 111 44 Prague 1; f. 1918; Gen Dir. Dr. OTAKAR SVĚRČINA; news and photo exchange service with all international and many national news agencies; maintains wide network of foreign correspondents; English, Russian, French and Spanish news service for foreign countries; publishes fortnightly bulletin in Russian, English, Spanish, French and German; publs. specialized economic bulletins and documentation surveys in Czech.

Orbis Press Agency: Vinohradská 46, 120 41 Prague 2; f. 1977; supplies information about Czechoslovakia to the foreign press and foreign publishing houses on a commercial basis; Dir. Dr. VLADIMÍR VIPLER.

ČTK—Made in . . . publicity: Kotorská 16, 140 04 Prague 4; f. 1963; Gen. Dir. Ing. OTAKAR DUŠEK; organization of the Czechoslovak News Agency for advertising foreign products and services in Czechoslovakia.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse (AFP): Zitná 10, 120 00 Prague 2; Bureau Chief BERTRAND BOLLENBACH.

Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN) (U.S.S.R.): Italská 36, 120 00 Prague 2; Bureau Chief ANDREY SHAMSHIN.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): Smečkáč 2, 110 00 Prague 1; Bureau Chief GIULIO PECORA.

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN) (German Democratic Republic): Nábr. B. Engelse 78, 120 00 Prague 2; Bureau Chief ALFRED KUBIZIEL.

Associated Press (AP) (U.S.A.): Růžová 7, 110 00 Prague 1; Correspondent IVA DRÁPALOVÁ.

Bulgarian Telegraph Agency (BTA): Ždanova 46, 160 00 Prague 6; Bureau Chief MARKO IGNATOV.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): 130 31 Prague 3, Želivského 11/4/13; Bureau Chief LADISLAV VALEK.

Prensa Latina (Cuba): Petřská nám. 1, 110 00 Prague 1; Bureau Chief REYNALDO ALVAREZ CORDERO.

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovetskogo Soyuza (TASS) (U.S.S.R.): Pevnostní 5, 162 00 Prague 6; Bureau Chief LEONID LATYSEV.

The following are also represented: Agerpres (Romania), Kyodo (Japan), MTI (Hungary), PAP (Poland), Tanjug (Yugoslavia) and Xinhua (People's Republic of China).

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Czechoslovak Union of Journalists: Pařížská 9, 110 01 Prague 1; f. 1968; 4,900 mems.; Chair, ZDENĚK HOŘENÍ; publ. *Novinář* (The Journalist) (monthly), *Sešity novináře* (6 times a year).

Czech Union of Journalists: Pařížská 9, 110 01 Prague 1; f. 1877; 3,100 mems.; Pres. Dr. JOSEF VALENTA; publ. *Svět v obrazech* (The World in Pictures) (weekly).

Slovak Union of Journalists: Októbrové nám. 7, 893 46 Bratislava; f. 1968; 1,800 mems.; Pres. Dr. MILOŠ MARKO; publ. *Výber* (Digest) (weekly).

PUBLISHERS

In May 1949 legislation was passed making the publication, printing, illustration, and distribution of all books and music the prerogative of the State. These activities are now restricted to the Government, political parties, trade unions, and national and communal bodies. However, churches and religious bodies are permitted to publish if the State will accept their work for printing. In 1979, 7,151 titles were published.

CZECH PUBLISHING HOUSES

Academia: Publishing house of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences; Vodičková 40, 112 29 Prague 1; f. 1953; scientific books, periodicals; Dir. RADOSLAV ŠVEC.

Albatros: Literature for children and young people; Na Perštýně 1, 110 01 Prague 1; f. 1949; Dir. VÁCLAV MIKES.

Artia: Ve smečkáč 30, 111 27 Prague 1; f. 1953; part of the Artia Foreign Trade Corporation; children's books, art books and encyclopedias; Dir. Dr. VILÉM ŠILAR.

Avicenum: Czechoslovak Medical Press; Malostranské nám. 28, 118 02 Prague 1; f. 1953; medical books and periodicals; Dir. VÁCLAV CIPRA.

Blok: Rooseveltova 4, 657 00 Brno; regional literature, fiction, general; Dir. Dr. IVO ODEHNAL.

Československý spisovatel (Czechoslovak Writer): Publishing house of the Czech Literary Fund; Národní 9, 111 47 Prague 1; poetry, fiction, literary theory and criticism; Dir. IVAN ŠKÁLA.

Horizont: Publishing house of the Czech Socialist Academy;

Nekázanka 7, 111 21 Prague 1; f. 1968; general; Dir. VOJTĚCH SVAROVSKÝ.

Kartografie: State publishing house of maps; Fr. Křižíka 1, 170 29 Prague 7; Dir. ADOLF CHMELÁK.

Kruh: Dlouhá 108, 500 21 Hradec Králové; regional literature, fiction and general; Dir. Dr. JOSEF KUBÍČEK.

Lidové nakladatelství: Publishing house of the Union of Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship; Václavské nám. 36, 115 65 Prague 1; f. 1968; formerly Svět Sovětů; classical and contemporary fiction, general, magazines; Dir. Dr. JAN NOVÁK.

Melantrich: Publishing house of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party; Václavské nám. 36, 112 12 Prague 1; f. 1919; general, fiction, newspapers and magazines; Dir. OLDŘICH BALABÁN.

Merkur: Gorkého nám. 11, 115 69 Prague 1; commerce, tourism, catering; Dir. JIŘÍ LINHART.

Mladá fronta: Publishing house of the Central Committee of the Socialist Union of Youth; Panská 8, 112 22 Prague 1; f. 1945; literature for young people, fiction and non-fiction, newspapers and magazines; Dir. Dr. KORNEL VAVRINČÍK.

Nakladatelství dopravy a spojů: State publishing house for transport and communications; Hybernská 5, 115 78 Prague 1; Dir. BOHUMIL KLAIL.

Naše vojsko: Publishing house of the Czechoslovak Army; Na Děkanec 3, 128 12 Prague 1; fiction, general; Dir. Dr. LUBOMÍR BAROŠ.

- Odeon:** Národní třída 36, 115 87 Prague 1; f. 1953; literature, poetry, fiction (classical and modern), literary theory, art books, reproductions; Dir. JOSEF KULÍČEK.
- Olympia:** Klimentská 1, 115 88 Prague 1; f. 1954; sports, tourism, illustrated books; Dir. LUDVÍK UHLÍŘ.
- Panorama:** Hálkova 1, Prague 2; Dir. FRANTIŠEK HANZLÍK.
- Panton:** Publishing house of the Czech Musical Fund; Říční 12, 118 39 Prague 1; f. 1958; books on music, sheet music, records; Dir. MILOŠ KONVALINKA.
- Práce:** Publishing house of the Trade Union Movement; Václavské nám. 17, 112 58 Prague 1; f. 1945; trade union movement, fiction, general, periodicals; Dir. VILÉM KÚN.
- Profil:** Hollarova 14, 701 00 Ostrava; regional literature, fiction and general; Dir. FRANTIŠEK ČEČETKA.
- Rapid:** Foreign trade publicity corporation; ul. 28 října 13, 112 79 Prague 1; Dir. JOSEF MIKLÍK.
- Růže:** Žižkovo nám. 5, 371 96 České Budějovice; regional literature, fiction and general; Dir. FRANTIŠEK PODLAHA.
- Severočeské nakladatelství:** Velká Hradební 33, 400 21 Ústí nad Labem; regional literature, fiction and general; Dir. JAN SUCHL.
- Státní Nakladatelství technické literatury:** State publishing house of technical literature; Spálená 51, 113 02 Prague 1; technology, applied sciences, dictionaries, periodicals; Dir. Ing. JINDŘICH SUCHARDA.
- Státní pedagogické nakladatelství:** State publishing house; Ostrovská 30, 113 01 Prague 1; f. 1775; school and university textbooks, dictionaries; Dir. Ing. JOSEF PAPEŽ.
- Státní zemědělské nakladatelství:** State publishing house, Václavské nám. 47, 113 11 Prague 1; agriculture; periodicals; Dir. Ing. KAREL KOUKAL.
- Středočeské nakladatelství knihkupectví:** U Pražské brány 3, 116 29 Prague 1; regional literature, fiction, general; Dir. FRANTIŠEK PĚKNÝ.
- Supraphon:** State publishing house for gramophone records and music; Palackého 1, 122 99 Prague 1; Dir. VIKTOR KAŠÁK.
- Svoboda:** Publishing house of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia; Revoluční 15, 113 03 Prague 1; politics, history, philosophy, fiction, general; Dir. Dr. EVŽEN PALONCÝ.
- Ústřední církevní nakladatelství:** Ječná 2, 120 00 Prague 2; f. 1952; religion; Dir. KAREL KNOBLOCH.
- Vyšehrad:** Publishing house of the Czechoslovak People's Party; Karlovo nám. 5, 120 78 Prague 2; general fiction, newspapers and magazines; Dir. FRANTIŠEK TOUŠKA.
- Západočeské nakladatelství:** Moskevská 36, 301 35 Plzeň; regional literature, fiction, general; Dir. VÁCLAV BRAŠNA.

SLOVAK PUBLISHING HOUSES

- Alfa:** State publishing house; Hurbanovo nám. 3, 893 31 Bratislava; previously the Slovak Publishing House of Technical Literature; technical and economic literature, dictionaries; Dir. Ing. RUDOLF SCHALLER.

- Církevné vydavateľstvo:** Palisády 64, 801 00 Bratislava; religious literature; Dr. ONDREJ LIŠČÍK.
- Matica Slovenská:** Hostihora, 036 52 Martin; f. 1863; literary science, bibliography, biography and librarianship; literary archives and museums; life of the Slovaks living abroad; Dir. ŠTEFAN KRIVUŠ.
- Mladé Letá (Young Years):** State publishing house; nám. SNP 12, 894 26 Bratislava; f. 1950; literature for children and young people; Dir. Dr. RUDOLF MORIC.
- Obzor (Horizont):** State publishing house; ul. ČS armády 35, 893 36 Bratislava; educational, encyclopedias, popular scientific, fiction, textbooks, law; Dir. Ing. JÁN PRINC.
- Osveta (Education):** Osloboditeľov 55, 036 54 Martin; f. 1953; medical, educational, photographic and regional literature; Dir. JÁN KRAJČ.
- Pallas:** Publishing house of the Slovak Fund of Fine Arts; Štúrova 1A, 882 09 Bratislava; books about art; Dir. GUSTAV HUPKA.
- Práca:** Publishing house of the Slovak Trade Unions Council; Obráncov mieru 19, 897 17 Bratislava; f. 1946; economics, labour, work safety, etc.; Dir. JÁN DUŽI.
- Pravda:** Publishing house of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia; Gunduličova 12, 882 05 Bratislava; f. 1969; politics, philosophy, history, economics, fiction, children's literature; Dir. Ing. VILIAM KAČER.
- Príroda:** Križkova 7, 894 17 Bratislava; agricultural literature, gardening books; Dir. Ing. VINCENT ŠUGÁR.
- Slovenské pedagogické nakladateľstvo:** Sasinková 5, 891 12 Bratislava; pedagogical literature; educational, school texts, dictionaries; Dir. FRANTIŠEK MRÁZ.
- Slovenský spisovateľ:** Publishing house of the Union of Slovak Writers; Gajova 9, 897 28 Bratislava; fiction, poetry; Dir. VOJTECH MIHÁLIK.
- Smena:** Publishing house of the Slovak Central Committee of the Socialist Union of Youth; Pražská 11, 897 14 Bratislava; fiction, literature for young people; Dir. RUDOLF BELAN.
- Šport:** Vajnorská 100, 893 44 Bratislava; publishing house of the Central Committee of the Slovak Physical Culture Organization; sport, physical culture, guide books, periodicals; Dir. Ing. FRANTIŠEK MIKLOŠ.
- Tatran:** Michalská 9, 891 34 Bratislava; f. 1949; fiction, art books; Dir. Dr. ANTON MARKUŠ.
- Veda (Science):** Publishing house of the Slovak Academy of Science; Klemensova 27, 895 30 Bratislava; f. 1953; scientific and popular scientific books and periodicals; Dir. Ing. MIROSLAV MURÍN.
- Východoslovenské vydavateľstvo:** Alejová 3, 040 11 Košice; regional literature, fiction, general; Dir. MIKULÁŠ JÁGER.

WRITERS' UNIONS

- Svaz českých spisovatelů (Union of Czech Writers):** Národní třída 11, 111 47 Prague 1; f. 1972; 165 mems.; Chair. Dr. JOSEF RYBÁK; publ. *Literární měsíčník* (Literary Monthly).
- Zväz slovenských spisovateľov (Union of Slovak Writers):** 890 08 Bratislava; f. 1949; Chair. ANDREJ PLÁVKA; publ. *Slovenské pohľady*.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Československý rozhlas (*Czechoslovak Radio*): Vinohradská 12, 120 99 Prague 2; f. 1923; Dir.-Gen. Dr. JÁN RIŠKO.

Český rozhlas (*Czech Radio*): Vinohradská 12, 120 99 Prague 2; Dir. Dr. KAREL HRABAL.

Československý rozhlas na Slovensku (*Czechoslovak Radio in Slovakia*): Zochova 1, 879 11 Bratislava; Dir. Dr. ŠTEFAN BACHÁR.

Československé zahraniční vysílání (*Czechoslovak Foreign Broadcasts*): Dir. KAREL ŠIMON.

There are five national networks in Czechoslovakia: Radios Prague and Bratislava (long and medium wave), Radio Hvězda (long, medium and V.H.F.—popular and youth programmes), and Radios Vltava and Děvín (V.H.F. from Prague and Bratislava respectively—programmes on Czech, Slovak, socialist and progressive western culture).

Local stations broadcast from Prague (Central Bohemian

Studio), Banská Bystrica, Brno, České Budějovice, Hradec Králové, Košice, Ostrava, Plzeň, Prešov, Ústí nad Labem and other towns.

Foreign broadcasts are made in Arabic, English, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, Ukrainian, and Czech and Slovak.

There were 3,799,000 radio receivers in 1979.

TELEVISION

Československá televize (*Czechoslovak Television*): nám. M. Gorkého 29, 111 50 Prague 1; f. 1953; Dir.-Gen. Dr. JÁN ZELENKA.

Československá televize na Slovensku (*Czechoslovak T.V. in Slovakia*): nám. SNP 38, 899 40 Bratislava; Dir. Dr. MILOŠ MARKO.

Studios in Prague, Brno, Ostrava, Bratislava and Košice.

There were 4,092,000 television receivers in 1979.

FINANCE

BANKS

Státní banka československá (*State Bank of Czechoslovakia*): Head office: Na příkopě 28, 110 03 Prague 1; the State Monetary Agency; f. 1950; bank of issue, a bank for granting long-term and short-term credits, maintaining payments relations, financing and control of capital construction, a bank for buying and selling securities, a deposit centre, a central bank for directing and securing banking economic relations with foreign countries, and a cash clearing centre of the ČSSR. Statutory Funds 5,000m. Kčs.; General Reserve 2,197m. Kčs. (Dec. 1980); Pres. Ing. JÁN STEJSKAL.

Československá obchodní banka a.s. (*Commercial Bank of Czechoslovakia*): 115 20 Prague 1, Na příkopě 14; f. 1965; commercial and foreign exchange transactions; cap. 1,000m. Kčs.; res. 3,440.1m. Kčs.; dep. 50,179.6m. Kčs. (April 1981); Gen. Man. Ing. KVĚTOSLAV BRDIČKA.

Živnostenská banka: Příkopy 20, 113 80 Prague 1; f. 1868; cap. 250m. Kčs.; res. 41m. Kčs. (Dec. 1980); Gen. Man. MILOSLAV KOREC.

SAVINGS BANKS

Česká státní spořitelna (*Czech State Savings Bank*): Václavské nám. 42, 113 98 Prague 1; accepts deposits and issues loans; 13,929,162 depositors (June 1981); Gen. Dir. Ing. FRANTIŠEK PAZDERA.

Slovenská státní spořitelna (*Slovak State Savings Bank*): Leningradská 24, 801 00 Bratislava; Dir. Ing. JOZEF LAŠŠÁK.

INSURANCE

Česká státní pojišťovna (*Czech State Insurance and Reinsurance Corporation*): Spálená 16, 113 04 Prague 1; many home branches and some agencies abroad; controls all insurance; issues life, accident, fire, aviation and marine policies, all classes of reinsurance; Lloyd's agency; Gen. Man. LADISLAV ROUBAL.

Slovenská štátna poisťovňa (*Slovak State Insurance Corporation*): Strakova 1, 893 41 Bratislava; Gen. Dir. RASTISLAV HAVERLIK.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Československá obchodní a průmyslová komora (*Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce and Industry*): Argentiná 38, 170 05 Prague 7; f. 1949; its 740 mems. are all Czechoslovak foreign trade corporations and the majority of the industrial enterprises, banks and research institutes; Pres. LUDVÍK ČERNÝ.

FOREIGN TRADE CORPORATIONS

Artia (*Imports and Exports of Cultural Commodities*): Ve smečkách 30, 111 27 Prague 1; Dir. Ing. MIROSLAV MARUŠKA.

Centrotex (*Imports and Exports of Textiles*): nám. Hrdinů, 140 61 Prague 4; Dir. JAROSLAV PINKAVA.

Čechofracht (*Shipping and International Forwarding Corporation*): Strakova 1, 893 41 Bratislava; Gen. Dir. OLDŘICH NOVÝ.

Chemapol (*Imports and Exports of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products and Raw Materials*): Kodaňská 46, 110 00 Prague 10; f. 1948; Man. Dir. ZDENĚK MOJŽÍŠEK.

Czechoslovak Ceramics (*Exports and Imports Ceramics*): V jámě 1, 111 91 Prague 1; Dir. Ing. MIROSLAV DOBEŠ.

Czechoslovak Filmexport (*Import and Export of Films*): Václavské nám. 28, 111 45 Prague 1; Dir. JIŘÍ RYBÍN.

Exico (*Exports and Imports Leather, Shoes, Skins*): Panská 9, 111 77 Prague 1; f. 1966; Dir. Ing. JIŘÍ PETRÁK.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Čedok (*Travel and Hotels Corporation*): Na Příkopě 18, 111 35 Prague 1; the official Czechoslovak Travel Agency; 146 travel offices; branches throughout Europe and the U.S.A.; Dir. VÁCLAV PLESKOT.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Ministry of Culture of the Czech Socialist Republic: Valdštejnská 10, 118 11 Prague 1.

Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Socialist Republic: Suvorovova 16, 800 00 Bratislava.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Národní divadlo (*National Theatre*): Národní 2, 112 30 Prague 1; f. 1881-83; opera, drama, ballet; Dir. Jiří PAUER.

Divadlo E. F. Buriana (*E. F. Burian Theatre*): Na poříčí 26, 110 00 Prague 1; f. 1933; drama; Dir. JOSEF VĚTROVEC

Slovenské národné divadlo (*Slovak National Theatre*): Gorkého 4, 815 86 Bratislava; f. 1920; Dir. JÁN KÁKOS; 390 mems.

Smetanovo divadlo (*Smetana Theatre*): Trída Lidových milicí 73, 112 30 Prague 1; f. 1888; opera, ballet and drama; Dir. Jiří PAUER.

Tylovo divadlo (*Tyl Theatre*): Železná ul. 11, 110 00 Prague 1; f. 1783; opera, drama, ballet; Dir. Jiří PAUER.

Divadlo na Vinohradech (*Vinohrady Theatre*): nám. Míru, 120 00 Prague 2; f. 1907; modern drama.

Laterna magika: Národní třída 40, 110 00 Prague 1; drama.

Státní divadlo, Brno (*Brno State Theatre*): Dvořákova 11, 657 70 Brno; f. 1884; opera, drama, operetta, ballet, puppet theatre; Gen. Dir. KAREL ŠEDA.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Czech Philharmonic Orchestra: Prague 1, Dům umělců,

Tourism and Culture, Atomic Energy

Alšovo nábř. 12; Principal Conductor VÁCLAV NEUMANN.

FOK Prague Symphony Orchestra: Obecní dům, 110 00 Prague 1; f. 1934; Principal Conductor Jiří BĚLOHLÁVEK.

Czechoslovakia Radio Symphony Orchestra: Vinohradská 12, 120 99 Prague 2; Principal Conductor JAROSLAV KROMBHOŁ.

Brno State Philharmonic Orchestra: Komenského nám. 8, 602 00 Brno; f. 1956; Dir. FRANTIŠEK OSTRÝ; Principal Conductor FRANTIŠEK JÍLEK; 120 mems. of orchestra; publ. *Opus musicum* (monthly).

Ostrava Janáček Philharmonic Orchestra: Michálkovicke 181, 705 00 Ostrava; Principal Conductor O. TRHLÍK.

Slovak Chamber Orchestra: Palackého 2, 898 20 Bratislava; Artistic Dir. BOHDAN WARCHAL.

Slovak Philharmonic Orchestra: Palackého 2, 898 20 Bratislava; Principal Conductor LIBOR PEŠEK.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Czechoslovak Atomic Energy Commission (ČSKAE): Slezská 9, 120 29 Prague 2; Chair. JAN NEUMANN.

The ČSKAE is responsible for the peaceful utilization of atomic energy and for co-ordinating the atomic energy programme.

Ministry of Fuel and Power: Vinohradská 8, 120 70 Prague 2; Minister VLASTIMIL EHRENBARGER.

The Ministry is responsible for nuclear power station construction. There are plants at Jaslovské Bohunice (880 MW in operation, 880 MW under construction), Dukovany (1,760 MW under construction), Mochovce (1,760 MW under construction), Temelín (4,000 MW not yet under construction).

Ústav jaderného výzkumu (*Institute of Nuclear Research*): CS-250 68 Řež; f. 1955; Dir. VASIL KRETT.

DENMARK

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Kingdom of Denmark consists of the peninsula of Jutland, the islands of Zealand, Funen, Lolland, Falster and Bornholm and 480 smaller islands between the North Sea and the Baltic. Outlying territories are Greenland and the Faeroe Islands in the North Atlantic. Denmark is low-lying and the climate is temperate with mild summers and cold, rainy winters. The language is Danish. The Danish Lutheran Church is the established Church, to which 94 per cent of the population belong, and there are small communities of Roman Catholics, Baptists and Jews. The national flag (proportions 37 by 28) carries a white cross on a red background, the upright of the cross being to the left of centre. The capital is Copenhagen.

Recent History

On the ending of German occupation in 1945 Denmark recognized the independence of Iceland, which had been declared the previous year. Home rule was granted to the Faeroe Islands in 1948 and to Greenland in 1979. Denmark was a founder member of NATO in 1949 and of the Nordic Council in 1952. On the death of King Frederik IX in January 1972 his eldest daughter, Margrethe, became the first queen to rule Denmark for nearly 600 years. Following a referendum, Denmark entered the EEC in January 1973.

The system of proportional representation embodied in the 1953 Constitution makes it difficult for a single party to gain a majority in the *Folketing*, and the tendency of Danish parties to fragment has produced a series of coalition and minority governments in recent years. In the general elections of December 1973, ten parties were represented in the *Folketing*, compared with five in the previous parliament. The Liberal Party, led by Poul Hartling, formed a minority government which had to face economic problems and popular discontent with Denmark's EEC membership. Following general elections in January 1975 and the subsequent resignation of the Liberals, a minority Social Democratic government under the leadership of Anker Jørgensen was formed in February 1975. In March 1977 the re-elected Government reached an inter-party agreement on several issues crucial to its incomes policy. To avoid a massive strike, a two-year collective wage agreement was conceded in April, but in October indirect taxation was raised considerably.

In view, however, of the need for economic reform to deal with the extent of national indebtedness, the Social Democratic cabinet in August 1978 formed a coalition with the Liberal Party, introducing stringent financial measures which included the imposition in March 1979 of a two-year statutory limit on wage rises. The Government resigned in September following the Liberals' refusal to support a proposed profit-sharing scheme for industrial workers. Following general elections in October, the Social Democrats formed a minority government, with Jørgensen remaining as Prime Minister.

In May 1980 the Government, with the support of the three centre parties (the Radical Liberals, the Centre Democrats and the Christian People's Party), implement-

ed measures including increased taxes and a cut in public spending in an attempt to tighten control of the economy and redirect public spending emphasis from social services towards investments with the potential to ease Denmark's perennial balance of payments problems. Despite considerable industrial unrest during 1981, the Government retained office. At the outset of the 1981-82 parliamentary session, however, with unemployment at a postwar record of 9 per cent, a crisis arose when the three centre parties withdrew their support for a compromise economic package which included a requirement that private and state pension funds reinvest about 3,000 million kroner under government direction, a measure which the Social Democrats claimed was essential to economic recovery. The Government resigned in November, and general elections were due to be held in December (*see* Late Information).

Government

Denmark is a constitutional monarchy. Under the 1953 constitutional charter, legislative power is held jointly by the hereditary monarch (who has no personal political power) and the unicameral *Folketing* (Parliament), with 179 members, including 175 from metropolitan Denmark and two each from the Faeroe Islands and Greenland. Members are elected for four years (subject to dissolution) by proportional representation. A referendum in September 1978 reduced the age of suffrage from 20 to 18. Executive power is exercised by the monarch through a Cabinet, led by the Prime Minister, which is responsible to the *Folketing*. Denmark comprises 14 counties (*amtskommuner*), one city and one borough, all with elected councils.

Defence

In July 1981 Denmark maintained an army of 19,300 men, a navy of 5,700 men and an air force of 7,600 men. The army has some 46,000 reservists, and there is a volunteer Home Guard of 56,500 men. Military service is for nine months. Denmark abandoned its neutrality after the Second World War and has been a member of NATO since 1949. The defence budget for 1981 was 8,100 million kroner, an increase of 1 per cent, thereby breaking the NATO agreement to make a 3 per cent real increase annually, and causing friction between Denmark and its NATO allies.

Economic Affairs

Danish agriculture is internationally competitive and is organized on a co-operative basis. The co-operatives are united in national federations. Butter, beef and bacon are the main agricultural exports. The proportion of the working population employed in agriculture declined from 21 per cent in 1950 to 7 per cent in 1980, although 70 per cent of the land surface was used for agriculture in 1979. The intensive nature of the farming has, to a large extent, maintained the level of production. Danish agriculture has expanded production under the stimulus of subsidies from the EEC common agricultural policy, but in 1980 rising costs, unmatched by a corresponding rise in prices, resulted in financial hardship for farmers, and the

Government introduced a loan scheme to alleviate their problems.

Denmark has industrialized considerably since 1945 and industry now accounts for over two-thirds of the country's exports. In spite of a great shortage of raw materials, the iron and metal industry is now the most important producing group. The other major industries are food-processing and beverages, fishing, shipbuilding, engineering and chemicals. Denmark's economy suffers from the country's dependence on imports for 80 per cent of its energy needs. A decision was made in January 1980 not to develop nuclear energy. However, petroleum exploitation in the Danish sector of the North Sea is expected to provide 30 per cent of Denmark's energy needs by 1984, and in March 1981 the Government introduced measures which will effectively place the fields under state control by 1986.

There have been balance of payments deficits on current account every year since 1963, largely due to Denmark's reliance on imported petroleum, and large loans have been contracted abroad to cover the deficit. Denmark's current balance of payments deficit was reduced to an estimated 13,800 million kroner in 1980 from 15,300 million kroner in 1979. At the end of 1980, external indebtedness totalled 94,000 million kroner, or 25 per cent of G.D.P. Over the period since the 1973-74 energy crisis, various economic measures have been taken to control inflation. Wage controls were introduced for a two-year period from March 1979 and in June, with rising oil prices leading Denmark to record levels of external debt, increased taxes were levied on energy, indirect taxation was raised and public spending cut. A 3 per cent devaluation of the krone followed in September and in November a temporary freeze was imposed on prices, wages and rents, extended until March 1981 in a less stringent form. The rate of inflation, which reached 12 per cent in 1978, declined to 9.6 per cent in 1979 and rose to 12.3 per cent in 1980. Denmark's G.D.P. declined by 1 per cent in 1980 and was expected to remain static in 1981. Unemployment has remained high, spending on social welfare has been reduced (see Recent History) and government economic measures have brought about an estimated decline of around 13 per cent in real disposable household income since the mid-1970s. Although the current account deficit has evidenced a modestly downward trend since June 1981, when Denmark recorded its first monthly trade surplus since 1958, the immediate economic outlook remains clouded although benefits should flow from North Sea energy after 1984.

Transport and Communications

There are about 2,500 km. of railways, most of which are operated by the State. There were 68,909 km. of roads at the end of 1980. Ferry services connect the principal islands and Jutland and there are services to Sweden, Norway and Germany. Denmark maintains a large merchant navy with a displacement of over 5 million gross tons. The present international airport is at Kastrup. Projects for a new international airport for Copenhagen and plans to

build a bridge across the Great Belt to link Zealand and Funen were once again postponed in 1978.

Social Welfare

Denmark was one of the first countries to introduce State social welfare schemes. Principal services cover unemployment, sickness, old age and disability and are financed largely by State subventions. In 1980, 33 per cent of the budget was allocated to social welfare. A new system was introduced in that year whereby social benefits are regulated according to the individual's means.

Education

Education is compulsory for nine years, though exemption may be granted after seven years. The State is obliged to offer a tenth voluntary year, while provisions for a twelve-year system are planned. State-subsidized private schools are available, though over 90 per cent of pupils attend State schools. The 1975 Education Act, with effect from August 1976, increased parental influence, introduced a comprehensive curriculum for the first 10 years and offered options on final tests or a leaving certificate thereafter. At the age of 16 or 17, pupils may transfer to a grammar school (*gymnasium*) to take the university entrance examination (*studentereksamen*) after three years or they may take a new two-year course leading to the higher preparatory examination certificate.

There are five universities and three technical universities in Denmark. Nursery classes and vocational training schemes are increasingly in demand. The traditional folk high schools offer a wide range of further education opportunities.

Tourism

Tourists visit Denmark for the peaceful charm of its countryside and old towns, or for the sophistication of Copenhagen. Tourism accounted for 7,530 million kroner in 1980.

Public Holidays

1982: April 8th-12th (Easter), May 7th (General Prayer Day), May 20th (Ascension Day), May 31st (Whitsun), June 5th (Constitution Day), December 25th, 26th (Christmas).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 øre = 1 Danish krone.

Exchange rates (October 1981):

£1 sterling = 13.33 kroner;
U.S. \$1 = 7.125 kroner.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

(Note: The figures in this survey relate only to "metropolitan" Denmark, excluding the Faeroe Islands and Greenland, which are dealt with in separate chapters.)

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	CENSUS POPULATION		ESTIMATED POPULATION (at January 1st)				
	Sept. 27th, 1965	Nov. 9th, 1970	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
43,076.3 sq. km.*	4,767,597	4,937,579	5,079,879	5,096,959	5,111,534	5,122,065	5,123,989

* 16,632 square miles.

Estimated population: 5,122,073 (July 1st, 1981).

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(estimated population at Jan. 1st, 1981)

Copenhagen (capital) .	1,206,622*	Helsingør .	56,280
Århus (Aarhus) .	245,565	Kolding .	56,010
Odense .	169,183	Herning .	56,008
Ålborg (Aalborg) .	154,385	Horsens .	54,684
Esbjerg .	79,694	Vejle .	49,513
Randers .	62,232	Roskilde .	48,487

* Copenhagen metropolitan area, including Frederiksberg (88,167) and Gentofte (66,782).

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	REGISTERED LIVE BIRTHS		REGISTERED MARRIAGES		REGISTERED DEATHS	
	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)
1973 .	71,895	14.3	30,813	6.1	50,526	10.1
1974 .	71,327	14.1	33,182	6.6	51,637	10.2
1975 .	72,071	14.2	31,782	6.3	50,895	10.1
1976 .	65,267	12.9	31,192	6.1	54,001	10.6
1977 .	61,878	12.2	32,174	6.3	50,485	9.9
1978 .	62,036	12.2	28,763	5.6	52,864	10.4
1979 .	59,582	11.6	27,842	5.4	54,654	10.7
1980 .	57,366	11.2	26,448	5.2	55,996	10.9

Expectation of life at birth: Males 71.3 years; females 77.4 years (1978-79).

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE EMPLOYED
(ISIC Major Divisions, '000 persons aged 15 to 74 at October each year)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	227.6	223.0	218.5	214.8	208.3
Mining and quarrying	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.3	1.7
Manufacturing	528.6	537.1	521.6	531.2	534.1
Electricity, gas and water	13.6	14.7	14.3	15.1	17.5
Construction	189.6	195.4	196.5	201.7	201.7
Trade, restaurants and hotels	343.6	353.5	351.0	345.4	333.7
Transport, storage and communications	157.7	165.8	166.7	165.4	175.4
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	145.7	148.9	154.9	165.2	177.0
Community, social and personal services	711.4	734.8	768.7	810.8	826.1
Activities not adequately described	12.3	16.5	19.6	21.1	25.7
TOTAL	2,332.2	2,391.6	2,413.9	2,473.0	2,501.2

AGRICULTURE
DISTRIBUTION OF LAND
(1979—'000 hectares)

TOTAL AREA	ARABLE LAND	MEADOW AND PASTURE	FORESTS
4,308	2,657	263	493*

* 1976.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA HARVESTED (⁰ 000 hectares)				PRODUCTION (⁰ 000 metric tons)			
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1977	1978	1979	1980
Wheat	116.0	121.9	114.3	139.3	606	642	590	648
Barley	1,527.7	1,570.1	1,621.9	1,576.6	6,143	6,301	6,662	6,098
Rye	89.0	84.1	69.8	56.0	324	315	257	198
Oats	77.7	60.8	38.9	40.0	270	206	163	160
Mixed grain	10.8	8.1	5.4	4.5	35	28	19	n.a.
Potatoes	37.9	34.4	31.7	33.6	954	932	844	850
Pulses	3.8	4.6	3.8	4.4	13	15	14*	n.a.
Rapeseed	38.6	47.0	64.5	101.9	77	91	149*	200*
Sugar beet	230.9	215.1	198.5	191.7	11,226	9,476	10,110	n.a.

* Estimated production.

LIVESTOCK
(⁰000 head at June-July)

	1978	1979	1980
Horses	59.2	55.9	49.6
Cattle	3,081.3	3,035.4	2,960.9
Pigs	8,750.8	9,341.8	9,956.8
Sheep	55.5	54.0	55.7
Chickens	14,763.7	15,015.6	14,242.7
Turkeys	252.5	517.5	382.1
Ducks	735.8	753.7	801.8
Geese	117.9	98.7	81.7

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(⁰000 metric tons)

	1977	1978	1979
Beef and veal	263.4	257.4	274.3
Pig meat	785.5	854.9	946.3
Poultry meat	102.6	98.4	100.1
Cows' milk	5,138	5,324	5,225
Butter	131.0	140.3	130.5
Cheese	177.3	182.5	188.8
Eggs	68.2	70.8	76.5

Goats: 6,000 (FAO estimate) in 1979.

FISHING*

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Trouts	16.3	15.1	14.6	16.0	17.0
European plaice	40.8	47.9	49.1	52.2	54.3
Atlantic cod	138.9	164.2	153.5	133.0	136.6
Haddock	37.9	54.4	27.0	13.1	12.4
Saithe (Coalfish)	38.0	68.8	21.0	10.5	11.0
Norway pout	267.1	285.4	261.5	189.5	252.1
Blue whiting (Poutassou)	—	7.6	34.8	78.3	81.7
Whiting	83.1	138.6	65.1	64.9	62.4
Sandeels (Sand launces)	372.0	446.2	680.4	670.8	507.5
Atlantic herring	216.7	107.3	93.6	66.7	63.9
Sprat (Brisling)	423.9	363.2	259.6	288.9	361.1
Atlantic mackerel	9.9	28.0	22.5	26.8	28.9
Other fishes (incl. un-specified)	87.3	136.7	64.8	70.5	84.8
TOTAL FISH	1,732.0	1,863.2	1,747.3	1,681.1	1,673.6
Blue mussel	27.8	37.9	47.6	46.8	56.7
Other aquatic animals	7.3	10.5	11.5	12.4	8.1
TOTAL CATCH	1,767.0	1,911.6	1,806.4	1,740.3	1,738.4
<i>of which:</i>					
Inland waters	16.4	15.2	14.7	16.0	17.0
Atlantic Ocean	1,750.6	1,896.5	1,791.7	1,724.3	1,721.4

* Data include quantities landed by Danish fishing craft in foreign ports and exclude quantities landed by foreign fishing craft in Danish ports.

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.

MINING

('000 metric tons)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Salt (unrefined)	349	314	325	380	347
Sulphur*	10	11	14	8	8
Limestone Flux and Calcareous Stone	2,165	1,972	2,008	2,332	3,121

* Sulphur of all kinds, other than sublimed sulphur, precipitated sulphur and colloidal sulphur.

INDUSTRY

	QUANTITY			VALUE (million kr.)	
		1979	1980	1979	1980
Pig Meat: Fresh or Chilled . . .	'000 metric tons	651.5	668.3	7,700	8,292
Salted, Dried or Smoked . . .	" " "	369.0	371.5	4,674	5,532
Poultry Meat and Offals . . .	" " "	95.6	90.3	858	923
Fish Fillets: Fresh, Chilled, Frozen . . .	" " "	130.9	85.8	1,247	1,108
Salami, Sausages, etc. . .	" " "	61.8	79.6	890	1,164
Meat in Airtight Containers:					
Hams* . . .	" " "	41.9	39.6	934	957
Other Meat* . . .	" " "	n.a.	n.a.	380	424
Meat Preparations, Pâtés, etc. . .	" " "	78.3	76.8	869	941
Beet and Cane Sugar (solid) . . .	" " "	431.6	460.5	1,423	1,709
Beer . . .	'000 hectolitres	8,307.3	9,169.3	2,442	2,843
Flours, Meals and Pastes of Fish . . .	'000 metric tons	329.1	351.3	823	1,098
Oil Cake and Meal . . .	" " "	405.7	363.8	535	505
Cigarettes . . .	million	9,629.0	9,390.1	504	519
Cement . . .	'000 metric tons	2,408.9	1,916.5	666	732
Motor Spirit (Petrol) . . .	" " "	1,510.6	1,103.4	1,874	2,285
Motor and Fuel Oils . . .	" " "	6,081.6	5,217.0	5,331	7,631
Powder Asphalt . . .	" " "	3,691.5	3,417.5	486	550
Medicaments . . .	—	n.a.	n.a.	1,482	1,844
Washing Powders, etc. . .	'000 metric tons	n.a.	n.a.	745	865
Articles of Plastic . . .	—	n.a.	n.a.	2,587	2,193
Builders' Carpentry and Joinery . . .	—	n.a.	n.a.	1,606	1,507
Paper and Paperboard (rolls and sheets) . . .	'000 metric tons	197.5	192.5	559	660
Boxes, Bags, etc. of Paper and Paperboard . . .	—	n.a.	n.a.	1,578	1,744
Carpets . . .	'000 square metres	21,842.0	19,100.0	1,001	1,037
Concrete Articles for Housebuilding . . .	—	n.a.	n.a.	864	1,086
Freezers and Refrigerators . . .	'000	675.0	735.8	780	1,513
Cranes, Winches and Lifts . . .	—	n.a.	n.a.	1,381	1,006
Mechanical Taps, Cocks, Valves, etc. . .	—	n.a.	n.a.	1,264	887
Electrical Switches, Fuses and Resistors . . .	—	n.a.	n.a.	1,146	1,245
Insulated Electric Wires . . .	—	n.a.	n.a.	706	788
Ships: Motor Tankers . . .	number	2	n.a.	338	33
Merchant Motor Vessels . . .	"	28	n.a.	1,780	1,846

* Including the weight of containers.

CONSTRUCTION AND UTILITIES

		1976	1977	1978	1979
New Dwellings Completed . . .	number	39,218	36,276	34,218	31,064
Electric Energy, production . . .	million kWh.	19,248	20,744	19,175	20,482
Manufactured Gas . . .	'000 gigajoules	5,619	5,187	5,186	5,383

FINANCE

100 øre = 1 Danish krone (kr.).

Coins: 5, 10 and 25 øre; 1, 5 and 10 kroner.

Notes: 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 kroner.

Exchange rates (October 1981): £1 sterling = 13.33 kroner; U.S. \$1 = 7.125 kroner.

100 Danish kroner = £7.50 = \$14.04.

Note: Between November 1967 and August 1971 the official exchange rate (par value) was U.S. \$1 = 7.50 kroner (1 krone = 13.33 U.S. cents). From December 1971 to February 1973 the central exchange rate was \$1 = 6.98 kroner. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate was £1 = 18.00 kroner from November 1967 to August 1971; and £1 = 18.188 kroner from December 1971 to June 1972. Since March 1973 the krone has been allowed to "float" against the U.S. dollar. The average exchange rate (kroner per dollar) was: 6.0495 in 1973; 6.0949 in 1974; 5.7462 in 1975; 6.0450 in 1976; 6.0032 in 1977; 5.5146 in 1978; 5.2610 in 1979; 5.6359 in 1980.

BUDGET

(million kroner, year ending December 31st)

REVENUE	APPROVED BUDGET 1979	BUDGET 1980	EXPENDITURE	APPROVED BUDGET 1979	BUDGET 1980
Income Taxes	35,580	40,420	Social Services	36,294	38,108
Real Estate Taxes	12	12	Education	8,319	8,541
Customs and Excise Duties	55,831	63,232	Defence	6,709	7,398
Other Revenue	4,059	4,556	Public Works	1,388	1,533
			Agriculture	1,097	1,168
			Justice	2,210	2,439
			Finance Ministry	219	268
			Greenland	1,125	1,249
			Other Expenditure	51,737	58,270
TOTAL	95,482	108,220	TOTAL	109,098	118,874

NATIONAL BANK RESERVES

(million kroner)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Gold	481	481	501	577	594	491
IMF Special Drawing Rights	633	593	551	681	649	914
European Currency Units	—	—	—	—	—	2,904
Gross foreign assets	3,709	3,921	3,871	7,987	14,830	11,906
Reserve position in IMF	504	442	450	511	455	511
TOTAL OFFICIAL RESERVES	5,327	5,437	5,373	9,756	16,528	16,726

MONEY SUPPLY

('000 million kroner at December 31st)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1981
Currency outside banks	6.04	7.63	8.44	9.90	10.75	11.57	12.36
Demand deposits:							
Commercial banks	26.09	32.83	34.70	37.12	43.67	47.26	53.30
Other monetary institutions	10.82	14.29	15.01	16.37	19.09	21.48	22.04

COST OF LIVING
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(Base: 1970=100)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Food . . .	115.7	131.4	147.1	163.4	181.0	202.0	221.6	234.1
Fuel and light . . .	114.3	130.6	206.1	220.4	238.1	259.2	285.7	397.7
Clothing . . .	107.4	117.4	131.4	141.3	148.8	162.0	178.5	191.2
Rent . . .	117.5	126.3	137.2	151.0	171.1	190.8	207.1	223.6
ALL ITEMS . . .	112.8	123.3	142.1	155.8	169.8	188.7	207.6	226.5

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million kroner at current prices)
NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Compensation of employees	140,460	156,173	190,971	189,778	204,960
Operating surplus	57,365	60,922	68,018	71,673	77,613
DOMESTIC FACTOR INCOMES	197,825	217,095	238,989	261,451	282,573
Consumption of fixed capital	20,259	23,015	26,122	29,748	34,300
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	218,084	240,110	265,111	291,199	316,873
Indirect taxes	40,833	47,651	56,815	65,845	69,843
Less Subsidies	7,703	9,082	10,341	11,124	12,621
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	251,214	278,679	311,585	345,920	374,095
Factor income from abroad	1,898	2,591	3,430	4,759	5,935
Less Factor income paid abroad	3,987	5,789	8,188	11,504	15,768
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	249,125	275,481	306,827	339,175	364,262
Less Consumption of fixed capital	20,259	23,015	26,122	29,748	34,300
NATIONAL INCOME IN MARKET PRICES	228,866	252,466	280,705	309,427	329,962
Other current transfers from abroad	4,363	6,222	7,177	7,025	6,435
Less Other current transfers paid abroad	2,890	3,920	4,219	5,628	6,551
NATIONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME	230,339	254,768	283,663	310,824	329,846

EXPENDITURE ON THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Government final consumption expenditure	60,523	67,124	76,407	87,163	100,432
Private final consumption expenditure	142,133	158,684	173,792	195,578	209,889
Increase in stocks	2,569	2,091	1,200	2,300	-300
Gross fixed capital formation	57,678	60,972	66,917	71,055	68,333
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE	262,903	288,871	318,316	356,096	378,354
Exports of goods and services	72,455	80,463	86,515	102,525	124,503
Less Imports of goods and services	84,144	90,656	93,246	112,701	128,762
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	251,214	278,679	311,585	345,920	374,095

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
(million kroner at current factor cost)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Agriculture and hunting	9,282	9,997	9,812	10,702	12,669
Forestry and logging	219	298	339	364	422
Fishing	1,024	1,147	776	1,235	1,532
Mining and quarrying	141	156	163	163	451
Manufacturing	30,912	34,959	39,046	43,966	47,656
Electricity, gas and water	2,125	2,651	3,110	3,290	3,155
Construction	15,336	16,063	16,670	18,870	19,510
Wholesale and retail trade	23,714	26,122	28,950	34,804	37,305
Restaurants and hotels	1,757	1,948	2,219	2,689	3,109
Transport, storage and communication	12,503	14,375	15,814	17,624	19,613
Finance and insurance	5,769	6,750	7,324	8,156	8,406
Owner-occupied dwellings	11,537	13,082	14,840	18,762	21,553
Business services	4,888	5,491	6,311	7,422	8,522
Market services of education and health	2,424	2,913	3,211	3,366	3,526
Recreational and cultural services	1,093	1,312	1,519	1,717	2,154
Household services (incl. vehicle repairs)	4,008	4,698	5,311	6,117	6,794
Government services	26,435	32,504	38,683	44,561	50,051
Other producers	915	1,090	1,242	1,443	1,577
SUB-TOTAL	154,082	175,556	195,340	225,251	248,005
Less Imputed bank service charges	4,979	5,903	6,627	7,167	7,895
TOTAL	149,103	169,653	188,713	218,084	240,110

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million kroner)

	1978			1979		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Current Account	100,880	109,130	-8,250	118,520	133,955	-15,435
Goods and Services	97,430	99,485	-2,055	113,695	120,020	-6,325
Merchandise (f.o.b.)	64,885	77,850	-12,965	77,190	94,605	-17,415
Ocean Shipping	10,475	8,480	1,995	12,770	9,645	3,125
Danish Shipping	8,625	5,095	3,530	10,660	5,945	4,715
Foreign Shipping	1,850	3,385	-1,535	2,110	3,700	-1,590
Travel	6,210	6,330	-120	6,915	8,125	-1,210
E.E.C.	6,225	1,870	4,355	6,060	2,375	3,685
Other Goods and Services	9,635	4,955	4,680	10,760	5,270	5,490
Investment Income	3,100	7,975	-4,875	4,400	11,265	-6,865
Transfer Payments	350	1,670	-1,320	425	2,670	-2,245
Capital Account			13,718			16,109
Private Enterprises, etc.	n.a.	n.a.	6,350	n.a.	n.a.	11,441
Government and Public Enterprises			7,368			4,668
Monetary Institutions			-5,488			-499

EXTERNAL TRADE*
(million kroner)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports c.i.f.	46,969	60,480	59,708	75,011	79,637	80,179	96,839	108,895
Exports f.o.b.	37,549	46,922	50,031	55,034	60,436	64,747	77,361	94,359

* Excluding trade in gold, silver specie and returned goods. Also excluded is non-commercial trade in military goods. Before 1974 Denmark's trade with the Faeroe Islands and Greenland was excluded from foreign trade data. However, the totals for 1973 have been revised to include this trade. Prior to 1978, figures are on the basis of "general trade". From 1978 the basis has been adjusted to "special trade". Totals on a "general trade" basis (in million kroner) are: Imports 81,405 in 1978, 98,292 in 1979, 110,645 in 1980; Exports 65,308 in 1978, 78,083 in 1979, 95,349 in 1980.

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1977	1978	1979	1980*
Food and live animals	8,015.6	7,546.1	8,717.8	10,237.0
Animal feeding-stuff (excl. cereals)	2,241.5	2,060.9	2,386.6	2,953.0
Oil-cake, etc.	1,744.4	n.a.	n.a.	2,531.7
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	4,604.2	4,935.8	6,185.0	6,626.5
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	13,394.4	12,609.9	18,704.4	24,404.3
Coal, coke and briquettes	1,110.5	1,187.2	1,542.3	2,889.8
Petroleum, petroleum products, etc.	11,991.6	11,016.1	16,586.6	20,931.0
Crude petroleum oils, etc.	4,445.3	4,298.6	6,050.1	7,669.8
Refined petroleum products	7,338.3	6,597.3	10,331.7	12,900.0
Gas oils (distillate fuels)	2,996.8	2,866.1	5,136.6	6,261.5
Residual fuel oils	2,398.3	1,828.9	n.a.	2,418.7
Chemicals and related products	6,858.3	7,190.5	9,404.4	10,712.7
Artificial resins and plastic materials, etc.	2,158.2	2,307.4	3,223.7	3,519.9
Products of polymerization, etc.	1,403.2	n.a.	n.a.	2,483.4
Basic manufactures	15,809.9	16,393.4	19,468.8	21,346.5
Paper, paperboard and manufactures	2,488.1	2,680.0	3,104.8	3,622.7
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	3,250.6	3,183.7	3,738.3	3,831.1
Iron and steel	3,390.5	3,732.9	4,490.9	5,124.9
Machinery and transport equipment	21,331.0	21,848.0	22,897.0	22,372.5
Machinery specialized for particular industries (excl. metalworking)	2,627.8	2,766.5	3,407.4	2,667.6
General industrial machinery, etc.	3,039.9	3,213.1	3,661.7	4,152.0
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	4,748.1	4,762.5	5,258.4	5,530.8
Road vehicles and parts (excl. tyres, engines and electrical parts)	5,305.3	5,496.2	5,975.7	4,551.3
Passenger motor cars (excl. buses)	2,373.4	2,638.8	2,679.6	1,460.4
Other transport equipment	2,534.1	1,834.1	920.9	1,118.8
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	7,872.9	7,940.1	9,337.9	10,307.5
Clothing and accessories (excl. footwear)	2,162.5	2,040.4	2,537.3	2,823.1
TOTAL (incl. others)	79,637.0	80,179.1	96,383.9	108,895.2

* Provisional figures.

EXPORTS f.o.b.	1977	1978	1979	1980*
Food and live animals	18,684.7	21,375.8	23,802.7	28,409.3
Meat and meat preparations	8,404.0	9,665.0	11,336.9	12,946.0
Fresh, chilled or frozen meat	4,114.4	5,020.3	6,178.4	7,343.2
Meat of bovine cattle	1,908.7	2,319.2	2,316.4	2,567.1
Pig meat	1,611.5	2,130.0	3,225.8	4,095.7
Salted, dried or smoked meat	2,169.8	2,514.2	2,737.7	2,976.5
Bacon, ham, etc.	2,162.5	2,508.4	2,730.6	2,968.0
Other prepared or preserved meat	2,119.8	2,143.2	2,402.9	1,953.0
Dairy products and birds' eggs	3,297.7	3,827.4	4,018.7	4,802.6
Fish, crustaceans and molluscs	2,772.8	3,152.5	3,720.3	4,487.4
Fresh, chilled or frozen fish	1,954.5	2,162.5	2,469.6	2,814.2
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	3,729.9	4,124.9	5,489.7	6,504.6
Hides, skins and furskins	1,463.8	1,616.6	2,431.1	2,530.3
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	1,911.5	1,644.7	3,013.1	3,220.4
Petroleum, petroleum products, etc.	1,618.9	1,515.7	2,805.7	2,693.7
Chemicals and related products	4,409.4	4,758.9	5,674.4	7,147.3
Basic manufactures	7,039.8	7,905.6	9,697.1	12,135.7
Machinery and transport equipment	15,973.7	15,715.8	18,458.8	22,341.1
Machinery specialized for particular industries (excl. metalworking)	2,563.9	2,707.8	3,374.2	4,078.6
General industrial machinery, etc.	4,802.4	5,096.0	5,727.6	7,249.5
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	3,111.7	3,292.4	3,852.4	4,630.2
Transport equipment	3,490.0	2,579.6	2,987.0	3,593.4
Ships, boats and floating structures	2,473.9	1,575.8	1,623.0	1,515.2
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	6,997.5	7,702.6	9,354.4	11,872.5
Furniture and parts	1,382.0	1,598.6	1,832.3	2,463.0
TOTAL (incl. others)	60,436.3	64,746.9	77,361.4	94,358.7

* Provisional figures.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS*
(million kroner)

IMPORTS c.i.f.				EXPORTS f.o.b.			
	1978	1979	1980†		1978	1979	1980†
Austria . . .	1,040.5	1,204.7	1,179.3	Austria . . .	690.9	772.9	907.2
Belgium/				Belgium/			
Luxembourg . . .	2,926.8	3,562.9	3,773.9	Luxembourg . . .	1,308.4	1,462.1	1,815.7
Brazil . . .	1,013.8	969.5	1,034.4	Finland . . .	1,129.6	1,485.1	2,022.9
Finland . . .	2,817.6	3,680.8	4,138.7	France (incl. Monaco)	2,991.3	3,785.1	4,890.4
France (incl. Monaco)	3,523.5	4,588.1	4,689.5	Germany, Fed. Rep..	11,069.7	13,510.0	17,935.8
Germany, Fed. Rep.	16,810.0	19,134.6	20,123.6	Greenland . . .	720.1	1,081.9	1,302.1
Iran . . .	1,044.0	628.8	54.0	Italy . . .	3,385.9	4,032.8	4,828.1
Italy . . .	2,654.3	3,293.8	3,164.5	Japan . . .	1,234.5	1,780.5	1,655.9
Japan . . .	2,555.6	2,031.6	2,469.4	Netherlands . . .	2,459.3	3,008.0	3,619.4
Netherlands . . .	4,464.0	6,038.2	7,713.6	Norway . . .	4,212.2	4,660.4	5,949.8
Norway . . .	3,384.5	4,019.4	4,484.0	Sweden . . .	8,300.1	10,394.3	11,891.9
Poland . . .	1,034.1	1,327.0	1,850.5	Switzerland . . .	1,251.9	1,519.7	2,114.0
Saudi Arabia . . .	287.9	435.2	1,076.0	United Kingdom . . .	9,374.2	11,523.8	13,359.2
Sweden . . .	10,519.0	12,318.6	13,939.2	U.S.A. . . .	3,647.0	3,697.4	4,229.5
Switzerland . . .	1,809.8	1,664.1	1,844.9				
U.S.S.R. . . .	1,681.2	2,309.8	2,374.2				
United Kingdom . . .	9,237.3	11,500.2	13,183.3				
U.S.A. . . .	4,236.4	5,055.2	6,889.0				
TOTAL (incl. others)	80,179.1	96,838.9	108,895.2	TOTAL (incl. others)	64,746.9	77,361.4	94,358.7

* Imports by country of production; exports by country of consumption.

† Provisional figures.

TOURISM

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Income from visitors (million kr.) . . .	4,860	5,649	6,210	6,914	7,530
Scandinavian visitors*	1,751,000	} n.a.	} n.a.	} n.a.	} n.a.
German visitors*	12,350,000				
All other visitors*	2,131,000				

* All arrivals at frontiers between Denmark and non-Nordic countries.

OVERNIGHT STAYS
(foreign visitors)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
In Hotels	4,176,300	4,276,500	4,257,100	4,349,100
At Camping Sites	4,049,800	3,836,500	3,730,200	3,516,000
TOTAL	8,226,100	8,113,000	7,987,300	7,865,100

TRANSPORT
RAILWAYS (1979)*

		STATE RAILWAYS	PRIVATE RAILWAYS
Length of track	kilometres	2,461	483
Length of ferry service	"	369	—
Number of journeys	'000	116,467	8,935
Passenger-kilometres	"	2,915,000	153,639
Ton-kilometres	"	1,701,000	16,060

* January to December.

ROAD TRANSPORT
(motor vehicles in use at December 31st)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Private cars	1,362,731	1,395,601	1,411,231	1,377,825
Taxis, hire cars, etc. . . .	12,155	12,129	12,212	11,722
Buses, coaches	6,505	6,836	7,109	7,351
Vans, lorries	262,277	265,045	263,998	252,781
Tractors	146,913	148,521	149,695	148,284
Trailers	87,552	101,049	115,613	128,210
Motor cycles	36,271	34,902	34,524	34,362

SHIPPING
DANISH MERCHANT MARINE
(Vessels above 20 Gross Registered Tons, at December 31st)

	1978		1979		1980	
	Number	Gross Tonnage	Number	Gross Tonnage	Number	Gross Tonnage
Steamers	33	2,419,051	30	2,275,750	28	2,119,929
Motor Vessels	3,212*	3,136,884*	3,094†	3,101,555†	2,939†	3,093,909
TOTAL	3,245	5,555,435	3,124	5,377,305	2,967	5,213,838

* Including two sailing-ships, Gross Tonnage 86 g.r.t.

† Including three sailing-ships, Gross Tonnage 146 g.r.t.

SEA-BORNE FREIGHT TRAFFIC AT DANISH PORTS*
(‘000 metric tons loaded and unloaded)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Aalborg	6,187	6,491	6,197	5,830
Copenhagen	10,568	9,740	9,149	8,548
Fredericia	5,707	5,639	5,921	5,108
Kalundborg	5,959	6,114	7,541	7,410
Skaelskør	5,599	5,655	6,524	5,565
Others	23,136	25,488	27,095	28,297
TOTAL	57,156	59,127	62,427	60,758

* Excluding international ferry traffic.

DISTRIBUTION OF SEA-BORNE FREIGHT TRAFFIC*
(‘000 metric tons)

	DOMESTIC			INTERNATIONAL		
	Total	Loaded	Unloaded	Total	Loaded	Unloaded
1977: All Seaports	16,728	6,348	10,380	40,428	7,155	33,273
Copenhagen	3,130	456	2,674	7,438	972	6,466
1978: All Seaports	16,363	6,038	10,325	42,765	8,244	34,521
Copenhagen	2,772	323	2,449	6,968	1,015	5,953
1979: All Seaports	18,421	7,309	11,112	44,005	8,162	35,843
Copenhagen	2,232	280	1,952	6,918	903	6,015
1980: All Seaports	17,384	7,145	10,239	43,374	7,763	35,611
Copenhagen	1,915	315	1,600	6,633	817	5,816

* Excluding international ferry traffic.

CIVIL AVIATION
(Scandinavian Airlines System)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Kilometres flown ('000)	117,530.0	123,639.0	124,438.0	118,569.6
Passengers carried ('000)	7,442.7	7,979.7	8,662.1	8,301.2
Passenger-kilometres (million)	9,207.7	10,210.8	11,004.3	10,955.9
Cargo and mail carried ('000 metric tons)	155.8	160.9	164.4	154.2
Cargo and mail tonne-kilometres (million)	437.1	479.6	465.3	362.5

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Radio licences*	118,861	106,227	96,614	90,772
Television licences (black and white)	1,123,101	986,740	858,597	739,985
Television licences (colour)	510,931	732,544	913,031	1,074,830
Telephone subscribers	1,835,243	1,954,316	2,055,144	n.a.
Number of newspapers	50	49	49	49
Total circulation (weekdays)	1,757,000	1,840,000	1,832,000	1,876,000
Books published	6,836	8,021	8,642	9,415

* Radios only, excluding combined radio and television licences.

EDUCATION

(1978/79)

	SCHOOLS, ETC.	TEACHERS	STUDENTS	LEAVERS WITH COMPLETED EXAMINATIONS
Primary and Secondary Schools	2,385*	66,052*	857,467	78,405
Universities	5	2,858*	48,953	n.a.

* 1977/78.

Source (unless otherwise stated): Danmarks Statistik, Sejrsgade 11, 2100 Copenhagen Ø.

THE CONSTITUTION

The main features of the 1953 Constitution are:

- (1) Changes in the succession law allowing a daughter to succeed to the throne in the absence of sons;
- (2) Abolition of the Upper House and the introduction of single-chamber Parliament;
- (3) The enfranchisement of Greenland, which will in future send two members to Parliament; and
- (4) Clause 20, which enables Parliament to assign some of its rights to an international body in the interest of international co-operation.

GOVERNMENT

The form of government is a limited (constitutional) monarchy. The legislative authority rests jointly with the Crown and Parliament. Executive power is vested in the Crown, and the administration of justice is exercised by the courts. The Monarch can constitutionally "do no wrong". She exercises her authority through the Ministers appointed by her. The Ministers are responsible for the government of the country. The Constitution establishes the principle of Parliamentarism under which individual Ministers or the whole Cabinet must retire when defeated in Parliament by a vote of no confidence.

MONARCH

The Monarch acts on behalf of the State in international affairs. Except with the consent of the Parliament, she

cannot, however, take any action which increases or reduces the area of the Realm or undertake any obligation, the fulfilment of which requires the co-operation of the Parliament or which is of major importance. Nor can the Monarch, without the consent of the Parliament, terminate any international agreement which has been concluded with the consent of the Parliament.

Apart from defence against armed attack on the Realm or on Danish forces, the Monarch cannot, without the consent of the Parliament, employ military force against any foreign power.

PARLIAMENT

The Parliament is an assembly consisting of not more than 179 members, two of whom are elected in the Faeroe Islands and two in Greenland. It is called the *Folketing*. Danish nationals, having attained 18 years of age, with permanent residence in Denmark, have the franchise and are eligible. The members of the *Folketing* are elected for four years. Election is by a system of proportional representation, with direct and secret ballot on lists in large constituencies. A bill adopted by the *Folketing* may be submitted to referendum, when such referendum is claimed by not less than one-third of the members of the *Folketing* and not later than three days after the adoption. The bill is void if rejected by a majority of the votes cast, representing not less than 30 per cent of all electors.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

Queen of Denmark: H.M. QUEEN MARGRETHE II (succeeded to the throne January 14th, 1972).

THE CABINET

(November 1981)

Prime Minister: ANKER JØRGENSEN.

Minister for Foreign Affairs: KJELD OLESEN.

Minister of Finance: SVEND JAKOBSEN.

Minister for Economic Affairs: IVAR NØRGAARD.

Minister of the Environment: ERIK HOLST.

Minister of Industry: ERLING JENSEN.

Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs and for Greenland:
TOVE LINDBO LARSEN.

Minister for Social Affairs: RITT BJERREGAARD.

Minister of Agriculture: BJØRN WESTH.

Minister of Inland Revenue: MOGENS LYKKETOFT.

Minister of Public Works: KNUD HEINESEN.

Minister of Education: DORTE BENNEDSEN.

Minister for Cultural Affairs and for Nordic Affairs: LISE
ØSTERGAARD.

Minister of Defence: POUL SØGAARD.

Minister of Labour: SVEND AUKEN.

Minister of Housing: ERLING OLSEN.

Minister of Fisheries: KARL HJORTNÆS.

Minister of Energy: POUL NIELSON.

Minister of the Interior: HENNING RASMUSSEN.

Minister of Justice: OLE ESPERSEN.

LEGISLATURE

FOLKETING

President of the Folketing: KNUD BØRGE ANDERSEN.

Secretary-General: HELGE HJORTDAL.

Clerk of the Folketing: L. E. HANSEN-SALBY.

General Election Results

(For results of General Election held in December 1981, see Late Information)

	JANUARY 1975		FEBRUARY 1977		OCTOBER 1979	
	Seats	Percentage of Votes	Seats	Percentage of Votes	Seats	Percentage of Votes
Social Democrats	53	29.9	65	37.0	69	38.5
Socialist People's Party	9	5.0	7	3.9	10	5.9
Conservatives	10	5.3	15	8.5	22	12.4
Liberals	42	23.3	21	12.0	22	12.6
Radical Liberals	13	7.1	6	3.6	10	5.4
Centre Democrats	4	2.2	11	6.4	6	3.2
Justice Party	—	—	6	3.3	5	2.6
Christian People's Party	9	5.3	6	3.4	5	2.6
Communists	7	4.2	7	3.7	—	1.9
Progress Party	24	13.6	26	14.6	20	11.1
Left Socialists	4	2.1	5	2.7	6	3.7
Pensioners' Party	—	0.9	—	—	—	—

The *Folketing* also contains two members from Greenland and two from the Faeroe Islands.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Socialdemokratiet (*The Social-Democratic Party*): Nyropsgade 26, 1602 Copenhagen V; f. 1871; finds its chief adherents among workers, employees and public servants. 110,000 members. Chair. ANKER JØRGENSEN; Gen. Sec. EYNER HOVGAARD CHRISTIANSEN. Party organs: *Vor Politik* (quarterly) and *Ny Politik* (monthly).

Venstre (*The Liberal Party*): Hammerichsgade 14, Copenhagen V; founded in 1870. Its main adherents have been farmers but recently its votes have been distributed almost equally between the rural districts, the towns and built-up areas, so that it may claim to have adherents in all classes of the community. The main planks in the Party platform are free trade, a minimum of State interference, and the adoption, in matters of social expenditure, of a modern general social security system. Chair. POUL HARTLING; Sec.-Gen. KURT SØRENSEN. Chief party organs: *Fyns Tidende*, *Vestkysten*, *Frederiksborg Amts Avis*.

Konservative Folkeparti (*Conservative Party*): Vesterbrogade 40, 1620 Copenhagen V; f. 1916; advocates free initiative and the maintenance of private property, but recognizes the right of the State to take action to keep the economic and social balance. Chair. POUL SCHLÜTER; Sec.-Gen. TORBEN RECHENDORFF. Chief party organ: *Vor Tid.*

Socialistisk Folkeparti (*Socialist People's Party*): Folketorget, Christiansborg, 1218 Copenhagen K; f. 1959, with Socialist aims, by AKSEL LARSEN. Chair. GERT PETERSEN; Sec. LILLIAN UBBESEN. Chief party organ: *Socialistisk Dagblad* (daily).

Det radikale Venstre (*The Radical Liberal Party*): Det radikale Venstres sekretariat, Christiansborg, 1218 Copenhagen K; f. 1905. The main points in its programme are: international détente and co-operation within regional and world organizations, social reforms without socialism, incomes policy, workers' participation in industry, state intervention in industrial disputes, state control of trusts and monopolies, strengthening private enterprise. Chair. THORKILD MØLLER; Gen. Sec. S. BJØRN HANSEN. Chief

party organs: *Politiken*, *Skive Folkeblad*, *Holbaek Amts Venstreblad*, *Roskilde Tidende*, *Radikal Politik*.

De Uafhængige (*Independent Party*): Peder Skamsgade 5, 1054 Copenhagen K; f. 1953. Chair. SWEN NIELSEN.

Danmarks Retsforbund (*Justice Party*): Kroghsgade 1, 2100 Copenhagen Ø; f. 1919. Its programme is closely allied to Henry George's teachings (single tax, free trade). Chair. POUL GERH. C. KRISTIANSEN; Parliamentary leader IB CHRISTENSEN. Party organ: *Ret og Frihed* (monthly).

Danmarks Kommunistiske Parti (*Danish Communist Party*): Dr. Tvaergade 3, Copenhagen K; f. 1919. Chair. JØRGEN JENSEN. Chief party organ: *Land og Folk*.

Venstresocialisterne (*Left Socialist Party*): Blaagaardsgade 32, 2200 Copenhagen N; f. 1967 as a result of a split from the Socialist People's Party. Collective leadership.

Centrum-Demokraterne (*Centre Democrats*): Folketinget, Christiansborg, 1218 Copenhagen K; f. 1973; opposes extreme ideologies, supports EEC and NATO. Chair. ERHARD JACOBSEN. Party organ: *Centrum-Avisen*.

Europæiske Centrum-Demokrater (*European Centre Democrats*): Christiansborg, 1218 Copenhagen K; f. 1974; supports co-operation within EEC and provides information about the workings of the EEC. Chair. ERHARD JACOBSEN.

Kristeligt Folkeparti (*Christian People's Party*): Skindergade 24, 1159 Copenhagen K; f. 1970; interdenominational grouping opposed to pornography and abortion; favours social-liberal economic policy, and emphasizes significance of cultural and family policy. Chair. FLEMMING KOFOD-SVENDSEN. Party organ: *Idé-Politik*.

Fremskridtpartiet (*Progress Party*): Folketinget, Christiansborg, 1218 Copenhagen K; f. 1972; movement whose policies include gradual abolition of income tax, disbandment of most of the civil service and abolition of diplomatic service and about 90 per cent of legislation. Chair. V. A. JAKOBSEN. Party organ: *Fremskridt*.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO DENMARK

(In Copenhagen unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy.

Afghanistan: Berlin, German Democratic Republic (E).

Albania: Stockholm, Sweden (E).

Algeria: Stockholm, Sweden (E).

Argentina: Store Kongensgade 45, 1264 K (E); *Ambassador*: ENRIQUE BENJAMÍN VIEYRA.

Australia: Kristianiagade 21, 2100 Ø (E); *Ambassador*: RONALD ALFRED WALKER.

Austria: Grønningen 5, 1270 K (E); *Ambassador*: ERICH PICHLER.

Bahrain: London, England (E).

Bangladesh: Stockholm, Sweden (E).

Barbados: London, England (E).

Belgium: Øster Allé 7, 2100 Ø (E); *Ambassador*: ARMAND COESENS.

Benin: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Botswana: London, England (E).

Brazil: Ryvangs Allé 24, 2100 Ø (E); *Ambassador*: HÉLIO ANTONIO SCARABÔTOLO.

Bulgaria: A. N. Hansens Allé 5, 2900 Hellerup (E); *Ambassador*: ASSEN TODOROV PAVLOV.

Burma: London, England (E).

Burundi: Wachberg/Niederbachem, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Cameroon: London, England (E).

Canada: Kr. Bernikowsgade 1, 1105 K (E); *Ambassador*: MISS MARION ADAMS MACPHERSON.

Central African Republic: Stockholm, Sweden (E).

Chile: Kastelsvej 15, 2100 Ø (E); *Ambassador*: SVANTE TÖRNVALL (resident in Stockholm).

China, People's Republic: Øregårds Allé 25, 2900 Hellerup (E); *Ambassador*: QIN JIALIN.

Colombia: Esplanaden 7, 1263 K (E); *Ambassador* Dr. PEDRO LÓPEZ MICHELSEN.

DENMARK

Congo: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Costa Rica: London, England. (E).
Cuba: Dag Hammarskjolds Allé 42², 2100 Ø (E); *Ambassador:* CONRADO VALDIVIA.
Cyprus: London, England (E).
Czechoslovakia: Ryvangs Allé 14, 2100 Ø (E); *Ambassador:* BŘETISLAV MATONHA.
Ecuador: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Egypt: Nyropsgade 47, 1602 V (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. AISHA RATEB.
El Salvador: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Ethiopia: Stockholm, Sweden (E).
Fiji: London, England (E).
Finland: Hammerensgade 5, 1267 K (E); *Ambassador:* YRJÖ VÄÄNÄNEN.
France: Kongens Nytorv 4, 1050 K (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE GORCE.
German Democratic Republic: Svanemøllevej 48, 2100 Ø (E); *Ambassador:* HEINZ OELZNER.
Germany, Federal Republic: Stockholmsgade 57, 2100 Ø (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. RUDOLF JESTAEDT.
Ghana: Egebjerg Allé 13, 2900 Hellerup (E); *Ambassador:* FRANK EDMUND BOATEN.
Greece: Borgergade 16, 1300 K (E); *Ambassador:* STYLIANOS VASSILICOS.
Guatemala: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Guinea: Rome, Italy (E).
Honduras: London, England (E).
Hungary: Strandvejen 170, 2920 Charlottenlund (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. LAJOS NAGY.
Iceland: Dantes Plads 3, 1556 V (E); *Ambassador:* EINAR ÁGUSTSSON.
India: Vangehusvej 15, 2100 Ø (E); *Ambassador:* Sri PREM SHUNKER.
Indonesia: Ørehøj Allé 1, 2900 Hellerup (E); *Ambassador:* MISS SUKADIAH PRINGGOHARDJOSO.
Iran: Grønningen 5, 1270 K (E); *Ambassador:* ABDOLRAHIM GAVAH (resident in Stockholm).
Iraq: Skelvej 2, 2900 Hellerup (E); *Ambassador:* TAHA MAHMOUD ALLAWI AL-KAISI.
Ireland: Østbanegade 21, 2100 Ø (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCIS MAHON HAYES.
Israel: Trondhjems Plads 4, 2100 Ø (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH HADASS.
Italy: Vordingborggade 18-22, 2100 Ø (E); *Ambassador:* STEFANO D'ANDREA.
Ivory Coast: Gersonsvej 8, 2900 Hellerup (E); *Ambassador:* BIRAMA TOURE.
Jamaica: London, England (E).
Japan: Oslo Plads 14, 2100 Ø (E); *Ambassador:* Mrs. NOBUKO TAKAHASHI.
Jordan: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Kenya: Stockholm, Sweden (E).
Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Gammel Vartov Vej 8, 2900 Hellerup (E); *Ambassador:* LI CHOL SIN.
Korea, Republic: Dronningens Tværgade 8, 1302 K (E); *Ambassador:* MIONG JEAN LIMB.
Kuwait: London, England (E).
Laos: London, England (E).
Lebanon: Stockholm, Sweden (E).
Lesotho: Granhøj 7, 2900 Hellerup (E); *Ambassador:* B. T. MATSOSO.

Diplomatic Representation

Liberia: London, England (E).
Libya: Rosenvaengets Hovedvej 4, 2100 Ø (E); *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* AREFI MASSAUD HASAN.
Luxembourg: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Madagascar: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Malawi: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Malaysia: The Hague, Netherlands (E).
Mali: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Malta: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Mauritania: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Mauritius: London, England (E).
Mexico: Gammel Vartov Vej 18, 2900 Hellerup (E); *Ambassador:* RICARDO GALÁN MÉNDEZ.
Mongolia: London, England (E).
Morocco: Øregårds Allé 19, 2900 Hellerup (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED SIJILMASSI.
Nepal: London, England (E).
Netherlands: Amaliegade 42, 1256 K (E); *Ambassador:* ARNOUT DE WAAL.
New Zealand: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Nicaragua: Stockholm, Sweden (E).
Niger: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Nigeria: Stockholm, Sweden (E).
Norway: Trondhjems Plads 4, 2100 Ø (E); *Ambassador:* PAUL KOHT.
Oman: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Pakistan: Øregårds Allé 17, 2900 Hellerup (E); *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* TARIQ OSMAN HYDER.
Panama: Stockholm, Sweden (E).
Peru: Rosenvaengets Allé 20, 2100 Ø (E); *Ambassador:* JORGE VELANDO.
Philippines: London, England (E).
Poland: Richelieus Allé 12, 2900 Hellerup (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. TADEUSZ WUJEK.
Portugal: Hovedvagtsgade 6, Mezz., 1103 K (E); *Ambassador:* ANTÓNIO DE ALMEIDA LEITE CRUZ.
Qatar: London, England (E).
Romania: Strandagervej 27, 2900 Hellerup (E); *Ambassador:* Mrs. STANA DRĂGOI.
Rwanda: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Saudi Arabia: Lille Strandvej 27, 2900 Hellerup (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* ABDULLAH ABDEL RAHMAN ALTO-BAISHI.
Senegal: Stockholm, Sweden.
Sierra Leone: London, England (E).
Singapore: London, England (E).
Somalia: Stockholm, Sweden (E).
Spain: Upsalagade 26, 2100 Ø (E); *Ambassador:* José LUIS LOS ARCOS Y ELIO.
Sri Lanka: Stockholm, Sweden (E).
Sudan: Stockholm, Sweden (E).
Sweden: Skt. Annae Plads 15A, 1250 K (E); *Ambassador:* CARL SWARTZ.
Switzerland: Amaliegade 14, 1256 K (E); *Ambassador:* RUDOLF HARTMANN.
Syria: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Tanzania: Stockholm, Sweden (E).
Thailand: Norgesmindevej 18, 2900 Hellerup (E); *Ambassador:* KAMOL KAOSAYANANDA.

DENMARK

Togo: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Tonga: London, England (E).

Trinidad and Tobago: London, England (E).

Tunisia: Stockholm, Sweden (E).

Turkey: Vestagervej 16, 2100 Ø (E); *Ambassador:* BEHÇET TÜREMEN.

Uganda: Sofievej 15, 2900 Hellerup (E); *Ambassador:* İBRAHİM MUKİİBİ.

U.S.S.R.: Kristianiagade 5, 2100 Ø (E); *Ambassador:* NİKOLAI G. İGORİCHEV.

United Arab Emirates: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

United Kingdom: Kastelsvej 40, 2100 Ø (E); *Ambassador:* Dame ANNE MARION WARBURTON.

Denmark also has diplomatic relations with the Bahamas, Bolivia, Chad, Djibouti, Gabon, the Gambia, Guyana, Haiti, Monaco, Mozambique, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, San Marino, Seychelles, South Africa, Suriname, Swaziland, the Yemen Arab Republic and Zimbabwe.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

In Denmark the judiciary is independent of the Government. Judges are appointed by the Crown on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice and cannot be dismissed except by judicial sentence.

The ordinary courts are divided into three instances, namely the Lower Courts, the High Courts and the Supreme Court. There is one Lower Court for each of the eighty-four judicial districts in the country. These courts must have at least one legally trained judge and they hear the majority of minor cases. The two High Courts serve Jutland and the islands respectively. They serve as appeal courts for cases from the lower courts, but are also used to give first hearing to the more important cases. Each case must be heard by at least three judges. The Supreme Court, at which at least five judges must sit, is the court of appeal for cases from the Higher Courts. Usually only one appeal is allowed from either court, but in special instances the Minister of Justice may give leave for a second appeal, to the Supreme Court, from a case which started in a lower court.

There is a special Maritime and Commercial Court in Copenhagen, consisting of a President and two Vice-Presidents with legal training and a number of commercial and nautical assessors; and also a Labour Court, which deals with labour disputes.

An Ombudsman is appointed by Parliament, after each general election, and is concerned with defects in the laws or administrative provisions. He must render an annual report to Parliament.

Supreme Court: Pres. M. HVIDT; Judges: P. HØEG, H. C. SCHAUMBURG, P. HØYRUP, F. THYGESEN, H. URNE,

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion

U.S.A.: Dag Hammarskjølds Allé 24, 2100 Ø (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN LANGELOTH LOEB, Jr.

Upper Volta: Svannemøllevej 20, 2100 Ø (E); *Ambassador:* OUBKIRI MARC YAO.

Uruguay: Stockholm, Sweden (E).

Venezuela: Vester Farimagsgade 1, 1606 V (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ O. DÁVILA-AGUELEA.

Viet-Nam: Oslo, Norway (E).

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: London, England (E).

Yugoslavia: Svanevaenget 36, 2100 Ø (E); *Ambassador:* SVETOZAR STARČEVIĆ.

Zaire: Stockholm, Sweden (E).

Zambia: Stockholm, Sweden (E).

E. BJERREGAARD, P. CHRISTENSEN, T. JENSEN, J. BANGERT, H. FUNCH JENSEN, F. WEBER, M. MUNCH, J. GERSING, P. KIIL.

East High Court: Bredgade 59, Copenhagen; Pres. K. HAULRIG, Judges: I. LUNØE, P. J. HANSEN, K. KJØGX, S. KALLESE, E. TOFTHØJ, H. KROG, T. TAUL, H. VOLLMOND, D. J. NOLSE, J. SVENDSEN, P. STØRUP, E. M. MIKKELSEN, T. C. HIELESEN, J. MUNDT, E. M. JENSEN, O. G. HANSEN, R. DAM, A. HOLMSTRUP, O. F. BRINK, F. LICHTENBERG, O. SINDING, H. C. KARDEL, E. RISBJØRN, J. I. LUNØE, B. OTKEN, K. N. FRØSIG, M. HORNSLET, V. TERP-HANSEN, O. ULSIG, H. J. AXELSEN DREYER, ELSE MOLS, V. RASMUSSEN, P. KISTRUP, H. BOAS, N. J. LARSEN, O. HVIDBERG, H. KJÆR, J. A. JOHNSEN, S. H. MONDRUP, H. H. BRYDENS Holt, I. D. RASMUSSEN, C. J. KJÆRSGAARD, P. S. JACOBSEN, J. HERMANN, S. DANIELSEN.

West High Court: Viborg; Pres. O. AGERSNAP; Judges: B. P. SCHAEFFER, P. RØNNØV, E. GJESINGFELT, J. K. JUUL-OLSEN, P. HØY-HANSEN, S. V. B. ELMING, P. RØRDAM, T. PAPE, JOHNS. JØRGENSEN, O. U. LARSEN, E. RUS, P. LYNDSØ, C. HAUBEK, H. W. PEDERSEN, P. SØRENSEN, INGER NØRGAARD, B. MØLLER, E. O. NIELSEN.

Maritime and Commercial Court: Copenhagen; Pres. T. SCHELLE; Vice-Pres. F. POULSEN, F. H. DAMKIER.

Labour Court: Pres. P. HØEG; Vice-Pres. E. BJERREGAARD, P. M. CHRISTENSEN, J. BANGERT; Subst. E. F. POULSEN, J. MUNDT; Sec. C. OVE-CHRISTENSEN.

Ombudsman: N. EILSCHOU HOLM.

RELIGION

Ninety-four per cent of the population of Denmark belong to the Danish Lutheran Church.

Den Evangelisk-lutherske Folkekirke i Danmark (*The Danish Lutheran Church*) is the established Church of Denmark, and is supported by the State.

Bishops: OLE BERTELSEN, Copenhagen K; JOHNS. JOHANSEN, Helsingør; B. WİBERG, Roskilde; TH. GRAES-HOLT, Nykøbing/F; K. C. HOLM, Odense; HENRIK CHRIST-

IANSEN, Aalborg; JOHNS. W. JACOBSEN, Viborg; H. ERIKSEN, Aarhus; H. SKOV, Ribe; O. LINDEGAARD, Haderslev.

Roman Catholic Church: Katolsk Bispekontor, Bredgade 69A, 1260 Copenhagen K; 37 secular priests, 72 religious priests, 28,300 Catholics (September 1980 estimate by diocesan curia); Bishop: HANS LUDVIG MARTENSEN, Bishop of Copenhagen.

Det Danske Baptistsamfund (*Baptist Union of Denmark*); Køberhus, Lardalsgade 5.1, 2300 Copenhagen S; f. 1839;

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6,400 mems.; Pres. Rev. ERIK CHRISTENSEN; Gen. Sec. Rev. GUNNAR KRISTENSEN; publ. *Baptist* (weekly).

There are numerous other denominations, including:

Bahá'í: Sofievej 28, 2900 Hellerup.

Church of England: St. Alban's Anglican Church, Lange-line, Copenhagen; Chaplain Rev. KENNETH POVEY.

First Church of Christ Scientist: Nyvej 7, 1851 Copenhagen V; also in Odense and Aarhus.

German Lutheran Church: Sankt Petri Church, Nørregade, Copenhagen; Hauptpastorat: Larslejsstraede 11, 1451 Copenhagen K.

Islam: Nusrat Jahan Mosque (and Ahmadiyya Mission), Eriksminde Allé 2, 2650 Hvidovre, Copenhagen.

Jewish Community: The Synagogue, Krystalgade 12, Copenhagen; Mosaisk Trossamfund, Ny Kongensgade 6, 1472 Copenhagen K; 8,000 mems.; Chief Rabbi BENT MELCHIOR.

Methodist Church: Centralmissionen, Stokhusgade 2, 1317 Copenhagen K; churches throughout Denmark.

Moravian Brethren: The Brethren Community, 6070 Christiansfeld; weekly services in South Jutland.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormons): Informationstjenesten, Æblebakken 10, 3540 Lyngø.

Norwegian Lutheran Church: Kong Haakons Kirke, Ved Mønten 9, 2300 Copenhagen S.

Russian Orthodox Church: Alexander Nevski Church, Bredgade 53, 1260 Copenhagen K; Archpriest Rev. ALEKSEJ CIPURDEJEV.

Seventh-day Adventists: Adventistsamfundet, Concordiavej 16, 2850 Naerum; churches throughout Denmark.

Society of Friends: Danish Quaker Centre, Vendersgade 29, 1363 Copenhagen K.

Swedish Lutheran Church: Svenska Gustafskyrkan, Folke Bernadottes Allé, 2100 Copenhagen Ø; also in Skagen.

Unitarians: Unitarernes Hus, Dag Hammarskjöld's Allé 30, 2100 Copenhagen Ø; Chair. P. BOVIN; mems.: 100 families.

THE PRESS

Denmark's long press history dates from the first newspaper published in 1666, but it was not until press freedom was introduced by law in 1849 that newspapers began to assume their present importance. The per caput circulation of Danish newspapers is one of the highest in the world. There are over 220 separate newspapers, and over 40 main dailies.

The freedom of the press is embodied in paragraph 77 of the 1953 Constitution and all censorship laws have been abolished. The legal limits to press comment are wide, legislation on defamation being chiefly concerned to protect the reputation of the individual. The Law of 1938 included provision for a Board of Denials and Corrections to be established to guard the individual's right to require a newspaper to correct factual errors. This Press Law makes editors legally responsible for the contents of a paper with the exception of signed articles for which the author is responsible.

Most newspapers and magazines are privately owned and published by joint concerns, co-operatives or limited liability companies. The main concentration of papers is held by the Berlingske Tidende Group which owns *Berlingske Tidende*, *Weekendavisen*, *B.T.* and the provincial *Jydske Tidende*, three weekly magazines and a large printing works controlling some 25 per cent of the total daily newspaper circulation.

Another company, Politiken A/S, owns several dailies, including *Politiken* and *Ekstra Bladet*, one weekly and a large publishing house. De Bergske Blade owns a group of six Liberal papers.

There is no truly national press. Copenhagen accounts for 16 per cent of the national dailies and about half the total circulation. The provincial press has declined since the last war, but still tends to be more politically orientated than the majority of Copenhagen dailies. The Communist Party's *Land og Folk* is the only paper to be directly owned by a political party, although all papers show a fairly pronounced political leaning. The three Social Democrat papers, headed by Copenhagen's *Aktuelt*, are owned and subsidized by the trade unions.

The major Copenhagen dailies are *Berlingske Tidende*, *Ekstra Bladet*, *B.T.*, *Politiken* and *Aktuelt*. The serious evening paper *Information* and the weekly *Weekendavisen*

are also influential. The *Aalborg Stiftstidende* and *Fyens Stiftstidende*, published at Odense, are the largest provincial papers.

COPENHAGEN DAILIES

Aktuelt: Milnersvej 43, 3400 Hillerød; f. 1872; morning; Social Democratic; Editors BENT HANSEN, HARRY RASMUSSEN; Dir. A. STENDELL JENSEN; circ. 57,000 weekdays, 124,000 Sundays.

Berlingske Tidende: Pilestrøde 34, 1147 Copenhagen K; f. 1749; morning; Independent Conservative; Chief Editors NIELS NØRLUND and AAGE DELEURAN; circ. weekdays 115,000, Sundays 195,000.

Børsen: Møntergade 19, Box 2103, 1014 Copenhagen K; f. 1896; morning; Independent; business news; circ. 32,000.

B.T.: Kr. Bernikowsegade 6, 1147 Copenhagen K; f. 1916; morning; Chief Editor LEIF JENSEN; circ. 228,000.

Ekstra Bladet: Reklame/Marketing-afd., Vestergade 22F, 1456 Copenhagen K; f. 1904; morning; Liberal; Editor-in-Chief FLEMMING HASAGER; Man. Dir. ERNST KLÆBEL; circ. 262,000.

Information: Store Kongensgade 40, 1264 Copenhagen K; f. (underground during occupation) 1943, legally 1945; morning; Independent; Editor (vacant); circ. 34,000.

Kristeligt Dagblad: Frederiksborggade 5, 1360 Copenhagen K; f. 1896; morning; Independent; Editor and Dir. GUNNAR RYTGAARD; circ. 19,100.

Land og Folk (Land and People): Dr. Tværgade 1-3, 1302 Copenhagen K; f. 1911; published by Danish Communist Party; morning; Editor GUNNAR KANSTRUP; Man. HARRY BRAMSEN; circ. Weekdays 9,900, Saturdays 31,000.

Politiken: Politikens Hus, Rådhuspladsen 37, 1585 Copenhagen V; f. 1884; morning; Liberal; Editors BENT THORNDAL, HERBERT PUNDIK; Man. Dir. ERNST KLÆBEL; circ. weekdays, 138,000, Sundays 214,000.

PRINCIPAL PROVINCIAL DAILIES

AALBORG

Aalborg Stiftstidende: Nytorv 7, 9100 Aalborg; f. 1767; Independent Liberal; weekday evenings and Sunday morning; Publisher and Chief Editor ALF SCHIØTTZ-CHRISTENSEN; approx. circ. weekdays 76,000. Sundays 103,000.

AARHUS

Aarhus Stiftstidende: Kannikegade 14; f. 1794; Independent Liberal; evening; Editor ERIK SCHMIDT; circ. 73,700 weekdays, 97,400 Sundays.

Jyllands-Posten: 8260 Viby J; f. 1871; Independent; morning; Man. Chief Editors L. JENSEN, A. N. LARSEN; circ. weekdays 92,000, Sundays 195,000.

ESBJERG

Vestkysten: f. 1917; Liberal; evening; Editors THYGE MADSEN and EGON HANSEN; circ. 59,500.

FREDERICIA

Fredericia Dagblad: Gothersgade 37, 7000; evening; Editor AXEL ANDERSEN; circ. 11,700.

HERNING

Herning Folkeblad: 7400 Herning; evening; Chief Editor JØRGEN MELDGAARD PETERSEN; circ. 18,000.

HILLERØD

Frederiksborg Amts Avis: Milnersvej 44-46 Hillerød; f. 1874; Liberal; morning; circ. weekdays 43,000, Sundays 57,000; Editor SEJR CLAUSEN.

HJØRRING

Vendsyssel Tidende: f. 1872; Liberal; evening; Editor K. J. STENTOF; circ. weekdays 28,000, Sundays 33,000.

HOLBAEK

Holback Amts Venstreblad: Algade 1; f. 1905; Radical Liberal; evening; Editor ALFRED HANSEN; circ. 20,000.
Annonceugebladet "By og Land": Algade 1; circ. 27,500.

HOLSTEBRO

Holstebro Dagblad: evening; Editor ERIK MOELLER; circ. 15,600.

HORSENS

Horsens Folkeblad: Søndergade 47; f. 1866; Liberal; evening; Editor ERLING BRONDUM; circ. 23,400.

KALUNDBORG

Kalundborg Folkeblad: f. 1917; Liberal Democrat; evening; Editor K. RASMUSSEN; circ. 11,000.

KOLDING

Jydske Tidende: Jernbanegade 46-50; f. 1849; Independent; morning; Editor ERIK RANDEL; circ. 41,000, Sundays 58,000.

Kolding Folkeblad: f. 1871; Liberal; evening; Editor LARS GREGERS HANSEN; circ. 21,500.

NASKOV

Ny Dag: Højevej 15, 4900; Social Democrat; evening; Editor HANS CHRISTIANSEN; circ. 12,500.

NÆSTVED

Næstved Tidende: Ringstedgade 13; f. 1866; Liberal; Editor HENNING JESSEN; circ. 27,600.

NYKØBING

Folketidende: f. 1873; Liberal; evening; Editors GUNHILD BORK, PALLE BRANDT; circ. 24,200.

ODENSE

Fyens Stiftstidende: Jernbanegade 1; f. 1772; Independent; evening; Editor KURT SØRUD; circ. weekdays 72,500, Sundays 110,000.

RANDERS

Randers Amts-Avisen: Nørregade 7, 8900; f. 1810; Conservative; evening; Chief Editor BENT GRAUBALLE; circ. 36,000.

RINGKØBING

Ringkøbing Amts Dagblad: St. Blichersvej 5, 6950; evening; Editor HANS INGMANN; circ. 16,000.

RINGSTED

Dagbladet: Søgade 4, 4100; Liberal; evening; Editor PER WINTHER; circ. 35,000.

ROSKILDE

Aftenavisen Roskilde Tidende: Algade 18, 4000; Independent; evening; Editor INGER JACOBSEN; circ. 10,000.

SILKEBORG

Midtjyllands Avis: Vestergade 30, 8600; Chief Editor VIGGO SØRENSEN; circ. 25,000.

SLAGELSE

Sjællands Tidende: Korsgade 4, 4200; f. 1815; Liberal; evening; for western part of Zealand; Editor HANS-KR. STENBAEK; circ. 29,000.

SVENDBORG

FYNS AMTS Avis: Sct. Nicolajgade 3, 5700; f. 1863; Liberal; Editor ERIK ERNGAARD; circ. 27,000.

VEJLE

Vejle Amts Folkeblad: f. 1865; Liberal; evening; Editor VAGN NYGAARD; circ. 29,000.

VIBORG

Viborg Stifts Folkeblad: Mathiasgade 7, 8800; f. 1877; Liberal Democrat; evening; Editor PER SUNESEN; circ. 15,000.

POPULAR PERIODICALS

Alt for Damerne: Vognmagergade 11, 1148 Copenhagen K; f. 1946; women's magazine; weekly; Dir. KATRINE STEEN; Editor EBBA EILERTZEN; circ. 170,000.

Bådnyt: Nørre Farimagsgade 49, 1364 Copenhagen K; sailing boats and motor boats; Editor FREDDY NIELSKOV; circ. 28,500.

Det Bedste fra Reader's Digest: 61 Østergade, P.O.B. 1160, 1010 Copenhagen K; Danish Reader's Digest; monthly; Editor MOGENS NIELSEN; circ. 145,000.

Bilen Motor og Sport: Nørre Farimagsgade 49, 1364 Copenhagen K; cars, motor sport; monthly; Editor STEEN HAU; circ. 70,000.

Billed-Bladet: Gl. Mont 1, Copenhagen K; f. 1938; weekly; Editor IB JOHANNESSEN; circ. 395,370.

Bo Bedre: Nørre Farimagsgade 49, 1364 Copenhagen K; homes and gardens; monthly; Editor PALLE FOGTDAL; circ. 128,990.

Camping: Gammel Kongevej 74, 1850 Copenhagen; circ. 40,000.

Dansk Familieblad: Vognmagergade 11, 1148 Copenhagen K; f. 1910; weekly; Editor LASSE KOFOED; circ. 87,436.

Eva: Nørre Farimagsgade 49, 1364 Copenhagen K; fashion, beauty; quarterly; Editor ALLAN STRAUSS; circ. 60,000.

Familie Journalen-Illustreret Familie Journal: Vigerslev Allé 18, Copenhagen 2500 Valby; f. 1877; weekly; Editor AAGE GRAUBALLE; circ. 337,093.

- Femina:** Vigerslev Allé 18, 2500 Copenhagen Valby; f. 1847; Editor JUTTA LARSEN; circ. 116,000.
- Foto-Avisen:** Gartnervænget 79, 3520 Farum; photography; six per year; circ. 24,800.
- Hendes Verden:** Vognmagergade 11, Copenhagen K; f. 1937; weekly; women; Editor PREBEN HOVLAND; circ. 151,563.
- Hjemmet (The Home):** Vognmagergade 11, Copenhagen K; weekly; Chief Editor MOGENS FÖNSS; circ. 200,000.
- Hus og Hjem:** Kronprinsensgade 1, 1114 Copenhagen K; f. 1896; weekly; women; Editor KAY HOLKENFELDT; circ. 16,660.
- Landsbladet:** Vester Farimagsgade 6, 1606 Copenhagen; farmer's weekly; circ. 105,000.
- Motor:** Nørregade 36, 1165 Copenhagen K; cars and motor-tourism; fortnightly; circ. 275,700.
- Nordvestsjaelland:** weekly; Editor FREDE RASMUSSEN; circ. 13,880.
- Reflex:** Peder Skramsgade 5, 1054 Copenhagen; business and professional monthly; circ. 66,400.
- Samvirke:** Roskildevej 65, DK 2620 Albertslund; f. 1928; consumer monthly; Publisher and Chief Editor AA. BÜCHERT; circ. 675,000.
- Se og Hør:** Vigerslev Allé 18, 2500 Copenhagen Valby; f. 1940; news and TV; Editor MOGENS E. PEDERSEN; circ. 270,000.
- Søndags-B.T.:** Østergade 5, 1147 Copenhagen K; f. 1921; weekly; Editor H. ROVSING OLSEN; circ. 200,000.
- Ude og Hjemme:** Vigerslev Allé 18, 2500 Copenhagen Valby; f. 1927; weekly; Editor HANS HERMAN; circ. 160,000.
- Vi Unge:** Ravnsborggade 14, 2200 Copenhagen N; f. 1958; teenagers' monthly; Editor CARL W. BAERENTZEN; circ. 30,000.
- Weekendavisen Berlingske Aften:** Gl. Moent 1, 1147 Copenhagen K; f. 1749; Independent Conservative; weekly; Chief Editor F. ESMANN JENSEN; circ. 52,000.

SPECIALIST PERIODICALS

- Aften-og Ungdomsskolen:** Vesterbrogade 31-3, 1620 Copenhagen V; f. 1921; adult education; monthly; Editor TOM STEINOV; circ. 6,000.
- Andelsbladet:** Vester Farimagsgade 3, 1606 Copenhagen; Co-op magazine; circ. 10,000.
- Arkitekten:** Nyhavn 43, 1051 Copenhagen K; f. 1898; Editor POUL ERIK SKRIVER; 23 issues a year; circ. 7,000.
- Arkitektur DK:** Nyhavn 43, 1051 Copenhagen K; f. 1957; Editor POUL ERIK SKRIVER; 8 issues a year; circ. 4,200.
- Danish Journal:** c/o Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Asiatic Plads 2, 1448 Copenhagen K; approx. 2 issues a year; cultural, political and social affairs; English, German, French, Spanish editions; special editions in these and other languages; circ. 58,750.
- Danmarks Skibsfart:** Danmarks Skibsførerforening, Havnegade 55, 1058 Copenhagen K; shipping; circ. 5,500.
- Det Danske Bogmarked:** Vesterbrogade 41B, Copenhagen V; books and literature; circ. 4,700.
- Denmark Review:** c/o Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Asiatic Plads 2, 1448 Copenhagen K; export quarterly; English, German, French, Spanish; special editions in these and other languages; circ. 75,000.
- Finanstidende:** Store Kannikestraede 16, 1169 Copenhagen K; finance weekly; circ. 6,000; Editor S. THIBERG.
- Fremtiden:** Amaliegade 40A, 1256 Copenhagen K; f. 1945; international affairs; Editors MOGENS ESPERSEN, POUL MØLLER; circ. 2,000.

- Hippologisk Tidsskrift:** V. Farimagsgade 6, 1606 Copenhagen V; f. 1888; Editor I. C. CHRISTENSEN; circ. 11,900.
- Journalisten:** Gammel Strand 46, 1202 Copenhagen; journalist's monthly; circ. 5,500.
- Landbongt:** H. C. Ørstedesvej 28c, 1879 Copenhagen; agricultural monthly; circ. 11,746.
- Politiken Weekly:** Rådhuspladsen 37, 1585 Copenhagen; f. 1909; current affairs; Editor SVEND A. ANDERSEN; circ. 8,100; special issues, circ. 12,000.
- Politisk Revy:** Skt. Pederstraede 28B, 1453 Copenhagen K; f. 1962; left wing politics and culture; fortnightly; circ. 6,000.
- Sundhedsbladet:** Børstenbindervej 4, 5230 Odense M; health; every two months; circ. 20,000.
- Tidernes Tegn:** Børstenbindervej 4, 5230 Odense M; religion; every two months; circ. 17,000.
- Transport/Emballage:** Skelbaekgade 4, 1717 Copenhagen V; circ. 21,116.
- Ugens Rapport:** Sankt Anna Plads 8, 1250 Copenhagen K; f. 1971; weekly; Editor KURT THYBOE; circ. 181,711.
- Ugeskrift for Jordbrug:** Gammel Torv 22, 1017 Copenhagen K; weekly.

NEWS AGENCY

- Ritzaus Bureau I/S:** Mikkil Bryggers Gade 3, 1460 Copenhagen K; f. 1866; general, financial and commercial news; works in conjunction with Reuters; Agence France-Presse, Deutsche Presse-Agentur and European national agencies; owned by all Danish newspapers; Chair. of Board of Dirs. ERLING BRØNDUM; Gen. Man. and Editor-in-Chief BENT A. KOCH.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

- Agence France-Presse (AFP):** Mikkil Bryggersgade 3, 1460 Copenhagen K; Bureau Chief PAUL NIELSEN.
- Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN) (U.S.S.R.):** Adelgade 49, 1304 Copenhagen K; Chief Editor SERGEJ VOLOVETS.
- Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy):** Praestemarksvej 3, 2770 Kastrup, Copenhagen; Agent ETTORE LOLLU.
- Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN) (German Democratic Republic):** 2660 Brøndbystrand, Kisum-parken 65 st. th., Copenhagen; Bureau Chief HERBERT HANSCH.
- Associated Press (AP) (U.S.A.):** Kristen Bernikows Gade 4, 1105 Copenhagen K; Bureau Chief WILLIAM C. MANN.
- Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany):** Mikkil Bryggers Gade 3, 1460 Copenhagen K; Chief ERNST SIEGFRIED HANSEN.
- Reuters (U.K.):** Mikkil Bryggers Gade 5, 1460 Copenhagen K.
- United Press International (UPI) (U.S.A.):** Store Strandstraede 8, Copenhagen; Bureau Chief BØRGE MORS.
- Agencia EFE (Spain) and TASS (U.S.S.R.) are also represented.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

- Danske Dagblades Forening (Danish Newspapers Association):** The House of the Press, Skindergade 7, 1159 Copenhagen K; comprises managers and editors-in-chief of all newspapers; general spokesman for the Danish press.
- Illustrated Press Publishers' Association:** Copenhagen; mems.; publishers of magazines.
- Københavnske Dagblades Samraad (Copenhagen Newspaper Publishers' Association):** c/o Politikens Hus, 37 Raadhuspladsen, 1585 Copenhagen V; Chair. ERNST KLAEBEL.

PUBLISHERS

- Akademisk Forlag A.m.b.A.:** Store Kannikestraede 8, 1169 Copenhagen K; f. 1962; textbooks and scientific literature; Man. Dir. PER HOLM RASMUSSEN; Chief Editor NIELS PERSSON.
- Arnkron Publishers Ltd.:** Fuglebaekvej 4, 2770 Kastrup; popular science and literature, cookbooks; Man. Dir. J. JUUL RASMUSSEN.
- Aschehoug Dansk Forlag A/S:** Landemaerket 11, 1119 Copenhagen K; school and textbooks; Man. Dir. ERIK IPSEN.
- J. Fr. Clausens Forlag:** popular specialist literature.
- H. Hagerups Forlag:** school and textbooks.
- H. Hirschsprungs Forlag:** textbooks.
- Bergs Forlag ApS:** Peder Skramsgade 5, 1054 Copenhagen K; f. 1965; children's and general; Man. H. M. BERG.
- Berlingske Forlag A/S:** Antonigade 7, 1147 Copenhagen K; encyclopedic series, dictionaries, manuals, educational; Publisher HENRIK FONSS.
- Bibliotekscentralens Forlag:** 5 Telegrafvej, 2750 Ballerup; bibliographical manuals and material; Man. Dir. ASGER HANSEN.
- Bogans Forlag:** 8 Kastaniebakken, 3540 Lyngby; general paperbacks, popular science and occult; Owner EVAN BOGAN.
- Borgens Forlag A/S:** Mynstersvej 19, 1827 Copenhagen V; f. 1948; fiction, non-fiction, handicrafts, religion, children's and textbooks; Man. Dir. JARL BORGES; Dirs. OLE THESTRUP, ERIK CRILLEN.
- Forlaget Borsen A/S:** Møntergade 19, P.O.B. 2103, 1014 Copenhagen K; business information.
- Branner og Korchs Forlag A/S:** H.C. Ørstedsgade 7B, 1879 Copenhagen V; handbooks, fiction, juveniles; Dir. TORBEN SCHUR.
- Carit Andersens Forlag/Forlaget Trevi ApS:** Madvigs Allé 2, 1829 Copenhagen V; illustrated books, travel; Dir. PAUL CARIT ANDERSEN.
- Carlsen if:** Købmagergade 9, 1001 Copenhagen K; children's books, annuals; Man. Dir. PER HJALD CARLSEN.
- Det danske Forlag A/S:** Roskildevej 65, 2620 Albertslund; f. 1941; science, politics, history, business, nature, juveniles; Dir. N. J. LAURSEN.
- Delta Forlag A/S:** Kroghsgade 5, 2100 Copenhagen Ø; fiction, non-fiction, juveniles, educational, feminist; Dirs. GRETHE STRÖM, JØRGEN MARTENS.
- Christian Ejlers' Forlag ApS:** 4 Brolaeggerstraede, 1211 Copenhagen K; general, social and political science; Dir. CHRISTIAN EJLERS.
- Chr. Erichsens Forlag A/S:** Kronprinsensgade 1, 1114 Copenhagen K.
- Forlaget for Faglitteratur A/S:** Vandkunsten 6, 1467 Copenhagen K; medicine, technology.
- Fogtdals Blade A/S:** Nørre Farimagsgade 49, 1364 Copenhagen K; f. 1960; handbooks, part-works and magazines; Man. Dir. ERIK SKIPPER LARSEN.
- Forlaget Forum A-S:** Aabenraa 31, 1124 Copenhagen K; f. 1940; fiction, general scientific, educational and quality paperbacks; Dirs. CLAUD BRØNDSTED, KNUD H. DITLEVSEN.
- Fremad af 1979 A/S:** Nørrebrogade 54, 2200 Copenhagen N; fiction, non-fiction, popular science, textbooks, juveniles, reissues; Man. Dir. MOGENS BANG.
- J. Frimodts Forlag:** Korskaervej 25, 7000 Fredericia; religion, fiction, devotional; Man. Dir. A. BRENDHOLDT.
- G.E.C. Gads Forlag:** Vimmelskafte 32, 1161 Copenhagen K; f. 1855; reference books, textbooks, encyclopedias and general non-fiction; Publishers GRETHE BRYNER, P. H. TRAUSTEDT.
- Jul. Gjellerup Forlag A/S:** Roemersgade 11, 1362 Copenhagen K; textbooks; Man. Dir. ARNE MØLLER.
- Grafisk Forlag A/S:** Klosterrisvej 7, 2100 Copenhagen Ø; f. 1940; children's books, novels, textbooks, tapes, visual aids; Man. Dir. OVE MØLBECK; Dir. BIRGER SCHMITH.
- Grevas Forlag:** Skovfaldet 2K, 8200 Aarhus N; f. 1966; novels, art books; Dir. EVA HEMMER HANSEN.
- Gyldendalske Boghandel-Nordisk Forlag A/S:** Klareboderne 3, 1001 Copenhagen K; f. 1770; fiction, non-fiction, reference books, paperbacks, children's books, textbooks; Dirs. OLE WERNER THOMSEN, EIGIL WINTHER, KURT FROMBERG.
- P. Haase & Sønns Forlag A/S:** Løvstræde 8, 1152 Copenhagen K; f. 1877; Man. Dir. N. J. HAASE; educational books and audio-visual materials.
- Hernovs' Forlag:** Bredgade 14-16, 1260 Copenhagen K; fiction, memoirs, children's; Owner JOHNS. G. HERNOV; Dir. PER LESLIE HOLST.
- Forlag Hønsetryk:** P.O.B. 6, 3060 Esbjerg; Owner KIRSTEN HOFSTÄTTER.
- Høst & Sønns Forlag:** Bredgade 35, 1260 Copenhagen K; f. 1836; crafts and hobbies, languages, books on Denmark, children's books; Dir. MOGENS C. LIND.
- Jespersen og Pios Forlag:** Valkendorfsgade 22, 1151 Copenhagen; f. 1852 and 1865; children's and juveniles' books; Dir. IVER JESPERSEN.
- Krak:** Nytorv 17, 1450 Copenhagen K; f. 1770; Dir. F. HILSTED; publishers of *Kraks Vejviser* (*Krak's Industrial and Commercial Directory of Denmark*), *Kraks Blå Bog* (*Who's Who*), *Export Directory of Denmark*, and other yearbooks.
- Lademann Ltd., Publishers:** Linnésgade 25, 1361 Copenhagen K; f. 1954; novels, history, text books, reference books, encyclopedias, paperbacks; Dirs. JØRGEN LADEMANN, FRITS BÜLOW, NIELS AGNER.
- Lentz & Jenssens Forlag A/S:** Torpetvej 9, 4100 Ringsted; technical, textbooks, reference; Man. Dir. BÖRGE LENTZ.
- Lindhardt og Ringhof:** Studiestræde 14, 1455 Copenhagen K; general fiction and non-fiction, paperbacks; Owners OTTO B. LINDHARDT, GERT RINGHOF.
- O. Lohses og J. Frimodts Forlag:** Korskaervej 25, 7000 Fredericia; f. 1868; religion, memoirs, travel; Man. Dir. A. BRENDHOLDT.
- Mallings Forlag ApS:** Gammel Kongevej 3-5, 1610 Copenhagen V; Owner JOACHIM MALLING.
- Martins Forlag:** Kompagnistræde 34, 1208 Copenhagen V; fiction, non-fiction, juveniles; Man. Dir. ERIK HALKIER.

DENMARK

Medicinsk Forlag ApS: 2 Tranevej, 3650 Ølstykke; medical and scientific books; Man. Dir. ANNI LINDELÖV.

Munksgaard Ltd.: Nørre Søgade 35, 1370 Copenhagen K; f. 1917; agents to Royal Danish Acad., Royal Library, United Nations, and various learned societies; specializing in medical and natural science, international scientific journals, humanities, and school books; Man. Dir. OLUF V. MØLLER.

Rasmus Navers Forlag: Lövsstraede 8, 1152 Copenhagen K; humour, art, fiction; Owner P. Haase & Søn's Forlag A/S.

M. Normanns Forlag A/S: Kastanievej 3, 5230 Odense M; reference, school books; Man. Dir. MOGENS NORMANN.

Nyt Nordisk Forlag-Arnold Busck A/S: Købmagergade 49, 1150 Copenhagen K; f. 1896; textbooks, school books, non-fiction; Dirs. HELGE ARNOLD BUSCK, OLE ARNOLD BUSCK.

Det Schønbergske Forlag A/S: Landemaerket 5, 1119 Copenhagen K; f. 1857; fiction, travel, history, biography, paperbacks, textbooks; Dir. PAUL MONRAD.

Jørgen Paludans Forlag ApS: Fiolstraede 16, 1171 Copenhagen K; language teaching, natural sciences, psychology, history, sociology, politics, economics; Man. Dir. JØRGEN PALUDAN.

Politikens Forlag A/S: Vestergade 26, 1456 Copenhagen K; f. 1947; dictionaries, reference books, handbooks, year-books, collected works and maps; Dir. JOHANNES RAVN.

Hans Reitzel Publishers Ltd.: Snaregade 4, DK-1205 Copenhagen K; f. 1949; reference and textbooks, psychology, sociology; Man. Dir. HANS REITZEL; Editor BEATE LANGE.

C.A. Reitzels Forlag: Nørresbrogade 35, 1370 Copenhagen K; Owner and Man. Dir. JØRGEN SANDAL.

Rhodos, International Science and Art Publishers: Niels Brocks Gaard, Strandgade 36, 1401 Copenhagen K; f. 1959; science, art, literature, politics, professional, criticism; Dir. NIELS BLAEDEL.

Rosenkilde og Bagger's Forlag: Kronprinsensgade 3, 1114 Copenhagen K; manuals, cultural history, facsimiles; Owner HANS BAGGER; Man. FINN JACOBSEN.

Samlerens Forlag A/S: Christian den Niendes Gade 2, 1111 Copenhagen K; social sciences, health, art, paperbacks, manuals, biographies, history, politics; Man. Dir. BORGE PRISKORN.

A/S J. H. Schultz Forlag: Møntergade 21 (1), 1116 Copenhagen K; f. 1661; printers, publishers, booksellers; printers to the Danish Government and the Copenhagen University; Publishing Man. HENRIK BORBERG.

Publishers, Radio and Television

Forlaget Sesam A/S: Frederiksborggade 26, 1360 Copenhagen K; history, educational, children's; Dir. GEORG VEJEN.

A/S Skattekartoteket: Informationskontor, 4 Palaegade, 1261 Copenhagen K; books on taxation; Man. Dir. P. TAARNHØJ.

Sommer & Sørensen Forlag ApS: 3 Siljengade, 2300 Copenhagen S; Dirs. AAGE BØRGLUM SØRENSEN, ERIK SOMMER.

A/S Sparevirke: 62-64 Købmagergade, 1150 Copenhagen K; handbooks, schoolbooks; Man. Dir. T. G. SØNDERGAARD.

Forlaget Spektrum A/S: Klareboderne 3, 1001 Copenhagen K; general literature, paperbacks, children's books.

Strandbergs Forlag: 17 Topstykket, 3460 Birkerød; cultural history; Owner HANS JØRGEN STRANDBERG.

Strubes Forlag A/S: 4130 Gl. Viby/Sjælland; psychic, occult, philosophy, art, naval; Man. Dir. POVL STRUBE.

Teknisk forlag A/S: Skelbaekgade 4, 1717 Copenhagen V; technical books and periodicals; Man. Dir. PETER MÜLLER.

Teknologisk Institut Forlag: Gregersensvej, 2630 Taastrup; technical, crafts, industries.

De Unges Forlag, Unitas Forlag: Amaliegade 24, 1256 Copenhagen K; religion, fiction, travel.

Vandrer mod Lysets Forlag ApS: Købmagergade 22, 1150 Copenhagen K; religion, science, philosophy, ethics; Dir. BØRGE BRØNNUM; Man. BENT JUUL-MARKER.

Vintens Forlag Ltd.: Frederiksborggade 26, 1360 Copenhagen K; f. 1950; paperbacks, fiction, philosophy, psychology, children's books; Dir. HENRIK SANDAL.

Wangels Forlag A/S: 8 Gammeltorv, P.O.B. 1061, 1008 Copenhagen K; f. 1946; fiction, book club; Gen. Man. BENNY FREDERIKSEN.

Edition Wilhelm Hansen: 9-11 Gothersgade, 1123 Copenhagen; educational books, books on music; Owners HANNE WILHELM HANSEN, LONE WILHELM HANSEN.

Wilkenschildts Forlag: Gedevevej 3, DK-3520 Farum; handbooks, non-fiction; Dir. EBBE WILKENSCHILDT.

Wöldikes Forlag: Troels-Lundsvej 14, 2000 Copenhagen F; fiction and non-fiction; Man. Dir. ARNE WÖLDIKE SCHMITH.

PUBLISHER'S ASSOCIATION

Den danske Forlaeggerforening: Købmagergade 11, 1150 Copenhagen K; f. 1837; 70 mems.; Chair. N. J. HAASE; Dir. ERIK V. KRUSTRUP; publ. *Det Danske Bogmarked* (weekly).

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radio Denmark: TV Byen, 2860 Søborg; Dir.-Gen. L. BINDSLØV; Dir. of Radio Programmes SVEN FUGL; Dir. of Television Programmes HANS JØRGEN JENSEN.

Number of licences (October 1979): 1,828,487, including 1,100,868 colour. (The television licence includes radio.)

FINANCE

The first Danish commercial bank was founded in 1846. In January 1975, restrictions on savings banks were lifted, giving commercial and savings banks equal rights and status. Several foreign banks have representative offices in Copenhagen, and in January 1975 restrictions on the establishment of full branches of foreign banks were removed. In 1981 there were about 80 commercial banks and 160 savings banks, considerably fewer than 20 years earlier. All banks are under government supervision, and public representation is obligatory on all bank supervisory boards.

BANKING

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; res.=reserves; dep.=deposits; kr.=kroner; m.=million; brs.=branches)

CENTRAL BANK

Danmarks Nationalbank (*National Bank of Denmark*): Havnegade 5, 1093 Copenhagen K; f. 1818; sole right of issue; self-governing; administers foreign exchange rates and regulations; capital fund 50m. kr.; gold in coin and bullion 5,741m. kr.; notes in circ. 12,949m. kr. (1980); brs. in Aarhus and Odense; Govs. E. HOFFMEYER, Sv. ANDERSEN, O. THOMSEN; Deputy Govs. R. MIKKELSEN, F. HOLLESEN; Dirs. A. BRØNDUM, C. BENDTZ, H. DALGAARD.

Aarhus Discontobank A/S: Søndergade 9, 8100 Aarhus C; f. 1894; cap. 10m. kr.; res. 16.8m. kr.; dep. 192.2m. kr. (1980); 7 brs.; Gen. Man. PREBEN ANDERSEN.

Aktivbanken A/S: P.O.B. 350 Ladegaardsvej 3, 7100 Vejle; f. 1971; cap. 100m. kr.; res. 372m. kr.; dep. 2,335.3m. kr. (1980); 58 brs.; Gen. Mans. E. HØGSAA, P. BJØRN OLSEN, E. K. LARSEN.

Amagerbanken A/S: Amagerbrogade 25, 2300 Copenhagen S; f. 1903; cap. 187m. kr.; dep. 1,156m. kr. (Dec. 1978); 18 brs.; Chair. TORKILD FELDVOSSE; Chief Gen. Man. KNUD CHRISTENSEN.

American Express Bank A/S: P.O.B. 2052, Højbro Plads 8, 1200 Copenhagen K; f. 1971; wholly-owned subsidiary of American Express International Banking Corp., New York; Gen. Man. B. SORESEN.

Andelsbanken Danebank: Vesterbrogade 4A, 1620 Copenhagen V; f. 1925; cap. (p.u.) 300m. kr.; dep. 9,876m. kr.; Chief Gen. Man. P. NYBOE ANDERSEN.

Arbejdernes Landsbank A/S: Vesterbrogade 5, DK-1502 Copenhagen V; f. 1919; cap. (p.u.) 155m. kr.; Man. Dirs. G. SCHMIDT LAURSEN, S. NIBELIUS.

Bonusbanken A/S: 7400 Herning; f. 1958; cap. and res. 21m. kr.; dep. 247m. kr. (June 1980); 2 brs.

Bornholmerbanken A/S: St. Torv 15, 3700 Rønne, Bornholm; f. 1966; cap. and res. 43m. kr.; dep. 247m. kr. (Dec. 1980); 9 brs.; Mans. KAJ NIELSEN, SØREN ANDERSEN.

Copenhagen Handelsbank A/S: Holmens Kanal 2, 1091 Copenhagen K; f. 1873; cap. and res. 2,678m. kr.; dep. 22,194m. kr. (1980); Chair. B. GOMARD; Man. Dirs. B. HANSEN, H. C. BANG, H. GADE, H. E. JOHANSEN.

Den Danske Bank af 1871 A/S: Holmens Kanal 12, 1092 Copenhagen K; f. 1871; cap. and res. 2,498m. kr.; dep. 22,128m. kr. (Dec. 1980); Chair. A. W. NIELSEN; Man. Dirs. TAGE ANDERSEN, ERIK BAGGER, L. CHALMER RASMUSSEN, KNUD SØRENSEN.

Den Danske Provinsbank A/S: Kannikegade 4-6, 8100 Aarhus C; Head Offices in Aarhus, Odense, Copenhagen and Aalborg; f. 1967 by merger; cap. and res. 1,014.8m. kr.; dep. 7,870.2m. kr. (June 1981); Gen. Mans. N. SCHACK-EYBER, E. NÆRØ, E. HASTRUP, B. DALSGAARD.

Egnsbank Nord A/S: Danmarksgade 56, 9900 Frederikshavn; f. 1970; cap. and res. 117 m. kr.; dep. 658m. kr. (1978); 45 brs.; Mans. A. JENSEN, P. MØLLER, B. WAMMEN.

Esbjerg Bank A/S: Kongensgade 70, 6700 Esbjerg; f. 1916; cap. and res. 41m. kr.; dep. 269m. kr. (1980); 8 brs.; Man. B. HAABER CHRISTIANSEN.

Faellesbanken for Danmarks Sparekasser, Aktieselskab: Borgergade 24, 1347 Copenhagen K; f. 1850; cap. 225.9m. kr.; dep. 1,461m. kr. (1980); Dirs. H. HERMANSEN, P. HILLERSBORG, P. T. MADSEN.

Frederiksborg Bank A/S: Slotsgade 16-18, 3400 Hillerød; f. 1898; cap. and res. 198.7m. kr. (1980); 31 brs.; Pres. B. GRAVERSEN.

Haandværker-, Handels- og Landbrugsbanken A/S: Jernbanegade 9, 4700 Næstved; f. 1901; cap. and res. 37m. kr.; dep. 261m. kr. (1980); 6 brs.; Man. K. O. PETERSEN.

Handels- og Landbrugsbanken i Thisted A/S: 7A Jernbanegade, 7700 Thisted; f. 1915; cap. 13.5m. kr.; res. 18.7m. kr.; dep. 212.3m. kr. (1980); Man. A. BLAABJERG.

Hellerup Bank A/S: Strandvejen 159, 2900 Hellerup; f. 1922; cap. and res. 75m. kr.; dep. 675m. kr. (1979); 16 brs.; Chair. EJVIND BRANDT; Gen. Mans. B. HELVER, O. LORENTZEN.

Himmerlandsbanken A/S: Adelgade 31, 9500 Hobro; f. 1892; cap. and res. 46.4m. kr.; dep. 390.4m. kr. (1980); 13 brs.; Man. BENT HANSEN.

Holstebro Bank A/S: Torvet 1, 7500 Holstebro; f. 1871; cap. and res. 49m. kr.; dep. 252m. kr. (1978); 9 brs.; Man. K. E. ANDERSEN.

Holstebro Landmandsbank A/S (Vestjysk Bank): Vestergade 1, 7500 Holstebro; f. 1887; cap. and res. 64m. kr.; dep. 382m. kr. (1978); Mans. F. HOMAA, G. V. MØLLER.

Jyske Bank/Finansbanken: Vestergade, 8600 Silkeborg; f. 1981 by merger; dep. 5,037m. kr. (June 1981); 110 brs.; Chair. WERNER NIELSEN; Gen. Man. POUL NORUP.

De københavnske Forstæders Bank A/S: Hovedvejen 110, 2600 Glostrup; f. 1902; cap. and res. 81m. kr.; dep. 654m. kr. (1978); 17 brs.; Chair. E. K. KNUDSEN; Mans. P. E. WURTZEN, F. MARCUSSEN.

Landbobanken i Skive, Salling Bank A/S: Frederiksgade 6, 7800 Skive; f. 1926; cap. 18m. kr.; res. 31m. kr.; dep. 282m. kr. (1979); 14 brs.; Chair. LARS E. ANDERSEN; Man. P. H. STEENBERG.

Langelands Bank A/S: Ørstedsgade 6, 5900 Rudkøbing; f. 1872; cap. and res. 22m. kr.; dep. 142m. kr. (1979); 18 brs.; Man. F. RØIKJÆR.

Lollands Bank A/S: Nybrogade 3, Nakskov, 4900 Lolland; f. 1907; cap. 9.6m. kr.; res. 19.6m. kr.; dep. 345m. kr. (1979); 8 brs.; Man. MOGENS NIELSEN.

A/S Midtbank: Østergade 2, 7400 Herning; f. 1965; cap. and res. 246m. kr.; dep. 1,637m. kr. (1981); 55 brs.; Gen. Mans. B. JENSEN, H. EGSFAARD-PEDERSEN, M. MOURITZEN.

Morse Bank A/S: Algade, 7900 Nykøbing M.; f. 1876; cap. 14m. kr.; res. 35m. kr.; dep. 267m. kr. (1979); 13 brs.; Man. Dirs. H. J. CHRISTENSEN, E. VILLADSEN.

Næstved Diskontobank A/S: Axeltorv 4, 4700 Næstved; f. 1871; cap. 21m. kr.; res. 21m. kr.; dep. 472m. kr. (1978); 11 brs.; Gen. Man. A. HOVE ANDREASEN.

Nordvestbank A/S: Torvet 4-5, 7620 Lemvig; f. 1971; cap. and res. 77.8m. kr.; dep. 337m. kr. (1980); 6 brs.; Chair. P. HOULIND; Gen. Man. J. HOLT.

A/S Norresundby Bank: Torvet 4, 9400 Nørresundby; f. 1898; cap. and res. 107m. kr.; dep. 595m. kr. (1980); 15 brs.; Man. H. WORMSLEV.

Privatbanken A/S: Børsgade 4, 1249 Copenhagen K; f. 1857; cap. and res. 1,964m. kr.; dep. 25,811m. kr. (June 1981); Chair. of Board OLE DAMGAARD-NIELSEN; Man. Dirs. A. SCHMIEGELOW, J. GRINDER, H. PAASCHBURG, BENT PEDERSEN, S. RASBORG.

Ringkjøbing Landbobank A/S: Torvet 1, 6950 Ringkjøbing; f. 1886; cap. and res. 95m. kr.; dep. 521m. kr. (1980); 13 brs.; Man. B. MØLLER.

A/S Roskilde Bank: Algade 14, 4000 Roskilde; f. 1884; cap. and res. 67m. kr.; dep. 471m. kr. (1980); 9 brs.; Man. N. VALENTIN HANSEN.

Sjællandske Bank A/S: Nørregade 100, 4100 Ringsted; f. 1967; cap. and res. 276m. kr.; dep. 2,082m. kr. (1980); 60 brs.; Mans. J. TARP, H. NAVNTOF PEDERSEN, B. BACH ANDERSEN, J. HALLEBY.

Skælskør Bank A/S: Algade 18, 4230 Skælskør; f. 1876; cap. and res. 34m. kr.; dep. 213m. kr. (1979); 6 brs.; Man. P. W. OLSEN.

Svendborg Bank A/S: Klosterplads 2, 5700 Svendborg; f. 1872; cap. and res. 57m. kr.; dep. 437m. kr. (1978); 12 brs.; Mans. N. JAKOBSEN, S. OLSEN.

Sydbank A/S: Storegade 18, 6200 Åbenrå; f. 1970; cap. and res. 185m. kr.; dep. 1,340m. kr. (1980); 50 brs.; Gen. Mans. G. B. CHRISTENSEN, P. F. CHRISTENSEN, A. SKOV, C. ANDERSEN.

A/S Varde Bank: 6700 Esbjerg; f. 1872; cap. 78m. kr.; res. 196m. kr.; dep. 341m. kr. (1980); Chair. P. JAEGER; Gen. Mans. C. K. HANSEN, CHR. F. HOUBORG, A. HOLM JENSEN.

Vendelbobanken A/S: Østergade 19-23, 9800 Hjørring; f. 1855; cap. and res. 123m. kr.; dep. 663m. kr. (1978); 34 brs.; Gen. Mans. K. G. UGGERHØJ, O. GR. LAURIDSEN.

BANKERS' ORGANIZATION

Den Danske Bankforening (*Danish Bankers' Association*): Bankernes Hus, Amaliegade 7, 1256 Copenhagen K; f. 1950; 81 member banks; Man. Dir. A. SKJOLDAGER.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Copenhagen Stock Exchange: Nikolaj Plads 6, 1067 Copenhagen K; f. 1681; Chair. Prof. JAN KØBBERNAGEL; Dir. IB PAASCHBURG.

INSURANCE

STATE INSURANCE COMPANY

Statsanstalten for Livsforsikring (*The Danish Government Life Assurance Institution*): Kampmannsgade 4, 1645 Copenhagen V; f. 1842; Man. Dir. ERIK ROSENDAHL; Man. JØRGEN TOFTE.

PRINCIPAL PRIVATE COMPANIES

Alm. Brand International A/S: Lyngby Hovedgade 4, P.O.B. 1792, 2800 Lyngby.

Assurance-Compagniet Baltica-Skandinav A/S: Bredgade 40, 1299 Copenhagen K; f. 1916; all classes.

Assurance-Compagniet Baltica-Skandinav Livsforsikringsselskab: life.

Dansk Søassurance a/s: Niels Juels Gade 11, 1016 Copenhagen K; Mans. BØRGE WARSBERG, T. BRAG-NIELSEN.

Forsikringsselskabet Codan A/S: Codanhus, Gl. Kongevej 60, 1899 Copenhagen V; f. 1915; all classes except life; Gen. Man. PETER ZOBEL.

Forsikringsselskabet Codan Liv A/S: f. 1943; life.

A/S Det Kjøbenhavnske Reassurance-Compagni: Amaliegade 39, P.O.B. 2093, 1013 Copenhagen K; reinsurance.

Livsforsikringsaktieselskabet Hafnia-Haand i Haand: Holmens Kanal 22, 1097 Copenhagen K; f. 1980; life; Chair. E. J. B. CHRISTENSEN.

Forsikringsaktieselskabet Hafnia: Holmens Kanal 22, 1097 Copenhagen K; f. 1872; all classes except life; Chair. E. J. B. CHRISTENSEN.

Skadeforsikringsaktieselskabet Hafnia-Haand i Haand: Holmens Kanal 22, 1097 Copenhagen K; f. 1890; all classes except life; Chair. E. J. B. CHRISTENSEN.

Det kongelige octroierede almindelige Brandassurance-Co. A/S (*The Royal Chartered General Fire Insurance Co. Ltd.*): Højbro Plads 10, 1248 Copenhagen K; f. 1798; all branches; Mans. JENS VISSING, C. VALENTINER.

Købstædernes almindelige Brandforsikring: Grønningen 1, 1270 Copenhagen K; f. 1761; fire; Chair. INGVARDT PEDERSEN; Gen. Man. ALF TORP-PEDERSEN.

Nordisk Gjenforsikrings Selskab (*Nordisk Reinsurance Co. Ltd.*): Grønningen 23, 1270 Copenhagen K; f. 1894; reinsurance; Gen. Man. U. TORP-PEDERSEN.

Forsikringsaktieselskabet Nye Danske Lloyd: Rådhuspladsen 14, 1583 Copenhagen V; f. 1973 by merger; all classes except life; Gen. Man. H. O. THULSTRUP; Mans. J. HAAGEN HANSEN, J. SØLTOFT.

Forsikringsaktieselskabet Nye Danske Liv: Raadhuspladsen 14, 1583 Copenhagen V; f. 1959; life; Gen. Man. J. HAAGEN HANSEN.

Pensionsforsikringsanstalten A/S: Hammerensgade 6, 1267 Copenhagen K; life insurance.

Pensions- og Livrente-Institutet af 1919 A/S: Stockholmsgade 45, 2100 Copenhagen Ø; life insurance.

topsikring gs (*top Mutual Insurance Co.*): Borupvang 4, 1270 Ballerup; f. 1971 by merger; Chair. HENNING BIRCH.

topsikring liv gs (*topsikring Mutual Life Assurance Co.*); Chair. HENNING BIRCH.

top International a/s (*top International Insurance Co. Ltd.*); Chair. HENNING BIRCH.

Tryk Forsikring gs: Parallelsvej, 2800 Lyngby; f. 1973 by merger; all classes.

INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

Assurandør-Societetet: Amaliegade 10, 1256 Copenhagen K; f. 1918; 102 mems.; Chair. H. O. THULSTRUP; Dir. MOGENS BOJESSEN-KOEFOED.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

ADVISORY BODY

Det Økonomiske Råd (*The Economic Council*): Nørre Voldgade 68 IV, 1358 Copenhagen K; f. 1962, under the Economic Co-ordination Act, to watch national economic development and help to co-ordinate the actions of economic interest groups; 27 members representing both sides of industry, the Government and independent economic experts; Chair. Prof. HANS ZEUTHEN, Prof. LARS MATTHIESSEN, Prof. J. VIBE-PEDERSEN.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Danish National Committee of International Chamber of Commerce: Børsen, 1217 Copenhagen K; Chair. H. KNUD OLESEN; Sec.-Gen. H. SEJER-PETERSEN.

Provinshandelskammeret (*Provincial Chamber of Commerce*): Landemaerket 3, 2/th., 1119 Copenhagen K; Pres. MOGENS AASTED; Man. Dir. B. KREMER.

Grosserer-Societetet (*Chamber of Commerce of Copenhagen*): Børsen, 1217 Copenhagen K; f. 1742; approx. 2,500 mems.; Pres. AAGE RASK-PEDERSEN; Sec.-Gen. H. SEJER-PETERSEN.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Arbejdsgiverforeningen for landbruget i Fyns Stift (*Agricultural Employers' Federation*): Gl. Vartovvej 1, 2900 Hellerup, Copenhagen; f. 1944; 1,000 mems.; Chair. KURT A. HAUSTRUP; Sec.-in-Charge K. BLOCH.

Bryggeriforeningen (*Danish Brewers' Assn.*): Frederiksberggade 11, 1459 Copenhagen K; f. 1899; 21 mems.; Chair. POUL J. SVANHOLM; Dir. POUL ANTONSEN.

Danmarks Tekstiltekniske Forening (*The Textile Technical Society of Denmark*): Fredericiavej 99, 7100 Vejle; f. 1942; 475 mems.; Pres. GUNNAR STOUNBERG; Vice-Pres. AAGE JESPERSEN; publ. *Teknisk tidsskrift for Textil- og beklædningsindustri*.

Dansk Arbejdsgiverforening (*Danish Employers' Confederation*): Vester Voldgade 113, 1503 Copenhagen V; f. 1896; 22,641 mems.; Chair. JENS THORSEN; Dir.-Gen. P. SCHADE-POULSEN; publ. *Arbejdsgiveren*.

Danske Husmandsforeninger (*Danish Family Farmers' Association*): Landbrugsmagasinet, Vester Farimagsgade 6, 1606 Copenhagen V; f. 1906; 33,000 mems.; Chair. CHR. SØRENSEN; Sec.-Gen. JØRGEN PEDERSEN; publ. *Landbrugsmagasinet Husmandshjemmet*.

De danske Mejeriers Fællesorganisation (*The Federation of Danish Dairies*): Frederiks Allé 22, 8000 Aarhus; f. 1921; 238 mems.; Chair. THOMAS JØRGENSEN; Sec. J. HANDBERG.

Fællesforeningen for Danmarks Brugsforeninger (*Co-op of Denmark*): Roskildevej 65, 2620 Albertslund; f. 1896; c. 900,000 mems.; Chair. GUNNAR SKOV ANDERSEN; Chief Exec. GUNNAR D. CHRISTENSEN.

Foreningen af danske Cementfabrikker (*Assn. of Danish Cement Manufacturers*): N. Voldgade 34, Copenhagen; f. 1898; 3 mems.; Chair. POUL SKOVGAARD; Sec. OLE RØTZLER MØLLER.

Foreningen af Fabrikant i Jernindustrien i København (*Manufacturers' Federation of the Copenhagen Iron Industry*): N. Voldgade 30, Copenhagen; f. 1885; 172 mems.; Chair. BENNED HANSEN; Sec. J. BOTTEGER OLSEN.

Foreningen af Fabrikant i Jernindustrien i Provinserne (*Manufacturers' Federation of the Provincial Iron Industry*): N. Voldgade 34, Copenhagen; f. 1895; 316

mems.; Chair. J. C. THORSEN; Sec. M. ARENSBACH-JENSEN.

Haandvaerksraadet (*Chamber of Danish Trades and Crafts*): Amaliegade 15, 1256 Copenhagen K; f. 1879; comprises about 450 asscns. with 57,000 mems.; Chair. H. VOIGT-PETERSEN; Man. LAUE TRABERG SMIDT; publ. *Informationstjenesten* (8 per year).

Industriraadet (*Fed. of Danish Industries*): H.C. Andersens Boulevard 18, 1596 Copenhagen V; f. 1910; 2,140 mems.; Pres. ERIK B. RASMUSSEN; Dir. OVE MUNCH; publ. *Dansk Industri*.

Det kongelige danske Landhusholdningsselskab (*The Royal Agricultural Society of Denmark*): Rolighedsvvej 26, 1958 Copenhagen V; f. 1769 to promote agricultural progress; 3,000 mems.; Pres. A. NEIMANN-SØRENSEN, J. N. HENRIKSEN, P. S. OLUFSEN; Man. JØRGEN CHRISTOPHERSEN; publ. *Tidsskrift for Landøkonomi*.

Landbrugsraadet (*The Agricultural Council*): Axelborg, Axeltorv 3, 1609 Copenhagen V; f. 1919; 33 mems.; Pres. H. O. A. KJELDSEN; Dir. KJELD EJLER; publ. *Landbrugsraadets Meddelelser* (weekly).

Sammenslutningen af Arbejdsgivere indenfor den keramiske Industri (*Federation of Employers of the Danish Ceramic Industry*): N. Voldgade 34, Copenhagen; f. 1918; 24 mems.; Chair. J. FOG-PETERSEN; Sec. FINN BOLT JØRGENSEN.

De samvirkende danske Landboforeninger (*Federation of Danish Farmers' Unions*): Axelborg, Vesterbrogade 4A, 1620 Copenhagen V; f. 1893; 107,000 mems.; Pres. H. DEHN, H. O. A. KJELDSEN; Chief Sec. JØRGEN SKOV-BÅK; publ. *Landsbladet* (weekly).

Textilindustrien (*Federation of Danish Textile Industries*): Smallegade 14, P.O.B. 1456, 2000 Copenhagen; f. 1895; 310 mems.; Pres. C. WICHMANN MADSEN; Man. Dir. J. BOLLERUP-JENSEN, LL.M.; Sec. E. HAMMERSHØV; publ. annual report, directory of membership, *Danish Textile Export Guide*, *Technical Journal of the Textile and Clothing Industries*.

TRADE UNIONS

Landsorganisationen i Danmark (LO) (*Danish Federation of Trade Unions*): Rosenørns Allé 12, 1970 Copenhagen V; Chair. THOMAS NIELSEN; Vice-Pres. KNUD CHRISTENSEN; Treas. MAX HARVØE; publ. *LO Bladet* (fortnightly); total membership 1,277,748 (1980); 36 affiliated unions.

Dansk Beklædnings- og Textilarbejderforbund (*Textile and Garment Workers' Union*): Nyropsgade 14, 1602 Copenhagen V; f. 1978 by merger of Garment Workers' Union and Textile Workers' Union; 31,937 mems.; Pres. and Gen. Sec. ANNY BENGTSSON; publ. *Stof & Saks* (monthly).

Dansk Bogbinder- og Kartonnagearbejder Forbund (*Bookbinders and Cardboard Box Workers' Union*): Grafisk Forbundshus, Lygten 16, 2400 Copenhagen NV; 9,283 mems.; Pres. KJELD OLSEN.

Dansk El-Forbund (*Electricians' Union*): Hauchsvej 17, 1825 Copenhagen V; 19,719 mems.; Pres. FREDDY ANDERSEN.

Dansk Funktionærforbund (*Service Trade Employees' Union*): Upsalagade 20, 2100 Copenhagen Ø; 16,685 mems.; Pres. HANS JØRGEN JENSEN.

Dansk Jernbane Forbund (*Danish Railway Workers' Union*): Bredgade 21, 1260 Copenhagen K; f. 1899;

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8,621 mems.; Pres. E. NYGAARD JESPERSEN; Sec. S. B. SMITH; publ. *Jernbane Tidende* (fortnightly).

Dansk Kommunalarbejderforbund (*Municipal Workers' Union*): Thorvaldsensvej 2, 1871 Copenhagen V; 110,000 mems.; Pres. PAUL WINCKLER.

Dansk Metalarbejderforbund (*Danish Metalworkers' Union*): Nyropsgade 38, 1602 Copenhagen V; f. 1888; 125,000 mems.; Pres. GEORG POULSEN; Deputy Pres. ALEX HANSEN, MAX BÄHRING; publ. *Metal* (2 a month).

Dansk Postforbund (*Postmen's Union*): Vodroffsvej 13A 1900 Copenhagen V; f. 1908; 16,000 mems.; Pres. AAGE ANDERSEN; Sec. (vacant); publ. *Post-hornet*.

Dansk Typograf-Forbund (*Printers' Union*): Grafisk Forbundshus, Lygten 16, 2400 Copenhagen V; 11,773 mems.; Pres. HENNING BJERG.

Handels- og Kontorfunktionærernes Forbund i Danmark (*Commercial and Clerical Employees' Union*): H. C. Andersens Boulevard 43, Copenhagen V; f. 1900; 273,319 mems.; Pres. JØRGEN EIBERG; publ. *H.K.-Bladet* (monthly).

Husligt Arbejder Forbund (*Cleaning Staff and Domestic Workers' Union*): Jydeholmen 55B, 2720 Vanløse; 55,423 mems.; Pres. BODIL MOGENSEN.

Kvindeligt Arbejderforbund (*Unskilled Women Workers' Union*): Ewaldsgade 3, 2200 Copenhagen N; f. 1901; 98,600 mems.; Pres. RUTH LØJBERT; publ. *Kvindernes Fagblad* (10 issues a year).

Malerforbundet i Danmark (*Housepainters' Union*): Tomsgårdsvej 23C, 2400 Copenhagen NV; f. 1890; 13,719 mems.; Pres. AGNER CHRISTENSEN; publ. *Maleren* (monthly).

Trade and Industry, Transport

Murerforbundet i Danmark (*Bricklayers' Union*): Mimersgade 47, 2200 Copenhagen N; 13,230 mems.; Pres. BENDT JENSEN.

Nærings- og Nydelsesmiddelarbejdernes Forbund (*Food, Beverage and Tobacco Workers' Union*): Lundsgade 9, 2100 Copenhagen Ø; 35,000 mems.; Pres. E. TOXVÆRD NIELSEN.

Snedker- og Tømmerforbundet i Danmark (*Joiners', Cabinet-makers' and Carpenters' Union*): Mimersgade 47, 2200 Copenhagen N; 41,107 mems.; Pres. HENRY HANSEN; publ. *Bygning og Træ*.

Specialarbejderforbundet i Danmark (*Semi-skilled Workers' Union*): Nyropsgade 30, 1602 Copenhagen V; 311,868 mems.; Pres. HARDY HANSEN.

Træindustriarbejderforbundet i Danmark (*Woodworkers' Union*): Mimersgade 47, 2200 Copenhagen N; 16,312 mems.; Pres. WALTHER RASMUSSEN.

Dansk Journalistforbund (*Danish Journalists' Union*): Gammel Strand 46, Copenhagen K; f. 1961; 4,200 mems.; Pres. HANS LARSEN.

Funktionærernes og Tjenestemaendenes Fællesråd (*Federation of Civil Servants' and Salaried Employees' Organizations*): Vesterport, Trommesalen 2, 3, 1614 Copenhagen V; f. 1952; 300,000 mems.; Chair. KIRSTEN STALL-KNECHT; publ. *Fællesrådet*.

TRADE FAIRS

Trade fairs are held throughout the year, mainly at the Bella Centre in Copenhagen.

Scandinavian Trade Mart: Bella Center A/S, Center Boulevard, 2300 Copenhagen S.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

DSB (*Danish State Railways*): Sølvgade 40, 1349 Copenhagen K; Dir.-Gen. OLE ANDRESEN; controls 2,461 km. of track, of which 136 km. in the Copenhagen suburban area are electrified.

A total of 514 km., mostly branch lines, is run by 13 private companies.

ROADS

There are approximately 68,909 km. (42,818 miles) of roads in Denmark. Of this total, about 517 km. are modern motorway and 4,150 km. state highways.

Ministry of Public Works (Transport Department): Frederiksholms Kanal 25, 1220 Copenhagen K; f. 1894; Permanent Sec. JØRGEN L. HALCK; administers general traffic problems, road traffic, air traffic, harbours, roads, private railways.

FERRIES

DSB (*Danish State Railways*): Sølvgade 40, 1349 Copenhagen K; operates passenger train and motor car ferries between the mainland and principal islands. Train and motor car ferries are also operated between Denmark, Sweden and Germany in co-operation with German Federal Railways, and German and Swedish State Railways; Gen. Man. OLE ANDRESEN.

Other services are operated by private companies.

SHIPPING

The Port of Copenhagen is the largest and busiest port in Denmark. Customs duties are payable on entering the

Free Port Zone only if the merchandise is sold in Denmark. The other major ports are Aarhus, Aalborg and Esbjerg, which provides daily services to England. There are oil terminals at Kalundborg, Fredericia and Skaelskør.

PRINCIPAL SHIPPING COMPANIES

C. Clausen Dampskibsrederi A/S: P.O.B. 69, 6300 Graasten; 21,592 g.r.t.; tramp trade, livestock, chartering; Man. Dir. BJØRN CLAUSEN.

Concord Line A/S: Hellerupvej 14, 2900 Hellerup, Copenhagen; 38,500 g.r.t.; bulk carriers; Man. Dir. J. D. LAURITZEN.

Rederiet Otto Danielsen: Toldbodgade 29, 1253 Copenhagen K; 18,000 g.r.t.; general tramp trade, chartering, ship sales; Man. Dirs. OTTO and KNUD DANIELSEN.

Dannebrog Rederi A/S: Rungsted Strandvej 113, 2960 Rungsted Kyst; f. 1883; 109,108 g.r.t.; product and chemical tankers, live sheep carriers and liners; chartering and agency business, air brokerage and travel agency; Liner service: Conwa-Line, Europe—West Africa; Man. Owner E. WEDELL-WEDELLSBORG.

Dansk Esso A/S: Skt. Annae Plads 13, 1298 Copenhagen K; 75,000 g.r.t.; oil tankers and product carriers; Head of Shipping Division B. RIISE-KNUDSEN.

DFDS A/S: St. Annae Plads 30, 1295 Copenhagen; f. 1866; 140,599 g.r.t.; passenger and car ferry services Denmark—U.K., Denmark—Norway, Norway—U.K., Sweden—U.K., Germany—U.K. and in Mediterranean; liner services to European ports, South America, Mexico

DENMARK

and U.S. Gulf-Mediterranean; Man. Dir. ERIK HEIRUNG; Gen. Man. B. P. C. WALKER.

The East Asiatic Co. Ltd.: Holbergsgade 2, 1099 Copenhagen K; f. 1897; 729,696 tons d.w.; container ships and liner replacement ships and bulk carriers; regular services to all parts of the world. Chair. T. W. SCHMITH; Vice-Chair. S. STORM-JØRGENSEN; Board of Man. H. H. SPARSØ, B. ANDERSEN, J. A. HANSEN, O. F. ANDREASEN, B. HÜTTEMEIER, F. HASLE.

Kosan Tankers A/S: Vester Farimagsgade 1, 1648 Copenhagen V; 21,400 g.r.t.; l.p.g. carriers; Owner and Man. K. THOLSTRUP.

J. Lauritzen A/S: Hammerensgade 1, 1291 Copenhagen K; f. 1884; 395,000 tons d.w.; world-wide service with refrigerated vessels and bulk carriers; drilling rigs and Arctic and Antarctic trade; Man. Dirs. C. HOVLAND, LEIF JUUL JØRGENSEN.

Mercandia Rederierne: Bredgade 49, 1260 Copenhagen K; 14,450 g.r.t.; general tramp trade and liner services; Owner and Man. PER HENRIKSEN.

A. P. Møller: Esplanaden 50, 1098 Copenhagen K; f. 1904; 3,184,000 g.r.t.; cargo liners, gas and oil tankers, bulk-carriers, supply-ships, drilling rigs; principal services: U.S.A., Far East, West Africa, Persian Gulf, Europe; Chair. A. MÆRSK MCKINNEY MØLLER; Dirs. MÆRSK MCKINNEY MØLLER, I. KRUSE, LEIF VILHELM ARNESEN.

Dampskibsselskabet Norden A/S: Amaliegade 49, 1256 Copenhagen K; f. 1871; 98,200 g.r.t.; tramp; Dirs. E. MÜNCH ANDERSEN, J. KRÜHL.

Ove Skou Rederiaktieselskab: H. C. Andersens Blvd. 44/46, 1553 Copenhagen V; 170,000 g.r.t.; cargo liners, bulk carriers; international trading; Man. Dirs. MOGENS GUNDEL, KAJ LORENZEN.

A/S Em. Z. Svitzers: Kvæsthusgade 1, 1251 Copenhagen K; 3,000 g.r.t.; salvage, towage, cable- and pipe-laying services; Man. Dir. J. HANSEN.

A/S D/S Torm: Holmens Kanal 42, DK-1060 Copenhagen K; f. 1889; 163,000 g.r.t.; bulk carriers, product carriers, liner services U.S.A.-Mediterranean, U.S.A.-West Africa; Man. Dir. ERIK BEHN.

ASSOCIATION

Danmarks Rederiforening (Danish Shipowners' Assn.): Amaliegade 33, 1256 Copenhagen K; f. 1884; representing 4,385,000 g.r.t.; Pres. J. D. LAURITZEN; Man. Dir. JENS DEGERBØL.

CIVIL AVIATION

The International Airport is at Kastrup, six miles from the centre of Copenhagen.

Domestic airports include Tirstrup at Aarhus, Aalborg, Billund, Esbjerg, Karup, Skrydstrup, Stauning, Sønderborg and Thisted in Jutland, Rønne in Bornholm and Odense in Fünen.

Det Danske Luftfartselskab A/S (DDL): Partner in SAS; Nørre Farimagsgade 5, 1364 Copenhagen K; f. 1918; Pres. HALDOR TOPSØE; Man. Dir. H. BECH-BRUNN. See under Sweden (SAS).

Transport, Tourism and Culture, Atomic Energy

Danair A/S: Kastruplundgade 13, 2770 Kastrup; f. 1971; owned by SAS, Maersk Air and Cimber Air; operates domestic services between Copenhagen and Billund-Esbjerg, Karup, Odense, Skrydstrup, Stauning, Sønderborg, Thisted and the Faeroe Islands; fleet of DC-9, B-737, Dash-7 and Nord-262 on lease from parent companies; Chair. F. AHLGREEN ERIKSEN; Man. Dir. GUNNAR TIETZ.

Denmark is served by 43 foreign airlines.

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Danmarks Turistråd (Danish Tourist Board): Vesterbrogade 6D, 1620 Copenhagen V; Information Bureau, H. C. Andersens Blvd. 22, 1553 Copenhagen V; f. 1967; Dir. ERIK PALSGAARD; publs. *Hotel Guide, Denmark-folders, Denmark-posters*.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Det danske Selskab (Danish Institute for Information about Denmark and cultural co-operation with other nations): Kultorget 2, 1175 Copenhagen K; f. 1940; establishes active contacts with other countries by providing information about Danish culture and all aspects of life in Denmark. Activities include summer seminars and study tours, revised editions of books and reference papers on Danish education, public libraries, social welfare, architecture, art and crafts, etc.; Periodicals *Contact with Denmark* (English, French, German, Flemish, and Italian editions) and *Musical Denmark*, both annually. Representatives in the U.K. (Edinburgh), Belgium (Brussels), France (Rouen), Switzerland (Zürich), Federal Republic of Germany (Dortmund) and Italy (Milan).

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Royal Theatre: Copenhagen K; f. 1748; drama, opera, ballet; administered by the Ministry of Cultural Affairs; receives state subsidies.

New Stage: Copenhagen; f. 1931; annexe of the above.

Det ny Teater (New Theatre): 19/9 1908 Gl. Kongevej 29, 1610 Copenhagen V.

Folketeatret: Nørrevold 50, 1358 Copenhagen K.

There are municipal theatres in Aarhus, Odense and Aalborg.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Danish Radio Symphony Orchestra: Rosenørnsallé 22, 1999 Copenhagen V; f. 1925.

Royal Orchestra: Copenhagen; f. 1748.

Sjællands Symfoniorkester: Copenhagen; f. 1843.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Danish Energy Agency: 1119 Copenhagen K, 11 Landemærket; f. 1976; Dir. HANS VON BÜLOW.

Risø National Laboratory: Forsøgsanlæg Risø, P.O.B. 49, 4000 Roskilde; Dir. N. W. HOLM; Asst. Dirs. N. E. BUSCH, L. KOLIND, I. RASMUSSEN; publ. *Risø Reports*.

THE FAEROE ISLANDS

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Faeroes are a group of 18 islands in the Atlantic between Scotland and Iceland with a total area of 1,399 sq. km. The main island is Streymoy, where more than one-third of the population reside. The climate is mild in winter and cool in summer with a mean temperature of 7°C. Most Faeroese are Lutherans belonging to the Danish National Church. The principal language is Faeroese but Danish must be taught in all schools. The flag (proportions 22 by 16) carries a red cross with a blue edge on a white field. The capital is Thorshavn, which is situated on Streymoy.

History and Government

The Faeroe Islands have been under Danish administration since Queen Margrete of Denmark inherited Norway in 1380. The islands were occupied by the United Kingdom while Denmark was under German occupation but were restored immediately after the war. The Home Rule Act of 1948 gave them control over all their internal affairs. There is a parliament (*Løgting*) but the Danish *Folketing*, to which the Faeroese send two members, looks after matters such as defence and foreign policy, constitutional matters and the judicial and monetary systems.

The centre-left coalition government of Social Democrats, Republicans and the People's Party, formed in 1978, collapsed in 1980 over the winter operation of a government-owned passenger ferry to the mainland, opposed by the conservative People's Party. In general elections held in November, conservative political groups slightly increased their share of the popular vote, and although there

was no material change in the balance of party representation in the *Løgting*, the Union Party formed a centre-right coalition with the People's and Home Rule Parties in January 1981.

Economic Affairs

Only some 6 per cent of the land surface is cultivated and as the summers are too cool for grain, the main crops are potatoes and vegetables and grass for the large number of sheep raised on the islands. Coal is mined at Suderoy and about one fifth of the working population is engaged in handicrafts. The most important sector of the Faeroese economy is fishing, which employed 17 per cent of the labour force in 1977 and contributed 23 per cent of a total G.D.P. of 1,907 million kroner in 1978, accounting for over 90 per cent of the islands' exports. In January 1974 the *Løgting* decided not to join the EEC but to negotiate a special trade agreement which would protect the fishing industry. Following Faeroese pressure, an agreement was reached limiting the annual cod and haddock catch of foreign trawlers from January 1974. In March 1977, despite protests from the EEC, the Faeroes imposed stringent conservation measures curbing fishing within a limit of 200 nautical miles (370 km.) from the coast. Danish subsidies account for about 15 per cent of the Faeroese G.N.P.

In 1940 the Faeroese krona was introduced. It must, however, always be freely interchangeable with the Danish krone at the rate of 1: 1. For exchange rate *see* under Denmark.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area and Population

TOTAL AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION			
	1977	1978	1979	1980
1,398.9	41,969	42,770	43,287	43,609

Capital: Thorshavn (population 11,762 in 1977).

EMPLOYMENT

(1977)

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Agriculture	252	30	282
Fishing	3,023	9	3,032
Manufacturing and public utilities	3,021	833	3,854
Construction	1,913	39	1,952
Wholesale and retail trade, financing	1,146	1,091	2,237
Transport	1,697	247	1,944
Government administration, education, social and health services	1,175	1,752	2,922
Other private services	243	553	796
Activity not known	338	223	561
TOTAL ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE	12,808	4,777	17,585

Sea Fishing*
(⁰⁰⁰ metric tons, live weight)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Atlantic cod	64.9	61.4	53.2	44.1
Haddock	14.4	22.8	20.8	14.5
Saithe (Coalfish)	6.3	8.8	21.2	28.9
Norway pout	70.8	50.9	36.9	26.7
Blue whiting (Poutassou)	14.1	29.7	43.5	38.0
Capelin	—	24.6	54.5	24.0
Atlantic herring	22.0	20.6	1.4	1.2
Sprat (Brisling)	45.7	2.3	0.7	2.9
Atlantic mackerel	69.1	47.2	46.3	38.5
Other fishes	22.4	28.2	28.7	37.3
TOTAL FISH	329.7	296.5	307.2	256.1
Crustaceans and molluscs	12.2	13.8	10.9	10.5
TOTAL CATCH	342.0	310.3	318.1	266.6

* Figures include quantities landed by Faeroes fishing craft in foreign ports but exclude quantities landed by foreign fishing craft in Faeroes ports.

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.

Finance

Government Accounts (⁰⁰⁰ kroner, April 1st to March 31st): net revenue 423,073 in 1977/78, 492,779 in 1978/79, 515,752 in 1979/80; expenditure 400,072 in 1977/78, 486,344 in 1978/79, 514,893 in 1979/80.

External Trade
(million kroner)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Imports c.i.f.	301.1	325.7	412.3	606.9	651.7	790.0	910.9	986.6	1,078.2
Exports f.o.b.	278.7	322.1	471.4	487.2	464.0	631.4	862.0	774.8	757.7

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(million kroner)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1978	1979	EXPORTS f.o.b.	1978	1979
Food and live animals	123.0	133.5	Food and live animals	702.1	652.6
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	113.7	180.0	Fish and fish preparations	637.2	607.7
Petroleum products	113.4	179.7	Fresh and simply preserved fish	625.1	598.9
Gas oils (distillate fuels)	n.a.	n.a.	Fresh, chilled or frozen fish	307.6	341.7
Chemicals	38.9	45.2	Fresh or frozen herring	5.5	3.4
Basic manufactures	181.7	186.9	Fresh or frozen fish fillets	221.4	234.2
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	32.9	26.8	Salted, dried or smoked fish	182.0	163.5
Machinery and transport equipment	349.2	334.8	Salted cod	169.7	132.6
Non-electric machinery	127.9	117.7	Crustaceans and molluscs	135.5	93.7
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	53.9	68.6	Animal feeding-stuff (excl. cereals)	64.9	44.9
Transport equipment	167.4	148.5	Herring oil	13.6	6.1
Road vehicles and parts	66.8	68.1	Ships and boats	23.5	59.8
Ships and boats	100.4	n.a.			
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	116.2	127.1			
TOTAL (incl. others)	986.6	1,078.2	TOTAL (incl. others)	774.8	757.7

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (million kroner)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1977	1978	1979
Denmark	656.9	672.0	780.1
Germany, Fed. Rep.	12.4	17.9	27.4
Norway	108.4	135.4	135.4
Poland	12.5	0.8	3.9
Sweden	37.3	50.9	50.9
United Kingdom	29.9	42.6	42.6
TOTAL (incl. others)	910.9	986.6	1,078.2

EXPORTS f.o.b.	1977	1978	1979
Denmark	193.5	175.0	181.9
France (incl. Monaco)	71.1	65.8	64.1
Germany, Fed. Rep.	23.4	51.3	71.8
Greece	10.7	13.4	11.6
Italy	81.4	67.9	57.0
Norway	37.8	15.8	21.7
Spain	50.7	69.2	56.7
Sweden	28.3	35.1	16.3
United Kingdom	97.9	100.2	141.3
U.S.A.	219.0	153.7	108.7
TOTAL (incl. others)	862.0	774.8	757.7

GOVERNMENT

The legislative body is the *Løgting*, elected on a basis of proportional representation. All Faeroese over the age of twenty have the right to vote. Based on the strength of the parties in the *Løgting*, a small Government, the *Landsstyri*, is formed and this is the administrative body in certain spheres, chiefly relating to Faeroese economic affairs. The *Løgmaður* or Chairman has to ratify all *Løgting* laws. A commissioner known as the *Ríkisumbodsmáður* represents the Danish Government.

Ríkisumbodsmáður: NIELS BENTSEN.

LANDSSTYRI

(coalition, formed 1981)

Løgmaður: PAULI ELLEFSEN (Union Party).

Minister of Fisheries: OLAF OLSEN (People's Party).

Minister of Justice and Social Services: EILIF SAMUELSEN (Union Party).

Minister of Transport and Agriculture: PÁLL VANG (People's Party).

Minister of Finance: THORBJØRN POULSEN (Home Rule Party).

LØGTING

Speaker: JÓGVAN SUNDSTEIN (People's Party).

Deputy Speaker: AGNAR NIELSEN (Union Party).

(General Election, November 1980)

	VOTES	SEATS
Sambandsflokkurin (<i>Union Party</i>)	5,550	8
Javnaðarflokkurin (<i>Social Democratic Party</i>)	5,044	7
Tjóveldisflokkurin (<i>Republican Party</i>)	4,432	6
Fólkaflokkurin (<i>People's Party</i>)	4,392	6
Sjálvstýrisflokkurin (<i>Home Rule Party</i>)	1,951	3
Framburðs- Fiskivinnuflokkurin (<i>Progressive and Fishing Industry Party</i>)	1,903	2

RELIGION

The Faeroes church comes under the jurisdiction of the Lutheran Bishop of Copenhagen, who exercises control through a suffragan bishop. The largest independent group is the Christian or "Plymouth" Brethren. There is also a small Roman Catholic community.

THE PRESS

There are no daily papers in the Faeroe Islands.

Dagbladið: Thorshavn; twice a week.

Dimmalætting: Thorshavn; three times a week.

Nordlýsið: Box 58, 3870 Klaksvík; weekly.

Oyggjafíðindi: Thorshavn; twice a week.

14 September: Thorshavn; twice a week; circ. 6,000.

Socialurin: P.O.B. 76, 3800 Thorshavn; Editor T. SMITH; twice a week.

Tingakrossur: Thorshavn; weekly.

NEWS AGENCY

Deutsche Presse-Agentur of Hamburg, Reuters Ltd. of London, Tidningarnas Telegrambyrå of Stockholm, Aftenposten of Oslo and Ritzau and Politiken of Copenhagen are all covered by EIDEN MÜLLER, P.O.B. 131, 3800 Thorshavn.

PUBLISHER

Útvarp Føroya: Norðari Ringvegur, P.O.B. 328, Thorshavn; f. 1957; fiction and periodicals; Man. NIELS JUEL ARGE.

RADIO

Útvarp Føroya: Thorshavn, P.O.B. 328; f. 1957; Man. N. J. ARGE.

There is a station in Thorshavn broadcasting approx. 50 hours per week.

In 1981 there were an estimated 15,000 radio sets in use.

FINANCE

BANKS

(cap. = capital; res. = reserves; dep. = deposits; m. = million; kr. = kroner; brs. = branches)

Føroya Banki A/S: P.O.B. 14, Niels Finsengøta 15, 3800 Thorshavn; f. 1906; cap. 123m. kr.; dep. 809m. kr. (1980); 33 brs.; Chair TH. THOMASEN; Gen. Mans. AGNAR HANSEN, ESBERN SIMONSEN.

Sjóvinnubankin P/F: 3800 Thorshavn; f. 1932; cap. 78m. kr.; dep. 601m. kr. (1980); 26 brs.; Chair. BIRGIR DANIELSEN; Mans. RASMUS OLSEN, REGIN OLSEN, STEINGRIM NIELSEN.

TRANSPORT

The main harbour is at Thorshavn; the other ports are at Fuglafjordur, Klaksvík, Skálafjordur, Tvøroyri, Vágur and Vestmanna. Between mid-May and mid-September, a summer roll-on, roll-off ferry service links the Faeroe Islands with Iceland, Scotland, Denmark and Norway.

There is an airport on Vágur. Danair operates services to Bergen and Copenhagen, and Icelandair operates a service to Reykjavík.

TOURISM

Føroya Ferðamannafelag: 3800 Thorshavn; tourism information and travel agency.

GREENLAND

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Capital

Greenland is the world's largest island, with a total area of 2,175,600 square kilometres, and lies in the North Atlantic Ocean, east of Canada. Most of it is permanently covered by ice but 341,700 square kilometres of coastland are habitable. Danish and Greenlandic are the official languages. Godthåb (Nuuk) is the capital.

History, Government, Defence

Greenland first came under Danish rule in 1380. In the revision of the Danish constitution in 1953 Greenland became part of the Kingdom. Following the introduction of Home Rule in May 1979 Denmark remains responsible for foreign affairs and defence but Greenlanders are not subject to compulsory national service. Greenland sends two members of the Danish *Folketing* and one member to the European Parliament.

In October 1972 the Greenlanders voted by 9,658 to 3,990 against joining the EEC but, as part of Denmark, were bound by the Danish decision. Resentment of Danish domination of the economy, education and the professions continued, taking expression in 1977 in the formation of a nationalist left-wing party, the Siumut. In 1975 the Minister for Greenland appointed a commission to work out terms for Greenland Home Rule. Its proposals for a Parliament and Executive (*Landsting* and *Landsstyre*), with foreign policy and defence remaining under Danish control, were approved by the Danish Parliament in 1978. In January 1979 the Greenland electorate voted by 70.1 per cent to 25.8 per cent in favour of these proposals. The Siumut, led by a Lutheran pastor, Jonathan Motzfeldt, secured 13 seats in the 21-seat *Landsting* in general elections held in April, and a five-member *Landsstyre* with Motzfeldt as Prime Minister took office in May. During a transitional period the island is gradually assuming full administration of its internal affairs and in February 1982 was to hold a referendum on continued membership of the EEC.

Economic Affairs

Seal-hunting has traditionally been the main occupation in Greenland and it is still very important in the northern districts. In the south sheep-rearing is on the increase and

in the central coastal areas fishing is of prime importance. In June 1980 the Danish Government declared an economic zone extending 200 nautical miles (370 km.) off the east coast of Greenland. Negotiations were begun with Norway and the Commission of the European Communities concerning fishing rights in overlapping zones.

The world's only commercially exploitable deposits of cryolite were mined at Ivigtut, West Greenland, and, although the mine is exhausted, exports will continue for the next few years. Lead and zinc concentrates are produced near Umanak, yearly production being about 45,000 tons and 150,000 tons respectively. Apart from the minerals and fish and fish produce, the main exports are sealskin and foxskin. In 1975 the Danish Government awarded the first concession for exploration and exploitation of three potential petroleum-producing areas of Greenland, but no oil was found and all concessions were terminated in 1978. Public authorities are investigating uranium and coal deposits, although the Government wants to delay exploitation until a final agreement is reached with Denmark on control of resources.

The economy is still dependent on large subsidies of about 1,000 million kroner per year from Denmark. Until 1950 Denmark had a monopoly of trade and industry in Greenland. Though this has now been abolished, Denmark still controls a substantial proportion of the total turnover in export production. Denmark provided about 75 per cent of Greenland's imports in 1980, and took some 50 per cent of total exports.

Education and Social Welfare

The educational system is the same as that for the main part of Denmark, except that the main language of instruction is Greenlandic. Danish is however quite widely used, as many teachers come from Denmark for a short term to relieve the shortage of local teachers. There is a school in every settlement and a teacher training college in Godthåb. In 1980/81 there were about 100 primary and lower secondary schools with 11,536 pupils and 1,074 teachers.

There is a free health service for all residents, administered by the Danish Government, with a total of 16 hospitals.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area and Population

TOTAL AREA (sq. km.)	ICE-FREE PORTION (sq. km.)	POPULATION (at January 1st)				
		1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
2,175,600	341,700	49,719	49,148	49,338	49,773	50,643

Capital: Godthåb (population 9,923 in 1981).

	WEST GREENLAND	EAST GREENLAND	NORTH GREENLAND	OTHER
Total Population (1981)	45,358	3,173	765	1,347
of which: Born in Greenland	37,808	2,885	712	54

EMPLOYMENT
(October 26th, 1976)

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Agriculture, hunting, fishing	3,207	15	3,222
Mining and quarrying	310	8	318
Manufacturing	1,749	1,138	2,887
Building and construction	3,005	107	3,112
Commerce	1,247	906	2,153
Transport	1,633	209	1,842
Administration, professional activities and service industries	2,423	4,540	6,963
Public utilities	288	5	293
Activities not adequately described	372	216	588
TOTAL	14,234	7,144	21,378

Agriculture, Hunting and Fishing
LIVESTOCK (1979)

SHEEP (number)	REINDEER (number)	SALE OF LAMB AND SHEEP SKINS (number)	SALE OF WOOL (tons)	SALE OF LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS (number)
20,000	2,100	2,711	9	12,616

Hunting (1979): 1,846 fox skins, 28 polar bears.

SEA FISHING*
(^{000 metric tons, live weight})

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Atlantic cod	16.5	26.3	39.0	51.6
Other fishes	18.2	18.8	15.6	14.5
Northern deepwater prawn	14.3	22.4	16.3	18.7
TOTAL CATCH	49.0	67.5	70.9	84.8

* Excluding seals, recorded by number rather than by weight. The total number caught was 89,000 in 1977; 90,000 in 1978; 95,000 in 1979.

Source: Ministry for Greenland, Annual Report.

Finance

Danish currency is in use.

Government Accounts (^{000 kroner}): Revenue 109,100 in 1976; 128,000 in 1977; 131,800 in 1978; 170,500 in 1979; Expenditure 95,700 in 1976; 99,900 in 1977; 122,300 in 1978; 160,000 in 1979.

External Trade
(million kroner)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980*
Imports c.i.f.	502.7	565.7	633.7	741.9	777.9	964.6	980.3	1,447.9	1,845.2
Exports f.o.b.	152.6	191.1	551.1	509.4	516.5	555.2	559.3	866.9	1,163.1

* Estimates.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (million kroner)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1978	1979
Food and live animals . . .	162.6	198.3
Meat and meat preparations . .	46.7	59.7
Beverages and tobacco . . .	90.4	97.2
Beverages . . .	81.0	85.2
Alcoholic beverages . . .	60.7	n.a.
Beer . . .	51.2	n.a.
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc. .	117.1	269.3
Petroleum products . . .	113.4	266.4
Gas oils (distillate fuels) . .	n.a.	n.a.
Chemicals . . .	40.0	52.9
Basic manufactures . . .	150.7	219.2
Wood and cork manufactures (excl. furniture) . . .	20.0	33.9
Machinery and transport equipment	249.1	344.4
Non-electric machinery . . .	111.2	244.0
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc. . .	65.1	
Transport equipment . . .	72.7	
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	138.2	266.6
TOTAL (incl. others) . .	980.3	1,447.9

EXPORTS f.o.b.	1978	1979
Food and live animals . . .	308.1	510.8
Fish and fish preparations . .	302.8	510.6
Fresh and simply preserved fish	263.9	429.9
Fresh, chilled or frozen fish .	130.0	145.7
Frozen fish fillets . . .	92.8	82.1
Salted, dried or smoked fish .	20.0	69.7
Crustaceans and molluscs . .	109.9	214.5
Other tinned and prepared fish	38.9	80.7
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels . . .	231.4	312.4
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	208.2	299.2
Non-ferrous ores and concent- rates . . .	208.2	299.2
Lead ores and concentrates .	79.5	n.a.
Zinc ores and concentrates .	128.6	n.a.
TOTAL (incl. others) . .	559.3	866.9

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (million kroner)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1978	1979	1980
Belgium/Luxembourg . . .	12.1	13.2	29.4
Canada . . .	11.3	30.8	39.4
Denmark . . .	779.1	1,164.5	1,383.0
Netherlands . . .	23.4	71.7	84.7
Norway . . .	18.3	22.3	60.7
Sweden . . .	23.9	17.5	13.5
United Kingdom . . .	50.2	46.4	106.2
U.S.A. . .	36.5	48.7	54.3
Venezuela . . .	—	—	19.1
TOTAL (incl. others) . .	980.3	1,447.9	1,845.2

EXPORTS f.o.b.	1978	1979	1980
Brazil . . .	5.5	45.0	34.1
Canada . . .	—	18.2	5.8
Denmark . . .	255.1	384.9	592.5
Finland . . .	77.3	77.1	114.1
France . . .	72.8	105.5	137.4
Germany, Fed. Rep. . .	39.3	89.1	92.6
Spain . . .	0.2	2.2	19.8
United Kingdom . . .	—	25.4	35.0
U.S.A. . .	84.7	76.2	75.3
TOTAL (incl. others) . .	559.3	866.9	1,163.1

GOVERNMENT

The legislative body is the *Landsting* of 21 members elected on a basis of proportional representation. Greenlanders and Danes resident in Greenland over the age of eighteen have the right to vote. Based on the strength of the parties in the *Landsting* a five-member executive, the *Landsstyre* is formed. During a transitional period the Government will gradually assume control of the administration of Greenland's internal affairs. Jurisdiction in constitutional matters, foreign affairs and defence remains with Denmark.

LANDSSTYRE (November 1981)

Prime Minister and Secretary for Administration and the Economy: JONATHAN MOTZFELDT.

Secretary for Trade and Industry: LARS EMIL JOHANSEN.

Secretary for Schools and Cultural Affairs: THUE CHRIST-
IANSEN.

Secretary for Social Affairs: MOSES OLSEN.

Secretary for the Development of Settlements: ANDERS
ANDREASEN.

LANDSTING (General Election, April 1979)

	VOTES	SEATS
Siumut (<i>Forward Party</i>) . . .	8,505	13
Atassut (<i>Unity Party</i>) . . .	7,688	8
Sulissartut (<i>Labour Party</i>) . . .	1,041	—
Inuit Ataqatigiit (<i>Eskimo Movement</i>)	813	—
Others . . .	396	—

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The island is divided into eighteen court districts and these courts all use lay assessors. For most cases these lower courts are for the first instance and appeal is to the Landsret, the higher court in Godthåb, which is the only one with a professional judge. This court hears the more serious cases in the first instance and appeal in these cases to the High Court (Østre Landsret) in Copenhagen.

RELIGION

The Greenlandic Church comes under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Copenhagen.

THE PRESS

There are no daily papers in Greenland.

Atuagagdliutit/Grønlandsposten: P.O.B. 39, 3900 Godthåb; Advertising Dept., Bladforlagene, Dr. Tvaergade 30, 1302 Copenhagen K; weekly; Editor JØRGEN FLEISCHER.

PUBLISHER

Grønlandske Forlag: P.O.B. 1009, 3900 Godthåb; general, children's and textbooks.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

In 1979 there were an estimated 12,600 radio sets and 150 television sets in use.

Kalaallit—Nunaata Radioa/Grønlands Radio: P.O.B. 1007, 3900 Godthåb; 7 AM stations, 6 FM stations, 2 Short Wave stations; bilingual programmes Greenlandic/Danish 13 hours daily; Man. Dir. PEDER F. ROSING; Technical Dir. ARNE MORTENSEN.

American Forces Radio and Television Service—Air Force Arctic Broadcasting Squadron (AFRTS): Station

Manager, OLGS/AFABS (AFRTS), APO, New York, N.Y. 09121, U.S.A.; station at Søndre Strømfjord; radio broadcasts 24 hours a day; television transmissions 9 hours daily.

BANKS

(cap.=capital; dep.=deposits; m.=million; kr.=kroner; brs.=branches)

Bikuben (Savings Bank): P.O.B. 1031, 3900 Godthåb.

Grønlandsbanken A/S: P.O.B. 1033, 3900 Godthåb; f. 1967; cap. 71m. kr.; dep. 462m. kr. (1980); Man. E. REINHARDT; 1 br.

TRANSPORT

Inland traffic is mainly by boat, sled, light aircraft and helicopter. Godthåb is the main port and there are also all-year ports at Faeringehavn, Frederikshåb, Sukkertoppen and Holsteinsborg. There are airports at Søndre Strømfjord and Narssarssuaq for flights to Denmark, operated by SAS, and for internal flights. In summer Icelandair run tourist flights from Reykjavik to Kulusuk Island in Angmagssalik fjord, and from Keflavik to Narssarssuaq on the west coast. In summer coastal motor vessels operate passenger services along the west coast from Upernavik to Narssarssuaq.

Grønlandsfly A/S: P.O.B. 1012, 3900 Godthåb; f. 1960; air services between Godthåb and Søndre Strømfjord and between Søndre Strømfjord and Kulusuk on the east coast and Godthåb and Narssarssuaq in the south; helicopter services between towns on the west coast; fleet of seven S-61N, two S-58T, three Bell 212, three Bell 206B, three Bell 240B, two DHC-6 and two DHC-7; Pres. CLAES PIPER; Chair. ERIK HESSELBJERG.

FINLAND

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Finland lies in northern Europe, bordered in the far north by Norway and in the north-west by Sweden. The U.S.S.R. adjoins the whole of the eastern frontier. Finland's western and southern shores are washed by the Baltic. The climate varies sharply, with warm summers and cold winters. The mean annual temperature is 5°C (41°F) in Helsinki and -0.4°C (31°F) in the far north. There are two official languages; 93.2 per cent of the population speak Finnish and 6.6 per cent speak Swedish. Finnish is a member of the small Finno-Ugrian group of languages which includes Hungarian. There is a small Lapp population in the north. Over 90 per cent of the people belong to the Evangelical Lutheran Church. The Orthodox Church has the status of a second national church, and there are small groups of Roman Catholics, Methodists, Jews and other religious groups. The national flag (proportions 18 by 11) is white with an azure blue cross (the upright to the left of centre). The state flag has, at the centre of the cross, the national coat of arms. The capital is Helsinki.

Recent History

Finland ceded 10 per cent of its territory and paid very large reparations to the Soviet Union, with which it had been in conflict, at the close of the Second World War. In 1948 Finland and the U.S.S.R. signed the Finno-Soviet Pact of Friendship, which was extended for 20 years from 1955, when the U.S.S.R. relinquished its military post on the Porkkala promontory, and for a further 20 years in 1970. It remains the cornerstone of Finnish foreign policy, which is one of neutrality in foreign affairs. In January 1980 Finland abstained from voting on the UN resolution calling for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. Finland's trade agreement with the European Economic Community (EEC) and the European Coal and Steel Community, signed in October 1973, was followed by the signing of a 15-year trade agreement with the Soviet Union in May 1977. Finland joined the United Nations and the Nordic Council in 1955, and became an associate member of EFTA in 1961.

In 64 years of independence, Finland has had over 60 cabinets, including 20 minority coalitions. Political instability has been characterized by a succession of caretaker governments and premature elections. A five-party coalition, the Government of National Emergency, led by Martti Miettunen (Centre Party), was formed in November 1975, but friction over economic policy led to its dissolution in September 1976. Miettunen then reluctantly agreed to lead a new three-party minority coalition, excluding the Social Democrats and Communists, to carry through measures intended to overcome the country's economic crisis. In May 1977 this minority coalition resigned, after the President had urged the parties to form a majority government, and a new five-party cabinet was formed by Kalevi Sorsa, former Prime Minister and leader of the Social Democratic Party. Sorsa embarked on a plan to stimulate domestic demand by

assisting private business through tax relief and thereby to combat Finland's growing unemployment.

In February 1978 the Finnish markka was devalued for the third time within a year, in line with a devaluation of the Norwegian currency. Disagreements within the Cabinet over the extent of the devaluation resulted in the resignation of the Government. The majority coalition was reformed under Sorsa in March, with the exception of the Swedish People's Party, the fifth member of the previous government. The new four-party Cabinet faced dissent from the unions over the effects of the devaluation, with the threat of a general strike. Measures taken by the Government to appease opposition included the implementation of a 1.5 per cent pay rise which had been due in January 1979, and some relaxation of the policy of financial stringency. Following general elections in March 1979 in which the conservative opposition gained significant support, a new centre-left coalition Government was formed by Dr. Mauno Koivisto, a Social Democratic economist, ex-Premier and former Governor of the Bank of Finland. With substantial parliamentary support, his four-party Government has continued successfully to pursue deflationary economic policies, although cabinet crises arose in April 1981 and again in September because of disagreements over social welfare policy and budgetary matters.

In September 1981 the 81-year-old President, Dr. Urho Kekkonen, who had held office since 1956, became ill, and his duties were temporarily assumed by the Prime Minister. Dr. Kekkonen resigned in October, and presidential elections were arranged for January 1982, for which Dr. Koivisto was selected as the Social Democrats' candidate. The other candidates were to include Harri Holkeri (National Coalition Party), Dr. Johannes Virolainen (Centre Party) and Kalevi Kivistö (People's Democratic League).

Government

Finland has a republican constitution which combines a parliamentary system with a strong presidency. The unicameral Parliament (*Eduskunta*) has 200 members elected by universal adult suffrage for four years (subject to dissolution by the President), using proportional representation. The President, entrusted with supreme executive power, is elected for six years by a college of 300 electors, chosen by popular vote in the same manner as members of Parliament. Legislative power is exercised by Parliament in conjunction with the President. For general administration the President appoints a Council of State (Cabinet), headed by a Prime Minister, which is responsible to Parliament. Finland has 12 provinces, each administered by an appointed Governor.

Defence

The armed forces of Finland are restricted by treaty to 41,900, and in July 1981 numbered 39,900, of whom 27,900 were conscripts serving up to 11 months. The defence budget for 1981 was 2,874 million markkaa. Armed forces in that year comprised army 34,400, navy 2,500, and air force 3,000. There were also 700,000 reserves and 4,000 frontier guards.

Economic Affairs

Forests cover about three-fifths of Finland's land area and the country is one of the world's leading exporters of pulp and paper, although in recent years this industry has been affected by foreign trade cycles and rising fuel prices. Finland relies heavily on imported petroleum, mainly from the U.S.S.R. Among the manufacturing industries, the textile and chemical industries in particular have grown, but the expanding metal and engineering industries have recently suffered from a lack of capacity and skilled labour. The manufacture of furniture and other consumer durables is also important. Cereal and dairy farming are highly mechanized.

In 1977 Finland experienced a period of recession for the third successive year, due to the widespread decline in home demand. There was a series of damaging strikes at the beginning of the year, followed by a wage settlement that was far from moderate. Unemployment rose drastically in 1977; it was at a peak in the first quarter of 1978, when there were 189,000 unemployed, nearly 9 per cent of the labour force, but was reduced to 6 per cent in 1979 and 1980, falling to 5 per cent in the latter half of 1981.

Since 1976 the central bank has followed an unyieldingly tight credit policy, checking escalation in foreign debt. The total devaluation of the markka by 16 per cent since April 1977 led to a trade surplus in 1978 of 2,800 million markkaa. Inflation was also checked, and remained at 7.6 per cent in 1978. The 1979 budget was cautiously refationary, in line with measures taken in 1978 such as tax concessions for investment. These measures led to an excellent economic recovery in 1979, prompting an unprecedented 3 per cent revaluation of the markka. G.D.P. increased by 7 per cent in 1979, and by 6 per cent in 1980, although the vulnerability of Finland's economy to movements in international trade and any worsening of the world energy crisis was expected to limit G.D.P. growth to under 2 per cent in 1981.

In May 1980 the Government announced deflationary measures, including a cut in public sector spending, but these measures were generally considered to be too limited, partly in view of the rise in wages and retail prices by 12 and 11 per cent respectively. Wage settlements in 1981 were expected to add 12 per cent to manufacturing costs, with retail prices forecast to rise by 10 per cent. In addition to the maintenance of Finland's present balance between monetary controls and contained unemployment, short-term economic prospects depend in part on continued political stability.

A trade agreement between Finland and the EEC came into effect in January 1974, under which tariffs were reduced in stages, leading to their abolition on most goods in 1977. In recent years EEC and EFTA countries have accounted for nearly 70 per cent of Finland's total trade turnover.

Transport and Communications

There are 6,087 km. of railways which provide connections with Sweden and the Soviet Union. At the end of 1980 there were 74,960 km. of roads and development of road traffic has grown rapidly. Extensive use is made of

the canals which connect Finland's innumerable lakes; inland waterways are navigable by ships for 6,600 km. Most of Finland's external freight and passenger traffic goes by sea, so that in winter water communications are restricted by the severe frost. However, ice-breakers are used to open up channels for commercial traffic.

Social Welfare

Social policy covers social security (national pensions, disability insurance, sickness insurance), social assistance (maternity, child, housing, education and other allowances and accident compensation) and social welfare (care of children, the aged, disabled and maladjusted, including residential services). Sickness insurance covers a considerable part of the costs of medical care outside hospital and the general hospitals charge moderate fees. The National Health Act of 1972 provided for the establishment of health centres in every municipality, and the abolition of doctor's fees.

Education

Compulsory education was introduced in 1921. By the 1977/78 school year, the whole country had transferred to a new comprehensive education system. Tuition is free and instruction is the same for all students. The compulsory course is divided into a 6-year lower level and a 3-year upper level. After completing compulsory education the pupil may transfer to an upper secondary school or other vocational school or institute for three years. At the end of this time a student takes a matriculation examination which, if passed, entitles him to seek admission at one of the 22 universities and colleges of further education in Finland.

Tourism

Vast forests, Europe's largest inland water system, magnificent unspoilt scenery and the possibility of holiday seclusion are the chief attractions for the visitor to Finland. The winter sports season is long. The number of tourists visiting Finland has increased substantially since 1968, with most visitors coming from other Scandinavian countries, the Germans and Americans being second and third. Tourists receipts rose by 15 per cent to over 2,000 million markkaa in 1979.

Public Holidays

1982: April 9th (Good Friday), April 12th (Easter Monday), May 1st (May Day), May 20th (Ascension Day), June 25th (Midsummer Day, Flag Day), November 6th (All Saints' Day), December 6th (Independence Day), December 25th, 26th (Christmas).

1982: January 1st (New Year's Day), January 8th (for Epiphany).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 penni = 1 markka (Finnmark).

Exchange rates (October 1981):

£1 sterling = 8.15 markkaa;

U.S. \$1 = 4.37 markkaa.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	CENSUS POPULATION		ESTIMATED POPULATION (at July 1st)				
	Dec. 31st, 1960	Dec. 31st, 1970	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
337,032 sq. km.*	4,446,222	4,598,336	4,738,901	4,754,928	4,764,422	4,778,800	4,798,154

* 130,129 square miles.

PROVINCES

NAME (Swedish in brackets)	LAND AREA* (sq. km.) at January 1st, 1980	ESTIMATED POPULATION (December 31st, 1980)
Uudenmaan (Nylands)	9,859	1,129,372
Turun-Porin (Åbo-Björneborgs)	21,924	702,692
Åhvenanmaan (Åland)	1,481	22,764
Hämeen (Tavastehus)	17,153	664,144
Kymen (Kymmene)	10,736	344,338
Mikkelin (St. Michels)	16,425	208,545
Kuopion (Kuopio)	16,719	251,983
Pohjois-Karjalan (Norra Karelen)	17,986	176,594
Vaasan (Vasa)	26,122	432,746
Keski-Suomen (Mellersta Finland)	16,431	242,974
Oulun (Uleåborgs)	56,706	416,757
Lapin (Lapplands)	93,933	194,842
TOTAL	305,475	4,787,751

* Excluding inland waters, totalling 31,557 sq. km.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(POPULATION—December 31st, 1980)

Helsinki (Helsingfors) (capital)	484,014	Pori (Björneborg)	79,382
Tampere (Tammerfors)	166,235	Kuopio	74,552
Turku (Åbo)	163,507	Jyväskylä	64,234
Espoo (Esbo)	137,171	Kotka	60,703
Vantaa (Vanda)	131,952	Vaasa (Vasa)	53,751
Lahti	94,646	Lappeenranta (Villmanstrand)	53,587
Oulu (Uleåborg)	93,822	Joensuu	44,868
		Hämeenlinna (Tavastehus)	41,881

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	REGISTERED LIVE BIRTHS*		REGISTERED MARRIAGES†		REGISTERED DEATHS*	
	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)
1973	56,787	12.2	34,883	7.5	43,410	9.3
1974	62,472	13.3	34,533	7.4	44,674	9.5
1975	65,719	13.9	31,547	6.7	43,828	9.3
1976	66,846	14.1	32,004	6.8	44,786	9.5
1977	65,659	13.9	30,966	6.5	44,065	9.3
1978	63,983	13.5	29,760	6.3	43,692	9.2
1979	63,428	13.3	29,277	6.1	43,738	9.2
1980†	63,105	13.2	29,325	6.1	44,448	9.3

* Including Finnish nationals temporarily outside the country.

† Data relate only to marriages in which the bride was domiciled in Finland.

† Provisional figures.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION*
(⁰⁰⁰ persons aged 15 to 74 years)

	1975	1976†	1977†	1978†	1979†	1980†
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	329	297	272	256	250	253
Mining and quarrying		9	9	9	9	9
Manufacturing	609	550	542	527	547	570
Electricity, gas and water		28	27	25	25	25
Construction	189	160	152	151	150	149
Trade, restaurants and hotels	345	321	308	301	305	315
Transport, storage and communications	161	161	158	162	166	169
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	108	116	116	118	120	—
Community, social and personal services‡	480	492	509	518	544	564
Activities not adequately described	—	29	16	16	18	20
TOTAL EMPLOYED	2,221	2,163	2,111	2,084	2,134	2,203
Unemployed	51	90	137	169	139	112
TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	2,272	2,253	2,248	2,253	2,273	2,315

* Excluding persons on compulsory military service (35,000 in 1979; 33,000 in 1980).

† Figures are based on a revised sampling design, not strictly comparable with that used in earlier years.

‡ Including regular armed forces (10,000 in 1980).

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE, 1978
(⁰⁰⁰ hectares)

Arable land	}	2,477
Land under permanent crops		
Permanent meadows and pastures*		148
Forest and woodland		19,740
Other land		8,182
Inland water		3,156
TOTAL AREA		33,703

* On agricultural holdings.

PRINCIPAL CROPS
(farms with arable land of 1 hectare or more)

	AREA HARVESTED (⁰⁰⁰ hectares)				PRODUCTION (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)			
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1977	1978	1979	1980
Wheat	130.8	117.6	99.1	124.3	294.9	240.6	218.4	356.7
Barley	582.5	610.9	633.1	533.4	1,447.4	1,565.1	1,649.9	1,533.6
Rye	47.0	38.2	36.9	53.3	80.0	74.3	77.2	123.4
Oats	465.4	448.4	451.1	447.8	1,021.6	1,081.5	1,282.6	1,258.3
Mixed grain	24.2	23.6	15.3	12.1	55.0	54.5	39.7	33.7
Potatoes	46.4	44.3	42.7	40.9	736.5	745.7	674.1	730.2
Rapeseed	25.2	31.7	32.5	55.3	34.9	48.2	46.0	87.6
Sugar beet	31.2	30.5	33.2	31.7	555.2	725.0	700.0	850.5

LIVESTOCK

('000 head at June 15th. Farms of over 1 hectare arable land)

	1978	1979	1980	1981
Horses	24.9	21.7	22.4	20.0
Cattle	1,779.2	1,736.1	1,738.1	1,752.9
Sheep	106.4	112.9	106.1	103.2
Reindeer	177.0	205.0	n.a.	n.a.
Pigs*	1,244.7	1,288.7	1,410.2	1,467.1
Chickens	9,032.4	9,227.1	9,375.9	7,806.8
Other poultry	n.a.			
Beehives†	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0

* Excluding piggeries of dairies.

† '000 hives.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

('000 metric tons)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Beef	103.1	106.0	107.9	110.2
Veal	3.0	2.5	2.0	1.3
Pig meat	140.2	154.4	163.9	166.7
Poultry meat	12.9	11.9	13.7	15.0
Cows' milk*	3,130.4	3,124.9	3,141.1	2,949.0
Butter	73.5	72.5	74.2	73.5
Cheese	60.2	66.3	70.1	73.1
Hen eggs	85.4	76.4	75.7	75.9
Cattle hides	12.7	12.0	12.4	n.a.

* Figures are in million litres.

FORESTRY

COMMERCIAL FELLINGS

('000 cubic metres)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Sawlogs	10,917	11,125	13,291	14,803	19,054	18,082
Veneer logs	784	857	1,006	1,073	1,529	1,502
Spruce pulpwood	7,617	6,357	5,873	5,560	7,275	7,803
Pine pulpwood	5,638	5,313	4,925	4,919	6,206	6,294
Hardwood pulpwood	3,776	3,233	2,320	2,135	3,401	4,171
Firewood	151	125	187	418	370	238
TOTAL*	29,288	27,430	28,003	29,440	38,357	38,522

* Also includes other heavy timber and industrial cordwood.

PRODUCTION

		1976	1977	1978	1979*	1980*
Sawn timber	'000 cu. metres	5,198	6,269	6,690	7,935	8,512
Cellulose	'000 tons	3,437	3,228	3,393	4,488	4,606
Machine pulp (for sale)	" "	23	23	30	37	41
Newsprint	" "	992	979	1,126	1,330	1,346
Other paper	" "	2,062	2,206	2,488	2,708	2,937
Boards and cardboards	" "	1,465	1,415	1,465	1,508	1,437
Plywoods and veneers	'000 cu. metres	368	360	450	539	548

* Provisional figures.

FISHING

('000 metric tons)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Freshwater fish	22.7	23.5	21.5	30.2	28.8
Sea fish	87.1	93.7	94.1	105.8	101.9
TOTAL	109.8	117.2	115.6	136.0	130.7

MINING

		1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Copper ore*	'000 metric tons	38.6	41.7	46.7	46.8	41.0	36.8
Lead ore*	" " "	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.8	1.4	1.1
Zinc ore*	" " "	54.4	59.2	61.3	53.2	54.5	58.4
Silver	metric tons	23.0	24.1	25.3	35.2	32.0	44.5
Gold	kilogrammes	691	817	852	905	881	1,301

* Metal content.

INDUSTRY

SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1977	1978	1979*	1980*
Cement	'000 metric tons	1,813	1,796	1,749	1,787
Pig iron and ferro-alloys	" " "	1,764	1,858	2,038	2,019
Motor spirit (petrol)	" " "	1,844	1,971	2,059	n.a.
Electricity	million kWh	31,828	34,200	37,281	38,530
Chemicals	Index: 1975=100	86	98	103	117
Cotton yarn	metric tons	14,912	7,520	9,648	10,572
Cotton fabrics	" "	21,842	11,199	13,839	14,104
Sugar	" "	199,513	150,293	173,759	218,158
Rolled steel products	" "	1,517,129	1,801,911	1,890,334	1,890,426
Copper (cathodes)	" "	42,755	42,719	43,027	40,542
Cigarettes	million	7,483	6,629	6,941	7,035

* Provisional figures.

FINANCE

100 penni=1 markka (Finnmark).

Coins: 5, 10, 20 and 50 penni; 1, 5 and 10 markkaa.

Notes: 5, 10, 50, 100 and 500 markkaa.

Exchange rates (October 1981): £1 sterling=8.15 markkaa; U.S. \$1=4.37 markkaa.

100 markkaa=£12.28=\$22.87.

Note: From October 1967 to August 1971 the official exchange rate (par value) was U.S. \$1=4.20 markkaa (1 markka=23.81 U.S. cents). From December 1971 to February 1973 the central exchange rate was \$1=4.10 markkaa. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate was £1=10.08 markkaa from November 1967 to August 1971; and £1=10.683 markkaa from December 1971 to June 1972. In February 1973 a new exchange rate of U.S. \$1=3.90 markkaa was introduced but since June 1973 the markka has been allowed to "float". The average rate (markkaa per dollar) was: 3.821 in 1973; 3.774 in 1974; 3.679 in 1975; 3.864 in 1976; 4.029 in 1977; 4.117 in 1978; 3.895 in 1979; 3.730 in 1980.

BUDGET
(million markkaa)

REVENUE	1979	1980	EXPENDITURE	1979	1980
Direct Taxes	9,774	12,540	Education	7,721	8,669
Indirect Taxes	23,399	26,715	Social Security	5,824	6,565
Social Security	499	128	Health	3,676	4,265
Other	9,647	9,533	Agriculture and Forestry	5,528	6,362
			Transport and Communications	4,947	5,315
			Defence	2,396	2,876
			Public Debt	2,065	2,641
			Other	12,879	14,119
TOTAL	43,319	48,916	TOTAL	45,036	50,812

Budget Estimates: (1981) Revenue 56,077 million markkaa, Expenditure 56,072 million markkaa; (1982) Revenue 64,821 million markkaa, Expenditure 64,820 million markkaa.

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Gold	34.1	31.4	32.1	33.1	43.0	289.1	279.4
IMF Special Drawing Rights	83.4	77.5	65.2	50.8	80.5	116.1	103.7
Reserve position in IMF	78.1	—	—	—	60.1	58.8	98.8
Foreign exchange	434.4	355.7	396.9	480.3	1,082.4	1,365.1	1,667.7
TOTAL	630.0	464.6	494.2	564.2	1,266.0	1,829.1	2,149.6

MONEY SUPPLY
(million markkaa at December 31st)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Currency outside banks	2,150	2,508	2,544	2,842	3,483	3,908	4,305
Demand deposits at deposit money banks	5,116	7,261	7,057	7,029	8,006	10,178	10,673
TOTAL MONEY*	7,267	9,772	9,601	9,872	11,496	14,087	14,979

* Including private sector deposits at the Bank of Finland.

CONSUMER PRICES
(1977=100)

	1978	1979	1980
Food	104	109	123
Beverages and Tobacco	115	129	141
Clothing and Footwear	106	116	132
Rent	106	113	122
Heating and Lighting	106	114	141
Furniture, Household Equipment	105	114	127
TOTAL (incl. others)	106	106	129

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million markkaa at current prices)
NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980*
Compensation of employees	68,517.7	73,986.1	77,905.7	89,169.0	104,144.0
Operating surplus	22,431.7	24,930.3	29,244.0	34,772.4	37,988.4
DOMESTIC FACTOR INCOMES	90,949.4	98,916.4	107,149.7	123,941.4	142,132.4
Consumption of fixed capital	13,835.2	15,582.7	17,888.9	21,425.6	24,533.3
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	104,784.6	114,499.1	125,038.6	145,367.0	166,665.7
Indirect taxes	15,081.7	17,796.8	20,399.4	23,699.5	27,069.2
Less Subsidies	4,863.1	5,230.5	5,519.6	7,109.9	7,595.8
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	115,003.2	127,065.4	139,918.4	161,956.6	186,139.1
Factor income received from abroad	541.5	606.5	1,010.7	1,494.2	2,016.8
Less Factor income paid abroad	2,401.9	3,084.9	3,635.8	4,227.2	5,264.8
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	113,142.8	124,587.0	137,293.3	159,223.6	182,891.1
Less Consumption of fixed capital	13,835.2	15,582.7	17,888.9	21,425.6	24,533.3
NATIONAL INCOME IN MARKET PRICES	99,307.6	109,004.3	119,404.4	137,798.0	158,357.8

* Provisional figures.

EXPENDITURE ON THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980*
Government final consumption expenditure	21,295.6	23,969.3	26,252.3	29,755.2	34,538.0
Private final consumption expenditure	64,708.6	71,267.7	78,732.8	89,604.2	101,891.9
Increase in stocks	-768.2	-2,596.3	-3,401.4	3,691.8	5,693.4
Gross fixed capital formation	31,841.7	33,777.9	32,768.1	36,999.0	45,788.8
Statistical discrepancy	351.1	-1,446.8	131.0	-491.8	-275.7
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE	117,428.8	124,971.8	134,482.8	159,558.4	187,636.4
Exports of goods and services	29,636.5	37,079.3	43,089.7	52,654.1	63,796.8
Less Imports of goods and services	32,062.1	34,985.7	37,654.1	50,255.9	65,294.1
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	115,003.2	127,065.4	139,918.4	161,956.6	186,135.1

* Provisional figures.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980*
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	10,496.0	11,305.0	11,640.7	13,295.7	15,200.0
Mining and quarrying	458.4	499.0	538.6	769.7	840.8
Manufacturing	28,527.3	30,321.7	34,264.0	41,418.3	47,885.7
Electricity, gas and water	2,872.0	3,707.8	4,107.5	4,865.5	5,558.7
Construction	9,091.8	9,500.4	9,588.3	10,427.8	12,101.8
Trade, restaurants and hotels	12,085.3	12,708.8	13,966.7	16,307.0	19,168.8
Transport, storage and communication	8,677.7	9,742.7	10,838.3	12,831.3	14,122.7
Finance, insurance and business services	6,784.7	7,909.4	8,539.4	9,704.8	12,004.7
Owner-occupied dwellings	7,733.1	8,567.5	9,503.9	10,216.8	11,047.7
Public administration and defence	4,918.1	5,475.0	5,896.1	6,696.2	7,669.1
Other community, social and personal services	15,771.5	17,605.0	19,262.9	22,118.6	25,195.3
SUB-TOTAL	107,415.9	117,342.3	128,146.4	148,651.7	170,795.3
Less Imputed bank service charge	2,729.2	3,020.0	3,281.2	3,639.2	4,682.0
G.D.P. IN BASIC VALUES	104,686.7	114,322.3	124,865.2	145,012.5	166,113.3
Commodity taxes	14,515.0	17,160.2	19,595.9	22,834.3	26,071.1
Less Commodity subsidies	4,198.5	4,417.1	4,542.7	5,890.2	6,045.3
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	115,003.2	127,065.4	139,918.4	161,956.6	186,139.1

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	5,508	5,479	6,307	7,625	8,523	11,123
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-6,397	-7,105	-6,889	-7,093	-7,332	-10,593
Services (net)	-312	-527	-529	-644	-541	-728
Unrequited transfers (net)	-18	-30	-28	-37	-35	-102
CURRENT BALANCE	-1,219	-2,183	-1,139	-149	615	-300
Long-term capital (net)	237	1,251	953	494	886	222
Short-term capital (net)	751	823	-341	-100	-1,020	340
Net errors and omissions	204	-117	421	-203	229	127
NET MONETARY MOVEMENTS	-27	-226	-106	41	709	390

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

EXTERNAL TRADE*
(million markkaa)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports c.i.f.	16,599	25,666	28,002	28,555	30,708	32,338	44,222	58,250
Exports f.o.b.	14,605	20,686	20,247	24,505	30,931	35,206	43,430	52,795

* Excluding trade in gold (other than partly-worked gold) and government foreign relief.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(distribution by SITC, million markkaa)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1977	1978	1979	1980*
Food and live animals	2,323.2	2,440.4	2,844.5	3,664.0
Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	1,128.4	1,059.0	1,098.8	1,266.7
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	1,813.0	1,918.8	2,677.4	3,156.8
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	7,253.5	7,203.8	11,719.0	16,947.3
Coal, coke and briquettes	931.8	1,070.4	1,247.1	1,602.4
Petroleum and petroleum products	6,006.5	5,747.4	10,025.8	14,649.3
Crude petroleum	4,612.4	4,310.4	7,409.0	11,623.7
Refined petroleum products	1,337.9	1,370.5	2,533.3	2,890.1
Gas oils (distillate fuels)	712.8	760.0	1,542.4	1,664.5
Chemicals	2,714.8	3,052.7	4,242.5	5,227.9
Chemical elements and compounds	772.2	858.1	1,327.3	1,575.8
Plastic materials, etc.	791.8	923.1	1,338.2	1,661.8
Basic manufactures	4,868.0	5,338.1	7,277.8	9,282.6
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	1,413.7	1,563.6	2,110.6	2,338.2
Woven textile fabrics (excl. narrow or special fabrics)	739.3	818.1	1,101.4	1,168.2
Iron and steel	1,051.0	1,105.3	1,540.1	2,086.4
Non-ferrous metals	557.2	603.1	860.1	1,270.4
Other metal manufactures	730.1	791.3	1,002.3	1,363.4
Machinery and transport equipment	9,273.9	9,699.5	11,904.2	15,472.0
Non-electric machinery	4,081.7	4,629.8	5,733.3	7,854.6
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	2,058.2	2,103.5	2,585.6	3,164.3
Transport equipment	3,133.9	2,966.1	3,585.3	4,453.1
Road vehicles and parts	1,941.8	2,095.9	2,845.2	3,445.2
Passenger motor cars (excl. buses)	771.5	829.9	1,127.5	1,203.1
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2,167.5	2,369.1	3,117.2	4,020.6
Scientific instruments, watches, etc.	740.6	860.8	1,055.3	1,357.7
TOTAL (incl. others)	30,707.8	32,337.7	44,222.1	58,250.4

* Figures are provisional.

[continued on next page]

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES—*continued*]

(million markkaa)

EXPORTS f.o.b.	1977	1978	1979	1980*
Food and live animals	1,163.1	961.9	1,077.3	1,381.1
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	5,029.1	5,917.0	8,315.8	10,345.1
Wood, lumber and cork	2,667.0	3,145.2	4,219.7	5,507.7
Shaped or simply worked wood	2,374.8	2,925.1	3,907.5	4,963.0
Shaped coniferous lumber	2,353.5	2,894.8	3,876.3	4,928.9
Sawn coniferous lumber	2,304.5	2,798.5	3,689.3	4,670.3
Pulp and waste paper	1,583.4	1,822.5	2,758.7	3,462.0
Chemical wood pulp	1,568.3	1,807.5	2,733.9	3,413.9
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	664.7	916.6	1,178.5	2,305.4
Petroleum and petroleum products	626.0	885.5	1,021.4	2,159.4
Refined petroleum products	622.4	882.8	1,018.4	2,155.5
Chemicals	1,083.0	1,381.7	2,026.0	2,802.7
Basic manufactures	11,789.7	14,045.8	17,401.3	20,380.3
Wood and cork manufactures (excl. furniture)	1,061.1	1,288.7	1,635.9	1,999.6
Veneers, plywood boards, etc.	799.3	1,043.4	1,300.0	1,511.0
Paper, paperboard and manufactures	7,048.8	8,383.3	9,974.3	11,950.5
Paper and paperboard	6,308.7	7,588.6	9,062.7	10,576.8
Newsprint paper	1,201.5	1,679.2	2,201.7	2,419.6
Other printing and writing paper in bulk	2,558.6	3,031.0	3,229.4	3,867.4
Kraft paper and paperboard	821.5	920.9	1,185.8	1,257.4
Articles of paper pulp, paper or paperboard	740.1	794.7	911.5	1,373.7
Iron and steel	1,093.3	1,657.3	2,078.7	1,991.1
Non-ferrous metals	1,034.2	945.4	1,476.8	1,701.0
Other metal manufactures	720.8	779.7	932.6	1,198.1
Machinery and transport equipment	8,057.0	8,328.7	8,614.9	9,350.5
Non-electric machinery	3,499.9	3,281.9	3,772.3	4,472.1
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	1,130.3	1,160.2	1,547.0	2,176.2
Transport equipment	3,426.8	3,886.6	3,295.0	2,702.1
Ships and boats	2,796.1	3,240.9	2,515.5	1,816.2
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	3,012.4	3,503.6	4,626.8	5,915.3
Clothing (excl. footwear)	1,518.4	1,759.7	2,170.6	2,718.1
Clothing not of fur	1,391.4	1,604.3	1,969.3	2,412.9
Non-knitted textile clothing (excl. accessories and headgear)	952.6	1,160.6	1,397.9	1,688.3
TOTAL (incl. others)	30,931.4	35,206.2	43,430.4	52,794.6

* Figures are provisional.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS*
(million markkaa)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1978	1979	1980	EXPORTS f.o.b.	1978	1979	1980
Austria	420.2	557.9	692.8	Belgium/Lux'bourg	563.8	651.3	765.0
Belgium/Lux'bourg	582.1	809.2	976.2	Denmark	1,432.9	1,705.4	1,840.8
Denmark	873.3	1,113.5	1,393.6	France	1,338.9	1,906.5	2,385.1
France	1,058.2	1,443.9	1,776.5	Germany, Fed. Rep.	3,546.8	4,778.7	5,606.2
Germany, Fed. Rep.	4,356.5	5,705.9	7,381.6	Iraq	133.1	410.4	582.5
Iran	385.7	821.9	634.9	Italy	603.7	954.7	1,265.2
Iraq	155.4	740.6	973.6	Netherlands	1,281.7	1,813.4	2,258.9
Italy	732.6	1,049.2	1,387.3	Norway	1,771.1	2,336.8	2,206.2
Japan	898.6	1,210.8	1,890.7	Sweden	5,142.6	6,975.4	8,717.5
Netherlands	914.2	1,191.3	1,474.2	Switzerland	589.6	759.4	843.4
Norway	896.8	1,119.9	1,222.0	U.S.S.R.	6,275.7	5,987.2	9,302.0
Poland	730.0	841.6	996.9	United Kingdom	4,431.7	5,678.1	5,940.5
Saudi Arabia	631.7	1,264.5	2,925.4	U.S.A.	1,386.8	1,850.1	1,667.3
Sweden	4,656.6	6,113.4	7,022.6				
Switzerland	670.4	799.5	923.7				
U.S.S.R.	6,066.4	8,632.0	12,232.9				
United Kingdom	2,961.0	3,818.9	5,003.8				
U.S.A.	1,623.9	2,219.1	3,372.5				
TOTAL (incl. others)	32,337.1	44,222.1	58,250.4	TOTAL (incl. others)	35,206.2	43,430.4	52,794.6

* Imports by country of production; exports by country of consumption.

TOURISM

	1975	1976	1977
Arrivals . .	7,964,820	10,987,587	12,455,397
Departures . .	7,922,754	10,989,103	12,544,850

ARRIVALS FROM NON-NORDIC COUNTRIES

NATIONALS OF:	1976	1977	1978	1979
Denmark	1,000	946	1,409	1,198
France	12,957	12,056	13,036	16,405
Germany, Federal Republic	60,929	67,521	82,952	99,624
Norway	1,240	1,610	1,689	2,051
Sweden	16,386	14,584	19,598	17,309
U.S.S.R.	29,777	27,828	29,862	32,912
United Kingdom	27,394	24,045	26,308	29,873
U.S.A.	44,209	39,985	46,369	40,272
Others	88,991	70,433	98,631	88,692
TOTAL	282,883	259,008	319,854	328,336

No details available for arrivals of any nationality from other Nordic countries.

TRANSPORT
RAILWAYS
(millions)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Passenger-kilometres	2,985	2,977	2,983	3,020	3,216
Freight ton-kilometres	6,547	6,399	6,328	7,368	8,335

ROAD TRAFFIC
(Registered motor vehicles)

	1978	1979	1980
Cars	1,115,265	1,169,501	1,225,931
Lorries and vans	139,121	143,095	149,151
Buses	8,786	8,826	8,963
Special purpose vehicles	7,630	8,136	8,782

SHIPPING

	ENTERED			CLEARED			GOODS	
	Number of Vessels		'000 Net Registered Tons	Number of Vessels		'000 Net Registered Tons	'000 Tons	
	Total	Of which Finnish		Total	Of which Finnish		Imports	Exports
1977 .	16,124	8,173	30,051	16,137	8,133	25,428	25,630	14,087
1978 .	17,165	8,712	32,344	17,132	8,468	28,879	25,725	15,638
1979 .	17,428	8,704	36,142	17,513	8,752	30,792	30,639	17,186
1980 .	17,048	7,693	39,156	17,119	7,712	33,505	31,470	17,900

MERCHANT FLEET 1980

	SHIPS	DISPLACEMENT (gross reg. tons)
Passenger vessels	143	238,040
Tankers	39	1,101,330
Others	305	1,006,801
TOTAL	487	2,346,171

CANAL TRAFFIC 1979

Vessels in Transit	49,657
Timber Rafts in Transit	16,459
Goods Carried ('000 tons)	7,682

CIVIL AVIATION

('000)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Kilometres flown	29,973	28,304	29,950	31,908	35,499
Passenger-kilometres	1,379,659	1,395,092	1,644,223	1,983,621	2,139,005
Cargo ton-kilometres	33,083	38,690	41,880	45,996	52,766

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Telephones	1,833,993	1,935,683	2,032,280	2,127,392	2,244,005
Radio sets*	2,098,938	2,199,575	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Television sets*†	1,335,638	1,420,882	1,454,484	1,499,827	1,505,094
Book titles	4,558	4,589	3,679	3,367	4,834
Newspapers and periodicals	2,396	2,407	2,537	2,641	3,424

* Number of licences.

† From Sept. 1977 colour licences include monochrome receivers.

EDUCATION

(1978-79)

	SCHOOLS	STAFF	STUDENTS
First level	4,297	25,142	406,921
Secondary, general	1,056	19,549	345,603
Secondary vocational	593	18,943	100,438
Universities and other education at the third level			122,825

Sources (unless otherwise specified): Central Statistical Office of Finland, P.O.B. 504, 00101 Helsinki 10; *Maataloustilastollinen Kuukausikatsaus* (Monthly Review of Agricultural Statistics), Board of Agriculture Statistical Office, Mariankatu 23, 00170 Helsinki 17; and *Bank of Finland Monthly Bulletin*.

THE CONSTITUTION

(adopted on July 17th, 1919)

Summary

The Constitution Act of 1919 laid down that: "The sovereign power in Finland rests with the people, represented by their delegates assembled in Parliament. Legislative power shall be exercised by Parliament in conjunction with the President of the Republic. The supreme executive power is vested in the President of the Republic. In addition to the President there shall be for the general government of the State a Council of State consisting of a Prime Minister and the necessary number of ministers."

THE PRESIDENT

The President is elected for a term of six years by 300 electors. The electors are chosen by public vote in the same manner as members of the Parliament.

The President of the Republic is entrusted with supreme Executive power. He makes his decisions known in Cabinet meetings on the basis of the recommendation of the Cabinet minister responsible for the matter. The President has the right to depart even from a unanimous opinion reached by the Cabinet. Legislative power is exercised by the Parliament in conjunction with the President. Both the President and the Parliament have the right of initiative in legislation. Laws passed by the Parliament are submitted to the President, who has the right of veto. If the President has not within three months assented to a law, this is tantamount to a refusal of his assent. A law to which the President has not given his assent will nevertheless come into force, if the Parliament elected at the next general election adopts it without alteration.

The President has also the right to issue decrees in certain events, to order new elections to the Parliament, to grant pardons and dispensations, and to grant Finnish citizenship to foreigners.

The President's approval is necessary in all matters concerning the relations of Finland with foreign countries, and he is Supreme Commander of the Defence Forces of the Republic.

Such decisions as are arrived at by the President are made by him in the Council of State, except in matters pertaining to military functions and appointments.

GOVERNMENT

For the general administration of the country there is a Council of State, appointed by the President, and composed of the Prime Minister and the Ministers of the various Ministries. The members of the Council, who must enjoy the confidence of the Parliament, are collectively responsible to it for their conduct of affairs, and for the general policy of the administration; while each member is responsible for the administration of his own Ministry.

To this Council or Cabinet the President can appoint supernumerary Ministers, who serve either as assistant Ministers or as Ministers without portfolio. The President also appoints a Chancellor of Justice, who must see that the Council and its members act within the law. If in his opinion the Council of State or an individual Minister has acted in a manner contrary to the law, the Chancellor of Justice must report the matter to the President of the Republic or in certain cases to the Parliament. In this way

Ministers are rendered legally as well as politically responsible for their official acts.

THE PARLIAMENT

The Parliament is an assembly of one chamber with 200 members elected for four years by universal suffrage on a system of proportional representation, every man and woman who is eighteen or over being entitled to vote and everyone over twenty being eligible. It assembles annually on the 1st of February. The ordinary duration of a session is 120 days, but the Parliament can at its pleasure extend or shorten its session. The opposition of one-third of the members can cause ordinary legislative proposals to be deferred till after the next elections. Discussion of questions relating to the constitutional laws belongs also to Parliament, but for the settlement of such questions certain delaying conditions (fixed majorities) are prescribed. The Parliament, besides taking part in legislation, has the right to determine the estimates, which, though not technically a law, are published as a law.

Furthermore, the Parliament has the right, in a large measure to supervise the administration of the Government. For this purpose it receives special reports, the Government also submitting an account of its administration every year, and a special account of the administration of national finances. The Chancellor of Justice submits a yearly report on the administration of the Council of State. The Parliament elects five auditors, who submit to it annual reports of their work; to see that the estimates have been adhered to. The Parliament also appoints every four years a Parliamentary Ombudsman (*Judicial Delegate of Parliament*), who submits to it a report, to supervise the observance of the laws.

The Parliament has the right to interrogate the Government. It can impeach a member of the Council of State or the Chancellor of Justice for not having conformed to the law in the discharge of his duties. Trials are conducted at a special court, known as the Court of the Realm, of 13 members, six of whom are elected by Parliament for a term of four years.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

The first report of the Constitutional Committee on possible reforms of the fundamental laws was presented in April 1974. The multi-party system and the constitutional checks on revision of the fundamental laws are likely to delay any major changes until the 1980s, but several issues have emerged as potential areas for reform. Generally, the right-wing parties are suspicious of reform, but the left has won some support from the centre.

Three main topics have been discussed by the Committee: the respective powers of the President, Cabinet and Parliament; legislative procedure, particularly the strength of the protection to be given to parliamentary minorities; the basic economic, social and cultural rights of the individual and security of ownership. The Committee has also recommended the implementation of employee participation in decision-making. The most basic reform under discussion is the left's proposal that Parliament should be the supreme state organ, and that much of the President's power should be transferred to the Cabinet.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

Acting President: Dr. MAUNO KOIVISTO (assumed duties September 10th, 1981).

COUNCIL OF STATE

(*Valtioneuvosto*)

(A coalition of the Centre Party (KP), Social Democratic Party (SDP), Swedish People's Party (SFP) and Finnish People's Democratic League (SKL), formed in May 1979).

(November 1981)

Prime Minister: Dr. MAUNO KOIVISTO (SDP).

Deputy Prime Minister and First Minister of the Interior:
EINO UUSITALO (KP).

Minister for Foreign Affairs: PAAVO VÄYRYNEN (KP).

First Minister of Finance: AHTI PEKKALA (KP).

Second Minister of Finance: MAUNO FORSMAN (SDP).

First Minister of Education: PÄR STENBÄCK (SFP).

Second Minister of Education: KALEVI KIVISTÖ (SKDL).

First Minister of Social Affairs and Health: Mrs. SINIKKA
LUJA-PENTTILÄ (SDP).

Second Minister of Social Affairs and Health: Mrs. KATRI-
HELENA ESKELINEN (KP).

Minister of Justice: CHRISTOFFER TAXELL (SFP).

Minister for Agriculture and Forestry: TAISTO TÄHKÄMÄÄ
(KP).

Minister of Transport and Communication: VEIKKO
SAARTO (SKDL).

Minister of Labour: JOUKO KAJANOJA (SKDL).

Minister of Trade and Industry: PIIRKKO TYÖLÄJÄRVI
(SDP).

Minister of Defence: LASSE ÄIKÄS (KP).

Second Minister of the Interior: JOHANNES KOIKKALAINEN
(SDP).

Minister of Foreign Trade: ESKO REKOLA (Independent).

LEGISLATURE

EDUSKUNTA

Speaker: Dr. JOHANNES VIROLAINEN.

First Deputy Speaker: VEIKKO HELLE.

Second Deputy Speaker: JUUSO HAEIKIOE.

Secretary-General: EILER HULTIN.

	GENERAL ELECTION MARCH 1979	
	Seats	Votes
Social Democratic Party	52	691,256
National Coalition Party	47	626,108
Centre Party	36	501,012
Finnish People's Democratic League (incl. Communist Party)	35	516,276
Swedish People's Party	10	122,450
Finnish Christian League	9	137,850
Finnish Rural Party	7	132,070
Liberal People's Party	4	106,609
Others	—	48,674

POLITICAL PARTIES

Kansallinen Kokoomus (KK) (*National Coalition Party*): Kansakoulukuja 3, Helsinki; f. 1918; 80,000 mems.; moderate conservative political ideology; Chair. ILKKA SUOMINEN; Sec. JUSSI ISOTALO; Chair. Parliamentary Group PENTTI SILLANTAU; chief press organs: *Aamulehti*, *Vaasa*, *Karjalainen*, *Länsi-Suomi*, *Satakunnan Kansa*, *Nykypäivä* (membership weekly).

Keskustapuolue (KP) (*Centre Party*): Pursimiehenkatu 15, Helsinki; f. 1906; a radical centre party founded to promote the interests of the rural population, especially that of the numerous small farmers, on the line of individual enterprise; also favours decentralization; 304,000 mems.; Chair. PAAVO VÄYRYNEN; Sec. SEPPO KÄÄRIÄNEN; Chair. Parliamentary Group MATTI RUOKOLA; chief press organs: *Etela-Saimaa*, *Ilkka*, *Iisalmen Sanomat*, *Itä-Savo*, *Kainuun Sanomat*, *Lalli*, *Suomenmaa*, *Savon Sanomat*, *Pohjolan Sanomat*, *Kymen Sanomat*, *Keskisuomalainen*, *Liito*, *Keskisuomalainen*, *Karjalan Maa*, *Keskusta*, *Avain*, *Politiikan puntari*, *Kansamme puolesta*.

Liberaalinen Kansapuolue (LKP) (*Liberal People's Party*): Fredrikinkatu 58A 6, Helsinki; f. 1965 as a coalition of the Finnish People's Party and the Liberal Union; a centre party with a social-liberal programme; 18,000 mems.; Chair. M. A. J. ITÄLÄ; Sec.-Gen. K. VILJANEN; Chair. Parliamentary Group ANNELI KIVITIE; publ. *Polttopiste* (weekly).

Perustuslaillinen Oikeistopuolue-Konstitutionella högerpartiet r.p. (*Constitutional Party of the Right*): Unioninkatu 10A 2, 00130 Helsinki 13; f. 1973; conservative party, founded to protect constitutional rights and Scandinavian parliamentary democracy in Finland; Chair. GEORG C. EHNRÖÖTH; Sec. PETER KANKKONEN; publ. *Express*.

Suomen Kansan Demokraattinen Liitto r.p. (SKDL) (*Finnish People's Democratic League*): Simonkatu 8B, 00100 Helsinki 10; f. 1944 by social democrats, socialists and communists; co-operative organization of communists, socialists and other leftist forces against war and reaction, working for peace, friendly neighbourly relationships and social progress; member organizations: Finnish Communist Party, Women's, Youth and Student Leagues; 176,000 mems.; Chair. KALEVI KIVISTÖ; Sec.-Gen. JORMA HENTILÄ; Chair. Parliamentary Group JARMO WAHLSTRÖM; publs. *Kansan Uutiset*, *Hämeen Yhteistyö*, *Kansan Sana*, *Kansan Tahto*, *Kansan Ääni*, *Satakunnan Työ* (daily), *Folktidningen Ny Tid* (weekly).

Suomen Kansan Yhtenäisyyden Puolue (SKYP) (*People's Unity Party*): Museokatu 24A 4, 00100 Helsinki 10; f. 1972 by former members of Rural Party; reform party, policy of improving free social system for a more just, equal and democratic society; 15,000 mems.; Chair. ANSSI KESKI-VÄHÄLÄ, AUNE MÄNTTÄRI; Sec. KAUKO PÄIVÄNHEI; Chair. Parliamentary Group MATTI ASUNMAA; chief press organ: *Yhtenäisyys* (weekly).

Suomen Kommunistinen Puolue (SKP) (*Finnish Communist Party*): Sturenkatu 4, Helsinki; f. in Moscow by Finnish revolutionists and began illegal activity in Finland in 1918; became legal in Finland in 1944 after the signing of the Armistice; Chair. TAISTO SINISALO; Deputy Chair. AARNE SAARINEN; Gen. Sec. ARVO AALTO; publs. *Kansan Uutiset* (daily), *Kommunisti* (monthly).

Suomen Kristillinen Liitto (SKL) (*Finnish Christian Union*): Töölönkatu 50 D, 00250 Helsinki 25; f. 1958; 20,000 mems.; Chair. R. WESTERHOLM; Sec. E. ALMGREN; Chair. Parliamentary Group SAULI HAUTALA; publ. *Kristityn Vastuu* (weekly).

Suomen Maaseudun Puolue (SMP) (*Finnish Rural Party*): Pohjois-Rautatiekatu 15B, 00100 Helsinki 10; f. 1956; Chair. PEKKA VENNAMO; Sec. URPO LEPPÄNEN; Chair. Parliamentary Group J. JUHANI KORTESALMI; chief press organ: *Suomen Uutiset*.

Suomen Sosialidemokraattinen Puolue (SDP) (*Finnish Social Democratic Party*): Saariniemenkatu 6, 00530 Helsinki 53; f. 1899; constitutional socialist programme; mainly supported by the working and middle classes and small farmers; approx. 100,000 mems.; Chair. KALEVI SORSA; Sec. ERKKI LIHKANEN; Chair. Parliamentary Group MATTI AHDE; chief press organs: *Suomen Sosialidemokraatti*, *Eteenpäin* (daily), *Unsi Aika*, *Kansan Lehti*, *Sosialistinen Aikakauslehti* (quarterly).

Svenska Folkpartiet (SFP) (*Swedish People's Party*): Bulevarden 7A, P.B. 146, 00121 Helsinki 12; f. 1906; a liberal party representing the interests of the Swedish-speaking minority; 50,000 mems.; Chair. PÄR STENBÄCK; Sec. PETER STENLUND; Chair. Parliamentary Group HENRIK WESTERLUND; chief press organs: *Medborgarbladet*, *Hufvudstadsbladet*, *Abo Underrättelser*, *Västra Nyland*, *Vasabladet*, *Borgåbladet*, *Jahobstads Tidning*.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO FINLAND

(In Helsinki unless otherwise stated)

Afghanistan: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Albania: Stockholm, Sweden.

Algeria: Stockholm, Sweden.

Argentina: Boulevard 10A 14; *Ambassador:* HORACIO S. BALLESTRÍN.

Australia: Stockholm, Sweden.

Austria: Eteläesplanadi 18; *Ambassador:* ERICH BINDER.

Bangladesh: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Barbados: London, England.

Belgium: Kalliolinnantie 5; *Ambassador:* JOSEPH DE BRUYN.

Brazil: Mariankatu 7A 3; *Ambassador:* JOSÉ AUGUSTO DE MACEDO SOARES.

Bulgaria: Itäinen puistotie 10; *Ambassador:* HRISTO SANTOV.

Burma: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Burundi: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Cameroon: London, England.

Canada: Pohjoisesplanadi 25B; *Ambassador:* ANGUS W. J. ROBERTSON.

Central African Republic: Brussels, Belgium.

Chile: Stockholm, Sweden.

China, People's Republic: Vanha Kelkkamäki 9-11; *Ambassador:* SUN SHENGWEI.

Colombia: Stockholm, Sweden.

Congo: Brussels, Belgium.

Costa Rica: London, England.

FINLAND

Cuba: Mannerheimintie 16A 12; *Ambassador:* CARLOS ALONSO MORENO.

Cyprus: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Czechoslovakia: Armfeltintie 14; *Ambassador:* JÁN HUSÁK.

Denmark: P.B. 178, Yrjönkatu 9; *Ambassador:* KJELD MORTENSEN.

Ecuador: Oslo, Norway.

Egypt: Stenbäckinkatu 22A; *Ambassador:* ALI SHAWKY EL-HADIDY.

Ethiopia: Stockholm, Sweden.

France: Itäinen puistotie 13; *Ambassador:* PHILIPPE HUSSON.

German Democratic Republic: Vähäniityntie 9; *Ambassador:* Dr. JOACHIM MITTDANK.

Germany, Federal Republic: Fredrikinkatu 61; *Ambassador:* FRITZ C. MENNE.

Ghana: Copenhagen, Denmark.

Greece: Lönnrotinkatu 15C; *Ambassador:* GEORGES N. MATTHIOUDAKIS.

Grenada: Brussels, Belgium.

Guatemala: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Guinea: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Honduras: London, England.

Hungary: Kuusisaarenkuja 6; *Ambassador:* TIVADAR MATUSEK.

Iceland: Stockholm, Sweden.

India: Annankatu 15B 4; *Ambassador:* MADANJECT SINGH.

Indonesia: Eerikinkatu 37; *Ambassador:* ABDULRACHMAN SETJOWIBOWO.

Iran: Stockholm, Sweden.

Iraq: Lars Sonckintie 2; *Ambassador:* Gen. SALEH MEHDI AMASH.

Ireland: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Israel: Vironkatu 5A; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Italy: Fabianinkatu 29C 4; *Ambassador:* GIOVANNI SARAGAT.

Ivory Coast: Copenhagen, Denmark.

Japan: Yrjönkatu 13; *Ambassador:* KOICHIRO YAMAGUCHI.

Jordan: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Kenya: Stockholm, Sweden.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Vuloaaren puistotie 34; *Ambassador:* YU CHAE HAN.

Korea, Republic: Annankatu 16B 50; *Ambassador:* DONG KUN KIM.

Kuwait: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Laos: London, England.

Lebanon: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Lesotho: Copenhagen, Denmark.

Liberia: Stockholm, Sweden.

Libya: Haapaniemenkatu 6; *Chargé d'affaires:* MOHAMED HASHMI NAAS.

Luxembourg: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Malaysia: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Malta: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Mauritius: London, England.

Mexico: Pohjoisranta 14A 16; *Ambassador:* MANUEL ALCALÁ.

Mongolia: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Diplomatic Representation

Morocco: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Nepal: London, England.

Netherlands: Raatimiehenkatu 2A 7; *Ambassador:* LOUIS J. M. BAUWENS.

New Zealand: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Nicaragua: Stockholm, Sweden.

Niger: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Nigeria: Stockholm, Sweden.

Norway: Rehbindertie 17; *Ambassador:* CHRISTIAN BERG-NIELSEN.

Oman: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Pakistan: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Panama: Stockholm, Sweden.

Peru: Fredrikinkatu 16A 22; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Philippines: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Poland: Armas Lindgrenintie 21; *Ambassador:* WŁODZIMIERZ WIŚNIEWSKI.

Portugal: Itäinen puistotie 11B; *Ambassador:* JOSÉ DE MATTOS-PARREIRA.

Qatar: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Romania: Stenbäckinkatu 24; *Ambassador:* MARIA STĂNESCU.

Senegal: Stockholm, Sweden.

Singapore: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Somalia: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

South Africa: Rahapajankatu 1A; *Ambassador:* C. MARTIN VAN NIEKERK.

Spain: Bulevardi 10A 8; *Ambassador:* LEOPOLDO MARTÍNEZ DE CAMPOS.

Sri Lanka: Stockholm, Sweden.

Sudan: Stockholm, Sweden.

Sweden: Mannerheimintie 15A; *Ambassador:* KAJ SUNDBERG.

Switzerland: Uudenmaankatu 16A; *Ambassador:* HANS MÜLLER.

Syria: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Tanzania: Stockholm, Sweden.

Thailand: Stockholm, Sweden.

Trinidad and Tobago: London, England.

Tunisia: Stockholm, Sweden.

Turkey: Topeliuksenkatu 3B 1-2; *Ambassador:* CANDEMİR ÖNHON.

Uganda: Copenhagen, Denmark.

U.S.S.R.: Tehtaankatu 1B; *Ambassador:* V. M. SOBOLEV.

United Arab Emirates: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

United Kingdom: Uudenmaankatu 16-20; *Ambassador:* ANDREW C. STUART, C.M.G.

U.S.A.: Itäinen puistotie 14A; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Uruguay: Stockholm, Sweden.

Vatican City: Bulevardi 5 as. 12; *Apostolic Nuncio:* GIUSEPPE ZABKAR.

Venezuela: Mannerheimintie 18; *Ambassador:* REINALDO LEANDRO RODRÍGUEZ.

Viet-Nam: Stockholm, Sweden.

Yugoslavia: Kulosaarentie 36; *Ambassador:* OSMAN DJIKIĆ.

Zaire: Stockholm, Sweden.

Zambia: Stockholm, Sweden.

Finland also has diplomatic relations with Bahrain, Bolivia, Botswana, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, the Gambia, Haiti, Jamaica, Madagascar, Mauritania, Monaco, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Suriname, Upper Volta and the Yemen Arab Republic.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The administration of justice is independent of the Government and judges can be removed only by judicial sentence.

SUPREME COURT

Korkein oikeus (*Högsta domstolen*): Helsinki. Consists of a President and 23 Justices appointed by the President of the Republic. Final court of appeal in civil and criminal cases, supervises judges and executive authorities, appoints judges.

President: CURT OLSSON.

SUPREME ADMINISTRATIVE COURT

Korkein hallinto-oikeus (*Högsta förvaltningsdomstolen*): Helsinki. Consists of a President and 20 Justices appointed by the President of the Republic. Highest tribunal for appeals in administrative cases.

President: AARNE NUORVALA.

COURTS OF APPEAL

Hovioikeus (*Hovrätt*): at Turku, Vaasa, Kuopio, Kouvola, Rovaniemi, and Helsinki. Consists of a President and appropriate number of members.

DISTRICT AND MUNICIPAL COURTS

Kihlakunnanoikeus (*Häradsrätt*—*District Courts*): Con-

sist of a judge and from five to seven jurors. The decision rests with the judge, but the jurors may overrule him if they are unanimous.

Raastuvanoikeus (*Rådshuvrätt*—*Municipal Courts*): Municipal equivalent of the District Courts. They consist of three judges of whom one or two may be lay judges. Presided over by the *pormestari* (burgomaster).

District and Municipal Courts are courts of first instance for almost all suits. Appeals lie to the Courts of Appeal, then to the Supreme Court.

CHANCELLOR OF JUSTICE

The **Oikeuskansleri** (*Justitiekansler*) is responsible for seeing that authorities and officials comply with the law. He is the chief public prosecutor, and acts as counsel for the Government.

Chancellor of Justice: RISTO LESKINEN.

PARLIAMENTARY SOLICITOR-GENERAL

The **Eduskunnan Oikeusasiamies** is the Finnish Ombudsman appointed by Parliament to supervise the observance of the law.

Parliamentary Solicitor-General: JORMA S. AALTO.

RELIGION

Evangelical Lutheran Church of Finland (*Suomen evankelis-luterilainen kirkko*): to which over 90 per cent of the population belong; Archbishop Dr. MIKKO JUVA, Office of the Archbishop, Viorikati 17B, 00100 Helsinki 10.

Adventists (*Suomen Adventtikirkko*): Uudenmaantie 50, 20720 Turku 72; f. 1894; membership 6,291 (incl. 329 Swedish-speaking Adventists) (1981); Pres. SULO HALMINEN; Sec. P. POHJOLA; publs. *Terveys*, *Nyky aika*.

Bahá'í: P.O.B. 423, 00101 Helsinki 10.

Baptists, Finnish-speaking (*Suomen Baptistiyhdyskunta*): membership 850; Pres. Rev. JOUKO NEULANEN, 40800 Vaajakoski; publ. *Kodin Ystava*.

Baptists, Swedish-speaking (*Finlands Svenska Baptist-samfund*): f. 1856; membership 1,745; Pres. Rev. RAFAEL EDSTRÖM, Borgarmalmsvägen 1B, 68620 Jakobstad; publ. *Missionsstandart*.

Church of Sweden in Finland, Archbishopric of Uppsala (*Olaus Petri*—*Parish Church*): Minervagatan 6, Helsinki; f. 1919; membership 2,000; Rector Dr. JARL JERGMAR.

Free Church of Finland (*Suomen Vapaakirkko*): Annankatu 1A, 00120 Helsinki 12; f. 1923; membership 11,087; Moderator ERKKI VERKKONEN; Chair. VEIKKO KORHO-

NEN; World Mission Sec. RIITTA SUKANEN; Home Mission Sec. JORMA KUUSINEN; Financial Sec. EERO KALLELA; Missions in Europe, Africa and Asia; chief publs. *Suomen Viikkolehti* (weekly), *Todistus* (monthly), *Tähtipolku* (monthly), *Vangin Toivo*.

Jehovah's Witnesses (*Jehovan Todistajat*): Kuismatie 58, 01301 Vantaa 30; membership 13,500; publs. Finnish editions of *The Watchtower* and *Awake*.

Jewish Community of Helsinki (*Helsingin Juutalainen Seurakunta*): membership 800; Pres. WOLF DAVIDKIN, Malminkatu 26, 00100 Helsinki 10.

Methodists (*Suomen metodistikirkko*): membership 1,960; Moderator Rev. ANTTI MUSTONEN, 17130 Vesivehmaa.

Orthodox Church (*Suomen ortodoksinen kirkko*): 60,000 mems.; PAAVALI Archbishop of Karelia and all Finland, Karjalankatu 1, Kuopio 30; ALEKSI Bishop of Joensuu, Suokatu 41, Kuopio 10; JOHANNES Metropolitan of Helsinki, Unioninkatu 39, Helsinki 17; LEO Metropolitan of Oulu, Koskitie 28, Oulu 50; publs. *Aamun Koitto*, *Uskon Viesti*, *Tuohustuli*, *Ortodoksia* (annually).

Roman Catholic Church in Finland (*Katolinen kirkko Suomessa*): membership 3,226; Bishop PAUL M. VERSCHUREN, Rehbindertie 21, 00150, Helsinki 15.

THE PRESS

The 1919 Constitution provided safeguards for press freedom in Finland, and in the same year the Freedom of the Press Act developed and qualified this principle by defining the rights and responsibilities of editors and the circumstances in which the Supreme Court may confiscate

or suppress a publication. In practice there are few restrictions. The most notable offences for newspapermen concern libel and copyright. Two notable features of the press are the public's legal right of access to all official documents (with important exceptions), and since 1966

FINLAND

The Press

the right of the journalist to conceal his source of news.

Almost all daily newspapers are independent companies, most of which are owned by large numbers of shareholders. Newspaper chains are virtually unknown, but the Finnish press is a party press. The political alignment of the Finnish daily press was as follows in 1978:

	Number	Circulation (%)
Independent	49	58.9
Centre and right-wing	22	29.1
Left-wing	18	12.0
TOTAL	89	100.0

The small number of papers which are generally considered left-oriented are usually owned by the political parties concerned, by trade unions, or by other workers' associations (the Social Democratic Party's chief organ is *Suomen Sosialidemokraatti*; and the Finnish Communist Party publishes *Kansan Uutiset*). On the other hand most of the right-wing newspapers are owned by private shareholders. Some even belong to private endowments. The leading organ of the National Coalition Party is *Aamulehti* in Tampere. The left-wing papers are subject to considerably closer influence from the parties to which they are affiliated than their right-wing counterparts. Privately owned newspapers—including some of the largest such as *Helsingin Sanomat* and *Turun Sanomat*—are usually independent of political parties. The number of votes cast in elections bears little relation to the respective circulation totals of affiliated newspapers.

Helsinki is the only large press centre, with a large number of daily papers. Several large dailies are produced in provincial towns, as are a number of weekly and twice-weekly papers. In 1981 there were 94 daily newspapers in Finland with a total circulation of about 2,650,000. Twelve of these dailies are printed in Swedish. A further 148 small local non-daily papers were also registered in 1981.

In order of circulation the most popular daily papers are: *Helsingin Sanomat*, *Aamulehti*, *Turun Sanomat*, *Ilta-Sanomat*, *Uusi Suomi*, *Savon Sanomat* and *Hufvudstadsbladet*. Those most respected for their standard of news coverage and commentary are *Helsingin Sanomat*, an independent paper, and the smaller *Uusi Suomi*.

The total circulation of periodicals amounts to about 21 million copies per issue, of which the business and trade press contribute 11.5 million. The largest publishers are Kustannusosakeyhtiö Apulehti, Yhtyneet Kuvalehdet Oy, Lehtimiehet Oy and Sanoma Osakeyhtiö. Consumer co-operatives use their periodicals as information media for both their members and their customers. *Pirkka*, *YV*, *Me* and *Yhteishyvä* are among the most important.

There are about 1,040 periodicals of which some 200 are in the nation's second language, Swedish. Among the leading weekly periodicals are the general interest *Seura* (312,118), *Apu* (294,737) and the illustrated news magazine *Suomen Kuvalehti* (127,736). The publications of the consumer co-operatives enjoy large circulations (*Pirkka*, the largest, has a circulation of 1,183,519), as do the chief women's magazines *Anna* (150,095), *Me naiset* (134,591) and *Kotiliesi* (215,590) (1981 circulations). The more popular serious magazines include the fortnightly *Pellervo* (100,867) specializing in agricultural affairs, and *Valitut Palat*, the Finnish Reader's Digest (280,603).

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

HELSINKI

Helsingin Sanomat: Ludviginkatu 6-8, P.O.B. 240, 00101 Helsinki 10; f. 1889; independent; Editors-in-Chief

TEOMERTANEN, HEIKKI TIKKANEN, KEIJO KYLÄVAARA, SIMOPEKKA NORTAMO; circ. 401,174 weekdays, 461,785 Sunday.

Hufvudstadsbladet: Mannerheimvägen 18, 00100 Helsingfors 10; f. 1864; Swedish language; independent; Editor Prof. JAN-MAGNUS JANSSON; circ. 64,482 weekdays, 67,270 Sunday.

Ilta-Sanomat: Korkeavuorenkatu 28, P.O.B. 240, 00101 Helsinki 10; f. 1932; independent; afternoon; Senior Editors HEIKKO AARNIO, MARTTI HUHTAMÄKI; circ. 121,000.

Kansan Uutiset: Kotkankatu 9; f. 1957; organ of the Finnish Communist Party; Editor ERKKI KAUPPILÄ; circ. 57,262.

Kauppalehti (The Commercial Daily): Box 189, Helsinki 10; f. 1898; morning; Editor-in-Chief ARTO TUOMINEN; circ. 55,096.

Suomen Sosialidemokraatti: Putkitie 3, 00810 Helsinki 81; f. 1918; chief organ of the Social Democratic Party; Editor AIMO KAIRAMO; circ. 43,282.

Suomenmaa: Kansakoulunkatu 8; f. 1908; Centre; Editor SEPPO SARLUND; circ. 32,802.

Uusi Suomi: Box 139, 00101 Helsinki 10; f. 1847; independent; morning and afternoon; Editors JOHANNES KOROMA, JYRKI HAIKONEN, JUHA NUMMINEN; circ. 88,214 morning, 25,892 afternoon, 97,433 Sunday.

HÄMEENLINNA

Hämeen Sanomat: 13100 Hämeenlinna 10; f. 1879; independent; Man. AIMO VIHERVUORI; Editor-in-Chief ALLAN LIUHALA; circ. 28,778.

JOENSUU

Karjalainen: Torikatu 33; f. 1874; National Coalition; Editor SEPPO VENTO; circ. 51,459.

JYVÄSKYLÄ

Keskisuomalainen: P.O.B. 159, 40101 Jyväskylä 10; f. 1871; Centre; Editor ERKKI LAATIKAINEN; circ. 71,000.

KAJAANI

Kainuun Sanomat: Kauppak. 34; f. 1918; Centre; Editor OTSO KUKKONEN; circ. 27,997.

KEMI

Pohjolan Sanomat: Pohjoisranta 5; Centre; Editors MATTI LAMMI, REIJO ALATÖRMÄNEN; circ. 35,742.

KOKKOLA

Keskipohjanmaa: Kosila Pl. 45, 67101 Kokkola 10; f. 1917; Centre; Editor PENTTI PULAKKA; circ. 31,160.

KOUVOLA

Kouvolan Sanomat: Tommolankatu; f. 1909; Editor MARTTI JOUTSEN; circ. 30,309.

KUOPIO

Savon Sanomat: Vuorikatu 21; f. 1907; Centre; Editor MAURI AUVINEN; Dir. RISTO SUHONEN; circ. 80,537.

LAHTI

Etelä-Suomen Sanomat: Ilmarisentie 7, 15210 Lahti 21; postal address P.O.B. 80, 15101 Lahti 10; f. 1900; Independent; Dir. JAAKI VETONEN; Editor-in-Chief TAUNO LAHTINEN; circ. 62,000.

LAPPEENRANTA

Etelä-Saimaa: Kouluk 3; f. 1885; Centre; Man. Dir. RAIMO TUKIA; Editor LAURI SARHIMAA; circ. 32,542.

OULU

Kaleva: Pl. 70, 90101 Oulu 10; f. 1899; Liberal; independent; Editor TEUVO MÄLLINEN; circ. 77,853.

PORI

Satakunnan Kansa: Valtakatu 12; f. 1873; National Coalition; Editor ERKKI TEIKARI; circ. 57,955.
KARI; circ. 57,955.

ROVANIEMI

Lapin Kansa: Veitikantie 6-8; f. 1928; Independent; Editor JUHANI NURMELA; circ. 35,273.

SEINÄJOKI

Ilkka: Kouluk. 10; f. 1906; organ of Centre Party; Editor KARI HOKKONEN; circ. 50,878.

TAMMISAARI

Västra Nyland: Stationsvägen 1, 10600 Ekenäs; f. 1881; Swedish; Independent; Editor KARL OLOF SPRING; circ. 10,973.

TAMPERE

Aamulehti: Patamäenkatu 7; f. 1881; National Coalition; Editors Prof. PERTTI PESONEN, EERO SYVÄNEN; circ. 134,975 weekdays, 139,560 Sunday.

Kansan lehti: Hameenpuisto 21; f. 1899; Social Democratic; Editor PAAVO LUOKKALA; circ. 20,000.

TURKU-ÅBO

Åbo Underrättelser (Åbo News): Slottsgatan 10; f. 1824; Liberal; Swedish People's Party; morning; Editor BO STENSTRÖM; circ. 7,017.

Turun Päivälehti: Nuppulantie 21; f. 1898; organ of the Social Democratic Party; morning; Editor AIMO MASSINEN; circ. 11,265.

Turun Sanomat: Kauppiaskatu 5, Turku 10; f. 1904; Independent; Managing Dir. IRJA KETONEN; Editors KEIJO K. KULHA, REIJO KOSEI; circ. 130,052 weekdays, 135,480 Sunday.

VAASA

Vaasa: Pitkäkatu 37; f. 1903; National Coalition; Editor JAAKKO KORJUS; circ. 62,562.

Vasabladet: Sandögatan 6; f. 1856; Liberal; independent; Editor BIRGER THÖLIX; circ. 26,521.

POPULAR PERIODICALS

Aku Ankka: P.O.B. 240, 00101 Helsinki 10; f. 1952; children's weekly; Editor KIRSTI TOPPARI; circ. 297,004.

Anna: Hietalahdenranta 13, 00180 Helsinki; f. 1963; women's weekly; Editor-in-Chief SONJA TANTTU; circ. 150,095.

Apu: Hitsaajankatu 7, 00810 Helsinki 81; f. 1933; family journal; weekly; Editor-in-Chief JUKKA MIETTINEN; circ. 297,731.

Astra: Bulevarden 7A 13, Helsinki 12; f. 1919; women's; Swedish; monthly; Editor CHRISTINE-LOUISE GESTRIN; circ. 5,000.

Eeva: Hitsaajank. 7, 00810 Helsinki 81; f. 1933; women's monthly; Editor-in-Chief ULLA LESKINEN; circ. 99,000.

Hymy: Puutarhak. 16, 33210 Tampere 21; family journal; monthly; Editor-in-Chief JUSSI NIININEN; circ. 186,785.

Jaana: Hitsaajankatu 10, 00810 Helsinki 81; women's weekly; Editor-in-Chief ANJA TUOMI; circ. 129,300.

Kotiliesi: Hietalahdenranta 13, Helsinki; f. 1922; home journal; published twice monthly; Editor-in-Chief LIISA TUUTTI; circ. 215,590.

Me naiset: Siltasaarenkatu 4A, 00530 Helsinki 53; f. 1952; women's weekly; Editor KERTTU SAARELA; circ. 134,591.

Nykyposti: Puutarhakatu 16, 33210 Tampere 21; f. 1977; family journal; monthly; Editor-in-Chief TIMO TOIVONEN; circ. 254,936.

Seura: Hietalahdenranta 13, 00180 Helsinki 18; family journal; Editors-in-Chief HEIKKI PARKKONEN, REINO HÄYRY; circ. 312,118.

Suomen Kuvalehti: Hietalahdenranta 13, 00180 Helsinki 18; f. 1917; illustrated news weekly; Editor-in-Chief MIKKO POHTOLA; circ. 127,736.

Valitut Palat: Halsuantie 4, 00420 Helsinki 42; Finnish *Reader's Digest*; monthly; Editor-in-Chief ERKKI HAGLUND; circ. 280,603.

SPECIALIST PERIODICALS

Avotakka: Hitsaajankatu 10, 00810 Helsinki 81; f. 1967; home; monthly; Editor-in-Chief HAIJA-LIISA ERÄMO; circ. 73,053.

Eevaneule: Hitsaajank. 7, 00810 Helsinki 81; knitting fashion; Editor-in-Chief LEENA KUOTILA; circ. 48,170.

Eläinmaailma: P.O.B. 240, 00101 Helsinki 10; f. 1979; animals and nature; monthly; Editor ILKKA KOIVISTO; circ. 38,269.

Eläketieto: Aleksanterink. 48A, 00100 Helsinki 10; pensions; Editor-in-Chief LIISA STACHON; circ. 49,238.

Kaks plus: Puutarhak. 16, 33210 Tampere 21; home and children; Editor-in-Chief ANTTI NURMINEN; circ. 56,360.

Kanava: Hietalahdenranta 13, 00180 Helsinki 18; f. 1880; journal for Finnish culture and policy; nine times yearly; Editor SEIKKO ESKOLA; circ. 7,502.

Katso: Hitsaajank. 7, 00810 Helsinki 81; broadcasting; weekly; Editor-in-Chief REIJO TELARANTA; circ. 62,760.

Kauneus ja Terveys: Hitsaajank. 10, 00810 Helsinki 81; beauty and health; monthly; Editor-in-Chief KAISA LARNELA; circ. 71,535.

Kodin Kuvalehti: Annankatu 29, P.O.B. 240, 00101 Helsinki; 10; f. 1950; twice monthly; home pictorial; Editor MAIRE VARHELA; circ. 180,548.

Kotilääkäri: Hietalahdenranta 13, 00180 Helsinki 18; f. 1888; home nursing; monthly; Editor-in-Chief IRMA HEYDEMANN; circ. 48,165.

Look at Finland: P.O.B. 10625, 00101 Helsinki 10; tourist information, travel and general articles; published by Finnish Tourist Board and Foreign Affairs Ministry; 4 times a year; Editor-in-Chief BENGT PIHLSTRÖM; circ. 40,000.

Makasiini: Hietalahdenranta 13, 00180 Helsinki 18; f. 1978; home; monthly; Editor-in-Chief SIRKKU UUSITALO; circ. 108,000.

Meidän Talo: Hitsaajankatu 7, 00810 Helsinki 81; f. 1978; home, garden and building; monthly; Editor-in-Chief EILA SAARINEN; circ. 44,861.

Parnasso: Hietalahdenranta 13, Yhtyneet Kuvalehdet Oy, 00180 Helsinki 18; f. 1951; eight times a year; non-political, literary; Editors JUHANI SALOKANNEL, JAAKKO LAINE; circ. 6,572.

Pellervo: Simonkatu 6; f. 1899; agricultural and co-operative journal; organ of the Central Union of Agricultural Co-operative Societies; fortnightly; Editor-in-Chief PAAVO KORHONEN; circ. 100,867.

Suomen Urheilulehti (Finnish Sport Magazine): Topeliuksenkatu 41A, 00250 Helsinki 25; f. 1898; sports; weekly; Editor ARTO TERONEN.

- Suosikki:** Puutarhakatu 16, 33210 Tampere 21; youth, music; monthly; Editor-in-Chief JYRKI HÄMÄLÄINEN; circ. 115,589.
- Suuri Käsityökerho:** Annankatu 29, P.O.B. 240, 00101 Helsinki 10; f. 1974; needlework and clothing magazine; monthly; Editor MAIRE VARHELA; circ. 110,591.
- Talouselämä:** P. Roobertink. 13B, 00130 Helsinki 13; f. 1938; leading economic weekly; Editor RAUNO LARSIO; circ. 38,360.
- Tekniikan Maailma:** P.O.B. 116, 00101 Helsinki; cars, engineering; bi-monthly; Editor-in-Chief RAUNO TOIVONEN; circ. 140,000.
- Tiede 2000:** P.O.B. 240, 00101 Helsinki 10; f. 1980; 8 issues a year; science and research; Editor JALI RUUSKANEN; circ. 14,873.
- Tuulilasi:** Hitsaajankatu 7, 00810 Helsinki 81; independent; monthly; Editor-in-Chief ERKKI RAUKKO; circ. 75,000.
- Unitas:** Aleksanterinkatu 30, Helsinki; f. 1929; quarterly economic review in English, German, Swedish and Finnish; Editor KALEVI KOSONEN; circ. 36,000.
- Vene:** Puutarhakatu 16, 33210 Tampere 21; sailing; monthly; Editor-in-Chief MATTI MURTO; circ. 28,605.

BUSINESS AND TRADE PRESS

(In Helsinki unless otherwise stated)

- Arkkitehti:** Eteläesplanadi 22A, 00130 Helsinki 13; architectural; 8 times a year; Editor-in-Chief MARJA-RIITTA NORRI; circ. 3,376.
- Bank of Finland Monthly Bulletin:** P.O.B. 160, 00101 Helsinki 10; economics; in English; monthly.
- Duodecim:** Runebergink. 47A; f. 1885; medical; twice monthly; circ. 14,000; Editor Dr. KARI RAIVIO.
- Emäntälehti:** Uudenmaankatu 24 A, 00120 Helsinki 12; f. 1902; women's monthly; circ. 20,920; Editor ANNIKKI JÄNTTI.
- Finnish Trade Review:** P.O.B. 908, 00101 Helsinki 10; f. 1930; publ. by the Finnish Foreign Trade Asscn.; in English; 8 times a year; Editor KAINO UKKONEN; circ. 21,000.
- Forum för ekonomi och teknik:** Alexandersg. 19A; f. 1968; fortnightly; Editor-in-Chief THOR FORSSKÄHL; circ. 11,619.
- Ilmailu:** Malmin Lentoasema, 00700 Helsinki 70; f. 1938; aviation; monthly; Editor JYRI RAIVIO; circ. 7,845.
- Kamerallehti:** Kalevankatu 21A, 00100 Helsinki 10; f. 1950; photographic; ten times a year; Editor P. K. JASKARI; circ. 13,368.
- Kasvatus (Finnish Journal of Education):** Institute for Educational Research, Univ. of Jyväskylä, 40100 Jyväskylä 10; f. 1970; six times a year; includes English summaries; Editor TAPPO VAHERVA; circ. 2,700.
- Kauppakamarilehti:** Fabianinkatu 14, P.O.B. 1000, 00101 Helsinki 10; f. 1920; commerce; monthly; published by the Central Chamber of Commerce; Chief Editor MARKKU KOSOLA; circ. 12,649.
- Kirjastoletti:** Museokatu 18A 5, 00100 Helsinki 10; libraries, booksellers, publishers, teachers; f. 1908; monthly; Chief Editor ANNELI PERÄLÄ; circ. 7,300.
- Kunta ja Me:** P.O.B. 106, 00531 Helsinki 53; general; fortnightly; Chief Editor REIJO LINTUNEN; Editor MAURI KUKKONEN; circ. 133,000.
- Liiketaloudellinen aikakauskirja (The Finnish Journal of Business Economics):** Runeberginkatu 14-16; summaries in English; quarterly.
- MARK Uusi Markkinointilehti:** Fabianinkatu 4B 10, 00130 Helsinki 13; f. 1979; advertising and marketing; 10 times a year; Editor-in-Chief MARJA-LIISA KINTURI; circ. 5,214.

- Merkonomi:** Museokatu 13A; economic; ten times a year; circ. 20,000.
- Metsälehti (Forestry News):** Salomonkatu 17B; f. 1933; weekly; Editor AARNE JÄNTERÄ; circ. 82,531.
- Paperi ja Puu (Paper and Timber):** P.O.B. 176, 00141 Helsinki 14; f. 1919; wood, pulp and paper technology; several languages, mainly Finnish and English; monthly; Editor-in-Chief ANNELI HATTARI; circ. 3,600.
- Sosiaalinen Aikakauskirja:** Snellmaninkatu 4-6; social policy; summaries in English; six times a year; Editor KARI PURO.
- Sosiologia:** Journal of the Westernmarck Society, University of Helsinki, Helsinginkatu 34C, 00530 Helsinki 53; sociology; 4 times a year; circ. 2,000.
- Suomen Kunnat:** Albertinkatu 34, Helsinki; f. 1921; municipal review; twice a month; Editor-in-Chief PAAVO PEKKANEN; circ. 21,000.
- Suomen Lehdistö (Finland's Press):** Kalevankatu 4, 00100 Helsinki 10; organ of the Finnish Newspaper Publishers' Association; ten times a year; circ. 3,270.
- Suomen Puutalous:** P.O.B. 176, 00141 Helsinki 41; f. 1927; forest industry; monthly; Editor P. KANKKUNEN; circ. 3,200.
- Tekniikka (Technology):** Ratavartijankatu 2, 00520 Helsinki 52; f. 1910; technical; monthly; Editor RISTO TUOMAINEN; circ. 27,189.

CO-OPERATIVE JOURNALS

- Kauppa ja Koti:** Fabianink. 23, 00130 Helsinki 13; publ. free for customers of retail stores; Editor-in-Chief TAPANI LEHMUSVAARA; circ. 335,297.
- Kymppi:** Pohjoisesplanadi 35A, 00100 Helsinki 10; f. 1954; publ. by Finnish Savings Banks Asscn., free for customers; Editor-in-Chief V.-M. HEPOLUHTA; circ. 200,000.
- Me:** Mikonkatu 17, Helsinki 10; organ of Finnish consumers' societies; twice a month; Editor-in-Chief SEPPO HAAPANEN; circ. 263,085.
- Pirkka:** Rauhank. 15, 00170 Helsinki 17; published free for the customers of retail stores; monthly; Editor-in-Chief OSMO LAMPINEN; circ. 1,183,519.
- Yhteishyvä:** Vilhonk. 7, 00100 Helsinki 10; f. 1905; co-operative company publication; publ. free for customers of co-operatives; Editor-in-Chief PENTTI TÖRMÄLÄ; circ. 472,715.
- YV:** Arkadiank. 23, 00100 Helsinki 10; publ. free for bank customers; Editor-in-Chief OLAVI RAUTAKORPI; circ. 464,304.

NEWS AGENCIES

- Oy Suomen Tietotoimisto—Finska Notisbyrån Ab (STT-FNB):** Mannerheimintie 18, 00100 Helsinki 10; f. 1887; 6 provincial branches; independent national agency distributing domestic and international news in Finnish and Swedish; Pres. PER-ERIK LÖNNFORS; Gen. Man. and Editor-in-Chief C. F. SANDELIN.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

- Agence France-Presse (AFP) (France):** c/o Suomen Tietotoimisto-Finska Notisbyrån (STT-FNB), Mannerheimintie 18, 00100 Helsinki 10.
- Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy):** Iso-Roobertink 46 c 41, 00120 Helsinki 12; Agent MATTI BROTHERUS.
- Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN) (German Democratic Republic):** Aarholmankuja 4 c 27, 00840 Helsinki 84; Correspondent HEINRICH SCHÖNECKER.
- Associated Press (AP) (U.S.A.):** Yrjönkatu 27C, 00100 Helsinki 10; Bureau Chief RISTO MÄNPÄÄ.

FINLAND

- Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa)** (*Federal Republic of Germany*): Mannerheimintie 18, 00100 Helsinki 10; Agent HEIKKI SUKKANEN.
- Reuters (U.K.)**: c/o Suomen Tietotoimisto, Finska Notisbyran (STT-FNB), P.O.B. 550 Helsinki 10.
- United Press International (UPI)** (*U.S.A.*): Ludviginkatu 3-5, 00130 Helsinki 13.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

- Aikakauslehtien Liitto** (*Finnish Periodical Publishers' Association*): Mannerheimintie 18A, 00100 Helsinki 10; f. 1946; protects the interests of periodical publishers and liaises with the authorities, Postal Services and ad-

The Press, Publishers, Radio and Television

vertisers; organizes training courses to improve the quality of periodicals; Man. Dir. PEKKA KAUTTO.

- Suomen Sanomalehtimiesten Liitto** (*Union of Journalists in Finland*): Yrjönkatu 11A, Helsinki; f. 1921; 6,000 mems.; Pres. ANTERO LAINE; Sec.-Gen. EILA HYPPÖNEN; publ. *Sanomalehtimies Journalisten*.

- Sanomalehtien Liitto—Tidningarnas Förbund** (*Finnish Newspaper Publishers' Association*): Kalevank. 4, 00100 Helsinki 10; f. 1916; 79 mems.; negotiates newsprint prices, postal rates; represents the press in relations with government and advertisers; technical research; Man. Dir. VEIKKO LÖYTTYNIEMI; publ. *Suomen Lehdistö* (Finland's Press).

PUBLISHERS

- Amer-yhtymä Oy Weilin + Göös**: Ahertajantie 5, 02100 Espoo 10; f. 1872; Man. Dir. SEPPO SAARIO; Dir. VILLE REPO; non-fiction, fiction, textbooks, reference books and children's books.

- K. J. Gummerus Oy**: 40101 Jyväskylä 10, Box 130; f. 1872; Man. Dir. PEKKA SALOJÄRVI; fiction, non-fiction, children's books and textbooks.

- Holger Schildts Förlagsaktiebolag**: Anneg. 16, 00120 Helsinki 12; f. 1913; Managing Dir. J. AF HÄLLSTRÖM; books on all subjects in Swedish only.

- Arvi A. Karisto Oy**: Paroistentie 2, Pl. 102, 13600 Hämeenlinna 60; f. 1900; Managing Dir. JAAKKO KARISTO; non-fiction and fiction.

- Kirjayhtymä Oy**: Eerikinkatu 28, 00180 Helsinki 18; f. 1958; Man. Dir. P. NURMIO; Publ. Man. K. IMMONEN; fiction, non-fiction, textbooks.

- Kustannusosakeyhtiö Kansanvalta**: Putkitie 3, 00810 Helsinki 81; f. 1918; Labour publishing company; publishes newspaper *Suomen Sosialidemokraatti*; Dir. KIMMO JOKELA.

- Kustannusosakeyhtiö Otava**: Uudenmaankatu 10, 00120 Helsinki; f. 1890; Chair. HEIKKI A. REENPÄÄ; Man. Dir. OLLI REENPÄÄ; non-fiction, fiction, science, children's books, textbooks and encyclopaedias.

- Kustannusosakeyhtiö Tammi**: Hämeentie 15, 00500 Helsinki 50; f. 1943; Man. Dir. JARL HELLEMANN; fiction, non-fiction, juveniles.

- Sanoma Osakeyhtiö**: P.O.B. 240, 00101 Helsinki 10; f. 1889; publishes daily newspapers *Helsingin Sanomat* and *Ilta-Sanomat* (see The Press), also magazines and books; Chair. AATOS ERKKO; Man. Dir. VÄINÖ J. NURMIMAA.

- Söderström & Co. Förlags Ab**: Murbacksgatan 6, 00210 Helsinki 21; f. 1891; Man. Dir. GÖRAN APPELBERG; books on all subjects in Swedish only.

- Werner Söderström Osakeyhtiö**: Bulevardi 12, 00120 Helsinki 12; f. 1878; Man. Dir. H. TARMIO; fiction and non-fiction, science, juveniles and textbooks, movies, graphic industry.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

- Suomen Kustannusyhdistys** (*Publishers' Association of Finland*): Merimiehenkatu 12 A 6, 00150 Helsinki 15; f. 1858; 43 mems.; Chair. HEIKKI A. REENPÄÄ; Sec. UNTO LAPPI.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

- Oy Yleisradio Ab** (*Finnish Broadcasting Company*): Kesäkatu 2, 00260 Helsinki 26; f. 1926, State controlled since 1934; Dir.-Gen. SAKARI KIURU; Dir. of Programmes and Deputy Dir.-Gen. PEKKA SILVOLA; Dir. of Swedish Sound Radio and TV BENET BERGMAN; Dir. of TV Programme 1 ARNE WESSBERG; Dir. of TV Programme 2 TAPIO SIUKALA; Dir. of Radio 1 JOUNI MYKKÄNEN; Dir. of Radio 2 KEIJO SAVOLAINEN; Head of Foreign Relations ULLA HAARMA.

RADIO

Finnish Main programme: both light and serious programmes; Finnish Second programme: mainly musical and educational; Swedish programme: Swedish language and music; also regional stations.

Foreign Service.

Broadcasts to Europe, Africa, the Middle and Far East and America in Finnish, Swedish and English. There were an estimated 2,500,000 sets in 1979.

TELEVISION

TV Programme 1: about 45 hours per week (commercial programmes included).

TV Programme 2: about 40 hours per week (commercial programmes included).

Oy Mainos-TV-Reklam Ab (MTV): Pasilankatu 44, 00240 Helsinki 24.

Independent commercial TV company producing programmes on both channels: about 20 hours per week.

There were 1,500,000 licensed sets in 1981, of which 53 per cent were colour receivers.

FINANCE

The Bank of Finland is the Bank of Issue under the guarantee and supervision of Parliament. Its Board of Management is appointed by the President of the Republic and the nine Bank Supervisors are elected by Parliament.

The Bank of Finland has very close connections with the central banks of the other Nordic countries and in 1962 an agreement was signed on short-term credits between these countries.

At the end of 1980 there were two large and five small commercial banks with 884 offices in the country, and 275 savings banks with 1,029 branch offices.

An important part is played in the financial activities of the country by Co-operative banks. In 1980 there were 372 Co-operative banks and five mortgage banks. The savings departments of all co-operative stores accept deposits from the public.

The Postipankki is also extremely important in the life of the country. It collects small savings from the public through the 3,181 local post offices, the 13 offices of the Bank of Finland, as well as through its own head office and 30 branches. The National Pension Institute and 59 private insurance companies also granted credits in 1980.

BANKING

(cap. = capital; dep. = deposits; m. = million; res. = reserves; Fmk. = Finnish markkaa; brs. = branches)

CENTRAL BANK

Suomen Pankki—Finlands Bank (*The Bank of Finland*): P.O.B. 160, 00101 Helsinki 10; f. 1811; Bank of Issue under the guarantee and supervision of the Parliament; cap. and res. Fmk. 2,419m. (Aug. 1981); Gov. Dr. AHTI KARJALAINEN (acting); 12 brs.; publs. *Monthly Bulletin, Year Book*.

Ålandsbanken Ab: Torggatan 3, 22100 Mariehamn; f. 1919; cap. and res. Fmk. 21m.; dep. Fmk. 380m. (Aug. 1981); 21 brs.; Chair. JAN-ERIK LINDFORS; Chief Gen. Man. THORWALD ERIKSSON.

Helsingin Osakepankki—Helsingfors Aktiebank (*Bank of Helsinki Ltd.*): P.O.B. 110, Aleksanterinkatu 17, 00101 Helsinki 10; f. 1913; cap. and res. Fmk. 266m.; dep. Fmk. 2,661m. (Aug. 1981); 119 brs.; Chair. KALERVO SALO; Chief Gen. Man. F. PETERSSON.

Kansalliso-Osake-Pankki: Aleksanterinkatu 42, 00101 Helsinki 10; f. 1889; cap. and res. Fmk. 1,214m.; total dep. Fmk. 13,784m. (Aug. 1981); Chair. REINO ROSSI; Chief Gen. Man. VEIKKO MAKONEN; 432 brs.; publ. *Economic Review* (2 a year).

Maa- ja teollisuuskilinteistöpankki Oy (*Land and Industrial Mortgage Bank Ltd.*): Arkadiankatu 23, 00100 Helsinki 10; f. 1916; cap. Fmk. 36m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. Board of Administration SAMULI SUOMELA; Chair. Board of Management SEPPÖ KONTTINEN; Man. Dir. JAAKKO SAIKKONEN.

Mortgage Bank of Finland Oy: Eteläesplanadi 8, 00130 Helsinki 13; f. 1956; cap. Fmk. 65m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. MAUNO KOIVISTO; Man. Dir. HEIKKI VALVANNE.

Okobank (*Osuuspankkien Keskuspankki Oy*) (*Central Bank of the Co-operative Banks of Finland Ltd.*): Arkadiankatu 23, 00100 Helsinki 10; f. 1902; cap. and res. Fmk. 252m.; dep. Fmk. 365m. (Aug. 1981); Chair. Board of Administration ESA TIMONEN; Chair. Board of Management SEPPÖ KONTTINEN.

Postipankki: Unioninkatu 22, 00107 Helsinki 7; f. 1886; functions through the head office and the 30 branches,

the 3,181 local post offices and 13 offices of the Bank of Finland; total assets Fmk. 18,125m.; dep. Fmk. 10,148m. (July 1981); Chair. Dr. AHTI KARJALAINEN (acting); Chief. Gen. Man. HEIKKI TUOMINEN; publ. *Omanarkkha*.

Skopbank (*Säästöpankkien Keskus-Osake-Pankki*) (*Central Bank of the Savings Banks*): Mikonkatu 4, 00100 Helsinki 10; f. 1908; cap. and res. Fmk. 311m.; dep. Fmk. 620m. (Aug. 1981); Chair. of Bd. and Chief Gen. Man. MATTI RANKI.

Suomen Hypoteekkiyhdistys (*Mortgage Society of Finland*): P.O.B. 509, 9 Georgsgatan, Helsinki 10; f. 1861; cap. and res. Fmk. 36m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. (vacant); Gen. Man. OSMO KALLIALA.

Suomen Kiinteistöpankki Oy—Fastighetsbanken i Finland Ab (*Finnish Real Estate Bank Ltd.*): Mikonkatu 4, Helsinki 10; f. 1907; cap. and res. Fmk. 33m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. PAAVO PEKKANEN; Man. Dir. TOIVO IHO.

Suomen Teollisuuspankki Oy, Industribanken i Finland Ab (*Industrial Bank of Finland Ltd.*): Fabianinkatu 8, 00130 Helsinki 13; f. 1924; cap. and res. Fmk. 45m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. VEIKKO MAKONEN; Man. Dir. Mrs. MAIJA KAUKORANTA.

Union Bank of Finland Ltd. (*Suomen Yhdyspankki Oy*) (*Föreningsbanken i Finland Ab*): Aleksanterinkatu 30, P.O.B. 868, 00101 Helsinki 10; f. 1862; cap. and res. Fmk. 1,012m.; dep. Fmk. 12,798m. (Aug. 1981); Chair. Board of Management and Gen. Man. MIKA TIVOLA; 407 brs. and sub-brs.; publs. *Unitas* (quarterly review in English, German, Swedish, Finnish), *Talousviesti-Ekonomisk Bulletin, Yhdysvengas-Föreningslänken, Facts about Finland* (also in French, German, and Spanish editions).

BANKING ASSOCIATIONS

Osuuspankkien Keskusliitto r.y. (*Central Union of the Co-operative Banks*): Arkadiankatu 23, 00100 Helsinki 10; f. 1928; in 1980 there were 372 co-operative banks (1,193 offices) with a membership of 362,481; Gen. Man. MATTI LATOLA; publs. *YV, Osuuspankkilehti, Osuuspankkijärjestön taloudellinen katsaus, Andelsbanknytt*.

Suomen Pankkiyhdistys r.y. (*Finnish Bankers' Association*): Fabianinkatu 8, 00130 Helsinki 13; f. 1914; Pres. MIKA TIVOLA; Man. Dir. RISTO PIEPPONEN; Man. EERO KOSTAMO; publs. *Kuvastin, Spegeln*.

Suomen Säästöpankkiliitto (*Finnish Savings Banks Association*): 00101 Helsinki 10, Pohjoisesplanadi 35A; f. 1906; 275 mems.; 1,305 offices; Chair. JUUKA MIKKOLA; Man. Dir. MATTI ALI-MELKKILÄ; publs. *Säästöpankki, Kymppi, Sparbanken, Stad och Bygd*.

Rahalaitosten neuvottelukunta (*The Joint Delegation of the Banking Institutions*): Chair. MATTI LATOLA; Sec. HEIKKI PÖNTISKOSKI.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Helsinki Stock Exchange: Fabianinkatu 14, 00100 Helsinki 10; f. 1912; Chair. VEIKKO MAKONEN; Man. Dir. TAPANI MÄNTYSAARI.

INSURANCE

Alandia Group: Ålandsvägen 31, 22100 Mariehamn; life, non-life and marine; Gen. Man. JOHAN DAHLMAN.

Ålands Ömsesidiga Försäkringsbolag (*Åland Mutual Insurance Co.*): Köpmansgatan 6, 22100 Mariehamn; one assoc. co.; Gen. Man. BJARNE OLOFSSON.

Vakuutus Ara (*The ARA Abstainers' Mutual Co.*): Fredrikinkatu 45, 00100 Helsinki 10; f. 1960; Gen. Man. TAPIO ESKELINEN.

Aura Group: Revontulentie 7, 02100 Espoo 10; life, non-life and marine; three subsidiaries; Gen. Man. PERTTI PALOHEIMO.

Keskinäinen Vakuutusyhtiö Autoilijat (*Autoilijat Mutual Insurance Co.*): Hietalahdenranta 3, 00150 Helsinki 15; f. 1938; Gen. Man. PETER KÜTTNER.

Eläke-Varma keskinäinen vakuutusyhtiö (*Pension-Varma Mutual Insurance Co.*): Annankatu 18, 00120 Helsinki 12; f. 1947; Gen. Man. JUHANI KOLEHMAINEN.

Vakuutusosakeyhtiö Fennia (*Fennia Insurance Co. Ltd.*): 00101 Helsinki 10, P.O.B. 247, Hopeatie 2; f. 1882; non-life and marine; Man. Dir. OLOF HERNBERG.

FÅA-koncernens Ömsesidiga Försäkringsbolag: Eteläranta 8, 00130 Helsinki 13; f. 1942; Chair. N.-G. PALMGREN.

Keskinäinen Hämeen Vakuutusyhtiö (*Hämeen Vakuutus Mutual Insurance Co.*): Raatihuoneenkatu 19, 13100 Hämeenlinna 13; f. 1896; Gen. Man. AIMO KORHONEN.

Eläkevakuutusosakeyhtiö Ilmarinen (*Ilmarinen Pension Insurance Co.*): Eerikinkatu 41, 00180 Helsinki 18; f. 1961; Gen. Man. JUHANI SALMINEN.

Keskinäinen Eläkevakuutusyhtiö Kalervo (*Kalervo Mutual Pension Insurance Co.*): Lapinlahdenkatu 1, 00180 Helsinki 18; f. 1961; Gen. Man. LARS PALMÉN.

Kansa Group: Hämeentie 33, 00500 Helsinki 50; life, non-life, re-insurance and pensions; four subsidiaries; Gen. Man. ERKKI PESONEN.

Meijerien Keskinäinen Vakuutusyhtiö (*Meijerien Mutual Insurance Co.*): Sähkötie 6, 00370 Helsinki 37; f. 1920; Gen. Man. AARRE ISOPURO.

Suomen Merivakuutusosakeyhtiö (*The Finnish Marine Insurance Co.*): Eteläesplanadi 12, 00130 Helsinki 13; f. 1898; Gen. Man. HENRIK KRAUSE.

Keskinäinen Merivakuutusyhtiö Suomen Merivakuutusyhdistys (*Mutual Marine Insurance Co./The Marine Insurance Association in Finland*): Käsityöläiskatu 4, 20100 Turku 10; f. 1850; Gen. Man. K. J. HULDÉN.

Osuuspankkien Keskinäinen Vakuutusyhtiö (*Mutual Insurance Co. of the Co-operative Banks*): Tempelrikatu 6, 00100 Helsinki 10; f. 1964; Gen. Man. ASKO KUTVONEN.

Keskeytysvakuutusosakeyhtiö Otso (*Otso Loss of Profits Insurance Co.*): Bulevardi 10, 00120 Helsinki 12; f. 1939; Gen. Man. MAGNUS NORDLING.

Keskinäinen Vakuutusyhtiö Palonvara (*Palonvara Mutual Insurance Co.*): Rautatienkatu 19, 15100 Lahti 11; f. 1912; Gen. Man. KARI SORRI.

Vakuutusosakeyhtiö Pankavara (*Pankavara Insurance Co.*): Kanavaranta 1, 00160 Helsinki 16; f. 1944; Gen. Man. VELI KORPI.

Pohja Group: Runeberginkatu 5, 00100 Helsinki 10; life, non-life and pensions; three subsidiaries; Gen. Man. JUUKA SYRJÄNEN.

Pohjola Group: Lapinmäentie 1, 00300 Helsinki 30; life and non-life; four subsidiaries; Gen. Man. JAAKKO LASSILA.

Sampo Group: Yliopistonkatu 27, 20100 Turku 10; life, non-life and re-insurance; five subsidiaries; Gen. Man. ANTTI KATAJA.

Ömsesidiga Försäkringsbolaget Svensk-Finland (*Svensk-Finland Mutual Insurance Co.*): Malminkatu 20, 00100 Helsinki 10; f. 1925; Gen. Man. PER-IVAR GUSTAFSON.

Säästöpankkien Keskinäinen Vakuutusyhtiö (*Savings Banks' Mutual Insurance Co.*): Iso Roobertinkatu 4-6, 00120 Helsinki 12; f. 1971; Gen. Man. JUHANI LAINE.

Keskinäinen yhtiö Teollisuusvakuutus (*Industrial Mutual Insurance Co.*): Vattuniemenkuja 8, 00120 Helsinki 21; two assoc. companies; Gen. Man. KARL-OLAF HOMÉN.

Keskinäinen Vakuutusyhtiö Tulenvara (*Tulenvara Mutual Insurance Co.*): Malminkatu 30, 00100 Helsinki 10; f. 1948; Gen. Man. YRJÖ PESSI.

Työväen Keskinäinen Vakuutusyhtiö Turva (*Työväen Turva Employees' Mutual Insurance Co.*): Hämeenkatu 25, 33200 Tampere 20; f. 1910; Gen. Man. KAARLO HONKASALO.

Keskinäinen Jälleenvakuutusyhtiö Vakava (*Vakava Mutual Insurance Co.*): Annankatu 25, 00100 Helsinki 10; f. 1917; Gen. Man. SIMO CASTRÉN.

Jälleenvakuutusosakeyhtiö Varma (*Varma Reinsurance Co.*): Lönnrotinkatu 19, 00120 Helsinki 12; f. 1919; Gen. Man. LEIF MARTINSEN.

Keskinäinen Vakuutusyhtiö Varma (*Varma Mutual Insurance Co.*): Hämeenkatu 9, 33100 Tampere 10; f. 1920; Gen. Man. HARRI PYHÄLTÖ.

Henkivakuutusosakeyhtiö Verdandi (*Verdandi Life Insurance Co.*): Olavintie 2, 20100 Turku 10; one assoc. co.; Gen. Man. KURT LJUNGMAN.

Wärtsilän Keskinäinen Vakuutusyhtiö (*Wärtsilä Mutual Insurance Co.*): Pitkänsillanranta 1, 00530 Helsinki 53; f. 1943; Gen. Man. MARTTI ALOPÆUS.

Yrittäjien Vakuutus Keskinäinen Yhtiö (*The Private Enterprise Mutual Insurance Co.*): Asemamiehenkatu 3, 00520 Helsinki 52; f. 1928; Gen. Man. KARI ELO.

INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS

Association of Finnish Life Insurance Companies: Lönnrotinkatu 19, 00120 Helsinki 12; f. 1945; Man. Dir. LEIF MARTINSEN.

Federation of Accident Insurance Institutions: Bulevardi 28, 00120 Helsinki 12; f. 1920; Man. Dir. PENTTI VIRTANEN.

Federation of Finnish Insurance Companies: Bulevardi 28, 00120 Helsinki 12; f. 1942; 55 mems.; Chair. JAAKKO LASSILA; Man. Dir. MATTI L. AHO.

Finnish Marine Underwriters' Association: Hietaniemenkatu 19, 00100 Helsinki 10; f. 1956; Man. Dir. LARS BECKMAN.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

International Chamber of Commerce (Finnish Section): Fabianinkatu 14A, 00100 Helsinki 10.

Finnish Foreign Trade Association: P.O.B. 908, Arkadiankatu 4-6B, 00101 Helsinki 10; f. 1919; Patron URHO KEKKONEN; Chair. MIKA TIVOLA; Vice-Chair. MATTI NUUTILA, HARRY B. BERNER; Chair. of Bd. STIG

HÄSTÖ; Man. Dir. KAARLO YRJÖ-KOSKINEN; publs. *Finnish Trade Review*, *Finnskij Torgvyr Journal*, *Finland as a Trading Partner* (various languages), *Design in Finland*, *Register of Finnish Exporters*, *Technik und Form*, *Finlande Actuelle*.

Keskuskauppakamari (*The Central Chamber of Commerce of Finland*): Fabianinkatu 14, P.O.B. 1000, 00100

Helsinki 10; f. 1918; Pres. VEIKKO MAKONEN; Gen. Man. SAKARI YRJÖNEN; 22 local Chambers of Commerce represented by 8 mems. each on Board; publ. *Kaup-pakamarilehti* (Chamber of Commerce Journal), in Finnish and Swedish.

Helsinki Chamber of Commerce: 00100 Helsinki 10, Kalevankatu 12; f. 1917; 2,300 mems.; Pres. JAAKKO LASSILA; Man. Dir. HEIKKI HELIÖ.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Suomen Metsäteollisuuden Keskusliitto r.y. (*Central Association of Finnish Forest Industries*): Eteläesplanadi 2, 00130 Helsinki 13; f. 1918; Chair. LARS MIKAN- DER; Man. Dir. MATTI PEKKANEN; publs. *Suomen Puutalous, Papperi ja Puu-Papper och Trä* (only technical). Members of the Central Association are 57 companies in the forestry industry and the following trade associations:

Finnboard (*Finnish Board Mills' Association*): Eteläesplanadi 2, P.O.B. 36, 00131 Helsinki 13; f. 1943; 13 mems.; Man. Dir. JARL H. F. KÖHLER.

Finncell: Eteläesplanadi 2, P.O.B. 60, 00101 Helsinki 10; f. 1918; 18 mems.; Man. Dir. T. NYKOPP.

Finnpap (*Finnish Paper Mills' Association*): Eteläesplanadi 2, P.O.B. 380, 00101 Helsinki 10; f. 1918; sales organization for the Finnish paper industry; 18 mems.; Man. Dir. J. KEINO.

Suomen Kuitulevy-yhdistys (*Finnish Wood Fibre Panel Association—FFA*): Opatinsilta 8B, 00520 Helsinki 52; f. 1953, reorganized 1960; 4 mems.; Man. Dir. A. PENTINSAARI.

Suomen Lastulevy-yhdistys (*Finnish Particle Board Association*): Opatinsilta 8B, 00520 Helsinki 52; 10 mems.; Man. Dir. P. HILLU.

Finnish Paper and Board Converters' Association—Converta: Fabianinkatu 9, P.O.B. 35, 00131 Helsinki 13; f. 1944; 9 mems.; Man. Dir. ANTTI RISLAKKI.

Suomen Sahanomistajayhdistys (*Finnish Sawmill Owners' Association*): Fabianinkatu 29C, 00100 Helsinki 10; f. 1895; 43 mems.; Man. Dir. P. MIETTINEN.

Suomen Vaneriyhdistys (*Association of Finnish Plywood Industry*): Opatinsilta 8B, 00520 Helsinki 52; f. 1939; 13 mems.; Man. Dir. ERIK LINDSTRÖM.

Teknisen Tukkukaupan Keskusliitto (TTK) (*Central Federation of Technical Wholesale Traders*): Mannerheimintie 14B, Helsinki 10; mems.: 10 branch associations with 250 mems.

Teollisuuden Keskusliitto (*Confederation of Finnish Industries*): P.O.B. 220, Eteläranta 10, 00131 Helsinki 13; f. 1921 as Federation of Finnish Industries; the central organization of Finnish industry; 23 member associations; Chair. GAY EHNRROOTH; Man. Dir. STIG H. HÖSTÄ.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Enigheten Centrallaget (*Butter and Cheese Export*): Helsinki 39, Päiväläisentie 1; 11 mems.; Chair. and Man. Dir. B. LEMBERG.

Finnish Cabinet Makers' and Wood Turners' Association: Helsinki, P. Esplanadikatu 25A; f. 1944; Man. Dir. JUHO SAVIO.

Finnish Joinery Association: Helsinki, P. Esplanadikatu 25A; f. 1944; Man. Dir. JUHO SAVIO.

Hankkija Wholesale Co-operative Society (Agricultural): P.O.B. 80, 00101 Helsinki 10; f. 1905; turnover Fmk. 4,761m. (1979); Gen. Man. JORMA JÄRVI.

Kalatalouden Keskusliitto (*Federation of Finnish Fisheries Associations*): Köydenpunojankatu 7 B 23, 00180 Helsinki 18; f. 1891; 383,000 mems.; Sec. L. LIEDES; publs. *Suomen Kalastuslehti* (8 times a year), *Fiskeritidskrift for Finland* (6 times a year), *Kalastaja* (5 times a year).

Kesko Oy (*Finnish Retailers' Wholesale Co. Ltd.*): Sata-makatu 3, 00160 Helsinki 16; f. 1941; retailer-owned wholesale corporation, trading in agricultural produce, food, machinery, hardware, footwear, textiles, etc.; Gen. Man. S. MIKKOLA; publs. *Kauppa Käy, Handelsnytt, Rautaviesti, Kauppias, Maatilan Pirkka, Åker-Birka, Pirkka, Elintarvikeuutiset, Kone-Kesko, Kesko-lainen*.

Keskusosuusliike OTK (*Central Co-operative Society*): Hameentie 19, Helsinki 50; f. 1917; 43 co-operatives; Pres. EERO RANTALA; publ. *OTKn Renkaat*.

Kotimaisen Työn Liitto (*The Association of Domestic Work*): P.O.B. 177, Bulevardi 5A, 00121 Helsinki 12; f. 1978; public relations for Finnish products and for Finnish work; 984 mems.; Chair. of Council PIIRKKO TYÖLÄJÄRVI; Chair. of Board of Dirs. PENTTI Y. SIPILÄ; Man. Dir. RAUNO BISTER; publ. *Tuotantouutiset* (10 a year).

Kulutusosuuskuntien Keskusliitto (KK) r.y. (*The Co-operative Union*): Mikonkatu 17, P.O.B. 740, 00101 Helsinki 10; f. 1916; 65 mem. societies, 640,000 individual mems.; Chair. VEIKKO HELE; Dir.-Gen. NILO HÄMÄLÄINEN; publs. *ME* (fortnightly), *E konsumenten* (monthly), *E* (monthly), *Maamies* (two monthly).

Maataloustuottajain Keskusliitto (*Central Union of Agricultural Producers*): Helsinki 10, Simonkatu 6; f. 1917; 326,727 mems. (1979); Chair. Board of Dirs. HEIKKI HAAVISTO; Gen. Sec. MATTI UUSITALO; publ. *Maaseudun Tulevaisuus* (tri-weekly).

Metex Corporation: Helsinki, Ruoholahdenk. 4; f. 1948; export organization of Finnish Metal and Engineering Industries; Chair. M. NUUTILA; Pres. K. UUSITALO.

Oy Labor Ab (*Agricultural Machinery*): 01670 Vanda 67, Stubbackavägen 3; f. 1898; Gen. Man. H. BÄCKSTRÖM.

Pellervo-Seura (*Pellervo Society*): Helsinki 10, Simonkatu 6; f. 1899; 790 mem. societies (incl. 8 central co-operative societies); central organization of Farmers' co-operatives; Man. Dir. AARNE HAKALA; publs. *Pellervo* (fortnightly), *Suomen Osuustoimintalehti* (six a year).

Suomen Betoniteollisuuden Keskusjärjestö r.y. (*Association of the Concrete Industry in Finland*): Lapinlahdenk. 1A A8, 00180 Helsinki 18; f. 1963; 102 mems.; Chair. MATTI TANSKA; Man. Dir. ILKKA LARJOMAA; publs. *Betonituote journal, Handbook*.

Suomen Osuuskauppojen Keskuskunta (SOK) (*Finnish Co-operative Wholesale Society*): Vilhonkatu 7, Helsinki; f. 1904; 202 mems.; Man. Dir. VILJO LUUKKA; publs. *Yhteishyvä, Osuuskauppalehti, Samarbete, Handelslaget*.

Suomen Teknillinen Kauppaliitto (*Finnish Association of Technical Traders*): Mannerheimintie 14B, 00100 Helsinki 10; f. 1918; the organization of the biggest importers who deal in iron, steel, and non-ferrous metals, machines and equipment, heavy chemicals and raw materials; 67 mems.; Chair. K. KUOSMANEN; Man. Dir. KLAUS VARTIOVAARA.

Suomen Tukkukauppiain Liitto r.y. (*Finnish Wholesalers' and Importers' Association*): 00250 Helsinki 25, Mannerheimintie 76; f. 1920; 350 mem. firms include those of 16 affiliated organizations; Man. OLAVI FAGERSTRÖM; publs. *Suomen Tukkukauppa* (Finnish Wholesale Trade) (monthly), *Year Book and Tukkukaupan Tila* (yearly report on wholesale turnover).

Svenska Lantbruksproducenternas Centralförbund (*Union of Swedish Agricultural Producers*): Lönnrotsgatan 35 D, 00180 Helsinki 18; f. 1945; 21,789 mems.; Swedish-speaking producers; Chair. O. ROSENDAHL; publ. *Landsbygdens Folk* (weekly).

Tuottajain Lihakeskuskunta (*Finnish Farmers' Meat Marketing Association*): Vanha talvitie 5, Helsinki; f. 1936; 8 mem. co-operatives; Pres. EINO NIEMISTÖ; publ. *Lihantuottaja* (eight a year).

Valio Finnish Co-operative Dairies' Association: P.O.B. 390, 00101 Helsinki 10; f. 1905; 150 mems. (dairies); Man. Dir. ERKKI AHOLA.

Vientikunta Muna (*The Central Co-operative Egg Export Association*): Helsinki, P.O. Box 115; f. 1921; 9,800 mems.; Chair. and Man. Dir. MATTI KALLELA.

Yleinen Osuuskauppojen Liitto (YOL) r.y. (*The General Co-operative Union*): Helsinki, Vilhonkatu 7; f. 1908; 202 mem. socs., 682,651 individual mems.; Man. Dir. VILJO LUUKKA; publs. *Yhteishyvä*, *Samarbete*, *Osuuskauppalehti*, *Handelslaget*.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Liiketyöntäjien Keskusliitto LTK r.y. (*Confederation of Commerce Employers*): Eteläranta 10, 00130 Helsinki 13; f. 1945. The LTK is divided into seven member associations and consists of about 5,600 member enterprises with about 272,000 employees. Chair. VILJO LUUKKA; Man. Dir. JARMO PELLIKKA.

Suomen Työntäjien Keskusliitto (STK) (*Finnish Employers' Confederation*): Eteläranta 10, Helsinki 13; f. 1907. The main aim is to safeguard the interests of the employers in questions concerning their relations with employees. The STK consists of 30 different branch associations with about 4,800 mostly privately owned member enterprises employing about 592,000 employees. Chair. ASKO TARKKA; Man. Dir. PENTTI SOMERTO; publs. *Teollisuusviikko* (weekly news bulletin).

BRANCH ASSOCIATIONS

Asfalttityöntäjienliitto r.y. (*Asphalt Industry Employers' Federation*): Unioninkatu 14, 00130 Helsinki 13; 29 mems.; Chair. KEIJO KARMO; Man. Dir. LAURI PYRHÖNEN.

Autoalan Työntäjiliitto r.y. (*Federation of Motor Vehicle Trade Employers*): Liisankatu 21B II, 00170 Helsinki 17; 438 mems.; Chair. ROLF EHRNROOTH; Man. Dir. LEO GYLDÉN.

Kenkäteollisuuden Työntäjiliitto r.y. (*Employers' Federation of the Shoe Industry*): Eteläranta 10, Helsinki 13; 48 mems.; Chair. ESKO HEINO; Man. Dir. JAAKKO VANNELA.

Kiviteollisuusliitto r.y. (*Employers' Federation of the Stone-cutting Industry*): Kansakoulukatu 10 A 21, 00100 Helsinki 10; 44 mems.; Chair. and Man. Dir. KIMMO PUUSTI.

Konttorikoneliikkeiden Yhdistys r.y. (*Association of Office Machine Merchants*): Mannerheimintie 14B, Helsinki; 111 mems.; Chair. TOM HYNINEN; Man. Dir. KLAUS V. VARTIOVAARA; publ. *Uudistuva Konttori* (six a year).

Lasikeraaminen Teollisuusliitto (*Finnish Glass and Ceramic Manufacturers' Association*): Mannerheimintie 16A, 00100 Helsinki 10; Chair. BO SANDBERG; Man. Dir. VEIKKO LINNA.

Laukkuteollisuusliitto r.y. (*Federation of the Bag and Suitcase Industry*): Vuorikatu 4A, 00100 Helsinki 10; f. 1940; 28 mems.; Chair. J. KÄÄRIÄINEN; Gen. Sec. TAUNO LEHTI.

Metsäteollisuuden Työntäjiliitto (*Employers' Association of Forest Industries*): Fabianinkatu 9A, P.O.B. 5, 00131 Helsinki 13; 119 mems.; Chair. HEINZ RAMM-SCHMIDT; Man. Dir. LAURI T. OLKINUORA.

Nahkateollisuuden Työntäjiliitto r.y. (*Employers' Federation of the Leather Industry*): Eteläranta 10, 00130 Helsinki 13; 24 mems.; Chair. PERTTI HELLEMAA; Man. Dir. JAAKKO VANNELA.

Putkijohtotyöntäjienliitto r.y. (*Employers' Federation of the Plumbing Trade*): Unioninkatu 14, 00130 Helsinki 13; 150 mems.; Chair. VEIKKO JUVA; Man. Dir. LAURI PYRHÖNEN.

Puusepäteollisuuden Liitto r.y. (*Association of Wood-working Industries*): Fabianinkatu 9, 00130 Helsinki 13; f. 1917; 136 mems.; Chair. RAIMO VAARA; Man. Dir. ARTO TÄHTINEN.

Ranniko—ja Sisävesiliikenteen Työntäjiliitto r.y. (*Employers' Federation of Coastal Shipping and Interior Waterways Traffic*): see under Shipping.

Sähkötyöntäjien Liitto r.y. (*Electrical Employers' Federation*): Yrjönkatu 13A, 00120 Helsinki 12; 200 mems.; Chair. V. KOSKELA; Man. Dir. MATTI HÖYSTI.

Suomen Lasiteollisuuden Työntäjiliitto (*Employers' Federation of the Finnish Glass Industry*): Yrjönkatu 13, 00120 Helsinki 12; f. 1906; 9 mems.; Chair. BO SANDBERG; Man. Dirs. ENSIO AURA and VEIKKO LINNA.

Suomen Lasitus- ja Hiomoliitto r.y. (*Finnish Glass Dealers' and Glaziers' Association*): Mannerheimintie 108, 00250 Helsinki 25; 114 mems.; Chair. and Man. Dir. MARTTI LINDBLOM.

Suomen Lastauttajain Työntäjiliitto r.y. (*Employers' Corporation of Stevedores in Finland*): Kalevankatu 12, Helsinki 10; 63 mems.; Chair. GERHARD ERIKSSON; Man. Dir. JAN-ERIK EHRSTRÖM.

Suomen Metalliteollisuuden Työntäjiliitto (*Employers' Association of the Finnish Metal Industries*): Eteläranta 10, 00130 Helsinki 13; 804 mems.; Chair. VÄINÖ LASSILA; Man. Dir. ROLF WIDÉN.

Suomen Rakennusteollisuusliitto r.y. (*Federation of the Finnish Building Industry*): Unioninkatu 14, 00130 Helsinki 13; f. 1946; 429 mems.; Chair. K. H. KIVINIEMI; Man. Dir. LAURI PYRHÖNEN; publ. *Rakennustuoto*.

Suomen Tiiliteollisuusliitto r.y. (*The Finnish Brick Industry Association*): Iso Roobertinkatu 20, 00120 Helsinki 12; 17 mems.; Chair. ARVI PALOHEIMO; Man. Dir. JUKKA SUONIO.

Suomen Työntäjien Yleinen Ryhmä (*General Group of Finnish Employers*): Eteläranta 10, 00130 Helsinki 13; 550 mems.; Chair. ASKO TARKKA; Man. Dir. TAPANI KAHRI.

Tekstiiliteollisuuden Työntäjiliitto (*Employers' Association of Textile Industries*): Aleksis Kivenkatu 10, Tampere; f. 1905; 138 mems.; Chair. H. LILJUS; Man. Dir. MARTTI PULKKINEN.

Vaatetusteollisuuden Työntäjiliitto r.y. (*Clothing Industry Employers' Federation*): Eteläranta 10, "Ryhma", 00130 Helsinki 13; 200 mems.; Chair. SEPPÖ HYYPPÄ; Man. Dir. JAAKKO VANNELA.

Voimalaitosten Työntäjiliitto r.y. (*Federation of Power Plant Employers*): Yrjönkatu 13A, 00120 Helsinki 12; f. 1945; 100 mems.; Chair. AULIS HIEKKO; Man. Dir. MATTI HÖYSTI.

TRADE UNIONS

Suomen Ammattiliittojen Keskusjärjestö SAK r.y. (*Central Organization of Finnish Trade Unions*): Siltasaarenkatu 3-5A, 00530 Helsinki 53; f. 1907; Pres. PEKKA

OIVIO; Vice-Pres. OLAVI HÄNNINEN, PERTTI VIINANEN; Secs. PER-ERIK LUNDH, SIMO ELOMAA; 28 affiliated unions; almost 1,000,000 mems. (1979); publs. *Palkkatyöläinen* (weekly), *Löntagaren* (Swedish weekly).

PRINCIPAL AFFILIATED UNIONS
(Membership of over 5,000)

Auto- ja Kuljetusalan Työntekijäliitto r.y. (*Finnish Transport Workers' Union*): Haapaniemenkatu 7-9B, 00530 Helsinki 53; f. 1948; Pres. RISTO KUISMA; Secs. KAUKO LEHIKONEN, LEO ROPPOLA; publ. *Auto- ja Kuljetusala* (fortnightly); 37,908 mems.

Hotelli- ja Ravintolalahenkilökunnan Liitto HRHL r.y. (*Finnish Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Union*): Haapaniemenkatu 7-9, 00530 Helsinki 53; f. 1933; Pres. MATTI HAAPAKOSKI; Sec. JORMA KALLIO; 43,000 mems.; publ. *Ravintolalahenkilökunta* (18 a year).

Kemian Työntekijäin Liitto r.y. (*Chemical Workers' Union*): Haapaniemenkatu 7-9, 00530 Helsinki 53; f. 1970; Pres. LAURI VILPONEN; Sec. HOLGER NIEMINEN; 18,165 mems.

Kiinteistötyöntekijäin Liitto r.y. (*Caretakers' Union*): Viherniemenk 5A, 00530 Helsinki 53; f. 1948; Pres. KAARLO PERÄ-KASARI, TEUVO PELTOLA; Secs. RAIMO KÄHÄRÄ, JAAKKO KIVIRANTA; 12,000 mems.; publ. *Kiinteistötyö* (monthly).

Kumi- ja Nahkatiöväen Liitto r.y. (*Rubber and Leather Workers' Union*): Siltasaarenkatu 4, 00530 Helsinki 53; f. 1937; Pres. KALEVI URPELAINEN; Sec. VIJO IKONEN; 16,000 mems.; publ. *Nahka- ja Kumi-työläinen* (monthly).

Kunnallisten Työntekijäin ja Viranhaltijain Liitto KTV r.y. (*Finnish Municipal Workers' and Salaried Employees' Union*): Kolmas linja 4, 00530 Helsinki 53; f. 1931; Pres. PEKKA SALONEN; Asst. Gen. Sec. JOUNI RISKILÄ; Int. Sec. PIIRKKO KUULA; 145,000 mems.; publ. *Kunta ja Me* (fortnightly).

Lasi- ja Posliinityöväen Liitto r.y. (*Finnish Glass and Porcelain Workers' Union*): Haapaniemenkatu 7-9, 00530 Helsinki 53; f. 1906; Pres. RISTO SAINIO; Sec. TOIVO PARTANEN; 5,945 mems.

Liiketyöntekijäin Liitto r.y. (*Union of Commercial Workers*): Siltasaarenkatu 6, Helsinki; f. 1917; Pres. KUNTO KASKI; Sec. KAUKO SUHONEN; 100,000 mems.; publ. *Liikeliihto* (weekly).

Maaseututyöväen Liitto r.y. (*Finnish Rural Workers' Union*): Haapaniemenkatu 7-9, 00530 Helsinki 53; f. 1945; Pres. PEKKA VIRTANEN; Vice-Pres. KAARLO TAMMELA; Secs. RAIMO LINDLÖF, PENTTI ERKKILÄ; 26,273 mems.; publ. *Maaseututyöväen Viesti* (monthly).

Metallityöväen Liitto r.y. (*Finnish Metal Workers' Union*): Siltasaarenkatu 3-5, 00530 Helsinki 53; f. 1899; Pres. SULO PENTTILÄ; Vice-Pres. VEIKKO LEHTONEN; Secs. E. YRJÖNEN, H. VAINIO; 158,434 mems.; publ. *Aho* (weekly).

Paperiliitto r.y. (*Paper Workers' Union*): PL310, 00531 Helsinki 53; f. 1906; Pres. ANTERO MÄKI; Gen. Sec. ARTTURI PENNANEN; 50,027 mems.; publ. *Paperiliitto* (fortnightly).

Puutyöväen Liitto r.y. (*Wood Workers' Union*): Haapaniemenkatu 7-9B, 00530 Helsinki 53; f. 1973; Pres. ESKO SUIKKANEN, VIJO RONKAINEN; Secs. EINO SAILAS, TIMO RAUTARINTA; 52,000 mems.; publ. *Puutyöläinen* (fortnightly).

Rakennustyöläisten Liitto r.y. (*Building Workers' Union*): Siltasaarenkatu 4, 00530 Helsinki 53; f. 1930; Pres. AARNO AITAMURTO; Vice-Pres. MATTI

OJALA; Sec. HANNU ALANOJA; 91,000 mems.; publ. *Rakenlaja* (weekly).

Suomen Elintarviketyöläisten Liitto r.y. (*Finnish Food Workers' Union*): Siltasaarenkatu 6, PL 213, 00531 Helsinki 53; f. 1905; Pres. JARL SUND; Sec. EERO LEHTONEN; 39,048 mems.; publ. *Elintae* (fortnightly).

Suomen Kirjatyöntekijäin Liitto r.y. (*Finnish Bookworkers' Union*): Ratakatu 9, 00120 Helsinki 12; f. 1894; Pres. PENTTI LEVO; Sec. PEKKA LAHTINEN; 26,048 mems.; publ. *Kirjatyö* (fortnightly).

Suomen Merimies-Unioni r.y. (*Finnish Seamen's Union*): Siltasaarenkatu 6, 00530 Helsinki 53; f. 1916; Pres. REIJO ANTILA; Vice-Pres. LAURI HEINONEN; Sec. ROBERT HERDIN; 12,300 mems.; publ. *Merimies-Sjömannen* (monthly).

Suomen Sähköalantöytäjäin Liitto r.y. (*Finnish Electricity Workers' Union*): Hämeenkatu 17A, 33200 Tampere 20; f. 1955; Pres. VIHO PEKKONEN; Vice-Pres. ALPO HOLI; Secs. PAAVO TALALA, HEIKKI VARJONEN; 24,072 mems.; publ. *Vasama* (fortnightly).

Tekstiili- ja Vaatetustyöväen Liitto r.y. (*Textile and Clothing Workers' Union*): Hämeenkatu 5B, 33100 Tampere 10; f. 1960; Pres. SEPPÖ NIEMI; Vice-Pres. ELSA AALTONEN; Secs. VEIKKO OKSANEN, ORVO PANTTI; 37,392 mems.; publ. *Teva* (2 a month).

Virkamiesten ja Työntekijäin Yhteisjärjestö VTY r.y. (*Joint Organization of Civil Servants and Workers*): Haapaniemenkatu 7-9B, 00530 Helsinki 53; f. 1969; Pres. UNTO KEIJONEN; Gen. Sec. RAIMO KANTOLA; 111,000 mems.; publ. *VTY-Nous*.

Toimihenkilö- ja Virkamiesjärjestöjen Keskusliitto—TVK r.y. (*Confederation of Salaried Employees*): Asemamiehenkatu 4, 00520 Helsinki 52; f. 1922; 19 affiliates; Chair. MATTI KINNUNEN; c. 330,000 mems.; publ. *TVK-TOL-lehti* (TVK Newspaper—ten a year).

PRINCIPAL AFFILIATED UNIONS
(Membership of over 5,000)

Ammattioppilaitosten opettajien liitto (*Union of Vocational School and College Teachers*): Asemamiehenkatu 4, 00520 Helsinki 52; f. 1930; 6,850 mems.; Chair. MATTI PEKKO; publ. *Ammattikasvatus*.

Kunnallisvirkamiesliitto (*Federation of Municipal Employees*): Asemamiehenkatu 4, 00520 Helsinki 52; f. 1918; 47,000 mems.; Chair. TAISTO MURSULA; publ. *Kunnallisvirkamies*.

Opettajien Ammattijärjestö OAJ (*Teachers' Trade Union*): Rautatieläisenk 6, 00520 Helsinki 52; f. 1975; 44,500 mems.; Chair. VOITTO RANNE; publ. *Opettaja*.

Pankkitoimihenkilöliitto (*Finnish Bank Employees' Union*): Asemapäällikökatu 3C, 00520 Helsinki 52; f. 1931; 30,000 mems.; Pres. PAULI SALMIO; Sec.-Gen. RAIMO POHJAVÄRE; publ. *Pankkitoimihenkilö*.

Suomen Apuhoitajaliitto (*Union of Nursing Assistants in Finland*): Jarrumiehenkatu 4, 00520 Helsinki 52; f. 1972; 16,000 mems.; Chair. MIRJAM TIMONEN; publ. *Apuhoitajalehti*.

Suomen Liikeväen Liitto (*Union of Commercial Employees*): Asemamiehenkatu 4, 00520 Helsinki 52; 30,000 mems.; Chair. NILS KOMI; Exec. Dir. E. SUOMÄKI; publ. *Liikeväki*.

Suomen sairaanhoitajaliitto (*Finnish Federation of Nurses*): Asemamiehenkatu 4, 00520 Helsinki 52; f. 1925; 31,107 mems.; Chair. Miss TOINI NOUSAINEN; publ. *TEHY*.

Suomen Teollisuustoimihenkilöiden Liitto (*Federation of Industrial Employees*): Asemamiehenkatu 4, 00520 Helsinki 52; f. 1917; 45,000 mems.; Chair. RIITTA PRUSTI; Exec. Dir. TARMO HYVÄRINEN; publ. *TETO*.

Vakuutusväen Liitto (*Federation of Insurance Employees*): Asemamiehenkatu 4, 00520 Helsinki 52; f. 1945; 8,000 mems.; Chair. IRMA TERÄVÄINEN; Exec. Dir. PEKKA PORTILA; publ. *Vakuutusväki*.

Valtion Laitosten ja Yhtiöiden Toimihenkilöliitto (*Federation of Employees in State-owned Institutions and Companies*): Kumpulantie 1 A 23, 00520 Helsinki 52; f. 1945; 11,000 mems.; Chair. KAJ CHRISTENSEN; Exec. Dir. RISTO NUUTILAINEN.

Virkamiesliitto (*Federation of Civil Servants*): Asemamiehenkatu 4, 00520 Helsinki 52; f. 1917; 67,000 mems.; Chair. KEIJO RANTALA; publ. *Virkamieslehti*.

Virkamiesten ja Työntekijäin Yhteisjärjestö (VTY) r.y. (*The Joint Organization of Civil Servants and Workers*): Haapaniemenkatu 7-9 B-talo, Helsinki 53; f. 1961; 12 affiliated unions; 111,579 mems.; Pres. UNTO KEIJONEN; Sec.-Gen. RAIMO KANTOLA.

Four unions are affiliated to the Federation of Finnish Technical Functionary Organizations; membership about 14,000.

There are 24 unaffiliated unions, with a total membership of about 94,000.

STATE OWNED INDUSTRIES

There has never been any government policy in Finland to nationalize industries. Occasionally, however, it has been found necessary for various reasons to give substantial state aid in setting up a company and the state has retained a majority of shares in these companies. All are administered as limited companies, the state being represented on the Board of Management and at the General Meeting of Shareholders by either the relevant Minister or an official of the relevant Ministry.

PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES

Oy Alko Ab (*State Alcohol Monopoly of Finland*): Helsinki; production, import, export and sale of alcoholic beverages and spirits; has monopoly of retail sale of all alcoholic beverages except medium beer; 99.9 per cent state owned; Board of Administration Chair. ILKKA SUOMINEN; Board of Management Chair. P. KUUSI; 2,822 employees.

Enso-Gutzeit Oy: Kanavaranta 1, 00160 Helsinki 16; f. 1872; wood processing, paper, engineering, chemicals, forestry, merchant shipping, acquiring and installing hydro-electric power; 52.5 per cent state owned; Supervisory Board Chair. OLAVI LINDBLOM; Board of Dirs. Chair. OLAVI J. MATTILA; Vice-Chair. and Man. Dir. PENTTI SALMI; 16,000 employees.

Finnair Oy: see Civil Aviation.

Imatran Voima Oy: P.O.B. 138, 00101 Helsinki 10; f. 1932; electric power; 95 per cent state owned; Administrative Council Chair. PAAVO AITIO; Board of Dirs. Chair. PENTTI ALAJOKI; 3,980 employees.

Kemijoki Oy: Helsinki; f. 1954; electric power; 82.54 per cent state owned; Supervisory Board Chair. MARTTI MIETTUNEN; Board of Management Chair. TEUVO HILTUNEN; 500 employees.

Kemira Oy: Helsinki; f. 1920; 9 plants in Finland; fertilizers, chemicals, explosives, safety equipment, synthetic fibres and yarns; Supervisory Board Chair. MATTI MATTILA; Board of Management Chair. YRJÖ PESSI; 7,100 employees.

Neste Oy: Keilaniemi, 02150 Espoo 15; Naantali and Porvoo; f. 1948; oil refining, petrochemicals, shipping, natural gas; 97.96 per cent state owned; Supervisory Board Chair. ULF SUNDGVIST; Board of Management Chair. JAAKKO IHAMUOTILA; 4,700 employees.

Oulujoki Osakeyhtiö: Helsinki; f. 1941; electric power; 90.8 per cent state owned; Man. Dir. OSMO KORVENKONTIO; 396 employees.

Outokumpu Oy: P.O.B. 280, 00101 Helsinki 10; f. 1932; mining; 81 per cent state owned; Supervisory Board Chair. OLAVI SALONEN; Board of Dirs. Chair. JORMA HONKASALO; 9,300 employees.

Rautaruukki Oy: Oulu; f. 1960; steel processing; 98.7 per cent state owned; Supervisory Board Chair. AHTI KARJALAINEN; Board of Management Chair. HELGE HAAVISTO; 8,000 employees.

Valmet Oy: Punanotkonkatu 2, Helsinki; f. 1946; engineering and shipbuilding; 98.7 per cent state owned; Administrative Council Chair. VEIKKO HELLE; Board of Dirs. Chair. OLAVI J. MATTILA; 13,100 employees; publ. *Valmet News*.

Veitsiluoto Oy: Kemi; f. 1932; wood processing; 88.8 per cent state owned; Supervisory Board Chair. JAAKKO PAJULA; Board of Management Chair. PENTTI O. RAUTALAHTI; 3,700 employees.

TRADE FAIRS

Osuuskunta Suomen Messut (*Finnish Fair Corporation*): Helsingin Kansainvälinen Messukeskus, P.O.B. 24, 00521 Helsinki 52; f. 1919; principal events: FinnTec (with a special theme each year) annually; packaging and materials handling, machine tools and tools or electrical technology; bi-annually: Helsinki International Trade Fair, International Building Fair, Business Machines and Equipment Fair; also bi-annual furniture and interior decoration and professional electronics fairs; Chair. of Supervisory Bd. TEUVO AURA; Chair. of Admin. Bd. KAUKO AHLSTRÖM; Man. Dir. MATTI HURME; publ. *Messuviesti*.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Valtionrautatiet (*State Railways*): Finnish State Railways, Board of Administration, Helsinki; began operating 1862; operates 6,087 km. of railways; wide gauge (1,524 mm.); privately-owned total 6 km.; 734 km. of route is electrified; Dir.-Gen. HERBERT RÖMER; publs. Statistical books: *Valtionrautateiden kuukausikatsaus* (monthly), *Rautatietilasto* (annual), *Valtionrautateiden vuosikatsaus* (annual).

OTHER RAILWAYS

Jo-Fo Oy: Forssa; Man. Dir. A. J. HAAPAKOSKI.

Karhula Railway: Karhula; f. 1937; Man. Dir. JOUKO PUNNONEN.

ROADS

Tie- ja vesirakennushallitus (*Roads and Waterways Administration*): Opastinsilta 12, 00520 Helsinki 52;

f. 1799; central office and 13 Road and Waterways Districts; in charge of developing road and water traffic, taking care of planning, constructing and maintaining roads, bridges and ferries, water channels, channels for floating, canals, ports and piers; Dir.-Gen. JOUKO LOIKKANEN; Dir.-in-Chief VAINÖ SUONIO; publs. *Tie- ja vesirakennuslaitos, Toimintakertomus* (annual report), *Tie- ja vesirakennukset* (annual statistical book), *Tie- ja vesirakennuslaitos* (Roads and Waterways Administration).

At December 31st, 1980, there were 74,960 km. of public roads, of which 204 km. were motorways, 11,122 km. main roads and I and II class, 29,316 km. other highways and 34,522 km. local roads. In addition, there are about 40,600 km. of private roads subsidized for their maintenance.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Tie- ja vesirakennushallitus (*Roads and Waterways Administration*); see Roads.

Suomen Uittajainyhdistys r.y. (*Assn. of Finnish Floaters*): Fabianinkatu 9A, 00130 Helsinki 13; 332 mems.; Chair. ELIAS J. PURHONEN; Sec. ILMO RINKINEN.

Lakes cover 31,500 sq. km. The inland waterway system comprises 6,600 km. of buoyed-out channels, 40 open canals and 25 lock canals. The total length of canals is 76 km. In 1978, the waterways carried 4.4 thousand million ton-km. domestic goods and 2.2 million domestic passengers.

In August 1963 the U.S.S.R. agreed to lease to Finland the right to use the southern part of the Saimaa Canal. In the summer of 1968 the rebuilt Saimaa Canal was opened for vessels. In 1978 a total of 940,000 tons of goods were transported along the canal.

SHIPPING

The chief export port is Kotka; the main import port is Helsinki, which has five specialized harbours. The West Harbour handles most of the transatlantic traffic, the East Harbour coastal and North Sea freight and most passenger traffic. North Harbour deals only in local launch traffic. Sörnäinen is the timber and coal harbour; Herttoniemi specializes in oil. Other ports include Pori (Björneborg), Turku (Åbo), Rauma and Oulu.

Ålands Redarförening r.f. (*Åland Shipowners' Assn.*): Ålandsvägen 31, 22100 Mariehamn; f. 1934; Chair. GUNNAR LUNDBERG; Man. Dir. JUSTUS HARBERG.

Rannikko- ja Sisävesiliikenteen Työntekijäliitto RASILA r.y. (*Employers' Federation of Coastal and Interior Waterways Traffic*): Fabianinkatu 9A, 00130 Helsinki 13; 49 mems.; branch of STK (see Trade and Industry); Chair. ANTHI ALAMERI; Man. Dir. ILMO RINKINEN.

Suomen Varustamoyhdistys—Finlands Rederiförening (*Finnish Shipowners' Assn.*): Annankatu 25, Box 869, 00101 Helsinki 10; f. 1932; Chair. ROBERT G. EHNRÖÖTH; Man. Dir. PER FORSSKÄHL; 17 mems.

Oy Bore Line Ab: Pohjoisranta 2D, Norra kajen, P.O.B. 151, 00170 Helsinki 17, and Nunnankatu 4, P.O.B. 106, 20100 Åbo 10; f. 1897; routes: cargo services: Finland-Sweden-U.K., Finland-West Germany-U.K., Finland-Netherlands-France; Man. Dir. RALF SUNDMAN.

EFFOA (*Finland Steamship Company Ltd.*): Eteläranta 8, 00130 Helsinki 13; f. 1883; 21 vessels, sailing to Levant, Red Sea, Arabian Gulf, Caribbean and east coast of S. America; tramp services; Man. Dir. ROBERT G. EHNRÖÖTH.

Etelä-Suomen Laiva Oy: Hitsaajankatu 12, 00810 Helsinki 81; world-wide tramp services; seven cargo vessels; Man. Dir. K. MERISALO.

Oy Finnlines Ltd.: Korkeavuorenkatu 32, P.O.B. 218, 00131 Helsinki 13; f. 1947; passenger traffic, overseas liner traffic and agencies, chartering, European liner service, tramp traffic, worldwide bulk trade; member of freight pools; 21 cargo vessels, 2 passenger ferries, 3 cargo ferries, 5 bulk carriers, 1 acid carrier; Pres. JUHA LANU.

Oy Finncarriers Ab: Korkeavuorenkatu 34, 00130 Helsinki 13; f. 1975; liner and contract services between Finland and other European countries and North Africa; Man. Dir. GUNNAR J. HEINONEN.

Oy Hangö Shipowners Ab: Hamngatan 4, 10900 Hangö; f. 1965; overseas liner services; one dry cargo vessel; Man. Dir. STEFAN NYLANDER.

Lundqvist Rederierna: N. Esplanadgt. 9, 22100 Mariehamn; f. 1927; tanker tramp and liner services; 9 vessels, total tonnage 430,000 d.w. tons; Pres. STIG LUNDQVIST.

Neste Oy: Keilaniemi, 02150 Espoo 15; f. 1948; state-owned; 16 tankers, 2 L.P.G. carriers, 2 tugs; 1,174,119 d.w.t.; Pres. JAAKKO IHAMUOTILA; Vice-Pres. Shipping RAIMO ROOS.

Oy Henry Nielsen Ab: Centralgatan 7, 00101 Helsinki 10; f. 1923; managing owners for about 408,000 d.w.t. tanker and dry cargo and 57,000 tons new buildings; shipbrokers, liner- and forwarding-agents; Man. JAN NORDBERG; Deputy Man. F. STANGEBYE.

Oy R. Nordström & Co. Ab: Loviisa; f. 1924; shipowners; shipbrokers at Lovisa, Walkom; Man. Dir. M.-R. NORDSTRÖM; Dirs. KENNETH OKER-BLOM, R.-R. NORDSTRÖM, L. ÖRO, TIMO LAMPÉN, G. HOLMBERG, PETER OKER-BLOM.

John Nurminen Oy: Snellmaninkatu 13, 00170 Helsinki 17; f. 1932, shipbrokers, liner and forwarding agents, international truck transports to U.S.S.R., supervisory agents, air-cargo and ground-handling agents; branch offices: Helsinki Airport, Tampere, Turku, Kotka, Hanko, Hamina, Rauma, Mäntyluoto, Lappeenranta, Lahti, Jyväskylä, Seinäjoki, Vainikkala, Loviisa, Kouvola; Man. Dir. JUHA NURMINEN.

Rederiaktiebolaget Gustaf Erikson: P.O.B. 49, 22101 Mariehamn; f. 1913; 21 dry cargo and refrigerated vessels; Chair. EDGAR ERIKSON; Man. Dir. SUNE LUNDBERG.

Rederiaktiebolaget Sally: Strandgatan 7, 22100 Mariehamn; world wide trading; total tonnage 626,435 d.w.t.; Man. Dir. SVEN-ERIK JOHANSSON.

SF Line Ab: Norra Esplanadg. 3, 22100 Mariehamn; f. 1963; car/passenger vessels; total tonnage 28,571 g.r.t.; Man. Dir. GUNNAR EKLUND.

CIVIL AVIATION

A new international airport has been built at Malmi, 12 miles from Helsinki. Internal flights connect Helsinki to Ivalo, Joensuu, Jyväskylä, Kajaani, Kemi, Kokkola, Kuopio, Kuusamo, Lappeenranta, Mariehamn, Oulu, Pietarsaari, Pori, Rovaniemi, Tampere, Turku and Vaasa.

Finnair Oy: Head Office: Mannerheimintie 102, Helsinki 25; f. 1923; 76.1 per cent of the share capital owned by the State; operates domestic services and services to 20 destinations and services to 39 foreign cities: Amsterdam, Athens, Baghdad, Bangkok, East Berlin, Brussels, Budapest, Cairo, Copenhagen, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt, Geneva, Gothenburg, Hamburg, Istanbul,

FINLAND

Leningrad, Lisbon, London, Los Angeles, Luleå, Luxembourg, Madrid, Málaga, Manchester, Milan, Montreal, Moscow, New York, Oslo, Paris, Prague, Rome, Seattle, Stockholm, Sundsvall, Umeå, Vienna, Warsaw and Zürich; fleet of 3 DC-10-30, 2 DC-8-62, 12 DC-9-51, 5 Super Caravelle, 9 DC-9-14/15, 2 DC-9-41, 2 Fokker F-27 Friendship, 1 DC-6B-ST freight aircraft; Pres. GUNNAR KORHONEN.

Finnaviation: Head Office: Vantaa Airport; f. 1979; owned jointly by Nordair and Wihuri Ltd.; passenger and cargo services linking Oulu with Kuusamo and six towns in eastern and central Finland and Luleå in Sweden; fleet of 2 Bandeirante, Cessna 404.

Transport, Tourism and Culture, Atomic Energy

Karair oy: 01530 Helsinki-Vantaa-Lento; f. 1957; internal services and charter flights abroad; Dir. TUOMAS KARHUMÄKI; fleet of 2 F-27-100, 1 DC-6B, 1 DC-3, 1 DC-8-51, 1 EMB-100P1 Banderiante, 1 DHC-6-300 Twin Otter.

Finland is also served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot (U.S.S.R.), British Airways, ČSA (Czechoslovakia), LOT (Poland), Lufthansa (Federal Republic of Germany), MALÉV (Hungary), SAS (Sweden) and Swissair.

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Matkailun edistämiskeskus (Finnish Tourist Board): Kluuvikatu 8, 00100 Helsinki 10; f. 1973; Chair. BROR WAHLROOS; Dir. BENGT PIHLSTRÖM.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Suomen Kansallisteatteri (Finnish National Theatre): Helsinki; f. 1872; Dir. Gen. KAI SAVOLA.

Svenska Teatern (Swedish Theatre): Helsinki; f. 1866; Man. Dr. CARL OHMAN.

Suomen Kansallisooppera (Finnish National Opera): Bulevardi 23-27, Helsinki 18; f. 1873; opera and ballet; Gen. Man. JUHANI RAISKINEN; Man. Dir. SIMO TAVASTE.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Helsingin kaupunginorkesteri (Helsinki Philharmonic Orchestra): Finlandia Hall, Karamzininkatu 4, 00100 Helsinki 10; f. 1882; 95 mems.; Chief Conductor OKKU KAMU; Man. Dir. REIJO JYRKIÄINEN; publ. *Concerto* (4 times a year).

Radion Sinfoniaorkesteri (Finnish Radio Symphony Orchestra): Oy Yleisradio Ab, Radio and TV Centre, 00240 Helsinki 24; f. 1927; 94 mems.; Dir. KALEVI KUOSA; Chief Conductor LEIF SEGERSTAM.

Finnish Radio Chamber Choir: Radio and TV Centre, Box 10, 00241 Helsinki 24; 32 mems.; Conductor and founder HARALD ANDERSEN.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Atomic Energy Commission: Ministry of Trade and Industry, Rautatieäisenkatu 6, 00520 Helsinki 52; Chair. Dir.-in-Chief ERKKI VAARA; Sec.-Gen. Prof. J. ROUTTI; Admin. Sec. J. MANNINEN.

A consultative body which advises the government. The Ministry of Trade and Industry is the administrative and licensing authority.

Teknillinen korkeakoulu (Helsinki University of Technology): Department of Technical Physics, Otaniemi; Dr. E. A. BYCKLING, Dr. P. HAUTOJARVI, Lic. Tech. I. HART-

IMO, Dr. T. E. KATILA, Dr. T. KOHONEN, Dr. J. KURKIJÄRVI, Dr. J. T. ROUTTI.

The Department provides engineering education in technical physics, nuclear engineering, computer and information science, process physics and instrumentation and related theory.

Atomienergia Oy (Atomic Energy Company): Runeberginkatu 15A 17, Helsinki; Dir. K. RÄISÄNEN.

A corporation formed for the use of atomic energy in industry.

FRANCE

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The French Republic is situated in Western Europe and bounded to the north by the English Channel, to the east by Belgium, Luxembourg, the Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland and Italy, to the south by the Mediterranean and Spain and to the west by the Atlantic Ocean. The island of Corsica is part of France, while five overseas departments and five overseas territories also form an integral part of the Republic. Climate is temperate throughout most of the country but in the south it is of the Mediterranean type with warm summers and mild winters. The principal language is French, which has numerous regional dialects, and small minorities speak Breton or Basque. About 90 per cent of the population are Roman Catholics. There are also other Christian, Muslim and Jewish communities. The national flag (proportions three by two) carries three equal vertical bands of blue, white and red. The capital is Paris.

Recent History

When the Fourth Republic came to an end in 1958 with an insurrection in Algeria (then an overseas department) and the threat of civil war, Gen. Charles de Gaulle was invited by President Coty to form a government, and was invested as Prime Minister to rule by decree for six months. A new constitution was approved by referendum in September 1958 and promulgated in October; thus the Fifth Republic came into being, with de Gaulle as its President. The new system provided a strong, stable executive. Real power rested in the hands of the President, who strengthened his authority through direct appeals to the people in national referenda.

The early years of the Fifth Republic were overshadowed by the Algerian crisis. De Gaulle put down a revolt of French army officers and granted Algeria independence in 1962, withdrawing troops and repatriating French settlers. A period of relative tranquillity was ended in 1968 when dissatisfaction with the government's authoritarian policies on education and information, coupled with discontent at low wage rates and lack of social reform, fused into a serious revolt of students and workers. For a month the republic was threatened, but the student movement collapsed and the general strike was settled by large wage rises. In April 1969 de Gaulle resigned after defeat in a referendum on regional reform.

Georges Pompidou was elected President in June 1969. He attempted to continue Gaullism, while also responding to the desire for change manifested in 1968. The Gaullist hold on power was threatened, however, by the Union of the Left, an alliance of the Socialist and Communist parties, who had drawn up a common programme of government. In the 1973 general election the Government coalition was returned with a reduced majority.

President Pompidou died in April 1974. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, formerly leader of the *Républicains Indépendants* (RI), supported by the Gaullist *Union des Démocrates pour la République* (UDR) and the centre parties, was elected in May after a close struggle with François

Mitterrand, leader of the Socialist party and candidate of the Union of the Left. A government was formed from members of the RI, the UDR and the Centre parties. In August 1976 Jacques Chirac resigned as Prime Minister and was replaced by Raymond Barre, hitherto Minister of External Trade. Chirac undertook the transformation of the UDR into a new Gaullist party, the *Rassemblement pour la République* (RPR).

During the run-up to the National Assembly elections of March 1978 the non-Gaullist parties in the Government formed the *Union pour la Démocratie Française* (UDF), a move which angered the RPR and brought the announcement that RPR candidates would stand against the UDF; the second ballot gave the Government parties a comfortable working majority. President Giscard d'Estaing was able to demonstrate a conciliatory attitude towards the left in unprecedented consultations on his policy of "broader national union" with Communist and Socialist leaders (who had abandoned the Union of the Left).

The escalation of violence by extreme left- and right-wing groups, including attacks on immigrant workers and Jews, has remained a serious problem in recent years, as have the sporadic bomb attacks by groups demanding autonomy for Corsica, Brittany and the Basque country.

In the April/May 1981 presidential elections, François Mitterrand defeated Giscard d'Estaing, gaining nearly 52 per cent of the votes in the second ballot. He appointed Pierre Mauroy, former Mayor of Lille, to be Prime Minister and dissolved the National Assembly. Legislative elections were held in June and the Socialists won a landslide victory, aided by the Communist vote. Four Communist ministers were included in the first left-wing government for 23 years. President Mitterrand announced a series of sweeping social reforms and nationalizations (*see* Economic Affairs) and a programme of decentralization, including a special statute giving a degree of autonomy to Corsica.

Under de Gaulle, France became a nuclear power and withdrew from the command structure of NATO in 1966. Pompidou maintained this independent foreign policy, although he did not share de Gaulle's hostility to the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. Giscard d'Estaing took still further the reconciliation with the U.S.A., but continued to develop France's independent nuclear deterrent, as President Mitterrand announced he would do; it is based on massive retaliation rather than flexible response. Amid much controversy, France's neutron bomb was perfected and successfully tested in June 1980. France is a founder-member of the European Communities.

France granted independence to most of its former colonies after the Second World War. In Indo-China, after prolonged fighting, Laos, Cambodia (now Kampuchea) and Viet-Nam became fully independent in 1954. In Africa most of the French colonies in the West and Equatorial regions attained independence in 1960 but have retained their close economic and political ties with France. Guerrilla and civil warfare in ex-colonies have involved French troops in recent years as peace-keeping forces.

Government

Under the 1958 constitution, legislative power is held by the bicameral Parliament, comprising a Senate and a National Assembly. The Senate has 304 members (285 for metropolitan France, 13 for the overseas departments and territories and six for French nationals abroad) indirectly elected for nine years, one third of the seats being renewable every three years. The Senate is due to increase to 316 members in 1983. The National Assembly has 491 members (474 for metropolitan France and 17 for overseas departments) directly elected by universal adult suffrage (using two ballots if necessary) for five years, subject to dissolution.

Executive power is held by the President. Since 1962 the President has been directly elected by popular vote (using two ballots if necessary) for seven years. The President appoints a Council of Ministers, headed by the Prime Minister, which administers the country and is responsible to Parliament.

Metropolitan France comprises 21 administrative regions containing 96 departments. There are also five overseas departments (French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Réunion and St. Pierre and Miquelon) and five overseas territories (the French Southern and Antarctic Territories, French Polynesia, Mayotte, New Caledonia and the Wallis and Futuna Islands) which are integral parts of the French Republic. Each department is administered by an appointed Prefect and each territory by an appointed Governor.

Defence

French military policy is decided by the Supreme Defence Council. Military service is compulsory and lasts for 12–18 months. In July 1981 the strength of the armed forces stood at 504,630, comprising: army 321,320, navy 69,600, air force 103,460, and 10,250 on inter-service central staff. The defence budget for 1981 totalled 104,440 million francs. France is a member of NATO, but withdrew from its integrated military organization in 1966.

Economic Affairs

The rapid growth of the French economy since the Second World War has been directed by a series of Plans, the seventh of which came into effect in 1976. An interim plan (1982–84) was to be announced in late 1981. Elaborated by Planning Commissions under the supervision of the *Commissariat Général du Plan*, the Plans lay down guidelines for economic development in terms both of precise production targets and of general social objectives.

France is still West Europe's leading agricultural nation, with 32 million hectares, nearly 60 per cent of its area, used for farming; the population engaged in agriculture, however, declined as a proportion of the total labour force from 15 per cent in 1968 to 8.4 per cent in 1980. Co-operatives are very common in both supply and sales of most sectors, accounting for between a third and a half of all business. The share of animal products in total agricultural production is over 50 per cent. After intensive state-assisted marketing efforts, there was a record trade surplus in the agricultural sector of 17,000 million francs in 1980, compared with a deficit of 3,300 million in 1977. Agriculture accounted for about 16 per cent of total exports in 1980: the chief items were cereals, sugar, dairy produce, wine and livestock.

Since the Second World War French industry has expanded extremely rapidly. During 1970–80 industrial production increased by 33 per cent, in spite of a fall in 1975 due to the world recession. In 1979 it increased by 3.3 per cent, but there was no growth in 1980. The largest French industries are steel, motor vehicles, aircraft, mechanical and electrical engineering, textiles, chemicals and food processing. In September 1978 the Government initiated a rescue plan for the ailing steel industry which involved a take-over of a portion of the debts by the public sector and by banks, which in return became the industry's majority shareholders, and the closing down of unprofitable units, involving drastic manpower reductions.

France has greatly increased its exports in recent years, being the world's fifth largest exporter in 1980, although heavy visible trade deficits of 10,000 million francs in 1979 and 50,000 million in 1980 reflected increases in the price of imported fuel, on which France depends, and a decline in the country's non-oil surplus as well as in the home market. Its principal trade partners are the other members of the European Economic Community, especially the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium and Italy. Energetic government action has helped win France a substantial share of the expanding Middle East export market.

G.D.P. increased by 3.3 per cent in 1978, by 3.4 per cent in 1979, and by only 1.1 per cent in 1980. A policy laid down by the Ministry of Industry in 1980 aims to reduce France's dependence on petroleum to a third of its requirements by 1990, with the development of nuclear energy and natural sources such as solar and geothermic energy. Imports of crude oil fell by 12.5 per cent in 1980. Government action has concentrated on relieving the effects of the recession in particularly depressed sectors and holding inflation by controlling prices. The rate of inflation was 11.8 per cent in 1979 and 13.8 per cent in 1980. Unemployment is becoming an increasingly sensitive social and political issue in France; a total of 1,822,000 members (about 8 per cent) of the workforce were unemployed in June 1981, despite various government schemes to overcome the problem.

In 1978 the Government adopted an economic strategy which amounted to a determined reversal of the French tradition of state *dirigisme*, and an exposure of French industry to outside competition. Nationalized industries raised their prices to achieve solvency, and price controls were lifted on whole series of commodities. Such policies caused a sharp rise in the cost of living, and many small firms went out of business. In 1981 President Mitterrand announced plans to nationalize 36 banks and nine key industrial groups, and a series of social measures, such as higher minimum wages and bigger welfare allowances, to be funded by new taxes on the higher income brackets. Special measures were also taken to protect the franc (which had fallen to its lowest level against the U.S. dollar for over 20 years) and to shield the economy from the effects of high interest rates and the recession.

Transport and Communications

There are 37,143 kilometres of railway lines and French trains hold world records for speed; in October 1980 the first *train à grande vitesse* (T.G.V.) ran between Paris and Lyon and a regular service was due to begin in late 1981. In 1980 there were 1,521,351 kilometres of highway,

REGIONS

	AREA (sq. km.) in 1980	POPULATION (Jan. 1980 estimates)		AREA (sq. km.) in 1980	POPULATION (Jan. 1980 estimates)
Ile-de-France . . .	12,012.3	10,064,700	Bretagne (Brittany) . .	27,207.9	2,652,800
Champagne-Ardenne . .	25,605.8	1,346,600	Poitou-Charentes . . .	25,809.5	1,537,200
Picardie (Picardy) . .	19,399.5	1,714,600	Aquitaine . . .	41,308.4	2,576,700
Haute-Normandie . . .	12,317.4	1,638,500	Midi-Pyrénées . . .	45,347.9	2,272,100
Centre . . .	39,150.9	2,224,000	Limousin . . .	16,942.3	733,500
Basse-Normandie . . .	17,589.3	1,314,000	Rhône-Alpes . . .	43,698.2	4,930,800
Bourgogne (Burgundy) .	31,581.9	1,589,600	Auvergne . . .	26,012.9	1,319,500
Nord . . .	12,414.1	3,920,300	Languedoc-Roussillon .	27,375.8	1,832,100
Lorraine . . .	23,547.1	2,312,900	Provence-Côte d'Azur*	40,079.4	4,102,500
Alsace . . .	8,280.2	1,560,000			
Franche-Comté . . .	16,202.4	1,085,800			
Pays de la Loire . . .	32,081.8	2,860,800			
			TOTAL . . .	543,965.4†	53,589,000

* Including Corsica.

† Other sources give the total area as 547,026 square kilometres.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS
(population at 1975 census)

Paris (capital) . . .	2,299,830	Reims . . .	178,381	Caen . . .	119,474
Marseille . . .	908,600	Lille . . .	172,285	Mulhouse . . .	117,013
Lyon . . .	456,716	Brest . . .	166,826	Villeurbanne . . .	116,535
Toulouse . . .	373,796	Grenoble . . .	166,037	Rouen . . .	114,927
Nice . . .	344,481	Clermont-Ferrand . .	156,900	Metz . . .	111,869
Nantes . . .	255,693	Le Mans . . .	152,285	Aix-en-Provence . .	110,659
Strasbourg . . .	253,384	Dijon . . .	151,705	Roubaix . . .	109,553
Bordeaux . . .	223,131	Limoges . . .	143,689	Nancy . . .	107,902
Saint-Etienne . . .	220,070	Tours . . .	140,686	Perpignan . . .	106,426
Le Havre . . .	217,881	Angers . . .	137,587	Orléans . . .	106,246
Rennes . . .	198,305	Amiens . . .	131,476	Boulogne-Billancourt .	103,578
Montpellier . . .	191,354	Nîmes . . .	127,933	Argenteuil . . .	102,530
Toulon . . .	181,801	Besançon . . .	120,315	Tourcoing . . .	102,239

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS*

	LIVE BIRTHS†		MARRIAGES		DEATHS†	
	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)
1973 . . .	854,880	16.4	400,740	7.7	556,476	10.7
1974 . . .	799,217	15.2	394,755	7.5	550,550	10.5
1975 . . .	745,065	14.1	387,379	7.3	560,353	10.6
1976 . . .	720,395	13.6	374,003	7.1	557,114	10.5
1977 . . .	744,744	14.0	368,166	6.9	536,221	10.1
1978 . . .	737,062	13.8	354,628	6.7	546,916	10.3
1979 . . .	757,354	14.1	340,405	6.7	541,805	10.1
1980† . . .	800,400	14.9	333,740	6.3	547,530	10.2

Expectation of Life at Birth (1976): Males 69.2 years; Females 77.2 years.

* Including data for national armed forces outside the country.

† Prior to 1975, figures exclude live-born infants dying before registration of birth: 2,306 in 1973; 2,001 in 1974.

‡ Provisional figures.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION

	1978	1979	1980
Algerian workers and their families:			
Arriving from Algeria in France	821,478	970,244	1,185,280
Returning from France to Algeria	819,845	913,373	1,098,878
Other immigrants:			
Permanent	50,141	48,523	51,452
Seasonal	122,381	124,490	120,211

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION*

	1975 CENSUS†			1979 ESTIMATE
	Males	Females	Total	
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1,470,700	628,400	2,099,100	1,866,800
Mining and quarrying	171,400	9,900	181,300	149,800
Manufacturing	4,014,800	1,805,100	5,819,900	5,496,100
Electricity, gas and water	144,300	30,000	174,400	182,600
Construction	1,797,400	101,600	1,899,000	1,820,000
Trade, restaurants and hotels	1,759,700	1,426,900	3,186,600	3,773,500
Transport, storage and communications	978,000	277,900	1,255,800	1,334,300
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	705,100	581,200	1,286,300	1,491,900
Community, social and personal services	2,223,600	2,813,900	5,037,500	5,688,600
Activities not adequately described	3,200	900	4,100	—
TOTAL EMPLOYED	13,268,200	7,675,800	20,944,000	21,403,600
Unemployed	374,500	456,400	830,900	1,357,400
TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	13,642,700	8,132,200	21,774,900	22,761,000

* Including regular members of the armed forces, numbering 244,000 (males 235,300; females 8,700) in 1975, but excluding persons on compulsory military service.

† Based on a 5 per cent sample of census returns. According to a 20 per cent sample, the total labour force was 22,041,770, (males 13,909,585; females 8,132,185).

March 1980: Total employed 21,593,369 (males 13,130,031, females 8,463,338); total unemployed 1,412,320 (males 640,731, females 771,589).

Source: Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques.

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE

('000 hectares)

	1973	1976	1979
Arable land	17,096	17,131	17,413
Land under permanent crops	1,605	1,606	1,537*
Permanent meadows and pastures	13,759	13,284	12,903
Forest and woodland	14,602	14,567	14,543
Other land	7,513	7,981	8,171
TOTAL LAND	54,575	54,569	54,567
Inland water	128	134	136
TOTAL AREA	54,703	54,703	54,703

* Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

PRINCIPAL FIELD CROPS

	AREA (⁰⁰⁰ hectares)			PRODUCTION (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)			YIELD (100 kg. per hectare)		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
Wheat	4,167	4,063	4,581	20,970	19,393	23,668	50.3	47.7	51.7
Rye	138	115	128	435	349	405	31.5	30.4	31.7
Barley	2,813	2,816	2,648	11,321	11,228	11,758	40.3	39.9	44.4
Oats	611	540	534	1,865	1,845	1,927	30.5	34.2	36.1
Maize*	1,803	2,003	1,752	9,531	10,222	9,219	52.9	51.0	52.6
Sorghum	94	84	71	398	339	303	42.5	40.4	43.0
Rice (paddy)	11	7	7	35	20	27	32.6	29.4	40.3
Sugar beet	556	545	545	24,488	26,060	26,347	440.1	478.1	483.5
Potatoes	277	273	254	7,467	7,450	7,485	269.3	272.9	294.7
Pulses	64	66	64	172	181	184	27.0	27.3	28.8
Sunflower seed	39	83	110	82	172	273	21.0	20.8	24.8
Rapeseed	270	249	392	628	516	1,090	23.3	20.7	27.8
Tobacco (leaves)	21	20	19	54	52	48	25.8	26.3	25.5

* Figures refer to main, associated and catch crops.

Mixed grain: Production 593,000 metric tons in 1975.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
(production in ⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980		1978	1979	1980
Artichokes	102	109	106	Apples	3,022	2,568	3,301
Cabbages	324	325*	350*	Apricots	81	61	71
Carrots	506	511	499	Grapes	9,012†	12,696†	10,400†
Cauliflowers	502	411	495	Peaches and nectarines	457	438	452
Melons	180	212	205	Pears	349	473	533
Dry onions	146	144	123	Plums	165	158	136
Green peas	515	526	395				
Tomatoes	802	847	875				

* FAO estimate.

† Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK
(⁰⁰⁰ head at December 31st)

	1977	1978	1979
Cattle	23,762	23,925	24,009
Pigs	11,548	11,288	11,432
Sheep	11,415	11,587	11,799
Goats	1,048	1,065	1,110
Horses	380	373	371
Asses	21	20	20
Mules	17	15	14
Chickens	170,546	178,785	178,785*
Ducks	8,661	8,893	8,893*
Turkeys	11,125	11,955	12,271

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Beef and veal	1,658,000	1,823,000	1,825,000
Mutton and lamb	148,000	160,000	163,000
Goats' meat	8,000†	8,000†	8,000†
Pig meat	1,770,000	1,849,000	1,860,000
Horse meat	44,000	41,000	37,000
Poultry meat	963,000	1,089,000	1,186,000
Other meat	302,000	288,000	318,000
Edible offals	417,000*	422,000*	428,000*
Cows' milk	30,850,000	31,980,000	33,600,000
Sheep's milk	942,000	970,000	981,000*
Goats' milk	413,000	450,000	450,000*
Butter	538,000	547,310	530,000
Cheese	1,063,000	1,117,000	1,150,000
Condensed and evaporated milk	153,000	154,100*	155,200*
Dried skim milk and dried buttermilk	765,000	763,000	804,500
Hen eggs	793,000	802,000	838,000
Wool: greasy	22,200*	22,200*	22,200*
clean	10,900*	10,900*	10,900*
Cattle hides	164,400*	166,600*	168,800*

* FAO estimate.

† Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FORESTRY ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS (¹000 cubic metres, excluding bark)

	CONIFEROUS (soft wood)			BROADLEAVED (hard wood)			TOTAL		
	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	9,667	9,723	10,100	7,983	8,199	8,200	17,650	17,922	18,300
Pitprops (mine timber)	276	285	285*	88	91	91*	364	376	376*
Pulpwood	3,012	2,957	2,957*	5,674	5,475	5,475*	8,686	8,432	8,432*
Other industrial wood	329	282	282*	562	527	527*	891	809	809*
Fuel wood	1,000*	1,000*	1,000*	1,800*	1,800*	1,800*	2,800*	2,800*	2,800*
TOTAL	14,284	14,247	14,624	16,107	16,092	16,093	30,391	30,339	30,717

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION (¹000 cubic metres)

	1977	1978	1979
Coniferous sawnwood*	5,365	5,353	5,510
Broadleaved sawnwood*	3,962	3,672	3,700
Railway sleepers	9,327 261†	9,025 271	9,210 271†
TOTAL	9,588	9,296	9,481

* Including boxboards.

† FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

SEA FISHING*

	WEIGHT OF CATCH (⁰ 000 metric tons)			VALUE OF LANDINGS (million francs)		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
Atlantic cod	62.4	53.2	61.4	240.4	222.0	270.4
European hake	20.3	22.1	26.8	210.3	269.4	310.4
Ling	11.9	17.4	9.3	41.0	63.6	43.1
Haddock	11.6	13.7	12.6	33.9	39.4	36.1
Saithe (Coalfish)	71.1	65.3	61.8	189.7	186.6	185.7
Whiting	44.5	49.0	46.6	123.1	139.0	138.3
Anglerfish (Monkfish)	14.7	18.5	21.8	109.7	135.3	169.2
Atlantic herring	4.2	3.6	5.7	17.1	14.1	13.9
European pilchard (sardine)	20.8	25.0	40.6	45.2	50.5	74.8
Skipjack tuna	19.6	38.6	22.8	55.2	257.1	94.7
Yellowfin tuna	45.6	15.9	43.2	196.7		282.5
Atlantic mackerel	42.4	37.8	28.6	63.6		52.5
Other fish (incl. oil and meal)	161.3	153.1	112.0	896.8	945.5	1,078.7
TOTAL FISH	530.5	513.1	493.2	2,222.8	2,384.9	2,750.3
Crustaceans	34.4	33.0	32.4	347.4	397.2	439.4
Oysters	95.3	105.9	99.3	594.1	591.6	536.2
Blue mussel	50.4	61.9	72.7	128.0	158.9	189.0
Other molluscs	48.9	46.0	35.7	232.7	246.9	282
Other marine animals	0.4	2.2	10.1	4.1	5.3	20.5
TOTAL SEA CREATURES	760.0	762.1	743.4	3,529.2	3,784.8	4,217.4
Aquatic plants	43.1	38.2	38.4	7.9	10.1	10.6
GRAND TOTAL	803.1	800.3	781.8	3,537.1	3,794.9	4,228.0

* Figures include quantities landed by French craft in foreign ports and exclude quantities landed by foreign craft in French ports. No recent data are available for catches of fish from French inland waters.

Source: Direction des Pêches Maritimes, Ministère de la Mer, Paris.

MINING
PRODUCTION

		1976	1977	1978	1979
Hard coal	⁰ 000 metric tons	23,300	21,293	19,690	18,612
Lignite and brown coal	" " "	3,188	3,080	2,732	2,454
Iron ore: gross weight	" " "	45,181	36,630	33,458	31,627
metal content	" " "	13,792	11,050	10,320	9,800
Bauxite	" " "	2,250	1,966	1,989	1,969
Crude petroleum	" " "	1,058	1,037	1,116	1,197
Potash salts*	" " "	1,738	1,719	1,928	2,075
Native sulphur	" " "	1,737	1,911	1,899	1,939
Phosphate rock	" " "	28.3	19.3	24.6	12.4
Salt (unrefined)	" " "	5,575	5,772	5,189	8,057
Lead concentrates†	metric tons	28,000	31,480	31,788	29,270
Zinc concentrates†	" " "	34,700	41,830	41,076	37,000
Natural gas	million cubic metres	7,092	7,695	7,871	7,769

* Figures refer to recovered quantities of K₂O.

† Figures refer to the metal content of concentrates.

Source: Ministère de l'Industrie.

INDUSTRY SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1977	1978	1979
Wheat flour	'000 metric tons	3,302.6	3,385	n.a.
Raw sugar	" " "	4,268	4,065	3,968
Margarine	" " "	162.1	166.5	156
Wine	'000 hectolitres	52,560	58,910	83,880
Beer	" " "	23,540	22,781	22,793
Cigarettes and cigarillos	million	80,055	80,856	n.a.
Cotton yarn (pure and mixed) ¹	metric tons	237,564	172,368	170,639
Woven cotton fabrics (pure and mixed)	" " "	185,508	139,452	138,884
Wool yarn (pure and mixed)	" " "	141,576	136,368	138,228
Woven woollen fabrics (pure and mixed)	" " "	62,232	66,012	64,668
Rayon and acetate continuous filaments	" " "	20,808	18,942	18,103
Rayon and acetate discontinuous fibres ²	" " "	60,732	56,596	60,321
Non-cellulosic continuous filaments	" " "	101,328	91,776	86,286
Non-cellulosic discontinuous fibres	" " "	145,088	156,927	147,427
Woven synthetic fabrics ³	" " "	47,915	48,666	83,917
Mechanical wood pulp	'000 metric tons	688	678	655
Chemical wood pulp	" " "	1,246	1,230	1,256
Newsprint	" " "	264	285	280
Other printing and writing paper	" " "	1,727	1,895	1,694
Other paper and paperboard	" " "	2,729	2,783	3,286
Synthetic rubber	metric tons	480,560	491,508	541,410
Rubber tyres ⁴	'000	46,590	46,416	49,630
Sulphuric acid	'000 metric tons	4,501	4,584	5,069
Caustic soda	" " "	1,206	1,256	1,449
Soda ash	" " "	1,364.9	1,353	1,549
Nitrogenous fertilizers (a) ⁵	" " "	1,462	1,470	1,781
Phosphate fertilizers (b) ⁶	" " "	1,490.4	1,560.0	1,304
Potash fertilizers (b) ⁵	" " "	1,567.1	1,704.3	1,831.3
Plastic and synthetic resins	" " "	2,265	n.a.	2,663
Liquefied petroleum gas ⁴	" " "	2,760	2,787	3,083
Motor spirit (petrol)	" " "	17,546	17,626	18,693
Jet fuel	" " "	3,584	4,186	4,409
Distillate fuel oils	" " "	13,125	13,588	14,835
Residual fuel oil	" " "	65,288	62,748	66,068
Petroleum bitumen (asphalt)	" " "	3,385	3,292	3,338
Coke-oven coke	" " "	10,770	10,682	11,793
Cement	" " "	29,834	29,074	28,825
Pig iron and ferro-alloys	" " "	18,251	18,492	19,415
Crude steel	" " "	22,094	22,836	23,360
Rolled steel products	" " "	18,604	19,822	20,247
Aluminium (unwrought): primary	" " "	399.7	391.3	395
secondary	" " "	146.0	156	165
Refined copper (unwrought)	metric tons	44,400	41,300	45,300
Lead (unwrought): primary	" " "	126,150	125,890	129,000
secondary	" " "	75,250	76,530	30,800
Zinc (unwrought) ⁷	" " "	238,270	231,200	248,620
Radio receivers	'000	3,570	3,019	2,773
Television receivers	" " "	1,911	2,112	1,854
Merchant ships launched	'000 gross reg. tons	1,148	644	728
Passenger motor cars	'000	3,559.3	3,624	3,729
Lorries	" " "	437.1	443.2	n.a.
Mopeds	" " "	829	728	647
Construction: dwellings completed ⁸	number	451,600	444,700	402,000
Electric energy	million kWh.	210,700	226,700	229,700
Manufactured gas	million cubic metres	6,018	n.a.	n.a.

¹ Including tyre-cord yarn.² Including cigarette filtration tow.³ Including fabrics of natural silk.⁴ Tyres for road motor vehicles other than bicycles and motor cycles.⁵ Twelve months ending (a) June 30th or (b) April 30th of year stated. Figures are given for plant nutrients: nitrogen, phosphoric acid and K₂O.⁶ Excluding production in natural gas processing plants ('000 metric tons): 322 in 1977.⁷ Including both primary and secondary production, but excluding remelted zinc.⁸ Including restorations and conversions but excluding single rooms without kitchens.

FINANCE

100 centimes=1 French franc.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 20 and 50 centimes; 1, 2, 5 and 10 francs.

Notes: 10, 50, 100 and 500 francs.

Exchange rates (October 1981): £1 sterling=10.39 francs; U.S. \$1=5.56 francs.

100 French francs=£9.62=\$17.98.

Note: Between January 1960 and August 1969 the par value of the French franc was 180 milligrammes of gold, equal to 20.255 U.S. cents (U.S. \$1=4.937 francs). In August 1969 the franc was devalued to 160 milligrammes of gold, the official exchange rate being U.S. \$1=5.554 francs until August 1971. From December 1971 to February 1973 the rate was U.S. \$1=5.116 francs. Since March 1973 the French authorities have ceased to maintain the franc-dollar rate within previously agreed margins and the franc has been allowed to "float". The average exchange rate (francs per U.S. dollar) was: 4.4540 in 1973; 4.8099 in 1974; 4.2864 in 1975; 4.7796 in 1976; 4.9134 in 1977; 4.5128 in 1978; 4.2545 in 1979; 4.2260 in 1980. In terms of sterling, the central exchange rate between August 1969 and June 1972 was £1=13.330 francs.

BUDGET
(million francs)

REVENUE	1977	1978	1979†	EXPENDITURE	1977	1978	1979†
Direct taxes . . .	150,379	166,231	187,689	Current expenditure . . .	314,508	366,618	422,254
Income tax . . .	78,359	87,914	100,734	Public debt . . .	15,900	18,854	25,264
Corporation tax . . .	42,459	42,324	49,542	Public authorities . . .	941	1,091	1,210
Others . . .	29,561	35,993	37,413	Defence . . .	38,530	43,465	48,235
Indirect taxes . . .	234,402	270,529	321,571	Wages, etc . . .	117,765	135,400	149,944
Wealth taxes* . . .	22,496	25,923	30,910	Pensions . . .	34,676	39,509	44,948
Customs and petrol- eum products . . .	28,431	36,091	47,631	General administra- tion . . .	32,350	36,897	41,708
Value added tax . . .	169,972	193,863	227,620	Interventions: economic . . .	35,521	41,173	46,784
Others . . .	13,503	14,652	25,410	social . . .	58,846	69,870	86,205
Non-fiscal revenue . . .	36,272	39,825	43,450	others . . .	20,509	23,824	26,191
Special accounts . . .	11,453	12,375	11,760	Capital expenditure . . .	58,654	64,020	72,967
Refunds on loans and advances . . .	51,893	57,192	63,910	Civil investment . . .	36,548	38,422	41,719
Trading income . . .	25,613	29,036	33,120	Military equipment . . .	22,106	25,598	31,248
Other transactions . . .	2,657	4,265	2,940	Special accounts . . .	10,811	11,706	11,440
GROSS TOTAL . . .	512,669	579,453	664,440	Loans and advances . . .	50,527	58,481	72,785
NET TOTAL‡ . . .	443,623	499,016	577,920	Others . . .	28,580	36,378	37,369
				TOTAL . . .	463,080	537,203	616,815

* Including registration duties, stamp duties and tax on stock exchange transactions.

† Provisional figures.

‡ Gross total minus various deductions.

Source: Ministère du Budget.

BANK OF FRANCE AND EXCHANGE FUND RESERVES*
(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Gold† . . .	14,133	12,840	16,717	22,340	34,195	49,991
IMF Special Drawing Rights . . .	286	263	284	373	849	935
Reserve position in IMF . . .	729	979	895	600	630	1,067
Foreign exchange . . .	7,442	4,377	4,694	8,305	16,100	25,338
TOTAL . . .	22,590	18,460	22,589	31,618	51,774	77,331

* Beginning March 1979, figures exclude deposits made with the European Monetary Co-operation Fund.

† National valuation.

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION
([']000 million francs at December 31st)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Currency outside banks.	106.6	116.1	121.5	131.9	139.1	143.7

Source: Banque de France.

COST OF LIVING
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN HOUSEHOLDS
(average of monthly figures; base: 1970=100)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Food	157.5	174.5	196.5	212.5	231.5	254.0
All items.	152.8	167.5	183.2	199.8	221.3	251.3

Source: Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
([']000 million francs at current prices)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Government final consumption expenditure.	173.9	209.1	245.0	279.1	321.6
Private final consumption expenditure	781.3	898.8	1,039.9	1,162.0	1,308.4
Increase in stocks*	30.5	-3.6	20.6	24.8	23.4
Gross fixed capital formation*	310.9	337.9	388.9	419.3	457.5
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE	1,296.7	1,442.1	1,694.4	1,885.2	2,111.0
Exports of goods and services	275.1	283.9	335.6	397.7	451.9
Less Imports of goods and services	293.5	273.7	357.7	407.7	434.7
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	1,278.3	1,452.3	1,672.4	1,875.2	2,128.2
Net factor income from abroad	4.9	3.9	5.6	6.8	9.2
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES	1,283.2	1,456.2	1,677.9	1,882.0	2,137.4
Less Consumption of fixed capital	132.2	157.6	195.9	210.2	233.5
NATIONAL INCOME IN MARKET PRICES	1,151.0	1,298.6	1,482.0	1,671.8	1,903.9

* Construction of non-residential buildings is included in "Increase in stocks".

COMPOSITION OF THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
([']000 million francs at current prices)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Compensation of employees	665.7	783.7	907.4	1,025.8	1,157.2
Operating surplus	320.7	334.8	361.3	419.3	478.5
DOMESTIC FACTOR INCOMES	986.4	1,118.6	1,268.7	1,445.2	1,635.8
Consumption of fixed capital	132.2	157.6	195.9	210.2	235.5
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	1,118.6	1,276.2	1,464.6	1,655.3	1,869.2
Indirect taxes	187.1	211.6	252.7	271.2	315.3
Less Subsidies	27.4	35.5	45.0	51.4	56.4
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	1,278.3	1,452.3	1,672.4	1,875.2	2,128.2

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
([']000 million francs at current prices)

	1973	1974	1975*	1976*	1977*
Agriculture and livestock	68.3	63.9	65.8	72.0	78.7
Forestry and logging	5.0	7.3	5.1	5.1	6.6
Fishing	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.2
Mining and quarrying	7.8	10.3	12.4	13.1	14.2
Manufacturing	315.7	356.7	396.1	457.9	514.2
Electricity, gas and water	19.8	21.1	26.2	29.8	32.5
Construction	80.7	93.8	111.1	123.8	140.2
Wholesale and retail trade	122.6	148.4	165.9	182.0	206.2
Restaurants and hotels	18.1	21.4	25.5	27.0	31.6
Transport, storage and communications	59.4	66.1	75.2	88.5	98.1
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services†	162.0	192.3	212.6	246.7	284.4
Public administration and defence	64.5	76.6	162.4	189.9	219.0
Other government services	47.9	57.7			
Other community, social and personal services	67.8	78.7	97.8	114.8	132.4
Private non-profit services to households	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.9	3.2
Domestic services of households	6.1	7.3	8.7	10.0	11.1
SUB-TOTAL	1,049.2	1,205.6	1,379.1	1,565.2	1,774.5
Value added tax	95.4	114.4	128.4	158.3	160.2
Import duties	3.0	3.2			
Less Imputed bank service charges	33.4	44.9	46.6	54.2	64.3
TOTAL	1,114.2	1,278.3	1,450.9	1,669.3	1,870.3

* Provisional figures. Revised totals (in [']000 million francs) are: 1,452.3 in 1975; 1,672.4 in 1976; 1,875.2 in 1977.

† Including the imputed rents of owner-occupied dwellings.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS*
(U.S. \$ million)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Merchandise trade:				
Exports f.o.b.	61,203	74,585	94,309	107,515
Imports f.o.b.	-63,912	-73,869	-96,312	-119,489
TRADE BALANCE	-2,709	716	-2,003	-11,974
Services:				
Credit	23,742	32,846	41,271	53,122
Debit	-21,193	-26,499	-34,130	-44,788
BALANCE ON SERVICES	2,549	6,347	7,141	8,334
TOTAL GOODS AND SERVICES	-160	7,063	5,138	-3,640
Private transfers (net)	-1,405	-1,820	-2,300	-2,456
Government transfers (net)	-1,417	-1,453	-1,719	-1,714
CURRENT BALANCE	-2,982	3,790	1,119	-7,810
Direct capital investment (net)	908	898	503	224
Other long-term capital (net)	-146	-3,953	-5,914	-9,379
Short-term capital (net)	-641	-513	3,785	17,292
CAPITAL BALANCE	121	-3,568	-1,626	8,137
Net errors and omissions	3,543	2,778	2,256	5,729
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	682	3,000	1,749	6,056

* Figures refer to transactions of metropolitan France, Monaco and the French overseas departments and territories (except the French Territory of the Afars and the Issas, now Djibouti) with the rest of the world.

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

FINANCIAL FLOWS TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
(U.S. \$ million)

	1977	1978	1979	1980*
Official development assistance:				
To individual countries	1,917	2,351	2,786	3,331
To multilateral institutions	350	355	584	713
Other official capital flows	355	463	238	691
Private capital	2,787	4,761	5,077	6,778
TOTAL FLOW OF RESOURCES	5,409	7,930	8,685	11,513

* Provisional.

FINANCIAL FLOWS BY RECEIVING COUNTRIES
(U.S. \$ million)

	1977	1978	1979	1980*
DOM-TOM	1,130	1,372	1,602	1,929
African and Malagasy States	1,159	1,372	1,381	2,836
Algeria	451	657	369	352
Morocco and Tunisia	349	543	294	537
Other countries	1,757	3,612	4,148	5,001
International organizations	350	355	866	822
TOTAL	5,196	7,911	8,660	11,477

DOM = Overseas Departments; TOM = Overseas Territories.

* Provisional.

Source: Ministère de la Coopération.

EXTERNAL TRADE*
(million francs, including gold)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports c.i.f.	166,123	254,651	231,269	308,012	346,207	368,401	457,127	551,800
Exports f.o.b.	159,714	220,213	223,362	266,228	311,550	344,594	414,677	489,800

* Figures refer to the trade of metropolitan France and Monaco with the rest of the world, excluding trade in war materials, goods exported under the off-shore procurement programme, war reparations and restitutions and the export of sea products direct from the high seas. The figures include trade in second-hand ships and aircraft, and the supply of stores and bunkers for foreign ships and aircraft.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(million francs)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1977	1978†	1979‡
Food and live animals	40,536.2	42,944.2	44,258.0
Meat and meat preparations	7,299.6	8,723.8	8,766.0
Fresh, chilled or frozen meat	6,814.5	8,159.5	8,152.8
Fruit and vegetables	10,188.0	9,820.4	11,201.8
Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	9,434.7	8,241.5	8,240.7
Beverages and tobacco	2,927.5	3,609.6	4,321.1
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	24,246.4	24,006.9	29,854.9
Wood, lumber and cork	3,331.5	3,080.1	4,525.1
Textile fibres and waste	4,644.8	4,232.5	4,742.2
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	4,848.1	4,909.9	6,211.8
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	73,946.5	71,514.6	99,166.9
Coal, coke and briquettes	5,961.6	6,050.2	7,077.5
Petroleum and products	62,999.8	59,452.8	84,041.3
Crude petroleum	58,131.8	53,886.8	73,138.3
Petroleum products	4,868.0	5,566.1	10,903.0
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	3,109.5	3,316.5	3,586.2
Chemicals	29,212.1	32,833.5	42,031.1
Chemical elements and compounds	11,632.2	n.a.	18,486.8
Organic chemicals	7,041.0	7,987.6	10,920.3
Plastic materials, etc.	6,701.8	7,114.8	9,448.5
Basic manufactures	61,604.7	68,579.7	85,933.2
Paper, paperboard and manufactures	5,730.8	6,623.1	7,903.1
Paper and paperboard	4,439.1	5,075.7	6,047.7
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	11,637.5	13,310.9	16,593.3
Woven textile fabrics*	5,886.7	5,739.9	6,855.5
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	6,263.9	7,459.5	9,198.7
Iron and steel	15,341.9	17,043.2	21,571.5
Bars, rods, angles, shapes, etc.	3,751.6	3,877.5	4,618.7
Universals, plates and sheets	4,682.9	5,132.3	6,236.7
Non-ferrous metals	10,122.9	9,816.3	13,301.2
Copper and copper alloys	4,063.2	3,707.5	5,362.3
Other metal manufactures	6,873.5	7,917.5	9,480.0
Machinery and transport equipment	78,170.7	85,608.7	102,128.0
Non-electric machinery	35,161.2	n.a.	n.a.
Power generating machinery	5,338.1	n.a.	n.a.
Office machines	5,835.6	7,760.6	n.a.
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	18,201.3	n.a.	n.a.
Transport equipment	24,808.1	26,653.1	31,639.4
Road motor vehicles and parts†	18,900.0	21,062.0	26,178.8
Passenger cars (excl. buses)	8,883.6	9,493.7	11,202.6
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	31,266.6	35,013.8	44,003.4
Clothing (excl. footwear)	6,374.5	6,624.2	9,270.8
Scientific instruments, watches, etc.	7,161.2	9,417.8	10,877.6
Other commodities and transactions	96.3	279.8	1,844.7
TOTAL MERCHANDISE	345,116.4	367,707.2	455,841.4
Gold and token coin	1,090.8	693.3	1,286.0
GRAND TOTAL	346,207.2	368,400.5	457,127.4

* Excluding narrow or special fabrics.

† Excluding tyres, engines and electrical parts.

‡ Data are based on a revised classification, not strictly comparable with that used for earlier years.

[continued on next page]

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES—continued]

EXPORTS f.o.b.	1977	1978†	1979†
Food and live animals	35,174.2	40,768.4	47,460.1
Dairy products and eggs	5,994.4	5,977.5	7,879.9
Cereals and cereal preparations	10,700.5	14,568.7	16,474.1
Wheat and meslin (unmilled)	5,169.5	5,853.5	6,284.0
Fruit and vegetables	4,163.1	4,615.8	5,591.7
Beverages and tobacco	8,504.2	11,010.9	12,232.7
Beverages	8,158.6	10,616.6	11,860.3
Alcoholic beverages	7,791.3	10,174.4	11,301.8
Wine, including grape must	4,943.9	n.a.	n.a.
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	12,541.7	13,350.1	16,110.1
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	2,657.8	3,438.6	4,342.4
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	9,258.4	9,402.4	15,424.8
Petroleum products	7,910.9	8,213.7	13,552.5
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	1,359.7	1,489.6	1,728.9
Chemicals	32,051.3	39,738.7	49,474.8
Chemical elements and compounds	10,685.6	n.a.	19,328.9
Organic chemicals	5,487.1	9,174.6	12,637.1
Plastic materials, etc.	6,579.4	6,927.3	10,227.8
Basic manufactures	65,419.1	71,878.0	86,311.0
Rubber manufactures	5,309.8	5,583.3	6,771.3
Paper, paperboard and manufactures	4,092.8	4,551.9	5,649.1
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	10,992.8	12,662.3	14,585.5
Textile yarn and thread	3,907.9	4,575.1	5,113.2
Woven textile fabrics*	4,688.5	5,056.1	5,835.5
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	5,814.1	6,744.1	8,143.9
Iron and steel	20,993.3	23,246.2	27,560.2
Bars, rods, angles, shapes, etc.	3,805.1	4,540.9	5,585.2
Universals, plates and sheets	6,623.5	7,382.8	7,664.8
Non-ferrous metals	5,586.3	5,754.0	7,647.8
Other metal manufactures	9,953.8	10,486.9	12,318.4
Machinery and transport equipment	116,217.2	123,490.9	146,942.0
Non-electrical machinery	42,573.9	n.a.	n.a.
Power generating machinery	6,550.8	n.a.	n.a.
Office machines	4,889.8	5,809.1	n.a.
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	22,323.4	n.a.	n.a.
Electric power machinery and switchgear	1,486.6	n.a.	n.a.
Transport equipment	51,319.8	52,651.0	66,752.6
Road motor vehicles and parts†	37,944.2	43,117.6	52,512.0
Passenger cars (excl. buses)	22,550.9	24,990.6	30,455.1
Parts for cars, buses, lorries, etc.†	10,336.3	12,263.1	13,789.9
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	27,019.8	31,690.3	36,998.0
Clothing (excl. footwear)	7,309.3	7,718.8	8,530.1
Scientific instruments, watches, etc.	5,786.6	8,452.8	10,101.7
Other commodities and transactions	3,123.5	1,207.9	1,994.6
TOTAL MERCHANDISE	310,669.1	344,027.1	414,138.9
Gold and token coin	881.2	566.7	538.0
GRAND TOTAL	311,550.3	344,593.8	414,676.9

* Excluding narrow or special fabrics.

† Excluding tyres, engines and electrical parts.

‡ Data are based on a revised classification, not strictly comparable with that used for earlier years.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS*

(million francs, including gold)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1976	1977	1978	1979
Algeria	3,314.9	3,894.3	3,203.6	4,857.8
Belgium and Luxembourg	29,507.0	31,130.7	34,063.5	41,126.9
Brazil	2,051.0	3,424.9	3,433.9	3,508.7
Canada	2,913.3	2,020.4	2,645.0	3,255.7
Denmark	1,859.0	2,127.7	2,487.0	3,040.2
Germany, Federal Republic	59,163.5	64,067.3	70,009.9	82,842.0
Iran	6,894.2	5,223.2	5,403.3	4,423.4
Iraq	7,758.3	8,962.4	9,473.0	14,491.8
Italy	27,495.6	33,159.8	37,377.0	46,065.3
Ivory Coast	2,321.6	3,790.4	3,264.4	3,336.2
Japan	5,888.0	6,796.6	7,411.2	8,755.6
Kuwait	1,916.1	1,714.2	1,201.8	2,875.5
Morocco	1,912.4	2,144.2	2,351.5	2,827.3
Netherlands	18,708.7	21,133.4	23,009.8	27,534.2
Nigeria	3,642.3	4,614.0	4,191.2	6,382.3
Norway	2,074.0	2,081.1	2,755.0	3,214.0
Saudi Arabia	19,430.3	21,165.9	18,337.7	24,587.9
South Africa	1,537.0	2,470.3	3,400.6	4,043.5
Spain (excl. Canary Is.)	7,407.7	9,683.3	11,167.2	13,398.7
Sweden	5,349.8	5,756.7	5,713.3	7,378.5
Switzerland and Liechtenstein	7,496.8	7,891.2	8,855.0	10,484.6
U.S.S.R.	4,386.3	5,676.3	5,626.2	7,741.3
United Arab Emirates	5,864.6	5,829.6	4,690.9	5,197.5
United Kingdom	15,054.6	18,060.9	20,296.7	25,598.7
U.S.A. and Puerto Rico	22,565.0	24,051.3	26,878.6	34,390.0
TOTAL (incl. others)	307,990.0	346,207.2	368,400.5	457,127.4

EXPORTS f.o.b.	1976	1977	1978	1979
Algeria	7,034.1	8,786.1	6,912.9	8,215.5
Austria	2,203.4	2,986.1	2,823.2	3,551.7
Belgium and Luxembourg	27,115.4	31,063.0	35,558.1	40,890.8
Canada	2,094.9	2,561.8	2,833.5	2,877.6
Denmark	2,124.6	2,526.6	2,701.1	3,670.5
Egypt	1,572.5	1,959.0	2,485.8	3,687.6
Germany, Federal Republic	46,014.4	53,344.1	59,820.4	71,699.7
Greece	1,939.8	2,383.9	2,474.2	4,097.5
Iran	3,115.3	3,329.9	3,999.0	1,790.6
Iraq	2,238.6	2,174.2	2,256.6	3,380.3
Italy	29,057.3	32,660.2	37,635.8	47,608.9
Ivory Coast	2,356.5	3,236.8	3,808.9	3,865.4
Japan	2,019.8	2,259.9	2,751.9	3,961.0
Libya	1,660.3	1,946.4	2,412.9	2,904.0
Morocco	3,977.5	4,719.3	4,301.4	5,085.2
Netherlands	13,613.3	15,939.8	18,798.8	22,304.9
Nigeria	2,555.9	3,675.4	3,796.9	3,245.0
Norway	2,399.6	3,425.5	1,625.8	1,905.4
Poland	3,580.2	2,369.1	2,263.8	2,552.4
Saudi Arabia	1,630.2	3,031.6	3,919.3	4,708.5
South Africa	2,320.3	2,437.6	2,742.2	2,247.4
Spain (excl. Canary Is.)	6,872.5	8,144.8	8,294.1	11,152.8
Sweden	3,545.6	3,616.4	3,768.9	5,026.1
Switzerland and Liechtenstein	11,313.3	12,203.5	14,147.1	17,074.6
Tunisia	2,383.8	2,622.1	3,377.4	3,248.8
U.S.S.R.	5,312.0	7,236.5	6,551.3	8,500.7
United Kingdom	16,065.3	20,240.2	24,960.3	32,029.1
U.S.A. and Puerto Rico	12,062.0	16,051.9	19,247.6	20,398.6
Yugoslavia	1,598.2	2,341.1	2,513.4	3,153.9
TOTAL (incl. others)	266,224.0	311,550.3	344,593.8	414,676.9

* Imports by country of production; exports by country of last consignment.

Source: Direction Générale des Douanes et Droits Indirects, *Statistiques du Commerce Extérieur: Annuaire Abrégé*.

TOURISM
FOREIGN TOURIST ARRIVALS BY COUNTRY
('000)

	TOURIST ARRIVALS		TOURIST NIGHTS	
	1979	1980	1979	1980
Belgium	5,642	5,900	58,640	59,000
Canada	310	320	3,070	3,200
Germany, Fed. Rep.	7,291	7,530	59,000	60,240
Italy	1,421	1,560	8,280	9,360
Latin America	440	460	4,160	4,270
Netherlands	3,274	3,420	24,800	23,940
Spain	937	1,020	8,740	9,180
Switzerland	2,100	2,200	8,570	8,800
United Kingdom	3,274	3,460	28,300	31,140
U.S.A.	1,132	1,190	9,570	9,520
TOTAL (incl. others)	28,763	30,100	252,530	254,700

Source: French Government Tourist Office, London.

Estimated Revenue from Tourism: 27,066 million francs in the first three quarters of 1980 (*Source: Banque de France*).

TRANSPORT
RAILWAYS

	1978	1979	1980
Paying passengers ('000 journeys)	684,000	688,100	685,400
Freight carried ('000 metric tons)*	214,070	224,500	220,630
Passenger-kilometres (million)	53,500	53,560	54,500
Freight tonne-kilometres (million)*	67,318	70,680	69,470

* Including passengers' baggage.

ROAD TRAFFIC
(motor vehicles in use at December 31st)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Passenger cars	15,520,000	16,230,000	16,990,000	17,720,000	18,440,000
Goods vehicles	2,150,000	2,145,000	2,175,000	2,260,000	2,361,000
Buses and coaches	45,000	50,000	50,000	55,000	57,000
Motor cycles and scooters	405,000	480,000	470,000	590,000	645,000
Mopeds	5,900,000	5,800,000	5,700,000	5,500,000	5,400,000

INLAND WATERWAYS

	1976	1977	1978
Freight carried ('000 metric tons)	93,778	91,195	91,556
Freight tonne-kilometres (million)	12,156	11,226	11,593

SHIPPING
MERCHANT FLEET
(vessels registered at Jan. 1st)

	DISPLACEMENT (^{'000} gross reg. tons)			
	1976	1977	1978	1979
Passenger ships . . .	218	224	207	209
Oil tankers . . .	6,919	7,772	8,281	8,057
Other cargo vessels . . .	3,154	3,147	3,372	3,360
TOTAL . . .	10,291	11,143	11,860	11,626

SEA-BORNE FREIGHT TRAFFIC
(^{'000} metric tons)

	GOODS LOADED				GOODS UNLOADED*			
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1977	1978	1979	1980
Total . . .	58,804	58,215	71,586	69,288	232,245	232,523	258,939	250,188
Of which petroleum products . . .	26,667	20,640	30,030	25,320	165,082	160,377	179,616	164,467

* Excluding fish.

FREIGHT TRAFFIC AT FRENCH PORTS
(^{'000} metric tons, international and coastwise)

	GOODS LOADED*			GOODS UNLOADED†		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
Bayonne	1,881	2,195	1,808	735	883	935
Bordeaux	2,247	2,789	2,885	9,856	10,976	10,447
Boulogne-sur-Mer	1,650	2,249	1,949	1,602	2,110	2,308
Calais	2,928	3,158	2,770	3,192	3,039	3,111
Dunkerque (Dunkirk)	7,231	8,080	7,848	28,356	32,683	33,267
Le Havre	13,045	16,864	14,779	61,898	69,311	62,649
Marseille	12,082	16,548	15,684	81,325	92,142	87,700
Nantes-St. Nazaire	2,055	1,910	1,941	14,083	13,454	13,427
Rouen	8,485	9,679	10,540	9,859	10,714	11,633
Sète	1,677	2,043	2,144	5,295	6,232	5,639
TOTAL (incl. others)	58,215	71,586	69,288	232,523	258,939	250,188

* Excluding stores.

† Excluding fish

Source: Direction des Ports et de la Navigation Maritimes, Ministère de la Mer.

CIVIL AVIATION
(revenue traffic on scheduled services)

	1977	1978	1979
Kilometres flown (^{'000})	283,615	286,779	286,760
Passengers carried (^{'000})	15,618	16,930	18,001
Passenger-kilometres (million)	27,545	30,509	32,905
Freight tonne-kilometres (^{'000})	1,610,700	1,858,600	2,040,600
Mail tonne-kilometres (^{'000})	107,000	112,500	119,500
Total tonne-kilometres (million)	4,174.1	4,692.7	5,095.2

Source: Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1975	1976	1977
Radio receivers† . . .	17,032,000	n.a.	n.a.
Television licences* . . .	13,760,000	14,594,500	14,902,800
Telephones in use* . . .	13,833,000	15,533,800	17,518,800
Book titles (production) . . .	23,772	23,363	25,823
Daily newspapers . . .	113	100	107
Non-daily newspapers . . .	545	548	544
Newspaper circulation:			
Dailies (average) . . .	10,576,131	10,447,325	n.a.
Non-dailies (average) . . .	12,333,373	10,218,129	n.a.

*At December 31st of the year stated.

† Radio licences ceased to be issued after 1975.

Book titles: 26,584 (1978); telephones in use: 22,212,000 (1979); Television licences: 15,977,995 (1980).

EDUCATION

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	STUDENTS			
	1979/80	1979/80	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81*
Pre-primary . . .	16,030	68,906	2,575,972	2,502,843	2,412,711	2,383,452
Primary . . .	51,440	235,415	4,762,097	4,786,012	4,786,762	4,609,422
Secondary . . .	11,147	349,743	5,137,205	5,168,792	5,174,140	5,183,341

Universities: 853,532 students in 1980/81*.

* Provisional figures.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FIFTH REPUBLIC

Adopted by referendum, September 28th, 1958; promulgated October 6th, 1958.

Preamble

The French people hereby solemnly proclaims its attachment to the Rights of Man and to the principles of national sovereignty as defined by the Declaration of 1789, confirmed and complemented by the Preamble of the Constitution of 1946.

By virtue of these principles and that of the free determination of peoples, the Republic hereby offers to the Overseas Territories that express the desire to adhere to them, new institutions based on the common ideal of liberty, equality and fraternity and conceived with a view to their democratic evolution.

Article 1. The Republic and the peoples of the Overseas Territories who, by an act of free determination, adopt the present Constitution thereby institute a Community.

The Community shall be based on the equality and the solidarity of the peoples composing it.

Chapter I.—On Sovereignty

Article 2. France shall be a Republic, indivisible, secular, democratic and social. It shall ensure the equality of all citizens before the law, without distinction of origin, race or religion. It shall respect all beliefs.

The national emblem shall be the tricolour flag, blue, white and red.

The national anthem shall be the "Marseillaise".

The motto of the Republic shall be "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity".

Its principle shall be government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

Article 3. National sovereignty belongs to the people, which shall exercise this sovereignty through its representatives and through the referendum.

No section of the people, nor any individual, may attribute to themselves or himself the exercise thereof.

Suffrage may be direct or indirect under the conditions stipulated by the Constitution. It shall always be universal, equal and secret.

All French citizens of both sexes who have reached their majority and who enjoy civil and political rights may vote under the conditions to be determined by law.

Article 4. Political parties and groups may compete for votes. They may form and carry on their activities freely. They must respect the principles of national sovereignty and of democracy.

Chapter II.—The President of the Republic

Article 5. The President of the Republic shall see that the Constitution is respected. He shall ensure, by his arbitration, the regular functioning of the public powers, as well as the continuity of the State.

He shall be the guarantor of national independence, of the integrity of the territory, and of respect for Community agreements and for treaties.

Article 6. The President of the Republic shall be elected for seven years by direct universal suffrage. The method of implementation of the present article shall be determined by an organic law.

Article 7. The President of the Republic shall be elected by an absolute majority of the votes cast. If such a majority

is not obtained at the first ballot, a second ballot shall take place on the second following Sunday. Those who may stand for the second ballot shall be only the two candidates who, after the possible withdrawal of candidates with more votes, have gained the largest number of votes on the first ballot.

Voting shall begin at the summons of the Government. The election of the new President of the Republic shall take place not less than twenty days and not more than thirty-five days before the expiration of the powers of the President in office. In the event that the Presidency of the Republic has been vacated for any reason whatsoever, or impeded in its functioning as officially declared by the Constitutional Council, after the matter has been referred to it by the Government and which shall give its ruling by an absolute majority of its members, the functions of the President of the Republic, with the exception of those covered by Articles 11 and 12 hereunder, shall be temporarily exercised by the President of the Senate and, if the latter is in his turn unable to exercise his functions, by the Government.

In the case of vacancy or when the impediment is declared to be final by the Constitutional Council, the voting for the election of the new President shall take place, except in case of force majeure officially noted by the Constitutional Council, not less than twenty days and not more than thirty-five days after the beginning of the vacancy or of the declaration of the final nature of the impediment.

If, in the seven days preceding the latest date for the lodging of candidatures, one of the persons who, at least thirty days prior to that date, publicly announced his decision to be a candidate dies or is impeded, the Constitutional Council can decide to postpone the election.

If, before the first ballot, one of the candidates dies or is impeded, the Constitutional Council orders the postponement of the election.

In the event of the death or impediment, before any candidates have withdrawn, of one of the two candidates who received the greatest number of votes in the first ballot, the Constitutional Council shall declare that the electoral procedure must be repeated in full; the same shall apply in the event of the death or impediment of one of the two candidates standing for the second ballot.

All cases shall be referred to the Constitutional Council under the conditions laid down in paragraph 2 of article 61 below, or under those determined for the presentation of candidates by the organic law provided for in article 6 above.

The Constitutional Council can extend the periods stipulated in paragraphs 3 and 5 above provided that polling shall not take place more than thirty-five days after the date of the decision of the Constitutional Council. If the implementation of the provisions of this paragraph results in the postponement of the election beyond the expiry of the powers of the President in office, the latter shall remain in office until his successor is proclaimed.

Articles 49 and 50 and Article 89 of the Constitution may not be put into application during the vacancy of the Presidency of the Republic or during the period between the declaration of the final nature of the impediment of the President of the Republic and the election of his successor.

Article 8. The President of the Republic shall appoint the Premier. He shall terminate the functions of the

Premier when the latter presents the resignation of the Government.

At the suggestion of the Premier, he shall appoint the other members of the Government and shall terminate their functions.

Article 9. The President of the Republic shall preside over the Council of Ministers.

Article 10. The President of the Republic shall promulgate the laws within fifteen days following the transmission to the Government of the finally adopted law.

He may, before the expiration of this time limit, ask Parliament for a reconsideration of the law or of certain of its articles. This reconsideration may not be refused.

Article 11. The President of the Republic, on the proposal of the Government during [Parliamentary] sessions, or on joint motion of the two Assemblies published in the *Journal Officiel*, may submit to a referendum any bill dealing with the organization of the public powers, entailing approval of a Community agreement, or providing for authorization to ratify a treaty that, without being contrary to the Constitution, might affect the functioning of the institutions.

When the referendum decides in favour of the bill, the President of the Republic shall promulgate it within the time limit stipulated in the preceding article.

Article 12. The President of the Republic may, after consultation with the Premier and the Presidents of the Assemblies, declare the dissolution of the National Assembly.

General elections shall take place twenty days at the least and forty days at the most after the dissolution.

The National Assembly shall convene by right on the second Thursday following its election. If this meeting takes place between the periods provided for ordinary sessions, a session shall, by right, be opened for a fifteen-day period.

There may be no further dissolution within a year following these elections.

Article 13. The President of the Republic shall sign the ordinances and decrees decided upon in the Council of Ministers.

He shall make appointments to the civil and military posts of the State.

Councillors of State, the Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour, Ambassadors and Envoys Extraordinary, Master Councillors of the Audit Office, prefects, representatives of the Government in the Overseas Territories, general officers, rectors of academies [regional divisions of the public educational system] and directors of central administrations shall be appointed in meetings of the Council of Ministers.

An organic law shall determine the other posts to be filled in meetings of the Council of Ministers, as well as the conditions under which the power of the President of the Republic to make appointments to office may be delegated by him to be exercised in his name.

Article 14. The President of the Republic shall accredit Ambassadors and Envoys Extraordinary to foreign powers; foreign Ambassadors and Envoys Extraordinary shall be accredited to him.

Article 15. The President of the Republic shall be commander of the armed forces. He shall preside over the higher councils and committees of national defence.

Article 16. When the institutions of the Republic, the independence of the nation, the integrity of its territory or the fulfilment of its international commitments are threatened in a grave and immediate manner and the regular functioning of the constitutional public powers is interrupted, the President of the Republic shall take the

measures required by these circumstances, after official consultation with the Premier and the Presidents of the Assemblies, as well as with the Constitutional Council.

He shall inform the nation of these measures in a message.

These measures must be prompted by the desire to ensure to the constitutional public powers, in the shortest possible time, the means of accomplishing their mission. The Constitutional Council shall be consulted with regard to such measures.

Parliament shall meet by right.

The National Assembly may not be dissolved during the exercise of exceptional powers.

Article 17. The President of the Republic shall have the right of pardon.

Article 18. The President of the Republic shall communicate with the two Assemblies of Parliament by means of messages, which he shall cause to be read, and which shall not be the occasion for any debate.

Between sessions, the Parliament shall be convened especially to this end.

Article 19. The acts of the President of the Republic, other than those provided for under Articles 8 (first paragraph), 11, 12, 16, 18, 54, 56 and 61, shall be countersigned by the Premier and, should circumstances so require, by the appropriate ministers.

Chapter III.—The Government

Article 20. The Government shall determine and conduct the policy of the nation.

It shall have at its disposal the administration and the armed forces.

It shall be responsible to the Parliament under the conditions and according to the procedures stipulated in Articles 49 and 50.

Article 21. The Premier shall direct the operation of the Government. He shall be responsible for national defence. He shall ensure the execution of the laws. Subject to the provisions of Article 13, he shall have regulatory powers and shall make appointments to civil and military posts.

He may delegate certain of his powers to the ministers.

He shall replace, should the occasion arise, the President of the Republic as the Chairman of the councils and committees provided for under Article 15.

He may, in exceptional instances, replace him as the chairman of a meeting of the Council of Ministers by virtue of an explicit delegation and for a specific agenda.

Article 22. The acts of the Premier shall be countersigned, when circumstances so require, by the ministers responsible for their execution.

Article 23. The functions of Member of the Government shall be incompatible with the exercise of any parliamentary mandate, with the holding of any office, at the national level, in business, professional or labour organizations, and with any public employment or professional activity.

An organic law shall determine the conditions under which the holders of such mandates, functions or employments shall be replaced.

The replacement of the members of Parliament shall take place in accordance with the provisions of Article 25.

Chapter IV.—The Parliament

Article 24. The Parliament shall comprise the National Assembly and the Senate.

The deputies to the National Assembly shall be elected by direct suffrage.

The Senate shall be elected by indirect suffrage. It shall ensure the representation of the territorial units of the Republic. Frenchmen living outside France shall be represented in the Senate.

Article 25. An organic law shall determine the term for which each Assembly is elected, the number of its members, their emoluments, the conditions of eligibility, and the system of ineligibilities and incompatibilities.

It shall likewise determine the conditions under which, in the case of a vacancy in either Assembly, persons shall be elected to replace the deputy or senator whose seat has been vacated until the holding of new complete or partial elections to the Assembly concerned.

Article 26. No Member of Parliament may be prosecuted, searched for, arrested, detained or tried as a result of the opinions or votes expressed by him in the exercise of his functions.

No Member of Parliament may, during parliamentary session, be prosecuted or arrested for criminal or minor offences without the authorization of the Assembly of which he is a member except in the case of *flagrante delicto*.

When Parliament is not in session, no Member of Parliament may be arrested without the authorization of the Secretariat of the Assembly of which he is a member, except in the case of *flagrante delicto*, of authorized prosecution or of final conviction.

The detention or prosecution of a Member of Parliament shall be suspended if the Assembly of which he is a member so demands.

Article 27. Any compulsory vote shall be null and void.

The right to vote of the members of Parliament shall be personal.

The organic law may, under exceptional circumstances, authorize the delegation of a vote. In this case, no member may be delegated more than one vote.

Article 28. Parliament shall convene by right in two ordinary sessions a year.

The first session shall begin on the first Tuesday of October and shall end on the third Friday of December.

The second session shall open on the last Tuesday of April; it may not last longer than three months.

Article 29. Parliament shall convene in extraordinary session at the request of the Premier or of the majority of the members comprising the National Assembly, to consider a specific agenda.

When an extraordinary session is held at the request of the members of the National Assembly, the closure decree shall take effect as soon as the Parliament has exhausted the agenda for which it was called, and at the latest twelve days from the date of its meeting.

Only the Premier may ask for a new session before the end of the month following the closure decree.

Article 30. Apart from cases in which Parliament meets by right, extraordinary sessions shall be opened and closed by decree of the President of the Republic.

Article 31. The members of the Government shall have access to the two Assemblies. They shall be heard when they so request.

They may call for the assistance of Commissioners of the Government.

Article 32. The President of the National Assembly shall be elected for the duration of the legislature. The President of the Senate shall be elected after each partial re-election [of the Senate].

Article 33. The meetings of the two Assemblies shall be public. An *in extenso* report of the debates shall be published in the *Journal Officiel*.

Each Assembly may sit in secret committee at the request of the Premier or of one-tenth of its members.

Chapter V.—On Relations Between Parliament and the Government

Article 34. Laws shall be voted by Parliament.

They shall establish the regulations concerning:

Civil rights and the fundamental guarantees granted to the citizens for the exercise of their public liberties; the obligations imposed by the national defence upon the person and property of citizens;

Nationality, status and legal capacity of persons; marriage contracts, inheritance and gifts;

Determination of crimes and misdemeanours as well as the penalties imposed therefor; criminal procedure; amnesty; the creation of new juridical systems and the status of magistrates;

The basis, the rate and the methods of collecting taxes of all types; the issue of currency.

They likewise shall determine the regulations concerning:

The electoral system of the Parliamentary Assemblies and the local assemblies;

The establishment of categories of public institutions;

The fundamental guarantees granted to civil and military personnel employed by the State;

The nationalization of enterprises and the transfers of the property of enterprises from the public to the private sector.

Laws shall determine the fundamental principles of:

The general organization of national defence;

The free administration of local communities, of their competencies and their resources;

Education;

Property rights, civil and commercial obligations;

Legislation pertaining to employment unions and social security.

The financial laws shall determine the financial resources and obligations of the State under the conditions and with the reservations to be provided for by an organic law.

Laws pertaining to national planning shall determine the objectives of the economic and social action of the State.

The provisions of the present article may be detailed and supplemented by an organic law.

Article 35. Parliament shall authorize the declaration of war.

Article 36. Martial law shall be decreed in a meeting of the Council of Ministers.

Its prorogation beyond twelve days may be authorized only by Parliament.

Article 37. Matters other than those that fall within the domain of law shall be of a regulatory character.

Legislative texts concerning these matters may be modified by decrees issued after consultation with the Council of State. Those legislative texts which shall be passed after the entry into force of the present Constitution shall be modified by decree only if the Constitutional Council has stated that they have a regulatory character as defined in the preceding paragraph.

Article 38. The Government may, in order to carry out its programme, ask Parliament for authorization to take through ordinances, during a limited period, measures that are normally within the domain of law.

The ordinances shall be enacted in meetings of Ministers after consultation with the Council of State. They shall

come into force upon their publication but shall become null and void if the bill for their ratification is not submitted to Parliament before the date set by the enabling act.

At the expiration of the time limit referred to in the first paragraph of the present article, the ordinances may be modified only by the law in those matters which are within the legislative domain.

Article 39. The Premier and the Members of Parliament alike shall have the right to initiate legislation.

Government bills shall be discussed in the Council of Ministers after consultation with the Council of State and shall be filed with the secretariat of one of the two Assemblies. Finance bills shall be submitted first to the National Assembly.

Article 40. The bills and amendments introduced by the Members of Parliament shall be inadmissible when their adoption would have as a consequence either a diminution of public financial resources or an increase in public expenditure.

Article 41. If it shall appear in the course of the legislative procedure that a Parliamentary bill or an amendment is not within the domain of law or is contrary to a delegation granted by virtue of Article 38, the Government may declare its inadmissibility.

In case of disagreement between the Government and the President of the Assembly concerned, the Constitutional Council, upon the request of one or the other, shall rule within a time limit of eight days.

Article 42. The discussion of bills shall pertain, in the first Assembly to which they have been referred, to the text presented by the Government.

An Assembly given a text passed by the other Assembly shall deliberate on the text that is transmitted to it.

Article 43. Government and Parliamentary bills shall, at the request of the Government or of the Assembly concerned, be sent for study to committees especially designated for this purpose.

Government and Parliamentary bills for which such a request has not been made shall be sent to one of the permanent committees, the number of which is limited to six in each Assembly.

Article 44. Members of Parliament and of the Government have the right of amendment.

After the opening of the debate, the Government may oppose the examination of any amendment which has not previously been submitted to committee.

If the Government so requests, the Assembly concerned shall decide, by a single vote, on all or part of the text under discussion, retaining only the amendments proposed or accepted by the Government.

Article 45. Every Government or Parliamentary bill shall be examined successively in the two Assemblies of Parliament with a view to the adoption of an identical text.

When, as a result of disagreement between the two Assemblies, it has been impossible to adopt a Government or Parliamentary bill after two readings by each Assembly, or, if the Government has declared the matter urgent, after a single reading by each of them, the Premier shall have the right to bring about a meeting of a joint committee composed of an equal number from both Assemblies charged with the task of proposing a text on the matters still under discussion.

The text elaborated by the joint committee may be submitted by the Government for approval of the two Assemblies. No amendment shall be admissible except by agreement with the Government.

If the joint committee does not succeed in adopting a common text, or if this text is not adopted under the conditions set forth in the preceding paragraph, the Government may, after a new reading by the National Assembly and by the Senate, ask the National Assembly to rule definitively. In this case, the National Assembly may reconsider either the text elaborated by the joint committee, or the last text voted by it, modified when circumstances so require by one or several of the amendments adopted by the Senate.

Article 46. The laws that the Constitution characterizes as organic shall be passed and amended under the following conditions:

A Government or Parliamentary bill shall be submitted to the deliberation and to the vote of the first Assembly notified only at the expiration of a period of fifteen days following its introduction;

The procedure of Article 45 shall be applicable. Nevertheless, lacking an agreement between the two Assemblies, the text may be adopted by the National Assembly on final reading only by an absolute majority of its members;

The organic laws relative to the Senate must be passed in the same manner by the two Assemblies;

The organic laws may be promulgated only after a declaration by the Constitutional Council on their constitutionality.

Article 47. The Parliament shall pass finance bills under the conditions to be stipulated by an organic law.

Should the National Assembly fail to reach a decision on first reading within a time limit of forty days after a bill has been filed, the Government shall refer it to the Senate, which must rule within a time limit of fifteen days. The procedure set forth in Article 45 shall then be followed.

Should Parliament fail to reach a decision within a time limit of seventy days, the provisions of the bill may be enforced by ordinance.

Should the finance bill establishing the resources and expenditures of a fiscal year not be filed in time for it to be promulgated before the beginning of that fiscal year, the Government shall urgently request Parliament for the authorization to collect the taxes and shall make available by decree the funds needed to meet the Government commitments already voted.

The time limits stipulated in the present article shall be suspended when the Parliament is not in session.

The Audit Office shall assist Parliament and the Government in supervising the implementation of the finance laws.

Article 48. The discussion of the bills filed or agreed upon by the Government shall have priority on the agenda of the Assemblies in the order determined by the Government.

One meeting a week shall be reserved, by priority, for questions asked by Members of Parliament and for answers by the Government.

Article 49. The Premier, after deliberation by the Council of Ministers, shall make the Government responsible, before the National Assembly, for its programme or, should the occasion arise, for a declaration of general policy.

When the National Assembly adopts a motion of censure, the responsibility of the Government shall thereby be questioned. Such a motion is admissible only if it is signed by at least one-tenth of the members of the National Assembly. The vote may not take place before forty-eight hours after the motion has been filed. Only the votes that

are favourable to a motion of censure shall be counted; the motion of censure may be adopted only by a majority of the members comprising the Assembly. Should the motion of censure be rejected, its signatories may not introduce another motion of censure during the same session, except in the case provided for in the paragraph below.

The Premier may, after deliberation by the Council of Ministers, make the Government responsible before the National Assembly for the adoption of a vote of confidence. In this case, this vote of confidence shall be considered as adopted unless a motion of censure, filed during the twenty-four hours that follow, is carried under the conditions provided for in the preceding paragraph.

The Premier shall have the right to request the Senate for approval of a declaration of general policy.

Article 50. When the National Assembly adopts a motion of censure, or when it disapproves the programme or a declaration of general policy of the Government, the Premier must band the resignation of the Government to the President of the Republic.

Article 51. The closure of ordinary or extraordinary sessions shall by right be delayed, should the occasion arise, in order to permit the application of the provisions of Article 49.

Chapter VI.—On Treaties and International Agreements

Article 52. The President of the Republic shall negotiate and ratify treaties.

He shall be informed of all negotiations leading to the conclusion of an international agreement not subject to ratification.

Article 53. Peace treaties, commercial treaties, treaties or agreements relative to international organization, those that commit the finances of the State, those that modify provisions of a legislative nature, those relative to the status of persons, those that call for the cession, exchange or addition of territory may be ratified or approved only by a law.

They shall go into effect only after having been ratified or approved.

No cession, no exchange, no addition of territory shall be valid without the consent of the populations concerned.

Article 54. If the Constitutional Council, the matter having been referred to it by the President of the Republic, by the Premier, or by the President of one or the other Assembly, shall declare that an international commitment contains a clause contrary to the Constitution, the authorisation to ratify or approve this commitment may be given only after amendment of the Constitution.

Article 55. Treaties or agreements duly ratified or approved shall, upon their publication, have an authority superior to that of laws, subject, for each agreement or treaty, to its application by the other party.

Chapter VII.—The Constitutional Council

Article 56. The Constitutional Council shall consist of nine members, whose mandates shall last nine years and shall not be renewable. One-third of the membership of the Constitutional Council shall be renewed every three years. Three of its members shall be appointed by the President of the Republic, three by the President of the National Assembly, three by the President of the Senate.

In addition to the nine members provided for above, former Presidents of the Republic shall be members *ex officio* for life of the Constitutional Council.

The President shall be appointed by the President of the Republic. He shall have the deciding vote in case of a tie.

Article 57. The office of member of the Constitutional Council shall be incompatible with that of minister or

Member of Parliament. Other incompatibilities shall be determined by an organic law.

Article 58. The Constitutional Council shall ensure the regularity of the election of the President of the Republic.

It shall examine complaints and shall announce the results of the vote.

Article 59. The Constitutional Council shall rule, in the case of disagreement, on the regularity of the election of deputies and senators.

Article 60. The Constitutional Council shall ensure the regularity of the referendum procedure and shall announce the results thereof.

Article 61. Organic laws, before their promulgation, and regulations of the parliamentary Assemblies, before they come into application, must be submitted to the Constitutional Council, which shall rule on their constitutionality.

To the same end, laws may be submitted to the Constitutional Council, before their promulgation, by the President of the Republic, the Premier, the President of the National Assembly, the President of the Senate, or any sixty deputies or sixty senators.

In the cases provided for by the two preceding paragraphs, the Constitutional Council must make its ruling within a time limit of one month. Nevertheless, at the request of the Government, in case of urgency, this period shall be reduced to eight days.

In these same cases, referral to the Constitutional Council shall suspend the time limit for promulgation.

Article 62. A provision declared unconstitutional may not be promulgated or implemented.

The decisions of the Constitutional Council may not be appealed to any jurisdiction whatsoever. They must be recognised by the public powers and by all administrative and juridical authorities.

Article 63. An organic law shall determine the rules of organization and functioning of the Constitutional Council, the procedure to be followed before it, and in particular of the periods of time allowed for laying disputes before it.

Chapter VIII.—On Judicial Authority

Article 64. The President of the Republic shall be the guarantor of the independence of the judicial authority.

He shall be assisted by the High Council of the Judiciary.

An organic law shall determine the status of magistrates. Magistrates may not be removed from office.

Article 65. The High Council of the Judiciary shall be presided over by the President of the Republic. The Minister of Justice shall be its Vice-President *ex officio*. He may preside in place of the President of the Republic.

The High Council shall, in addition, include nine members appointed by the President of the Republic in conformity with the conditions to be determined by an organic law.

The High Council of the Judiciary shall present nominations for judges of the Court of Cassation [Supreme Court of Appeal] and for First Presidents of courts of appeal. It shall give its opinion under the conditions to be determined by an organic law on proposals of the Minister of Justice relative to the nominations of the other judges. It shall be consulted on questions of pardon under conditions to be determined by an organic law.

The High Council of the Judiciary shall act as a disciplinary council for judges. In such cases, it shall be presided over by the First President of the Court of Cassation.

Article 66. No one may be arbitrarily detained.

The judicial authority, guardian of individual liberty, shall ensure the respect of this principle under the conditions stipulated by law.

Chapter IX.—The High Court of Justice

Article 67. A High Court of Justice shall be instituted.

It shall be composed, in equal number, of members elected, from among their membership, by the National Assembly and by the Senate after each general or partial election to these Assemblies. It shall elect its President from among its members.

An organic law shall determine the composition of the High Court, its rules, as well as the procedure to be applied before it.

Article 68. The President of the Republic shall not be held accountable for actions performed in the exercise of his office except in the case of high treason. He may be indicted only by the two Assemblies ruling by identical vote in open balloting and by an absolute majority of the members of said Assemblies. He shall be tried by the High Court of Justice.

The members of the Government shall be criminally liable for actions performed in the exercise of their office and rated as crimes or misdemeanours at the time they were committed. The procedure defined above shall be applied to them, as well as to their accomplices, in case of a conspiracy against the security of the State. In the cases provided for by the present paragraph, the High Court shall be bound by the definition of crimes and misdemeanours, as well as by the determination of penalties, as they are established by the criminal laws in force when the acts are committed.

Chapter X.—The Economic and Social Council

Article 69. The Economic and Social Council, at the referral of the Government, shall give its opinion on the Government bills, ordinances and decrees, as well as on the Parliamentary bills submitted to it.

A member of the Economic and Social Council may be designated by the latter to present, before the Parliamentary Assemblies, the opinion of the Council on the Government or Parliamentary bills that have been submitted to it.

Article 70. The Economic and Social Council may likewise be consulted by the Government on any problem of an economic or social character of interest to the Republic or to the Community. Any plan, or any bill dealing with a plan, of an economic or social character shall be submitted to it for its advice.

Article 71. The composition of the Economic and Social Council and its rules of procedure shall be determined by an organic law.

Chapter XI.—On Territorial Units

Article 72. The territorial units of the Republic shall be the communes, the Departments, and the Overseas Territories. Any other territorial unit shall be created by law.

These units shall be free to govern themselves through elected councils and under the conditions stipulated by law.

In the Departments and the Territories, the Delegate of the Government shall be responsible for the national interests, for administrative supervision, and for seeing that the laws are respected.

Article 73. Measures of adjustment required by the particular situation of the Overseas Departments may be taken with regard to the legislative system and administrative organization of those Departments.

Article 74. The Overseas Territories of the Republic shall have a particular organization, taking account of

their own interests within the general interests of the Republic. This organization shall be defined and modified by law after consultation with the Territorial Assembly concerned.

Article 75. Citizens of the Republic who do not have ordinary civil status, the only status referred to in Article 34, may keep their personal status as long as they have not renounced it.

Article 76. The Overseas Territories may retain their status within the Republic.

If they express the desire to do so by decision of their Territorial Assemblies taken within the time limit set in the first paragraph of Article 91, they shall become either Overseas Departments of the Republic or, organized into groups among themselves or singly, member States of the Community.

Chapter XII.—On the Community

Article 77. In the Community instituted by the present Constitution, the States shall enjoy autonomy; they shall administer themselves and, democratically and freely, manage their own affairs.

There shall be only one citizenship in the Community.

All citizens shall be equal before the law, whatever their origin, their race and their religion. They shall have the same duties.

Article 78. The Community shall have jurisdiction over foreign policy, defence, the monetary system, common economic and financial policy, as well as the policy on strategic raw materials.

In addition, except by special agreement, control of justice, higher education, the general organization of external and common transport, and telecommunications shall be within its jurisdiction.

Special agreements may establish other common jurisdictions or regulate the transfer of jurisdiction from the Community to one of its members.

Article 79. The member States shall benefit from the provisions of Article 77 as soon as they have exercised the choice provided for in Article 76.

Until the measures required for implementation of the present title go into force, matters within the common jurisdiction shall be regulated by the Republic.

Article 80. The President of the Republic shall preside over and represent the Community.

The Community shall have, as organs, an Executive Council, a Senate and a Court of Arbitration.

Article 81. The member States of the Community shall participate in the election of the President according to the conditions stipulated in Article 6.

The President of the Republic, in his capacity as President of the Community, shall be represented in each State of the Community.

Article 82. The Executive Council of the Community shall be presided over by the President of the Community. It shall consist of the Premier of the Republic, the heads of Government of each of the member States of the Community, and of the ministers responsible for the common affairs of the Community.

The Executive Council shall organize the co-operation of members of the Community at Government and administrative levels.

The organization and procedure of the Executive Council shall be determined by an organic law.

Article 83. The Senate of the Community shall be composed of delegates whom the Parliament of the Republic and the legislative assemblies of the other members of the Community shall choose from among their own membership. The number of delegates of each State shall be

determined, taking into account its population and the responsibilities it assumes in the Community.

The Senate of the Community shall hold two sessions a year, which shall be opened and closed by the President of the Community and may not last more than one month each.

The Senate of the Community, upon referral by the President of the Community, shall deliberate on the common economic and financial policy, before laws in these matters are voted upon by the Parliament of the Republic, and, should circumstances so require, by the legislative assemblies of the other members of the Community.

The Senate of the Community shall examine the acts and treaties or international agreements, which are specified in Articles 35 and 53, and which commit the Community.

The Senate of the Community shall take enforceable decisions in the domains in which it has received delegation of power from the legislative assemblies of the members of the Community. These decisions shall be promulgated in the same form as the law in the territory of each of the States concerned.

An organic law shall determine the composition of the Senate and its rules of procedure.

Article 84. A Court of Arbitration of the Community shall rule on litigations occurring among members of the Community.

Its composition and its competence shall be determined by an organic law.

Article 85. By derogation from the procedure provided for in Article 89, the provisions of the present title that concern the functioning of the common institutions shall be amendable by identical laws passed by the Parliament of the Republic and by the Senate of the Community.

The provisions of the present title may also be revised by agreements concluded between all states of the Community: the new provisions are enforced in the conditions laid down by the Constitution of each state.

Article 86. A change of status of a member State of the Community may be requested, either by the Republic, or by a resolution of the legislative assembly of the State concerned confirmed by a local referendum, the organization and supervision of which shall be ensured by the institutions of the Community. The procedures governing this change shall be determined by an agreement approved by the Parliament of the Republic and the legislative assembly concerned.

Under the same conditions, a Member State of the Community may become independent. It shall thereby cease to belong to the Community.

A Member State of the Community may also, by means of agreement, become independent without thereby ceasing to belong to the Community.

An independent State which is not a member of the Community may, by means of agreements, adhere to the Community without ceasing to be independent.

The position of these States within the Community is determined by the agreements concluded for that purpose, in particular the agreements mentioned in the preceding paragraphs as well as, where applicable, the agreements provided for in the second paragraph of article 85.

Article 87. The particular agreements made for the implementation of the present title shall be approved by the Parliament of the Republic and the legislative assembly concerned.

Chapter XIII.—On Agreements of Association

Article 88. The Republic or the Community may make agreements with States that wish to associate themselves

with the Community in order to develop their own civilisations.

Chapter XIV.—On Amendment

Article 89. The initiative for amending the Constitution shall belong both to the President of the Republic on the proposal of the Premier and to the Members of Parliament.

The Government or Parliamentary bill for amendment must be passed by the two Assemblies in identical terms. The amendment shall become definitive after approval by a referendum.

Nevertheless, the proposed amendment shall not be submitted to a referendum when the President of the Republic decides to submit it to Parliament convened in Congress; in this case, the proposed amendment shall be approved only if it is accepted by a three-fifths majority of the votes cast. The Secretariat of the Congress shall be that of the National Assembly.

No amendment procedure may be undertaken or followed if it is prejudicial to the integrity of the territory.

The republican form of government shall not be the object of an amendment.

Chapter XV.—Temporary Provisions

Article 90. The ordinary session of Parliament is suspended. The mandate of the members of the present National Assembly shall expire on the day that the Assembly elected under the present Constitution convenes.

Until this meeting, the Government alone shall have the authority to convene Parliament.

The mandate of the members of the Assembly of the French Union shall expire at the same time as the mandate of the members of the present National Assembly.

Article 91. The institutions of the Republic, provided for by the present Constitution, shall be established within four months counting from the time of its promulgation.

This period shall be extended to six months for the institutions of the Community.

The powers of the President of the Republic now in office shall expire only when the results of the election provided for in Articles 6 and 7 of the present Constitution are proclaimed.

The member States of the Community shall participate in this first election under the conditions derived from their status at the date of the promulgation of the Constitution.

The established authorities shall continue in the exercise of their functions in these States according to the laws and regulations applicable when the Constitution goes into force, until the establishment of the authorities provided for by their new regimes.

Until its definitive constitution, the Senate shall consist of the present members of the Council of the Republic. The organic laws that shall determine the definitive constitution of the Senate must be passed before July 31st, 1959.

The powers conferred on the Constitutional Council by Articles 58 and 59 of the Constitution shall be exercised, until the establishment of this Council, by a committee composed of the Vice-President of the Council of State, as Chairman, the First President of the Court of Cassation, and the First President of the Audit Office.

The peoples of the member States of the Community shall continue to be represented in Parliament until the entry into force of the measures necessary to the implementation of Chapter XII.

Article 92. The legislative measures necessary to the establishment of the institutions and, until they are established, to the functioning of the public powers, shall be taken in meetings of the Council of Ministers, after con-

sultation with the Council of State, in the form of ordinances having the force of law.

During the timelimit set in the first paragraph of Article 91, the Government shall be authorised to determine, by ordinances having the force of law and passed in the same way, the system of elections to the Assemblies provided for by the Constitution.

During the same period and under the same conditions, the Government may also adopt measures, in all domains, which it may deem necessary to the life of the nation, the protection of citizens or the safeguarding of liberties.

THE GOVERNMENT

(November 1981)

HEAD OF STATE

President: FRANÇOIS MITTERRAND (took office May 21st, 1981).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(PS) Parti Socialiste; (PC) Parti Communiste; (MRG) Mouvement des Radicaux de Gauche; (MVT-DEM) Mouvement des Démocrates.

Prime Minister: PIERRE MAUROY (PS).

MINISTERS

Minister of State, Minister of the Interior and Decentralization: GASTON DEFFERRE (PS).

Minister of State, Minister of External Trade: MICHEL JOBERT (MVT-DEM).

Minister of State, Minister of Transport: CHARLES FITERMAN (PC).

Minister of State, Minister of Planning and Area Planning: MICHEL ROCARD (PS).

Minister of State, Minister for Research and Technology: JEAN-PIERRE CHEVENEMENT (PS).

Minister of National Solidarity: NICOLE QUESTIAUX (PS).

Minister Delegate, attached to the Prime Minister, in charge of Women's Rights: YVETTE ROUDY (PS).

Minister Delegate, attached to the Prime Minister, in charge of Relations with Parliament: ANDRÉ LABARRÈRE (PS).

Minister Delegate, attached to the Prime Minister, in charge of the Civil Service and Administrative Reform: ANICET LE PORS (PC).

Keeper of the Seals, Minister of Justice: ROBERT BADINTER (PS).

Minister for External Relations: CLAUDE CHEYSSON (PS).

Minister Delegate, attached to the Minister for External Relations, in charge of European Affairs: ANDRÉ CHANDERNAGOR (PS).

Minister Delegate, attached to the Minister for External Relations, in charge of Co-operation and Development: JEAN-PIERRE COT (PS).

Minister of Defence: CHARLES HERNU (PS).

Minister for the Economy and Finance: JACQUES DELORS (PS).

Minister Delegate, attached to the Minister for the Economy and Finance, in charge of the Budget: LAURENT FABIUS (PS).

Minister of National Education: ALAIN SAVARY (PS).

Minister of Agriculture: EDITH CRESSON (PS).

ELECTORAL LAW, 1958

The Deputies of the National Assembly for Metropolitan France are elected under a single-member constituency system, with two ballots where the first does not produce an absolute majority. A candidate requires a simple majority in the second ballot to be successful. There are 465 individual constituencies, each with approximately 93,000 electors. Any candidate polling less than 5 per cent of the votes loses his deposit.

The Overseas Territories elect their representatives under the old system of proportional representation.

Minister of Industry: PIERRE DREYFUS (PS).

Minister Delegate, attached to the Minister of Industry, in charge of Energy: EDMOND HERVÉ (PS).

Minister of Trade and Artisan Industries: ANDRÉ DELELIS (PS).

Minister of Culture: JACK LANG (PS).

Minister of Labour: JEAN AUROUX (PS).

Minister of Health: JACQUES RALITE (PC).

Minister for Free Time: ANDRÉ HENRY (PS).

Minister Delegate, attached to the Minister for Free Time, in charge of Youth and Sports: EDWIGE AVICE (PS).

Minister of Town Planning and Housing: ROGER QUILLIOT (PS).

Minister for the Environment: MICHEL CRÉPEAU (MRG).

Minister for the Sea: LOUIS LE PENSEC (PS).

Minister of Communication: GEORGES FILLIOUD (PS).

Minister for Postal Services and Telecommunications: LOUIS MEXANDEAU (PS).

Minister for Armed Forces Veterans: JEAN LAURAIN (PS).

Minister of Consumer Affairs: CATHERINE LALUMIÈRE (PS).

Minister of Vocational Training: MARCEL RIGOUT (PC).

SECRETARIES OF STATE

Attached to the Prime Minister:

Extension of the Public Sector: JEAN LE GARREC (PS).

Repatriates: RAYMOND COURRIÈRE (PS).

Attached to Minister of the Interior and Decentralization:

Overseas Departments and Territories: HENRI EMMANUELLI (PS).

Attached to Minister for National Solidarity:

The Family: GEORGINA DUFOIX (PS).

The Elderly: JOSEPH FRANCESCHI (PS).

Immigrants: FRANÇOIS AUTAIN (PS).

Attached to Minister for Free Time:

Tourism: FRANÇOIS ABADIE (MRG).

Attached to Minister of National Defence: GEORGES LEMOINE (PS).

Attached to Minister of Agriculture: ANDRÉ CELLARD (PS).

PRESIDENT AND LEGISLATURE

PRESIDENT

(Elections of April 26th and May 10th, 1981)

	FIRST BALLOT	SECOND BALLOT
HUGUETTE BOUCHARDEAU (<i>Parti Socialiste Unifié</i>)	321,353	
JACQUES CHIRAC (<i>Rassemblement pour la République</i>)	5,225,848	
MICHEL CRÉPEAU (<i>Mouvement des Radicaux de Gauche</i>)	642,847	
MICHEL DEBRÉ (<i>Independent Gaullist</i>)	481,821	
MARIE-FRANCE GARAUD (<i>Independent Gaullist</i>)	386,623	
VALÉRY GISCARD D'ESTAING (<i>Non-Party</i>)	8,222,432	14,642,306
ARLETTE LAGUILLER (<i>Lutte Ouvrière</i>)	668,057	
BRICE LALONDE (<i>Mouvement d'Ecologie Politique</i>)	1,126,254	
GEORGES MARCHAIS (<i>Parti Communiste Français</i>)	4,456,922	
FRANÇOIS MITTERRAND (<i>Parti Socialiste</i>)	7,505,960	15,708,262

Figures published by Ministry of Interior, after corrections by Conseil Constitutionnel.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

(General Election held on June 14th and 21st, 1981)

President: LOUIS MERMAZ.

PARTIES AND GROUPS	FIRST BALLOT		SECOND BALLOT		SEATS
	Votes	Percentage	Votes	Percentage	
Extrême gauche	343,721	1.4	3,517	—	0
Parti Communiste	4,065,540	16.1	1,303,587	7.0	44
Parti Socialiste and Mouvement des Radicaux de Gauche	9,432,537	37.4	9,198,332	49.2	285
Other left-wing	195,641	0.8	112,481	0.6	4
Ecologistes	271,688	1.1	—	—	0
Rassemblement pour la République	5,249,670	20.8	4,191,482	22.4	85
Union pour la Démocratie Française	4,829,329	19.2	3,481,849	18.6	65
Other right-wing	712,494	2.8	408,861	2.2	8
Extrême droite	90,422	0.4	—	—	0
TOTAL	25,191,042	100.0	18,700,109	100.0	491

THE SENATE

President: ALAIN POHER.

(Election for one-third of the Senate held in September 1980—Metropolitan France and Overseas Departments)

	SEATS
Socialistes	69
Républicains	52
Union Centriste des Démocrates de Progrès	67
Gauche démocratique	39
Rassemblement pour la République	41
Communistes	23
Non-attached	13
TOTAL	304

The members of the Senate are elected for a nine-year term by an electoral college composed of the members of the National Assembly, delegates from the Councils of the Departments and delegates from the Municipal Councils. One-third of the Senate is renewable every three years. There are 285 Senators for Metropolitan France, 13 for the Overseas Departments and Territories and 6 Senators representing the French living outside France; the seat for the former French Territory of the Afars and the Issas remained unfilled after the territory became independent as Djibouti. The Senate is due to increase to 316 members after the 1983 elections.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Rassemblement pour la République (RPR): 123 rue de Lille, 75007 Paris; formed in 1976 from the Gaullist party *Union des Démocrates pour la République (UDR)* after the resignation of Jacques Chirac as Prime Minister in Giscard d'Estaing's government.

Leaders: Pres. JACQUES CHIRAC; Political adviser CLAUDE LARBE; Sec.-Gen. BERNARD PONS; Asst. Sec.-Gen. JEAN MÉO; Nat. Secs. MICHEL NOIR, JACQUES TOUBON, NICOLE CHOURAQUI, JEAN DE LIPKOWSKI.

Publs. *La Lettre de la Nation* (daily), *Démocrates* (monthly), *Les Cahiers* (fortnightly).

Parti Socialiste (PS): 10 rue de Solferino, 75333 Paris. **Politics:** Subscribed to the common programme of the United Left (with the *Parti Communiste*) until 1977 when the United Left split over nationalization issues. Belief in a planned economy, full employment and the eventual attainment of socialism through the nationalization of key industries.

Secretariat: LIONEL JOSPIN (First Sec.), JEAN POPEREN, PAUL QUILÈS, GÉRARD DELFAU, JEAN PRONTEAU, CHRISTIANE MORA, MICHEL CHARZAT, MICHEL PEZET, PIERRE GUIDONI, JEAN-PAUL BACHY, MARCEL DEBARGE, ROGER FAJARDIE, MICHEL DE LA FOURNIÈRE, ANDRÉ LAIGNEL, DIDIER MOTCHANE, JEAN-CLAUDE ROUTIER.

Publs. *l'Unité* (weekly), *la Nouvelle Revue Socialiste*.

Parti Communiste Français (PCF): 2 place du Colonel Fabien, 75019 Paris; mems. 702,800 (1979).

Politics: Subscribed to the common programme of the United Left (with the *Parti Socialiste*) until 1977 when the United Left split over nationalization issues. Follows the democratic path to socialism and advocates an independent foreign policy.

Leaders: GEORGES MARCHAIS (Sec.-Gen.), ROLAND LEROY, RENÉ PIQUET, GASTON PLISSONNIER, PAUL LAURENT, JEAN COLPIN, CHARLES FITERMAN, MAXIME GREMETZ, GUSTAVE ANSART, GEORGES SÉGUY, HENRI KRASUCKY, MIREILLE BERTRAND, GUY HERMIER, ANDRÉ LAJOINIE, CLAUDE POPEREN, MADELEINE VINCENT, PHILIPPE HERZOG, PIERRE JUQUIN, FRANCETTE LAZARD, RENÉ LEGUEN, GISÈLE MOREAU.

Publs. *L'Humanité* (daily), *Révolution, Humanité Dimanche* (weekly), *Cahiers du Communisme* (monthly).

Parti Socialiste Unifié (PSU): 9 rue Borromée, 75015 Paris; f. 1960; revolutionary left-wing party; split in 1974 when the former leaders of the party joined the *Parti Socialiste*; 7,000 mems.

Secretariat: HUGUETTE BOUCHARDEAU, SERGE DEPAQUIT, GABRIEL GRANIER, VICTOR LEDUC, MARIE FRANÇOISE PIROT, BERNARD RAVENEL.

Publs. *Critique Socialiste* (monthly), *Tribune Socialiste* (weekly).

Union pour la Démocratie Française (UDF): 282 blvd. Saint-Germain, 75007 Paris; formed in 1978 to unite for electoral purposes non-Gaullist "majority" candidates; Pres. JEAN LECANUET; Dél. Gén. MICHEL PINTON. **Affiliated parties:**

Parti Radical et Radical-Socialiste: 1 place de Valois, 75001 Paris; f. 1901; Pres. DIDIER BARIANT; Vice-Pres. OLIVIER STIRN.

Publ. *B.I.R.S.*

Centre des Démocrates Sociaux (CDS): 205 blvd. Saint-Germain, 75007 Paris; f. 1976 by merger of *Centre Démocrate* and *Centre Démocratie et Progrès*; Pres. del. BERNARD STASI; Vice-Pres. JEAN-MARIE

DAILLET, PIERRE SCHIÉLÉ, JEAN BRIANE, ROGER PARTRAT, JEAN-PIERRE ABELIN, MARIE-JEANNE BLEUZET; Sec.-Gen. ANDRÉ DILIGENT.

Parti Républicain: 41 rue de la Bienfaisance, 75008 Paris; formed May 1977 as a grouping of the *Fédération Nationale des Républicains Indépendants (FNRI)* and three smaller "Giscardian" parties; Pres. MICHEL PONIATOWSKI; Sec.-Gen. JACQUES BLANC; Assistant Secs.-Gen. HÉRVÉ DE CHARETTE, JEAN-CLAUDE GAUDIN, MARCEL LUCOTTE.

Centre National des Indépendants et Paysans (CNIP): 106 rue de l'Université, 75007 Paris; f. 1949; Pres. PHILIPPE MALAUD; Gen. Sec. MAURICE LIGOT.

Fédération des Républicains de Progrès: 105 rue de Grenelle, 75007 Paris; f. 1966; supports free enterprise, European unity and the return of France to NATO; incorporated Initiative républicaine et socialiste 1978; Leader PIERRE DABEZIES.

Fédération des Socialistes Démocrates: 8 rue Saint-Marc, 75002 Paris; Pres. ANDRÉ ROUTIER-PREUVOST. **Publ.** *Socialisme et Liberté* (monthly).

Ligue Communiste Révolutionnaire: c/o Rouge, 2 rue Richard Lenoir, 93100 Montreuil; f. 1974; Trotskyist; French section of the Fourth International; Leader ALAIN KRIVINE.

Publs. *Rouge* (weekly), *Critique Communiste* (monthly), *Cahier du Féminisme* (4 a year).

Lutte Ouvrière: B.P. 233, 75865 Paris Cedex 18; Trotskyist; Leader ARLETTE LAGUILLER.

Publs. *Lutte Ouvrière* (weekly), *Lutte de Classe* (monthly).

Mouvement des Démocrates: 71 rue Ampère, 75017 Paris; Leader MICHEL JOBERT.

Mouvement Démocrate Socialiste de France (MDSF): 110 rue de Sèvres, 75015 Paris; f. 1973; Pres. MAX LEJEUNE; Sec.-Gen. CHARLES BAUR.

Mouvement Ecologique: Cité Fleurie, 65 blvd. Arago, 75013 Paris; loose grouping of pro-environment forces, opposed to nuclear programme; Leader BRICE LALONDE.

Mouvement de la Gauche Réformatrice (MGR): 207 blvd. St.-Germain, 75007 Paris; f. 1975; centre group; Sec.-Gen. AYMAR ACHILLE-FOULD.

Mouvement des Radicaux de Gauche: 11 rue de Grenelle, 75007 Paris; f. 1973; formed by splinter-group from *Parti Radical*; left-wing; President ROGER-GÉRARD SCHWARTZENBERG (acting).

Mouvement des Sociaux Libéraux (MSL): formed Feb. 1977 by Olivier Stirn as a splinter group of the RPR to attract non-Chirac Gaullists and moderate socialists who disagreed with the United Left's programme.

Parti des Forces Nouvelles: 7 blvd. Sébastopol, 75001 Paris; f. 1974; aims to unite all right-wing groups; Sec.-Gen. PASCAL GAUCHON.

Small left-parties include *Révolution*, *Le Parti communiste révolutionnaire (marxiste-léniniste)*, and *L'Union des communistes de France (marxiste-léniniste)*. Small right-wing parties include *Le Front National* (f. 1972), *La Nouvelle Action Française* (f. 1971), *L'Oeuvre Française* (f. 1968) and *La Restauration Nationale* (f. 1947). There are also regional movements in Brittany, the Basque country, Corsica and Occitania (Provence-Languedoc).

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO FRANCE

(In Paris unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

- Afghanistan:** ave. Raphael 32, 75016 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Albania:** rue de la Pompe 131, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* PETRAQ POJANI.
- Algeria:** rue Hamelin 18, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED SAHNOUN.
- Argentina:** rue Cimarosa 6, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* GERARDO JORGE SCHAMIS.
- Australia:** 4 rue Jean-Rey, 75724 (E); *Ambassador:* J. R. ROWLAND.
- Austria:** rue Fabert 6, 75007 (E); *Ambassador:* OTTO EISELSBERG.
- Bahrain:** 15 ave. Raymond-Poincaré, 75116 (E); *Ambassador:* SALMAN WAHAB AL-SABAGH.
- Bangladesh:** 5 Square Pétrarque, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* ABDUL MOMIN.
- Barbados:** London, England (E).
- Belgium:** rue de Tilsitt 9, 17e (E); *Ambassador:* ALEXANDRE PATERNOTTE DE LA VAILLÉE.
- Benin:** ave. Victor Hugo 87, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* YAYA MEDE-MOUSSA.
- Bolivia:** 12 ave. Président Kennedy, 16e (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* Mlle PAZ CERRUTO.
- Botswana:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Brazil:** Cour Albert 1er 34, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* M. DO NASCIMENTO E SILVA.
- Bulgaria:** ave. Rapp 1, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* KONSTANTIN ATANASSOV.
- Burma:** rue de Courcelles 60, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* U Koko Gyi.
- Burundi:** 3 rue Octave-Feuillet, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* LAZARE NZORUBARA.
- Cameroon:** rue de Longchamp 147 bis, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* SALOMON BAKOTO.
- Canada:** ave. Montaigne 35, 75008 (E); *Ambassador:* M. MICHAUD.
- Cape Verde:** Lisbon, Portugal (E).
- Central African Republic:** blvd. de Montmorency 29, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN-MARIE FRISAT.
- Chad:** rue des Belles-Feuilles 65, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Chile:** ave. de la Motte-Piquet 2, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* JUAN JOSÉ FERNÁNDEZ.
- China, People's Republic:** ave. George V 11, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* YAO GUANG.
- Colombia:** 22 rue de l'Elysée, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* M. GÓMEZ HURTADO.
- Comoros:** 15 rue de la Neva, 75008; *Ambassador:* ALI MLAHAÏLI.
- Congo:** 37 bis rue Paul Valéry, 75016 (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN-PIERRE NONAULT.
- Costa Rica:** 42 ave. Président Wilson, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Cuba:** 16 rue de Presles, 75015 (E); *Ambassador:* GREGORIO ORTEGA SUÁREZ.
- Cyprus:** 23 rue Galilée, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* PETROS MICHAELIDES.
- Czechoslovakia:** ave. Charles-Floquet 15, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* JAN PUDLAK.
- Denmark:** ave. Marceau 77, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* OLE BIERRING.
- Djibouti:** 70 blvd. Péreire, 75017 (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED IBRAHIM ABDI.
- Dominican Republic:** rue Georges-Ville 2, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* Mme ANA ANTONIA JIMÉNEZ ANDRIEN.
- Ecuador:** ave. de Messine 34, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* GONZALO ABAD GRIJALAVA.
- Egypt:** ave. d'Iéna 56, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED KAMAL EL DIN KHALIL.
- El Salvador:** rue Galilée 12, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* ARMANDO CHAVEZ VIAUD.
- Equatorial Guinea:** (E); *Ambassador:* ESHONO ABAGA ADA.
- Ethiopia:** ave. Charles-Floquet 35, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Fiji:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Finland:** rue Fabert 2, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* AARNO KARHILO.
- Gabon:** 26 bis ave. Raphael 16e (E); *Ambassador:* SAMUEL M'BAYE.
- Gambia:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- German Democratic Republic:** 24 rue Marbeau, 16 (E); *Ambassador:* WERNER FLECK.
- Germany, Federal Republic:** ave. Franklin D. Roosevelt 13 et 15, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* AXEL HERBST.
- Ghana:** Villa Said 8, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH QUAO CLELAND.
- Greece:** rue August-Vacquerie 17, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* STEFANE G. STATHATOS.
- Guatemala:** rue de Courcelles 73, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* MARIO ENRIQUE DE LA CRUZ TORRES.
- Guinea:** 24 rue Emile Menier, 75116 (E); *Ambassador:* ABOUBAKAR SOMPARÉ.
- Guinea-Bissau:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Guyana:** London, England (E).
- Haiti:** rue Théodule-Ribot 10, 17e (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN ROBERT ESTIME.
- Honduras:** rue Beethoven 1, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* TIBURCIO CARÍAS CASTILLO.
- Hungary:** square de l'Avenue-Foch 5 bis, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JÓZSEF BÉNYI.
- Iceland:** blvd. Haussmann 124, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* EINAR BENEDIKTSSON.
- India:** rue Alfred-Dehodencq 15, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* MAHARAJ KRISHNA RASGOTRA.
- Indonesia:** rue Cortambert 49, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* BARLI HALIM.
- Iran:** 4 ave. Iéna, 16e (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* N. ZAMANI.
- Iraq:** 53 rue de la Faisanderie, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* NOWRI ISMAËL EL-WAYESS.
- Ireland:** rue Rude 4, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* B. DILLON.
- Israel:** rue Rabelais 3, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* MEIR ROSENNE.

FRANCE

Diplomatic Representation

Italy: rue de Varenne 51, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* WALTER GARDINI.

Ivory Coast: ave. Raymond Poincaré 102, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* EUGÈNE AIDARA.

Jamaica: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Japan: 7 ave. Hoche, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* KATSUICHI IKAWA.

Jordan: 80 blvd. Maurice Barrès, 92 Neuilly-sur-Seine (E); *Ambassador:* TAHER MASRI.

Kenya: rue Cimarosa 3, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN K. KIMANI.

Korea, Republic: 125 rue de Grenelle, 75007 (E); *Ambassador:* MIN BYONG-KI.

Kuwait: 2 rue de Lubeck (E); *Ambassador:* ESSA AL-HAMAD.

Lebanon: villa Copernic 3, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* BOUTROS DIB.

Lesotho: Copenhagen, Denmark (E).

Liberia: rue Jacques-Bingen 8, 17e (E); *Ambassador:* PRINCE BROWNE.

Libya (*People's Bureau*): rue Charles-Lamoureux 2, 16e (E); *Representative:* (vacant).

Luxembourg: ave. Rapp 33, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* ANDRÉ PHILIPPE.

Madagascar: ave. Raphael 4, 75016 (E); *Ambassador:* HENRI RAHARIJONA.

Malawi: London, England (E).

Malaysia: 2 bis rue Bénouville, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* Datuk ABDUL RAHMAN.

Mali: rue du Cherche-Midi 89, 6e (E); *Ambassador:* MOULAYE M. HAIDARA.

Malta: 92 ave. des Champs Elysées, 75008 (E); *Ambassador:* LESLIE AGIUS.

Mauritania: 5 rue de Montévidéo, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* ABDEL KADER KAMARA.

Mauritius: 68 blvd. de Courcelles, 17e (E); *Ambassador:* FRANÇOIS DARNÉ.

Mexico: rue de Longchamp 9, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* FLORES DE LA PEÑA.

Monaco: rue du Conseiller-Collignon 2, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* CHRISTIAN ORSETTI.

Mongolia: 5 ave. Robert-Schuman, Boulogne-sur-Seine (E); *Ambassador:* BUYANGUIN BUD.

Morocco: rue Le Tasse 3 et 5, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. YOUSSEF BEN ABBES.

Nepal: rue Washington 7, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. KRISHNA RAJ ARYAL.

Netherlands: rue Eblé 7-9, 73 (E); *Ambassador:* AGE TAMMENOMS BAKKER.

New Zealand: rue Léonard-de-Vinci 7 ter, 75116 (E); *Ambassador:* J. V. SCOTT.

Nicaragua: 8 rue Antoine Bourdelle, 75015 (E); *Ambassador:* ALEJANDRO SERRANO-CALDERRA.

Niger: rue de Longchamp 154, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* MOUNKEILA AROUNA.

Nigeria: ave. Victor-Hugo 173, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* OGO OKWOCHÉ.

Norway: rue Bayard 28, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* GEORG KRISTIANSEN.

Oman: 67 ave. Kléber, 75116 (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED ABDUL NABI MAKKI.

Pakistan: rue Lord-Byron 18, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* Gen. SAHABZADA YAYUB ALI KHAN.

Panama: 145 ave. de Suffren, 15e (E); *Ambassador:* GUILLERMO VEGA.

Paraguay: Ave. Charles Floquet, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JORGE HAMUY.

Peru: ave. Kléber 50, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* ALFONSO ARIAS SCHREIBER.

Philippines: ave. Georges-Mandel 39, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* FELIPE MABILANGAN.

Poland: rue de Talleyrand 1 et 3, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* EUGENIUSZ KULAGA.

Portugal: rue de Noisiel 3, 75116 (E); *Ambassador:* SIQUEIRA FREIRE.

Qatar: quai d'Orsay 57, 75007 (E); *Ambassador:* HAMAD ABDEL-AZIZ AL KAWARI.

Romania: rue de l'Exposition 5, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* CORNELIU MANESCU.

Rwanda: blvd. de Courcelles 70, 75017 (E); *Ambassador:* THARCISSE NYANDWI.

San Marino: place des Etats-Unis 17, 75116 (L); *Chargé d'affaires:* MAXIME BUNFORD.

Saudi Arabia: 5 ave. Hoche, 75008 (E); *Ambassador:* JAMIL AL-HEJAILAN.

Senegal: 14 ave. Robert Schuman, 75007 (E); *Ambassador:* AMADOU MOKTAR CISSE.

Sierra Leone: 143 ave. de Malakoff, 75016 (E); *Ambassador:* JOKA BANGURA.

Singapore: 12 Square de l'Ave. Foch, 75116 (E); *Ambassador:* DAVID SAUL MARSHALL.

Somalia: 26 rue Dumont d'Urville (E); *Ambassador:* SHARIF MOHAMOUD ABDURAHMAN.

South Africa: 59 quai d'Orsay, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERT DU PLOOY.

Spain: ave. Georges V 13, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* MIGUEL SOLANO AZA.

Sri Lanka: rue d'Astorg 15, 75008 (E); *Ambassador:* NADOROJAH BALASUBRAMANIAM.

Sudan: 56 ave. Montaigne, 75008 (E); *Ambassador:* BACHIR EL BAKRI.

Swaziland: London, England (E).

Sweden: 17 rue Barbet de Jouy, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* SVERKER ÅSTRÖM.

Switzerland: rue de Grenelle 142, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* FRANÇOIS DE ZIEGLER.

Syria: 20 rue Vaneau, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* HUSSUF SHAKKOUR.

Tanzania: rue de Général-Delestraint 32-34, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* EPHRAÏM MWASAKAFYUKA.

Thailand: rue Greuze 8, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* OWART SUTHIWART-NARUEPUT.

Togo: rue Alfred-Rolls 8, 17e (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* ALI DERMANE.

Tonga: London, England (E).

Trinidad and Tobago: London, England (E).

Tunisia: rue Barbet-de-Jouy 25, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* HÉDI MABROUK.

Turkey: 16 ave. de Lamballe, 75016 (E); *Ambassador:* ADNAN BULAK.

Uganda: ave. Raymond Poincaré 13, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* KANYANYA WAPENYI.

U.S.S.R.: blvd. Lannes 40-50, 75116 (E); *Ambassador:* STEPAN CHERVONENKO.

United Arab Emirates: 3 rue de Lota, 75116 (E); *Ambassador:* KHALIFA AHMED ABDEL-AZIZ EL-MOUBARRAK.

United Kingdom: rue du Faubourg-St-Honoré 35, 75383 Cedex 08 (E); *Ambassador:* Sir REGINALD HIBBERT, K.C.M.G.

FRANCE

U.S.A.: ave. Gabriel 2, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* EVAN GALBRAITH.

Upper Volta: 159 blvd. Haussmann, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* MATHIEU BADO.

Uruguay: ave. de Malakoff 147, 75116 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ ENRIQUE ETCHEVERRY STIRLING.

Vatican City: ave. du Président-Wilson 10, 16e (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. ANGELO FELICI.

Venezuela: rue Copernic 11, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* FERNANDO PAREDES BELLO.

France also has diplomatic relations with Angola, the Bahamas, Dominica, Grenada, Maldives, Mozambique, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Saint Lucia, São Tomé and Príncipe, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Suriname, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Western Samoa and Zimbabwe.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Judiciary is independent of the Government. Judges of the Court of Cassation and the First President of the Court of Appeal are appointed by the executive from nominations of the High Council of the Judiciary.

Subordinate cases are heard by *Tribunaux d'instance*, of which there are 469, and more serious cases by *Tribunaux de grande instance*, of which there are 184. Parallel to these Tribunals are the *Tribunaux de commerce*, for commercial cases, composed of judges elected by tradesmen and manufacturers among themselves. These do not exist in every district. Where there is no *Tribunal de commerce*, commercial disputes are judged by *Tribunaux de grande instance*.

The *Conseils de Prud'hommes* (Boards of Arbitration) consist of an equal number of workers or employees and employers ruling on the differences which arise over Contracts of Work.

The *Tribunaux correctionnels* (Correctional Courts) for criminal cases correspond to the *Tribunal de grande instance* for civil cases. They pronounce on all graver offences (*délits*), including those involving imprisonment.

Offences committed by juveniles of under 18 years go before specialized tribunals for children.

From all these Tribunals appeal lies to the *Cours d'appel* (Courts of Appeal).

The *Cours d'assises* (Courts of Assize) have no regular sittings, but are called when necessary to try every important case, for example, murder. They are presided over by judges who are members of the *Cours d'appel* and composed of elected judges (jury). Their decision is final, except where shown to be wrong in law, and then recourse is had to the *Cour de Cassation* (Court of Cassation).

The *Cour de Cassation* is not a supreme court of appeal but a higher authority for the proper application of the law. Its duty is to see that judgments are not contrary either to the letter or the spirit of the law; any judgment annulled by the Court involves the trying of the case anew by a court of the same category as that which made the original decision.

COUR DE CASSATION

Palais de Justice, 5 Quai de l'Horloge, 75100 Paris

First President: ROBERT SCHMELCK.

Presidents of Chambers: ROGER VIENNE (Chambre Commerciale), HENRI CHARLIAC (1ère Chambre Civile), ROGER DERENNE (2ème Chambre Civile), ERNEST FRANK (3ème Chambre Civile), PIERRE MONGIN (Chambre Criminelle).

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System

Viet-Nam: 62 rue Boileau, 75016 (E); *Ambassador:* MAI VAN BO.

Yemen Arab Republic: ave. Charles Floquet 21, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED MUTAWAKIL.

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: 25 rue Georges Bizet, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED SALEH HAJEB.

Yugoslavia: rue de la Faisanderie 54, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* DUSAN POPOVSKI.

Zaire: Cour Albert Ier 32, 83 (E); *Ambassador:* MOKOLOWA MPOMBO.

Zambia: ave. d'Iéna 76, 75116 (E); *Ambassador:* ISAAC R. B. MANDA.

Solicitor-General: JEAN LAROQUE.

There are 88 Counsellors, one First Attorney-General and 21 Attorneys-General.

Chief Clerk of the Court: DANIEL AUTIÉ.

Council of Advocates at Court of Cassation: President PIERRE ROQUES.

COUR D'APPEL (PARIS)

Palais de Justice, Paris

First President: JEAN VASSOGNE.

There are also 57 Presidents of Chambers.

Solicitor-General: PIERRE ARPAILLANGE.

There are also 127 Counsellors, 22 Attorneys-General and 35 Deputies.

TRIBUNAL DE GRANDE INSTANCE DE PARIS

Palais de Justice, Paris

President: MARCEL CARATINI.

Solicitor of Republic: CHRISTIAN LE GUENHEC.

TRIBUNAL DE COMMERCE DE PARIS

1 blvd. du Palais, Paris 4e

President: JACQUES PIOT.

ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION

Certain cases arising between civil servants (when on duty) and the government, or between any citizen and the government are judged by special administrative courts.

The *Tribunaux Administratifs* of which there are 22, are situated in the capital of each area; the *Conseil d'Etat*, see below, has its seat in Paris.

Tribunal des Conflits: Decides whether cases shall be submitted to the ordinary or the administrative courts. It is composed of: Pres. THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE; Vice-Pres. JACQUES DUCOUX; four Counsellors of the *Cour de Cassation* and three Counsellors of State.

Cour des Comptes: 13 rue Cambon, 75100 Paris; is an administrative tribunal charged with judging the correctness of public accounts. It is the judge of common law of all public accounts laid before it. The judgments of the Court may be annulled by the *Conseil d'Etat*.

First President: BERNARD BECK.

Presidents: RAYMOND MATHEY, PATRICE HENRY, JACQUES DESMAREST, RENÉ NOIRET, HENRI BISSENET, PIERRE MOINOT, MICHEL-JEAN MASART.

FRANCE

Attorney-General: PIERRE DOUEIL.

Secretary-General: FRANÇOIS ALBAFOUILLE.

Solicitors-General: JAMES CHARRIER, JEAN MARMOT, HÉLÈNE GISSEROT.

CONSEIL D'ETAT

Palais-Royal, 75100 Paris

A council of the central power and an administrative tribunal. As the consultative organ of the government, it gives opinions in the legislative and administrative domain (interior, finance, public works and social sections). In administrative jurisdiction it has three functions: to judge in the first and last resort such cases as appeals against

Judicial System, Religion

excess of power laid against official decrees or individuals; to judge appeals against judgments made by administrative tribunals and resolutions of courts of litigation; and to annul decisions made by various specialized administrative authorities which adjudicate without appeal, such as the *Cour des Comptes*.

President of the Council: PIERRE MAUROY.

Vice-President: CHRISTIAN CHAVANON.

Presidents of Sections: PIERRE LAROQUE, CLAUDE HEUMANN, MARC BARBET, JACQUES CHARDEAU, ROGER GRÉGOIRE, HENRI LAVAILL.

General Secretary: Mmc PUYBASSET.

RELIGION

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

There were 45,175,724 Roman Catholics in France in 1976, about 90 per cent of the population.

Ecclesiastically, France is divided into 17 Provinces and 90 Dioceses. The French Catholic Church has in all 125 Archbishops and Bishops, resident and titular. The Primate of Gaul is the Archbishop of Lyon.

PRIMATE OF GAUL

Archbishop of Lyon: Mgr. ALBERT DECOURTRAY; 1 place de Fourvière, 69321 Lyon.

ARCHBISHOPRICS

Aix: Mgr. BERNARD PANAFIEU.

Albi: Mgr. ROBERT COFFY.

Auch: Mgr. MAURICE RIGAUD.

Avignon: Mgr. RAYMOND BOUCHEX.

Besançon: Mgr. LUCIEN DALLOZ.

Bordeaux: Mgr. MARIUS MAZIER.

Bourges: Mgr. PAUL VIGNANCOUR.

Cambray: Mgr. JACQUES DELAPORTE.

Chambéry: Mgr. ANDRÉ BONTEM.

Marseille: Mgr. ROGER ETCHEGARAY.

Paris: Mgr. JEAN-MARIE LUSTIGER.

Reims: Mgr. JACQUES MENAGER.

Rennes: Mgr. PAUL GOUVON.

Rouen: Mgr. JOSEPH DUVAL.

Sens: Mgr. EUGÈNE ERNOULT.

Toulouse: Mgr. ANDRÉ COLLINI.

Tours: Mgr. JEAN HONORÉ.

PROTESTANT FEDERATION

Fédération Protestante de France: 47 rue de Clichy, 75009 Paris; f. 1905; Pres. Pastor J. MAURY; Vice-Pres. M. HOFFEL, J. P. MONSARRAT, M. RANSON, A. THOBOIS; Gen. Sec. Pastor P. CHRÉTIEN; publ. *Bulletin Information Protestant* (B.I.P.). There are some 800,000 Protestants in France.

The Federation comprises the following Churches:

Eglise Réformée de France: 47 rue de Clichy, 75009 Paris; Pres. National Council Pastor JEAN-PIERRE MONSARRAT; publ. *Bulletin Information-Evangélisation*.

Eglise Réformée d'Alsace et de Lorraine: 2 rue du Bouclier, 67000 Strasbourg (Bas-Rhin); 50,000 mems.; Pres. Pastor CHRISTIAN SCHMIDT.

Alliance Nationale des Eglises Luthériennes de France: 1A quai Saint Thomas, Strasbourg; f. 1945; 300,000 mems.; groups the two Lutheran churches; Church of the Augsburg Confession and Evangelical of the Lutheran Church of France; Pres. Pasteur A. GREINER; Sec. Pasteur M. HOFFEL; publ. *Positions luthériennes*.

Eglise de la Confession d'Augsbourg d'Alsace et de Lorraine: 1A quai Saint-Thomas, 67081 Strasbourg Cedex (Bas-Rhin); Pres. ANDRÉ APPEL; Gen. Secs. Pasteur M. HOFFEL, P. ISSLER; publ. *Jalons*.

Eglise Evangélique Luthérienne de France: 16 rue Chauchat, Paris 9e; 65 parishes grouped in 2 directorates: Paris and Montbéliard; Pres. Pastor PAUL STEFFEN; Sec. Pastor ROBERT SABOURIN; publs. *Fraternité Evangélique* (Paris), *L'Ami chrétien des Familles* (Montbéliard).

Fédération des Eglises Evangéliques Baptistes de France: 48 rue de Lille, 75007 Paris; Pres. ANDRÉ THOBOIS; publ. *Croire et Servir*.

Union Nationale des Eglises Réformées Evangéliques Indépendantes: 7 rue Godin, 30000 Nîmes; Pres. ANDRÉ THOLOZAN; publ. *Christ et France*, *Sur le Roc*, *L'Entente Evangélique*.

ORTHODOX CHURCH

Greek Orthodox Cathedral of St. Etienne: 7 rue Georges-Bizet, 75116 Paris; Superior The Most Rev. MELETIOS CARABINIS, Greek Archbishop of France, Spain and Portugal.

Administration of Russian Orthodox Churches in Europe (Jurisdiction of the Oecumenical Patriarchate): 12 rue Daru, 75008 Paris; Presided over by His Eminence the Most Reverend GEORGES, Archbishop of Russian Orthodox Churches in Europe.

OTHER CHRISTIAN CHURCHES

Société Religieuse des Amis (Quakers) et Centre Quaker International: 114 rue de Vaugirard, 75006 Paris; publ. *Vie Quaker* (bi-monthly).

JUDAISM

Consistoire Central Israélite de France et d'Algérie: 17 rue St-Georges, Paris 9e; f. 1808; 120 asscns.; Chief Rabbi of France RENÉ SAMUEL SIRAT; Chief Rabbi of the *Consistoire Central* JACOB KAPLAN, Pres. Baron ALAIN DE ROTHSCHILD; Exec. Dir. LÉON MASLIAH.

Consistoire Israélite de Paris (Jewish Consistorial Association of Paris): 17 rue St. Georges, Paris 9e; Pres. JEAN PAUL ELKANN; Hon. Pres. ALAIN DE ROTHSCHILD; Chief Rabbi MEYER JAIS; Sec.-Gen. LÉON MASLIAH.

ISLAM

Islam is the second religion in France; in 1978 there were about 2,000,000 adherents, 750,000 of them in the Marseille area.

Moslem Institute of the Paris Mosque: Place du Puits de l'Ermite, Paris 5e; f. 1923; 5 sections: cultural, diplomatic, social, judicial and religious; research and information and commercial annexes; Dir. His Excellency Si HANZA BOUBAKEUR.

THE PRESS

The legislation under which the French press operates mostly dates back to an Act of 1881 which established very liberal conditions for journalism, asserting the right of individuals to produce newspapers without any prior authorization. At the same time the law defined certain offences which the press might commit, such as incitement to crime, disturbance of the peace by the publication of false information, libel and defamation, the publication of material offensive to the President and revealing official secrets. Further legislation in the 1940s somewhat extended these restrictions on the press, particularly with regard to children's literature.

An estimated 14,000 newspapers and periodicals are published in France. In 1978 there were thirteen daily papers published in Paris which had a national circulation and some 71 provincial dailies covering all the French regions. The circulations of the two groups in 1980 were 3.8 million for the Parisian press and 7.5 million for the provincial press. These figures showed a remarkable decline from the situation in 1946 when 28 Parisian dailies had a circulation of 5 million and 175 provincial dailies shared 9 million circulation. In recent years sharply rising costs and falling advertising revenue have increased the difficulties caused by declining circulation.

The provincial press, already strong under the Third Republic, achieved a leading role during the German occupation (1940-44), when Paris was cut off from the rest of France. Since the war, it has proved more adept than the national press at dealing with the fall in revenue and rising costs. The best-selling provincial dailies can now almost match the most popular Paris dailies for circulation and they have initiated various rationalization schemes. Six groups of provincial papers have been formed to pool advertising and, in some cases, copy and printing facilities. The largest of these groups are the one centred on *Le Dauphiné Libéré* (Grenoble) and *Le Progrès* (Lyon) and the group in East France led by *L'Est Républicain*.

The weekly news magazines have expanded in recent years; the two best examples of this are *L'Express* and *Le Nouvel Observateur*. Large-circulation illustrated magazines such as *Paris-Match* have suffered from the competition of television and traditional women's magazines have had difficulty adapting to the new attitudes of French women.

The only major daily which acts as the organ of a political party is the Communist paper, *L'Humanité*. All others are owned by individual publishers or by the powerful groups which have developed round either a company or a single personality. The major groups are as follows:

Hachette Group: 100 rue Réaumur, Paris 2e; taken over by Matra Group in Jan. 1981; publications include *le Journal du Dimanche*, *France-Dimanche*, *Elle*, *Le Jardin des Modes*, *Le Point*, *Télé-7-Jours*, *Parents*; f. 1826; Pres. Dir.-Gen. JEAN-LUC LAGARDÈRE.

Amaury Group (Dir.-Gen. ANDRÉ FOSSET): 25 ave. Michelet, 93400 Saint-Ouen; owns *Le Parisien Libéré*, the provincial dailies *Le Courrier de l'Ouest* and *Le Maine Libre*, the sports daily *L'Équipe*, several weeklies, including *Points de Vue*, and monthlies, including *Marie-France*.

Hersant Group: one of the largest of the provincial daily press groups; owns 12 dailies, 9 provincial weeklies and fortnightly and 11 magazines; dailies include *L'Éclair*, *Nord-Matin* and *Nord-Éclair*; has a majority holding in *Le Figaro* and *France-Soir* and an association with *L'Aurore* and *Paris-Turf*; also publishes various magazines.

Del Duca Group: 2 rue des Italiens, 75009 Paris; owns several popular magazines, including *Nous Deux*, *Intimité*, women's and children's journals, including *Modes de Paris*, and also *Télé-Poche*; Dir.-Gen. (Editions mondiales) JEAN MAMERT.

Bayard Presse: 3 rue Bayard, Paris 8e; important Catholic press group; owns the national *La Croix*, *Le Pèlerin*, *Panorama d'Aujourd'hui*, important magazines for young people and several specialized religious publications.

Filipacchi Group: 63 ave. Champs Élysées, Paris 8e; controls a number of large circulation magazines including *Paris-Match*, *Salut les Copains*, *Mademoiselle*, *Age Tendre*, *Lui*, *Playboy* and *Photo*.

Expansion Group: 67 ave. de Wagram, 75017 Paris; owns a number of magazines, including *L'Expansion*, *Live Magazine*, *Architecture d'Aujourd'hui*, *F. Magazine*; Pres. Dir. Gen. JEAN-LOUIS SERVAN-SCHREIBER.

Among the metropolitan dailies, the outstanding papers are *Le Monde* (c. 550,000), which carries no pictures, and *Le Figaro* (330,000). Also popular are *France-Soir* and *Le Parisien Libéré*. The English language *International Herald Tribune* (121,000) is also important. The major provincial dailies are *Ouest-France* published at Rennes (685,600), *Le Progrès* at Lyon (436,000), *Le Dauphiné Libéré* at Grenoble (385,000), *La Voix du Nord* at Lille (389,000) and *Sud-Ouest* at Bordeaux (430,000), which cater for rural readership by producing local subsidiary editions.

Metropolitan weekly papers range from the popular press, such as *France-Dimanche* (682,400) and *Ici-Paris* (700,000), through the more serious current affairs magazines like *L'Express*, *Le Nouvel Observateur* and the satirical *Canard Enchaîné*, to the literary and cultural *Figaro Littéraire*. Among the popular periodicals must be mentioned the weekly illustrated *Paris-Match* (1,100,000) and the women's journals *Marie-Claire* (678,000), *Elle* (412,000) and *Marie-France* (532,000).

DAILY PAPERS (PARIS)

L'Aurore: 37 rue du Louvre, 75081 Paris; f. 1944; circ. 220,000; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. PIERRE JANROT.

La Croix: 5 rue Bayard, 75380 Paris; f. 1883; Catholic; Dir. JEAN GÉLAMUK; Editors-in-Chief JEAN POTIN, ANDRÉ GÉRAUD, HENRY TINGQ; circ. 112,610.

Les Echos: 37 ave. des Champs-Élysées, 75381 Paris Cedex 08; f. 1908; economic and financial; Editor J. BEYOUT; circ. 65,000.

L'Équipe: 10 rue du Faubourg Montmartre, 75441 Paris; sport; Dir.-Gen. JACQUES GODDET; circ. 211,864.

Le Figaro: 37 rue du Louvre, 75081 Paris Cedex 02; f. 1828; morning; news and literary; magazine on Saturdays; Pres. Dir.-Gen. ANDRÉ AUDINOT; Co-Dir. MAX CLOS; circ. 330,000.

France-Soir: 100 rue Réaumur, Paris 2e; f. 1941 as *Défense de la France*, present title 1944; merged with *Paris-Presse* *L'Intransigeant* 1965; magazine on Saturdays; Editor RICHARD LISCIA; circ. 550,000.

L'Humanité: 5 rue du Faubourg Poissonnière, 75440 Paris Cedex 09; f. 1904 by Jean Jaurès; organ of the French Communist Party; morning; circ. 150,000; Dir. ROLAND LEROY; Editor-in-Chief RENÉ ANDRIEU.

International Herald Tribune: 181 ave. Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly; f. 1887; Editor WALTER WELLS; circ. 127,746.

Le Journal Officiel de la République Française: 26 rue Desaix, Paris 15e; f. 1870; official journal of the Government; publishes laws, decrees, parliamentary proceedings, and economic bulletins; Dir. MICHEL BARBIER.

Libération: 9 rue Christiani, 75883 Paris Cedex 18; f. 1973; extreme left; Dir. SERGE JULY; circ. 60,000.

Le Matin de Paris: 21 rue Hérold, 75001 Paris; f. 1977; left-wing; Nord-Pas-de-Calais supplement on Mondays; Dir. CLAUDE PERDRIEL; circ. 121,000.

Le Monde: 5 rue des Italiens, Paris 9e; f. 1944; liberal; independent; circ. c. 550,000; Dir. JACQUES FAUVET; Editor-in-Chief ANDRÉ FONTAINE; Man. Editor B. LAUZANNE; (weekly edition in English).

Le Nouveau Journal: 108 rue de Richelieu, 75002 Paris; f. 1967; Dir. HUGUES-VINCENT BARBE; circ. 59,000.

Paris-Turf/Sport Complet: 100 rue de Richelieu, Paris 2e; facing, sport; Dir. PIERRE JANROT; circ. 150,000.

Le Parisien Libéré: 25 ave. Michelet, 93400 Saint Ouen; f. 1944; morning; Pres. Dir.-Gen. ANDRÉ FOSSET; Dir. C. BOUCHINET-SERREULLES; circ. 438,300 (1979).

Le Quotidien du Médecin: 7 ave. de la République, Paris 11e; medical journal; Editor ROBERT TOUBON; circ. 46,000.

Le Quotidien de Paris: 7 ave. de la République, Paris 11e; f. 1974; suspended June 1978, relaunched November 1979; Editor PHILIPPE TESSON.

SUNDAY PAPERS (PARIS)

France-Dimanche: 6 rue Ancelle, Neuilly Cedex 92521, circ. 682,396; Dir. DENIS JACOB.

L'Humanité-Dimanche: 5 rue du Faubourg Poissonnière, 75440 Paris Cedex 09; f. 1946; weekly magazine of the French Communist Party; Dir. ROLAND LEROY; Editor ANDRÉ CARREL; circ. 360,000.

Le Journal du Dimanche: 122 ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine; f. 1946; Dir.-Gen. GÉRARD WORMS; circ. 360,000.

Le Monde Dimanche: 5 rue des Italiens, Paris 9e; f. 1979; weekend supplement; Dir. JACQUES FAUVET.

PRINCIPAL PROVINCIAL DAILY PAPERS

AMIENS

Le Courrier Picard: 14 rue Alphonse Paillat, Amiens (Somme); f. 1944; circ. 86,000; Pres. IVAN JOLY; Dir.-Gen. BERNARD ROUX; Chief Editor RENÉ DOMON.

ANGERS

Courrier de l'Ouest: blvd. Albert Blanchoin, B.P. 778, 49005 Angers (Maine-et-Loire); circ. 112,412; Dir. ROBERT GUILLIER.

ANGOULÊME

La Charente Libre: Zone Industrielle no. 3, B.P. 106, 16001 Angoulême (Charente); Dir. L. G. GAYAN; circ. 45,000.

AUXERRE

L'Yonne Républicaine: 8-12 ave. Jean-Moulin, Auxerre (Yonne); f. 1944; circ. 44,995; Gen. Man. L. CLÉMENT.

BESANÇON

Le Comtois: 13 rue Ronchaux, 25000 Besançon (Doubs); f. 1914; Dir. PIERRE BRANTUS; circ. 12,532.

BORDEAUX

La France—Nouvelle République de Bordeaux et du Sud-Ouest: 10 rue Porte-Dijeaux, 33000 Bordeaux (Gironde); f. 1944; Dir. J. M. BLANCHY; circ. 22,000.

Sud-Ouest: 8 rue de Cheverus, Bordeaux (Gironde); f. 1944; independent; circ. 430,000; Dir.-Gen. JEAN-FRANÇOIS LEMOINE; Chief Editor FRANCIS FIGANEAU.

CALAIS

Nord Littoral: 39 blvd. Jacquard, 62100 Calais; circ. 18,000; Editor J. J. BARATTE.

CHALON-SUR-SAÔNE

Courrier de Saône-et-Loire: 9 rue des Tonneliers, Chalon-sur-Saône (Saône-et-Loire); circ. 47,725; Dir. RENÉ PRÉTET.

CHARLEVILLE-MÉZIÈRES

L'Ardennais: 36 cours Aristide Briand, 08100 Charleville-Mézières (Ardennes); f. 1944; circ. 33,996; Dir.-Gen. PIERRE DIDRY.

CHARTRES

L'Echo Républicain: 19 rue du Bois Merrain, 28004 Chartres (Eure-et-Loire); circ. 27,540; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. JEAN GILBERT; Editor-in-Chief RENÉ MARANGE.

CHAUMONT

La Haute-Marne Libérée: 14 rue du Patronage Laïque, 52003 Chaumont (Haute-Marne); circ. 18,277; Editor JEAN BLETNER.

CHERBOURG

La Presse de la Manche: 14 rue Gambetta, 50104 Cherbourg (Manche); f. 1944; Chair-Managing Dir. MARC GIUSTINIANI; circ. 28,070.

CLERMONT-FERRAND

La Montagne (Centre-France): 28 rue Morel-Ladeuil, 63000 Clermont-Ferrand (Puy-de-Dôme), f. 1919, independent; Dir. FRANCISQUE FABRE; circ. 300,000.

DIJON

Le Bien Public: 7 blvd. Chamotte Kir, 21000 Dijon; Dirs. Baron THÉNARD, M. BACOT; circ. 52,428.

Les Dépêches du Centre-Est: 6 rue Monastir, 21000 Dijon; Pres. FRANCIS BOILEAU; Dir.-Gen. MICHEL-YVES LAURENT; circ. 43,234.

EPINAL

Liberté de l'Est: 40 quai des Bons Enfants, 88001 Epinal Cedex (Vosges); f. 1945; circ. 31,375; Man. MARCEL CLÉMENT.

GRENOBLE

Le Dauphiné Libéré: Les Iles Cordées, 38113 Vorey-Voroize; Chair. JEAN GALLOIS; Gen. Man. PAUL DINI; circ. 385,000.

LE HAVRE

Havre Libre: 25 ave. René Coty, 76066 Le Havre (Seine-Maritime); f. 1944; circ. 31,589; Dir. Editor-in-Chief ROGER MAYER.

LILLE

Nord-Matin: 19 rue Ed-Delesalle, Lille (Nord); f. 1944; Gen. Man. R. GRUSS; circ. 120,000.

La Voix du Nord: 8 place du Général de Gaulle, Lille (Nord); f. 1944; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. RENÉ DECOCK; Dir.-Gen. JEAN OUDART; circ. 389,000.

LIMOGES

L'Echo du Centre: 46 rue Turgot, 87000 Limoges (Haute-Vienne); f. 1944; Editor GILBERT CAZAUBON; Dir. RENÉ DUMONT; circ. 60,975.

Le Populaire du Centre: rue du Général-Catroux, B.P. 541, 87011 Limoges (Haute-Vienne); f. 1905; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. RENÉ BONJEAN; Editor-in-Chief ROGER QUEYROI; circ. 62,256; four editions.

LYON

Le Progrès: 85 rue de la République, 69293 Lyon; f. 1859; Gen. Man. JEAN-CHARLES LIGNEL; circ. 436,000.

MARSEILLE

La Marseillaise: 17 cours Honoré d'Estienne d'Orves, Marseille 1er; f. 1944; Republican, Dir. GEORGES RIGHETTI; circ. 165,000.

Le Méridional-La France: 4 rue Cougit, 13316 Marseille Cedex 15; f. 1944; independent; 12 regional editions; Pres. RENÉ MERLE; circ. 100,000.

Le Provençal: 248 ave. Roger Salengro, 13015 Marseille; f. 1944; the biggest daily paper in the south-east (evening edition **Le Soir**); Pres. Dir.-Gen. ANDRÉ POITEVIN; circ. 345,000.

METZ

Le Républicain Lorrain: 17 rue Serpenoise, Metz (Moselle); f. 1919; independent; circ. 220,000; Dir. Mme PUHL-DEMANGE.

MONTPELLIER

Midi-Libre: Mas de Gulle, 34063 Montpellier (Hérault); f. 1944; circ. 200,000; Dir. MAURICE BUJON.

MORLAIX

Le Télégramme de Brest et de l'Ouest: 50 blvd. Clémenceau, 22000 Guingamp; f. 1944; circ. 205,000; Dir. JEAN-PIERRE COUDURIER.

MULHOUSE

L'Alsace: 25 ave. du Président Kennedy, 68053 Mulhouse; f. 1944; Editor GILBERT KLEIN; circ. 135,000.

NANCY

L'Est Républicain: 5 bis ave. Foch, 54042 Nancy (Meurthe-et-Moselle); f. 1889; Dir. CHARLES BOILEAU; circ. 263,000.

NANTES

L'Eclair: 5 rue Santeuil, 44010 Nantes (Loire-Atlantique); Radical; circ. 27,857; Gen. Man. ROBERT HERSANT.

Presse Océan: 7 and 8 allée Duguay-Trouin, Nantes (Loire-Atlantique); f. 1944; independent; Pres. Dir.-Gen. C. BERNEIDE-RAYNAL; Editor-in-Chief H. MISSIRE; circ. 94,423.

NEVERS

Journal du Centre: 3 rue du Chemin de Fer, 58001 Nevers (Nièvre); Dir. M. KRAEMER; circ. 43,813.

NICE

Nice-Matin: 214 Route de Grenoble, Nice (Alpes-Maritimes); f. 1944; Pres. Dir.-Gen. MICHEL BAVASTRO; circ. 254,995.

ORLÉANS

La République du Centre: rue de la Halte 45, Saran, B.P. 35, Fleury les Aubrais 45; f. 1944; circ. 85,000; Pres. ROGER SECRÉTAIN; Editor MARC CARRÉ.

PAU

Eclair-Pyrénées: 11 rue Maréchal Joffre, 64006 Pau (Pyrénées-Atlantique); f. 1944; circ. 16,500; Dir. HENRI LOUSTALAN.

PERPIGNAN

L'Indépendant: 4 rue Emmanuel Brousse, 66000 Perpignan (Pyrénées-Orientales); f. 1846; also **Indépendant-Dimanche**; Dir. P. CHICHET; circ. 95,000.

POITIERS

Centre Presse: 5 rue Victor Hugo, B.P. 299, 86007 Poitiers (Vienne); f. 1958; Dir. HENRI PIERRE; Editor-in-Chief CLAUDE DUBROMEL; circ. 123,700.

REIMS

L'Union: 87-91 place Drouet d'Erlon, Reims (Marne); f. 1944; circ. 152,000; Sec.-Gen. PASCAL SELLIER.

RENNES

Ouest-France: Zone Industrielle Rennes-Chantepie, B.P. 586, 35012 Rennes Cedex; f. 1944; Pres. LOUIS ESTRANGIN; Dir.-Gen. F. R. HUTIN; circ. 685,580.

ROUBAIX

Nord-Eclair: 21 rue du Caire, 59052 Roubaix, Cedex 1 (Nord); f. 1944; Pres. A. DILIGENT; Dir.-Gen. J. CLAUWAERT; circ. 102,773.

ROUEN

Paris-Normandie: 19 place du Général de Gaulle, Rouen (Seine-Maritime); f. 1944; Publ. Société Normande de Presses Républicaine; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. RAOUL LEPRETTRE; circ. 175,000.

SAINT-ETIENNE

Loire-Matin-La Dépêche: 14 place Jean Jaurès, 42000 Saint-Etienne (Loire); f. 1944; circ. 22,922; Editor FRANÇOIS GAILLARD.

La Tribune: 10 place Jean Jaurès, 42000 Saint-Etienne (Loire); circ. 91,387; Editor J.-C. LIGNEL.

STRASBOURG

Dernières Nouvelles d'Alsace: 17-19-21 rue de la Nuée Bleue, 67000 Strasbourg (Bas-Rhin); f. 1877; non-party; Dir.-Gen. JEAN-JACQUES KIELHOLTZ; circ. 207,000.

Le Nouvel Alsacien: 6 rue Finkmatt, 67000 Strasbourg (Bas-Rhin); f. 1885; Man. DECK BERNARD; circ. 28,900.

TARBES

La Nouvelle République des Pyrénées: 48 ave. Bertrand Barère, 65001 Tarbes; Man. JEAN GAITS; circ. 18,339.

TOULON

Var/Matin: route de la Seyne à Ollioules (83190); f. 1946; Chair. FRANCIS LEENHARDT; Dir. JACQUES DEFFERRE; circ. 83,000.

TOULOUSE

Dépeche du Midi: ave. Jean Baylet, 31095 Toulouse; f. 1870; radical; circ. 772,000; Gen. Man. Mme EVELYNE JEAN-BAYLET.

TOURS

La Nouvelle République du Centre-Ouest: 4-18 rue de la Préfecture, 37048 Tours Cedex; f. 1944; non-party; Pres. JACQUES SAINT-CRICO; Vice-Pres. PIERRE ARCHAMBAULT; circ. 310,344.

TROYES

L'Est-Eclair: 34 rue Roger Salengro, 10000 Troyes; f. 1945; Dir. JEAN BRULEY; circ. 32,000.

Libération-Champagne: 126 rue Général de Gaulle, B.P. 713, 10003 Troyes Cedex; Dir. BERNARD PIEDS; circ. 30,000.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

The following is a selection from the total of about 14,000 periodicals published in France.

GENERAL, POLITICAL AND LITERARY

Annales—Economies, sociétés, civilisations (bi-monthly): 54 blvd. Raspail, 75006 Paris; f. 1929; Dirs. F. BRAUDEL, M. FERRO, J. LE GOFF, E. LE ROY LADURIE, C. MORAZÉ, J. J. REVEL, L. VALENSI.

L'Arc: Chemin de Repentance, 13100 Aix-en-Provence; f. 1958; Dir. STÉPHANE CORDIER; circ. 7,000.

- Aspects de la France** (weekly): 10 rue Croix-des-Petits-Champs, Paris 1er; monarchist; organ of L'Action Française; f. 1947; Dir. PIERRE PUJO.
- Le Canard Enchaîné** (weekly): 173 rue St. Honoré, Paris 75001; f. 1915; political satire; Pres. Dir.-Gen. ANDRÉ RIBAUD; circ. 500,000.
- Carrefour** (weekly): 114 ave. des Champs-Élysées, Paris 8e; f. 1944; moderate; Dir. JEAN DANNENMULLER; circ. 100,000.
- Le Courrier de la République** (monthly): 25 rue du Louvre, Paris 1er; f. 1959; political; Dir. PIERRE MENDÈS-FRANCE; Publ. LAURENCE CARVALLO.
- Le Crapeau** (weekly): 49 ave. Marceau, 75016 Paris; f. 1915; current affairs; Editor JEAN BOIZEAU.
- Critique** (monthly): Editions de Minuit, 7 rue Bernard Palissy, 75006 Paris; f. 1946; general review of French and foreign literature; Editor JEAN PIEL.
- Croissance des Jeunes Nations**: 163 blvd. Malesherbes, 75017 Paris; monthly on the developing nations; Dir. GEORGES HOURDIN; Editor-in-Chief THÉRÈSE NALLET; circ. 70,000.
- Diogenes** (quarterly): Unesco House, 1 rue Miollis, 75732 Paris Cedex 15; f. 1951 by Roger Caillois; international review of human sciences; three editions, in English, French and Spanish; anthologies in Arabic, Hindi and Japanese; Editor (vacant).
- Les Ecrits de Paris** (monthly): 9 passage des Marais, 75010 Paris; f. 1944; current affairs; circ. 25,000.
- Environnement et Cadre de Vie**: Documentation Française, 29-31 quai Voltaire, 75340 Paris; f. 1978.
- Esprit** (monthly): 19 rue Jacob, 75006 Paris; f. 1932; Dir. PAUL THIBAUD; circ. 14,000.
- Europe** (monthly): 146 rue du Faubourg Poissonnière, 75010 Paris; f. 1923; Pres. PIERRE GAMARRA; Editor-in-Chief CHARLES DOBZYNSKI.
- L'Express** (weekly): 61 ave. Hoche, 75380 Paris; f. 1953; Editors YVES CHAU, YANN DE L'ECOTAIS; circ. 585,000.
- Le Figaro Littéraire** (weekly): 14 Rond Point des Champs-Élysées, Paris 8e; circ. 100,000; Editor ANDRÉ BRINCOURT.
- Le Hérissé** (weekly): 2-12 rue de Bellevue, 75019 Paris; f. 1936; humorous; Dir. A. DE BAILLIENCOURT; Editor A. MOREVIL; circ. 270,000.
- Ici-Paris** (weekly): 29 rue Galilée, 75116 Paris; f. 1941; Editor LOUIS BALAYÉ; circ. 700,000.
- Jours de France** (weekly): 7 Rond Point des Champs-Élysées, Paris 8e; news and fashion; Chief Editor MARCEL DASSAULT; circ. 534,000.
- Lutte Ouvrière**: B.P. 233, 75865 Paris Cedex 18; f. 1968; weekly; Editor MICHEL RODINSON.
- Minute**: 49 avenue Marceau, Paris 16e; f. 1962; right-wing weekly; Dir.-Gen. JEAN-CLAUDE GOUDEAU; circ. 250,000.
- Le Nouvel Observateur** (weekly): 11 rue Aboukir, Paris 2e; f. 1964; left-wing political and literary; Editor JEAN DANIEL; circ. 450,000.
- La Nouvelle Revue des Deux Mondes** (monthly): 15 rue de l'Université, 75007 Paris; f. 1829; current affairs; Dir. JEAN JAUREL.
- La Nouvelle Revue Française (N.R.F.)** (monthly): 5 rue Sébastien Bottin, Paris 7e; f. 1909; literary; Editor GEORGES LAMBRICHS.
- Les Nouvelles Littéraires** (weekly): 7 ave. de la République, 75011 Paris; f. 1922; literary journal; Dir. and Editor JEAN-MARIE BORZEIX.
- Parents**: 6 rue Ancelle, 92521 Neuilly; magazine for parents; circ. 431,899.

- Paris-Match** (weekly): 63 ave. des Champs-Élysées, Paris 8e; f. 1949; magazine of French and world affairs; circ. 1,100,000; Dir. ROGER THÉRON.
- Le Peuple** (fortnightly): 213 rue Lafayette, 75010 Paris; f. 1921; official organ of the C.G.T.; Dir. RENÉ BUHL.
- Poétique** (quarterly): Editions du Seuil, 27 rue Jacob, Paris 6e.
- Le Point**: 37 ave. Pierre-Ier-de-Serbie, 75008 Paris; f. 1972; politics and current affairs; Dir.-Gen. OLIVIER CHEVRIL-LON; Editor CLAUDE IMBERT; circ. approx. 310,000.
- Point de Vue-Images du Monde** (weekly): 116 bis ave. des Champs-Élysées, Paris 8e; Dir. C. GIRON; circ. 370,311.
- Politique Hebdo**: 14-16 rue des Petits-Hôtels, 75010 Paris; review of world socialist studies and practice; weekly.
- Quinzaine Littéraire** (fortnightly): 43 rue du Temple, Paris 4e; f. 1966; Dir. MAURICE NADEAU; circ. 40,000.
- Révolution** (weekly): 15 rue Montmartre, 75001 Paris; f. 1980; official organ of the Communist Party; Man. Editor JEAN BURLES.
- Revue d'Histoire Littéraire de la France** (6 per year): 14 rue de l'Industrie, 75013 Paris; f. 1894; Editor RENÉ POMEAU, Prof. of the Sorbonne.
- Rivarol** (weekly): 9 passage des Marais, Paris 10e; f. 1951; literary and satirical; circ. 45,000.
- Rouge** (weekly): 2 rue Richard-Lenoir, 93100 Montreuil; f. 1969; extreme left; circ. 12,000.
- Sélection du Reader's Digest** (monthly): 212 blvd. Saint-Germain, Paris 7e; circ. 1,128,708; Pres. CLAUDE POTHIER.
- Tel Quel**: Editions du Seuil, 27 rue Jacob, Paris 6e; f. 1960; literature, philosophy, science, politics; quarterly; Editor MARCELIN PLEYMET.
- Les Temps Modernes** (monthly): 26 rue de Condé, Paris 6e; f. 1945 by J.-P. Sartre; literary review; published by Les Presses d'Aujourd'hui; Dir. S. DE BEAUVOIR.
- La Tribune des Nations** (weekly): 150 ave. des Champs-Élysées, 75008 Paris; f. 1934; political, economic and foreign affairs; Dir.-Gen. FABRICE ULMANN; Editor-in-Chief JEAN-CLAUDE DUMOULIN.
- L'Unité** (weekly): 12 cité Malesherbes, 75009 Paris; f. 1972; organ of the Socialist Party; Dir. CLAUDE ESTIER; Editors NICOLE CHAILLOT, GUY PERRIMOND.
- Vendredi** (every 2 weeks): 14-16 rue des Petits-Hôtels, 75010 Paris; f. 1979; cultural and topical magazine; Dir. ROGER DOSSE.
- Week-End** (weekly): 15 rue de Milan, 75009 Paris; popular illustrated.

ART

- L'Architecture d'Aujourd'hui** (every 2 months): 67 ave. de Wagram, 75017 Paris; f. 1930; circ. 25,000; published by Groupe Expansion; Editor-in-Chief M. EMERY.
- Art et Décoration** (6 a year): 2 rue de l'Echelle, 75001 Paris; f. 1897; Dir. ANDRÉ MASSIN; circ. 474,311.
- Gazette des Beaux-Arts** (monthly): 140 Faubourg St.-Honoré, 75008 Paris; f. 1859; the oldest review of the history of art; Dir. DANIEL WILDENSTEIN.
- L'Œil** (monthly): 10 rue Guichard, 75016 Paris; f. 1955; Vice-Pres. FRANÇOIS DAULTE; Gen. Sec. and Editor SOLANGE THIERRY.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Bulletin des Bibliothèques de France** (monthly): 61-65 rue Dutot, 75732 Paris Cedex 15; f. 1956; circ. 1,850.

Livres-Hebdo: 18 rue Dauphine, Paris 6e; f. 1979; 46 issues a year; Dir. J. P. VIVET.

Livres de France: 18 rue Dauphine, Paris 6e; f. 1979; 11 issues a year; Dir. J. P. VIVET.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL

Les Affaires (monthly): 61 rue de Malte, Paris 11e; f. 1963; circ. 25,000; Dir. R. MONTEUX.

L'Economie (weekly): 26 rue du Bouloi, Paris 1er; national and international economics; f. 1945; Pres. Man. Dir. PHILIPPE LE PROUX DE LA RIVIERE; circ. 30,000.

L'Expansion (every 2 weeks): 67 ave. de Wagram, 75017 Paris; economics and business; Dir. JEAN-LOUIS SERVAN-SCHREIBER; Editor-in-chief JEAN BOISSONNAT; circ. 149,837.

Express Documents (weekly): 61 rue de Malte, Paris 11e; fiscal, judicial and social; Dir. ROBERT MONTEUX.

Le Nouvel Economiste (weekly): 17 rue d'Uzès, 75002 Paris; f. 1975 by merger of *l'Entreprise* and *Les Informations*; Pres. CHRISTIAN BRÉGOU; Dirs. JACQUES MONNIER, MICHEL TARDIEU; circ. 116,388.

Revue Critique de Droit International Privé (quarterly): 22 rue Soufflot, Paris 5e; f. 1905; published by *Editions Sirey*; Dirs. Prof. H. BATIFFOL and Prof. PH. FRANCESCAKIS; Editor-in-Chief Prof. PAUL LAGARDE; Gen. Sec. Prof. Y. LEQUETTE.

Revue Economique (bi-monthly): 54 blvd. Raspail, 75006 Paris; f. 1950; Pres. J. M. PARLY.

Sociologie du Travail (quarterly): Editions du Seuil, 27 rue Jacob, Paris 6e.

L'Usine Nouvelle (weekly, with monthly supplement): 59 rue du Rocher, 75008 Paris; f. 1945; technical and industrial journal; circ. 60,000; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. C. BRÉGOU; Dir.-Gen. J. P. JIROU NAJOU.

Valeurs Actuelles (weekly): 14 rue d'Uzès, Paris 2e; f. 1967; politics, economics, international affairs; Editor R. BOURGINE; circ. 150,000.

La Vie Française-l'Opinion (weekly): 2 rue du Pont Neuf, 75001 Paris; f. 1945; economics and finance; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief BRUNO BERTEZ; circ. 128,570.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

Acta geographica (4 times a year): 184 blvd. Saint-Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1821; Pres. ROGER BLAIS.

Annales de géographie (bi-monthly): 103 blvd. Saint-Michel, 75005 Paris; f. 1891; Dirs. J. BEAUJEU-GARNIER, E. DALMASSO, P. GEORGE, P. MONBEIG, J. TRICART, F. DOUMENGE, A. GODARD.

Cahiers de civilisation médiévale (quarterly): 24 rue de la Chaine, 86022 Poitiers; f. 1958; Dir. PIERRE BEC.

Communautés et continents (quarterly): 11 rue Nicolo, 75016 Paris; f. 1908; Dir. JACQUELINE RENARD.

XVIIe siècle (quarterly): c/o Collège de France, 11 place Marcelin-Berthelot, 75231 Paris Cedex 05; f. 1949; Dir. JEAN MESNARD.

Historia (monthly): 170 bis blvd. du Montparnasse, 75014 Paris; f. 1946; Dirs. MAURICE DUMONCEL, CHRISTIAN MELCHIOR-BONNET; circ. 170,000.

Revue d'histoire diplomatique (quarterly): 13 rue Soufflot, 75005 Paris; f. 1887; Dir. GEORGES DETHAN.

Revue d'histoire économique et sociale (quarterly): 22 rue Soufflot, 75005 Paris; f. 1908; Editor JEAN VIDALENC.

Revue de l'Histoire des Religions (quarterly): 12 rue Jean de Beauvais, 75005 Paris; f. 1880; Dirs. HENRI-CHARLES

PUECH, ANTOINE GUILLAUMONT; Editor CHARLES AMIEL.

Revue historique (quarterly): 12 rue Jean de Beauvais, Paris 5e; f. 1876; Dirs. JEAN FAVIER, RENÉ RÉMOND

Revue de synthèse (quarterly): Centre International de Synthèse, 12 rue Colbert, Paris 2e; f. 1931; Dir. JACQUES ROGER.

LAW

Propriété Immobilière (*revue mensuelle de l'actualité juridique*) (monthly): 17 rue d'Uzès, 75002 Paris; f. 1945; Pres. MARC N. VIGIER; Man. Dir. JEAN-MARC PILPOUL; circ. 5,630.

LEISURE

Cahiers du Cinéma (monthly): 9 passage de la Boule Blanche, 75012 Paris; f. 1951; film reviews; Dir. and Editor SERGE TOUBIANA; circ. 20,000.

Cinéma Français (monthly): 114 ave. des Champs-Élysées, 75008 Paris; Chief Editor CHRISTIAN TUAL.

France-Football (weekly): 10 rue du Faubourg Montmartre, Paris 9e; owned by Amaury Group.

Le Miroir du Cyclisme (monthly): 10 rue des Pyramides, Paris 1er; cycling.

Photo (monthly): 63 ave. des Champs-Élysées, Paris 8e; f. 1960; specialist photography magazine; circ. 179,080.

Télé-Magazine (weekly): 5 rue de Chartres, 92522 Neuilly.

Télé-poche (weekly): 2 rue des Italiens, Paris 9e; f. 1966; television magazine; circ. 2,132,000; Dir. Mme C. DEL DUCA.

Télérama (weekly): 129 blvd. Malesherbes, 75017 Paris; radio, T.V., film and records; circ. 450,000.

Télé 7 Jours (weekly): 2 rue Ancelle, 92521 Neuilly-s/Seine; f. 1960; television; Dir. J.-P. OLLIVIER; Chief Editor PHILIPPE GOSSET; circ. 3,000,000.

MATHEMATICS, ASTRONOMY

L'Astronomie (monthly): 3 rue Beethoven, 75016 Paris; f. 1887; Pres. J. BOULON.

Bulletin de la Société mathématique de France (quarterly): B.P. 126-05, 75226 Paris Cedex 05; f. 1872; Dir. M. ZISMAN; Sec. D. ORIOU.

Bulletin des sciences mathématiques (quarterly): 70 rue de Saint Mandé, 93100 Montreuil; f. 1870; Editor CHARLES PISOT.

MILITARY

Armées d'Aujourd'hui (10 a year): 19 blvd. de Latour-Maubourg, Paris 7e; military and technical; produced by the *Service d'information et de relations publiques des armées* (SIRPA).

Revue de Défense Nationale (monthly): Ecole Militaire, 1 place Joffre, 75700 Paris; f. 1939; published by Committee for Study of National Defence; military, economic, political and scientific problems; Pres. Admiral MARCEL DUVAL; Editor Admiral SEVAISTRE.

MUSIC

Diapason (monthly): 6 rue Jules Simon, 92100 Boulogne-sur-Seine; f. 1956; Dir. GEORGES CHERIÈRE; circ. 53,000.

L'Orgue (quarterly): 5 rue las Cases, 75007 Paris; f. 1927; historical, technical and musical review; Chief Editor NORBERT DUFOURCQ.

Revue de Musicologie (half-yearly): 2 rue Louvois, Paris 2e; f. 1917; published by Société française de musicologie; Editors JEAN GRIBENSKI, JEAN-MICHEL NECTOUX; circ. 1,300.

OVERSEAS AND MARITIME

L'Annuaire des Entreprises et Organismes d'Outremer: 190 blvd. Haussmann, 75008 Paris; annual listing firms and organizations in francophone Africa; Publ. René Moreux et Cie.

Demain L'Afrique (every 2 weeks): rue Guillaume-Tell, 75117 Paris; f. 1977; business and politics in Africa; Editor ROLAND MALET.

Le Droit Maritime Français (monthly): 190 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 8e; f. 1949; maritime law; Dir. CHRISTIAN MOREUX.

Europe Outremer (monthly): 6 rue de Bassano, Paris 16e; f. 1923; Dir. R. TATON; circ. 17,800.

Industries et Travaux d'Outremer (monthly): 190 blvd. Haussmann, 75008 Paris; f. 1953; analysis and information on developing economies; Pres. CHRISTIAN MOREUX; Dir. PIERRE BONNEFONT; Editor-in-Chief JEAN GUENEAU.

Le Journal de la Marine Marchande (weekly): 190 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 8e; f. 1919; weekly shipping publication; Dir. CHRISTIAN MOREUX.

Marchés Tropicaux et Méditerranéens (weekly): 190 blvd. Haussmann, 75008 Paris; f. 1945; African trade review; Pres. CHRISTIAN MOREUX; Dir. PIERRE BONNEFONT; Editor-in-Chief JEAN GUENEAU.

Navires, Ports et Chantiers (monthly): 190 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 8e; f. 1950; international shipbuilding and harbours; Dir. CHRISTIAN MOREUX.

La Pêche Maritime (monthly): 190 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 8e; f. 1919; fishing industry; Dir. CHRISTIAN MOREUX.

PHILOSOPHY, PSYCHOLOGY

Bibliographie de la Philosophie (quarterly): 6 place de la Sorbonne, 75005 Paris; f. 1937.

Les études philosophiques (quarterly): 108 blvd. Saint-Germain, 75005 Paris; f. 1926, 1946 (new series); Dirs. P. AUBENQUE, J. BRUN, L. MILLET.

Psychologie française (quarterly): 28 rue Serpente, 75006 Paris; f. 1956; revue of the Société Française de Psychologie; Editor C. CAMILLERI.

Revue d'esthétique (quarterly): 162 rue St. Charles, 75740 Paris Cedex 15; Dirs. OLIVIER REVAULT D'ALLONNES, MIKEL DUFRENNE.

Revue des sciences philosophiques et théologiques (quarterly): 6 place de la Sorbonne, 75005 Paris; f. 1907.

Revue philosophique de la France et de l'étranger (quarterly): 108 blvd. Saint-Germain, 75006 Paris; f. 1876; Dirs. PIERRE MAXIME SCHUHL, YVON BRES; circ. 1,200.

PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

Annales de chimie (bi-monthly): 120 blvd. Saint-Germain, 75280 Paris Cedex 06; f. 1789.

Biochimie (monthly): 120 blvd. Saint-Germain, 75280 Paris Cedex 06; f. 1914; Scientific Editor Mme M. GRUNBERG-MANAGO; Editor YVES RAOUL.

Journal de chimie physique et de physico-chimie biologique (monthly): 4 Place Jussieu, Tour 54-55, 75230 Paris Cedex 05; f. 1903.

RELIGION

Etudes (monthly): 15 rue Monsieur, 75007 Paris; f. 1856; general interest; Editor R. P. PAUL VANDIER.

France Catholique—Ecclesia: 12 rue Valentin, 75007 Paris; Dir. L. DAMOISEAU.

L'Illustré Protestant (monthly): "La Brally", 69510 Yzeron; f. 1952; Editor PAUL EBERHARD; circ. 35,000.

Informations Catholiques Internationales (monthly): 163 blvd. Malesherbes, Paris 17e; f. 1955; circ. 35,000; Dir. ERNEST MILCENT.

Le Pèlerin (weekly): 3 rue Bayard, 75008 Paris; f. 1873; Editors HENRY CARO, GUY MAURATILLE; circ. 482,031.

Prier (monthly): 163 blvd. Malesherbes, 75017 Paris; f. 1978; review of modern prayer and contemplation.

Témoignage Chrétien (weekly): 49 rue du Faubourg Poissonnière, Paris 9e; f. 1941; cultural; Dir. GEORGES MONTARON; circ. 100,000.

La Vie: 163 blvd. Malesherbes, 75017 Paris; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. MICHEL HOUSSIN; Dir. JOSÉ DE BROUCKER; circ. 500,000.

SCIENCE

La Recherche (monthly): 4 place de l'Odéon, 75006 Paris; f. 1946; multidisciplinary scientific and technical information; Pres. C. CHERKI; circ. 65,000.

Science et vie (monthly): 5 rue de la Baume, 75382 Paris Cedex 08; f. 1913; Dir. JACQUES DUPUY.

TECHNICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

L'Argus de l'Automobile: 1 place Boieldieu, 75002 Paris; f. 1927; motoring weekly.

Automatisme: 41 rue de la Grange-aux-Belles, 75483 Paris Cedex 10; f. 1956; official organ of l'Association Française pour la Cybernétique Economique et Technique—A.F.C.E.T.

Aviation Magazine International: 48 blvd. des Batignolles, 75017 Paris; f. 1950; fortnightly; circ. 39,000.

Construction: 29 rue de Bassano, 75008 Paris; f. 1946; circ. 4,500.

L'Echo de la Presse (weekly): 19 rue des Prêtres Saint-Germain l'Auxerrois, 75039 Paris Cedex 01; f. 1945; journalism, advertising; Editor NOEL JACQUEMART; circ. 7,100.

L'Ecole et la Vie (monthly): 103 blvd. Saint-Michel, 75005 Paris; f. 1917; education and teaching methods.

Ingénieurs de l'Automobile (monthly): 3 ave. Président-Wilson, 75116 Paris; f. 1927; formerly *Journal de la S.I.A.*; technical automobile review; Dir. PIERRE EVARD.

L'Ingénieur et le Technicien de L'Enseignement Technique (every two months): 254 rue de Vaugirard, 75740 Paris Cedex 15; f. 1945; review intended for vocational schools and training managers; Dir. P. BENICHOV; circ. 3,900.

Machine Moderne (monthly): 40 rue du Colisée, 75381 Paris Cedex 08; f. 1906; Dir. M. KESSLER; circ. 9,000.

Matériaux et Techniques (monthly): 76 rue de Rivoli, 75004 Paris; f. 1913; review of engineering research and progress; Chief Editor R. DROUIN.

Le Moniteur des Travaux Publics et du Bâtiment (weekly): 17 rue d'Uzes, 75002 Paris; f. 1903; Editor JACQUES GUY; Pres. and Man. Dir. MARC N. VIGIER; circ. 77,344.

La Revue Générale des Chemins de Fer (monthly): 24-26 blvd. de l'Hôpital, 75005 Paris; f. 1878; Gen. Sec. J. SALIN.

La Revue Pratique du Froid et du Conditionnement de l'Air (fortnightly): 254 rue de Vaugirard, 75740 Paris Cedex 15; f. 1941; industrial and technical review on cold storage, heat pumps and heat recovery and air-conditioning; Dir. P. BENICHOV; circ. 5,246.

Traitement Thermique (10 times a year): 254 rue de Vaugirard, 75740 Paris Cedex 15; f. 1963; technical review for engineers and technicians of heat treatment; Dir. JEAN GRAZIDE; circ. 2,480.

La Vie des Transports: 1 rue Taitbout, Paris 9e; Man. Editor M. ALBERTINI.

WOMEN'S AND FASHION

Bonne Soirée (monthly): 8 rue Bellini, Paris 16e; f. 1922; French and Belgian; Chief Editor M. DURAY; circ. 450,000.

Echo de la Mode (weekly): 9 rue d'Alexandrie, Paris 2e; f. 1890; published by Editions de Montsouris; circ. 405,000; Pres. Dir.-Gen. ALBERT DE SMAELE.

L'Echo Madame (monthly): 98 rue de l'Université, Paris 7e; circ. 333,000.

Elle (weekly): 6 rue Ancelle, 92521 Neuilly-s/Seine Cedex; Dir. FRANK TÉNOT; Editors D. FILIPACCHI, P. GIAN-NOLI, R. PAGNIEZ, R. THÉRON; circ. 412,000.

Femmes d'Aujourd'hui (weekly): 14 blvd. de la Madeleine, Paris 8e; f. 1933; French and Belgian; circ. 702,000.

Femme Pratique (monthly): 14 blvd. de la Madeleine, Paris 8e; f. 1958; French and Belgian; circ. 380,000.

Intimité du Foyer (weekly): 2 rue des Italiens, Paris 9e; illustrated stories; circ. 782,000.

Jardin des Modes (monthly): 100 rue Réaumur, Paris 2e; f. 1920; circ. 130,000; Chief Editor MARIE JOSÉE LEPICARD.

La Maison de Marie-Claire: 11 bis, rue Boissy d'Anglas, 75008 Paris; f. 1967; Dir. EVELYNE PROUVOST; circ. 203,347.

Maison et Jardin (10 a year): 10 blvd. du Montparnasse, 75724 Paris Cedex 15; f. 1950; 2 special issues (*Maison Magazine*), circ. 125,000; associated with *House and Garden*, New York and London; Editors JACQUES LAMBOI, PATRICK DELCROIX.

Marie-Claire (monthly): 51 rue Pierre Charron, 75008 Paris; Dir. EVELYNE PROUVOST; circ. 677,772.

Marie-France (monthly): 114 ave. des Champs-Élysées, 75008 Paris; f. 1944; women's magazine; circ. 532,189; Man. Dir. JEAN SANGNIER.

Modes et Travaux (monthly): 10 rue de la Pépinière, 75380 Paris Cedex 08; f. 1919; circ. 1,472,193; Dir. PHILIPPE CHOPIN.

Nous Deux (weekly): 2 rue des Italiens, Paris 9e; illustrated stories; f. 1947; circ. 1,171,000.

Vogue (French edition; 10 times a year, plus 10 issues a year of *Vogue Hommes* and 2 a year of *Vogue Spéciale Beauté*): 4 place du Palais Bourbon, Paris 7e; f. 1921; Dir. ROBERT CAILLÉ; Editors FRANCINE CRESCENT (*Vogue*), GÉRALD ASARIA (*Vogue Hommes*).

NEWS AGENCIES

Agence France-Presse: 11-15 place de la Bourse, 75002 Paris; f. 1944; 24-hour service of world political, financial, sporting news, etc.; 110 agencies and 1,500 correspondents all over the world; Pres.-Dir.-Gen. HENRI PIGÉAT.

Agence Parisienne de Presse: 29 rue des Jeûneurs, Paris 2e; Dir.-Gen. CHRISTIAN JAYLE; f. 1949; supported by the *Académie Française*.

Agence Républicaine d'Information: 22 rue de Châteaudun, Paris 9e; French domestic and foreign politics; Dir. ALBERT LEBACQZ.

Presse Services: 111 ave. Victor Hugo, Paris 16e; f. 1929; Pres. Dir. C. CAZENAVE DE LA ROCHE.

Science-Service—Agence Barnier: 10 rue Notre-Dame de Lorette, Paris 9e; medical, scientific, technical, recreation news; Man. Dir. DENISE BARNIER.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agencia EFE (Spain): 7 rue d'Aguesseau, Paris 8e; Del. RAMÓN-LUIS ACUÑA.

Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN) (U.S.S.R.): 8 rue Prony, Paris 17e; Bureau Chief G. BOTCHKAREU.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): 29 rue Tronchet, 75008 Paris; Bureau Chief MARIO RISPOLI.

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN) (German Democratic Republic): 23 rue Erlanger, 75016 Paris; Bureau Chief RALF KLINGSIECK.

Associated Press (AP) (U.S.A.): 162 rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, 75008 Paris; Bureau Chief HARRY DUNPHY.

Československá tisková kancelář (ČTK) (Czechoslovakia): 10 rue Leconte de Lisle, Paris 16e; Bureau Man. ZDENEK KNEZEK.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): 30 rue St. Augustin, 75002 Paris; Correspondents CHRISTIAN VOLBRACHT, H. OSCHWALD, G. REUTER.

Jiji Tsushin-sha (Japan): 175 blvd. Malesherbes, Paris 17e; Correspondent TOMOHIKO IGUCHI.

Kyodo Tsushin (Japan): 101 rue Réaumur, 75002 Paris; Correspondents Y. SAKAI, K. KATO.

Middle East News Agency (Egypt): 6 rue de la Michodière, Paris 2e; Dir. ALY ELSAMMAN.

North American Newspaper Alliance (U.S.A.): 55 rue Pergolèse, Paris 16e; Bureau Chief BERNARD KAPLAN.

Reuters (U.K.): 101 rue Réaumur, 75002 Paris.

United Press International (UPI) (U.S.A.): 2 rue des Italiens, 75009 Paris; Bureau Chief ROBERT KAYLOR.

The following Agencies are also represented: Jamahiriya News Agency (*Libya*), MTI (*Hungary*), Maghreb Arabe Presse (*Morocco*), Prensa Latina (*Cuba*) and TASS (*U.S.S.R.*).

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Comité de Liaison Professionnel de la Presse: 49 rue Cambon, 75011 Paris; liaison organization for press-radio-cinema; mems. Fédération Nationale de la Presse Française, Confédération de la Presse Française, Chambre Syndicale de la Presse Filmée, Fédération Française des Agences de Presse; Gen. Sec. CHRISTIAN LOYAUTÉ.

Confédération de la Presse Française: 8 place de l'Opéra, 75009 Paris; Pres. PIERRE ARCHAMBAULT; Dir. JEAN-CLAUDE GATINEAU.

Fédération Française des Agences de Presse: 49 rue Cambon, 75011 Paris; Pres. HENRI DERAMOND; Vice-Pres. JEAN GORINI.

Fédération Nationale de la Presse d'Information Spécialisée: 6 bis rue Gabriel-Laumain, 75010 Paris; HUBERT ZIESENIS; Dir. MAURICE VIAU.

Fédération Nationale de la Presse Française: 6 bis rue Gabriel-Laumain, Paris 10e; f. 1944; mems. Syndicat de la Presse Parisienne, Syndicat de la Presse Hebdomadaire Parisienne, Syndicat des Quotidiens Régionaux, Syndicat des Quotidiens Départementaux, Fédération de la Presse Hebdomadaire et Périodique, Union Nationale de la Presse Périodique d'Information, Fédération Nationale de la Presse d'Information Spécialisée; Pres. MAURICE BUJON; Dir. ROGER BOUZINAC.

Fédération Nationale des Syndicats et Associations Professionnelles de Journalistes Français: 52 rue Richer, Paris 9e; f. 1888, under present title since 1937; 7,000 mems.; Pres. ARMAND MACÉ; Vice-Pres. PIERRE MITANCHEZ, GEORGES VERPRAET, ROBERT POIRIER.

DENIS PERIER-DAVILLE; Sec.-Gen. BERNARD HENNEQUIN; Treas. ROGER DAPOIGNY.

Union de la Presse Française à Diffusion Nationale et Internationale: 6 bis rue Gabriel-Laumain, Paris 10e; mems. Syndicat de la Presse Parisienne, Fédération Nationale de la Presse Hebdomadaire et Périodique, Syndicat des Publications d'Informations Générales, Syndicat des Publications d'Informations Spécialisées, Syndicat des Publications Economiques et Techniques; Pres. ANDRÉ LOUIS DUBOIS.

Union Nationale de la Presse Périodique d'Information: 6 bis rue Gabriel-Laumain, Paris 10e; mems. Syndicat National de la Presse Hebdomadaire Régionale d'Infor-

mation, Syndicat National des Publications Régionales, Syndicat de la Presse Judiciaire de Province, Fédération de la Presse Agricole; Pres. ALBERT GARRIGUES; Vice-Pres. P. FLANDRE, MATAGRIN, G. CELLARD, J. TRINET.

PRESS INSTITUTE

Institut Français de Presse et des Sciences de l'Information: 83 bis rue Notre-Dame-Des-Champs, 75006 Paris; studies all aspects of role of press; maintains research and documentation centre; higher specialized teaching of all aspects of information services; open to research workers, students, journalists; Dir. FRANCIS BALLE.

PUBLISHERS

Editions Alpina: 60 rue Mazarine, 75006 Paris; f. 1928; guide books; assoc. co. of Librairie Gründ; Dir. ALAIN GRÜND.

Editions Arthaud: 6 rue de Mézières, 75006 Paris; f. 1870; literature, arts, history, travel books, sailing, mountaineering, sports; Pres. HENRI FLAMMARION; Dir. ROSELYNE DE AYALA.

Editions Aubier-Montaigne: 13 quai de Conti, Paris 6e; f. 1925; classics, philosophy and religion, history and sociology; Dir. Mme AUBIER-GABAIL.

J. B. Baillière et Fils: 10 rue Thénard, 75005 Paris; f. 1812; science, medicine, agriculture and technical books; Pres. Dir.-Gen. MICHEL ROUX-DESSARPS; Dir. HENRI MOREL D'ARLEUX.

Bayard-Presses: 3-5 rue Bayard, Paris 8e; f. 1873; Catholic press; Pres. JEAN GELAMUR; owns *La Croix*, *Le Pèlerin*, *Notre Temps*, and *Panorama d'Aujourd'hui*.

Beauchesne Editeur: 72 rue des Saints-Pères, 75007 Paris; f. 1881; sacred books, theology, philosophy, religious history, politics, encyclopaedias, periodicals; Dir. M. CADIC.

Pierre Belfond: 216 blvd. St. Germain, 75007 Paris; f. 1963; fiction, history, arts; Dir. P. BELFOND.

Imprimerie et Librairie Berger-Levrault S.A.: 229 blvd. Saint-Germain, 75007 Paris; f. 1676; architecture, ethnology, social sciences, juvenile, Third World, technical, law and administration; Man. Dir. PHILIPPE FRIEDEL.

Bias (Société Nouvelle des Editions): 26 rue Vauquelin, 75005 Paris; f. 1941; juvenile literature, how-to books; Man. Dir. GEORGES LAUVAUX.

Editions E. de Boccard: 11 rue de Médicis, 75006 Paris; f. 1866; history, archaeology; Dir. P. FOULON.

Editions du Bois Joli: 74330 La Balme-de-Sillingy; f. 1980; children's books, comics; Pres. PHILIPPE GELOT.

Bordas: 17 rue Rémy-Dumoncel, 75686 Paris Cedex 14; f. 1946; encyclopaedic, scientific, technical, history, geography, arts, children's and educational; Dir. JEAN MANUEL BOURGOIS.

Editions Bornemann: 15 rue de Tournon, Paris 6e; f. 1829; music and books; Dir. M. BORNEMANN.

Buchet-Chastel: 18 rue de Condé, 75006 Paris; f. 1929; fiction, religion, sociology, periodicals; Dir. GUY BUCHET.

Editions du CNRS: 15 quai Anatole France, 75700 Paris; f. 1946; public institution under the Secretariat of State for Universities; science and human sciences; Dir. HENRI PÉRONNIN.

Galmann-Lévy: 3 rue Auber, Paris 9e; f. 1836; fiction,

history, social sciences, economics, sport, religion; Dirs. R. CALMANN-LÉVY, ALAIN OULMAN.

Gasterman: 66 rue Boneparte, 75006 Paris; f. 1857; juvenile, comics, fiction, education, arts, history; Dir. LOUIS-ROBERT CASTERMAN.

Librairie Honoré Champion (SODIFER): 7 Quai Malaquais, 75006 Paris; f. 1973; French texts and linguistics; Man. HÉLÈNE HONEGGER; Dir. HÉLÈNE MAI.

Chiron (Editions): 40 rue de Seine, 75006 Paris; f. 1907; technical, sport, language; Gen. Man. D. FERRANDO-DURFORT.

Presses de la Cité: 8 rue Garancière, 75006 Paris; f. 1947; general; Dir. CLAUDE NIELSEN.

Armand Colin: 103 blvd. Saint Michel, 75240 Paris Cedex 05; f. 1870; literature, philosophy, history, geography and sciences, fine arts, pedagogy, maps and textbooks; Dir. JEAN-MAX LECLERC.

Compagnie française des Arts Graphiques: 3 rue Duguay-Trouin, Paris 6e; f. 1939; Pres. V. P. VICTOR-MICHEL.

Club du Livre, S.A.: 28 rue Fortuny, Paris 17e; f. 1942; Dir.-Gen. PHILIPPE LEBAUD.

Editions Dalloz (Jurisprudence Générale): 11 et 14 rue Soufflot, 75240 Paris Cedex 05; f. 1824; law, philosophy and economics; Pres. Dir.-Gen. PATRICE VERGÉ.

Delachaux: 32 rue de Grenelle, 75007 Paris; f. 1976; general non-fiction; Pres. Dir.-Gen. DAVID PERRET.

Librairie Delagrave (S.A.R.L.): 15 rue Soufflot, 75240 Paris Cedex 05; f. 1865; textbooks; Man. FABRICE DELAGRAVE.

Editions Denoël: 19 rue de l'Université, 75007 Paris; f. 1930; general literature; Dir. ALBERT BLANCHARD.

Desclée De Brouwer: 76 bis rue des Saints-Pères, Paris 7e; f. 1875; religion, education, art, juvenile; Dir.-Gen. F.-X. DE GUBERT.

Deux Coqs d'Or: 28 rue la Boétie, Paris 9e; f. 1949; children's books, art, science; Chair. PHILIP JARVIS; Gen. Man. FRANÇOIS MARTINEAU.

Didot-Bottin S.A.: 28 rue Docteur Finlay, 75738 Paris Cedex 15; f. 1796; publs. *Bottin International*, *Bottin Mondain* and other commercial registers and directories; Pres. and Gen. Man. VINCENT HOLLARD.

La Documentation Française: 29-31 quai Voltaire, 75340 Paris Cedex 07; 165 rue Garibaldi, 69401 Lyon Cedex 03; f. 1945; political, economical, topographical, historical, sociological documents and audio-visual material; Dir. J.-L. CREMIEUX-BRILHAC.

Entreprise Moderne d'Edition: 17 rue Viète, 75017 Paris; f. 1947; business and technical books and periodicals; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. GÉRARD DIDIER.

- Eyrolles:** 61 blvd. Saint-Germain, 75240 Paris Cedex 05; f. 1918; non-fiction, scientific, technical; Dir. SERGE EYROLLES.
- Librairie Arthème Fayard:** 75 rue des Saints-Pères, 75278 Paris Cedex 06; f. 1850; history, documents, essays, novels; Dir. CLAUDE DURAND.
- Librairie Ernest Flammarion:** 26 rue Racine, 75278 Paris Cedex 06; f. 1875; general literature, art, human sciences, history, children's books, medicine; Dirs. ARMAND FLAMMARION, HENRI FLAMMARION.
- Fléuve Noir:** 6 rue Garancière, 75006 Paris; f. 1949 (Presses de la Cité); novels, children's books; Dir. ARMAND DE CARO.
- Foucher:** 128 rue de Rivoli, 75001 Paris, f. 1935; science, economics, law, medicine; Dir. B. FOULON.
- Editions Gallimard (Librairie Lecoivre):** 5 rue Sébastien-Bottin, 75007 Paris; f. 1911; novels, history, poetry, philosophy, detective; Dir. CLAUDE GALLIMARD.
- Garnier Frères:** 19 rue des Plantes, 75014 Paris; f. 1833; general; classics and old authors, pocket editions, dictionaries, essays, juvenile literature, comics; Man. Dir. B. VEREANO.
- Librairie Orientaliste Paul Geuthner S.A.:** 12 rue Vavin, 75006 Paris; f. 1902; philology, travel books, studies and learned periodicals concerned with the Orient; Dirs. MARIE SCHIFFER, MARE F. SEIDL-GEUTHNER.
- Grasset et Fasquelle, Editions:** 61 rue des Saints-Pères, 75006 Paris; f. 1907; contemporary literature, criticism, documents, essays and children's books; Pres. JEAN-CLAUDE FASQUELLE.
- Librairie Gründ:** 60 rue Mazarine, 75006 Paris; f. 1880; reference books; assoc. co. of Editions Alpina; Man. Dir. MICHEL GRÜND.
- Hachette:** 79 blvd. St. Germain, 75005 Paris; f. 1826; general; all types of book, especially text-books; Pres. Dir.-Gen. JEAN-LUC LAGARDÈRE.
- Harlequin:** 48 ave. Victor Hugo, 75116 Paris; f. 1978; fiction, children's books; Pres. CHRISTIAN CHALMIN.
- Librairie A. Hatier, S.A.:** 8 rue d'Assas, 75006 Paris; f. 1880; text books, arts, audio-visual materials, dictionaries, general literature, geographical maps, books for young people; Dir. MICHEL FOULON.
- Hermann:** 293 rue Lecourbe, 75015 Paris; f. 1870; sciences and art; Pres. PIERRE BERÈS.
- Import Diffusion Music:** 42-44 rue du Fer-à-Moulin, 75005 Paris; f. 1972; music; Dir. A. PIERSON.
- J'ai Lu:** 31 rue de Tournon, 75006 Paris; f. 1958; novels, paperbacks; Pres. FRÉDÉRIC DITIS.
- René Julliard:** 8 rue Garancière, Paris 6e; f. 1931; general literature, biographies and documents; Dir. BERNARD DE FALLOIS.
- Editions Klincksieck:** 11 rue de Lille, 75007 Paris; f. 1842; human sciences; Pres.-Dir.-Gen. Mme ANDRÉE LAURENT-KLINCKSIECK.
- Jeanne Laffitte:** 1 place Francis-Chirat, 13002 Marseille; f. 1972; art, geography, culture; Dir. JEANNE LAFFITTE.
- Editions Robert Laffont:** 6 place St. Sulpice, 75279 Paris Cedex 06; f. 1941; literature, history, art, translations; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. ROBERT LAFFONT.
- Librairie Larousse S.A.R.L.:** 17 rue du Montparnasse, 75280 Paris Cedex 06; f. 1852; general, specializing in dictionaries, illustrated books on scientific subjects, encyclopaedias, classics, textbooks and periodicals; Dir.-Gen. CLAUDE LABOURET; Dirs. G. LUCAS, J. P. HOLLIER-LAROUSSE, C. MOREAU.
- Letouzey et Ané:** 87 blvd. Raspail, 75006 Paris; f. 1885; history and archaeology of Catholic Church; history of religions; ecclesiastical encyclopaedias and dictionaries, biography; Dir. J. LETOUZEY.
- Librairie Générale de Droit et de Jurisprudence:** 20 and 24 rue Soufflot, 75005 Paris; f. 1836; law and sociology; Chair. J. HÉBERT; Dir. F. MARTY.
- Livre de Poche:** 12 rue François 1er, 75008 Paris; paperback series of Librairie Générale Française; f. 1953; Dir. P. ROSSIGNOL.
- Editions Magnard:** 122 blvd. St.-Germain, 75279 Paris Cedex 06; f. 1941; children's and educational books; Dir.-Gen. LOUIS MAGNARD.
- Librairie Maloine:** 1 rue Dupuytren, 75006 Paris; f. 1881; medical textbooks; Pres. Dir.-Gen. ANTONIN PHILIPPART.
- Editions Maritimes et d'Outre-mer:** 17 rue Jacob, 75006 Paris; f. 1839; geography, ethnography, yachting, marine, colonial literature; Pres. Dir.-Gen. NICOLE LATTÈS.
- Masson:** 120 blvd. St.-Germain, 75280 Paris Cedex 06; f. 1804; medicine and science, books and periodicals; publishers for various academies and societies; Pres. Dir.-Gen. JÉRÔME TALAMON.
- Mercure de France, S.A.:** 26 rue de Condé, 75006 Paris; f. 1890; general fiction, history, psychology, sociology, children's books; Dir. SIMONE GALLIMARD.
- Editions Albin Michel:** 22 rue Huyghens, Paris 14e; f. 1900; general, fiction, history, classics; Dir. F. ESMÉNARD.
- Les Editions de Minuit:** 7 rue Bernard Palissy, Paris 6e; f. 1945; general literature; Dir. JÉRÔME LINDON.
- Editions Albert Morancé:** 1 rue Palatine, 75006 Paris; f. 1780; art and architecture; *Encyclopédie de l'Ornement* and others; Chair. GASTON A. MORANCÉ.
- Fernand Nathan Editeur:** 9 rue Méchain, 75014 Paris; f. 1881; school, and children's books, encyclopaedias, educational journals and games; Dir. JEAN-JACQUES NATHAN.
- F. de Nobele:** 35 rue Bonaparte, 75006 Paris; f. 1920; art and archaeology; Propr. FERNAND DE NOBELE.
- Nouvelles Editions Latines:** 1 rue Palatine, 75006 Paris; f. 1928; fiction, art, history, philosophy; Dir. FERNAND SORLOT.
- Les Editions d'Organisation:** 5 rue Rousselet, 75007 Paris; f. 1952; management and business economy; Pres.-Dir.-Gen. SERGE EYROLLES.
- Editions Ouvrières:** 12 ave. Soeur-Rosalie, 75621 Paris Cedex 13; f. 1929; general non-fiction, music; Dir. R. CARTAYRADE.
- Payot, Paris:** 106 blvd. St.-Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1912; general science and history; Pres.-Dir.-Gen. J.-L. PIDOUX-PAYOT.
- La Pensée Universelle:** 4 rue Charlemagne, 75004 Paris; f. 1970; general; Pres. ALAIN MOREAU.
- Librairie Académique Perrin:** 8 rue Garancière, Paris 6e; f. 1827; historical and literary biographies, trade books; Dir. CLAUDE NIELSEN.
- A. et J. Picard:** 82 rue Bonaparte, Paris 6e; f. 1869; archaeology, architecture, history of art, history, pre-history, auxiliary sciences, linguistics, musicological works, French texts, antiquarian books, *Catalogue Varia* (old and rare books, documentary books, every 2 months); Propr. CHANTAL PASINI-PICARD.
- Plon:** 8 rue Garancière, 75006 Paris; f. 1808; fiction, travel, history, anthropology, science, trade books and suspense series; Dir. CLAUDE NIELSEN.
- Presses de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques:** 27 rue Saint-Guillaume, 75341 Paris Cedex 07; f. 1975; history, politics; Dir. LOUIS BODIN.

- Librairie Aristide Quillet:** 278 blvd. St.-Germain, Paris 7e; f. 1898; general; specializes in dictionaries and encyclopaedias; Pres. Dir.-Gen. CLAUDE BELLENAND.
- Editions Seghers, S.A.:** 6 place Saint-Sulpice, 75006 Paris; f. 1939; poetry, novels, politics, philosophy, biographies; Dir. ROBERT LAFFONT.
- Editions du Seuil:** 27 rue Jacob, 75261 Paris Cedex 06; f. 1936; modern literature, fiction, illustrated books, non-fiction; Dir. MICHEL CHODKIEWICZ.
- Editions Sirey:** 22 rue Soufflot, 75005 Paris; f. 1789; law, economics, politics; Pres.-Dir.-Gen. PATRICE VERGÉ.
- Editions Stock:** 14 rue de l'Ancienne-Comédie, 75675 Paris; f. 1710; foreign literature, novels, general literature; Pres.-Dir.-Gen. JEAN ROSENTHAL.
- Editions Tallandier:** 17 rue Rémy-Dumoncel, 75014 Paris; f. 1865; literature, history, magazines, popular editions, book club editions; Pres. JACQUES JOURQUIN.
- Editions du Témoignage Chrétien:** 49 rue du Faubourg Poissonnière, Paris 9e; f. 1941; religion, politics and foreign affairs; Dir. G. MONTARON.
- Temps Actuel:** 146 rue du Faubourg Poissonnière, 75010 Paris; f. 1981; novels, poetry, essays, cinema, theatre, literary review (*Europe*); Pres. C. ECHARD.
- Presses Universitaires de France:** 108 blvd. Saint-Germain, 75006 Paris; f. 1921; philosophy, psychology, psychoanalysis, psychiatry, education, sociology, theology, history, geography, economics, law, linguistics, literature, science, the "Que Sais-Je?" series, and official publications of universities; Pres. PIERRE ANGOUVENT.
- Presses Universitaires de Grenoble:** B.P. 47 X, 38040 Grenoble; f. 1972; architecture, anthropology, law, economics, management, history, statistics, literature, medicine, science, politics; Dir. O. GADET.
- Editions Vigot Frères:** 23 rue de l'Ecole de Médecine, 75006 Paris; f. 1890; medicine, pharmacology, veterinary science, sport; Pres. CHARLES VIGOT; Dir. DANIEL VIGOT.
- Vilo:** 25 rue Ginoux, 75015 Paris; f. 1950; non-fiction, art, history, geography, tourism, sport; Dir. L. LARFILLON.
- Librairie Philosophique J. Vrin:** 6 place de la Sorbonne, 75005 Paris; f. 1911; philosophy, education, science, law, religion; Dir. A. PAULIAC-VRIN.
- Librairie Vuibert:** 63 blvd. St.-Germain, Paris 5e; f. 1877; mathematics, physics, science; Dir. JEAN ADAM.

CARTOGRAPHERS

- Blondel La Rougery:** 7 rue Saint-Lazare, 75009 Paris;

f. 1902; maps; specialized prints of maps and charts; Chair. J. BARBOTTE.

- Girard et Barrère:** 2 place du Puits de l'Ermite, 75005 Paris; f. 1780; maps and globes; Man. MM. BARRY, GOURIER, VUILLERET.

Institut Géographique National: 136 bis rue de Grenelle, 75700 Paris; f. 1940; surveying and mapping of France and many other countries; Dir. JEAN-ANTOINE WINGHART.

Cartes Taride: 2 bis place du Puits de l'Ermite, 75005 Paris; f. 1852; tourists' maps, guides and maps of the world, globes; Managers MM. BARRY, GOURIER, VUILLERET.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Cercle de la Librairie (Syndicat des Industries et Commerces du Livre): 117 blvd. St. Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1847; a syndicate of the book trade, grouping the principal associations of publishers, booksellers and printers; Pres. Y. CHOTARD; Dir.-Gen. M. FREDET; Sec.-Gen. ALAIN GRUND; publ. *Lièvres Hebdo* (weekly), *Lièvres de France* (monthly).

Fédération Française des Syndicats de Libraires: 117 blvd. St.-Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1892; booksellers' asscn.; 2,000 mems.; Pres. JACQUES PLAINE; Dir. PIERRE BEZIAU; publ. *La Lettre du Libraire*.

Syndicat National de l'Edition: 117 blvd. St.-Germain, 75279 Paris Cedex 06; f. 1892; c. 350 mems.; publishers' association; Pres. M. PIDOUX-PAYOT; Dir. M. FREDET; Sec.-Gen. PASCAL PHILIPPON; Treas. M. LECLERC.

Chambre Syndicale des Editeurs de Musique de France: 175 rue Saint Honoré, 75001 Paris; f. 1873; music publishers' association; Pres. CLAUDE ALPHONSE LEDUC; Sec. DIDIER DUCLOS.

Chambre Syndicale des Editeurs d'Annuaire et de Publications Similaires: Permanent Secretariat, 117 blvd St.-Germain, 75006 Paris; f. 1899; association of publishers of year books; Pres. GÉRARD DELAUBIER.

Chambre Syndicale de l'Edition Musicale (CSDM): 57 ave. de Villiers, 75017 Paris.

Syndicat Général des Imprimeries de Paris et de la Région Parisienne: 117 blvd. St.-Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1970; printers' association; 650 mems.; Pres. FRANÇOIS DREUILLET.

Union Parisienne des Syndicats Patronaux de l'Imprimerie: 117 blvd. St.-Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1923; Pres. GUY VAN ECKHOUT.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Broadcasting in France is a state monopoly. From 1964 to 1974 it was run by the *Office de Radiodiffusion-Télévision Française* (ORTF), under the tutelage of the Ministry of Information. The ORTF met with increasing difficulties and criticism from 1968 onwards. It was subject to the repeated strikes, accusations of political bias from both the right and the left and scandalous revelations of economic mismanagement. On January 1st, 1975 it was replaced by mismanagement. On January 1st, 1975 it was replaced by seven independent state-financed companies. They comprise four organizations with responsibility for programmes (one for each television channel and one for radio), an audio-visual institute, a company responsible for carrying out major production work for the radio and television institutions, and an establishment with general responsibility for broadcasting. Each company has its own budget and an administrative council composed of two

representatives of the state, and one representative each of parliament, the press and the staff. The first and second television channels are partly financed by advertising.

TéléDiffusion de France: 21-27 rue Barbès, 92120 Montreuil; f. 1975; responsible for broadcasting programmes produced by the production companies (Radio France, TFR, Az, FR3), for the organization and maintenance of the networks, for study and research into radio and television equipment, and for representing French state broadcasting in international organizations; administrative council comprising 16 members, of which eight are representatives of the state; Pres. MAURICE RÉMY; Dir.-Gen. JEAN GUILLERMIN.

Société Nationale de Radiodiffusion (Radio France): 116 ave. Président-Kennedy, 75016 Paris; f. 1975; pro-

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duction of radio programmes; Pres. MICHÈLE COTTA; Dir. JEAN IZARD; Dir. France Inter JEAN-PIERRE FARKAS; Information Dir. JÉRÔME BELLAY; Dir. France Culture YVES JAIGU; Dir. of programmes and musical services PIERRE VOZLINSKY; Radio France Internationale HERVÉ BOURGES; France Inter Paris (F.I.P.) PIERRE CODOU, JEAN GARRETTO; Radio-7 PATRICK MEKER.

Société Nationale de Télévision-Télévision Française 1 (TF1): 15 rue Cognacq-Jay, 75330 Paris Cedex 07; f. 1975; production of programmes on the first television channel; Pres. Dir.-Gen. JACQUES BOUTET; Dir.-Gen. GEORGES RIOU; Information Dir. JEAN-MARIE CAVADA.

Société Nationale de Télévision en Couleur-Antenne 2 (A2): 5-7 rue Monttessuy, 75341 Paris Cedex 07; f. 1975; production of programmes on the second television channel; Pres. PIERRE DESGRAUPES; Dir. PIERRE WIEHN.

Société Nationale de Programme-France Régions 3 (FR3): 5 ave. Recteur-Poincaré, 75016 Paris; f. 1975; production of programmes on the third television channel; responsible for regional radio and television and for overseas television; Pres. GUY THOMAS.

Société Française de Production: 36 rue des Alouettes, 75935 Paris; f. 1975; production of major programmes for cinema and television; Pres. BERTRAND LABRUSSE; Dirs. FRANÇOIS LEMOINE, JANINE LANGLOIS-GLANDIER.

Institut National de l'Audiovisuel: 23 blvd. Jules-Ferry, 75011 Paris; f. 1975; research and professional training in the field of broadcasting; Pres. JOEL LE TAC.

RADIO

HOME SERVICES

France-Inter: Entertains and informs. Broadcasts transmitted for 24 hours a day; they can be received by 98 per cent of the population and by listeners outside France. There are two main programmes, *France-Inter* and *France-Inter Variétés*. Other specialized and regional items are also produced. *France-Inter* is broadcast on long, medium and short waves and *France-Inter Variétés* is broadcast on medium wave and high fidelity (frequency modulated) transmitters.

France Culture: Serious programme on art, culture and thought; broadcasts can be received by 95 per cent of the population.

France Musique: Transmission on frequency modulation transmitters. Nearly 95 per cent of the programme is

devoted to music; there are regular stereophonic transmissions.

Radio-Sorbonne: Low power transmission of educational programmes. Only available in the Paris region.

There are nine regional stations which relay Parisian programmes as well as regional broadcasts. Strasbourg radio includes daily broadcasts in German.

There are 21 local radio stations. There are broadcasts in France for foreign workers in Portuguese, Arabic, Serbo-Croat, Spanish, Turkish and Italian.

FOREIGN SERVICES

Broadcasts in German, Portuguese, Polish and Spanish to Europe. Broadcasts in English to N. Africa, W. Africa, Central and E. Africa. Broadcasts in French: Beam 1 Dakar; Beam 2 Abidjan; Beam 3 Brazzaville; Beam 4 Antananarivo; Beam 5 Cairo; also Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia.

PRIVATE RADIO

Despite the state monopoly of broadcasting within France, a number of radio stations based in countries on France's perimeter have very large French audiences. These include notably *R.T.L.* (Luxembourg), *Europe No. 1* (Saarbrücken), *Radio Monte Carlo* (Monaco), *Radio Andorre* and *Sud-Radio* (Andorra). The French Government has major shareholdings in *Europe No. 1* and *R.T.L.*

Number of receivers (1975): 17,032,000; more recent figure not available because radio licences ceased to be issued in 1975.

TELEVISION

There are three state-run channels. On the first channel transmission is on a 819-line system and covers 98.5 per cent of the population. The channel began a gradual conversion to colour broadcasting in 1976. The second channel is on a 625-line system in colour and 96.5 per cent of the population can receive it. There are 135 transmitting stations and about 3,000 relay stations for the first two channels. The third network, introduced in 1973, is on a 625-line system in colour and 70 per cent of the population can receive it.

Number of sets (1978): 15,014,184.

Télé-Luxembourg, Télé-Belge and Télé-Monte-Carlo have large regional audiences in France. German-speaking inhabitants of Alsace watch programmes from the Federal Republic.

OVERSEAS TELEVISION SERVICE

Programmes are produced in Martinique, Guadeloupe, French Guiana, Réunion, New Caledonia, Saint Pierre and Miquelon and French Polynesia.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital, p.u.=paid up, dep.=deposits, res.=reserves, m.=million, Frs.=Francs)

It was announced in September 1981 that 36 banks were to be nationalized, bringing 95 per cent of all deposits under state control. These banks are marked * in the following list. Those marked † had previously been nationalized.

CENTRAL BANK

Banque de France: 1 rue de la Vrillière, 75001 Paris; f. 1800; capital (since 1963) 250m. Frs.; nationalized from 1946; the Governor and two Deputy Governors are nominated by decree of the President of the Republic; the bank has 233 offices or branches through-

out France; Gov. RENAUD DE LA GENIÈRE; publ. *Rapport Annuel*.

Al Saudi Banque: 49/51 ave. Georges V, 75008 Paris; f. 1976; cap. p.u. 150m. Frs.; dep. 3,393m. Frs. (Dec. 1980); Pres. Dr. CHAFIC AKHRAS.

Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement: 12 place Vendôme, 75001 Paris; investment bank; cap. 200m. Frs.; subsidiary of Compagnie Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement, Luxembourg; Pres. and Chief Exec. YVES LAMARCHE.

Banque Centrale des Coopératives et des Mutuelles: 12 place de la Bourse, 75002 Paris; f. 1922; cap. p.u.

60m. Frs.; res. 126,995,000 Frs. (1979); two-thirds of shares are held by 136 co-operative societies; Pres. Dir.-Gen. RENÉ ETIENNE; Dir. JEAN-PIERRE MIEGE; Sec. Gen. LOIC ROLLAND.

Banque Commerciale pour l'Europe du Nord (Eurobank): 79-81 blvd. Haussmann, 75382 Paris Cedex 08; f. 1921; cap. 400m. Frs.; dep. 21,490m. Frs.; Chair. Gen. Man. G. DE BOYSSON.

Bank of Credit and Commerce International (Overseas) Ltd.: 125 ave. des Champs-Élysées, 75008 Paris; Dir. F. DEANE.

Banque Courtois: 33 rue de Rémusat, 31000 Toulouse; f. 1760; cap. 35m. Frs.; res. 4.8m. Frs.; dep. 915m. Frs. (1979); Pres. and Gen. Man. GILBERT COURTOIS DE VIÇOSE.

***Banque de Bretagne:** 283 ave. du Général Patton, 35000 Rennes; f. 1909; cap. 64m. Frs.; dep. 3,625m. Frs. (1979); Pres. JEAN ROUYER; Gen. Man. XAVIER DE VILLENEUVE.

***Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez (INDOSUEZ):** 96 blvd. Haussmann, 75361 Paris; f. 1975 by merger; cap. 692m. Frs.; res. 301m. Frs.; dep. 37,074m. Frs. (1980); Pres. Dir.-Gen. A. JEANCOURT-GALIGNANI.

Banque de la Méditerranée-France: 23 rue Quentin Bauchart, Paris 8e; cap. 50m. Frs.; Pres. J. ABDO EL-KHOURY.

Banque de Neufilze, Schlumberger, Mallet: Secrétariat Général, P.O. Box 46608, 75366 Paris Cedex 08; f. 1966 after merger of Neufilze, Schlumberger and Mallet Frères; merged with Banque Jordaan 1980; subsid. of Algemene Bank Nederland NV; cap. (1980) 120m. Frs.; dep. 3,698m. Frs.; Chair. Supervisory Bd. JEAN-PIERRE MALLET; Chair. Man. Bd. JEAN BRUNET-MORET.

***Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas (Paribas):** 5 rue d'Antin, 75060 Paris; f. 1968; cap. 500m. Frs.; res. 470m. Frs.; dep. 43,696m. Frs. (1978); Chair. (vacant); Vice-Pres. GUSTAVE RAMBAUD.

***Banque de l'Union Européenne:** 4 rue Gaillon, B.P. 89, 75060 Paris Cedex 02; f. 1920; cap. 264.3m. Frs.; dep. 22,986m. Frs.; res. 428m. Frs. (1979); Pres. Dir.-Gen. PIERRE PAGEZY.

Banque Européenne de Tokyo: 4-8 rue Sainte Anne, 75001 Paris; f. 1968; subsidiary of nine Japanese banks; cap. 75m. Frs.; res. 64m. Frs. (1979); Pres. Dir.-Gen. KAIZO KUBOTA.

Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel S.A.: 34 rue du Wacken, 67002 Strasbourg; f. 1895; cap. 100m. Frs.; res. 90m. Frs. (1980); Chair. Supervisory Board THÉO BRAUN; Chair. Management Board RAYMOND GOERGLER.

Banque Française de l'Agriculture et du Crédit Mutuel: 21 blvd. Malesherbes, 75008 Paris; f. 1933; cap. 45m. Frs.; res. 12.8m. Frs.; Chair. ALAIN ROSTAND.

Banque Française de Crédit Coopératif: 88 rue de Courcelles, Paris 8e; f. 1969; assets 1.3m. Frs.; Pres. Supervisory Board JACQUES MOREAU; Gen. Man. A. CHOMEL.

Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur: 21 blvd. Haussmann, 75427 Paris; f. 1947; cap. 200m. Frs.; dep. 45,536m. Frs.; Pres. FRANÇOIS GISCARD D'ESTAING; Dir.-Gen. ALBERT BOUVIER.

***Banque Hervet S.A.:** 1 place de la Préfecture, 18 Bourges; 127 ave. Charles de Gaulle, 92201 Neuilly-sur-Seine; f. 1830; cap. 140m. Frs.; res. 117m. Frs.; Chair. GEORGES HERVET.

***Banque Industrielle et Mobilière Privée, S.A.:** 22 rue Pasquier, 75383 Paris Cedex 08; f. 1967; cap. 23.5m. Frs.; dep. 1,577.4m. Frs. (Dec. 1979); Pres. FRANÇOIS MIALARET; Vice-Pres. YVAN TEQUI.

Banque Intercontinentale Arabe: 67 ave. Franklin Roosevelt, 75008 Paris; f. 1975 by Banque Extérieure d'Algérie and Libyan Arab Foreign Bank; cap. 150m. Frs.; Pres. B. BELGHOULA; Man. Dir. S. EL-ATRASH.

Banque Internationale de Commerce, S.A.: 62 ave. Marceau, 75008 Paris; f. 1919; cap. 3m. Frs.; res. 4m. Frs.; Pres. La Princesse ISABELLE DE BOURBON DE PARME; Vice-Pres. and Dir.-Gen. HUBERT PÉRIN.

Banque Libano-Française (France): 33 rue de Monceau, 75008 Paris; f. 1968; cap. 20m. Frs.; res. 4.8m. Frs.; Pres. GILLES DOUBRÈRE.

Banque Louis-Dreyfus: 6 rue Rabelais, 75364 Paris Cedex 08; f. 1904; cap. 120m. Frs.; dep. 4,109m. Frs. (Dec. 1980); Pres. J.-L. EWALD.

†Banque Nationale de Paris, S.A.: 16 blvd. des Italiens, 75450 Paris; f. 1966 by merger of the Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie (f. 1932) with the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris (f. 1848); cap. 1,632m. Frs.; dep. 481.8 (1980); Chair. JACQUES CALVET; Chief Gen. Man. GÉRARD LLEWELLYN.

Banque pour l'Expansion Industrielle (BANEXI): 20 blvd. des Italiens, 75009 Paris; subsidiary of B.N.P.; Pres. J. VIZIOZ; Dir.-Gen. M. MANIFIACIER.

Banque Nationale de Paris "Intercontinentale": 20 blvd. des Italiens, 75450 Paris; f. 1940; cap. 100m. Frs.; dep. 10,798m. Frs.; Chair. J. CALVET; Gen. Man. M. RINAUDO.

Banque Occidentale pour l'Industrie et le Commerce (BOIC): 42 ave. de Friedland, 75008 Paris; f. 1979; owned by Société de Banque et de Crédit and Crédit Lyonnais; cap. 170m. Frs.; res. 102m. Frs.; dep. 2,174m. Frs. (1979); Pres. Dir.-Gen. Mme G. BEAUX.

***Banque Odier Bungener Courvoisier, S.A.:** 57 ave. d'Iéna, 75116 Paris; f. 1960; cap. 30m. Frs.; dep. 1,423.6m. Frs. (Dec. 1979); Pres. and Gen. Man. FRANÇOIS PROPPER; Gen. Man. MICHEL ALEXANDRE.

***Banque Parisienne de Crédit au Commerce et à l'Industrie, S.A.:** 56 rue de Châteaudun, 75009 Paris; f. 1920; cap. 50.5m. Frs.; res. 34.3m. Frs.; Pres. and Gen. Man. ANTOINE-MARIE IMBERT; 73 brs.

***Banque Régionale de l'Ain:** 2 ave. Alsace-Lorraine, 01 Bourg; f. 1849; a member of the Crédit Industriel et Commercial Group; cap. 24m. Frs.; res. 198m. Frs.; Pres. FRANÇOIS BOUCHER; Gen. Man. M. LENOIR.

***Banque Régionale de l'Ouest:** 7 rue Gallois, 41003 Blois; f. 1913; now a member of the Crédit Industriel et Commercial Group; cap. 22.5m. Frs.; res. 31.7m. Frs.; dep. 3,141m. Frs. (1979); Pres. MICHEL BACQUART; Gen. Man. JACQUES MAGNAN.

Banque Rivaud: 13 rue Notre Dame des Victoires, 75082 Paris Cedex 02; f. 1906; cap. 90m. Frs.; res. 874m. Frs.; dep. 2,817m. Frs. (1979); Chair. Vicomte DE RIBES; Deputy Chair., Gen. Man. J. PILLET-WILL.

***Banque Rothschild S.A.:** 21 rue Laffitte, 75428 Paris Cedex 09; f. 1817; cap. 209m. Frs.; res. 578m. Frs.; Pres. ELIE DE ROTHSCHILD; Gen. Man. DAVID DE ROTHSCHILD.

Banque Scalbert, S.A.: 37 rue du Molinel, 59023 Lille; f. 1838; cap. 71m. Frs.; dep. 7,158m. Frs.; Pres. and Gen. Man. LOUIS DECOSTER.

Banque Sudameris: 4 rue Meyerbeer, 75429 Paris Cedex 09; formerly Banque Française et Italienne pour l'Amérique du Sud; f. 1910; cap. (1981) 129m. Frs.; Chair. G. RAMBAUD; Pres. V. SOZZANI.

Banque Transatlantique, S.A.: 17 blvd. Haussmann, 75428 Paris; f. 1881; cap. 33m. Frs.; dep. 1,734m. Frs.; res. 50m. Frs. (1979); Pres. and Gen. Man. PHILIPPE AYMARD.

***Banque Vernes et Commerciale de Paris:** 52 ave. Hoche, 75382 Paris Cedex 08; f. 1971 by merger of Banque Vernes (f. 1821) and Banque Commerciale de Paris (f. 1952); cap. 126m. Frs.; dep. 4,196m. Frs. (1980); Pres. JEAN-MARC VERNES; Man. Dir. JEAN ROUGIER.

***Banque Worms:** 45 blvd. Haussmann, 75009 Paris; f. 1928; cap. 252m. Frs.; dep. 8.4m. Frs. (Dec. 1980); Chair. PIERRE BAZY; Man. Dir. CLAUDE JANSSEN.

Barclays Bank S.A.: 33 rue du Quatre Septembre, 75002 Paris; cap. 400m. Frs.; dep. 4,330m. Frs.; res. 139m. Frs.; Chair. P. DE CALAN; Vice-Chair. and Gen. Man. P. DE LA LANDE.

Caisse Centrale des Banques Populaires: 115 rue Montmartre, 75002 Paris; f. 1921; the central banking institution of 38 co-operative regional Banques Populaires; cap. 150m. Frs.; dep. 18,979m. Frs. (1980); Chair. HENRI BARRE; Gen. Man. JEAN-CLAUDE POJOL.

Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole: 91-93 blvd. Pasteur, 75015 Paris; f. 1920; central agricultural credit association with 94 local member institutions; although not legally a bank, Crédit Agricole is the largest provider of retail banking services in France; cap. 5,896.7m. Frs. (1979); res. 18,320.2m. Frs.; Dir.-Gen. (vacant).

Compagnie Financière de la Méditerranée, S.A.: 104 ave. des Champs-Élysées, 75008 Paris; cap. 50m. Frs.; Pres. JOSEPH ABDO EL-KHOURY; Dir.-Gen. ALAIN PAUWELS.

Compagnie Parisienne de Récompte, S.A.: 59-61 rue La Fayette, 75009 Paris; f. 1928; discount bank; cap. 170m. Frs.; dep. 18,100m. Frs. (1979); Pres. and Gen. Man. RENÉ CASSOU; Joint Gen. Mans. R. GAYOUX and J.-C. MARTINI.

***Crédit Chimique S.A.:** 20 rue Treillard, 75008 Paris; f. 1889; cap. 100m. Frs.; dep. 4,308m. Frs.; Pres. PIERRE HENRIQUEAU; Gen. Man. AUGUSTIN DE LA BOUILLERIE.

***Crédit Commercial de France, S.A.:** 103 ave. des Champs-Élysées, 75361 Paris; f. 1894; cap. 464.8m. Frs.; dep. 44,431m. Frs. (1979); Chair. JEAN-MAXIME LÉVÊQUE; Vice-Chair. AMBROISE ROUX.

***Crédit du Nord:** 28 place Rihour, 59000 Lille; f. 1974 by merger; cap. 240m. Frs.; Pres. ANTOINE DUPONT-FAUVILLE; Gen. Mans. L. DE FOUCHIER, G. DE SAINT-BLANQUAT.

Crédit Foncier de France, S.A.: 19 rue des Capucines, Paris 1er; f. 1852; cap. 304m. Frs.; Gov. MAX LAXAN; Sec.-Gen. M. ROBERT FICHARD.

***Crédit Industriel de l'Ouest, S.A.:** 4 rue Voltaire, 44000 Nantes; f. 1957; cap. (1981) 82m. Frs.; dep. 7,139m. Frs.; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. PHILIPPE GIFFARD; Dir.-Gen. JEAN-PIERRE NUSSBAUMER.

***Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine (C.I.A.L.):** 31 rue Jean Wenger-Valentin, 67000 Strasbourg; f. 1919; cap. 143.7m. Frs. (1981); dep. 14.6m. Frs. (1980); Pres. and Gen. Man. FLORENT WENGER.

***Crédit Industriel de Normandie:** 15 place de la Pucelle d'Orléans, 76041 Rouen; f. 1932; cap. 26.4m. Frs.; res. 26m. Frs.; Pres. ROBINEAU-BOURGNEUF.

***Crédit Industriel et Commercial, S.A.:** 66 rue de la Victoire, Paris 9e; f. 1859; cap. 452m. Frs.; dep. 32,373m. Frs.; Chair. and Pres. DOMINIQUE CHATILLON.

†**Crédit Lyonnais, S.A.:** Central Office: 19 blvd. des Italiens, 75002 Paris; Head Office: 18 rue de la République, 69002 Lyon; f. 1863; cap. 1,344m. Frs.; dep. 400.6m. Frs.; Chair. CLAUDE PIERRE-BROSSOLETTE; Gen. Man. J. ROCHE.

Frab-Bank International (French Arab Bank International): 90 ave. des Champs-Élysées, 75008 Paris; cap. 70m. Frs.; Pres. Y. BERNARD; Gen. Man. H. BELDI.

Grindlays Bank S.A.: 7 rue Meyerbeer, 75428 Paris; f. 1969 as Banque Ottomane (France) S.A., renamed Banque Grindlay Ottomane 1971-79; cap. 60m. Frs.; dep. 3,661m. Frs. (Dec. 1980); 8 brs. in France, 2 in Monaco, 2 in Switzerland; Chair. Baron HOTTINGUER; Man. Dir. D. B. VALENTINE.

Midland Bank France S.A.: 2 place de la Madeleine, 75008 Paris; f. 1978; cap. 100m. Frs.; Chief Exec. HERVÉ DE CARMOY.

Société Bancaire de Paris: 24 rue Morillo, 75008 Paris; 51 per cent owned by Paleul-Marmont Financial Group; Chair. ROGER PALUEL-MARMONT; Dir.-Gen. J. DE LA CHAUVINIÈRE.

***Société Bordelaise de Crédit Industriel et Commercial, S.A.:** 42 cours du Chapeau Rouge, 33000 Bordeaux; f. 1880; cap. 25.5m. Frs.; dep. 2,136m. Frs.; Pres. LOUIS NEBOUT; Man. Dir. JACQUES HOUDOUN.

***Société Centrale de Banque:** 5 blvd. de la Madeleine, 75460 Paris; f. 1880; cap. 45.9m. Frs.; dep. 6,056m. Frs.; Chair. E. DE LAVALLETTE.

†**Société Générale, S.A.:** 29 blvd. Haussmann, 75009 Paris; f. 1864; cap. 1,142m. Frs.; dep. 172,000m. Frs. (1980); Chair. MAURICE LAURÉ; Gen. Man. MARC VIENOT; Affiliated Banks.

Société Générale de Banque en Espagne: 29 blvd. Haussmann, 75009 Paris; f. 1920; cap. 84m. Frs.; res. 19.6m. Frs. (1979); Chair. MARC VIENOT.

***Société Générale Alsacienne de Banque:** 8 rue du Dôme, 67000 Strasbourg; f. 1881; cap. (1981) 216.3m. Frs.; dep. 23,967m. Frs.; Chair. JEAN-PAUL DELACOUR.

***Société Lyonnaise de Dépôts et de Crédit Industriel, S.A.:** 8 rue de la République, 69001 Lyon; f. 1865; cap. 205m. Frs.; dep. 19,246m. Frs. (1979); Chair. GILLES BRAC DE LA PERRIÈRE; Dir.-Gen. M. BELLON.

***Société Marseillaise de Crédit, S.A.:** 75 rue Paradis, Marseille; f. 1865; cap. 96m. Frs.; Pres. and Gen. Dir. EDOUARD DE CAZALET.

***Société Nancéienne de Crédit Industriel & Varin-Bernier:** 4, Place André Maginot, Nancy; f. 1881; cap. 100.7m. Frs.; dep. 8,262.3m. Frs.; Pres. MICHEL VARIN-BERNIER; Gen. Man. PHILIPPE HASSELMANN.

***Union de Banques à Paris:** 22 place de la Madeleine, 75381 Paris; f. 1935; cap. 45m. Frs.; dep. 3,010m. Frs. (Dec. 1979); Pres. ROGER LEBON; Gen. Man. LUCIEN LAVIGNE.

Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises (U.B.A.F.): 4 rue Ancelle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine; f. 1970; cap. 250m. Frs.; dep. 12,822m. Frs. (1980); Pres. MOHAMED ABUSHADI; Vice-Chair. JEAN DEFLASSIEUX, AHMED BENNANI.

Union Française de Banques: 5 ave. Kléber, 75791 Paris Cedex 16; f. 1950; cap. (1980) 254m. Frs.; dep. 353m. Frs.; Pres. and Gen. Man. J. M. BOSSUAT.

Union Méditerranéenne de Banques: 50 rue de Lisbonne, 75008 Paris; f. 1975 by consortium of 6 French and 2 Algerian banks; cap. 120m. Frs.; Chair. SMAIL MAH-ROUG.

BANKING ASSOCIATION

Association Française des Banques: 18 rue La Fayette, 75009 Paris; f. 1871, reorganized 1941; 382 mems.; Pres. PIERRE LEDOUX; Dél.-Gén. JEAN-JACQUES BURGARD; publ. *Banque* (monthly).

STOCK EXCHANGES

La Bourse de Paris: Palais de la Bourse, 4 place de la Bourse, 75080 Paris Cedex 02; f. 1808; run by:

Compagnie des Agents de Change: Chambre Syndicale des Agents de Change, 4 place de la Bourse, 75080 Paris; 99 mems.; Pres. M. FLORNOY.

There are also provincial exchanges in Bordeaux, Lille, Lyon, Marseille, Nancy and Nantes.

STOCK EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION

Commission des Opérations de Bourse: Tour Mirabeau 39-43, quai André Citroën, 75739 Paris Cedex 15; f. 1967; Pres. JEAN DONNEDIEU de VABRES; mems. GILBERT PORRE, GASTON DEFOSSÉ, JEAN PINEAU, YVES FLORNOY; Govt. Commr. MICHAEL CAMDESSUS; Alternate DENIS GEORGES-PICOT; Sec.-Gen. GILBERT MOURRE; 90 mems.; publs. *Annual Report to the President of the Republic*, *Monthly Review*.

INSURANCE

National Insurance Council: Paris; f. 1946.

A list is given below of some of the more important insurance companies:

L'Alsacienne: 31 ave. de la Paix, 67000 Strasbourg; f. 1820; Pres. ROBERT MATT (Leader of Groupe des Mutuelles Alsaciennes, composed of: L'Alsacienne, La Cité, V.Z.V.Z., Providentia B.E., Providentia Vie, La Cité Européenne, Le Comptoir).

Assurances Abeille-Paix (Groupe Victoire): 52 rue de la Victoire, 75009 Paris; Pres. R. GACHET.

Assurances du Groupe de Paris (A.G.P.-R.D., A.G.P. Vie, M.A.C.L.-Minerve): A.G.P., 21 rue de Châteaudun, 75009 Paris; Chair. B. PAGEZY; Gen. Man. E. BENEZECH.

Assurances Générales de France: 87 rue de Richelieu, 75060 Paris Cedex 02; f. 1819; leader of A.G.F. Group, composed of A.G.F. (Vie, IART, Réassurances), La Métropole, La Célérité, etc.; Chair. and Man. Dir. GEORGES PLESCOFF; Gen. Man. ROGER PAPAZ.

Caisse Industrielle d'Assurance Mutuelle (CIAM): 7 rue de Madrid, 75008 Paris; Pres. J. CAYLA.

La Concorde: 5 rue de Londres, Paris 9e; f. 1905; Chair. ANDRÉ ROSA; Gen. Man. RENÉ PERILLIER.

La Foncière: 48 rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris 2e; f. 1879; Chair. C. TIXIER; Asst. Gen. Mans. BERTRAND DE BARDIES, GEORGES SOLEILHAVOUP.

France Incendie, Accidents et Risques Divers: 7-9 blvd. Haussmann, 75439 Paris Cedex 09; f. 1837; Pres. Dir.-Gen. ANTOINE BERNHEIM.

Groupe des Assurances Nationales (GAN): 2 rue Pillet Will, 75448 Paris Cedex 09; f. 1830 (life), 1820 (accident), reorganized 1968; 47 rue de Paris, Lille-Nord; f. 1913 (fire); Chair. GUY VERDEIL.

Groupe Drouot: place Victorien Sardou, 78160 Marly-le-Roi; f. 1945; comprises Groupe Drouot and the company La Vie Nouvelle; Pres. ANDRÉ TERRÉN.

STAR (Société Technique d'acceptation en Réassurances): Pres. HENRI MAURY.

Groupement Français d'Assurances (GFA): 38 rue de Châteaudun, 75009 Paris; Pres. Dir.-Gen. A. DESTREE.

Mutuelle Centrale d'Assurances (MCA): 65 rue de Monceau, 75008 Paris; Pres. P. SAINTOUT.

La Mutuelle du Mans: 37 rue Chanzy, 72000 Le Mans; f. 1828 (fire); Pres. and Dir.-Gen. P. PICHARD.

Mutuelle Générale Française, Groupe des Sociétés: 19-21 rue Chanzy, 29x 72030 Le Mans Cedex; f. 1883; Chair. ROBERT BERTAUD; Gen. Man. JEAN HAUUVY.

Mutuelles Unies: 76029 Rouen, Cedex 3037; Chair. J. CLAMAGERAN; Gen. Man. C. BEBEAR; (Group of 7 insurance companies: Ancienne Mutuelle, A.M. du Calvados, A.M.-Vie, A.M.-Accidents, A.M. d'Orléans, La Participation, La Mutualité Générale Risques Divers).

Présence-Vie: 7 rue du Dr. Lancereaux, 75008 Paris; Pres. M. DUBOIS DE MONTREYNAUD.

Preservatrice-Foncière: 18 rue de Londres, 75009 Paris; Pres. JACQUES LEGRAND; Dirs.-Gen. MICHEL CRESTIN, GEORGES SOLEILHAVOUP.

La Providence I.A.R.D.: 56 rue de la Victoire, 75439 Paris Cedex 09; f. 1969; Pres. BERNARD DUBOIS DE MONTREYNAUD.

La Réunion Française: 7 rue de la Bourse, 75002 Paris; Pres. Dir.-Gen. B. BONNET DE PAILLERETS.

Rhin et Moselle-Assurances Françaises: 1 rue des Arquebusiers, 67000 Strasbourg; f. 1881; two companies: **Compagnie Générale d'Assurances et de Réassurances** (cap. 90m. Frs.), **Compagnie d'Assurances sur la Vie** (cap. 21m. Frs.); Dir.-Gen. MICHEL LEONET.

Le Secours: 30 rue Laffitte, Paris 9e; f. 1880; Pres. Dir. Gen. VICTOR ROSSET.

Société d'Assurances Mutuelles de Seine et Seine-et-Oise: 9 rue Royale and 8 rue Boissy d'Anglas, Paris 8e; f. 1819; Pres. RAYMOND DELACOUX (Leader of Groupe d'Assurances Mutuelles de France, composed of S.A.M. Seine et Seine-et-Oise, Travailleurs Français).

Société Commerciale de Réassurance (S.C.O.R.): 37 rue de la Victoire, 75009 Paris; Pres. Dir.-Gen. P. DE VOGUE.

L'Union des Assurances de Paris (including L'UAP-Vie, L'UAP-Incendie-Accidents and L'UAP-Capitalisation): Tour Assur., Cedex 14, 92083 Paris La Défense; Pres. PIERRE ESTEVA.

Via Assurances I.A.R.D. Nord et Monde: 52 rue Laffitte, 75439 Paris Cedex 09; Pres. EMMANUEL GAUTIER; Dir.-Gen. JACQUES LEFÈVRE.

INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS

Fédération Française des Sociétés d'Assurances: 3 rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, Paris 9e; f. 1925; Pres. JACQUES LALLEMENT.

Fédération Nationale des Syndicats d'Agents Généraux d'Assurances de France: 104 rue Jouffroy, 75017 Paris; Pres. BERNARD VINSTOCK.

Syndicat français des Assureurs-Conseils: 11 rue St. Didier, 75116 Paris; Pres. PIERRE DOUSSET.

Syndicat National des Courtiers d'Assurances et de Réassurances: 31 rue d'Amsterdam, 75008 Paris; f. 1896; c. 800 mems.; Pres. PHILIPPE QUENNOUELLE; publ. *L'Assureur Conseil* (monthly).

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

There are Chambers of Commerce in all the larger towns for all the more important commodities produced or manufactured.

Chambre de Commerce de Paris: 27 ave. de Friedland, 75382 Paris Cedex 08; f. 1803; Pres. JEAN THÈVES; Dir.-Gen. M. DARRIGRAND.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Assemblée Permanente des Chambres de Commerce et d'Industrie (A.P.C.C.I.): 187 mems.; Pres. ROBERT DELOROZOV.

Assemblée Permanente des Chambres d'Agriculture (A.P.C.A.): 9 ave. Georges V, Paris 8e; f. 1929; Pres. LOUIS PERRIN; Gen. Sec. PIERRE CORMORECHE; publs. *Chambres d'Agriculture* (fortnightly), *L'Opinion agricole* (monthly).

Association Générale du Commerce et de l'Industrie des Tissus et Matières Textiles: 8 rue Montesquieu, Paris 1er; f. 1848; Pres. J. DUTHILLEUL.

Association Nationale des Industries Agro-alimentaires (ANIA): 52 rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, 75008 Paris; f. 1971; 47 affiliated federations; Pres. FRANCIS LEPATRE.

Centre des Jeunes Dirigeants d'Entreprise (C.J.D.): 19 ave. Georges V, 75008 Paris; 3,000 mems.; Pres. BERNARD BOISSON.

Centre de Liaisons Intersyndicale des Industries et des Commerces de la Quincaillerie: 91 rue du Miromesnil, Paris 8e; f. 1913; mems. 21 syndicates; Co-Pres. MM. CHENEVOY, LAUBION; Sec.-Gen. M. MAGNAUDET.

Chambre Syndicale de l'Ameublement, Négoce de Paris et de l'Île de France: 15 rue de la Cerisaie, 75004 Paris; f. 1860; business section; 473 mems.; Pres. GEORGES GIDOIN; Sec.-Gen. PAUL MENANTAUD.

Chambre Syndicale de l'Amiante: 10 rue de la Pépinière, 75008 Paris; f. 1898; 23 mems.; Pres. CYRIL X. LATTY; Man. Dir. ROBERT JOIN.

Chambre Syndicale de la Bijouterie, Joaillerie, Orfèvrerie: 58 rue du Louvre, Paris 2e; f. 1864; 500 mems.; Pres. M. H. ARTHUS-BERTRAND.

Chambre Syndicale de la Sidérurgie Française: 5 bis rue de Madrid, B.P. 707-08, 75367 Paris Cedex 08; f. 1945; Pres. MICHEL COLLAS; Delegate-Gen. YVES PIERRE SOULÉ; publs. *Annuaire*, *Bulletin Statistique*, *Recueil des normes relatives aux produits sidérurgiques français*.

Chambre Syndicale des Céramistes et Ateliers d'Art: 62 rue d'Hauteville, Paris 10e; f. 1937; 1,200 mems.; Pres. M. BLIN; publ. *Bulletins*.

Chambre Syndicale des Constructeurs d'Automobiles: 2 rue de Presbourg, 75008 Paris; f. 1909; 11 mems.; Pres. JEAN PANHARD.

Chambre Syndicale des Industries Minières: 30 ave. de Messine, 75008 Paris; f. 1974; 80 mems.; Pres. G. PECCIA-GALLETO; Sec. Gen. H. LAPEYRE.

Comité Central de la Laine et des Fibres Associées (Groupe-ment Général de l'Industrie et du Commerce Lainiers Français): 12 rue d'Anjou, 75008 Paris; f. 1922; 1,150 mems.; Pres. ETIENNE DALEMONT; Vice-Pres. ROBERT SERRES.

Comité Central des Armateurs de France: 73 blvd. Haussmann, 75008 Paris; f. 1903; 150 mems.; Pres. D. BOYER; Delegate-Gen. PIERRE DE DEMANDOLX DE-

DONS; publs. *Annuaire de la Marine Marchande*, *Le Transport Maritime—Etudes de Statistiques*.

Confédération des Commerçants-Détaillants de France et d'Outre-Mer: 21 rue du Château-d'Eau, Paris 10e; Pres. ROGER STOLL; publ. *Le Commerçant*.

Confédération des Industries Céramiques de France: 44 rue Copernic, 75116 Paris; f. 1937; 400 mems.; 12 federations affiliated; Pres. JACQUES ARDOUIN; Dir.-Gen. ROBERT BOUCHET; publ. *Annuaire de la Confédération des Industries Céramiques de France* (every two years).

Confédération Générale des Petites et Moyennes Entreprises: 1 ave. du Général-de-Gaulle, Terrasse Bellini, 92806 Puteaux Cedex; f. 1945; 3,000 affiliated associations; Pres. RENÉ BERNASCONI; publ. *La Volonté du Commerce, de l'Industrie et des Prestataires de Services*, *Flash PME*, *P.M.I.-France*.

Conseil National du Commerce: 53 ave. Montaigne, 75008 Paris; Pres. M. DERMAGNE.

Conseil National du Patronat français: 31 ave. Pierre I de Serbie, Paris 16e; f. 1946; an employers' organization grouping some 900,000 industrial, trading and banking concerns; Pres. YVON GATTAZ; publ. *Patronat Français*.

Construction Mécanique (Fédération des Industries Mécaniques et Transformatrices des Métaux): 11 ave. Hoche, 75382 Paris Cedex 08; f. 1840; Pres. ROLAND KOCH; Dir.-Gen. G. IMBERT; Sec.-Gen. M. GONDRAIN, M. CLAIRE; publ. *Annuaire de la Mécanique*.

Fédération des Chambres Syndicales de l'Industrie du Verre: 3 rue La Boétie, 75008 Paris; f. 1874; Pres. PIERRE BREITENSTEIN; Sec.-Gen. CHARLES LEGER.

Fédération des Chambres Syndicales des Minerais et Métaux non-Ferreux: 30 ave. de Messine, Paris 8e; f. 1945; 14 affiliated syndicates; Pres. JEAN POINCARÉ; Sec.-Gen. H. LAPEYRE.

Fédération des Exportateurs des Vins et Spiritueux de France: 13 rue d'Aguesseau, 75008 Paris; f. 1921; 450 mems.; Pres. M. MURE; Delegate-Gen. PIERRE PEIGNÉ.

Fédération des Industries Electriques et Electroniques (FIEE): 11 rue Hamelin, 75783 Paris Cedex 16; f. 1925; c. 1,000 mems.; Pres. M. BRANA; Delegate Gen. PAUL ROGER SALLEBERT.

Fédération Française de la Tannerie-Mégisserie: 122 rue de Provence, 75008 Paris; f. 1885; 350 mems.; Pres. M. COSTIL.

Fédération Nationale de la Bijouterie, Joaillerie, Orfèvrerie Cadeau, des Diamants, Pierres et Perles (BJOCDPP): 58 rue du Louvre, Paris 2e; 1,500 mems.; Pres. M. BRASIER.

Fédération Nationale des Entreprises à Commerces Multiples: 11 rue St.-Florentin, Paris 8e; f. 1937; Pres. M. VIGNERAS; Vice-Pres. JACQUES DU CLOSEL.

Fédération Nationale de l'Industrie Hôtelière (FNIH): 22 rue d'Anjou, 75383 Paris; Pres. M. ROUSTAN.

Fédération Nationale de la Musique: 57 ave. de Villiers, 75017 Paris; f. 1946; includes Chambre Syndicale de la Facture Instrumentale, Syndicat National de l'Edition Phonographique et Audiovisuelle, and other groups; Pres. LUCIEN ADES; Sec.-Gen. PIERRE CHESNAIS.

Fédération Nationale du Bâtiment: 33 ave. Kléber, 75784 Paris Cedex 16; f. 1906; 55,000 mems.; Pres. J. DANON; Delegate-Gen. J. VIBERT; publ. *Le Bâtiment-Bâtir* (monthly).

Fédération Nationale des Syndicats d'Exploitants Forestiers, Sciens et Industriels du Bois: 1 place André Malraux, 75001 Paris; Pres. M. NANTY.

Groupeement Général du Commerce et de l'Industrie du Bois en France: 8 rue du Colonel Moll, 75017 Paris; Pres. ROGER BARBIER; Dir.-Gen. DENIS SPIRE; Delegate-Gen. L. THOMAS D'ANNEBAULT.

Société Française des Sciences et Techniques Pharmaceutiques: 9 rue de la Montagne Ste.-Geneviève, 75005 Paris; 500 active mems.; Pres. Prof. LE HIR; Sec.-Gen. G. CIEPKA; publ. *Sciences et Techniques Pharmaceutiques*.

Syndicat Général du Commerce et de l'Industrie-Union des Chambres Syndicales de France: 163 rue Saint-Honoré, 75001 Paris; Pres. M. MARTIN.

Syndicat Général de l'Industrie Cotonnière Française: 3 ave. Ruysdaël, 75008 Paris; f. 1902; mems. 106 (spinning), 231 (weaving); Pres. ROGER SAUVEGRAIN; Vice-Pres. DENIS CHAIGNE.

Syndicat Général des Fabricants d'Huile et de Tourteaux de France: 10 rue de la Paix, 75002 Paris; f. 1928; Sec.-Gen. P. CARON.

Syndicat Général des Fabricants de Papiers, Cartons et Celluloses de France: 154 blvd. Haussmann, 75008 Paris; f. 1864; 133 firms affiliated; Pres. JACQUES MINIER; Gen. Man. GUY RICHELET.

Syndicat Général des Fondeurs de France et Industries Connexes: 2 rue de Bassano, 75783 Paris Cedex 16; f. 1897; 650 mems.; Pres. HENRI SOGNET; Dél.-Gén. Vice-Pres. AURÈLE MAULVAULT; publs. *Annuaire du Syndicat Général* (annual), *Les Cahiers de la Fonderie* (monthly economic bulletin).

Syndicat National des Négociants et Collecteurs de Cuirs et Peaux Bruts: 122 rue de Provence, 75008 Paris; f. 1948; 60 mems.; Pres. JEAN DREYFUS.

Syndicat National des Transporteurs Aériens: 15 square Max Hymans, 75741 Paris Cedex 15; f. 1946 to represent French and foreign airlines at national level; 13 mem. companies or associations; Pres. (1982) RENÉ LAPAUTRE (UTA); Delegate-Gen. EMMANUEL DESGRÈES DU LOU.

Union des Armateurs à la Pêche de France: 59 rue des Mathurins, 75008 Paris; f. 1945; Pres. J. HURET; Sec.-Gen. P. SOISSON.

Union des Chambres Syndicales de l'Industrie du Pétrole: 16 ave. Kléber, 75116 Paris; Pres. M. BIZARD.

Union des Fabricants de Porcelaine de Limoges: 7 rue du Général Cerez, Limoges; Pres. ANDRÉ RAYNAUD; Sec.-Gen. HENRI LÉONET.

Union des Industries Chimiques: 64 ave. Marceau, 75008 Paris; f. 1860; 85 affiliated unions; Pres. M. ACHILLE; Delegate-Gen. M. BURGAUD.

Union des Industries Textiles (Production): 10 rue d'Anjou, 75008 Paris; f. 1901; 3,000 mems.; Pres. ALBERT SEJOURNET.

TRADE UNIONS

There are three major trade union organizations:

Confédération Générale du Travail (C.G.T.): 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 75480; f. 1895; 2,400,000 mems. approx. The C.G.T. has been a founder member of the *World Federation of Trade Unions* since 1945; National Congress is held every three years; Sec.-Gen. HENRI KRASUCKI.

AFFILIATED UNIONS

Bois (Woodworkers): 171/3 ave. Jean Jaurès, 75940 Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. GEORGES LHERICEL.

Céramique (Ceramics Workers): 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. M. LAVERGNE.

Cheminots (Railway Workers): 19 rue Pierre Sépard, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. GEORGES LANOUÉ.

Construction: 171/3 ave. Jean Jaurès, 75940 Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. A. TANTY.

Cuirs et Peaux (Hides and Skins): 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. GUY MOINEAU.

Eclairage (Lighting): 16 rue de Candale, 93507 Pantin Cedex; Sec.-Gen. FRANÇOIS DUTEIL.

Employés: 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. GEORGES POMPEY.

Equipeement (Outfitters): 32 ave. du Parc de Passy, Paris 7e; Sec.-Gen. JEAN-CLAUDE BOUAL.

Fédération CGT de l'Education, de la Recherche et de la Culture: 37 rue Ballu, 75009 Paris; Sec.-Gen. GUY DUPRÉ; publ. *Le Lien*.

Fédération Nationale Agroalimentaire et Forestière (F.N.A.F.): 59 rue du Château d'Eau, 75010 Paris; Sec.-Gen. FREDDY HUCK; publ. *La Tribune* (monthly).

Fédération Nationale des Travailleurs de la Transformation des Matières Plastiques (Plastics): 171 ave. Jean Jaurès, 75940 Paris Cedex 19; Sec.-Gen. SERGE TOMMASI.

Finances: 10 rue de Solérino, Paris 7e; Sec.-Gen. R. JEVDAN.

Habillement (Clothing): 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. GISELE JOANNES.

Industries Chimiques (Chemical Industries): 33 rue de la Grange aux Belles, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. R. PASCRE.

Livre (Printing): 7 rue Jules Breton, Paris 13e; Sec.-Gen. J. PIOT.

Marine Marchande (Merchant Marine): 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; 3 federations.

Métaux (Metals): 10 rue Vézelay, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. ANDRÉ SAINJON.

Papier-Carton (Paper Products): 10 rue Vézelay, Paris 8e; Sec.-Gen. PIERRE NOUZAREDE.

Personnels du Commerce, de la Distribution et des Services (Trade, Distribution and Service Staff): 10 rue des Messageries, 75010 Paris; Sec.-Gen. MICHELLE COMMERGNAT.

Police: 26 rue St. Félicité, Paris 15e; Sec.-Gen. CLAUDE TOULOUSE.

Ports et Docks: 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. GÉRARD LECLERCQ.

Postes et Télécommunications (Postal Services): 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. G. FRISCHMANN.

Services Publics et de Santé (Public Services): 37 rue Ballu, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. R. BARBERIS.

Sous-Sol (Miners): 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. A. BLONDEAU.

Spectacle (Theatre): 14-16 rue des Lilas, Paris 19e; Sec.-Gen. RENÉ JANELLE.

Syndicat National des Journalistes: 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Secs.-Gen. L. CROAIL, F. BOISSARIE, D. GENTOT, M. PADIOU, C. DURIEUX.

Syndicat National des Enseignements Techniques et Professionnels (Professional and Technical Teachers): 12 promenade Venise Gosnat, 94200 Ivry-sur-Seine; Sec.-Gen. G. MONTANT.

Syndicats Maritimes (Seamen): 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. A. GRUENAI.

Tabacs et Allumettes (Tobacco and Matches): 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. YVES GRENIER.

Textile: 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. JEAN TRIOUX.

- Transports:** 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; 50,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. J. BRUN; publ. *Travailleur des Transports* (monthly), *Trans-Elan* (quarterly).
- Travailleurs de l'Etat (State Employees):** 11 ave. de Vilars, Paris 7e; Sec.-Gen. HENRI BERRY.
- Union Générale des Fédérations de Fonctionnaires (General Union of Civil Servants' Federations):** 10 rue de Solferino, Paris 7e; groups National Education, Finance, Technical and Administrative, Civil Servants, Police, etc.; mems. about 100 National Unions covered by 6 Federations; Sec.-Gen. R. BIDOUZE.
- Union Générale des Ingénieurs, Cadres et Techniciens (U.G.I.C.T.) (Professional Engineers, Managerial Staffs and Technicians):** 221 rue Lafayette, 75010 Paris; Sec.-Gen. RENÉ LE GUEN.
- Union Nationale des Syndicats de l'Energie Atomique—C.G.T.:** 109 rue du Château, Paris 14e; Sec.-Gen. J. TRELIN.
- Verre (Glassworkers):** 50 rue Edouard Pailleron, Paris 19e; Sec.-Gen. L. JEANPERRIN.
- Voyageurs-Représentants (Commercial Travellers):** 67 rue Turbigo, Paris; Sec.-Gen. ROBERT BLANCHET.
- Force Ouvrière:** 198 avenue du Maine, 75680 Paris Cedex 14; f. 1947 by breakaway from the C.G.T. Membership is estimated at 1,000,000; Force Ouvrière is a member of ICFTU and the European Trade Union Confederation; Sec.-Gen. ANDRÉ BERGERON.
- Publs. *F. O. Hebdo*, *Force Ouvrière* (monthly), *Informations Internationales*.

AFFILIATED FEDERATIONS

- Action Sociale:** 8 rue de Hanovre, 75002 Paris; Sec. FRANÇOIS KERMOAL.
- Administration Générale:** c/o 198 ave. du Maine, 75680 Paris Cedex 14; f. 1948; 20,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. LUCIEN LEPRESLE.
- Administrations Centrales:** 46 rue des Petites Ecuries, 75010 Paris; f. 1948; 10,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. M. VESPERINI.
- Agriculture et Alimentation (Food and Agriculture):** 198 ave. du Maine, 75680 Paris Cedex 14; Secs.-Gen. GÉRARD FOSSE, ALAIN KERBRIAND.
- Bâtiment, Travaux Publics, Bois, Céramiques, Papier-Carton et Matériaux de Construction:** 170 ave. Parmentier, 75010 Paris; Sec.-Gen. MARCEL HUPÉL.
- Cheminots (Railway Workers):** 60 rue Vergniaud, 75640 Paris Cedex 13; Sec.-Gen. DANIEL IAROVAY.
- Coiffeurs, Esthétique et Parfumerie:** 130-132 ave. Parmentier, 75011 Paris; Sec.-Gen. MICHEL BOURLON.
- Cuirs-Textiles-Habillement (Leather and Textiles):** 8 rue de Hanovre, esc. B., 75002 Paris; Sec. FRANCIS DESROUSSEAUX.
- Employés et Cadres:** 28 rue des Petits Hôtels, 75010 Paris; Sec.-Gen. ANDRÉ MONTAGNE.
- Energie Electrique et Gaz (Gas and Electricity):** 60 rue Vergniaud, 75640 Paris Cedex 13; f. 1947; 22,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. LOUIS SOUSTRE; publ. *Lumière et Force*.
- Fédération Générale des Fonctionnaires (Civil Servants):** 46 rue des Petites Ecuries, 75010 Paris; Sec. ANDRÉ GAUVQUE.
- Fédération Nationale de l'Education et de la Culture:** 4 blvd. de Strasbourg, 75010 Paris; 15,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. MAURICE MASCRIER.
- Finances:** 46 rue des Petites Ecuries, 75010 Paris; Sec. CHARLES RAVIN.

- Industries Chimiques (Chemical Industries):** 60 rue Vergniaud, 75640 Paris Cedex 13; Sec.-Gen. F. GRANDAZZI.
- Ingénieurs et Cadres (Engineers):** 2 rue de la Michodière, 75002 Paris; Sec.-Gen. R. COTTAVE.
- Livre (Printing Trades):** 198 av. du Maine, Paris 74014; Pres. ROGER CARPENTIER.
- Marine Marchande (Merchant Marine):** 198 ave. du Maine, 75680 Paris Cedex 14; Sec. GEORGES CASTANIER.
- Métaux (Metals):** 60 rue Vergniaud, 75640 Paris Cedex 13; Sec.-Gen. BERNARD MOURGUES.
- Mineurs, Miniers et Similaires (Mine Workers):** 169 ave. de Choisy, Paris 13e; Sec.-Gen. RENÉ MERTZ.
- Officiers Marine Marchande (Merchant Marine Officers):** 198 ave. du Maine, 75680 Paris Cedex 14; Sec. (vacant).
- Personnels Civils de la Défense Nationale (National Defence, Civil Servants' Section):** 46 rue des Petites Ecuries, 75010 Paris; Sec.-Gen. JACQUES PE.
- Pharmacie (Chemists):** 198 ave. du Maine, Paris 14e; Sec.-Gen. MARGUERITE ADENIS.
- Police:** 46 rue des Petites Ecuries, 75010 Paris; f. 1948; 5,000 mems.; Sec. ROGER BROSSÉ; publ. *Police Force Ouvrière* (two monthly).
- Ports and Docks:** 198 ave. du Maine, 75680 Paris Cedex 14; Sec. JEAN DUNIAU.
- Presse:** 8 rue de Hanovre, 75002 Paris; Sec. JEAN-MICHEL GRUNEBaum.
- P.T.T. (Post, Telegraphs and Telephones):** 60 rue Vergniaud, 75640 Paris Cedex 13; Sec.-Gen. CLAUDE PITOUS; publ. *P.T.T. Syndicaliste*.
- Services Publics et de Santé (Health and Public Services):** 153-155 rue de Rome, 75017 Paris; f. 1947; 130,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. FÉLIX FORTIN; publ. *La Tribune*.
- Spectacles (Theatre and Cinema Performers):** c/o F.O., 198 ave. du Maine, 75680 Paris Cedex 14; Sec.-Gen. MICHEL LESAGE; publ. *Force Ouvrière Spectacle*.
- Tabacs et Allumettes:** 198 avenue du Maine, 75680 Paris Cedex 14; Sec. JACQUES FAURE.
- Transports:** 198 avenue du Maine, 75680 Paris Cedex 14; Sec. GILBERT DORIAT.
- Travaux Publics et Transports (Transport and Public Works):** 46 rue des Petites Ecuries, 75010 Paris; f. 1932; 50,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. YVES LEQUOY; publs. *Travaux Publics et Transport*, *Aviation Civile*.
- Voyageurs-Représentants-Placiers (Commercial Travellers):** 198 ave. du Maine, 75680 Paris Cedex 14; f. 1930; Sec. GEORGES BISBAL.

Confédération Française Démocratique du Travail (C.F.D.T.): 5 rue Cadet, Paris Cedex 09; constituted in 1919 as Confédération Française des Travailleurs Chrétiens—C.F.T.C., present title and constitution adopted in 1964. It co-ordinates 3,200 trade unions, 102 departmental and overseas unions and 26 affiliated professional federations, all of which are autonomous. There are also 21 regional organizations. In 1978 its membership was estimated at 1,100,000. Affiliated to European Trade Union Confederation; Sec.-Gen. EDMOND MAIRE.

PRINCIPAL AFFILIATED FEDERATIONS

(Address unless otherwise stated: 26 rue Montholon 75439 Paris Cedex 09.)

- Banques (Banking):** Sec.-Gen. JEAN-PIERRE MOUSSY.
- Construction-Bois:** Sec.-Gen. GEORGES GOUBIER.
- Défense Nationale:** Sec.-Gen. YVES KERDRAON.

E.D.F.-G.D.F. (*Electricity and Gas of France*): C.F.D.T.-F.G.E., 5 rue Mayran, 75009 Paris; Sec.-Gen. GÉRARD TIERSON.

Finances (*Finance*): Sec.-Gen. MICHEL CASTELLAN.

F.G.A. (*Fédération Générale Agroalimentaire*): c/o C.F.D.T., 5 rue Cadet, Paris Cedex 09; Sec.-Gen. FRANÇOIS BOUILLE.

F.G.T.E. (*Transport et Equipement*): Sec.-Gen. GASTON BESSAY.

F.T.I.A.A.C. (*Information, audiovisuel, et action culturelle*): 5 rue Geoffroy Marie, 75009 Paris; Sec.-Gen. MICHEL REY.

Industries Chimiques (*Chemicals*): Sec.-Gen. CLAUDE MENNECIER.

Inter Co (*Personnel collectivités locales*): 5 rue Mayran, 75009 Paris; Sec.-Gen. JACQUES NODIN.

Métallurgie (*Metal Workers*): C.F.D.T., 5 rue Mayran, 75009 Paris; Sec.-Gen. GEORGES GRANGER.

Mineurs (*Miners*): 22 rue de Metz, 57800 Freimung Merlebach; Sec.-Gen. JEAN-MARIE SPAETH.

P.T.T. (*Post, Telegraph and Telephone Workers*): Sec.-Gen. DENIS TONNERRE.

Santé et Services Sociaux (*Hospital Workers*): Sec.-Gen. GÉRARD PRIER.

Sécurité Sociale (*Social Security*): Sec.-Gen. GILBERT CLAUDEL.

Services-Livre: Sec. Gen. YVES LICHTENBERGER.

Syndicat Général de l'Education Nationale, S.G.E.N.-C.F.D.T. (*National Education*): 5 rue Mayran, 75009 Paris; f. 1937; 65,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. PATRICE BEGHAIN; publs. *Syndicalisme Universitaire* (weekly).

Textile: Sec.-Gen. LÉON DION.

Union Confédérale des Ingénieurs et Cadres (U.C.C.—C.F.D.T.): Sec.-Gen. PIERRE VANLERENBERGHE; publ. *Cadres-CFDT*.

Union Fédérale des Fonctionnaires (Civil Servants): Sec.-Gen. JEAN PIERRE DELHOMENIE.

Confédération Française du Travail (C.F.T.): 13 rue Péclet, 75015 Paris; f. 1959; 300,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. AUGUSTE BLANC; publs. *L'Indépendance Syndicale* (monthly), *Profil Syndical* (weekly).

Confédération Française des Travailleurs Chrétiens (C.F.T.C.): 13 rue des Ecluses-St.-Martin, 75010 Paris; f. 1919; present form in 1964 after majority C.F.T.C. became C.F.D.T.; absorbed Confédération Générale des Syndicats Indépendants 1977; 200,000 mems.; Pres. JACQUES TESSIER; Gen. Sec. JEAN BORNARD; publ. *Syndicalisme C.F.T.C.*

Confédération Française de l'Encadrement: 30 rue de Gramont, Paris 2e; f. 1944; organizes supervisors, executive staff and technicians; co-ordinates unions in most industries; Pres. JEAN MENU; Del. Gen. JEAN DE SANTIS; Sec.-Gen. JEAN MENIN; 300,000 mems.; publ. *Cadres et Maîtrise*.

Fédération de l'Education Nationale (F.E.N.): 48 rue La Bruyère, 75440 Paris Cedex 09; federation of teachers' unions; 550,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. JACQUES POMMATAU.

Fédération Nationale des Syndicats Autonomes: 19 blvd. Sébastopol, Paris 1er; f. 1952; groups unions in the private sector; Sec.-Gen. MICHEL-ANDRÉ TILLIÈRES.

Fédération Nationale des Syndicats d'Exploitants Agricoles (F.N.S.E.A.) (*National Federation of Farmers' Unions*): 8 ave. Marceau, 75008 Paris; f. 1946; 750,000 mems. divided into 92 departmental federations and 30,000 local unions; Pres. MICHEL DEBATISSE; Sec.-Gen. FRANÇOIS GUILLAUME; Dir.-Gen. MICHEL MÉNARD.

PRINCIPAL NATIONALIZED INDUSTRIES

Plans were announced in 1981 to nationalize the following industrial groups: Compagnie Générale d'Electricité; Pechiney Ugine Kuhlmann; Rhône-Poulenc; Saint-Gobain; Thomson-Brandt; Dassault; Sacilor; Usinor; Matra (armaments section only).

Aérospatiale: 37 blvd. de Montmorency, 75781 Paris Cedex 16; manufacturer of aircraft, helicopters, strategic missiles, space and ballistic systems; five subsidiaries; 34,420 employees; Pres. and Gen. Man. JACQUES MITTERRAND.

Charbonnages de France: B.P. 396 08, 75360 Paris Cedex 08; established under the Nationalization Act of 1946. Charbonnages de France is responsible for coal mining in Metropolitan France; Admin. Council of 15 mems.; 80,000 employees; Pres. PIERRE DELMON; Dir.-Gen. JACQUES PETITMENGIN.

Electricité de France: 32 rue de Monceau, 75008 Paris; established under the Electricity and Gas Industry Nationalization Act of 1946. Electricité de France is responsible for generating and supplying electricity for distribution to consumers in Metropolitan France; 98,000 employees; Pres. MARCEL BOITEAUX; Dir.-Gen. CHARLES CHEVRIER.

Société Nationale Elf Aquitaine (SNEA): 7 rue Nélaton, 75739 Paris Cedex 15; 67 per cent owned by ERAP (Entreprise de Recherche et d'Activité Pétrolière); Head Office Tour Aquitaine, 92 Courbevoie, France; total refining capacity 45 million metric tons a year; 45,000 employees; Pres. ALBIN CHALANDON; Vice-Pres., Dir.-Gen. G. RUTMAN.

Gaz de France: 23 rue Philibert Delorme, 75840 Paris Cedex 17; established under the Electricity and Gas Industry Nationalization Act of 1946. Gaz de France is responsible for distribution of gas in Metropolitan France; 28,000 employees; Pres. PIERRE ALBY; Gen. Man. PIERRE DELAPORTE.

Régie Nationale des Usines Renault: 34 quai du Point du Jour, B.P. 103, 92109 Boulogne-Billancourt; nationalized in 1945; in 1980 2 million passenger cars and small vans were manufactured; sales totalled 80,118 million francs; Pres. BERNARD HANON.

Service d'Exploitation Industrielle des Tabacs et des Allumettes: 53 quai d'Orsay, 75007 Paris; responsible for the production and marketing of tobacco and matches in France; sales totalled 13,663 million francs in 1978; 10,971 employees; Pres. Dir.-Gen. F. EYRAUD.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Most of the French railways are controlled by the SNCF which took over the activities of the five largest railway companies in 1937. These companies still exist and have a 49 per cent share of the capital of the SNCF and three seats on the Board of Directors. The SNCF is divided into five *Réseaux* (Systems) which are further subdivided into 25 *Régions* (areas), all under the direction of a general headquarters in Paris. In December 1976 the SNCF operated 34,700 km. of track, 9,374 km. of which were electrified. The Parisian transport system is controlled by a separate authority, the RATP (*Régie Autonome des Transports Parisiens* and *Syndicat des Transports Parisiens*). A number of small railways in the provinces are run by independent organizations.

Société Nationale des Chemins de fer Français (SNCF): 88 rue St. Lazare, 75436 Paris Cedex 09; f. 1937; 51 per cent state-owned; Pres. of Board of Dirs. ANDRÉ CHADEAU; Vice-Pres. JEAN VELITCHKOVITCH, MICHEL DE BOISSIEU; Dir.-Gen. PAUL GENTIL.

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION

Réseau de l'Est: 13 rue d'Alsace, 75475 Paris; Dir. (vacant).

Réseau du Nord: 18 rue de Dunkerque, 75475 Paris; Dir. PIERRE DETAPPE.

Réseau de l'Ouest: 20 rue de Rome, 75008 Paris; Dir. OLIVIER WEBER.

Réseau du Sud-Ouest: 1 place Valhubert, 75634 Paris; Dir. CHARLES VIGNIER.

Réseau du Sud-Est: 20 blvd. Diderot, 75571 Paris; Dir. JEAN HUET.

METROPOLITAN RAILWAYS

Régie Autonome des Transports Parisiens (RATP): 53 *ter* quai des Grands Augustins, P.O.B. 70-06, 75271 Paris Cedex 06; f. 1949; operates the Paris transport system; Chair. CLAUDE QUIN; Gen. Man. JACQUES DESCHAMPS.

Three provincial cities also have underground railway systems: Marseille (first section opened 1977), Lyon and Lille.

ROADS

There were 1,521,351 km. of roads in France in 1980. Of these, more than 28,100 km. are national roads, and 5,250 km. motorway (*autoroute*). Further motorways were planned to give 1,800 new km. in western and central France by 1981, and a further 1,000 km. in eastern France by 1983.

INLAND WATERWAYS

There were 8,623 km. of navigable waterways in 1979, of which 1,583 km. were accessible to craft of 3,000 metric tons. The French inland waterways fleet consisted (in 1972) of 7,209 craft totalling 2,994,000 tons.

SHIPPING

In July 1978 French merchant shipping had a total displacement of 11,234,786 gross tons and formed the ninth largest fleet in the world. Over 7 million tons of this capacity was in oil and gas tankers. In 1965 control of seaports was transferred from the State to autonomous authorities. The State retains supervisory powers.

PRINCIPAL SHIPPING COMPANIES

CETRAMAR, Consortium Européen de Transports Maritimes: 32 rue Boissy d'Anglas, Paris 8e; tonnage

263,676 gross; Chair. J. PICARD; Man. J. B. VARGUES; tramping.

Compagnie de Navigation d'Orbigny: 10 ave. de Messine, Paris 8e; f. 1865; tonnage 45,640 gross; Pres. Dir.-Gen. PIERRE MAURIAC; cargo services from French, Belgian, and German ports to Brazilian, Uruguayan and Argentine ports.

Compagnie Fabre-Société Générale de Transports Maritimes: B.P. 444, 13217 Marseille Cedex 1; f. 1965; tonnage 57,528 gross; merchant services as owners or agents from Marseille and West Mediterranean ports to Morocco, Canaries, Senegal, West Africa, South Africa, the Far East, Japan, the eastern Mediterranean, French Antilles, French Guiana, Malta, U.S.A. and Canada; Pres. Dir.-Gen. PIERRE C. FABRE; Man. Dir. FRANÇOIS LAFEUILLE.

Compagnie Générale Maritime: Tour Winterthur, 102 Quartier Boieldieu, 92085 Paris la Défense, Cedex 18; f. 1976 from merger of Compagnie Générale Transatlantique and Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes; holding co. Compagnie Générale Maritime et Financière (CGMF); 98 per cent state-owned; tonnage 2,064,979 n.r.t.; Chair. JACQUES FRIEDMANN; Vice-Pres., Dir.-Gen. JACQUES RIBIÈRE; freight services to U.S.A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Northern Europe, U.S.S.R., the Middle East, India, Australia, New Zealand, Indonesia and other Pacific and Indian ocean areas.

Compagnie Maritime des Chargeurs Réunis: 3 blvd. Malesherbes, 75008 Paris; f. 1964; tonnage 341,231 d.w.t.; Pres. D. BOYER; Gen. Man. A. GRILL; Europe to and from West Africa, South Africa and Far East-North America (east coast) to and from West Africa and Far East to West Africa.

Compagnie Nationale de Navigation: 2 square Pétrarque, 75016 Paris; tonnage 1,748,544 d.w.t.; 7 tankers; Chair. G. WESSELS.

Compagnie Navale Worms: 50 blvd. Haussmann, 75441 Paris Cedex 09; holding company with subsidiaries: Compagnie des Transports Maritimes Pétroliers, (Navale et Commerciale Havraise Péninsulaire, Société Française de Transports Pétroliers, Société Nantaise des Chargeurs de l'Ouest), Cie. Morbihannaise de Navigation, Feronia International Shipping (F.I.S.H.) and other subsidiaries abroad; Chair. and Man. Dir. J. BARNAUD.

Esso S.A.F.: Direction Marine, Cedex 2, 92080 Paris la Défense; tonnage 905,000 gross; Chair. J. BALLET; Marine Man. A. CALVARIN; ocean-going tankers.

Fina-France: 19 rue du Général Foy, Paris 8e; tonnage 242,000 gross; Pres. Dir.-Gen. J. COUTIER; tankers.

Gazocéan: 21 ave. Georges V, 75008 Paris; f. 1957; fleet with capacity of about 600,000 cu.m. of liquefied gas; Pres. GILBERT MASSAC; Man. Dir. ALBERT SIBONI; world-wide gas sea transportation and trade.

Nouvelle Compagnie de Paquebots: 33 rue J. F. Leca, Marseille; f. 1965; tonnage 35,035; cap. 44,374,700 Frs.; Pres.-Dir.-Gen. DOMINIQUE BOYER; passenger cruise services.

Louis Dreyfus et Cie.: 87 ave. de la Grande Armée, 75782 Paris Cedex 16; tonnage 630,000 gross; Chair. GÉRARD LOUIS DREYFUS; Man. Dir. C. BOGUIN; tramping.

Mobil Oil Française: Department Transports Maritimes, 22 rue de Madrid, Paris 8e; tonnage 221,000 gross; Man. P. E. MOSTINI; bulk petroleum transport.

Société Française de Transports Pétroliers: 1 rue de Mogador, 75009 Paris; tonnage 2,026,260 d.w.; Pres. H. PETIT; Asst. Gen. Man. R. ERNST-METZMAIER; oil tankers.

Société Maritime des Pétroles B.P. et Cie.: 10 quai Paul-Doumer, 92412 Courbevoie Cedex; tonnage 1,560,000 d.w.; Chair. JEAN CHENEVIER; Man. Dir. PIERRE HOUSSIN; oil tankers.

Société Maritime Shell: 29 rue de Berri, 75397 Paris Cedex 08; tonnage 2,447,991 d.w.; Man. Dir. G. THEBAUD; oil tankers.

Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Français (S.N.C.F.): 88 rue Saint-Lazare, 75436 Paris Cedex 09; tonnage 21,322 gross; Chief Shipping Manager GILBERT FLORENT, 3 rue Ambroise-Paré, 75010 Paris; cross-Channel passenger, accompanied motor-car, freight and roll on/roll off and containers on train-ferries, car-ferries and container ship.

Société Nationale Maritime Corse-Méditerranée: 61 blvd. des Dames, 13002 Marseille; Pres. J. RIBIÈRE; Man. Dir. J. P. ISOARD; 13 vessels; passenger and roll on/roll off ferry services between France and Corsica, Sardinia, North Africa.

Société Navale Caennaise: 58 ave. Pierre Berthelot, Caen; f. 1901; tonnage 44,373 gross; Chair. JEAN-MICHEL BLANCHARD; Man. Dir. M. GIRAULT; tramping and regular lines.

Société Navale Chargeurs Delmas-Vieljeux (S.N.C.D.V.): 16 ave. Matignon, 75008 Paris; f. 1867; 50 vessels; tonnage 627,800 d.w.; Chair. TRISTAN VIELJEUX; Vice-Pres. PATRICE VIELJEUX, J. SEYDOUX; cargo service from French, German and Dutch ports to West and East Africa, also ocean tramping and tankers, bulk liquids.

Total Compagnie Française de Navigation: 24 rue du Pont, 92522 Neuilly-sur-Seine Cedex; f. 1931; tonnage 2,695,109 d.w.; cap. 120m. Frs.; Pres. LOUIS BOUZOLS; Asst. Dir.-Gen. JEAN GOUZE; oil tankers.

Compagnie Africaine d'Armement (Total): 24 rue du Pont, 92522 Neuilly-sur-Seine Cedex; cap. 3m. Frs.; Pres. LOUIS BOUZOLS; bulk petrol transport.

Union Industrielle et Maritime: 36 rue de Naples, 75008 Paris; tonnage 86,000 gross; cargo services, continental, North Africa, transatlantic; Chair. P. E. CANGARDEL; Man. A. GODILLON.

Union Navale: 3 blvd. Malesherbes, Paris 8e; tonnage 82,327 gross; bulk transport.

Van Ommeren (France): 17 rue Tronchet, Paris 8e; tonnage

50,000 gross; Chair. J. P. MARCHAND; coastal tankers and tramping.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are international airports at Orly, Roissy and Le Bourget (Paris), Bordeaux, Lyon, Marseille and Nice.

NATIONAL AIRLINES

Air France: 1 square Max Hymans, 75741 Paris; f. 1933; Chair. PIERRE GIRAUDET; Sec.-Gen. HENRI SAUVAN; Pres. GILBERT PÉROL; Senior Vice-Pres. MARC MAUGARS, GUY PELTIER, JEAN-LOUIS RATTIER, JEAN-CLAUDE MARTIN; fleet (1981) 7 Concorde, 29 Boeing 747, 11 Boeing 707, 20 Airbus, 29 Boeing 727; international, European and inter-continental services; flights to Africa, Madagascar, Americas, Middle and Far East and West Indies.

Air Inter: 1 ave. du Maréchal Devaux, 9155 Paray Vieille Poste; f. 1954; operates internal services within metropolitan France; Air France and the S.N.C.F. are the part owners; in 1977 Air Inter agreed with Air France to cease charter operations and received 20 per cent of Air France's subsidiary Air Charter International; fleet (1981) 8 Airbus, 10 Mercure, 10 Caravelle, 8 Super 12, 9 Fokker F27; Pres. ROBERT VERGNAUD; Dir.-Gen. JEAN POIRIER.

PRIVATE AIRLINES

Union de Transports Aériens (UTA): 3 blvd. Malesherbes, 75008 Paris; f. 1963; Chair. RENÉ LAPAUTRE; Dir.-Gen. GUY SENE; services to West and South Africa, Middle and Far East, Australia, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Japan, Tahiti and the West Coast of the U.S.A.; fleet of 3 DC-8, 6 DC-10, 2 Boeing 747.

Nineteen small private companies provide regional air services. About 70 international airlines service France.

Small private airlines flying services outside France include:

Air Alpes: Aéroport de Chambéry, Aix-les-Bains 73420 Viviers du Lac; f. 1961; Chair./Chief Exec. PHILIPPE BOYER.

Air Alsace: 68 Aéroport de Colmar-Houssen; f. 1962; Pres. JEAN RISSER.

CATAIR (Compagnie d'Affrètements et de Transports Aériens): 48 ave. Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly/Seine; f. 1969; Pres. C. SLAMA.

Euralair: B.P. 25, 93350 Aéroport du Bourget, Paris; f. 1964; Pres. ALEXANDRE COUVELAIRE.

Europe Aéro Service S.A.: Aéroport de Perpignan Rivesaltes, 66028 Perpignan; f. 1966; Pres. GEORGES MASUREL.

Touraine Air Transport (TAT): Aéroport de Tours St. Symphorien, 37100 Tours; f. 1968; Pres. Dir.-Gen. MICHEL MARCHAIS.

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Ministère du Temps Libre:

Secrétariat d'Etat chargé du Tourisme: 8 ave. de l'Opéra, 75001 Paris; Sec. FRANÇOIS ABADIE.

Direction du Tourisme: 17 rue de l'Ingénieur Robert Keller, 75041 Paris Cedex 15; Dir. EDOUARD LACROIX.

There are Regional Delegates of the Direction du Tourisme in the 23 regions and 4 overseas départements. There are over 5,000 Offices de Tourisme and Syndicats d'Initiative (tourist offices run by the local authorities) throughout France.

Centre National d'Art et de Culture Georges Pompidou: 75191 Paris; f. 1977; integrated arts centre including modern art museum, library, industrial design centre, musical research institute, workshops; Pres. J.-C. GROSHENS; publ. CNAC magazine (6 a year).

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Comédie-Française: 2 rue de Richelieu, 75001 Paris; f. 1680; Administrator JACQUES TOJA; Gen. Sec. JACQUES BAILLON.

Opéra Studio de Paris (ex-Opéra-Comique): 5 rue Favart, Paris 2e; f. 1973; Dir. LOUIS ERLO.

Théâtre National de l'Odéon: 1 place Paul Claudel, 75006 Paris; f. 1782; Dir. JACQUES TOJA.

Théâtre National de l'Opéra: Place de l'Opéra, Paris 9e; Admin. 8 rue Scribe; f. 1671; Gen. Man. BERNARD LEFORT; Asst. Gen. Man. H. R. GALL.

Théâtre National de Chaillot (T.N.P.): 1 Place du Trocadéro, 75116 Paris; f. 1937; Dir. ANTOINE VITEZ.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRA

Orchestre de Paris: 15 ave. Montaigne, 75008 Paris; f. 1967; Dir. DANIEL BARENBOIM; Pres. PIERRE BOULEZ

ATOMIC ENERGY

Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique (Atomic Energy Commissariat): 31-33 rue de la Fédération, 75752 Paris Cedex 15; f. 1945; Gen. Administrator MICHEL PECQUEUR; High Commissioner JEAN TEILLAC; Dir. of Military Applications JACQUES CHEVALLIER; Dir. of Nuclear Industrial Applications GEORGES VENDRYES; Sec.-Gen. PIERRE PELLETIER.

The CEA is an establishment of scientific, industrial and technological character, presided over by the Prime Minister. Its function is to promote the uses of nuclear energy in science, industry and national defence; the fields in which it is active, either directly or through its own subsidiaries and participation in private companies, are: production of nuclear materials; reactor development; fundamental research; innovation and transfer of technologies; military applications; radiological protection and nuclear safety.

Administration is in the hands of a fifteen-member *Comité de l'Energie Atomique* (Atomic Energy Committee), consisting of government officials and representatives of science and industry.

Institut National des Sciences et Techniques Nucléaires (National Institute of Nuclear Science and Technology): C-Saclay, I.N.S.T.N., 91191 Gif-sur-Yvette Cedex; f. 1956; Dir. A. HERPIN.

Centre d'Etudes Nucléaires de Cadarache (Cadarache Nuclear Research Station): B.P. 1, 13115 Saint-Paul-les-Durance, Bouches-du-Rhône; f. 1960; Dir. A. JUNCA.

Centre d'Etudes Nucléaires de Fontenay-aux-Roses (Fon-

tenay-aux-Roses Nuclear Research Centre): B.P. 6 Fontenay-aux-Roses 92260; f. 1945; Dir. J. ASTY.

Centre d'Etudes Nucléaires de Grenoble (CEN-G) (Grenoble Nuclear Research Centre): BP 85, Centre de Tri, 38041 Grenoble Cedex; f. 1956; staff 2,400; basic and applied research; three swimming-pool open-core reactors (35 mW., 8 mW., 100 kW.); 40 laboratories; Dir. PIERRE CORBET.

Centre d'Etudes Nucléaires de Saclay (CENS) (Saclay Nuclear Research Centre): 91190 Gif-sur-Yvette Cedex; f. 1949; Dir. CLAUDE CHAUVEZ.

The four Research Centres are equipped with reactors, the Grenoble Centre having been established as a means of associating the universities with the advancement of nuclear science and avoiding the over-centralization of research. The Centre of Nuclear Studies at Cadarache is devoted to industrial nuclear research, both for electric generation and for propulsion. Fundamental research is also carried out in the fields of radiological safety, radio ecology and radioastronomy.

Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS): 15 quai Anatole France, 75700 Paris. There are several nuclear research centres attached to this institution, and the largest nuclear laboratory complex is situated at Strasbourg.

Groupe de Laboratoires de Strasbourg-Gronenbourg: rue du Loess, B.P. 20 CRO, 67037 Strasbourg Cedex; f. 1957; Dirs. P. DEJOURS, B. METZ, G. MONSonego, J. H. VIVIEN, A. GALLMANN.

THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The German Democratic Republic is bounded to the north by the Baltic Sea, to the west, south-west and south by the Federal Republic of Germany, to the south-east by Czechoslovakia and to the east by Poland along the line of the rivers Oder and Neisse. The climate is temperate. The mean annual temperature is 8.5°C (47.3°F), with an average of -0.7°C (30.7°F) for January and 18.1°C (64.6°F) for July. The official language is German, spoken by an overwhelming majority of the population. There is a small Sorbian-speaking minority. About 50 per cent of the population are Protestant (mainly belonging to the Evangelical Church) and 8 per cent Roman Catholic. The national flag (proportions 5 by 3) carries three equal horizontal bands of black, red and gold, bearing in the centre the coat of arms showing a hammer and compass on a wreath of grain. The capital is Berlin (the German Democratic Republic having jurisdiction only in the eastern section of the city).

Recent History

At the Potsdam Conference in July 1945 it was decided that the former German territories east of the Oder and Neisse rivers and the city of Danzig should become part of Poland, and that the northern half of East Prussia should become a part of the U.S.S.R. Germany was divided into British, French, Soviet and U.S. occupation zones, as was Berlin. The whole country was placed under Allied Administration but, after the failure of negotiations to form a unified German administration, the zones occupied by the Western allies merged to form the Federal Republic of Germany in September 1949. On October 7th the Soviet zone proclaimed itself the German Democratic Republic (G.D.R.), with Wilhelm Pieck as President and Otto Grotewohl as Prime Minister. These two men were joint chairmen of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED), which had been formed in April 1946 by the merger of the Communist Party and the Social Democratic Party in the Soviet zone. The U.S.S.R. granted complete sovereignty to the G.D.R. on March 27th, 1954.

In the immediate post-war period the U.S.S.R. compensated for a small part of its losses with equipment, money and livestock from the Soviet zone. Over 200 industrial concerns became Soviet joint stock companies and were returned, after reconstruction, to the G.D.R. in 1953. In comparison with the reparations paid by the G.D.R., the Federal Republic escaped relatively lightly. Soviet policy also involved the creation of a Communist economic and political system. As early as 1945 the large agricultural estates were broken up and nationalized. In July 1946 all large-scale industrial concerns became state-owned. The policy of nationalization was continued by Ulbricht and the other SED party leaders as the U.S.S.R. gradually transferred control. In 1960 it was announced that 50 per cent of farms remaining outside state control were to be nationalized. This measure led to a sudden rush of refugees to West Berlin, which in turn was the main reason for the building of a wall between East and West Berlin in 1961.

The first elections, which were local ones, were held in September 1946, when the SED gained 57.1 per cent of the vote, the Christian Democrat and Liberal Democrat parties together 39.9 and others 3.0 per cent. The composition of the National Front, an umbrella organization formed in January 1950 for the various political parties and mass organizations, effectively gave the SED and its partners an overall majority. The SED has been the dominant political force since that time.

Walter Ulbricht took office as leader of the SED in 1950, and was Chairman of the Council of State (Head of State) from 1960 to 1973. He was replaced by Erich Honecker as Party leader in 1971. In 1976 Honecker was named Chairman of the Council of State, replacing Willi Stoph, who was reappointed Chairman of the Council of Ministers, the post he had held from 1964 to 1973.

In 1970, with the adoption by the Government of the Federal Republic of a new policy towards Eastern Europe (*Ostpolitik*), talks were held for the first time since the division of Germany between representatives of the two German states. Further such talks, following a Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin in September 1971, clarified the details of access rights to West Berlin and also allowed West Berliners to visit the G.D.R. The two states signed a Basic Treaty in December 1972, agreeing to develop normal good-neighbourly relations with each other on the basis of equality of rights and to be guided by the United Nations Charter. In March 1974, a further agreement was signed in Bonn, implementing Article 8 of the Basic Treaty, to set up Permanent Representative Missions in Bonn and East Berlin. These agreements opened the way for many Western countries to establish diplomatic relations with the G.D.R. and for the G.D.R. to join the UN in September 1973.

In October 1980 relations with the Federal Republic deteriorated when the G.D.R. Government raised the minimum exchange requirement for foreign visitors and renewed its old demands for recognition by the Federal Republic of an independent East German citizenship and for the opening of full diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level. In the course of the Polish crisis which began in 1980, the G.D.R. leadership has been critical of both the Solidarity movement and the Polish Government. In October 1980 the Oder-Neisse border with Poland was virtually closed and in September 1981 the G.D.R. threatened to cut off economic aid to Poland.

In June 1981 elections to the *Volksammer* (People's Chamber) were held, in which the National Front candidates won 99.86 per cent of the vote. France, the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. protested to the Soviet Foreign Ministry for allowing the direct election of the 66 East Berlin Deputies, thus violating the Quadripartite Agreement of 1971.

The G.D.R. became a member of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) in 1950 and signed the Warsaw Pact in 1955. A Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Assistance between the G.D.R. and the U.S.S.R., con-

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Introductory Survey

cluded in 1964, was renewed for 25 years in 1975. Similar treaties exist between the G.D.R. and other East European countries.

Government

Under the 1968 constitution, the supreme organ of state power is the *Volkskammer* (People's Chamber), a unicameral body of 500 members, including 66 representatives of East Berlin. Since June 1979, when East Berlin was fully incorporated, all members of the Chamber are directly elected for five years by universal adult suffrage. The Chamber elects a 25-member *Staatsrat* (Council of State) to be its permanent organ. The Council of State functions collectively but its Chairman deals with all foreign relations as effective Head of State.

The executive branch of government is the *Ministerrat* (Council of Ministers), under a Chairman (Minister-President) appointed by the Chamber, which also approves his appointed Ministers. The Chairman directs the activities of the Council of Ministers and its Presidium.

Political power is held by the Socialist Unity (Communist) Party of Germany, the SED, which dominates the National Front of the German Democratic Republic (including four minor parties and four mass organizations). The SED's highest authority is the Party Congress, which elects the Central Committee to supervise Party work. The Central Committee elects a Political Committee (*Politbüro*), with 17 full members and eight candidate members, to direct its policy.

For local government, the country is divided into 14 districts (*Bezirke*) and the city of East Berlin.

Defence

A National People's Army, comprising land, sea and air forces, was created out of the People's Police in 1956. In July 1981 the estimated total strength of the armed forces was 167,000, comprising army 113,000, navy 16,000, air force 38,000. Military service lasts eighteen months. There are also 46,500 border troops, 17,500 security troops and about 450,000 members of the Workers' Militia. Defence expenditure for 1981 was estimated at 14,100 million DDR-Marks, an 8.4 per cent increase on the 1980 figure. The G.D.R. is a member of the Warsaw Pact.

Economic Affairs

The G.D.R. has been a member of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) since 1950, and the economy of the country is closely linked with that of the Soviet Union and other member countries. The G.D.R.'s economy is the healthiest in the Soviet bloc, despite the serious effects of the crisis in Poland, and ambitious economic targets have been set in the Five-Year Plan for 1981-85. In 1981 it was announced that the G.D.R. 1976-80 Plan had achieved an increase of 25.4 per cent in Net Material Product (NMP); industrial production was said to have risen by 32 per cent, construction by 27 per cent, while foreign trade had increased by 61 per cent.

By 1972 99 per cent of the G.D.R.'s industry was state-owned. In 1979 industry employed 41 per cent of the work force and contributed 61 per cent of the Net Material Product. Over 90 per cent of the people employed in state-owned industry are concentrated in large *Kombinate*, which have a degree of autonomy in production and trade.

In terms of production the G.D.R. is one of the world's leading industrial nations. Output grew by 5.3 per cent in 1979 and by 4.7 per cent in 1980. The 1981-85 Five-Year Plan envisages an increase of 28-30 per cent in industrial production. The machine, chemical and heavy engineering industries are leading exporters. Electronics and electrical engineering are also expanding rapidly.

All farmers are members of agricultural production co-operatives. The number employed in agriculture has remained steady and is around 10 per cent of the working population. The economic importance of agriculture is gradually declining. In 1977 and 1978 production increases did not meet the Plan targets, and the 1979 Economic Plan set a growth target of only 1.3 per cent for agriculture. In 1981 it was announced that grain imports were to be reduced by over 1 million metric tons (about one-third) by 1985: domestic grain production was to increase to 10 million tons, compared with 8.8 million in 1979.

The only major natural resource is lignite, which supplies over 60 per cent of the G.D.R.'s basic energy. Annual production is being expanded from 260 million metric tons in 1980 to a target of 285 million in 1985. The hard coal stocks have been exhausted and all coal mines had been closed by the end of 1977. The G.D.R. relies heavily on coal from Poland and industry was severely disrupted by the fall in coal exports from Poland in 1980. The U.S.S.R. supplies petroleum by pipeline which meets about 80 per cent of the country's oil requirements. There are two nuclear power plants in operation and the G.D.R. is pressing ahead with the development of nuclear energy, which generated about 10 per cent of the country's electricity in 1980: it was announced in 1981 that this proportion should increase to 12-14 per cent by 1985.

Foreign trade turnover, which grew at around 14 per cent a year from 1971 to 1976, rose by only 7 per cent in 1977 and 12 per cent in 1979. About 70 per cent of G.D.R. trade is with the U.S.S.R. and other CMEA countries. Between 1975 and 1979, the G.D.R. ran up a deficit of \$2,500 million with the U.S.S.R. This figure is largely attributable to the increases in the price of petroleum and other raw materials imported from the U.S.S.R. In an attempt to counteract this, the G.D.R. has agreed to supply goods and technical expertise in return for Soviet gas and oil supplies. The Federal Republic remains the most important trading partner outside the Eastern bloc, accounting for about 10 per cent of total trade: in 1980 trade with the Federal Republic rose by a record 18.7 per cent over the previous year. In 1980 a five-year trade agreement was signed between the G.D.R. and France, designed to establish France as the G.D.R.'s second largest western trading partner. Under the 1981-85 Plan total foreign trade is expected to increase by 36 per cent.

There is officially no unemployment in the G.D.R. Since 1976 the birth rate has been rising steadily, with an increase of 4 per cent in 1978, although the total population is still declining.

Transport and Communications

There is a comprehensive transport system by rail, road, waterway and air. In 1979 there were 14,164 kilometres of railway, about 10 per cent of which were electrified. By 1985 a further 750 km. are expected to be electrified. In

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

1979 there were 47,500 kilometres of classified roads, of which 1,675 kilometres were motorway (*Autobahn*). There were also 2,302 kilometres of navigable inland waterways. Dresden, Riesa, Magdeburg and Berlin are the most important river ports. The principal seaport, Rostock, is being developed to carry more of East Europe's trade with the rest of the world. In 1979 the G.D.R.'s merchant fleet had 194 ships (excluding passenger vessels), with a displacement of about 1.3 million gross tons. The Interflug airline company operates four international airports and 59 routes are covered.

Social Welfare

State social insurance is compulsory for all employees. It also covers their dependants and special classes such as students. The scheme is administered by the Trade Union Federation (FDGB) and provides for medical and dental treatment, sick pay, maternity grants, retirement, disability and bereavement pensions. There are communal medical centres (*Polyklinik*), all doctors come under the state health service and medical treatment is free. There is a comprehensive scheme of family allowances and places in crèches are available for 60 per cent of children under three years of age. Total expenditure on health and social services was 36,600 million Marks in 1979. A five-day working week is now constitutionally enforced, and the paid annual holiday of between eighteen and twenty-four days can be spent at one of the 1,200 vacation centres. Youth services and sport receive large State subsidies.

Education

Education in the G.D.R. plans to cater for children from early childhood to the completion of a university course. Children attend nursery schools from the ages of 3 to 6. In 1975 the replacement of elementary and secondary schools by ten-year comprehensive schools was completed. The ten-year course is free and compulsory for all children.

After attendance at a comprehensive school a pupil may apply to stay for a further two years to take the *Abitur* (advanced level examination), which is necessary for

admission to establishments of higher education. Those leaving school after ten years may serve either a two- or a three-year apprenticeship, thus qualifying for enrolment respectively at a technical school or at a university or college.

Courses at technical schools are generally of three years' duration and lead to professional qualifications. Courses at institutions of university status (these include colleges of technology, engineering and agriculture, teacher training colleges and art schools as well as seven actual universities) last for either four or five years, the first two years being dedicated to basic and general study, and the remainder to specialization. Day-release, correspondence and evening courses are designed to allow people to obtain a degree without interrupting their career.

Tourism

Tourism is promoted by the State Travel Bureau. The island of Rügen off the Baltic coast has considerable tourist traffic. The mountains of Thuringia and the Erzgebirge on the Czech frontier are much visited both in summer and winter. In 1978 817,618 tourists visited the G.D.R. through the State Travel Bureau.

Public Holidays

1982: April 9th (Good Friday), May 1st (May Day), May 31st (Whit Monday), October 7th (G.D.R. National Day), December 24th (half day), 25th, 26th (Christmas), December 31st (half day, New Year's Eve).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 Pfennige = 1 Mark der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik (DDR-Mark).

Exchange rates (October 1981):

£1 sterling = 4.11 DDR-Marks;

U.S. \$1 = 2.20 DDR-Marks.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	CENSUS POPULATION		ESTIMATED POPULATION (June 30th, 1979)			DENSITY (per sq. km.)
	December 31st, 1964	January 1st, 1971	Total	Male	Female	June 30th, 1979
108,177 sq. km.*	17,003,632	17,068,318	16,744,692	7,834,997	8,909,695	154.8

* 41,767 square miles.

DISTRICTS

(each district is named after its capital)

	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (June 30th, 1979—'000)			DENSITY (per sq. km.)
		Male	Female	Total	
Berlin (city)	403	520.2	613.6	1,133.9	2,814
Cottbus	8,262	420.5	461.0	881.6	107
Dresden	6,738	834.9	979.8	1,814.7	269
Erfurt	7,349	581.7	655.1	1,236.7	168
Frankfurt (a.d. Oder) . . .	7,186	335.5	364.3	699.8	97
Gera	4,004	345.7	393.2	739.0	185
Halle (a.d. Saale)	8,771	867.7	978.1	1,845.9	210
Karl-Marx-Stadt	6,009	892.5	1,049.0	1,941.5	323
Leipzig	4,966	654.3	766.7	1,421.0	286
Magdeburg	11,525	597.3	675.9	1,273.1	110
Neubrandenburg	10,794	299.4	323.3	622.7	58
Potsdam	12,568	526.2	590.3	1,116.4	89
Rostock	7,074	421.6	460.4	882.0	125
Schwerin	8,672	279.3	309.7	589.0	68
Suhl	3,856	258.3	289.1	547.4	142
TOTAL	108,177	7,835.0	8,909.7	16,744.7	155

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(estimated population at June 30th, 1979)

East Berlin (capital)	1,133,854	Halle an der Saale	232,746	Gera	121,980
Leipzig	563,912	Rostock	226,667	Schwerin	117,406
Dresden	515,387	Erfurt	209,344	Cottbus	108,892
Karl-Marx-Stadt (Chemnitz) .	314,951	Potsdam	126,933	Jena	102,538
Magdeburg	283,548	Zwickau	123,475	Dessau	101,290

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	LIVE BIRTHS		MARRIAGES		DEATHS	
	Number	Rate per 1,000	Number	Rate per 1,000	Number	Rate per 1,000
1974	179,127	10.6	138,816	8.2	229,062	13.5
1975	181,798	10.8	142,130	8.4	240,389	14.3
1976	195,483	11.6	144,590	8.6	233,733	13.9
1977	223,152	13.3	147,402	8.8	226,233	13.5
1978	232,151	13.9	141,063	8.4	232,332	13.9
1979*	235,233	14.0	136,884	8.2	232,805	13.9
1980*	245,090	14.6	n.a.	n.a.	238,265	14.2

* Provisional figures.

EMPLOYMENT*
(at September 30th each year)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Industry†	3,302,000	3,332,300	3,341,800	3,358,700	3,379,000
Agriculture and forestry	894,500	878,200	873,500	876,900	876,000
Construction	556,500	565,900	571,800	576,700	580,000
Commerce	845,900	848,300	844,100	841,200	846,000
Transport and communications	600,800	604,900	609,300	611,300	611,000
Others	1,747,800	1,788,800	1,817,800	1,853,400	1,893,000
TOTAL	7,947,600	8,018,300	8,058,300	8,118,100	8,183,900

* Excluding apprentices, numbering (at September 30th each year): 453,600 in 1975; 464,500 in 1976; 492,600 in 1977; 503,100 in 1978; 500,400 in 1979.

† Including fishing and handicraft.

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE, 1979
(‘000 hectares)

Arable Land	4,767.3
Under Permanent Crops	273.6
Permanent Meadows and Pastures	1,239.2
Forest Land	2,951.0
Other Land	1,379.2
LAND AREA	10,610.3
Inland Water	222.2
TOTAL AREA	10,832.5*

* Other sources give the total area as 10,817,700 hectares.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA HARVESTED (‘000 hectares)			PRODUCTION (‘000 metric tons)			YIELD (100 kg. per ha)		
	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979
Wheat	731.5	685.8	712.0	2,914	3,147	3,116	39.8	45.9	43.8
Rye	619.2	651.6	677.9	1,644	1,895	1,830	26.6	29.1	27.0
Barley	997.0	1,034.7	944.6	3,681	4,135	3,323	36.9	40.0	35.2
Oats	152.7	152.8	136.1	411	595	532	26.9	39.0	39.1
Mixed Grain	19.4	17.1	n.a.	43	47	n.a.	22.1	27.6	n.a.
Maize	0.4	0.7	n.a.	2	2	6	47.5	34.3	46.9
Sugar Beet	268.8	261.4	254.2	8,578	7,569	6,695	319.1	289.6	263.4
Potatoes	587.3	578.6	549.2	10,313	10,777	12,243	175.6	186.3	222.9
Carrots*	10.0	7.9	9.6	372	277	302	373.0	349.0	313.8
Onions*	4.8	4.8	n.a.	106	99	89	221.2	208.4	178.0
Tomatoes*	1.5	1.6	n.a.	28	17	n.a.	192.0	106.1	n.a.
Red Cabbage*	3.5	3.6	3.5	126	123	122	359.0	338.6	342.7
White Cabbage*	6.3	6.1	6.3	282	266	262	450.4	433.1	418.3
Cauliflowers*	4.9	5.1	5.2	125	127	128	253.9	248.0	247.8
Green Beans*	3.9	3.9	4.3	28	18	34	71.5	45.6	79.0
Green Peas*	5.3	5.6	6.2	14	17	19	27.6	30.7	30.4
Cucumbers and Gherkins	3.5	3.0	2.9	57	25	49	162.4	83.2	171.9
Linseed	0.6	0.5	n.a.	0.2	0.1	n.a.	3.7	1.0	5.6
Flax Fibre	0.6	0.5	n.a.	2	2	n.a.	43.3	42.9	n.a.
Oilseeds (excl. linseed)	133.7	134.8	124.2	317	330	215	23.7	24.5	17.3

* Figures refer to crops grown mainly for sale.

FRUIT PRODUCTION
(⁰000 metric tons)

	1975	1976	1977	1978
Apples	453.8	320.1	298.1	326.1
Pears and Quinces	50.7	78.1	50.9	37.2
Plums	21.6	75.1	43.0	25.1
Sweet Cherries	26.7	44.7	16.9	13.8
Sour Cherries	22.6	34.0	19.8	13.5
Peaches and Apricots	3.6	4.8	3.5	2.0
Strawberries	26.6	27.8	23.0	40.1
Red Currants	26.0	18.1	18.2	17.9
Gooseberries	11.2	6.9	5.1	5.6

LIVESTOCK
(numbers recorded at December)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Cattle	5,471,400	5,549,300	5,572,000	5,596,300
Pigs	11,291,400	11,757,000	11,734,100	12,131,700
Sheep	1,870,100	1,927,400	1,965,300	1,979,400
Goats	42,200	33,800	29,000	25,000
Horses	67,600	65,700	65,800	n.a.
Poultry	48,444,500	48,257,800	50,239,700	51,444,000
Beehives	474,700	443,800	419,000	n.a.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(metric tons)

	1976	1977	1978
Beef and veal*	477,000	435,000	451,000
Mutton and lamb*	20,400	18,800	20,000
Pig meat*	1,158,000	1,160,000	1,184,000
Poultry meat*	131,000	134,000	135,000
Other meat*	22,300	19,000	19,600
Edible offals	103,000†	99,000†	100,000†
Cows' milk†	8,092,000	7,939,100	8,225,600
Goats' milk	26,000†	26,000†	26,000†
Butter: factory production	277,800	273,200	281,000
Cheese	195,500	200,200	205,500
Condensed and evaporated milk	116,129	117,845	118,024
Dried milk	176,332	180,722	183,122
Hen eggs§	286,935	289,619	292,000†
Honey	7,979	4,490	4,065
Wool (clean)	5,125	5,042	5,326
Cattle hides and calf skins	48,200†	49,100†	50,000†
Sheep skins	1,705†	1,590†	1,600†

* Slaughter weight.

† FAO estimate.

‡ Including milk sucked by young animals.

§ Production of hen eggs (in millions) was: 5,216.6 in 1976; 5,265.8 in 1977; 5,219.0 in 1978 and 1979.

1979 (metric tons): Cows' milk 8,198,000; butter 276,000; honey 5,083; wool (clean) 5,490.

FORESTRY
ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS*
('000 cubic metres)

	1975	1976	1977	1978
Industrial Wood	7,758.7	8,042.2	8,195.4	8,284.2
Fuel Wood	570.0	538.2	442.1	507.8
TOTAL	8,328.7	8,580.4	8,637.5	8,792.1

* Including private consumption.

1979: 8,806,000 cubic metres (excluding private consumption).

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION
('000 cubic metres)

	1975	1976	1977	1978
Total	2,051	2,037	2,058	2,069

Railway sleepers: 95,000 cubic metres in 1970.

FISHING
(metric tons)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Sea and coastal	266,166	191,348	183,014	n.a.
Inland	16,178	18,775	17,619	14,936
TOTAL	282,344	210,123	200,633	n.a.

MINING
('000 metric tons)

	1975	1976	1977	1978
Hard Coal	539	458	349	85
Brown Coal and Lignite*	246,706	246,897	253,705	253,264
Iron Ore: Gross Weight .	59	60	63	70
Metal Content	23	21	20	20
Copper Ore† (metric tons)	16,500§	16,000§	17,000§	16,000§
Tin Ore† (metric tons) .	1,100†	1,300†	1,400†	1,500†
Nickel Ore† (metric tons)	2,400§	2,500§	2,500§	2,700§
Salt (unrefined)	2,430.1	2,559.6	2,642	2,741
Potash**	3,019	3,161	3,229	3,270
Sulphur (a)††	10††	10††	10††	n.a.
(b)††	85.3	79.0	75	75
Silver†† (metric tons) .	56	50	50	50
Natural Gas (million cu. metres)	7,271	8,623	8,505	9,013
Crude Petroleum	56	53	67	53

1979 ('000 metric tons): Brown coal and lignite 256,063; Potash 3,395.

Note: Production of lead and zinc reportedly ceased in 1973. No recent figures are available for the production of magnesite (1,600 metric tons in 1964).

* Gross weight. † Figures refer to the metal content of ores.

† Estimated production (Source: *World Metal Statistics*).

§ Estimated production (Source: Metallgesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft, Frankfurt am Main).

** Figures refer to the K₂O content or equivalent of potash salts mined.

†† Figures refer to (a) the sulphur content of iron and copper pyrites, including pyrite concentrates obtained from copper, lead and zinc ores; and (b) sulphur recovered as by-products in the purification of coal-gas, petroleum refineries, gas plants and from copper, lead and zinc sulphide ores.

†† Estimated production (Source: Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior).

INDUSTRY

		1977	1978	1979
Flour*	'000 metric tons	1,324.3	1,319.3	1,327
Refined Sugar	" " "	697.2	753.5	792
Margarine	" " "	171.7	169.6	169
Spirits	'000 hectolitres	1,683.5	1,813.5	1,972
Beer	" "	21,705	22,297	23,061
Non-alcoholic Beverages	" "	12,178.2	12,919.3	13,031
Cigarettes	million	21,661	23,504	24,841
Cigars and Cigarillos	" "	917	799	760
Cotton Yarn (pure and mixed)†	metric tons	135,400	135,800	n.a.
Woven Cotton Fabrics	'000 sq. metres	272,084	269,638	263,000
Wool Yarn (pure and mixed)†	metric tons	79,100	77,400	n.a.
Woven Woollen Fabrics	'000 sq. metres	38,693	37,406	38,100
Synthetic Textile Yarns	'000 metric tons	124.0	131.1	135.8
Rayon and Acetate Fabrics	'000 sq. metres	53,500	50,900	n.a.
Leather Footwear	'000 pairs	41,825	39,990	78,100
Other Footwear	" "	37,988	38,264	
Cellulose Wood Pulp	'000 metric tons	445.0	485.0	495
Newsprint	" " "	763.4	811.9	826
Other Paper	" " "			
Paperboard and Products	" " "	401.5	391.4	394
Synthetic Rubber	metric tons	146,400	154,800	n.a.
Rubber Tyres†	'000	6,652.1	6,728.2	6,890
Ethyl Alcohol	'000 hectolitres	315	359	n.a.
Sulphuric Acid	'000 metric tons	927.5	971.1	952
Caustic Soda	metric tons	423,486	414,988	548,000
Soda Ash	" "	839,561	852,260	860,000
Ammonia	" "	1,373,590	1,382,609	n.a.
Calcium Carbide	'000 metric tons	1,211	1,223	1,200
Nitrogenous Fertilizers (a)§	metric tons	838,533	891,807	874,813
Phosphate Fertilizers (b)§	" " "	402,714	412,610	410,853
Plastics and Synthetic Resins	'000 metric tons	734.1	762.1	779
Motor Spirit (Petrol)**	" " "	3,082.9	3,237.1	3,274
Kerosene and Distillate Fuel Oils**	" " "	5,401.1	5,603.2	5,961
Residual Fuel Oils**	" " "	8,536	8,820	n.a.
Lubricating Oils	" " "	391.1	402.4	415.7
Petroleum Bitumen (Asphalt)	" " "	1,199.4	1,119	n.a.
Coke-oven Coke (incl. gas coke)	" " "	625	603	n.a.
Brown Coal Coke	" " "	5,260	5,154	5,142
Cement	" " "	12,102	12,521	12,273
Pig-iron and Ferro-alloys	" " "	2,627.6	2,560.0	2,386
Crude Steel	" " "	6,849.7	6,975.8	7,023
Radio Receivers	number	1,126,100	1,103,400	964,000
Television Receivers	"	525,300	487,000	584,000
Vacuum Cleaners	"	968,014	994,956	1,002,000
Domestic Refrigerators	"	561,169	609,112	613,000
Domestic Washing Machines	"	406,350	427,317	433,000
Cameras (photographic)	"	875,811	871,606	921,000
Wrist Watches	'000	4,434.5	4,302.3	n.a.
Merchant Ships Launched	'000 g.r.t.	381	382	n.a.
Passenger Motor Cars	number	167,194	170,967	171,000
Lorries	"	37,236	36,735	36,700
Motor Cycles (all types)	"	65,852	71,373	77,900
Bicycles	'000	575.6	605.5	613.6
Sewing machines	"	216	233	239
Construction:				
New Dwellings Completed††	"	106,826	111,909	117,355
Electric Energy	million kWh.	91,996	95,963	96,845
Manufactured Gas	million cu. metres	5,763	6,177	6,467

* Flour from wheat, rye and semolina.

† Including thread and (for cotton) tyre cord yarn.

‡ Tyres for passenger motor cars, commercial motor vehicles and motor cycles.

§ Fertilizer production is measured in terms of (a) nitrogen or (b) phosphoric acid. Output of phosphate fertilizers includes ground rock phosphate.

** Including products made from coal.

†† Dwellings in residential buildings only.

FINANCE

100 Pfennige=1 Mark der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik (DDR-Mark).

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 20 and 50 Pfennige; 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 DDR-Marks.

Notes: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 DDR-Marks.

Exchange rates (October 1981): £1 sterling=4.11 DDR-Marks; U.S. \$1=2.20 DDR-Marks.

100 DDR-Marks=£24.32=\$45.45.

Note: Prior to August 1971 the DDR-Mark was officially valued at 45 U.S. cents (U.S. \$1=2.222 DDR-Marks). From December 1971 to February 1973 the exchange rate was U.S. \$1=2.05 DDR-Marks (1 Mark=48.78 U.S. cents). In terms of sterling, the value of the DDR-Mark between November 1967 and June 1972 was 3s. 9d. (18.75p), the exchange rate being £1=5.333 DDR-Marks. In February 1973 a new basic rate of \$1=1.84 DDR-Marks was established and this remained in force until 1977. Since then the rate has been allowed to fluctuate.

BUDGET

(million DDR-Marks)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Revenue . . .	114,662	117,588	124,543	132,612	140,633
Expenditure . .	114,160	117,128	124,103	132,103	140,223

COST OF LIVING

INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES AND SERVICE CHARGES

(Base: 1970=100)

	1965	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Food (incl. drinks) . . .	97.8	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6
Fuel, light and water . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Clothing (excl. footwear) and household linen . .	108.5	85.1	85.1	84.4	84.0	85.0
Rent	98.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ALL ITEMS (incl. others)	100.9	98.4	98.4	98.2	98.2	98.4

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

NET MATERIAL PRODUCT*

(million DDR-Marks at 1975 prices)

ACTIVITIES OF THE MATERIAL SPHERE	1976	1977	1978	1979
Agriculture and Forestry	14,228	15,877	15,351	16,163
Industry and Productive Crafts . . .	90,500	94,533	98,921	103,611
Construction	11,287	11,778	12,036	11,956
Trade, Restaurants and Hotels . . .	21,871	22,984	23,826	24,401
Transport, Post and Telecommunications .	7,604	7,830	8,142	8,252
Others	4,390	4,638	5,028	5,157
TOTAL	149,880	157,640	163,304	169,540
Statistical discrepancy†	-2,360	-2,430	-2,544	-2,640
NET MATERIAL PRODUCT	147,520	155,210	160,760	166,900

* Defined as the total net value of goods and "productive" services, including turnover taxes, produced by the economy. This excludes economic activities not contributing directly to material production, such as public administration, defence and personal and professional services.

† Relating to intermediate consumption.

EXTERNAL TRADE*
(million DDR Valuta-Marks)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Imports	22,851	27,330	33,570	39,289	45,921	49,882	50,712	56,425
Exports	23,931	26,171	30,443	35,105	39,536	41,844	46,168	52,420

* Imports and exports are recorded f.o.b. in terms of the DDR Valuta-Mark.

Exchange rates (October 1981): £1 sterling=6.50 DDR-Valuta Marks; U.S. \$1=3.48 DDR Valuta-Marks.
100 DDR Valuta-Marks=£15.37=\$28.74.

Note: Prior to August 1971 the official exchange rate was U.S. \$1=4.20 DDR Valuta-Marks (1 Valuta-Mark=23.81 U.S. cents). From December 1971 to February 1973 the rate was \$1=3.87 DDR Valuta-Marks (1 Valuta-Mark=25.84 U.S. cents). Since February 1973 the rate has been \$1=3.48 DDR Valuta-Marks (1 Valuta-Mark=28.736 U.S. cents). For sterling, the exchange rate between November 1967 and June 1972 was £1=10.08 DDR Valuta-Marks.

COMMODITY GROUPS
(percentage of trade in effective prices)

COMMODITY GROUP	IMPORTS					EXPORTS				
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Machinery, equipment and means of transport	30.8	31.5	33.3	34.0	33.1	50.7	51.2	53.4	55.0	55.8
Fuels, mineral raw materials, metals	30.5	28.9	29.0	29.8	32.8	12.1	11.3	11.2	10.1	11.8
Other raw materials and semi-manufactured goods for industrial purposes, raw materials and products of the food industry	22.6	24.9	22.0	20.8	19.4	9.1	10.4	7.3	7.8	6.1
Durable consumer goods	5.6	4.8	4.6	5.1	5.3	15.6	14.4	15.3	15.0	14.9
Chemical products, fertilizers, synthetic rubber, building materials and other goods	10.5	9.9	11.1	10.3	9.4	12.5	12.7	12.8	12.1	11.4

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS
(turnover in million Valuta-Marks)

	1974			1977	1978	1979
	Imports	Exports	Total			
Austria	606.1	258.0	864.1	870.2	835.0	1,114.2
Belgium/Luxembourg	493.2	447.6	850.8	919.6	727.0	1,024.3
Bulgaria	991.7	1,188.7	2,180.4	3,241.9	3,298.7	3,397.7
Cuba	464.3	193.2	657.5	958.0	967.5	1,027.3
Czechoslovakia	2,517.4	3,035.4	5,552.8	8,403.5	8,941.8	9,134.2
France	443.1	475.0	918.1	1,066.1	1,357.4	1,971.3
Germany, Federal Republic	2,759.1	2,150.8	4,909.9	6,166.7	6,329.5	6,519.0
West Berlin	228.0	859.4	1,087.4	1,584.3	1,643.2	2,189.7
Hungary	1,685.1	1,703.0	3,388.1	5,739.7	6,010.1	6,318.4
Netherlands	1,120.9	518.6	1,639.5	1,227.9	1,130.1	1,466.6
Poland	2,407.7	2,640.4	5,048.1	7,744.1	8,125.3	8,005.1
Romania	1,044.3	952.1	1,996.4	3,548.3	3,884.7	3,886.7
Sweden	397.1	423.8	820.9	1,189.6	1,073.7	1,004.5
Switzerland*	1,037.8	421.5	1,459.3	1,815.7	1,406.2	1,802.5
U.S.S.R.	10,146.6	9,955.6	20,102.2	32,455.7	34,907.3	39,271.1
United Kingdom	900.0	704.0	1,604.0	1,295.3	1,401.7	2,108.1
U.S.A.	529.6	49.5	579.1	829.1	1,079.8	1,353.1
Yugoslavia	522.6	664.0	1,186.6	2,082.7	2,155.4	2,324.2
TOTAL (incl. others)	33,569.5	30,443.2	64,012.7	91,726.3	96,879.4	108,844.6

* Including Liechtenstein.

**TRANSPORT
RAILWAYS**
(millions)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Number of passengers	630	631	623	613
Passenger-km.	21,955	22,350	22,320	22,284
Freight ton-km.	51,792	52,174	53,017	54,375

ROADS
LICENSED VEHICLES

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Passenger Cars	2,052,240	2,236,702	2,392,284	2,532,941
Lorries	248,616	262,507	226,693	231,228
Omnibuses	22,844	23,824	52,261	52,670

INLAND WATERWAYS
(million)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Number of Passengers	8	8	8	n.a.
Passenger-km.	218	220	227	n.a.
Freight ton-km.	1,947	2,215	2,265	1,933

MERCHANT SHIPPING FLEET*
(at December 31st)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Number of Ships	198	200	196	194
Displacement (g.r.t.)	1,211,898	1,259,074	1,278,056	1,308,345

* Excluding passenger vessels.

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING
(⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)

	1974	1975	1976	1977
Goods loaded	2,954	3,027	3,218	3,504
Goods unloaded	13,349	12,402	11,620	11,940

CIVIL AVIATION

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Kilometres flown (⁰⁰⁰)	26,295	28,591	31,477	34,526
Passengers carried	1,087,800	1,204,300	1,223,400	1,242,600
Passenger-km. (⁰⁰⁰)	1,448,100	1,585,600	1,801,900	1,847,700
Freight ton-km. (⁰⁰⁰)*	50,459	67,800	62,334	67,345

* Figures refer to both cargo and mail.

TOURISM

TOURIST ARRIVALS*

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Bulgaria	18,359	16,155	10,841	8,230	9,211	10,469
Czechoslovakia	117,351	103,219	117,524	154,403	140,441	151,564
Hungary	21,585	15,431	14,790	17,603	19,150	22,642
Poland	89,342	41,940	60,346	53,865	49,151	51,612
Romania	16,820	14,472	12,309	6,808	10,140	8,152
U.S.S.R.	58,689	54,521	58,123	61,972	70,140	75,886
TOTAL (incl. others) .	812,925	758,158	739,063	774,945	817,618	n.a.

* Visits arranged by the State Travel Bureau.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Radio licences	6,205,300	6,261,000	6,288,500	n.a.
Television licences	5,350,800	5,450,500	5,539,900	5,634,000
Telephones in use	2,754,000	2,860,066	2,967,619	n.a.
Book titles	5,955	6,015	5,906	6,009
Newspapers and magazines:				
Number	517	519	519	521
Circulation (Total, million)	239.3	244.4	243.3	250.5

EDUCATION

(1979)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHING STAFF*	STUDENTS
Infant Schools	12,179	54,140	625,300
General Polytechnic Schools	5,073	n.a.	2,314,201
Extended Polytechnic Schools	282	n.a.	46,454
Vocational Schools	981	16,259	462,200
Technical Schools	236	n.a.	169,608
Universities (incl. Technical)	53	n.a.	129,055

* 1978 figures.

Source (unless otherwise indicated): Panorama DDR, Auslandspresseagentur G.m.b.H., 1054 Berlin, Wilhelm-Pieck-Strasse 49.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of the German Democratic Republic was promulgated on April 9th, 1968, replacing the original Constitution which came into force when the Republic was founded in 1949. It was amended on October 7th, 1974. A summary is given below.

1 FOUNDATIONS OF THE SOCIALIST SOCIAL AND STATE ORDER

Political Foundations (Articles 1-8)

The German Democratic Republic is a socialist state of workers and farmers. It is the political organization of the working people in town and countryside who are jointly implementing socialism under the leadership of the working class and its Marxist-Leninist party. The capital is Berlin; the State flag is black, red, and gold, and bears the State coat of arms. All political power in the Republic is

exercised by the working people and all power serves their welfare. The National Front of the German Democratic Republic unites all political parties and mass organizations working for the development of the socialist state. Citizens exercise their political power through democratically elected people's representatives. The Republic pursues a peaceful foreign policy and is linked irrevocably and permanently with the U.S.S.R. and other socialist states.

Economic Foundations, Science, Education and Culture (Articles 9-18)

The national economy is based on the socialist ownership of the means of production and is a socialist planned economy. All foreign economic relations are the monopoly of the state. All large industrial enterprises, mineral resources, banks and means of transport are nationally owned and private ownership of these facilities is not

allowed. All installations, machinery and livestock in agricultural co-operatives and profits derived from co-operative use of the soil are co-operative property. The personal property of citizens and the right of inheritance are guaranteed. The Republic promotes culture, the arts and science and assures all citizens a high standard of education.

II CITIZENS AND ORGANIZATIONS IN SOCIALIST SOCIETY

Basic Rights and Basic Duties of Citizens (Articles 19-40)

The Republic respects the dignity and freedom of the individual and guarantees to all citizens the exercise of their rights. The conditions for acquiring and losing citizenship of the German Democratic Republic are stipulated by law. All citizens are equal before the law. Men and women have equal rights and the same legal status. Every citizen who has reached the age of 18 on election day has the right to vote and may be elected to the People's Chamber (*Volkshammer*) and to local people's representative bodies. Every citizen is obliged to serve in defence of his country. The Republic can grant political asylum to citizens of other states in certain circumstances.

Freedom of speech, the press, radio and television are guaranteed, as is the right to peaceful demonstration and assembly. Personal liberty is inviolable and everyone has the right to move freely within the state territory within the framework of the law. Postal and telecommunication privacy is assured and may be limited only for purposes of state security or criminal prosecution. Every citizen has the right to legal protection by the organs of the state when he is abroad.

The right to work is guaranteed and every citizen is free to select his own job. Everyone has the same right to education and attendance at secondary school is obligatory. All citizens are entitled to leisure time and annual paid holiday, to medical and other social welfare benefits. Social care is provided for the elderly and disabled. Housing is under public control and there is legal protection against eviction. Every citizen has the right of the inviolability of his home. Marriage, motherhood and the family have the special protection of the state and provision is made for large families, fatherless families, etc. Religious freedom is assured. Citizens of the German Democratic Republic of Sorb nationality have the right to cultivate their mother tongue and culture.

Enterprises, Towns and Local Communities in Socialist Society (Articles 41-43)

Enterprises, towns, villages and communal associations are entities with responsibilities of their own in which citizens work and shape their social relations. They safeguard the basic rights of citizens and are protected by the constitution. The local representative bodies are elected by the people and are responsible for local affairs. The working people also co-operate in the management of enterprises both directly and with the help of their elected organs.

The Trade Unions and Their Rights (Articles 44-45)

The free trade unions are united in the Confederation of Free German Trade Unions. They are independent bodies, are represented at all levels of the social system and play a decisive part in the solution of problems. They conclude agreements with government authorities and enterprise managements on all questions concerning the working and living conditions of the people. They take part in the shaping of the socialist legal system and administer the social insurance system of the workers.

Socialist Production Co-operatives and Their Rights (Article 46)

These are voluntary associations of farmers for the purpose of joint production and receive government assistance. They are represented in the state organs and take an active part in the state planning. Production co-operatives on the same lines also exist among fishermen, craftsmen and market gardeners.

III STRUCTURE AND SYSTEM OF STATE MANAGEMENT

Democratic Centralism (Article 47)

The structure and activities of the state organs are determined by the aims and tasks of state power, as stipulated in this Constitution. The sovereignty of the working people, which is implemented on the basis of democratic centralism, is the fundamental principle of the state structure.

The People's Chamber (Volkshammer) (Articles 48-65)

The People's Chamber is the supreme organ of state power and guarantees the enforcement of its laws. It is composed of 500 deputies elected by the people in a free, general, equal and secret ballot for a period of five years. It is convened not later than the 30th day after the election. It elects its Presidium to conduct the plenary sessions for the legislative period. The People's Chamber can be dissolved before the expiration of the legislative period only on its own decision.

Committees are formed from among the members of the People's Chamber to discuss bills and to co-operate in submitting them to the voters for popular discussion. They then submit their comments to the plenary session of the People's Chamber. Laws passed are proclaimed in the Law Gazette by the Chairman of the Council of State within one month and come into force on the fourteenth day after their proclamation.

The People's Chamber decides on the proclamation of war and the holding of referenda.

The Council of State (Staatsrat) (Articles 66-75)

The Council of State is the organ of the People's Chamber, operating between sessions of the latter, and fulfils all fundamental tasks resulting from its laws and decisions. It is elected by the People's Chamber at its first session and is responsible to it for its activities. It deals with bills to be submitted to the People's Chamber and deals with all basic tasks arising from its laws and decisions. It makes fundamental decisions on defence matters and exercises control over the constitutionality and legality of the activities of the Supreme Court and the Prosecutor General. The Council of State represents the G.D.R. internationally and ratifies and abrogates international treaties. It determines military and diplomatic ranks and other special titles and establishes state honours. It also exercises the right of amnesty and pardon.

The Council of Ministers (Ministerrat) (Articles 76-80)

The Council of Ministers, the Government of the G.D.R., is an organ of the People's Chamber. Acting on its behalf, it directs government policy, economic affairs and foreign policy in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. It prepares international treaties, draws up Bills, directs and co-ordinates the Ministries and other government bodies. It is answerable to the People's Chamber.

Local People's Representative Bodies and Their Organs (Articles 81-85)

The elected organs of state power in the districts, towns, regions, municipal boroughs and local communities are responsible for deciding on all local issues on the basis

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

of law. The local people's representative bodies draw up and implement the economic plan and budget for their areas, and have their own income. Their decisions are binding and must be published. All such bodies elect their own councils and committees.

IV SOCIALIST LEGALITY AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

(Articles 86-104)

The Constitution has the force of law and legal regulations may not contradict it. Details of all laws and binding regulations are published. The citizens' participation in the administration of justice is guaranteed and it is the declared aim of socialist society to combat all violations of the law. Laws on the punishment of war crimes and of crimes against peace and humanity correspond to the generally recognized norms of international law.

The administration of justice in the Republic is exercised by the Supreme Court, the District Courts, the Regional Courts and the social (lay) courts. In military matters jurisdiction is exercised by the Supreme Court, military tribunals and military courts. The Supreme Court is the highest organ of the administration of justice and is responsible to the People's Chamber. All judges are democratically elected by the people's representative bodies or by the citizens themselves and must be men of knowledge and experience who are loyally devoted to the socialist state. The public prosecutors' office safeguards

The Constitution, The Government

socialist legality and ensures that persons who have committed crimes are called to account before the court. The public prosecutors' office is directed by the Prosecutor General and the public prosecutors of the districts and regions are appointed by him and subordinate to him.

An act is punishable only if it contravened penal law at the time of its commission, if the offender has acted in a culpable way and if his guilt is proved beyond doubt. Persons under arrest must be brought before a judge within twenty-four hours of their arrest and only judges are authorized to judge the admissibility of detention on remand. Nobody may be denied the right to appear before his lawful judge and special courts are inadmissible. Every citizen has the right to be heard in court and the right to be defended by a counsel is guaranteed throughout the whole criminal procedure. Any citizen or organization has the right to submit suggestions or grievances to the authorities and may suffer no disadvantages as a result. Damages inflicted on a citizen or his personal property as a result of unlawful measures by government officials are to be compensated by the authority concerned.

CONCLUDING PROVISIONS

(Articles 105-106)

The Constitution may be amended only through a law of the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic which expressly amends or supplements the text of the Constitution.

THE GOVERNMENT

(November 1981)

COUNCIL OF STATE

Chairman: ERICH HONECKER.

Vice-Chairmen: WILLI STOPH, HORST SINDERMANN, Dr. MANFRED GERLACH, ERNST GOLDENBAUM, GERALD GOTTING, Prof. Dr. HEINRICH HOMANN, PAUL VERNER.

Members: KURT ANCLAM, WERNER FELFE, Prof. KURT HAGER, BRUNHILDE HANKE, FRIEDRICH KIND, EGON

KRENZ, Dr. GÜNTER MITTAG, MARGARETE MÜLLER, ALOIS PISNIK, BERNHARDT QUANDT, WERNER SEIFERT, Dr. KLAUS SORGENICHT, PAUL STRAUSS, ILSE THIELE, HARRY TISCH, Prof. Dr. JOHANNA TÖPFER, ROSEL WALTHER.

Secretary: HEINZ EICHLER.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

PRESIDIUM

Chairman (Prime Minister): WILLI STOPH.

First Deputy Chairmen: ALFRED NEUMANN, WERNER KROLIKOWSKI.

Deputy Chairman and Chairman of the National Arbitration Board: MANFRED FLEGEL.

Deputy Chairman and Minister of Justice: HANS-JOACHIM HEUSINGER.

Deputy Chairman and Minister for Mechanical Engineering, Farm Machinery and Vehicle Construction: GÜNTHER KLEIBER.

Deputy Chairman and Minister for the Supply of Materials: WOLFGANG RAUCHFUSS.

Deputy Chairman and Minister for Environmental Protection and Water Resources: Dr. HANS REICHELT.

Deputy Chairman and Chairman of the State Planning Commission: GERHARD SCHÜRER.

Deputy Chairman and Minister for Posts and Telecommunications: RUDOLPH SCHULZE.

Deputy Chairman and Permanent Representative to the CMEA: Dr. GERHARD WEISS.

Deputy Chairman and Minister for Science and Technology: Dr. HERBERT WEIZ.

Deputy Chairmen: HEINZ KUHRIG, WALTER HALBRITTER, HORST SÖLLE.

MEMBERS

Minister of Transport: OTTO ARNDT.

State Secretary for Labour and Wages: WOLFGANG BEY-REUTHER.

Minister of Geology: Dr. MANFRED BOCHMANN.

Minister of Finance: ERNST HÖFNER.

Minister for Higher and Technical Education: Prof. HANS-JOACHIM BÖHME.

Minister of Trade and Supply: GERHARD BRIKSA.

Minister for Light Industry: WERNER BUSCHMANN.

Minister of the Interior and Chief of People's Police: Col.-Gen. FRIEDRICH DICKEL.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: OSKAR FISCHER.

Minister for Machine Tools and Processing Machines: Dr. RUDI GEORGI.

Minister for the Glass and Ceramics Industry: WERNER GREINER-PETTER.

State Secretaries in the State Planning Commission: HEINZ KLOPPER, WOLFGANG GRESS.

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Minister and Head of the Price Office: WALTER HALBRITTER.

Minister of Culture: HANS-JOACHIM HOFFMANN.

Minister of National Defence: Dr. h.c. HEINZ HOFFMANN.

Minister of Education: Dr. h.c. MARGOT HONECKER.

Minister of Construction: WOLFGANG JUNKER.

President of the State Bank of the German Democratic Republic: HORST KAMINSKI.

Lord Mayor of the G.D.R. Capital, Berlin: ERHARD KRACK.

Minister for Agriculture, Forestry and Food Economy: HEINZ KUHRIG.

Minister of Health: Prof. Dr. LUDWIG MECKLINGER.

Minister of State Security: Gen. ERICH MIELKE.

Minister for Coal and Power: WOLFGANG MITZINGER.

The Government, Legislature, Political Parties

Minister for Ore Mining, Metallurgy and Potash: Dr.-Ing. KURT SINGHUBER.

Minister of Foreign Trade: HORST SÖLLE.

Minister for Electrical Engineering and Electronics: OTFRIED STEGER.

Minister and Chairman of the Committee of the Workers' and Farmers' Inspectorate: Dr. ALBERT STIEF.

Minister for the County-Controlled Industry and the Food Industries: Dr. UDO-DIETER WANGE.

Minister for the Chemical Industry: GÜNTHER WYSCHOFKY.

Minister for Heavy Engineering and Plant Construction: ROLF KERSTEN.

State Secretary and First Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade: Dr. GERHARD BEIL.

State Secretary for Religious Affairs: KLAUS GYSI.

POLITBÜRO OF THE SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Members: HERMANN AXEN, HORST DOHLUS, WERNER FELFE, Prof. KURT HAGER, JOACHIM HERRMANN, Gen. HEINZ HOFFMANN, ERICH HONECKER (General Secretary of the Central Committee), WERNER KROLIKOWSKI, ERICH MIELKE, GÜNTER MITTAG, ERICH MÜCKENBERGER, KONRAD NAUMANN, ALFRED NEU-

MAN, HORST SINDERMANN, WILLI STOPH, HARRY TISCH, PAUL VERNER.

Candidate Members: Dr. WERNER JAROWINSKY, GÜNTHER KLEIBER, EGON KRENZ, INGEBURG LANGE, MARGARETE MÜLLER, GÜNTER SCHABOWSKI, GERHARD SCHÜRER, WERNER WALDE.

LEGISLATURE

VOLKSKAMMER

PRESIDIUM

President: HORST SINDERMANN (SED).

Vice-President: GERALD GÖTTING.

Members: EBERHARD AURICH (FDJ), HEINZ EICHLER (SED), WERNER HEILEMANN (FDGB), WOLFGANG HEYL (CDU), WILLI-PETER KONZOK (LDPD), ERNST MECKLENBURG (DBD), ERICH MÜCKENBERGER (SED),

WOLFGANG RÖSSER (NDPD), WILHELMINE SCHIRMER-PRÖSCHER (DFD), Dr. KARL-HEINZ SCHULMEISTER (KB).

The last election for the *Volkskammer* was held on June 14th, 1981. The National Front parties obtained 99.86 per cent of the vote. The Chamber has 500 members, including 66 representatives of East Berlin.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND MASS ORGANIZATIONS

There are no opposition parties. The following, led by the SED, belong to the National Front of the German Democratic Republic and issue a joint programme before elections:

Sozialistische Einheitspartei Deutschlands (SED) (*Socialist Unity Party of Germany*): 102 Berlin, Am Marx-Engels-Platz 2; formed in 1946 as a result of a unification of the Social Democratic Party and the Communist Party in Eastern Germany; over 2 million mems.; Gen. Sec. ERICH HONECKER; Chair of Central Control Commission ERICH MÜCKENBERGER; Chair. of Central Auditing Commission KURT SEIBT; publs. *Neues Deutschland* (daily), *Neuer Weg* (fortnightly), *Einheit* (monthly).

Christlich-Demokratische Union Deutschlands (CDU) (*Christian Democratic Union of Germany*): 1080 Berlin, Otto-Nuschke-Strasse 59/60; f. 1945; 125,000 mems. (1981); Chair. GERALD GÖTTING; Vice-Chair. WOLFGANG HEYL, MAX SEFRIN, Dr. HEINRICH TOEPLITZ; publs. *Neue Zeit* (central organ, daily), *Die Union*, *Der Neue Weg*, *Der Demokrat*, *Thüringer Tageblatt*, *Märkische Union* (provincial daily newspapers), and the periodicals *Union teilt mit*, *Blick in unsere Presse* and *Hefte aus Burgscheidungen*.

National-Demokratische Partei Deutschlands (NDPD) (*National Democratic Party of Germany*): 108 Berlin, Friedrichstr. 65; f. 1948; Chair. Prof. Dr. HEINRICH

HOMANN; publs. dailies: *National Zeitung*, *Mittel-deutsche Neueste Nachrichten*, *Brandenburgische Neueste Nachrichten*, *Sächsische Neueste Nachrichten*, *Thüringer Neueste Nachrichten*.

Liberal-Demokratische Partei Deutschlands (LDPD) (*Liberal Democratic Party of Germany*): 108 Berlin, Johannes-Dieckmann Strasse 48-49; f. 1945; Chair. Dr. MANFRED GERLACH; publs. dailies: *Der Morgen*, *Liberal-Demokratische Zeitung*, *Norddeutsche Zeitung*, *Sächsisches Tageblatt*, *Thüringische Landeszeitung*, and two monthly publications.

Demokratische Bauernpartei Deutschlands (DBD) (*Democratic Farmers' Party*): 108 Berlin, Behrenstr. 47-48; f. 1948; 92,000 mems.; Chair. ERNST GOLDENBAUM; Deputy Chairs. PAUL SCHOLZ, HANS RIETZ; publs. *Deutsche Bauernzeitung* (weekly), *Bauern-Echo* (daily).

Demokratischer Frauenbund Deutschlands (DFD) (*Democratic Women's League of Germany*): 108 Berlin, Clara-Zetkin-Str. 16; f. 1947; Chair. ILSE THIELE.

Freie Deutsche Jugend (FDJ) (*Free German Youth*): 108 Berlin, Unter den Linden 36/38; f. 1946; 2.3 million mems.; First Sec. EGON KRENZ; publs. *Junge Welt* (daily), *Forum* (weekly), and 15 other newspapers and periodicals.

Freier Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund (FDGB) (*Confedera-*

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tion of Free German Trade Unions): 1026 Berlin, Fritz-Heckert-Str. 70; f. 1945; it has 9 million members and is the largest organization in the G.D.R.; Chair. HARRY TISCH; publs. *Tribüne* (daily), *Gewerkschaftsleben* (monthly).

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Afghanistan: 108 Berlin-Mitte, Otto-Grotewohl-Str. 3a/III; *Ambassador:* ABDEL HAQ SAMADI.

Albania: 1193 Berlin-Treptow, Puschkinallee 49; *Chargé d'affaires:* DHIMITER KARANXHA.

Algeria: 1157 Berlin-Karlshorst, Dönhoffstr. 38; *Ambassador:* BELKACEM BENYAHIA.

Argentina: 108 Berlin-Mitte, Clara-Zetkin-Str. 89, IV/Links; *Ambassador:* FERNANDO AUGUSTO TERRERA.

Australia: 111 Berlin-Niederschönhausen, Grabbeallee 34-40; *Ambassador:* JOHN DANIEL MCCREDIE.

Austria: 108 Berlin-Mitte, Otto-Grotewohl-Strasse 5; *Ambassador:* Dr. HELLMUTH STRASSER.

Bangladesh: 108 Berlin-Mitte, Clara-Zetkin-Str. 97/V; *Ambassador:* Justice K. M. SUBHAN.

Belgium: 110 Berlin-Pankow, Esplanade 13; *Ambassador:* Dr. CYRIEL M. LEMMENS.

Benin: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Bolivia: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Brazil: 110 Berlin-Pankow, Esplanade 11; *Ambassador:* MARIO CALÁBRIA.

Bulgaria: 110 Berlin-Pankow, Berliner Str. 127; *Ambassador:* VULCHO NAYDENOV.

Burma: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Burundi: Bucharest, Romania.

Canada: Warsaw, Poland.

China, People's Republic: 111 Berlin-Niederschönhausen, Heinrich-Mann-Str. 9; *Ambassador:* CHEN DONG.

Colombia: 108 Berlin-Mitte, Clara-Zetkin-Str. 89/V; *Ambassador:* Dr. HUMBERTO VALENCIA GARCÍA.

Congo: 108 Berlin-Mitte, Clara-Zetkin-Str. 97; *Ambassador:* GASTON EYABO.

Costa Rica: Paris, France.

Cuba: 110 Berlin-Pankow, Berliner Str. 120-121; *Ambassador:* JULIO GARCÍA OLIVERAS.

Cyprus: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Czechoslovakia: 108 Berlin-Mitte, Otto-Grotewohl-Str. 21; *Ambassador:* FRANTIŠEK HAMOUZ.

Denmark: 108 Berlin-Mitte, Unter den Linden 41; *Ambassador:* HENRIK HOLGER MAXTHAUSEN.

Ecuador: 108 Berlin-Mitte, Clara-Zetkin-Str. 89/V; *Ambassador:* Lic. CRISTÓBAL MONTERO REESE.

Egypt: 1157 Berlin-Karlshorst, Robert-Siewert-Str. 50-52; *Ambassador:* SALAH EL DIN ABOU GABAL.

Ethiopia: 108 Berlin-Mitte, Otto-Grotewohl-Str. 3a; *Ambassador:* Major BERHANU JEMBERE.

Finland: 108 Berlin-Mitte, Schadowstr. 6; *Ambassador:* KUNNO HONKONEN.

France: 108 Berlin-Mitte, Unter den Linden 40; *Ambassador:* MAURICE DESHORS.

Germany, Federal Republic: 104 Berlin-Mitte, Hannoverische Str. 30; *Head of Permanent Representation:* KLAUS BÖLLING.

Political Parties, Diplomatic Representation

Kulturbund der DDR (KB) (*German League of Culture*): 108 Berlin, Otto-Nuschke-Str. 1; Pres. Prof. Dr. HANS PISCHNER.

Ghana: 111 Berlin-Niederschönhausen, Waldstr. 10; *Ambassador:* ASSUA KWASI SEKYIM-KWANDOH.

Greece: 108 Berlin-Mitte, Otto-Grotewohl-Str. 3a; *Ambassador:* VASILEIOS ELEVThERiADHIS.

Guinea: 111 Berlin-Niederschönhausen, Heinrich-Mann-Str. 32; *Ambassador:* ABOUBACAR KABA.

Guyana: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Hungary: 108 Berlin-Mitte, Unter den Linden 76; *Ambassador:* BÉLA SZABÓ.

Iceland: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

India: 108 Berlin-Mitte, Clara-Zetkin-Str. 89/VI; *Ambassador:* KRISHNAN RAGHUNATH.

Indonesia: 110 Berlin-Pankow, Esplanade 9; *Ambassador:* MOHAMAD HASAN.

Iran: 1071 Berlin-Pankow, Stavanger Str. 23; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Iraq: 111 Berlin-Niederschönhausen, Tschaikowskistr. 51; *Ambassador:* KHALID-OTHMAN FARAJ-AL-RAWI.

Italy: 108 Berlin-Mitte, Unter den Linden 40; *Ambassador:* ALBERTO SOLERA.

Jamaica: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Japan: 108 Berlin-Mitte, Otto-Grotewohl-Str. 5/1; *Ambassador:* JUNJI YAMADA.

Jordan: Bucharest, Romania.

Kampuchea: Berlin; *Ambassador:* ROS CHHUN.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: 108 Berlin-Mitte, Glinkastr. 5; *Ambassador:* KIM GIL HJON.

Kuwait: Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

Laos: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Lebanon: 108 Berlin-Mitte, Clara-Zetkin-Str. 89/IV; *Ambassador:* NABIH NOUSSAIR.

Lesotho: Copenhagen, Denmark.

Liberia: 108 Berlin-Mitte, Otto-Grotewohl-Str. 3a; *Ambassador:* JOSEPH GRAHAM.

Libya: 108 Berlin-Mitte, Otto-Grotewohl-Str. 3a; *Chargé d'affaires:* MOHAMED M. MATMATI.

Madagascar: Brussels, Belgium.

Malaysia: Warsaw, Poland.

Mali: 111 Berlin-Niederschönhausen, Heinrich-Mann-Str. 22; *Ambassador:* ALPHA AMADOU DIAW.

Mauritania: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Mexico: 111 Berlin-Niederschönhausen, Homeyerstr. 40; *Ambassador:* Dr. RICARDO GUERRA TEJADA.

Mongolia: 1157 Berlin-Karlshorst, Hermann-Duncker-Str. 26; *Ambassador:* TSEREVIYN DAVAGSÜREN.

Morocco: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Nepal: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Netherlands: 108 Berlin-Mitte, Otto-Grotewohl-Strasse 5/11; *Ambassador:* ADRIANUS J. M. VAN DER MAADE.

New Zealand: Vienna, Austria.

Niger: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Nigeria: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Norway: 108 Berlin-Mitte, Otto-Grotewohl-Strasse 5; *Ambassador:* ROLF INGEMAN JERVING.

Pakistan: 1086 Berlin-Mitte, Otto-Grotewohl-Strasse 3a; *Ambassador:* M. ABID ZAHID.

Panama: 1156 Berlin-Lichtenberg, Ho-Chi-Minh-Str. 2; *Chargé d'affaires:* DR. HUMBERTO JAÉN CASTILLO.

Peru: 108 Berlin-Mitte, Otto-Grotewohl-Strasse 5; *Ambassador:* RICARDO WALTER STUBBS VEGA.

Philippines: Bucharest, Romania.

Poland: 108 Berlin-Mitte, Unter den Linden 72; *Ambassador:* MACIEJ WIROWSKI.

Portugal: 108 Berlin-Mitte, Otto-Grotewohl-Str. 3a/V; *Ambassador:* DR. A. A. DE ALMEIDA COELHO LOPES.

Romania: 110 Berlin-Pankow, Parkstr. 23; *Ambassador:* GHEORGHE TACHE.

Rwanda: Paris, France.

Sierra Leone: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Somalia: 108 Berlin-Mitte, Clara-Zetkin-Str. 97/I; *Ambassador:* ABDI-NUR AHMED MOHAMOUD.

Spain: 108 Berlin-Mitte, Clara-Zetkin-Str. 97/II; *Ambassador:* MANUEL GÓMEZ-ACEBOY DE IGARTUA.

Sri Lanka: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Sudan: 108 Berlin-Mitte, Clara-Zetkin-Str. 97/IV; *Ambassador:* SAYED OSMAN NAFI HAMAD.

Sweden: 108 Berlin-Mitte, Otto-Grotewohl-Strasse 3a; *Ambassador:* ERIC VIRGIN.

Switzerland: 110 Berlin-Pankow, Esplanade 21; *Ambassador:* FRIEDRICH SCHNYDER.

Syria: 108 Berlin-Mitte, Otto-Grotewohl-Str. 3a; *Ambassador:* KOUZAI MILLI.

Thailand: Warsaw, Poland.

Togo: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Tunisia: 110 Berlin-Pankow, Esplanade 12; *Ambassador:* AMMAR SOUIDI.

Turkey: 108 Berlin-Mitte, Shadowstr. 6/IV; *Ambassador:* OZDEMIR YIGIT.

Uganda: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

U.S.S.R.: 108 Berlin-Mitte, Unter den Linden 63-65; *Ambassador:* PYOTR ANDREYEVICH ABRASSIMOV.

United Kingdom: 108 Berlin-Mitte, Unter den Linden 32-34; *Ambassador:* PETER MAXEY.

U.S.A.: 108 Berlin-Mitte, Neustädtische Kirchstr. 4-5; *Ambassador:* HERBERT STUART OKUN.

Upper Volta: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Uruguay: 108 Berlin-Mitte, Clara-Zetkin-Str. 97/V; *Chargé d'affaires:* BARON DUPETIT CARRO.

Venezuela: 108 Berlin-Mitte, Otto-Grotewohl-Str. 5/IV; *Ambassador:* DR. FERNANDO GERBASI.

Viet-Nam: 1157 Berlin-Karlshorst, Hermann-Duncker-Str. 125; *Ambassador:* PHAN VAN KIM.

Yemen Arab Republic: 108 Berlin-Mitte, Clara-Zetkin-Str. 89/III; *Ambassador:* MOHAMED HATEM ALKAWA.

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: 110 Berlin-Pankow-Strasse 22, 1; *Ambassador:* KASSEM ABDUL RABB SALEH.

Yugoslavia: 104 Berlin-Mitte, Albrechtstr. 26; *Ambassador:* DJURO JOVIC.

Zaire: 1157 Berlin-Karlshorst, Hermann-Duncker-Str. 92; *Ambassador:* NZAU MAKUNGA.

Zambia: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

The German Democratic Republic also has diplomatic relations with Angola, Botswana, Cameroon, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Comoros, Djibouti, Dominica, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Gabon, the Gambia, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Ireland, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nauru, Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea, San Marino, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, Suriname and Tanzania.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The principles on which the legal system is to function are embodied in the Constitution. Jurisdiction is exercised by the Supreme Court, the County Courts (*Bezirksgerichte*), the District Courts (*Kreisgerichte*) and the Social Courts. There are also Military Courts. The Supreme Court is the highest organ of justice and supervises the work of the other courts. It is responsible to the People's Chamber.

Cases in the first instance are dealt with in the County and District Courts with one presiding judge and two lay judges. In a District Court one judge may preside and pass sentence. Cases in the second instance are dealt with by three judges in the County Courts and in the Supreme Court. However, cases are handled to an increasing extent by the Social Courts and, in the case of minor civil offences and labour disputes, by the disputes commissions.

All judges and members of the Social Courts are independent in their administration of justice. They can be recalled by their electors only if they violate the Constitution or the law or commit a serious breach of their duties.

According to the Constitution, all judges and members of the Social Courts are elected either by popular representative bodies (People's Chamber, County Parliaments, Town Assembly, etc.) or by direct popular vote. Candidates are submitted by the Minister of Justice after consultations with the relevant committees of the National Front. The Candidates for the Labour Courts are submitted to the Minister of Justice by the Confederation of Free German Trade Unions (FDGB). The members of the disputes

commissions are elected by the workers in their organizations. The State Prosecutors are appointed by the Prosecutor-General.

Attached to the People's Chamber is the Constitutional and Legislature Commission in which all parties are represented according to their size. All members of the Commission are appointed by the People's Chamber. Three members of the Supreme Court and three State Law Teachers, who may not be members of the People's Chamber, also serve on the Commission.

A new Criminal Code was introduced in January 1968, replacing the German Criminal Code of 1871. Amendments to this were made in December 1974 and January 1976. Similarly, a new Civil Code of January 1976 replaced the German Civil Code of 1896. A new Labour Code came into force on January 1st, 1978.

Oberstes Gericht der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik (*Supreme Court of the German Democratic Republic*): 1026 Berlin, Littenstr. 13; Pres. Dr. HEINRICH TOEPLITZ.

Generalstaatsanwalt der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik (*General State Prosecutor of the German Democratic Republic*): DR. JOSEF STREIT; 104 Berlin, Hermann-Matern-Str. 33/34.

Ministerium der Justiz der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik (*Ministry of Justice of the German Democratic Republic*): 108 Berlin, Clara-Zetkin-Str. 93; Minister HANS-JOACHIM HEUSINGER.

RELIGION

THE PROTESTANT CHURCH

(For the origin, constitutional structure, and recent development of the Protestant Church *see* the corresponding section in the chapter on the Federal Republic of Germany.)

Some 8 million people, about 50 per cent of the population of the G.D.R., belong to one of the Territorial Churches united in the *Bund der Evangelischen Kirchen in der D.D.R.* This contrasts with an estimated 80 per cent in the 1950s.

BUND DER EVANGELISCHEN KIRCHEN IN DER DEUTSCHEN DEMOKRATISCHEN REPUBLIK

(*Federation of Protestant Churches in the German Democratic Republic*)

Synod: Pres. SIEGRIED WAHRMANN, 2400 Wismar, Lübsche Str. 29.

Secretariat: 1040 Berlin, Auguststrasse 80; Exec. Sec. Dr. CHRISTOPH DEMKE.

Konferenz der Evangelischen Kirchenleitungen in der D.D.R. (*Conference of Protestant Church Leaders in the G.D.R.*): 3010 Magdeburg, Am Dom 2; Chair. Bischof Dr. WERNER KRUSCHE.

AFFILIATED TO THE B.E.K.D.D.R.

Vereinigte Evangelisch-Lutherische Kirche in der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik (*The United Protestant-Lutheran Church in the German Democratic Republic*): Chancellery: 1040 Berlin, Auguststrasse 80; Pres. Dr. HELMUT ZEDDIES.

Presiding Bishop: Landesbischof Dr. HEINRICH RATHKE, 2751 Schwerin, Münzstr. 8.

Evangelische Kirche der Union: (*see* the corresponding section in the chapter on the Federal Republic of Germany for details); Kirchenkanzlei (Chancellery), Bereich DDR, 1040 Berlin, Auguststr. 80; Pres. Dr. JOACHIM ROGGE.

THE PROVINCIAL CHURCHES

(†Member of the E.K.U.; ‡Member of the V.E.L.K.D.D.R.)

†**Protestant Church of Anhalt:** Kirchenpräsident: EBERHARD NATHO (4500 Dessau, Otto-Grotewohl-Strasse 22).

†**Protestant Church in Berlin-Brandenburg** (in the G.D.R.): 1025 Berlin, Neue Grünstr. 19; Bischof Dr. GOTTFRIED FORCK (112 Berlin-Weissensee, Parkstr. 21).

†**Protestant Church of the Church Province of Görlitz:** Bischof Dr. HANNS-JOACHIM WOLSTADT (8900 Görlitz, Berliner Str. 62); formerly Church of Silesia.

†**Protestant Church of Greifswald:** Bischof Dr. HORST GIENKE (2200 Greifswald, Bahnhofstrasse 35/36); formerly Evangelical Church of Pomerania.

‡**Protestant-Lutheran Church of Mecklenburg:** Landesbischof Dr. HEINRICH RATHKE (2751 Schwerin, Münzstr. 8).

†**Protestant Church of the Church Province of Saxony:** Bischof Dr. WERNER KRUSCHE (3010 Magdeburg, Am Dom 2).

‡**Protestant-Lutheran Church of Saxony:** Landesbischof Dr. JOHANNES HEMPEL (8032 Dresden, Lukasstr. 6).

‡**Protestant-Lutheran Church in Thuringia:** Landesbischof WERNER LEICH (5900 Eisenach, Pflagensberg).

OTHER CHURCHES

Apostelamt Jesu Christi in der D.D.R.: 1157 Berlin, Ehrlichstr. 7.

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Christlicher Kirchen in der D.D.R. (*Association of Christian Churches in the G.D.R.*): 1040 Berlin, Auguststrasse 80; unites member churches of the B.E.K.D.D.R. and the following free churches:

Bund Evangelisch-Freikirchlicher Gemeinden in der D.D.R. (*Union of Protestant Free Church Congregations in the G.D.R.*): 1034 Berlin, Gubener Str. 10; Pres. Rev. MANFRED SULT; Gen. Sec. Rev. ROLF DAMMANN.

Bund Freier Evangelischer Gemeinden in der D.D.R. (*Federation of Free Protestant Congregations in the G.D.R.*): 1199 Berlin, Handjerystr. 29-31; Federal Chair. JOHANNES SCHMIDT.

Evangelische Brüder-Unität, Distrikt Herrnhut (*Unitas Fratrum-Moravian Church in the District of Herrnhut*): 8709 Herrnhut, Vogtschhof; Pres. CHRISTIAN MÜLLER.

Evangelisch-Lutherische (altlutherische) Kirche in der D.D.R. (*Protestant Lutheran—old-Lutheran—Church in the G.D.R.*): 1020 Berlin, Annenstr. 53; f. 1830; c. 9,000 mems.; Sec. Kirchenrat JOHANNES ZELMER.

Evangelisch-Methodistische Kirche in der D.D.R. (*Protestant Methodist Church in the G.D.R.*): 8020 Dresden, Wiener Str. 56; Bischof ARMIN HÄRTEL.

Gemeindeverband der Altkatholischen Kirche in der D.D.R. (*Union of the Old Catholic Church in the G.D.R.*): 3720 Blankenburg, Georgstr. 7; Deacon FRANZ BUSCHLÜTER.

Gemeinschaft der Siebenten-Tags-Adventisten in der DDR (*Association of Seventh-day Adventists*): 1160 Berlin, Helmholtzstr. 1.

Mennonitengemeinde in der D.D.R. (*Mennonite Congregation in the G.D.R.*): 1054 Berlin, Schwedter Str. 262; Dir. Pastor KNUTH HANSEN.

Mitteeuropäisches Exarchat des Moskauer Patriarchats (*Russian Orthodox Church*): 1157 Berlin, Wildensteiner Str. 10.

PROTESTANT ASSOCIATIONS

Kirchenbund Evangelisch-Reformierter Gemeinden in der D.D.R. (*Church Federation of Protestant Reformed Congregations in the G.D.R.*): 7010 Leipzig, Tröndlingring 7; Pfarrer GOTTFRIED DE HAAS.

Religiöse Gesellschaft der Freunde (Quäker) in der D.D.R. (*Society of Friends*): 1040 Berlin, Planckstr. 20; f. 1969; Sec. INES EBERT.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

It is estimated that about 1.3 million people (1979) are Roman Catholics, the majority of them in the South.

Römisch-Katholische Kirche in der D.D.R.: 1080 Berlin, Französische Strasse 34; supervises the activities of Roman Catholic churches in the G.D.R. and organizes the Berlin Bishops' Conference of G.D.R. Bishops.

Bishop of Berlin: Dr. JOACHIM MEISNER (1080 Berlin, Französische Str. 34).

Bishop of Dresden-Meißen: GERHARD SCHAFFRAN (8057 Dresden, Dresdner Str. 66).

Apostolic Administrator of Görlitz: Bischof BERNHARD HUH (8900 Görlitz, Biesnitzer Str. 94).

Apostolic Administrator in Erfurt-Meiningen: Bischof HUGO AUFDERBECK (5010 Erfurt, Hermannsplatz 9).

Apostolic Administrator in Magdeburg: Bischof JOHANNES GEORG BRAUN (3010 Magdeburg, Max-Josef-Metzger Str. 1).

Apostolic Administrator in Schwerin: Bischof HEINRICH THEISSING (2762 Schwerin, Lankower Str. 14).

THE JEWISH COMMUNITY

It is estimated that the Jewish Community in the Democratic Republic numbers about 5,000.

Verband der Jüdischen Gemeinden in der D.D.R. (*Union of Jewish Communities in the G.D.R.*): 806 Dresden,

Bautzner Strasse 20; Pres. HELMUT ARIS; publ. *Nachrichtenblatt* (quarterly).

Jüdische Gemeinde Berlin (*Jewish Community in Berlin*): 1040 Berlin, Oranienburgerstr. 28; Pres. Dr. PETER KIRCHNER.

THE PRESS

In 1947 the *Presseamt* (Press Administration Office) was founded, closely associated with the office of the Prime Minister. Its functions were: to issue licences to approved organizations belonging to the eastern bloc; to distribute newsprint; and to give a measure of editorial direction to non-political papers. By means of this Office the Government acquired a considerable degree of control over the press, reinforced by the Press Section of the SED (Socialist Unity Party) Central Committee whose function is to issue daily instructions to editors of political papers as to which news items require emphasis and comment.

The 1968 Constitution of the German Democratic Republic guarantees the freedom of the press, radio and television, and states that every citizen of the G.D.R. has the right, "in accordance with the spirit and aims of the Constitution, to express his opinion freely and publicly. This right is not limited by any service or employment relationship. No person may be placed at a disadvantage for exercising this right". There is thus no formal censorship but editors are personally responsible for the content of their papers which are expected to reflect the social and political system of the G.D.R.

All newspapers and periodicals are owned and managed by political or independent organizations such as party committees, trade unions, cultural associations, youth organizations, etc. Almost all dailies are controlled by or affiliated to a political party, such as *Neues Deutschland* (Socialist Unity Party), *Der Morgen* (Liberal Democratic Party), *National-Zeitung* (National Democratic Party) and *Neue Zeit* (Christian Democratic Union). *Tribüne* is the organ of the Trade Unions League and *Bauern-Echo* of the Democratic Farmers' Party. The Free German Youth publishes the daily *Junge Welt* and the weekly *Forum*. The official news agency, the *Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst*, became a state monopoly in 1946.

In 1978 39 dailies appeared in the G.D.R., with a total circulation of 8.5 million. There are 32 weeklies, with a circulation of 9 million, and 519 periodicals and illustrated magazines, with a combined average circulation of 18.5 million. According to the Press Association of the G.D.R., each family buys on average at least one daily newspaper, one weekly and three periodicals. In 1974 the G.D.R. ranked third in the world in terms of daily newspaper circulation (452 per 1,000 of population).

The most important and influential dailies are those published by the Socialist Unity Party, headed by *Neues Deutschland* in Berlin, and by the Berlin organs of the other parties mentioned above. Though circulation figures are often not disclosed, a very popular paper is *Berliner Zeitung am Abend*. Leading dailies outside Berlin are *Freie Presse* (Karl-Marx-Stadt), *Freiheit* (Halle), *Sächsische Zeitung* (Dresden), *Leipziger Volkszeitung* (Leipzig), *Ostsee Zeitung* (Rostock) and *Freies Wort* (Suhl).

The most widely-read periodicals are the weeklies *FF-dabei*, an illustrated radio and television magazine, *Wochenpost*, and the women's magazine *Für Dich*. Other high-circulation weeklies are *Horizont*, dealing with international political and economic affairs, the illustrated popular magazines *Neue Berliner Illustrierte* and *Freie Welt*, and the satirical weekly *Eulenspiegel*.

DAILY NEWSPAPERS

Bauern-Echo: 104 Berlin, Reinhardtstr. 14; f. 1948; morning; organ of the D.B.D.; Editor LEONHARD HELMSCHROTT; circ. 90,620.

Berliner Zeitung: 1056 Berlin, Karl-Liebknecht-Str. 29; f. 1945; morning; S.E.D.; Editor DIETER KERSCHKE; circ. 334,310.

BZ am Abend: 1056 Berlin, Karl-Liebknecht-Str. 29; evening; Editor HORST HERTEL; circ. 192,367.

Brandenburgische Neueste Nachrichten: 15 Potsdam, Otto-Nuschke-Str. 28/29; morning; N.D.P.D.; Editor GEORG JOPKE; circ. 23,500.

Der Demokrat: 25 Rostock, Kröpelinerstr. 44/47; f. 1945; C.D.U.; Editor XAVER KUGLER; circ. 17,750.

Deutsches Sport-Echo: 108 Berlin, Neustädtische Kirchstr. 15; sports; Editor WERNER SCHREIER; circ. 171,170.

Freie Erde: 20 Neubrandenburg, Strasse der Befreiung 27; f. 1945; morning; S.E.D.; Editor GERHARD SCHIEDEWITZ; circ. 69,860.

Freie Presse: 901 Karl-Marx-Stadt 1, Karl-Marx-Allee 15-19; S.E.D.; morning; Editor DIETMAR GRIESHEIMER; circ. 605,530.

Freies Wort: 60 Suhl, Wilhelm-Pieck-Str. 6; morning; S.E.D.; Editor HELMUT LINKE; circ. 155,720.

Freiheit: 402 Halle, Strasse der DSF 67; f. 1946; morning; S.E.D.; Editor Dr. HANS-DIETER KRÜGER; circ. 526,620.

Junge Welt: 1056 Berlin, Karl-Liebknecht-Str. 29; morning; F.D.J.; Editor Dr. DIETER LANGGUTH; circ. 1,060,080.

Lausitzer Rundschau: 75 Cottbus, Str. der Jugend 54; S.E.D.; morning; Editor JOACHIM TELEMANN; circ. 246,490.

Leipziger Volkszeitung: 7010 Leipzig, Peterssteinweg 19; f. 1894; morning; S.E.D.; Editor RUDI RÖHRER; circ. 450,000.

Liberal-Demokratische Zeitung: 40 Halle, Gr. Brauhausstr. 16-17; f. 1945; morning; L.D.P.D.; Editor HANS-HERBERT BIERMANN; circ. 55,760.

Märkische Union: 80 Dresden, Strasse der Befreiung 21; f. 1948; morning; C.D.U.; Editor FRIEDRICH EISMANN; circ. 4,130.

Märkische Volksstimme: 15 Potsdam, Friedrich-Engels-Str. 24; morning; S.E.D.; Editor Dr. PETER TROMMER; circ. 275,790.

Mitteldeutsche Neueste Nachrichten: 7010 Leipzig, Thomasstr. 2; morning; N.D.P.D.; Editor RAINER DUC-LAUD; circ. 19,000.

Der Morgen: 108 Berlin, Johannes-Dieckmann-Str. 47; f. 1945; morning; L.D.P.D.; Editor G. FISCHER; circ. 50,500.

National-Zeitung: 1055 Berlin, Prenzlauer Allee 36; f. 1948; morning; N.D.P.D.; Editor HORST KRETER; circ. 59,000.

Der Neue Weg: 40 Halle, Klement-Gottwald-Str. 61; f. 1946; morning; C.D.U.; Editor KLAUS-DIETER BIG-ALKE; circ. 35,800.

- Neue Zeit:** 1086 Berlin, Mittelstrasse 2-4; f. 1945; morning; C.D.U.; Editor Dr. DIETER EBERLE; circ. 93,000.
- Neuer Tag:** 12 Frankfurt a.d. Oder, Karl-Marx-Str. 23; morning; S.E.D.; Editor HERBERT THIEME; circ. 164,400.
- Neues Deutschland:** 1017 Berlin, Franz-Mehring-Platz 1; f. 1946; morning; S.E.D.; Editor GÜNTHER SCHABOWSKI; circ. 1,085,580.
- Norddeutsche Neueste Nachrichten:** 25 Rostock, Kröpelinestr. 21; f. 1953; morning; N.D.P.D.; Editor WOLF-DIETRICH GEHRKE; circ. 30,420.
- Norddeutsche Zeitung:** 27 Schwerin, Graf-Schack-Allee 11; f. 1946; morning; L.D.P.D.; Editor GÜNTHER GRASMEYER; circ. 21,500.
- Nowa Doba:** 86 Bautzen, Tuchmacher Str. 27; morning; Sorbian language paper; Editor SIEGHARD KOSEL; circ. 1,580.
- Ostsee-Zeitung:** 25 Rostock, Richard-Wagner-Str. 1A; f. 1952; morning; S.E.D.; Editor Dr. SIEGBERT SCHÜTT; circ. 255,050.
- Sächsische Neueste Nachrichten:** 806 Dresden, Antonstr. 8; morning; N.D.P.D.; Editor JOCHEN HÜBEL; circ. 29,380.
- Sächsische Zeitung:** 801 Dresden, Julian-Grimau-Allee; f. 1946; morning; S.E.D.; Editor JOHANNES SCHULZ; circ. 505,630.
- Sächsisches Tageblatt:** 80 Dresden, Fritz-Heckert Platz 9/10; f. 1946; morning; L.D.P.D.; Editor WERNER SCHUCHARDT; circ. 66,430.
- Schweriner Volkszeitung:** 27 Schwerin, Wismarische Str. 144/146; f. 1946; S.E.D.; Editor HANS BRANDT; circ. 169,700.
- Thüringer Neueste Nachrichten:** 53 Weimar, Goetheplatz 9A; f. 1951; N.D.P.D.; Editor CONRAD VON UNRUH; circ. 28,770.
- Thüringer Tageblatt:** 53 Weimar, Coudraystr. 6; f. 1951; morning; C.D.U.; Editor FRANZ GERTH; circ. 27,910.
- Thüringische Landeszeitung:** 53 Weimar, Marienstr. 14; f. 1945; morning; L.D.P.D.; Editor H.-D. WOITHON; circ. 46,050.
- Tribüne:** 1193 Berlin, Am Treptower Park 28/30; f. 1945; morning; F.D.G.B.; Editor CLAUD FRIEDRICH; circ. 400,650.
- Die Union:** 80 Dresden, Strasse der Befreiung 21; f. 1946; morning; C.D.U.; Editor FRIEDRICH EISMANN; circ. 60,540.
- Das Volk:** 501 Erfurt, Juri-Gagarin-Ring 113-117; f. 1946; morning; S.E.D.; Editor WERNER HERRMANN; circ. 333,640.
- Volksstimme:** Magdeburg, Bahnhofstr. 17; morning; S.E.D.; Editor HEINZ WIESE; circ. 406,670.
- Volksmacht:** 65 Gera, Julius Fucik Str. 18; morning; S.E.D.; Editor LOTHAR OBERÜCK; circ. 211,230.

POPULAR PERIODICALS (selection)

- Bild und Ton:** 7031 Leipzig, Karl-Heine-Str. 16; special photographic and cinematographic monthly; circ. 5,300.
- Deine Gesundheit:** 1020 Berlin, Neue Grünstrasse 18; popular monthly dealing with health and welfare; circ. 242,700.
- Einheit:** 1020 Berlin, Am Marx-Engels-platz; monthly; circ. 250,000.
- Eulenspiegel:** 1056 Berlin, Karl-Liebknecht-Str. 29; political satirical weekly; Editor GERT NAGEL; circ. 362,320.
- FF-dabei:** 1056 Berlin, Karl-Liebknecht-Str. 29; weekly; Editor OSMUND SCHWAB; circ. 1,381,500.

- Filmspiegel:** 104 Berlin, Oranienburger Str. 67; fortnightly; films and cinematography; circ. 268,900.
- Forum:** 1026 Berlin, Postfach 43; fortnightly; student affairs (F.D.J.); circ. 21,400.
- Fotografie:** 7031 Leipzig, Karl-Heine-Str. 16; special photographic monthly; circ. 63,200.
- Fotokino-Magazin:** 7031 Leipzig, Karl-Heine-Str. 16; popular photographic monthly; circ. 93,000.
- Freie Welt:** 1056 Berlin, Karl-Liebknecht-Str. 29; weekly; international politics; Editor JOCHEN UMANN; circ. 321,680.
- Für Dich:** 1056 Berlin, Karl-Liebknecht-Str. 29; women's weekly; Editor Dr. MARLIS ALLENDORF; circ. 926,440.
- FUWO—Die Neue Fussballwoche:** 108 Berlin, Neustädtische Kirch-Str. 15; weekly; football; Editor MANFRED SCHLEGEL; circ. 271,470.
- Guter Rat:** 701 Leipzig, Friedrich-Ebert-Str. 76-78; quarterly for women and home; circ. 446,700.
- Horizont:** 1026 Berlin, Karl-Liebknecht-Str. 29; weekly; international politics and economics; Editor ERNST-OTTO SCHWABE; circ. 130,000.
- Illustrierter Motorsport:** 108 Berlin, Neustädtische Kirch-Str. 15; monthly; cars, motorcycles and motor-boats; Editor EBERHARD PESTER.
- Jugend und Technik:** 1026 Berlin, P.F. 43, Mauerstr. 39/40; f. 1953; popular scientific/technological monthly for young people; circ. 205,000.
- Die Kirche:** 1020 Berlin, Sophienstr. 3; f. 1945; organ of the Evangelical Church of Berlin-Brandenburg; Editor Pastor GERHARD JOHANN; circ. 42,000.
- Das Magazin:** 1026 Berlin, Karl-Liebknecht-Str. 29; monthly; Editor MANFRED GEBHARDT; circ. 542,170.
- Modische Maschen:** 7010 Leipzig, Friedrich-Ebert-Str. 76-78; popular women's quarterly for fashion and knitting.
- Neue Berliner Illustrierte:** 1026 Berlin, Karl-Liebknecht-Str. 29; f. 1945; weekly; Editor WOLFGANG NORDALM; circ. 730,000.
- neues leben:** 108 Berlin, Mauerstr. 39/40; monthly; youth; circ. 536,350.
- PRAMO:** 701 Leipzig, Friedrich-Ebert-Str. 76-78, monthly; practical fashion for women and children; circ. 753,100.
- saison:** 701 Leipzig, Friedrich-Ebert-Str. 76-78; quarterly; fashion; circ. 209,500.
- St. Hedwigsblatt:** DDR-1080 Berlin, Hinter der Katholischen Kirche 3; weekly; organ of the Catholic Church, Berlin diocese; circ. 25,000.
- Sibylle:** 701 Leipzig, Friedrich-Ebert-Str. 76-78; six issues a year; women's fashion magazine.
- Sonntag:** 108 Berlin, Niederwallstr. 39; cultural weekly; Editor HANS JACOBUS; circ. 20,000.
- Standpunkt:** 1190 Berlin, Fennstr. 16; Protestant monthly; circ. 3,000.
- Urania:** 1080 Berlin, Otto-Nuschke-Str. 28; popular scientific monthly; circ. 116,600.
- Die Weltbühne:** 1056 Berlin, Karl-Liebknecht-Str. 29; weekly; politics, art, economics; Editor PETER THEEK; circ. 31,000.
- Die Wirtschaft:** 1055 Berlin, Am Friedrichshain 22; f. 1946; economics; Editor KARLHEINZ HILBERT; circ. 50,000.
- Wochenpost:** 1056 Berlin, Karl-Liebknecht-Str. 29; weekly; Editor KURT NEHEIMER; circ. 1,216,430.

SPECIALIST PERIODICALS

(selection)

Ärztliche Jugendkunde: 701 Leipzig, Salomonstr. 18b, Postfach 109; f. 1888; Editors Prof. Dr. Dr. H. GRIMM, Prof. Dr. H. PATZER; five issues a year; circ. 750.

Bildende Kunst: 1040 Berlin, Oranienburger Str. 67/68; monthly; applied art; circ. 18,500.

Biologische Rundschau: 69 Jena, Völlgang 2; 6 a year; all fields of biology; Editor F. W. STÖCKER; circ. 1,300.

Chemische Technik: 7031 Leipzig, Karl-Heine-Str. 27; monthly; chemistry.

Deutsche Aussenpolitik: 1157 Berlin, Hönower Str. 1; monthly international politics; circ. 5,400.

Das deutsche Gesundheitswesen: 1020 Berlin, Neue Grünstrasse 18; weekly for the medical profession; circ. 11,700.

Deutsche Lehrerzeitung: 108 Berlin, Krausenstr. 50, Am Spittelmarkt; weekly; circ. 153,365.

Deutsche Nationalbibliographie und Bibliographie des im Ausland erschienenen deutschsprachigen Schrifttums: 7010 Leipzig, Deutscher Platz 1; register of all German language publications all over the world; published by the Deutsche Bücherei, Leipzig, in three sections: Series A: New publications of the book trade (weekly); Series B: New publications not for general sale (fortnightly); Series C: Theses and Inaugural Dissertations (monthly).

Elektrie: 1020 Berlin, Oranienburger Str. 13-14; monthly for electrical trade; circ. 5,700.

Film und Fernsehen: 1040 Berlin, Oranienburger Str. 67-68; f. 1973; monthly; organ of the Union of Film and TV Artists; Editor GÜNTER NETZEBAND; circ. 8,200.

Fremdsprachen: 701 Leipzig, Gerichtsweg 26, Postfach 130; quarterly dealing with interpreting, translating, etc. in Russian, English, French and Spanish; circ. 3,200.

Ganztägige Bildung und Erziehung: 108 Berlin, Krausenstr. 50, Am Spittelmarkt; monthly; education; circ. 33,100.

Gärtnerpost: 104 Berlin, Reinhardtstr. 14; fortnightly; gardening, agriculture; circ. 20,900.

Handelswoche: 1035 Berlin, Am Friedrichshain 22; fortnightly for trade and business.

Das Hochschulwesen: 1080 Berlin, Friedrichstr. 167/168; monthly; education; circ. 3,500.

Humanitas: 102 Berlin, Neue Grünstrasse 18; fortnightly for medical and social welfare; circ. 51,500.

Junge Generation: 1026 Berlin, Mauerstr. 39; monthly; youth; circ. 79,400.

die mode: 701 Leipzig, Friedrich-Ebert-Str. 76-78; twice yearly fashion; circ. 23,300.

Neue Deutsche Bauernzeitung: 1017 Berlin, Franz-Mehring-Platz 1; agricultural weekly; Editor Dr. ARNOLF KRIENER; circ. 190,500.

Neue Deutsche Literatur: 108 Berlin, Friedrichstr. 169; f. 1953; monthly; review of literature; Editor WALTER NOWOJSKI.

Neue Deutsche Presse: 1080 Berlin, Friedrichstr. 101; f. 1946; monthly; journalist affairs, press, radio, television; Editor Dr. KURT ALBRECHT; circ. 5,000.

Das neue Handwerk: 1055 Berlin, Am Friedrichshain 22; 2 a month; circ. 232,750.

neue werbung: 1055 Berlin, Am Friedrichshain 22; bi-monthly; advertising.

Plaste und Kautschuk: 7031 Leipzig, Karl-Heine-Str. 27; monthly; chemistry, physics, processing and application.

radio fernsehen elektronik: 1020 Berlin, Oranienburger Str. 13-14; monthly; theory and practice of electronics; circ. 57,000.

Sozialistische Finanzwirtschaft: 1055 Berlin, Am Friedrichshain 22; monthly; finance and economics; circ. 43,900.

Technische Gemeinschaft: 108 Berlin, Kronenstr. 18; monthly; technology; circ. 208,000.

Theater der Zeit: 1040 Berlin, Oranienburger Str. 67; monthly; theatre, drama, opera, operetta, musical, puppet theatre, ballet; circ. 10,000.

Die Weltbühne: 1056 Berlin, Karl-Liebknecht-Strasse 29; weekly; politics, art, economics; Editor PETER THEER; circ. 31,000.

Die Wirtschaft: 1020 Berlin, Am Friedrichshain 22; f. 1946; economics; Editor KARLHEINZ HILBERT; circ. 50,000.

Zahntechnik: 1020 Berlin, Neue Grünstrasse 18; monthly; dentistry; circ. 5,350.

ZAMM: 108 Berlin, Leipziger Strasse 3-4; twelve a year; applied mathematics and mechanics; circ. 1,900.

Zeitschrift für Chemie: 7031 Leipzig, Karl-Heine-Str. 27; monthly; chemistry.

Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft: 1080 Berlin, Gluckstr. 13-15; monthly; history and historiography; circ. 4,500.

Zeitschrift für Psychologie mit Zeitschrift für angewandte Psychologie: 701 Leipzig, Salomonstr. 18b, Postfach 109; f. 1890; four issues a year; Editors Prof. Dr. F. KLIX, Prof. Dr. H. D. SCHMIDT, Dr. H. SYDOW, Dr. J. MEHL, Dr. F. KUKLA; circ. 1,300.

Zentralblatt für Neurochirurgie: 701 Leipzig, Salomonstr. 18b, Postfach 109; f. 1936; four issues a year; Editors Dr. F. WEICKMANN, H. G. NIEBELING, Dr. W. E. GOLDHAHN; circ. 850.

NEWS AGENCY

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (A.D.N.): 1026 Berlin, Mollstr. 1; f. 1946; official news agency of the German Democratic Republic. A.D.N. has correspondents in 40 foreign countries. Maintains a press photo dept. "Zentralbild", and provides radio teletype casts in German, English, French, Spanish and Arabic as well as radio photo services.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence Arabe Syrienne d'Information: 1136 Berlin, Volkradstr. 8.

Agence Belga (Belgium): 1017 Berlin, Koppenstr. 59.

Agence Congolaise d'Information (ACI) (Congo): 1156 Berlin, Rudolf-Seiffert-Str. 60.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): 102 Berlin, Karl-Liebknecht-Str. 11; Corresp. RICCARDO EHRMAN.

Agerpres (Romania): 102 Berlin, Köpenicker Str. 104.

Bulgarian Telegraph Agency (BTA): 102 Berlin, Alexanderstr. 5.

Československá tisková kancelář (ČTK) (Czechoslovakia): 1157 Berlin, Robert-Siewert-Str. 126.

Deutsche Presse Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): 108 Berlin, Clara-Zetkin-Str. 97.

Iraqi News Agency (INA): 1156 Berlin, Leninallee 175; Corresp. SA'ID AL-FAHDI.

Magyar Távirati Iroda (MTI) (Hungary): 102 Berlin, Mollstr. 12.

Novinska Agencija Tanjug (Yugoslavia): 1017 Berlin, Lichtenbergerstr. 13.

- Polska Agencja Prasowa (PAP)** (Poland): 108 Berlin, Neustädtische Kirchstr. 3.
Prensa Latina (Cuba): 108 Berlin, Mohrenstr. 36-37; Corresp. RAFAEL BORGES MOLINA.
Reuters (U.K.): 1058 Berlin, Schönhauser Allee 27.
Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovetskogo Soyuza (TASS) (U.S.S.R.): 108 Berlin, Mohrenstr. 36-37.

- Viet-Nam News Agency (VNA)**: 1017 Berlin, Leninplatz 27.
Xinhua (People's Republic of China): 111 Berlin, Pfeilstr. 17.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

- Verband der Journalisten der DDR**: 1080 Berlin, Friedrichstr. 101; f. 1946; 8,000 mems.; Chair. EBERHARD HEINRICH; publ. *Neue Deutsche Presse* (monthly).

PUBLISHERS

- Akademie-Verlag**: 1080 Berlin, Leipziger Str. 3-4; f. 1946; books and periodicals on scientific theory and practice.
Akademische Verlagsgesellschaft Geest & Portig K.-G.: 7010 Leipzig, Sternwartenstr. 8; f. 1906; mathematics, physics, science, engineering.
Altberliner Verlag: 1020 Berlin, Neue Schönhauserstr. 8; f. 1945; books for children.
Aufbau-Verlag Berlin und Weimar: 1080 Berlin, Französische Str. 32; f. 1945; literature, German and foreign, classical literature and criticism.
Johann Ambrosius Barth: 7010 Leipzig, Salomonstr. 18b, Postfach 109; f. 1780; textbooks, monographs and periodicals, medicine, stomatology, physics, chemistry, astronomy and psychology; Dir. K. WIECKE.
VEB Verlag für Bauwesen: 1080 Berlin, Französische Str. 13-14; building.
VEB Bibliographisches Institut Leipzig: 7010 Leipzig, Gerichtsweg 26; f. 1826; encyclopaedias, German language books, reference books, bibliographies, biographies, information and documentation.
Hermann Böhlaus Nachf. Verlag: 53 Weimar, Meyerstr. 50a; f. 1624; literary history and criticism, history, law; Man. Dir. Dr. LEIVA PETERSEN.
VEB Breitkopf & Härtel Musikverlag: 7010 Leipzig, Karlstr. 10; f. 1719; classical music, contemporary and vocal music, literature on music.
VEB F. A. Brockhaus Verlag Leipzig: 7010 Leipzig, Postfach 19; f. 1805; travel books, reference books, picture books, popular science.
Buchverlag Der Morgen: 1080 Berlin, J.-Dieckmann-Strasse 47; f. 1958; belles-lettres, politics.
VEB Deutscher Landwirtschaftsverlag: 1040 Berlin, Reinhardtstr. 14; f. 1960; agriculture.
VEB Deutscher Verlag der Wissenschaften: 1080 Berlin, Johannes-Dieckmann-Str. 10; f. 1954; mathematics, physics, chemistry, philosophy, psychology, history.
VEB Deutscher Verlag für Grundstoffindustrie: 7031 Leipzig, Karl-Heine-Str. 27; f. 1960; technical books and journals for science and industry.
VEB Deutscher Verlag für Musik: 7010 Leipzig, Karlstr. 10; f. 1954; classical and contemporary and vocal music and literature on music.
Dieterich'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung: 7022 Leipzig, Mottelerstr. 8; f. 1766; literature.
Dietz Verlag Berlin: 1020 Berlin, Wallstr. 76/79; f. 1945; social science, politics, history, philosophy, political economy, cultural policy, memoirs, periodicals.
VEB Domowina-Verlag: 86 Bautzen, Tuchmacherstrasse 27; f. 1958; books in Sorbian and in German on Sorbian culture.
Edition Leipzig—Verlag für Kunst und Wissenschaft: 7030 Leipzig, Karl-Liebknecht-Str. 77; f. 1960; arts and history of civilization, scientific and bibliophilic reprints, science and technics, general.
VEB Edition Peters: 7010 Leipzig, Talstr. 10, Postfach 746; f. 1800; classical and contemporary music, music books; *Musikwissenschaftliche Studienbibliothek Peters, Peters-Textbücher*.
VEB Verlag Enzyklopädie Leipzig: 7010 Leipzig, Gerichtsweg 26; f. 1956; dictionaries, foreign language textbooks.
Eulenspiegel, Verlag für Satire und Humor: 1080 Berlin, Kronenstr. 73/74; f. 1954; humour, satire, caricature, cartoons.
Evangelische Haupt-Bibelgesellschaft zu Berlin: 1017 Berlin, Krautstr. 52; f. 1814.
Evangelische Verlagsanstalt G.m.b.H.: 1017 Berlin, Krautstr. 52; f. 1946; religion.
VEB Fachbuchverlag Leipzig: 7031 Leipzig, Karl-Heine-Str. 16; f. 1949; mathematics, physics and technical books and technical periodicals.
VEB Gustav Fischer Verlag: 69 Jena, Villengang 2; f. 1878; biological science, human and veterinary medicine.
VEB Fotokinoverlag Leipzig: 7031 Leipzig, Karl-Heine-Strasse 16; f. 1957; books on photography, cinematography and periodicals.
Verlag für die Frau: 7010 Leipzig, Friedrich-Ebert-Str. 76-78; f. 1946; women's magazines and books, fashion, household, family, hobby, hand-coloured art prints.
Greifenverlag: 6820 Rudolstadt, Heidecksburg, Postfach 142; f. 1919; belles lettres.
Harth Musik Verlag: 7010 Leipzig, Karl-Liebknecht-Str. 12; f. 1946.
Henschelverlag Kunst und Gesellschaft: 1040 Berlin, Oranienburgerstr. 67; f. 1945; stage, music, literature, film, art.
VEB Hermann Haack Geographisch-Kartographische Anstalt Gotha: 5800 Gotha, Justus-Perthes-Str. 3-9; f. 1785; maps, atlases, geographical books and periodicals.
VEB Hinstorff Verlag Rostock: 2500 Rostock, Kröpelinestr. 25; f. 1831; German and north European literature, regional literature, maritime literature.
S. Hirzel Verlag: 701 Leipzig, Sternwartenstr. 8; f. 1853; medicine, veterinary medicine, natural sciences, technics, agronomic sciences, intellectual sciences, periodicals, review, *Deutsches Wörterbuch* von J. und W. Grimm.
VEB Friedrich Hofmeister Musikverlag: 7010 Leipzig, Karlstr. 10; f. 1807; classical, contemporary, vocal and folk music.
Insel-Verlag Anton Kippenberg: 7022 Leipzig, Mottelerstr. 8; f. 1899; Insel library; world literature.
Verlag Junge Welt: 1026 Berlin, Postfach 43; f. 1952; books and periodicals for children and young people.
Gustav Kiepenheuer Verlag: 7022 Leipzig, Mottelerstr. 8; f. 1909; classics; Gustav-Kiepenheuer library; literature.
Kinderbuchverlag: 1080 Berlin, Behrenstr. 40-41; Postfach 1225; f. 1949; children's books.
Gebr. Knabe Verlag: 5300 Weimar, Lutherhof, Luthergasse 1; f. 1933; children's books.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Publishers, Radio and Television

- Koehler & Amelang (VOB):** 7010 Leipzig, Hainstr. 2; f. 1925; history, history of culture and art, literary history, theology.
- VEB Verlag der Kunst:** 8019 Dresden, Spenerstr. 21; f. 1952; art books and reproductions.
- VEB Lied der Zeit, Musikverlag:** 1020 Berlin, Rosa-Luxemburgstr. 41; f. 1954; dance, brass band and light music, sheet-music, musical comedies, books on music, children's books, almanacs, posters; autographs; Dir. PETER RANFT.
- Paul List Verlag:** 7022 Leipzig, Mottelerstr. 8; f. 1894; literature.
- Militärverlag der DDR:** 1055 Berlin, Storkower Str. 158, Postfach 46 551; f. 1956; military topics, fiction.
- Mitteldeutscher Verlag Halle-Leipzig:** 4010 Halle/Saale, Postfach 295, Thälmannplatz 2; f. 1946; general fiction and non-fiction; Man. Dir. Dr. EBERHARD GÜNTHER.
- Verlag der Nation:** 1040 Berlin, Friedrichstr. 113; f. 1948; literature, politics; Dir. GÜNTER HOFÉ.
- Verlag Das Neue Berlin:** 1080 Berlin, Kronenstr. 73-74; f. 1946; crime, adventure, science-fiction.
- Verlag Neues Leben:** 1080 Berlin, Behrenstr. 40-41; f. 1946; books for young people and fiction; Man. Dir. RUDOLF CHOWANETZ.
- Verlag Neue Musik:** 1080 Berlin, Leipzigerstr. 26; f. 1957; music and literature on music.
- Neumann Verlag:** 7010 Leipzig, Radebeul, Salomonstr. 26-28; f. 1947; books on gardening, forestry, agriculture, fishing, nature.
- VEB Max Niemeyer Verlag Halle/Leipzig:** 7010 Leipzig, Gerichtsweg 26; f. 1869; linguistic.
- Verlag Philipp Reclam Jun.:** 7031 Leipzig, Nonnenstr. 38; f. 1828; Reclam's *Universal-Bibliothek*: pocket-book series (including fiction, poetry, drama, philosophy, history and culture, language and literature, music and music drama, biographies and documents) and works of world literature in attractive format.
- VEB Postreiter-Verlag:** 4020 Halle/Saale, Ernst-Toller-Str. 18; f. 1947; children's books.
- Prisma-Verlag Zenner und Gürchott:** 7010 Leipzig, Leibnizstr. 10; f. 1957; popular science, art history, novels; Dirs. KLAUS ZENNER, FRITZ GÜRCHOTT.
- Pro Musica Verlag:** 7010 Leipzig, Karl-Liebkecht-Str. 12; f. 1946.
- VEB Rätigloben-Verlag Leipzig:** 7033 Leipzig, Raimundstr. 14; f. 1917.
- Rütten & Loening Berlin:** 1080 Berlin, Französische Str. 32, Postfach 1217; f. 1844; belles lettres, literary criticism magazines.
- VEB E. A. Seemann, Buch- und Kunstverlag:** 7010 Leipzig, Jacobstr. 6; f. 1858; art books and reproductions.
- St. Benno Verlag G.m.b.H.:** 7033 Leipzig, Thüringerstr. 1-3; f. 1951; Catholic publications.

- Seven Seas Publishers:** 1086 Berlin, P.O.B. 1221, Glinkastr. 13-15; paperbacks, books by English language writers, and English translations of modern G.D.R. authors.
- Sportverlag:** 1080 Berlin, Neustädtische Kirchstr. 15; f. 1947; sports.
- Staatsverlag der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik:** 1080 Berlin, Otto-Grotewohl-Str. 17; f. 1963; official publications, law, history, economics, politics.
- VEB Verlag Technik:** 1020 Berlin, Oranienburgerstr. 13-14, P.O.B. 293; f. 1946; technical books, dictionaries and periodicals.
- BSB B.G. Teubner Verlagsgesellschaft Leipzig:** 7010 Leipzig, Sternwartenstr. 8; f. 1811; mathematics, physics, science, technology, classical philology.
- VEB Georg Thieme:** 7010 Leipzig, Hainstr. 17-19; f. 1886; medicine, bioscience.
- VEB Tourist Verlag:** 1020 Berlin, Neue Grünstr. 17; f. 1953; maps, tourist guides and travel books.
- transpress VEB Verlag für Verkehrswesen:** 1080 Berlin, Französische Str. 13/14; f. 1960; specialized literature on transport, philately, numismatics.
- Tribüne, Verlag und Druckereien des FDGB:** 1193 Berlin, Am Treptower Park 28-30; f. 1945; trade union publications, general literature.
- Union Verlag VOB:** 1080 Berlin, Charlottenstr. 79; f. 1951; publications of the Christlich-Demokratische Union Deutschlands; literature, art.
- Urania-Verlag Leipzig . Jena . Berlin:** 7010 Leipzig, Salomonstr. 26-28, Postfach 969; f. 1924; natural and social sciences, cultural history, hobbies.
- Verlag Die Wirtschaft:** 1055 Berlin, Am Friedrichshain 22; f. 1946; specialist books, brochures and periodicals on economics, industrial management, statistics, economic planning, data processing, work study, trade.
- VEB Verlag Volk und Gesundheit:** 1020 Berlin, Neue Grünstr. 18; f. 1952; medicine.
- Verlag Volk und Welt:** 1080 Berlin, Glinkastr. 13-15; f. 1947; 20th-century international fiction, drama and poetry.
- Volk und Wissen Volkseigener Verlag:** 1080 Berlin, Krausenstr. 50, Am Spittelmarkt; f. 1945; adult education; Dir. ROLF WÉBER.
- Verlag Zeit im Bild:** 801 Dresden, Julian-Grimau-Allee 10; f. 1946; periodicals, politics, economics, foreign languages; Man. H. ZUMPE.
- Zentralantiquariat der DDR, Reprint-Abteilung:** 7010 Leipzig, Talstr. 29; f. 1964; reprints.
- A. Ziemsen Verlag:** 46 Wittenberg Lutherstadt, Lucas-Cranach-Str. 21; f. 1902; works on biology.

PUBLISHERS' ORGANIZATION

Börsenverein der Deutschen Buchhändler zu Leipzig
(*Association of German Democratic Republic Publishers and Booksellers in Leipzig*): 7010 Leipzig, Gerichtsweg 26, P.O.B. 146; f. 1825; Chair, SIEGFRIED HOFFMANN; publ. *Börsenblatt für den Deutschen Buchhandel*.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Staatliches Komitee für DDR-Rundfunk (*State Committee for Radio Broadcasting*): 1160 Berlin, Nalepastr. 18-50; Dir.-Gen. R. SINGER; the co-ordinating body of all radio organizations in the G.D.R.

HOME SERVICE

Stimme der DDR: 1160 Berlin, Nalepastr. 18-50; one Long Wave, two Medium Wave, two Short Wave and ten VHF transmitters broadcasting 168 hours a week; Intendant MARTIN RADMANN.

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Radio DDR: 1160 Berlin, Nalepastr. 18-50; eleven Medium Wave and VHF transmitters, broadcasting 168 hours a week on Programme I, 104 hours a week on Programme II and 329 hours a week on regional programmes; Dir. ROLF SCHMIDT.

Berliner Rundfunk: 1160 Berlin, Nalepastr. 18-50; sixteen Medium Wave and eleven VHF transmitters broadcasting 142 hours a week; Intendant HANNES POTTHAST.

EXTERNAL SERVICE

Radio Berlin International: 1160 Berlin, Nalepastr. 18-50; broadcasts in eleven languages (Arabic, Danish, English, French, German, Hindi, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, Swahili and Swedish) on one Medium Wave and eleven Short Wave transmitters; Chief Editor KLAUS FISCHER.

Radio Volga: 15 Potsdam, Menzelstrasse 5; operates one 200 kW transmitter on 1141 metres for Soviet forces in the G.D.R.; broadcasts for 18 hours a day with its own Russian language programmes and relays from Radio Moscow.

In 1978 radio licences issued totalled 6,288,500.

Radio and Television, Finance, Trade and Industry

TELEVISION

About 80 per cent of East Germans live in areas where they can receive television programmes from the Federal Republic. It is estimated that West German current affairs programmes are seen by about 40 per cent, some light entertainment by 70 per cent and news programmes by as many as 80 per cent of East German viewers.

Staatliches Komitee für Fernsehen (*State Committee for Television Broadcasting*): 1199 Berlin-Adlershof; Chair. HEINZ ADAMECK; Supervises:

Fernsehen der DDR: 1199 Berlin-Adlershof, Rudower Chaussee 3; Programme: Director HORST SAUER; Technical Dir. ROLF KRAMER; Dir. of International Relations Dr. KURT OTTERSBERG; member of International Radio and Television Organization since 1960.

There are thirteen transmitters, which in 1980 broadcast 94 hours a week on Programme I (84 hours in colour) and 54 hours a week on Programme II (43 hours in colour).

There were 5,730,900 television licences issued in 1980.

FINANCE

BANKS

(cap. = capital; res. = reserves; m. = million; M. = Marks)

CENTRAL BANK

Staatsbank der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik (*State Bank of the German Democratic Republic*): 1080 Berlin, Charlottenstrasse 33-33A; f. 1948; capital stock 1,500m. M.; Pres. HORST KAMINSKY; Vice-Pres. HANS TAUT.

OTHER BANKS

Deutsche Aussenhandelsbank A.G.: 1080 Berlin, Unter den Linden 24-30; f. 1966; responsible for the carrying out of all business connected with export, import and transit trade; cap. 800m. M.; Pres. Dr. WERNER POLZE; Vice-Pres. Prof. Dr. FRIEDMAR JOHN.

Deutsche Handelsbank A.G.: 1080 Berlin, Behrenstr. 22; f. 1956; cap. and res. 176.15m. M.; conducts banking business with regard to import, export and transit

trade; Gen. Man. FEDOR ZIESCHE; Deputy Gen. Mans. VERA ANSBACH, HEINRICH GRAMER.

Bank für Landwirtschaft und Nahrungsgüterwirtschaft der D.D.R.: 108 Berlin, Clara-Zetkin-Str. 37; f. 1951; cap. 250m. M.; credits for agricultural and co-operative organizations; Pres. GÜNTHER SCHMIDT; Vice-Pres. HANS WOLFF.

INSURANCE

Auslands-und Rückversicherungs-A.G. der DDR (DARAG): 102 Berlin, Inselstr. 1b; f. 1958; marine insurances of all kinds and in all currencies, re-insurance, non-payment insurance; Chair. GÜNTER HEIN; Gen. Man. R. WETZEL; Asst. Gen. Mans. I. KERREIT, L. THOMAS, W. SCHNABEL.

Staatliche Versicherung der D.D.R.: 1026 Berlin, Breite Strasse 30/31; f. 1952; State organization for property, liability, and personal insurance; Gen. Man. GÜNTER HEIN.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Ministerium für Aussenhandel (*Ministry of Foreign Trade*): 1080 Berlin, Unter den Linden 44/60.

Foreign trade is a state monopoly. Trade organizations conduct import and export transactions for particular sectors of industry.

TRADE CENTRE

Internationales Handelszentrum (*International Trade Centre*): 1086 Berlin, Friedrichstr.; opened 1978; houses the Interessengemeinschaft der Handelsvertreter und Handelsmakler der DDR, and its member organizations, which look after the interests of trading companies in the G.D.R.; Dir. H. THIES.

CHAMBER OF FOREIGN TRADE

Kammer für Aussenhandel der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik: 1080 Berlin, Schadowstrasse 1; f. 1952; Pres. Dr. OTTO WEITKUS.

Members of the Chamber are the foreign trade corporations and the major industrial enterprises. Publ. *GDR Economic Service* (monthly).

FOREIGN TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

baukema Export/Import: 1080 Berlin, Mohnenstr. 53-54; building machines, cranes, machinery and equipment for the production of building material machines.

Berliner Import-Export-Gesellschaft mbH: 1185 Berlin, Am Falkenberg; consumer goods, metal processing industry and building industry products.

BuchExport, Volkseigener Aussenhandelsbetrieb der DDR: DDR-7010 Leipzig, Leninstr. 16; books, periodicals, music, records, reproductions, calendars, globes, maps, atlases, etc.

VEB Carl Zeiss Jena: 6900 Jena, Carl-Zeiss-Str. 1; exports instruments and instrument systems for industrial research, particularly in optics.

Chemieanlagen Export/Import: 1055 Berlin, Storkower Str. 120; export of plants and machinery for the chemical industry, equipment for special fields of foodstuffs sector, pumping plants, compressors.

Chemie-Export-Import: 1055 Berlin, Storkower Strasse 133; chemicals, incl. household chemicals and plastics.

DEFA Aussenhandel: 1058 Berlin, Milastr. 2; films.

Demusa: 9652 Klingenthal, Leninstr. 133; musical instruments, toys, prams, artists' materials, jewellery, fancy goods, arts and crafts.

Elektronik Export-Import: 1026 Berlin, Alexanderplatz 6; time-measuring and meteorological instruments, electronic components.

Elektrotechnik-Export-Import: 1026 Berlin, Alexanderplatz 6; electrical installations for industry, radio, railways.

Fischimpex Rostock: 2510 Rostock, P.O.B. 42; export and import of fish and fish products.

FORTSCHRITT LANDMASCHINEN EXPORT-IMPORT: 1185 Berlin, Bruno-Taut-Str. 4; agricultural machinery, machines for foodstuffs industry.

Fruchtimex: 1020 Berlin, Schicklerstr. 7; fresh fruit and vegetables, raw products for children's food.

GENUSSMITTEL IMPORT-EXPORT: 1080 Berlin, Thälmannplatz 1/2; exports and imports foodstuffs, spices, brewing malt, wines and spirits; also imports coffee, cocoa, tea, tobacco.

GERMED-export-import: 1199 Berlin-Adlershof, Glienicke Weg 125-127; medicines, drugs, dressing materials, plaster, chemicals.

Glas-Keramik: 1080 Berlin, Kronenstr. 19/20; glass and glass products, porcelain, earthenware.

Heim-Electric Export-Import: 1026 Berlin, Alexanderplatz 6; electric household appliances, equipment for engineering, electronics and electric industry, cameras.

Holz und Papier Export-Import: 1080 Berlin, Krausenstr. 35-36; exports paper, furniture; imports timber, veneers, wicker, cellulose, paper.

Industrieanlagen-Import: 1080 Berlin, Mauerstr. 83-84; import of complete plants and processes for chemical industry, metallurgy, power generation, glassware, ceramics, building materials, process instrumentation, control engineering, electronics and telecommunication engineering, automotive industry.

intercontrol G.m.b.H.: 1080 Berlin, Clara-Zetkin-Str. 112-114; controls commercial goods of all types, expert opinions, analyses.

INTERPELZ: 701 Leipzig, Nikolaistr. 13-25; leather goods, shoes, furs and hides.

Interwerbung G.m.b.H.: 1157 Berlin-Karlshorst, Hermann-Duncker-Str. 89; advisory organization for advertising, including exhibitions for foreigners in the G.D.R.

Intrac Handelsgesellschaft m.b.H.: 1100 Berlin, Pestalozzistr. 5-8; metals, ores, mineral oil and oil products.

Isocommerz G.m.b.H.: 1115 Berlin, Lindenberger Weg 70; f. 1964; export of radioactive and stable isotopes, gases, phosphors, special inorganic chemicals; Dir.-Gen. W. MERZ.

Kali-Bergbau: 1080 Berlin, Otto-Nuschke-Str. 55; export of fertilizers, agricultural chemicals and mineral salts; import of barytes, etc.

VE Kombinat Kohlversorgung: 1080 Berlin, Johannes-Dieckmann-Str. 26; export and import of coal, natural gas, lignite and mixed fuels.

Kunst und Antiquitäten G.m.b.H.: 1980 Berlin, Französische Str. 15; art and antiquities.

Limes-Bau-Export-Import: 1020 Berlin, Breite Str. 12-17; metal and concrete constructions and building material; responsible for scientific-technological co-operation with socialist and developing countries on the basis of state orders.

Metallurgiehandel: 1054 Berlin, Brunnenstr. 188-190; steel and other metals and semi-finished metal goods.

MLW Intermed-Export-Import: 1020 Berlin, Schicklerstr. 5-7, P.O.B. 17; medical equipment and supplies (including public health service), technical education equipment, equipment for industrial and agricultural research.

Nahrung Export-Import: 1020 Berlin, Schicklerstr. 5-7, P.O.B. 1503; seeds, sugar, starch, dairy products, meat, fish, live animals.

ORWO Export-Import: 1055 Berlin, Storkower Strasse 133; photographic materials.

VEB Philatelie Wermsdorf: 7264 Wermsdorf; stamps, stamp collections and special issues.

Pneumant-Bereifungen Export-Import: 1055 Berlin, Storkower Str. 133; tyres for bicycles, cars and motor trucks.

Polygraph Export/Import: 1080 Berlin, Friedrichstr. 61; machinery for the printing industry and for the plastics and elastics processing industries.

Robotron Export/Import: 1080 Berlin, Friedrichstr. 61; exports data-processing systems.

Schienenfahrzeuge Export/Import: 1080 Berlin, Mohrenstr. 53/54; railway vehicles, railway track machinery.

Schiffcommerz: 2500 Rostock, Doberaner Str. 44-47; freighters, fishing vessels, special ships and marine machinery and equipment.

SKET Export/Import: 1080 Berlin, Johannes-Dieckmann-Str. 7-9; cement plants and equipment, plants for the production of cables and wire ropes.

Spielwaren und Sportartikel Export/Import: 1080 Berlin, Charlottenstr. 46; export and import of boats, camping, sports and fishing equipment, toys and prams.

TAKRAF Export/Import: 1080 Berlin, Mohrenstr. 53-54; cranes, mining plants.

Techno Commerz G.m.b.H.: 1080 Berlin, Johannes-Dieckmann-Str. 11-13; technical equipment including air-conditioning, refrigeration plants, pumps, thermal power plants, diesel engines, electro-plating and other industrial equipment.

TEXTIL COMMERZ: 1080 Berlin, Unter den Linden 62-68; fabrics, clothing, household linen, carpets, upholstery, haberdashery.

TEXTIMA EXPORT/IMPORT: 1080 Berlin, Johannes-Dieckmann-Str. 11-13; machinery and plants for the textile industry.

TRANSPORTMASCHINEN EXPORT-IMPORT: 1080 Berlin, Johannes-Dieckmann-Str. 11-13; catering, agricultural machinery and small motor vehicles, spare parts and accessories.

Union: 1080 Berlin, Wilhelm-Külz-Str. 46; tools, metalware, household appliances.

VE Kombinat Verbundnetze Energie: 1140 Berlin, Allee der Kosmonauten 29; export and import of high-voltage cables; also carries out research.

Verpackung und Bürobedarf Export/Import: 7010 Leipzig, Nikolaistr. 15/25; export and import of packing

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materials, cardboard, paper, foil, office stationery, painting and drawing paper.

Wälzlager und Normteile Export/Import: 9010 Karl-Marx-Stadt, Reichenhainer Str. 31/33; export and import of roller bearings, sliding bearings and model components.

WMW Export-Import: 1040 Berlin, Chausseestr. 111-112; exports machine tools.

Zellstoff und Papier Export/Import: 1080 Berlin, Krausenstr. 35-36; paper, carton, cellulose.

ZENTRAL-KOMMERZ G.m.b.H.: 1100 Berlin, Parkstr. 4a; agricultural products, foodstuffs, secondary raw materials.

Zimex G.m.b.H.: 7010 Leipzig, Goldschmidtstr. 29; exports printed items, cards, playing cards.

NATIONALIZED INDUSTRY

The greater part of industry is nationally-owned (VEBs). About 80 per cent of workers are employed in state enterprises, 15 per cent in co-operatives, 1 per cent in semi-state enterprises and about 5 per cent in private concerns. The following are some of the major industrial combines:

VEB WMW-Kombinat "Fritz Heckert": Karl-Marx-Stadt; machine tools.

VEB Leuna-Werke "Walter Ulbricht": chemicals; about 30,000 employees.

VEB Kombinat Luft- und Kältetechnik: Dresden; aero-technical plant and equipment.

TRANSPORT

Ministerium für Verkehrswesen (Ministry of Transport): Ministerrat der DDR, 1086 Berlin, Vossstr. 33; controls all transport.

RAILWAYS

Deutsche Reichsbahn: 1086 Berlin, Vossstr. 33; under the auspices of the Ministry of Transport. In 1981 there were 14,199 km. normal gauge of which 11.5 per cent were electrified. There were also 290 km. narrow gauge.

ROADS

Hauptverwaltung Strassenwesen: 1086 Berlin, Vossstr. 33; motorways 1,655 km., trunk roads 11,420 km., district roads 34,525 km., roads in towns and villages (*Kommunalstrassen*) 71,395 km. (1979).

INLAND WATERWAYS

Ministerium für Verkehrswesen der D.D.R., Hauptabteilung Binnenschifffahrt und Wasserstrassen (Ministry of Transport, Dept. of Inland Shipping and Waterways): 1086 Berlin, Vossstrasse 33, controls all inland navigation. Navigable waterways 2,302 km.

VEB Kombinat Binnenschifffahrt und Wasserstrassen: 1017 Berlin, Alt Stralau 55-58.

Affiliated:

VEB Binnenreederei im VE Kombinat Binnenschifffahrt und Wasserstrassen (Inland shipping company): 1017 Berlin, Alt Stralau 55-58.

VEB Binnenhäfen "Oberelbe": 801 Dresden, Magdeburger Str. 58.

VEB Binnenhäfen "Mittelelbe": 301 Magdeburg, Wittenberger Str. 17.

Trade and Industry, Transport

VEB Kombinat NAGEMA: Dresden; food processing machinery; about 30 factories and 13,000 employees.

VEB Schwermaschinenbau-Kombinat "Ernst Thälmann" Magdeburg (SKET): Magdeburg; iron and steel rolling mills, wire and cable, cement; about 28,000 employees.

MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Vereinigungen volkseigener Betriebe der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik (Associations of Nationally Owned Enterprises): each major industry has its own Association and the foreign trade enterprises co-operate closely with them. The managements of the Associations share responsibility with the foreign trade enterprises for the export of modern and top quality products, for market research, for advising customers and for organizing a number of services.

TRADE UNIONS

Freier Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund (FDGB): (See pp. 673-4)

TRADE FAIR

International Leipzig Trade Fair: 7010 Leipzig, Leipziger Messeamt, Markt 11/15, Postfach 720; 9,000 exhibitors from 60 countries in spring, 6,000 exhibitors from 50 countries in autumn; 200 issuing offices for Fair tickets in principal cities of the world; capital and consumer goods; twice a year in March and September; Dir.-Gen. SIEGFRIED FISCHER. Publ. *Leipziger Messe Journal*, MM-Information.

VEB Binnenhäfen "Saale": 401 Halle, Hansastrasse 8A.

VEB Binnenhäfen "Oder": 122 Eisenhüttenstadt, Glashüttenstr., Neuer Hafen.

VEB Schiffsreparaturwerften Berlin: 1017 Berlin, Alt Stralau 55-58.

VEB Wasserstrassenbau Berlin: 116 Berlin, Goethestr. 16.

VEB Wasserstrassenbetrieb und -unterhaltung Eberswalde: 13 Eberswalde/Finow, Hans-Beimler-Str. 1.

VEB Wasserstrassenbetrieb und -unterhaltung Magdeburg: 301 Magdeburg, Wallstr. 19.

SHIPPING

Hauptverwaltung des Seeverkehrs: 1086 Berlin, Vossstr. 33.

Seefahrtsamt der D.D.R. (Board of Navigation and Maritime Affairs of the G.D.R.): 25 Rostock, Patriotischer Weg 120; Dir. Capt. GERD HAUSSMANN.

Seekammer der D.D.R. (Naval Court of the G.D.R.): 2530 Rostock-Warnemünde, Am Neuen Strom; Chair. Capt. D. RAPPAHN.

VEB Kombinat Seeverkehr und Hafenwirtschaft—Deutfracht/Seereederei: 25 Rostock-Überseehafen; comprises various shipping and harbour enterprises; Dir.-Gen. ARTUR MAUL.

VEB Deutfracht/Seereederei: 25 Rostock-Überseehafen; shipping company; 200 ships with about 1.9 million tons deadweight, bulk carriers, liner ships, tankers; Dir.-Gen. ARTUR MAUL.

VEB Seehafen Rostock (Overseas port, Rostock): 25 Rostock-Überseehafen; Dir. S. SILBERBACH.

VEB Seehafen Wismar (Wismar seaport): 24 Wismar; Dir. K. BODDIN.

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VEB Seehafen Stralsund (*Stralsund seaport*): 23 Stralsund, Hafenstr. 15; Dir. H. HAPF.

VEB Schiffsmaklerei: 25 Rostock, Strandstr. 86; f. 1958; international clearing and liner agency; agencies at Rostock, Wismar, Stralsund; branch office in Berlin; Dir. Dr. KEMPIN.

VEB Schiffsversorgung Rostock (*General ship suppliers*): 2500 Rostock-Überseehafen; Dir. G. BECKMANN.

VEB Bagger-, Bugsier- und Bergungsreederei (*Dredging, towing, salvage*): 25 Rostock, Am Strande; Dir. HANS-JÜRGEN LASSEN.

Tallierungs-G.m.b.H.—Ladungskontrollunternehmen der D.D.R. (*Tallying, checking, weighing, surveying, draught measurement, inspection and expertise*): 25 Rostock-Überseehafen; Dir. MARGOT RECKLING.

D.D.R.—Schiffs-Revision und -Klassifikation (*Registering of shipping, surveying the technical safety of ships, and classification*): 1615 Zeuthen, Eichenallee 12; Dir. Prof. Dr.-Ing. BOSSOW.

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Reisebüro der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik: 102 Berlin, Alexanderplatz 5; f. 1958; Dir.-Gen. HELMUT HEINECKE; Deputy Dirs.-Gen. Dr. ROLF ILLGEN, HORST DANNAT.

There are branches in every town of 40,000 inhabitants or over.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Ministerium für Kultur: 102 Berlin 2, Molkenmarkt 1/3; f. 1949; Minister HANS-JOACHIM HOFFMANN.

The Ministry grants subsidies amounting to over 220 million marks a year to the country's 116 theatres, including summer open-air stages.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

BERLIN

Deutsche Staatsoper Berlin (*German State Opera*): 103 Berlin, Unter den Linden 7, Box 1300; f. 1742; Dir. and Man. Prof. Dr. HANS FISCHNER; publ. *Oper heute*.

Komische Oper: 108 Berlin, Behrenstr. 55-57; f. 1947; 750 mems.; Man. Prof. Dr. WERNER RACKWITZ; publ. *Die Welt der Oper* (monthly).

Metropol Theater: 108 Berlin, Friedrichstr. 101/102; operetta, musical; Dir. PETER CZERNY.

Berliner Ensemble: 1040 Berlin, Am Bertolt-Brecht-Platz; f. 1949; Dir. Prof. Dr. MANFRED WEKWERTH.

Deutsches Theater Berlin und Kammerspiele: 1040 Berlin, Schumannstr. 13a; State theatre of G.D.R.; classical and modern drama, comedies; Man. GERHARD WOLFRAM.

Maxim Gorki Theater: 108 Berlin, Am Festungsgraben; Man. ALBERT HETTERLE.

Transport, Tourism and Culture, Atomic Energy

VEB Kombinat Deutrans (*International forwarding enterprise*): 1086 Berlin, Otto-Grotewohl-Str. 25; Dir.-Gen. R. SCHWABE.

CIVIL AVIATION

INTERFLUG, Gesellschaft für internationalen Flugverkehr m.b.H.: 1189 Berlin-Schönefeld; f. 1954; internal services, flights throughout Europe and to the Middle and Near and Far East, Africa and Central America; fleet of 6 IL-62, 14 IL-18, 19 TU-134; Dir.-Gen. Dr. KLAUS HENKES.

There are international airports in Berlin-Schönefeld, Dresden, Erfurt and Leipzig. The German Democratic Republic is served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot (U.S.S.R.), Austrian Airlines, Balkan (Bulgaria), ČSA (Czechoslovakia), Cubana, Egyptair, Finnair, Iraqi Airways, JAT (Yugoslavia), KLM (Netherlands), LOT (Poland), MALEV (Hungary), SAS (Sweden), Syrian Arab Airlines, TAROM (Romania) and Türk-Hava Yolları. Among other airlines which fly to Leipzig during the Trade Fairs are: British Airways, Air France and Swissair.

Volksbühne: 1026 Berlin, Luxembourgplatz; Man. Dr. FRITZ RÖDEL.

Theater der Freundschaft, Zentrales Kinder und Jugendtheater: 1156 Berlin, Hans-Rodenberg-Platz 1; f. 1950; young people's theatre; 200 mems.; Man. KLAUS URBAN.

Puppentheater Berlin (*Puppet Theatre*): 1055 Berlin, Greifswalder Str. 81; Man. ALBRECHT DELLING.

OTHER TOWNS

Städtische Theater Leipzig: 701 Leipzig, Karl-Marx-Platz 12; Gen. Dir. Prof. KARL KAYSER.

Staatstheater Dresden: 801 Dresden, Julian-Grimau-Allee 27; Gen. Dir. Dr. HORST SEEGER.

Volksoper Rostock: 25 Rostock, Patriotischer Weg 33; Man. Prof. HANNS-ANSELM PERTEN.

Deutsches Nationaltheater Weimar: 53 Weimar, Theaterplatz; Man. Dr. GERT BEINEMANN.

There are also important regional or town theatres in Dessau, Halle, Karl-Marx-Stadt, Magdeburg, Meiningen, Potsdam and Schwerin.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Gewandhausorchester Leipzig: 7010 Leipzig, Karl-Marx-Platz 8; f. 1743; Dir. KARL ZUMPE; Conductor Prof. KURT MASUR.

Dresdner Philharmonie: 8012 Dresden, Kulturpalast am Altmarkt; f. 1870; 125 mems.; Chief Conductor Prof. HERBERT KEGEL.

Berliner Sinfonie-Orchester: 1080 Berlin, Oberwallstr. 6-7; Dir. Prof. GÜNTHER HERBIG.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Ministerium für Wissenschaft und Technik (*Ministry of Science and Technology*): 102 Berlin, Köpenickerstr. 80/82; f. 1955.

Staatliches Amt für Atomicherheit und Strahlenschutz der D.D.R. (*Board of Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection of the G.D.R.*): 1157 Berlin-Karlshorst, Waldowallee 117; f. 1962; theoretical problems of radiation

protection and nuclear safety; medical, biological and technical research; legislation and licensing; radiation protection monitoring in working areas and medical supervision; environmental protection including radioactive waste processing and disposal; nuclear safeguards; training courses of health physicists and physicians; Pres. Prof. Dr. med. habil. GEORG SITZLACK.

Zentralinstitut für Kernforschung der AdW (*Central Institute for Nuclear Research of the AdW*): 8051 Dresden, Postfach 19; f. 1956; Dir. Prof. Dr.-Ing. GÜNTHER FLACH.

VEB RFT Messelektronik "Otto Schön" Dresden: 8012 Dresden, P.O.B. 211; Dir. D. HANKE.

VEB Vakutronik WIB Dresden (*VEB WIB Vakutronik*): 8021 Dresden 21, Dornblüthstr. 14; f. 1955; Dir. Ing. FELIX WIECZOREK; publ. *RFT-Vakutronik Information*.

VEB Kernkraftwerk (*VEB Atomic Power Station*): Rheinsberg/Mark; f. 1961; Dir. Prof. KARL RAMSBUSCH; Technical Centre: Berlin-Pankow, Görschstr. 45/46; Dir. Dipl.-Ing. GERHARD TEICHLER.

Isocommerz G.m.b.H. (*Import and Export of Radioactive and Stable Isotopes*): 1115 Berlin, Lindenberger Weg 70; f. 1964; Dir.-Gen. W. MERZ.

Arbeitsstelle für Molekularelektronik (*Institute for Molecular Electronics*): 808 Dresden, Königsbrücker Landstr. 159; f. 1961; Dir. Prof. Dr.-Ing. WERNER HARTMANN.

Institut für Hochenergiephysik der AdW der DDR (*Research Institute of High Energy Physics of the AdW*): 1615 Zeuthen, Platanenallee 6; f. 1952; Dir. Prof. Dr. LANIUS.

Zentralinstitut für Festkörperphysik und Werkstofforschung der AdW: 8027 Dresden, Helmholtzstr. 20; f. 1956; Dir. Akademiemitglied OTTO HENKEL.

Zentralinstitut für Isotopen- und Strahlenforschung der AdW (*Central Institute for Research on Isotopes and Radiation of the AdW*): 705 Leipzig, Permoser Str. 15; f. 1971; Dir. Prof. Dr. WETZEL.

AdW = Akademie der Wissenschaften der DDR (*Academy of Sciences of the GDR*)

THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY AND WEST BERLIN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Federal Republic of Germany lies in the heart of Europe. Its neighbours to the west are the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg and France, to the south Switzerland and Austria, to the east Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic, and to the north Denmark. The climate is temperate, with an average annual temperature of 9°C (48°F), although there are considerable variations between the North German lowlands and the Bavarian Alps. The language is German. The numbers of Protestants and Roman Catholics are about equal and together total over 96 per cent of the population. The national flag (proportions 5 by 3) consists of three horizontal stripes of black, red and gold. The seat of government is Bonn.

Recent History

After the defeat of the Third Reich in 1945, Germany was divided according to the Berlin Agreement into American, Soviet, British and French occupation zones. Berlin was similarly divided. After the failure of negotiations to establish a unified German administration, the three Western-occupied zones were integrated economically in 1948. A provisional constitution, the *Grundgesetz* (Basic Law), came into force in the three zones (excluding Saarland) in May 1949. The first federal elections were held in August 1949, when the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union (CDU/CSU) and the Social Democratic Party (SPD) emerged as the two largest political parties. The Federal Republic of Germany (F.R.G.) was established on September 21st, 1949, although its sovereignty was limited by the continuing Allied military occupation. The first President of the Republic was Theodor Heuss. In October 1949 the Soviet-occupied zone of Germany declared itself the German Democratic Republic (G.D.R.), with the Soviet-occupied zone of Berlin as its capital. This left the remainder of Berlin, known as West Berlin, as an "island" of the F.R.G. in G.D.R. territory. Following the establishment of the Federal Republic, the military occupation was converted into a contractual defence relationship. The Paris Agreement of 1954 gave full sovereign status to the Federal Republic from May 5th, 1955, and also gave it membership of NATO. In 1957 the *Bundestag* (Federal Assembly) declared Berlin the capital of Germany and the Federal Republic continues to aim for a united Germany. Until such time the seat of the Federal Government is Bonn. Saarland, under French occupation, was rejoined with the F.R.G. administratively in January 1957 and became economically incorporated in July 1959.

Under the Chancellorship of Dr. Konrad Adenauer (1949-63) and the direction of Economics Minister Dr. Ludwig Erhard, who succeeded Adenauer as Chancellor until 1966, the Federal Republic rebuilt itself rapidly to become one of the most affluent and economically dynamic states of Europe, allying itself with the West, to avoid the

threat of "expansionist" communism, and becoming a founder member of the European Communities. Owing to the Government's insistence on reunification, maintaining that the 1937 borders of the Reich remained legally valid until the signing of a peace treaty by the Government of a united Germany, West Germany became completely cut off from eastern Europe.

The CDU/CSU, which had formed the Government from 1949, ruled in coalition with the SPD from 1966 to 1969 under the Chancellorship of Dr. Kurt Kiesinger. After the general elections of October 1969, a new coalition of the SPD and the Free Democratic Party (FDP) formed the Government, under the Chancellorship of Willy Brandt, adopting a fresh policy towards eastern Europe (*Ostpolitik*) and particularly towards the G.D.R. During 1970 formal talks were conducted between the two countries for the first time and there was a marked increase in diplomatic contacts between the Federal Republic and the other Communist countries of Europe. Treaties were signed with the Soviet Union on the Renunciation of Force, and with Poland, recognizing the Oder/Neisse Line as the border between Germany (actually the G.D.R.) and Poland. The Federal Republic also renounced German claims on the eastern territories of the old Reich. In 1971 the Quadripartite Agreement of the four powers on the position of West Berlin provided that there should be unimpeded access from the Federal Republic to West Berlin and that citizens of West Berlin should be allowed to visit the G.D.R. The two German states concluded a Basic Relations Treaty governing their relationship in 1972 and became members of the United Nations in September 1973. Between 1974 and 1979 Permanent Representative Missions were set up in Bonn and East Berlin, and access for West Germans to the G.D.R. was made easier. In October 1980, however, relations between the two countries deteriorated when the G.D.R. Government raised the minimum exchange requirements for foreign visitors and renewed its demands for full diplomatic recognition by the F.R.G. Following elections in November 1972 the SPD became for the first time the largest party in the *Bundestag*. Chancellor Brandt resigned in May 1974, after the discovery that his personal assistant had been working for the G.D.R., and was succeeded by Helmut Schmidt, previously Minister of Finance. In the same month Walter Scheel, Brandt's Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister, was elected President in place of Gustav Heinemann.

A deteriorating economic situation was accompanied by a decline in the popularity of the Government and increasing tension between the coalition partners. In the general election of October 1976 the SPD lost its position as largest party in the *Bundestag*, but the SPD/FDP coalition retained a slender majority. Traditional partnerships between parties became less certain. The Bavarian CSU split from and then rejoined the CDU in 1976. Again in 1979 there was tension between the two parties over the

choice of the CSU leader, Franz Josef Strauss (Minister-President of Bavaria), as CDU/CSU candidate for Chancellor in the 1980 general election. In July 1979 Karl Carstens of the CDU, President of the *Bundestag*, succeeded Walter Scheel as President of the Federal Republic.

In the general election of October 1980, which developed into a battle of personalities between Schmidt and Strauss, the SPD/FDP coalition achieved a majority of 45 seats in the *Bundestag*: the greatest gains were made by the FDP, with the support of liberal Christian Democrats who did not wish to vote for Herr Strauss, whereas the SPD made almost negligible gains.

In elections for the city government of West Berlin (traditionally a stronghold of the SPD), held in May 1981, the SPD/FDP coalition was defeated by the CDU, a serious setback for the Federal Government. The SPD/FDP alliance, reflected throughout its 12 years of existence in the governments of various *Länder*, now survived (precariously) only in Hesse. At *Land* and Federal level, splits within and between the two parties have been provoked by nuclear energy policy, NATO's missile strategy and the 1982 budget, which included cuts in defence and public spending. In February 1981 the ruling SPD in Hamburg voted to withdraw from the controversial government-planned nuclear energy project at Brokdorf, and in May the city's SPD *Bürgermeister* resigned over the issue. In May the Chancellor was defied by the left wing of the SPD in a vote in the *Bundestag* on NATO's policy of deploying nuclear missiles in Europe, to which the Government is committed. The Chancellor and the Foreign Minister were instrumental, however, in bringing about the announcement in September of missile reduction talks soon to be held between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R.

Government

The Federal Republic is composed of 10 *Länder* (states)—each *Land* having its own constitution, parliament and government—plus West Berlin which retains a separate status.

The country has a parliamentary regime, with a bi-cameral legislature. The Upper House is the *Bundesrat* (Federal Council), with 45 seats, including 41 members of *Land* governments (which appoint and recall them) and four representatives, with limited voting rights, appointed by the West Berlin Senate. The term of office of *Bundesrat* members varies with *Land* election dates. The Lower House, and the country's main legislative organ, is the *Bundestag* (Federal Assembly), with 519 deputies, including 497 elected for four years by universal adult suffrage (using a mixed system of proportional representation and direct voting) and 22 members, with limited voting rights, elected by the West Berlin House of Representatives.

Executive authority rests with the Federal Government, led by the Federal Chancellor, who is elected by an absolute majority of the *Bundestag* and appoints the other Ministers. The Federal President is elected by a Federal Convention (*Bundesversammlung*) which meets only for this purpose and consists of the *Bundestag* and an equal number of members elected by *Land* parliaments. The President is a constitutional Head of State with little influence on government.

Each *Land* has its own legislative assembly, with the right to pass laws except on matters which are the exclusive

right of the Federal Government, such as defence, foreign affairs and finance. Education, police, culture and environmental protection are in the control of the *Länder*. Local responsibility for the execution of Federal and *Land* laws is undertaken by the city boroughs and counties.

Defence

The Federal Republic is a member of NATO. Conscription has been in force since 1956 and lasts for 15 months. In July 1981 the armed forces totalled 495,000, including 225,000 conscripts. The strength of the army stood at 335,200, including 176,000 conscripts. The navy was 36,500 strong (including 11,000 conscripts), and there were 106,000 in the air force (38,000 conscripts). Defence expenditure for 1981 was estimated at DM42,090 million.

Economic Affairs

After the destruction caused by the Second World War the Federal Republic, containing most of the principal industrial areas of Germany, made a remarkable economic recovery which was sustained over a number of years and has often been described as Germany's *Wirtschaftswunder* ("economic miracle"). The basis of this prosperity has been the industrial sector, which provides about 50 per cent of G.D.P. The chief industries are mechanical engineering, electrical engineering and electronics, vehicles, chemicals and food processing. High energy and labour costs and foreign competition (particularly from Japan) led to a fall in production in several sectors in 1980, and a drop of over 2 per cent in total industrial production was expected in 1981. Agriculture, although still important, contributed only 2.2 per cent of G.D.P. in 1980 and employed 5.3 per cent of the working population. The contribution of commerce and transportation to the G.D.P. has also declined, but that of the service sector rose from 11 per cent in 1960 to 22 per cent in 1980.

The Federal Republic has relatively few natural resources; hard coal, lignite and salt are the only mineral deposits of any size. Hard coal mining in the Ruhr area has been declining but, in the face of rising petroleum costs and public opposition to the Government's nuclear energy programme (which provided 3.6 per cent of energy requirements in 1980), new emphasis has been put on coal production, which increased slightly in 1980: hard coal provided 19.7 per cent of energy requirements and lignite 9.9 per cent. Negotiations on supplies of natural gas from the U.S.S.R., to meet some 30 per cent of gas requirements, were held in 1981.

The Federal Republic is the world's second largest exporter, after the U.S.A. The trade surplus, however, dropped from DM 41,200 million in 1978 to DM 22,430 million in 1979 and to DM 9,140 million in 1980, largely due to the increased cost of energy imports, which accounted for 23 per cent of total imports in 1980: the cost of imported petroleum rose by a third even though consumption was reduced by 10 per cent. The weakness of the Deutsche Mark against the dollar since early 1980 also contributed to the rise in import prices, although at the same time it made German exports more competitive. Since 1970 about 50 per cent of trade has been with other EEC countries, the Federal Republic's two largest trading partners being the Netherlands and France.

In 1979 G.N.P. grew by 4.5 per cent in real terms, compared with 3.4 per cent in 1978 and 2.6 per cent in

1977. The 1979 growth rate was not only the highest among major industrial countries but also the target of 4 per cent which was forecast. In 1980, however, G.N.P. rose by only 1.8 per cent, and in the first half of 1981 it fell by 1.3 per cent, compared with the same period in 1980, but there were signs of recovery in the second half of 1981 and an increase of 2 per cent was predicted for 1982. The revaluation of the Deutsche Mark within the European Monetary System in October 1981 was expected to lessen the cost of imports and reduce inflation (averaging 5.5 per cent in 1980). The draft budget for 1982 envisaged expenditure of DM 240,770 million, an increase of 4.2 per cent over 1981; it was hoped that expenditure cuts, mainly in defence and social spending, would permit a reduction in public borrowing and an improvement in the balance of payments, which showed a deficit of DM 30,000 million in 1980.

Unemployment on an annual basis fell below one million in 1979 and remained at 3.8 per cent of the working population, but increased to 1.3 million (5.5 per cent) in August 1981 and was expected to remain above this level for the next year. The Federal Republic was a pioneer of worker participation (known as *Mitbestimmung*), but the rising cost of labour is a considerable problem. Wage increases in 1981 were expected to remain below 5 per cent, and industrial relations remained comparatively trouble-free.

Transport and Communications

The Federal Republic has a highly developed system of transport by rail, inland waterways, roads and air. At the end of 1979 there were 482,000 kilometres of roads, including a dense system of motorways linking major towns. Highspeed Intercity and Trans-Europ Express trains cover four main routes which link 50 major cities in the Federal Republic. There are about 4,400 kilometres of navigable inland waterways and the Rhine-Main-Danube Canal, which will link the North Sea and the Black Sea, is expected to be completed during the 1980s. The principal ports for freight are Bremen, Hamburg and Wilhelmshaven. There are eight major international airports.

Social Welfare

Social legislation provides insurance for health, accident, old-age, disability and unemployment. The schemes for disability, old-age and unemployment insurance are compulsory for all employees, and over 80 per cent of the population is covered. Insurance is administered by autonomous regional and local organizations. Pensions are the highest in Europe; the amount is based on contributions paid, is related to national average earnings and regularly adjusted. Sickness insurance pays for all medical attention and provides a benefit of 85 to 90 per cent of the normal wage. There is no national health service. About 35 per cent of the expenditure of the Federal Budget goes to social security payments.

Education

The Basic Law gives the control of education entirely to the *Land* governments. They do, however, co-operate quite closely to ensure a large degree of conformity in the system.

Education is compulsory from the end of the sixth to the eighteenth year, and nine years must be full-time. Primary education is free, and grants are made for secondary education wherever fees are payable. Attendance at the primary school (*Grundschule*) is obligatory for all children during the first four years of their school life, after which they go on to one of the three types of secondary school. Approximately half this age group attend the *Hauptschule* (secondary modern) for five years, after which they go into employment, but continue their education part-time for three years at a vocational school. Alternatively pupils may attend the *Realschule* (intermediate school) for six years, or the *Gymnasium* (grammar school) for nine years. There are three types of *Gymnasium*, specializing in Classics, Modern Languages, and Mathematics and Science. The *Abitur* (grammar school leaving certificate) is a necessary prerequisite for university education. In addition to the three main types of secondary school, all *Länder* have, mostly on an experimental basis, *Gesamtschulen* (comprehensive schools).

In the 1970s the Federal Republic's 48 universities and nine technical universities suffered a severe crisis of space. A university building programme, started in 1971, failed to keep up with demand and the number of students at universities and colleges rose from 585,000 in 1971 to more than 900,000 in 1978. Legislation now limits the length of study and numbers of students, especially in such subjects as medicine. A higher education programme launched in 1978 aims to provide DM 20,000 million in extra expenditure and places for one million students by the mid-1980s.

Tourism

Germany's tourist attractions include spas, summer and winter resorts, mountains, medieval towns and villages. The North Sea coast, Rhine Valley, Black Forest and Bavaria are the most popular areas. In 1979 there were more than 1.9 million beds available for tourists. Overnight stays by foreign tourists totalled over 20 million in 1979. The number of foreign tourists visiting the Federal Republic was 8.9 million and receipts from tourism totalled DM 10,524 million.

Public Holidays

1982: April 9th (Good Friday), April 12th (Easter Monday), May 1st (Labour Day), May 20th (Ascension Day), May 31st (Whit Monday), June 10th (Corpus Christi)*, June 17th (Day of German Unity), August 15th (Assumption)*, November 1st (All Saints' Day)*, November 17th (Repentance Day), December 25th and 26th (Christmas).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), January 6th (Epiphany)*.

* Religious holidays observed in certain *Länder* only.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 Pfennige = 1 Deutsche Mark.

Exchange rates (October 1981):

£1 sterling = 4.15 DM;

U.S. \$1 = 2.22 DM.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

(All statistical data relate to the Federal Republic of Germany, including West Berlin, except where indicated.)

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION (<i>de jure</i>)					
	Census Results		Official Estimates (at December 31st)			
	June 6th, 1961	May 27th, 1970	1977	1978	1979	1980
248,667 .1 sq. km.*	56,174,826	60,650,599	61,353,000	61,322,000	61,439,000	61,658,000

* 96,010.9 sq. miles.

STATES

(June 30th, 1980)

	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (⁰ 000)	CAPITAL	POPULATION OF CAPITAL (⁰ 000)
Schleswig-Holstein . . .	15,710	2,605.2	Kiel	250.4
Hamburg	755	1,648.8	Hamburg	1,648.8
Niedersachsen (Lower Saxony)	47,424	7,246.0	Hannover (Hanover)	535.1
Bremen	404	694.6	Bremen	555.7
Nordrhein-Westfalen (North Rhine-Westphalia)	34,069	17,040.7	Düsseldorf	592.2
Hessen (Hesse)	21,114	5,587.3	Wiesbaden	273.7
Rheinland-Pfalz (Rhineland- Palatinate)	19,839	3,638.7	Mainz	186.7
Baden-Württemberg . . .	35,752	9,235.6	Stuttgart	582.4
Bayern (Bavaria)	70,546	10,896.9	München (Munich)	1,298.9
Saarland	2,574	1,068.0	Saarbrücken	193.7
West Berlin	480	1,898.9	West Berlin	1,898.9
			Bonn	287.1
TOTAL	248,667	61,560.7		

OTHER LARGE TOWNS

(population at June 30th, 1980)

Köln (Cologne)	976,800	Wuppertal	393,800	Augsburg	246,600
Essen	650,200	Bielefeld	312,600	Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle) .	242,700
Frankfurt am Main . . .	629,200	Gelsenkirchen	305,600	Oberhausen	229,300
Dortmund	609,400	Mannheim	303,600	Krefeld	223,400
Duisburg	558,700	Karlsruhe	270,800	Lübeck	221,500
Nürnberg (Nuremberg) .	483,900	Münster	267,600	Hagen	220,100
Bochum	402,000	Braunschweig (Brunswick)	261,500	Kassel	195,500
		Mönchengladbach . . .	258,000		

REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS FROM EAST GERMANY AND EAST BERLIN
REGISTERED IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC(⁰000)

1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
17.2	15.2	13.3	16.3	15.2	12.1	12.1	12.5	15.4

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS
(Federal Republic)

	LIVE BIRTHS		MARRIAGES		DEATHS	
	Number	Rate per 1,000 pop.	Number	Rate per 1,000 pop.	Number	Rate per 1,000 pop.
1976	602,851	9.8	365,728	5.9	733,140	11.9
1977	582,344	9.5	358,487	5.8	704,922	11.5
1978	576,468	9.4	328,215	5.4	723,218	11.8
1979	581,984	9.5	344,823	5.6	711,732	11.6
1980	620,657	10.1	361,809	5.9	714,117	11.6

EMPLOYMENT
(⁰⁰⁰)

	1977	1978	1979
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1,541	1,519	1,441
Mining and quarrying	348	357	354
Manufacturing	8,884	8,801	8,951
Electricity, gas and water	243	234	241
Construction	1,896	1,966	2,078
Trade, restaurants and hotels	3,575	3,667	3,739
Transport, storage and communications	1,502	1,521	1,538
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	1,370	1,412	1,491
Community, social and personal services	6,202	6,345	6,515
Activities not adequately defined	323	199	n.a.
TOTAL	25,884	26,021	26,347
<i>of which:</i>			
Foreigners	2,041	2,027	2,040

Unemployed: 1,288,923 (August 1981).

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE
(1980—'000 hectares)

Arable	7,270
Gardens, orchards, etc.	125
Permanent grassland	4,754
Vine-growing area	96
Agriculturally used area	12,248

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA (^{'000} hectares)			PRODUCTION (^{'000} metric tons)		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
Wheat	1,619	1,627	1,668	8,118	8,061	8,156
Rye	651	564	546	2,457	2,114	2,098
Barley	1,951	1,989	2,002	8,608	8,184	8,826
Oats	749	728	691	3,202	2,994	2,658
Mixed Grains	246	210	187	938	778	677
Sugar Beets	402	393	395	18,777	18,340	19,122
Potatoes	355	276	258	10,510	8,716	6,694

DAIRY PRODUCE

		1978	1979	1980
Milk	^{'000} metric tons	23,296	23,907	24,779
Butter*	" " "	563	567	576
Cheese*	" " "	354	374	408
Eggs*	million	14,321	13,339	13,655

* Excluding West Berlin.

LIVESTOCK

(^{'000} head at December)

	1978	1979	1980
Horses	378	380	382
Cattle	15,007	15,050	15,070
Pigs	22,641	22,374	22,553
Sheep	1,136	1,146	1,179
Chickens	87,629	84,932	85,461
Geese	285	304	323
Ducks	1,104	1,043	1,186
Turkeys	1,353	1,582	1,518

FORESTRY

INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS

(^{'000} cubic metres, excluding bark)

	1977	1978	1979
Coniferous	21,048	19,665	19,670
Broadleaved	8,377	8,400	7,597
TOTAL	29,425	28,065	27,267

Fuel wood (^{'000} cubic metres): 1,800 (coniferous 800; broadleaved 1,000) per year (FAO estimates).

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION

(^{'000} cubic metres, including boxboards)

	1977	1978	1979*
Coniferous	8,279	7,908	8,209
Broadleaved	2,069	2,103	2,044
TOTAL	10,348	10,011	10,253

* Provisional figures. Revised total is 10,245,000 cubic metres.

FISHING

(^{'000} metric tons, live weight)

	1978	1979	1980
Deep-sea trawlers	285.9	} 252.5	194.9
Luggers	3.8		
Others	105.0	77.6	91.9
TOTAL	394.7	330.2	286.9

MINING

(^{'000} metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Hard Coal	83,936	86,319	87,146
Brown Coal	123,559	130,579	129,833
Iron Ore (Fe content)	514	529	596
Crude Petroleum	5,059	4,774	4,631

INDUSTRY
SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1977	1978	1979	1980
Electricity	million kWh	335,319	353,360	372,183	n.a.
Manufactured Gas	million cu. metres	13,427	12,525	13,108	n.a.
Hard Coal Briquettes	'ooo metric tons	1,305	1,453	1,673	1,455
Hard Coal Coke	" " "	28,196	26,237	27,438	n.a.
Brown Coal Briquettes	" " "	4,104	3,889	4,752	4,446
Pig-iron	" " "	28,959	30,148	35,167	33,873
Steel Ingots	" " "	38,473	40,762	45,495	43,300
Rolled Steel	" " "	29,411	31,102	33,616	n.a.
Motor Spirit	" " "	18,338	19,066	21,506	21,447
Diesel Oil	" " "	10,561	10,225	12,096	11,710
Cement	" " "	33,408	35,343	37,936	n.a.
Potash (K ₂ O)	" " "	2,341	2,470	2,616	2,737
Sulphuric Acid (SO ₃)	" " "	3,819	3,813	4,136	3,900
Soda (Na ₂ CO ₃)	metric tons	1,350,543	1,229,722	1,400,922	1,411,000
Caustic Soda	" "	3,081,167	3,259,759	3,414,913	3,176,000
Chlorine	" "	2,807,658	3,010,860	3,201,613	2,997,000
Calcium Carbide	" "	530,389	475,944	451,550	457,000
Nitrogenous Fertilizers (N)	" "	922,042	901,278	974,680	n.a.
Phosphatic Fertilizers (P ₂ O ₅)	" "	360,190	362,167	352,011	n.a.
Artificial Resins, Plastics	" "	6,319,621	6,757,938	7,318,000	6,787,000
Artificial Fibres	" "	846,839	881,562	936,102	n.a.
Aluminium	" "	741,808	739,543	741,946	731,000
Copper	" "	340,709	309,753	296,551	n.a.
Zinc	" "	341,582	306,836	355,523	n.a.
Lead	" "	309,617	305,060	316,814	301,000
Tyres and Tubes	" "	530,114	535,334	531,685	529,000
Wool and Cotton Yarns	" "	231,519	216,358	216,841	230,000
Machine Tools	" "	334,455	351,871	359,938	396,000
Agricultural Machinery	" "	364,649	368,307	390,641	365,000
Textile Machinery	" "	134,246	143,317	150,686	158,000
Motor Cars, Lorries, Buses	number	4,090,386	4,181,419	4,239,840	n.a.
Motor Cycles and Bicycles	"	3,447,839	3,255,955	3,393,173	3,946,000
Radio and Television Sets	"	10,068,607	9,105,934	8,577,072	8,132,000
Clocks and Watches	'ooo	34,644	32,205	35,656	n.a.
Shoes	'ooo pairs	111,403	103,879	102,263	103,765
Cameras	thousand DM	272,897	288,342	280,562	n.a.
Dwellings Completed	number	409,012	368,145	357,751	n.a.

FINANCE

100 Pfennige = 1 Deutsche Mark (DM).

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10 and 50 Pfennige; 1, 2, 5 and 10 DM.

Notes: 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 DM.

Exchange rates (October 1981): £1 sterling = 4.15 DM; U.S. \$1 = 2.22 DM.

100 DM = £24.11 = \$45.07.

Note: From March 1961 to October 1969 the par value of the Deutsche Mark was 25 U.S. cents (U.S. \$1 = 4.00 DM). Between October 1969 and May 1971 the rate was \$1 = 3.66 DM. From December 1971 to February 1973 it was \$1 = 3.2225 DM; and from February to March 1973 it was \$1 = 2.9003 DM. Since March 1973 the Deutsche Mark has "floated" on foreign exchange markets. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate was £1 = 8.784 DM between October 1969 and May 1971; and £1 = 8.397 DM from December 1971 to June 1972, since when sterling has been "floating". The average exchange rate (DM per U.S. dollar) was: 2.6726 in 1973; 2.5878 in 1974; 2.4603 in 1975; 2.5180 in 1976; 2.3222 in 1977; 2.0086 in 1978; 1.8329 in 1979; 1.8177 in 1980.

FEDERAL BUDGET
(million DM)

REVENUE	1977*	1978*	1979*	1980*
Federal Taxation and Customs Duties	37,130	39,343	40,656	41,925
Federal Share of Joint Taxes and Trade Tax Levy	106,874	114,744	125,480	136,075
Tax-like Charges	4	2	0	—
Other	5,764	9,063	11,380	11,773
TOTAL REVENUE	149,755	163,152	177,515	189,773

EXPENDITURE	1977	1978	1979	1980
Defence	34,206	36,675	38,594	40,487
Social Security	62,102	67,119	69,509	75,557
Agriculture and Food	1,923	2,071	2,167	2,821
Transport and Communications	11,853	12,932	14,511	14,080
Electricity, Gas, Water	3,765	5,428	5,519	5,987
Education and Science	8,569	9,632	10,934	11,943
Housing	2,077	1,779	2,265	2,423
Other Expenditure	47,457	53,872	59,859	61,182
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	171,952	189,508	203,358	214,480

* Source: Federal Ministry of Finance.

LÄNDER BUDGET*
(million DM)

REVENUE	1978†	1979†	EXPENDITURE	1978†	1979†
Taxes and Similar Revenue	114,818	124,238	Personnel Expenses	72,844	77,975
Allocations and Grants for Current Purposes	23,565	25,848	Allocations and Grants for Current Purposes	43,318	47,199
Interest	545	606	Interest	7,284	7,933
Loans and Grants for Investments	10,676	11,245	Investments	8,912	9,544
Other	12,393	12,580	Loans and Grants for Investments	25,561	28,263
TOTAL REVENUE‡	161,997	174,518	Other	16,435	17,978
			TOTAL EXPENDITURE§	174,358	188,892

* Excluding hospitals and university clinics with mercantile accountancy.

† Quarterly figures.

‡ Excluding special financial operations, borrowings in the credit market and withdrawals from reserves.

§ Redemption of resources borrowed in the credit market and additions to reserves of this kind.

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES*
(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Gold †	5,810	5,339	5,926	6,684	9,344	7,906	6,988
IMF Special Drawing Rights	1,763	1,099	2,030	1,429	1,796	2,076	1,840
Reserve position in IMF	1,580	1,851	2,478	2,654	4,302	3,125	2,291
Foreign exchange	24,016	22,666	25,511	30,625	42,376	47,348	43,881
TOTAL	33,169	31,555	35,945	41,392	57,818	58,455	55,000

* From March 1979 data on gold and foreign exchange holdings exclude deposits made with the European Monetary Co-operation Fund.

† National valuation.

MONEY SUPPLY
(million DM at December 31st)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Currency outside banks	51,524	56,480	60,571	67,505	76,203	79,877	83,962

COST OF LIVING INDEX
(1976=100)

	TOTAL	FOOD	CLOTHES AND SHOES	RENT	FUEL	OTHER HOUSE- HOLD EXPENSES	TRANS- PORT AND COMMUNI- CATIONS	HEALTH	ENTER- TAINMENT AND CULTURE	PERSONAL EXPENSES
1977	103.7	104.9	104.8	103.4	100.9	103.2	102.1	103.9	101.7	105.4
1978	106.5	106.4	109.4	106.4	103.3	106.8	105.1	108.0	103.4	109.4
1979	110.9	108.2	114.2	109.8	124.8	110.2	110.0	112.6	106.1	114.5
1980	117.0	112.7	120.8	115.4	137.6	116.7	116.8	119.1	108.9	123.2

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million DM at current prices, excluding trade with the G.D.R.)
NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Compensation of employees	625,230	668,610	713,640	768,200	828,760
Operating surplus*	250,560	267,820	287,990	314,820	323,830
DOMESTIC FACTOR INCOMES	875,790	936,430	1,001,630	1,083,020	1,152,590
Consumption of fixed capital	125,490	134,250	144,770	158,340	175,850
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	1,001,280	1,070,680	1,146,400	1,241,360	1,328,440
Indirect taxes	138,250	149,130	163,920	179,840	189,850
Less Subsidies	16,710	19,320	23,940	24,840	23,640
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	1,122,820	1,200,490	1,286,380	1,396,360	1,494,650
Factor income from abroad	18,160	19,240	21,680	25,060	29,020
Less Factor income paid abroad	15,980	19,130	17,360	21,020	26,170
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	1,125,000	1,200,600	1,290,700	1,400,400	1,497,500
Less Consumption of fixed capital	125,490	134,250	144,770	158,340	175,850
NATIONAL INCOME IN MARKET PRICES	999,510	1,066,350	1,145,930	1,242,060	1,321,650
Other current transfers from abroad	5,040	7,960	10,090	9,550	8,920
Less Other current transfers paid abroad	24,790	27,030	28,680	31,120	32,360
NATIONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME	980,360	1,047,280	1,127,340	1,220,490	1,298,210

* Obtained as a residual.

EXPENDITURE ON THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Government final consumption expenditure.	227,190	239,380	257,130	278,580	303,400
Private final consumption expenditure .	623,590	669,560	713,910	766,360	819,510
Increase in stocks	13,700	13,200	9,400	28,700	26,000
Gross fixed capital formation	231,890	248,960	273,010	314,390	350,990
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE	1,096,370	1,171,100	1,253,450	1,388,030	1,499,900
Exports of goods and services	293,890	311,330	326,390	357,390	399,540
Less Imports of goods and services	267,440	281,940	293,460	349,060	404,790
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	1,122,820	1,200,490	1,286,380	1,396,360	1,494,650
G.D.P. AT CONSTANT 1970 PRICES	790,590	814,580	840,840	879,250	896,000

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Agriculture and livestock	28,500	28,650	29,350	} 32,590	} 32,220
Forestry and fishing	4,270	4,830	5,060		
Mining ¹	13,150	11,180	11,550	} 51,020	} 716,560
Electricity, gas and water	31,710	32,900	35,930		
Manufacturing ^{1, 2, 3}	422,160	452,740	484,110	525,530	} 227,200
Construction ²	74,310	79,370	86,480	100,590	
Wholesale and retail trade	108,600	116,020	123,760	133,990	} 336,380
Transport, storage and communications	66,790	71,480	75,540	82,420	
Finance, insurance and dwellings ⁴	110,310	117,260	124,510	132,400	} 174,340
Restaurants and hotels	14,990	16,450	17,700		
Community, social and personal services ^{3, 5}	112,910	125,900	139,670	} 45,650	} 47,930
Less Imputed bank service charges	34,910	38,280	41,760		
DOMESTIC PRODUCT OF INDUSTRIES	952,790	1,018,500	1,091,900	1,187,230	1,264,430
Government services	131,420	140,390	149,520	160,430	173,720
Private non-profit services to households	16,480	18,030	19,590	21,300	} 25,250
Domestic services of households	1,530	1,600	1,660	1,750	
SUB-TOTAL	1,102,220	1,178,520	1,262,670	1,370,710	1,463,400
Import duties	32,800	34,970	38,610	45,150	53,050
Statistical discrepancy ⁶	-12,200	-13,000	-14,900	-19,500	-21,800
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	1,122,820	1,200,490	1,286,380	1,396,360	1,494,650

¹ Quarrying is included in manufacturing.² Structural steel erection is included in manufacturing.³ Publishing is included in community, social and personal services.⁴ Including imputed rents of owner-occupied dwellings.⁵ Business services and real estate, except dwellings, are included in community, social and personal services.⁶ Relating to adjustment for double accounting of turnover taxes on investment goods.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million DM)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	264,992	277,390	304,339	339,327
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-219,037	-226,190	-272,333	-320,383
TRADE BALANCE	45,955	51,200	32,006	18,944
Exports of services	64,134	71,567	78,256	89,456
Imports of services	-82,371	-86,917	-99,160	-113,369
BALANCE OF GOODS AND SERVICES	27,718	35,850	11,101	-4,968
Unrequited transfers:				
Foreign workers' remittances*	-6,100	-5,900	-6,500	-6,900
Other private transfers (net)	-1,966	-2,726	-3,037	-3,655
Government transfers (net)	-10,154	-8,806	-11,207	-13,529
CURRENT BALANCE	9,498	18,419	-9,644	-29,052
Long-term capital (net): Private	-11,312	346	12,335	-14,673
Government	-1,619	-3,291	-1,509	21,373
Short-term capital (net): Private	4,563	-2,859	-4,976	8,540
Government	-39	1,152	-309	-417
Net errors and omissions	1,239	-4,083	-5,178	-4,319
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	2,330	9,683	-9,281	-18,548

* Estimates.

DEVELOPMENT AID

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE DEVELOPMENT AID TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND MULTILATERAL AGENCIES
(million DM)

	1977	1978	1979	1980*
GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS	4,127	5,160	6,345	7,533
<i>with Developing Countries</i>	2,533	3,571	4,162	5,279
Public co-operation	2,399	3,134	3,960	4,130
Technical co-operation and other grants	1,378	1,576	2,390	4,009
Financial co-operation	1,021	1,558	1,570	121
Credits (gross) ¹	1,787	2,247	2,426	2,304
Repayments	766	689	856	2,183
Other public contributions				
Credits of the Reconstruction Loan Corporation ²	134	437	202	1,149
Credits (gross)	991	1,320	1,339	2,064
Repayments	857	883	1,137	915
<i>with International Funds</i>				
Public co-operation	807	656	1,207	1,270
Gifts to:				
United Nations	201	241	255	292
European Communities ³	528	332	597	898
African Development Fund	25	17	56	56
Other organizations	53	66	299	24
<i>with International Development Banks</i>	787	933	976	984
Public co-operation	779	924	973	989
Capital deposits and credits to the World Bank	—	101	—	—
International Finance Corporation	—	12	11	10
International Development Association	669	669	669	935
Asiatic Development Bank	53	93	293	5
Inter-American Development Bank	57	49	—	39

[continued on next page]

DEVELOPMENT AID—*continued from previous page*

	1977*	1978*	1979*	1980*
Other public contributions				
Credits of the Deutsche Bundesbank to the World Bank	8	9	3	—5
PRIVATE TRANSACTIONS	9,998	10,025	7,015	11,687
Contributions of industry	9,476	9,455	6,301	10,923
to Developing Countries	7,383	7,816	4,600	8,461
Direct investment	1,964	2,059	1,499	2,867
Reinvestment of income on capital (estimated)	600	550	550	300
New investments	1,364	1,509	949	2,567
Other long-term capital outlay	5,017	4,148	1,456	3,072
Guaranteed export credit	402	1,609	1,645	2,522
to International Finance Institutions				
Purchase of loans ⁴	2,093	1,639	1,701	2,462
Contributions of Private Organizations ⁵ from Own Resources to Developing Countries	522	570	714	764
GRAND TOTAL	14,125	15,185	13,360	19,220
of which:				
Public co-operation	3,985	4,714	6,140	6,389

* Revised figures.

¹ Including fundings and loans of the German Association for Economic Co-operation, as well as German repayments within the scope of the London Debts Agreement (up to 1958).² Credits granted to suppliers and purchasers, as well as other financial credits (including fundings), refinancing by the Federal Ministry of Finance. Loans of the German Association for Economic Co-operation.³ Mainly gifts to the European Development Fund, as well as aid in the form of food supplies within the scope of the World Food Programme.⁴ In particular loans of the World Bank and participation of German commercial banks in credits granted by the World Bank.⁵ Churches, trade unions, associations, foundations, etc. (as from 1970).

EXTERNAL TRADE*

(million DM, excluding trade with the German Democratic Republic)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Imports c.i.f.	128,146	144,509	177,967	182,521	220,556	233,439	241,539	288,496
Exports f.o.b.	148,915	178,228	230,068	221,206	256,303	273,297	284,179	313,803

* Figures include trade in second-hand ships, and stores and bunkers for foreign ships and aircraft, but exclude trade in electric energy before 1976. Imports also exclude military supplies under the off-shore procurement programme and exports exclude war reparations and restitutions, except exports resulting from the Israel Reparations Agreement. The totals exclude trade in gold (million DM): Imports 598 in 1972, 908 in 1973, 1,766 in 1974, 1,791 in 1975, 1,618 in 1976, 1,739 in 1977, 2,168 in 1978, 3,544 in 1979; Exports 108 in 1972, 168 in 1973, 510 in 1974, 383 in 1975, 339 in 1976, 318 in 1977, 728 in 1978, 666 in 1979. Official figures exclude trade with the German Democratic Republic, which is compiled separately (see table below).

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(distribution by SITC, million DM)

IMPORTS c.i.f.*	1976	1977	1978	1979
Food and live animals	28,105.3	30,407.8	29,955.1	30,653.4
Meat and meat preparations	4,178.9	4,292.1	4,245.1	4,441.4
Fresh, chilled or frozen meat	3,418.0	3,552.3	3,539.0	3,738.3
Dairy products and birds' eggs	2,651.4	2,364.7	2,886.0	2,768.1
Cereals and cereal preparations	4,040.7	3,308.2	3,025.2	2,748.6
Vegetables and fruit	8,872.8	9,131.3	9,197.6	9,682.6
Fresh and dried fruit and nuts (excl. oil nuts)	3,269.0	3,789.1	3,852.6	3,997.8
Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	3,854.0	6,320.3	5,476.0	5,377.9
Coffee and coffee substitutes	2,582.8	4,427.3	3,230.2	3,245.2
Animal feeding stuff (excl. cereals)	2,070.1	2,380.7	2,279.2	2,562.4
Beverages and tobacco	2,461.7	2,588.8	2,858.4	3,091.0
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	20,991.6	20,993.9	19,696.6	23,099.6
Oilseeds and oleaginous fruit	2,766.4	3,331.5	2,756.8	2,919.8
Cork and wood	2,128.3	2,373.2	2,550.4	3,019.8
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	5,790.6	5,252.7	4,956.8	6,642.3
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	40,229.4	40,413.7	39,173.0	56,620.1
Petroleum, petroleum products, etc.	35,645.9	34,898.8	32,260.3	48,624.2
Crude petroleum oils, etc.	23,824.9	23,537.0	19,970.2	29,895.1
Refined petroleum products	11,013.7	10,500.2	11,470.7	17,386.0
Motor spirit and other light oils	3,171.5	3,145.7	3,587.5	4,657.7
Gas oils	6,057.8	5,479.4	5,850.0	10,085.9
Gas (natural and manufactured)	3,214.4	4,086.2	5,539.6	6,360.1
Petroleum gases, etc. in the gaseous state	3,100.1	3,990.8	5,441.6	6,200.3
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	1,088.6	1,332.9	1,259.1	1,530.5
Chemicals and related products	15,525.4	16,597.0	17,582.4	22,682.4
Organic chemicals	4,444.8	4,288.3	4,358.2	6,345.4
Inorganic chemicals	1,893.2	2,311.4	2,779.3	3,586.1
Artificial resins and plastic materials, etc.	4,114.7	4,402.6	4,377.4	5,896.6
Basic manufactures	41,850.0	43,928.4	46,021.9	54,141.1
Paper, paperboard and manufactures	4,382.3	4,524.6	4,626.4	5,527.1
Paper and paperboard (not cut to size or shape)	3,774.6	3,902.6	3,967.1	4,717.1
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	9,128.3	9,927.0	10,526.2	11,883.1
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	3,787.6	4,150.5	4,647.4	5,022.8
Iron and steel	9,793.4	9,452.8	10,288.1	11,968.7
Non-ferrous metals	6,626.5	6,919.6	6,419.8	8,580.5
Other metal manufactures	3,739.4	4,097.4	4,384.4	5,122.7
Machinery and transport equipment	39,907.1	45,195.1	50,222.1	56,382.1
Power generating machinery and equipment	2,565.7	2,595.0	2,700.6	2,967.0
Machinery specialized for particular industries (excl. metal-working)	3,614.0	3,946.0	4,457.4	4,918.2
General industrial machinery, equipment and parts	4,983.4	5,562.7	5,737.4	6,644.2
Office machines and automatic data processing equipment	3,760.0	4,037.2	4,627.3	5,744.8
Telecommunications and sound apparatus, etc.	3,367.3	3,717.5	4,296.9	4,378.7
Other electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	6,799.0	7,707.8	8,360.0	9,677.3
Road vehicles (incl. air-cushion vehicles) and parts ¹	10,510.4	12,332.1	14,417.1	15,367.3
Passenger motor cars (excl. buses)	6,812.7	7,850.3	9,224.8	9,302.6
Motor vehicle parts and accessories ¹	2,387.6	2,855.0	3,318.3	3,820.1
Other transport equipment	3,395.2	4,125.0	4,202.8	4,954.9
Aircraft and associated equipment	2,276.3	2,838.7	3,234.3	4,250.3
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	24,373.8	26,906.5	29,677.4	34,077.0
Furniture and parts	1,591.1	1,953.4	2,247.7	2,541.1
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories (excl. footwear)	10,456.2	10,989.9	11,823.7	13,373.6
Footwear	2,192.8	2,500.4	2,676.7	3,354.7
Professional, scientific and controlling instruments, etc.	2,138.3	2,313.5	2,552.3	2,948.8
Photographic apparatus, optical goods, watches and clocks	2,407.8	2,660.2	3,124.5	3,481.8
Other commodities and transactions ²	7,580.2	6,813.7	7,260.5	9,762.9
Special transactions ³	5,899.6	5,015.1	5,004.2	6,022.9
TOTAL²	222,173.1	235,177.8	243,706.6	292,040.1

* Excluding trade with the German Democratic Republic.

¹ Excluding tyres, engines and electrical parts.² Including monetary gold (million DM): 750.6 in 1976; 684.9 in 1977; 895.9 in 1978; 1,972.2 in 1979.³ Including government imports. Also included are returns and replacements, not allocated to their appropriate headings.

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PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES—continued]

EXPORTS f.o.b.*	1976	1977	1978	1979
Food and live animals	9,079.4	10,774.1	11,004.6	12,590.1
Dairy products and birds' eggs	2,200.1	2,668.4	2,889.5	3,658.7
Beverages and tobacco	1,131.8	1,383.0	1,417.1	1,620.4
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	5,751.0	5,472.8	5,401.5	6,564.3
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	7,449.2	7,307.7	9,118.3	10,610.7
Coal, coke and briquettes	4,093.9	3,762.3	4,735.7	4,879.2
Petroleum, petroleum products, etc.	2,928.2	2,937.0	2,794.2	3,926.5
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	1,143.7	1,469.4	1,365.7	1,504.1
Chemicals and related products	31,116.6	32,548.5	33,725.7	41,044.1
Organic chemicals	7,819.7	8,132.8	8,233.5	11,080.5
Inorganic chemicals	2,676.5	2,958.5	3,062.5	3,600.3
Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	3,637.0	3,639.6	3,769.0	4,336.9
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	3,002.7	3,132.0	3,291.0	3,627.7
Artificial resins and plastic materials, etc.	7,967.2	8,160.6	8,371.3	10,476.1
Basic manufactures	52,505.8	53,617.1	57,306.1	64,096.2
Rubber manufactures	2,312.6	2,564.6	2,582.6	2,805.6
Paper, paperboard and manufactures	3,300.5	3,506.9	3,703.0	4,314.3
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	9,798.9	9,637.1	10,008.7	11,122.4
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	4,728.1	5,075.2	5,376.3	5,772.3
Iron and steel	16,731.4	16,007.5	17,988.8	20,116.2
Bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections	2,960.8	2,678.4	3,022.5	3,454.1
Universals, plates and sheets	4,342.7	4,558.7	5,260.2	5,919.3
Tubes, pipes and fittings	5,231.8	4,473.8	5,059.7	5,182.6
Non-ferrous metals	4,718.5	5,125.8	5,468.4	6,706.5
Other metal manufactures	8,937.1	9,577.9	9,968.1	10,712.3
Machinery and transport equipment	121,197.1	130,294.5	133,036.6	140,957.7
Power generating machinery and equipment	7,983.1	9,111.4	9,827.6	9,769.6
Internal combustion piston engines and parts	3,814.0	4,017.6	4,451.2	5,080.2
Machinery specialized for particular industries (excl. metal working)	20,511.1	21,296.9	21,098.4	22,098.3
Textile and leather machinery	4,461.6	4,195.1	4,011.1	4,487.8
Metalworking machinery	6,685.0	6,462.6	6,517.1	6,937.0
Machine-tools for working metal, etc.	4,916.3	4,916.0	5,024.4	5,349.0
General industrial machinery and equipment	18,545.1	19,611.3	19,785.3	20,501.5
Mechanical handling equipment	3,161.3	3,462.2	3,400.1	3,422.3
Office machines and automatic data processing equipment	4,606.3	4,872.6	4,653.5	5,147.1
Telecommunications and sound apparatus, etc.	6,089.2	5,973.8	6,267.2	6,427.5
Other electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	14,426.3	16,304.8	18,198.8	18,509.2
Switchgear, etc.	3,418.6	4,031.7	4,580.1	4,776.1
Road vehicles (incl. air-cushion vehicles) and parts ¹	35,976.3	40,043.2	41,414.2	46,606.6
Passenger motor cars (excl. buses)	18,523.3	22,233.2	23,618.6	25,976.1
Motor vehicles for goods transport, etc.	6,184.6	5,575.6	4,997.8	5,920.8
Goods vehicles	5,438.2	4,724.8	4,110.7	5,066.8
Motor vehicle parts and accessories ¹	8,244.5	8,824.8	9,625.9	11,232.4
Other transport equipment	6,334.7	6,617.8	5,274.5	4,960.9
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	22,940.6	25,208.1	26,695.0	29,317.9
Furniture and parts	2,686.0	3,054.6	3,320.4	3,508.3
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories (excl. footwear)	3,601.7	4,046.9	4,204.0	4,737.0
Professional scientific and controlling instruments, etc.	4,441.1	4,847.3	5,146.9	5,684.9
Measuring, checking, analysing and controlling instruments	3,151.6	3,373.6	3,529.3	3,939.9
Photographic apparatus, optical goods, watches and clocks	3,472.7	3,632.1	3,781.1	4,022.1
Other commodities and transactions ²	4,326.6	5,538.9	5,836.3	6,163.9
Special transactions ³	3,884.7	5,108.1	4,991.3	5,355.8
TOTAL ²	256,641.8	273,614.1	284,907.1	314,469.4

* Excluding trade with the German Democratic Republic.

¹ Excluding tyres, engines and electrical parts.² Including monetary gold (million DM): 60.9 in 1976; 35.4 in 1977; 79.2 in 1978; 155.6 in 1979.³ Including returns and replacements, not allocated to their appropriate headings.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS*
(million DM, including gold)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1978	1979	1980	EXPORTS f.o.b.	1978	1979	1980
Algeria	2,341.2	3,071.0	4,147.5	Algeria	2,551.8	2,278.8	2,501.1
Austria	7,116.4	8,403.9	9,825.4	Argentina	947.9	1,623.4	2,285.3
Belgium/Lux'bourg .	20,523.8	23,402.2	24,461.6	Austria	14,617.1	16,461.2	19,257.4
Brazil	2,299.8	2,531.4	2,908.9	Belgium/Lux'bourg .	23,657.2	26,753.7	27,481.7
Canada	1,963.3	3,104.0	3,603.4	Brazil	2,160.4	2,379.2	2,798.6
Denmark	4,011.2	4,641.4	5,735.2	Canada	2,215.1	2,326.4	2,178.3
Finland	1,944.5	2,476.1	2,953.9	China, People's Republic	1,989.5	2,734.4	2,078.4
France	28,281.2	33,195.2	36,591.0	Denmark	6,320.1	6,837.1	6,668.4
Greece	2,187.8	2,396.8	2,754.2	Finland	1,988.1	2,514.3	3,309.4
Hong Kong	2,212.3	2,676.6	3,189.4	France	34,895.2	39,992.1	46,614.8
Iran	4,214.8	4,225.3	3,381.9	Greece	3,036.6	3,765.2	3,774.2
Italy	23,184.9	25,803.9	27,083.4	Iran	6,767.2	2,349.2	2,734.4
Japan	7,178.7	7,912.1	10,434.3	Iraq	1,606.5	2,085.0	3,275.6
Libya	3,416.5	5,540.5	7,865.8	Italy	19,431.5	24,534.1	29,935.9
Netherlands	30,748.5	35,841.8	39,147.5	Japan	3,476.8	4,150.8	3,960.0
Nigeria	2,450.1	4,353.1	5,513.1	Libya	1,630.8	2,159.7	2,282.5
Norway	3,989.7	5,332.0	7,737.8	Netherlands	28,370.6	31,297.7	33,273.3
Poland	2,085.7	2,206.5	2,495.4	Nigeria	2,873.1	2,081.3	3,320.3
Saudi Arabia	3,033.4	4,300.4	9,907.0	Norway	3,130.3	3,305.0	4,016.4
South Africa	2,460.6	3,641.5	3,262.5	Poland	2,645.8	2,464.3	2,660.8
Spain	3,396.8	3,840.0	4,410.8	Saudi Arabia	4,159.1	4,409.8	4,276.3
Sweden	5,147.1	6,152.9	7,223.9	South Africa	3,082.2	3,136.2	4,595.0
Switzerland	9,484.5	10,637.1	12,139.2	Spain	3,634.2	4,457.5	5,068.2
U.S.S.R.	5,438.4	7,381.2	7,517.4	Sweden	7,674.0	9,118.9	10,127.4
United Arab Emirates	1,395.7	2,103.9	2,726.9	Switzerland	14,435.0	16,398.4	20,007.2
United Kingdom . . .	12,065.3	17,215.9	22,859.7	U.S.S.R.	6,301.4	6,623.7	7,943.2
U.S.A.	17,433.6	20,274.4	25,689.9	United Kingdom . . .	16,883.2	21,033.6	22,917.3
Yugoslavia	1,861.3	2,200.5	2,335.8	U.S.A.	20,179.7	20,759.3	21,477.6
				Yugoslavia	5,020.7	5,797.6	5,192.3
TOTAL (incl. others).	243,706.6	292,040.1	341,380.3	TOTAL (incl. others).	284,907.1	314,469.4	350,327.7

* Imports by country of production; exports by country of consumption. Totals exclude trade with the German Democratic Republic (see below). The distribution by countries excludes stores and bunkers for ships and aircraft (million DM): Imports 202.7 in 1978, 253.7 in 1979, 229.5 in 1980; Exports 760.7 in 1978, 965.2 in 1979, 1,472.6 in 1980.

TRADE WITH THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
(million DM)

	1977	1978	1979
Purchases	3,961.0	3,899.9	4,588.9
Deliveries	4,409.4	4,574.9	4,719.6

TOURISM

NUMBER OF FOREIGN TOURIST ARRIVALS			NUMBER OF NIGHTS SPENT BY FOREIGN TOURISTS			AMOUNT SPENT, EXCLUDING INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT (million DM)		
1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979
8,422,520	8,663,048	8,940,223	18,775,015	19,813,640	20,814,415	9,122	9,735	10,524

[continued on next page]

TOURISM—continued].

COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE	NUMBER OF FOREIGN TOURIST ARRIVALS		NUMBER OF NIGHTS SPENT BY FOREIGN TOURISTS	
	1978	1979	1978	1979
United States	1,249,246	1,131,714	2,418,577	2,270,982
Austria	360,497	378,395	743,736	790,384
Belgium and Luxembourg	533,034	534,226	1,304,100	1,259,530
Denmark	503,126	514,107	994,374	1,052,770
France	570,849	597,493	1,149,347	1,234,269
Greece	71,959	74,438	165,294	177,879
Italy	349,913	374,031	699,175	757,606
Netherlands	1,629,481	1,662,662	5,035,963	5,126,841
Norway	130,805	138,148	215,960	229,934
Spain	120,637	130,281	242,190	272,411
Sweden	432,141	434,329	691,748	687,025
Switzerland	451,441	440,097	1,006,509	980,643
United Kingdom	720,522	812,003	1,499,356	1,836,435
Africa	117,571	126,763	382,627	440,481
Asia	496,367	583,530	1,163,509	1,343,301
Latin America	171,501	203,412	395,439	450,853
Other Countries	753,958	804,594	1,705,736	1,903,066
TOTAL	8,663,048	8,940,223	19,813,640	20,814,415

Number of tourist beds, 1979: 1,990,470 (incl. 567,461 in private lodgings).

TRANSPORT

FEDERAL RAILWAYS

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Number of Passengers (million)	958	964	983	1,018
Passenger-km. (")	35,680	35,807	36,042	37,212
Freight net ton-km. (")	60,443	56,865	58,520	67,046

ROAD TRAFFIC

(Licensed vehicles in January—'000)

	TOTAL	MOTOR CARS	ESTATE CARS	LORRIES	MOTOR OMNIBUSES	TRACTORS	MOTOR BICYCLES	TRAILERS	OTHERS
1977	23,405.0	17,722.1	1,458.1	1,125.4	62.0	1,585.7	300.3	1,008.8	142.5
1978	24,793.2	18,853.1	1,524.1	1,154.4	64.1	1,605.3	351.1	1,087.7	153.4
1979	26,249.5	20,006.6	1,613.1	1,199.4	66.4	1,609.1	413.8	1,172.8	168.2
1980	27,496.3	20,910.1	1,703.4	1,247.2	68.5	1,627.3	489.4	1,264.3	186.1

INLAND WATERWAYS

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Freight ton-km. (million)	45,804	49,254	51,489	50,987

Length of inland waterways used for commercial transport: 4,329 km. in 1979.

SEA-BORNE SHIPPING

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Merchant Fleet (gross registered tons)	8,700,371	9,036,209	9,302,476	8,504,000	7,877,051
Vessels Entered ('000 net registered tons)*					
Domestic (Coastwise)	13,207	14,237	14,843	15,000	16,675
International	121,482	131,122	129,892	138,581	146,136
Vessels Cleared ('000 net registered tons)*					
Domestic	12,680	13,407	14,448	14,865	15,406
International	90,658	93,337	99,623	107,519	103,594
Freight Unloaded ('000 metric tons)†					
International	99,797	110,929	104,159	104,519	120,980
Freight Loaded ('000 metric tons)†					
International	27,968	29,035	32,377	35,028	35,543
Total Domestic Freight ('000 metric tons)	3,661	4,939	5,094	4,851	5,005

* Loaded vessels only.

† Including trans-shipments.

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE FREIGHT TRAFFIC
(‘000 metric tons)

SEAPORT	GOODS LOADED			GOODS UNLOADED		
	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979
Brake	1,045	1,178	1,002	2,240	2,534	2,797
Bremen	8,528	9,381	10,178	10,874	11,789	13,781
Emden	2,412	3,507	2,844	6,627	4,153	5,865
Hamburg	12,994	13,242	13,998	37,732	38,657	45,529
Lübeck	2,485	2,270	2,641	3,366	3,844	4,116
Nordenham	208	366	450	4,203	3,748	4,436
Puttgarden	1,541	1,456	1,562	1,013	943	1,074
Wilhelmshaven	986	1,215	683	27,606	27,856	31,842
Others	2,179	2,412	2,184	10,497	10,994	11,541
TOTAL	32,377	35,028	35,543	104,159	104,519	120,980

CIVIL AVIATION
(‘000)

	1977		1978		1979	
	Internal	External	Internal	External	Internal	External
Kilometres flown	55,188	430,461	57,197	459,673	58,861	481,802
Passenger-km.	3,456,229	46,712,875	3,601,030	51,475,426	3,976,860	57,538,490
Freight ton-km.	33,766	2,110,349	31,510	2,390,847	32,382	2,572,419
Mail-ton-km.	13,069	161,809	10,200	169,774	13,588	190,399

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Radio licences	20,244,000	20,646,000	20,724,000	21,151,540
Television licences	18,481,000	18,909,000	19,019,000	19,421,539
Telephones	21,162,000	22,932,000	24,743,000	25,801,000
Book titles	37,628	39,044	43,270	n.a.
Daily newspapers	374	372	n.a.	n.a.
Average circulation	23,464,000	23,983,000	n.a.	n.a.

EDUCATION

(1978)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHING STAFF	STUDENTS
Primary and Special	25,723	469,741	3,384,571
Secondary			
Vocational and Technical	9,378	69,096	2,438,156
Universities and Colleges	284	112,335	938,141

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, 6200 Wiesbaden 1, Gustav-Stresemann-Ring 11, Postfach 5528.

THE CONSTITUTION

THE Basic Law (*Grundgesetz*) of 1949 was and is intended as a provisional Constitution to serve until a permanent one for Germany as a whole can be drawn up. The Parliamentary Council which framed it set out to continue the tradition of the Constitution of 1848-49, and to preserve some continuity with subsequent German constitutions (with Bismarck's Constitution of 1871, and with the Weimar Constitution of 1919) while avoiding the mistakes of the past. It contains 146 articles, divided into 11 sections, and introduced by a short preamble.

I. Basic Rights

The opening articles of the Constitution guarantee the dignity of man, the free development of his personality, the equality of all men before the law, and freedom of faith and conscience. Men and women shall have equal rights, and no one may be prejudiced because of sex, descent, race, language, homeland and origin, faith or religion or political opinion.

No one may be compelled against his conscience to perform war service as a combatant (*Art. 4*). All Germans have the right to assemble peacefully and unarmed and to form associations and societies. Everyone has the right freely to express and to disseminate his opinion through speech, writing or pictures. Freedom of the press and freedom of reporting by radio and motion pictures are guaranteed (*Art. 5*). Censorship is not permitted.

The State shall protect marriage and the family property and the right of inheritance. The care and upbringing of children is the natural right of parents. Illegitimate children shall be given the same conditions for their development and their position in society as legitimate children. Schools are under the supervision of the State. Religion forms part of the curriculum in the State schools, but parents have the right to decide whether the child shall receive religious instruction (*Art. 7*).

A man's dwelling is inviolable; house searches may be made only by Court Order. No German may be deprived of his citizenship if he would thereby become stateless. The politically persecuted enjoy the right of asylum (*Art. 16*).

II. The Federation and the Länder

Article 20 describes the Federal Republic (*Bundesrepublik Deutschland*) as a democratic and social federal

state. The colours of the Federal Republic are to be black-red-gold, the same as those of the Weimar Republic. Each *Land* within the Federal Republic has its own Constitution, which must, however, conform to the principles laid down in the Basic Law. All *Länder*, districts and parishes must have a representative assembly resulting from universal, direct, free, equal and secret elections (*Art. 28*). The exercise of the power of state is the concern of the *Länder*, in so far as the Basic Law does not otherwise prescribe. Where there is incompatibility, Federal Law supersedes *Land* Law (*Art. 31*). Every German has in each *Land* the same civil rights and duties.

Political parties may be freely formed in all the states of the Federal Republic, but their internal organization must conform to democratic principles, and they must publicly account for the sources of their funds. Parties which seek to impair or abolish the free and democratic basic order or to jeopardize the existence of the Federal Republic of Germany are unconstitutional (*Art. 21*). So are activities tending to disturb the peaceful relations between nations, and, especially, preparations for aggressive war, but the Federation may join a system of mutual collective security in order to preserve peace. The rules of International Law shall form part of Federal Law and take precedence over it and create rights and duties directly for the inhabitants of the Federal territory (*Art. 25*).

The territorial composition of the *Länder* shall be re-organized with due regard to regional unity, territorial and cultural connections, economic expediency and social structure.

III. The Bundestag

The Federal Assembly or *Bundestag* is the Lower House. Its members are elected by the people in universal, free, equal, direct and secret elections, for a term of four years.* Any person who has reached the age of 18 is eligible to vote and any person who has reached the age of 18 is eligible for election (*Art. 38*). A deputy may be arrested for a punishable offence only with the permission of the *Bundestag*,

* The elections of 1949 were carried out on the basis of direct election. But in January 1953, the draft of a new electoral law was completed by the Federal Government and passed shortly before the dissolution. The new law represents a compromise between direct election and proportional representation, and is designed to discourage the rise of many small parties.

unless he be apprehended in the act or during the following day.

The *Bundestag* elects its President and draws up its Standing Orders. Most decisions of the House require a majority vote. Its meetings are public, but the public may be excluded by the decision of a two-thirds majority. Upon the motion of one-quarter of its members the *Bundestag* is obliged to set up an investigation committee.

IV. The Bundesrat

The Federal Council or *Bundesrat* is the Upper House through which the *Länder* participate in the legislation and the administration of the Federation. The *Bundesrat* consists of members of the *Land* governments, which appoint and recall them (*Art.* 51). Each *Land* has at least three votes; *Länder* with more than two million inhabitants have four, and those with more than six million inhabitants have five. The votes of each *Land* may only be given as a block vote. The *Bundesrat* elects its President for one year. Its decisions are taken by simple majority vote. Meetings are in public, but the public may be excluded. The members of the Federal Government have the right, and, on demand, the obligation, to participate in the debates of the *Bundesrat*.

V. The Federal President

The Federal President or *Bundespräsident* is elected by the Federal Convention (*Bundesversammlung*), consisting of the members of the *Bundestag* and an equal number of members elected by the *Länder* Parliaments (*Art.* 54). Every German eligible to vote in elections for the *Bundestag* and over 40 years of age is eligible for election. The candidate who obtains an absolute majority of votes is elected, but if such majority is not achieved by any candidate in two ballots, whoever receives most votes in a further ballot becomes President. The President's term of office is five years. Immediate re-election is admissible only once. The Federal President must not be a member of the Government or of any legislative body or hold any salaried office. Orders and instructions of the President require the counter-signature of the Federal Chancellor or competent Minister, except for the appointment or dismissal of the Chancellor or the dissolution of the *Bundestag*.

The President represents the Federation in International Law and accredits and receives envoys. The *Bundestag* or the *Bundesrat* may impeach the President before the Federal Constitutional Court on account of wilful violation of the Basic Law or of any other Federal Law (*Art.* 61).

VI. The Federal Government

The Federal Government (*Bundesregierung*) consists of the Federal Chancellor (*Bundeschkanzler*) and the Federal Ministers (*Bundesminister*). The Chancellor is elected by an absolute majority of the *Bundestag* on the proposal of the Federal President (*Art.* 63). Ministers are appointed and dismissed by the President upon the proposal of the Chancellor. Neither he nor his Ministers may hold any other salaried office. The Chancellor determines general policy and assumes responsibility for it, but within these limits each Minister directs his department individually and on his own responsibility. The *Bundestag* may express its lack of confidence in the Chancellor only by electing a successor with the majority of its members; the President must then appoint the person elected (*Art.* 67). If a motion of the Chancellor for a vote of confidence does not obtain the support of the majority of the *Bundestag*, the President may, upon the proposal of the Chancellor, dissolve the House within twenty-one days, unless it elects another Chancellor within this time (*Art.* 68).

VII. The Legislation of the Federation

The right of legislation lies with the *Länder* in so far as the Basic Law does not specifically accord legislative powers to the Federation. Distinction is made between fields of exclusive legislation of the Federation and fields of concurrent legislation of *Bund* and *Länder*. In the field of concurrent legislation the *Länder* may legislate so long and so far as the Federation makes no use of its legislative right. The Federation has this right only in so far as a matter cannot be effectively regulated by *Land* legislation, or the regulation by *Land* Law would prejudice other *Länder*, or if the preservation of legal or economic unity demands regulation by Federal Law. Exclusive legislation of the Federation is strictly limited to such matters as foreign affairs, citizenship, migration, currency, copyrights, customs, railways, post and telecommunications. In most other fields, as enumerated (*Art.* 74), concurrent legislation exists.

The legislative organ of the Federation is the *Bundestag*, into which Bills are introduced by the Government, by members of the *Bundestag* or by the *Bundesrat* (*Art.* 76). After their adoption they must be submitted to the *Bundesrat*, which may demand, within three weeks, that a committee of members of both houses be convened to consider the Bill (*Art.* 77). In so far as its express approval is not needed, the *Bundesrat* may veto a law within two weeks.

An alteration of the Basic Law requires a majority of two-thirds in both houses, but an amendment by which the division of the Federation into *Länder* and the basic principles contained in *Articles* 1 and 20 would be affected, is inadmissible (*Art.* 79).

The Federal Government or the *Länder* Governments may be authorized by law to issue ordinances. A state of legislative emergency for a Bill can be declared by the President on the request of the Government with the approval of the *Bundesrat*. If then the *Bundestag* again rejects the Bill, it may be deemed adopted nevertheless in so far as the *Bundesrat* approves it. An emergency may not last longer than six months and may not be declared more than once during the term of office of any one Government (*Art.* 81).

VIII. The Execution of Federal Laws and the Federal Administration

The *Länder* execute the Federal Laws as their own concern in so far as the Basic Law does not otherwise determine. In doing so, they regulate the establishment of the authorities and the administrative procedure, but the Federal Government exercises supervision in order to ensure that the *Länder* execute the Federal Laws in an appropriate manner. For this purpose the Federal Government may send commissioners to the *Land* authorities (*Art.* 84). Direct Federal administration is foreseen for the Foreign Service, Federal finance, Federal railways, postal services, Federal waterways and shipping.

In order to avert imminent danger to the existence of the democratic order, a *Land* may call in the police forces of other *Länder*; and if the *Land* in which the danger is imminent is itself not willing or able to fight the danger, the Federal Government may place the police in the *Land*, or the police forces in other *Länder*, under its instructions (*Art.* 91).

IX. The Administration of Justice

Judicial authority is invested in independent judges, who are subject only to the law and who may not be dismissed or transferred against their will (*Art.* 97).

Justice is exercised by the Federal Constitutional Court, by the Supreme Federal Court, by the Federal Courts

and by the Courts of the *Länder*. The Federal Constitutional Court decides on the interpretation of the Basic Law in cases of doubt, on the compatibility of Federal Law or *Land* Law with the Basic Law, and on disputes between the Federation and the *Länder* or between different *Länder*. The Supreme Federal Court decides in cases where the decision is of importance for the uniformity of the administration of justice of the Higher Federal Courts. Higher Federal Courts are to be established for the spheres of ordinary, administrative, finance, labour and social jurisdiction. Extraordinary courts are inadmissible.

The freedom of the individual may be restricted only on the basis of a law. No one may be prevented from appearing before his lawful judge (*Art.* 101). Detained persons may be subjected neither to physical nor to mental ill-treatment. The police may hold no one in custody longer than the end of the day following the arrest without the decision of a court. Any person temporarily detained must be brought before a judge who shall inform him of the reasons of his arrest, at the latest on the following day. A person enjoying the confidence of the detainee must be notified forthwith of any continued duration of a deprivation of liberty. An act may be punished only if it was punishable by law before the act was committed, and no one may be punished more than once on account of the same criminal act. The death sentence shall be abolished.

X. Finance

The Federation has the right of exclusive legislation only on customs and financial monopolies; on most other taxes, especially on income, property and inheritance, it has concurrent legislation rights with the *Länder* (see VII above).

Customs, financial monopolies, excise taxes (with exception of the beer tax), the transportation tax, the turnover tax and property dues serving non-recurrent purposes, are administered by Federal finance authorities, and the revenues thereof accrue to the Federation. The remaining taxes are administered, as a rule, by the *Länder* and the *Gemeinden* to which they accrue. The Federation and the *Länder* shall be self-supporting and independent of each other in their budget economy (*Art.* 109). In order to ensure the working efficiency of the *Länder* with low revenues and to equalize the differing burden of expenditure of the *Länder*, the Federation may, however, make grants, and take the necessary funds from specific taxes accruing to the *Länder*. All revenues and expenditures of the Federation must be estimated for each fiscal year and included in the budget, which must be established by law before the beginning of the fiscal year. Decisions of the *Bundestag* or the *Bundesrat* which increase the budget expenditure proposed by the Federal Government require its approval (*Art.* 113).

XI. Transitional and Concluding Provisions

The *Articles* 116–146 regulate a number of disconnected matters of detail, such as the relation between the old Reich and the Federation, the Federal Government and Allied High Commission, the expenses for occupation costs which have to be borne by the Federation, and the status of former German nationals who now may regain their citizenship. *Article* 143 contains the threat of severe punishment to those who attempt to change by force the constitutional order of the Federation or of a *Land*, or to prevent the Federal President by force or the threat of danger from exercising his powers.

MAJOR CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

I. SOVEREIGNTY AND RESPONSIBILITY

An amending bill of 1954:

- (1) Laid down under an amendment to *Article* 73 of the Basic Law that the Federal Parliament had full powers to legislate in all matters relating to national defence "including obligatory national service for men over 18 years of age",
- (2) Introduced a new article (142A) which declared that "the treaties signed in Bonn and Paris on May 26th and 27th, 1952 (i.e. the Bonn Conventions and European Defence Community Treaty) were not contrary to the Federal Constitution".

Until September 1954 the operation of the Basic Law was conditioned by two further instruments: the first, the Occupation Statute of 1949 (with subsequent amendments) defining the rights and obligations of the United States, Great Britain and France with respect to Germany; and the second, the Bonn Conventions, designed to replace the Occupation Statute and to grant almost full sovereignty to the German people.

The Bonn Conventions, 1952

- (1) The Occupation Statute was abolished, and the Federal Government inherited full freedom in so far as the international situation permits.
- (2) Allied forces in Germany were no longer occupation forces, but part of "the defence of the free world, of which the Federal Republic and West Berlin form a part".
- (3) A number of problems which would normally be settled by a Peace Treaty were resolved; the Conventions

were in effect a provisional treaty to end the war between the Federal Republic and the Three Powers, pending a final treaty between the whole of Germany and the Four. Under this heading the following provisions were made:

- (a) The Federal Republic would have full control over its internal and foreign affairs and relations with the Three Powers would be conducted through ambassadors.
- (b) Only because of the international situation would the Three Powers claim their rights regarding the stationing of armed forces on German soil, matters concerning Berlin, the reunification of Germany and the final Peace Treaty.
- (c) The Federal Republic undertook to conduct its policy according to the principles of the United Nations.
- (d) In their negotiations with states with which the Federal Republic has no relations, the Three Powers would consult with the Federal Government.
- (e) The Federal Republic would participate in the European Defence Community.
- (f) The Three Powers and the Federal Republic agreed that a freely negotiated peace settlement for the whole of Germany was their common aim, and that determination of the final boundaries of Germany must await such a treaty.

The Conventions also included supplementary contractual agreements concerning the rights and obligations of foreign troops in Germany, taxation of the armed forces, a Finance Convention, and a Convention on the settlement of matters arising out of the war and the occupation.

The London and Paris Agreements

The terms of the London Agreement of 1954 were that Germany and Italy should enter an expanded Brussels Treaty Organization; that German sovereignty should be restored and that Germany should, on agreed terms, enter NATO, and that an Agency for the control of armaments on the continent of Europe should be set up. The Paris Agreement later that year established the details of the points agreed in London.

German Sovereignty

On May 5th, 1955, with the depositing of the instruments of ratification of the London and Paris Agreements, the Federal Republic of Germany attained its sovereignty. The three-power status continues for the time being in West Berlin, but is modified by a declaration by the American, French and British Commandants.

II. OTHER AMENDMENTS

In June 1968 legislation was finally passed providing for emergency measures to be taken during a time of crisis.

The main provisions of this, the 17th Amendment to the Constitution, were to allow the authorities to place certain restrictions on the secrecy of correspondence and telecommunications, to conscript men into the armed forces and to use the armed forces to fight armed insurgents if the free democratic status of the Federal Republic or of any *Land* was threatened. A new Article 53a provided for the establishment of a committee of 33 members, two-thirds members of the Bundestag and one-third members of the Bundesrat, which must be informed by the Federal Government of any plans in the event of a defence emergency. The life of parliamentary bodies and the terms of office of the Federal President and his deputy might be extended during a defence emergency.

THE GOVERNMENT**HEAD OF STATE**

Federal President: Prof. Dr. KARL CARSTENS (took office July 1st, 1979).

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

A coalition of the Social Democratic Party (SPD) and the Free Democratic Party (FDP).
(November 1981)

Federal Chancellor: HELMUT SCHMIDT (SPD).

Vice-Chancellor and Minister for Foreign Affairs: HANS-DIETRICH GENSCHER (FDP).

Minister of the Interior: GERHART RUDOLF BAUM (FDP).

Minister of Justice: Dr. JÜRGEN SCHMUDE (SPD).

Minister of Finance: HANS MATTHÖFER (SPD).

Minister of Economics: Dr. OTTO Graf LAMBSDORFF (FDP).

Minister of Food, Agriculture and Forestry: JOSEF ERTL (FDP).

Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: Dr. HERBERT EHRENBURG (SPD).

Minister of Defence: Dr. HANS APEL (SPD).

Minister for Youth, Family and Health Affairs: Mrs. ANTJE HUBER (SPD).

Minister of Transport: Dr. VOLKER HAUFF.

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: KURT GSCHIEDLE (SPD).

Minister for Regional Planning, Building and Urban Development: Dr. DIETER HAACK (SPD).

Minister for Intra-German Relations: EGON FRANKE (SPD).

Minister of Research and Technology: Dr. ANDREAS VON BÜLOW (SPD).

Minister for Education and Science: BJÖRN ENGHOLM (SPD).

Minister for Economic Co-operation: RAINER OFFERGELD (SPD).

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

The Minister-President is elected by the Diet for four years. He appoints the Ministers and Secretaries of State with the consent of the Diet. The State Government is formed from the majority party (CSU).

Minister-President: FRANZ JOSEF STRAUSS.

The composition of the Diet, as a result of elections held on October 15th, 1978, is as follows:

President of Diet: Dr. FRANZ HEUBL (CSU).

CSU (Christian Social Union)	129 seats
SPD (Social Democratic Party)	65 "
FDP (Free Democratic Party)	10 "

The Senate, or second chamber, consists of sixty members, divided into ten groups representing professional interests, e.g. agriculture, industry, trade, free professions and religious communities. Every two years one-third of the Senate is replaced by elections.

President of the Senate: HIPPOLYT Freiherr VON POSCHINGER.

Bavaria is divided into seven districts: Mittelfranken,

The Land Governments, West Berlin, Political Parties

Oberfranken, Unterfranken, Schwaben, Niederbayern, Oberpfalz and Oberbayern. Each district is subdivided into a number of urban and rural districts.

SAARLAND

By the Constitution which came into force on January 1st, 1957, Saarland became politically integrated with the Federal Republic as a *Land*. It became economically integrated with the Federal Republic in July 1959.

The Minister President is elected by the Diet. The Government is formed by the CDU and the FDP.

Minister-President: WERNER ZEYER (CDU).

The Diet, elected on April 4th, 1980, is composed as follows:

President of the Diet: ALBRECHT HEROLD (SPD).

CDU (Christian Democratic Union)	23 seats
SPD (Social Democratic Party)	24 "
FDP (Free Democratic Party)	4 "

WEST BERLIN

On August 4th, 1950, the Berlin City Assembly passed a Constitution defining its special position under technical three-power control. Under German Constitutional Law Berlin is a *Land* of the Federal Republic but this law is at present suspended by three-power reservations. Nevertheless West Berlin sends representatives to the *Bundestag* and *Bundesrat* in Bonn but these representatives have no vote in the plenary sessions of either House. To be valid in West Berlin, Federal Law has to be specially adopted there. The Constitution came into force on October 1st, 1950.

The House of Representatives (*Abgeordnetenhaus*) is the legislative body, and has 133 members. The executive agency is the Senate, which is composed of the Governing Mayor (*Regierender Bürgermeister*), his deputy, and at the most sixteen Senators. The Governing Mayor is elected by a majority of the House of Representatives. The Senate is responsible to the House of Representatives and dependent on its confidence.

Regierender Bürgermeister: Dr. RICHARD VON WEIZSÄCKER (CDU).

Bürgermeister and Senator of the Interior: HEINRICH LUNNER (CDU).

SENATORS (all CDU)

Economics and Transport: ELMAR PIEROTH.

Federal Affairs: Dr. NORBERT BLÜM.

Finance: GERHARD KUNZ.

Science and Cultural Affairs: Prof. Dr. WILHELM A. KEWENIG.

Education, Youth and Sport: Dr. HANNA RENATE LAURIEN.

Public Health, Social and Family Affairs: ULF FINK.

Building and Housing: ULRICH RASTEMBORSKI.

Urban Development and Environment: Dr. VOLKER HASSENER.

Labour and Public Utilities: EDMUND WRONSKI.

Justice: Prof. Dr. RUPERT SCHOLZ.

The state of parties in the House, as the result of elections held on May 10th, 1981, is as follows:

President of House of Representatives: PETER REBSCH (CDU).

CDU (Christian Democratic Union)	65 seats
SPD (Social Democratic Party)	52 "
FDP (Free Democratic Party)	7 "
Alternative List	9 "

POLITICAL PARTIES

Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands (SPD) (*Social Democratic Party of Germany*): 53 Bonn, Ollenhauerstrasse 1; forms the Government in coalition with the Free Democratic Party; holds that a vital democracy can be built only on the basis of social justice; advocates for the economy as much competition as possible, as much planning as necessary to protect the individual from uncontrolled economic interests; a positive attitude to national defence, while favouring controlled disarmament; a policy of religious toleration; rejects any political ties with Communism; approx. 1,000,000 mems.; Chair. WILLY BRANDT; Deputy Chair. HANS-JÜRGEN WISCHNEWSKI, HELMUT SCHMIDT; Chair. of Parliamentary Party HERBERT WEHNER; Deputy Chair. BRUNO FRIEDRICH, Prof. HORST EHNIKE, ADOLF SCHMIDT, Prof. FRIEDRICH SCHÄFER, KARL LIEDTKE; publ. *Vorwärts* (weekly).

Christlich-DEMOKRATISCHE Union (in Bavaria: **Christlich-Soziale Union**) (**CDU/CSU**) (*Christian Democratic and Christian Social Union*): **CDU**: 5300 Bonn 1, Konrad-Adenauer-Haus, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 73-75; f. 1945, became a federal party in 1950; 687,493 mems.; the largest single party in the *Bundestag*, it stands for the united action between Catholics and Protestants for rebuilding German life on a Christian basis, while guaranteeing private property and the freedom of the individual and for a "free and equal Germany in a free, politically united and socially just Europe"; other objectives are to guarantee close ties with allies within NATO and the principal of self-determination; Chair. Dr. HELMUT KOHL; Sec.-Gen. Dr. HEINER GEISSLER; publs. *Deutsches Monatsblatt* (monthly), *Union in Deutschland* (weekly); **CSU**: 8000 Munich 2, Nymphenburger Str. 64; f. 1946; 169,000 mems.; Chair. Dr.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

FRANZ JOSEF STRAUSS; Sec.-Gen. Dr. EDMUND STOIBER;
publ. *Bayernkurier* (weekly).

Freie Demokratische Partei (FDP) (*Free Democratic Party*): Bonn, Baunscheidtstrasse 15, Thomas-Dehler-Haus; approx. 80,000 mems.; represents democratic and social liberalism and makes the individual the focal point of the state and its laws and economy; Chair. HANS-DIETRICH GENSCHER; Deputy Chair. WOLFGANG MISCHNICK, LISELOTTE FUNCKE, UWE RONNEBURGER; Sec.-Gen. GÜNTER VERHEUGEN; Chair. in Bundestag WOLFGANG MISCHNICK; publ. *Neue Bonner Depesche* (monthly; circ. 85,000); press service.

Deutsche Kommunistische Partei (DKP) (*German Communist Party*): Düsseldorf; 49,000 mems.; Chair. HERBERT MIES.

Nationaldemokratische Partei Deutschlands (NPD) (*National Democratic Party of Germany*): 7000 Stuttgart 1, Roetestr. 4, P.O.B. 2881; f. 1964; 15,000 mems.; youth

Political Parties, Diplomatic Representation

organization Junge Nationaldemokraten (J.N.), 6,000 mems.; Chair. MARTIN MUSSGUG; publ. *Deutsche Stimme* (monthly).

Die Grünen (*Green Party*): Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 120, 5300 Bonn 1; f. 1980; largely comprised of the membership of the *Grüne Aktion Zukunft*, the *Grüne Liste Umweltschutz* and the *Aktionsgemeinschaft Unabhängiger Deutscher*, also includes groups of widely varying political views; essentially left-wing party programme includes ecological issues, dissolution of NATO and Warsaw Pact military blocs, breaking down of large economic concerns into smaller units, 35-hour week and unlimited right to strike; Exec. PETRA P. KELLY, NORBERT MANN, DIETER BURGMANN.

There are also numerous other small parties, none of them represented in Parliament, covering all shades of the political spectrum and various regional interests. These parties, with the DKP and NPD, polled only about 0.4 per cent in the 1980 Federal elections.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Afghanistan: 5300 Bonn 1, Liebfrauenweg 1A; *Chargé d'Affaires:* MIR ENAITULLAH SADAT.

Algeria: 5300 Bonn 2, Rheinallee 32; *Ambassador:* MOHAMED KELLOU.

Argentina: 5300 Bonn 1, Adenauerallee 50-52; *Ambassador:* ROBERTO E. GUYER.

Australia: 5300 Bonn 2, Godesberger Allee 107; *Ambassador:* MAX LOVEDAY.

Austria: 5300 Bonn 1, Johanniterstr. 2; *Ambassador:* Dr. FRANZ PEIN.

Bangladesh: 5300 Bonn 2, Bonner Str. 48; *Ambassador:* ALI HASAN MORSHED.

Barbados: London, England.

Belgium: 5300 Bonn 1, Kaiser-Friedrich-Str. 7; *Ambassador:* THEO J. M. GH. DE DOBBELEER.

Benin: 5300 Bonn 2, Rüdigerstr. 10; *Ambassador:* TIAMIOU ADJIBADE.

Bolivia: 5300 Bonn 2, Konstantinstr. 16; *Ambassador:* LUIS ALBERTO ALÍPAZ ALCÁZAR.

Botswana: Brussels, Belgium.

Brazil: 5300 Bonn 2, Kennedyallee 74; *Ambassador:* JORGE DE CARVALHO E SILVA.

Bulgaria: 5300 Bonn 2, Auf der Hostert 6; *Ambassador:* KONSTANTIN NIKOLOV KOSMOV.

Burma: 5300 Bonn 1, Schumann Str. 112; *Ambassador:* MAUNG MAUNG NYUNT.

Burundi: Wachtberg-Niederbachem, Drosselweg 2; *Ambassador:* LAZARE NZORUBARA.

Cameroon: 5300 Bonn 2, Rheinallee 53; *Ambassador:* Dr. ENOCH KWAYEB.

Canada: 5300 Bonn 1, Friedrich-Wilhelm-Strasse 18; *Ambassador:* KLAUS GOLDSCHLAG.

Central African Republic: 5300 Bonn 2, Dürenstr. 12; *Ambassador:* CHRISTOPHE MAIDOU.

Chad: 5463 Unkel, Honneferstr. 34; *Ambassador:* Dr. MAHAMAT HASSANE.

Chile: 5300 Bonn 2, Kronprinzenstr. 20; *Ambassador:* VASCO UNDURRAGA GAUCHE.

China, People's Republic: Wachtberg-Niederbachem, Konrad-Adenauer-Str. 104; *Ambassador:* ZHANG TONG.

Colombia: 5300 Bonn 1, Friedrich-Wilhelm-Str. 35; *Ambassador:* Dr. MARIANO OSPINA HERNANDEZ.

Comoros: Paris, France.

Congo: 5300 Bonn 2, Rheinallee 45; *Ambassador:* JEAN-PIERRE BATETANA.

Costa Rica: 5300 Bonn 2, Schumannstr. 49; *Ambassador:* ARNOLDO AMRHEIN PINTO.

Cuba: 5300 Bonn 2, Kennedyallee 22-24; *Ambassador:* LUIS GARCÍA PERAZA.

Cyprus: 5300 Bonn 2, Ubierstr. 73; *Ambassador:* GEORGE IACOVOU.

Czechoslovakia: 5300 Bonn 3, Im Rheingarten 7; *Ambassador:* JIŘÍ GÖTZ.

Denmark: 5300 Bonn 1, Pfälzer Str. 14; *Ambassador:* Dr. PAUL HENNING FISCHER.

Djibouti: Paris, France.

Dominican Republic: 5300 Bonn 1, Königstr. 64; *Ambassador:* Dr. MANUEL DE JESÚS REYES MARTÍNEZ.

Ecuador: 5300 Bonn 2, Koblenzer Str. 37; *Diplomatic Representative:* Dr. WALTER DEL CASTILLO.

Egypt: 5300 Bonn 2, Kronprinzenstrasse 2; *Ambassador:* OMAR SIRRY.

El Salvador: 5300 Bonn 1, Gangolfstrasse 6; *Ambassador:* Dr. JOSÉ HORACIO TRUJILLO.

Equatorial Guinea: Paris, France.

Ethiopia: 5300 Bonn 1, Brentanostr. 1; *Ambassador:* Dr. HAILE GABRIEL DAGNE.

Fiji: London, England.

Finland: 5300 Bonn 2, Friesdorfer Str. 1; *Ambassador:* HEIKKI KALHA.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Diplomatic Representation

France: 5300 Bonn 2, Kapellenweg 1A; *Ambassador:* JEAN-PIERRE BRUNET.

Gabon: 5300 Bonn 2, Kronprinzenallee 52; *Ambassador:* AYOUMA BONGO.

Gambia: Brussels, Belgium.

German Democratic Republic: 5300 Bonn 2, Godesberger Allee 18; *Head of Permanent Representation:* EWALD MOLDT; also in Düsseldorf.

Ghana: 5300 Bonn 2, Rheinallee 58; *Ambassador:* EMMANUEL MAHAMA YAKUBU.

Greece: 5300 Bonn 2, Rheinallee 34; *Ambassador:* CONSTANTIN G. TSAMADOS.

Grenada: Brussels, Belgium.

Guatemala: 5300 Bonn 2, Ziethenstr. 16; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Guinea: 5300 Bonn 1, Rochusweg 50; *Ambassador:* SEKOU AMADOU TIDJANE TOP.

Guinea-Bissau: Brussels, Belgium.

Guyana: Brussels, Belgium.

Haiti: 5300 Bonn 2, Bismarckallee 10; *Ambassador:* CHARLES SERGE.

Honduras: 5300 Bonn 2, Auf der Hostert 4; *Ambassador:* AGRIPINO FLORES AGUILAR.

Hungary: 500 Cologne 1, Hardefuststr. 7; *Ambassador:* PÉTER KÖVÁRI.

Iceland: 5300 Bonn 2, Kronprinzenstr. 6; *Ambassador:* PÉTUR EGGERZ.

India: 5300 Bonn 1, Adenauerallee 262-264; *Ambassador:* Prof. Dr. ALI MOHAMMED KHUSRO.

Indonesia: 5300 Bonn 1, Bernkasteler Str. 2; *Ambassador:* JOSEF MUSKITA.

Iran: 5300 Bonn 2, Godesberger Allee 133-137; *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED-MEHDI NAVAB-MOTLAGH.

Iraq: 5300 Bonn 1, Lennestr. 1; *Ambassador:* BASSIM MOHAMMED ABDUL RAHMAN AL-BEZAZ.

Ireland: 5300 Bonn 2, Godesberger Allee 119; *Ambassador:* CHRISTOPHER P. FOGARTY.

Israel: 5300 Bonn 2, Simrockallee 2; *Ambassador:* YITZHAK BEN-ARI.

Italy: 5300 Bonn 2, Karl-Finkelnburg-Str. 51; *Ambassador:* Prof. LUIGI VITTORIO FERRARIS.

Ivory Coast: 5300 Bonn 1, Königstr. 93; *Ambassador:* THÉODORE DÉ MEL.

Jamaica: 5300 Bonn 2, Am Kreuter 1; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Japan: Bonn-Center, HI 701, Bundeskanzlerplatz; *Ambassador:* BUNROKU YOSHINO.

Jordan: 5300 Bonn 2, Beethovenallee 21; *Ambassador:* NAHII AMR AL-NIMER.

Kenya: 5300 Bonn 2, Villichgasse 17; *Ambassador:* J. B. K. MWAURA.

Korea, Republic: 5300 Bonn 1, Adenauerallee 124; *Ambassador:* MOON YONG RHIE.

Kuwait: 5300 Bonn 2, Rheinallee 6; *Ambassador:* TALIB JALAL AL-NARIB.

Laos: London, England.

Lebanon: 5300 Bonn 2, Rheinallee 27; *Ambassador:* KHALIL AL KHALIL.

Lesotho: 5300 Bonn 2, Godesberger Allee 50; *Ambassador:* JULIUS N. TSOANAMATSIE.

Liberia: 5300 Bonn 1, Baunscheidtstr. 2; *Ambassador:* Dr. C. E. ZAMBA LIBERTY.

Libya: 5300 Bonn 2, Beethovenallee 12A; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Luxembourg: 5300 Bonn 1, Adenauerallee 110; *Ambassador:* GEORGES HEISBOURG.

Madagascar: 5300 Bonn 2, Rolandstr. 48; *Ambassador:* SALOMON R. IATOKA.

Malawi: Bonn-Center, HI 1103, Bundeskanzlerplatz; *Ambassador:* DAVID PAUL WILSON-KACHIKUWO.

Malaysia: 5300 Bonn 2, Rheinallee 23; *Diplomatic Representative:* CHOO SIEW KIOH.

Mali: 5300 Bonn 2, Basteistrasse 86; *Ambassador:* SEKOU SANGARE.

Malta: 5300 Bonn 2, Viktoriastr. 7; *Ambassador:* EMMANUEL ATTARD-BEZZINA.

Mauritania: 5300 Bonn 2, Bonnerstr. 48; *Ambassador:* ELY OULD ALLAF.

Mauritius: Paris, France.

Mexico: 5300 Bonn 1, Rathausgasse 30; *Ambassador:* OCTAVIANO CAMPOS SALAS.

Monaco: Paris, France.

Mongolia: Warsaw, Poland.

Morocco: 5300 Bonn 2, Gotenstr. 7-9; *Ambassador:* ABDEL-HAKIM IRAQI.

Nepal: 5300 Bonn 2, Im Hag 15; *Ambassador:* RAM HARI SHARMA.

Netherlands: 5300 Bonn 1, Strässchensweg 10; *Ambassador:* Baron DIEDERIC VAN LYNDEN.

New Zealand: Bonn-Center, HI 902; *Ambassador:* BASIL FRANKLIN BOLT.

Nicaragua: 5300 Bonn 2, Konstantinstr. 41; *Ambassador:* IVAN MEJIA-SOLIS.

Niger: 5300 Bonn 2, Dürenstr. 9; *Ambassador:* ALZOUMA TIÉCOURA.

Nigeria: 5300 Bonn 2, Goldbergweg 13; *Diplomatic Representative:* ABRAHAM TUKURU.

Norway: 5300 Bonn 2, Gotenstr. 163; *Ambassador:* ROLF T. BUSCH.

Oman: 5300 Bonn 2, Lindenallee 11; *Ambassador:* AHMED MOHAMMED NASSER AL-LANKI.

Pakistan: 5300 Bonn 2, Rheinallee 24; *Ambassador:* JAMSHEED K. A. MARKER.

Panama: 5300 Bonn 2, Lützowstr. 1; *Ambassador:* RICARDO EMILIO STAZIOLA.

Papua New Guinea: London, England.

Paraguay: 5300 Bonn 2, Plittersdorfer Str. 121; *Ambassador:* Dr. VÍCTOR MANUEL GODOY FIGUEROA.

Peru: 5300 Bonn 1, Mozartstr. 34; *Ambassador:* AUGUSTE ENRIQUE MORELLI PANDO.

Philippines: 5300 Bonn 1, Argelanderstr. 1; *Ambassador:* GREGORIO G. ABAD.

Poland: 500 Cologne 51, Lindenallee 7; *Ambassador:* JAN CHYLINSKI.

Portugal: 5300 Bonn 2, Ubierstr. 78; *Ambassador:* PAULO MANUEL L. DAVID ENNES.

Qatar: 5300 Bonn 2, Brunnenallee 6; *Ambassador:* AHMED ABDULLA AL-KHAL.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Romania: 500 Cologne 51, Oberländerufer 68; *Ambassador:* ION RAMBU.

Rwanda: 5300 Bonn 2, Beethovenallee 72; *Ambassador:* MATHIEU NGIRUMPATSIE.

Saudi Arabia: 5300 Bonn 2, Godesberger Allee 40-42; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Senegal: 5300 Bonn 1, Argelanderstr. 3; *Ambassador:* ABDOURAHMANE DIA.

Sierra Leone: 5300 Bonn 2, Rheinallee 20; *Ambassador:* Dr. GUSTAV H. K. DEVENEUX.

Singapore: 5300 Bonn 2, Ubiestr. 45; *Ambassador:* CHIANG HAI DING.

Somalia: 5300 Bonn 2, Hohenzollernstr. 12; *Ambassador:* IBRAHIM MEGAG SAMATER.

South Africa: 5300 Bonn 2, Hohenzollernstr. 12; *Ambassador:* NEIL PETER VAN HEERDEN.

Spain: 5300 Bonn 1, Schlossstr. 4; *Ambassador:* EMILIO GARRIGUES Y DIAZ-CANABATE.

Sri Lanka: 5300 Bonn 2, Rolandstr. 52; *Ambassador:* LAKSINI NAGANATHAN.

Sudan: 5300 Bonn 2, Habsburgerstr. 8; *Ambassador:* MUSTAFA MEDANI.

Swaziland: London, England.

Sweden: 5300 Bonn 1, Allianzplatz, Haus I, An der Heussallee 2-10; *Ambassador:* SVEN BACKLUND.

Switzerland: 5300 Bonn 2, Gotenstr. 156; *Ambassador:* CHARLES MÜLLER.

Syria: 5300 Bonn 2, Am Kurpak 2; *Ambassador:* ABDEL KARIM AL-ATASSI.

Tanzania: 5300 Bonn 2, Theaterplatz 26; *Ambassador:* NICOLAS JOSEPH MERINYO MARO.

Thailand: 5300 Bonn 2, Ubiestr. 65; *Ambassador:* SUDHEE PRASAVINITCHAI.

Togo: 5300 Bonn 2, Beethovenallee 13; *Ambassador:* ASSIONGBON AGBENOU.

The Federal Republic of Germany also has diplomatic relations with Angola, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Cape Verde, Kiribati, Maldives, Mozambique, Saint Lucia, San Marino, São Tomé and Príncipe, Solomon Islands, Suriname, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Western Samoa and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System

Tonga: London, England.

Trinidad and Tobago: London, England.

Tunisia: 5300 Bonn 2, Godesberger Allee 103; *Ambassador:* MONGI SAHLI.

Turkey: 5300 Bonn 2, Ute Strasse 47; *Ambassador:* VAHIT HALEFOGLU.

Uganda: 5300 Bonn 2, Dürenstr. 44; *Ambassador:* JAMES NAGAI OBUA-OTOA.

U.S.S.R.: 5300 Bonn 2, Waldstr. 42; *Ambassador:* VLADIMIR SEMYONOV.

United Arab Emirates: 5300 Bonn 2, Godesberger Allee 125-127; *Ambassador:* RASHID A. AL-MUKHAWI.

United Kingdom: 5300 Bonn 1, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 77; *Ambassador:* Sir JOHN L. TAYLOR, K.C.M.G.

U.S.A.: 5300 Bonn 2, Deichmanns Aue; *Ambassador:* ARTHUR F. BURNS.

Upper Volta: 5300 Bonn 2, Wendelstadallee 18; *Ambassador:* TIEMOKO MARC GARANGO.

Uruguay: 5300 Bonn 2, Gotenstr. 1-3; *Ambassador:* AURELIANO AGUIRRE.

Vatican: 5300 Bonn 2, Turmstr. 29; *Apostolic Nuncio:* Archbishop GUIDO DEL MESTRI.

Venezuela: 5300 Bonn 2, Am Arndtplatz 16; *Ambassador:* Dr. ADOLFO ARISTEGUIETA GRANCKO.

Viet-Nam: 5300 Bonn 2, Konstantinstr. 37; *Ambassador:* NGUYEN TUAN LIEU.

Yemen Arab Republic: 5300 Bonn 2, Kraterstr. 7; *Chargé d'affaires:* HASHIM AL-HUTHI.

Yugoslavia: 5300 Bonn 2, Schlossallee 5; *Ambassador:* RADOVAN MAKIC.

Zaire: 5300 Bonn 2, Im Meisengarten 133; *Ambassador:* IKOLO BOLELAMA WOKONDOLA.

Zambia: 5300 Bonn 2, Mittelstr. 39; *Ambassador:* STANDWELL CHAMATWA ISAAC MAPARA.

Zimbabwe: 5300 Bonn 2, Viktoriastr. 28; *Ambassador:* ARISTONE CHAMBATI.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Judges are not removable except by the decision of a court. Half of the judges of the Federal Constitutional Court are elected by the Bundestag and half by the Bundesrat. A committee for the selection of judges participates in the appointment of judges of the Superior Federal Courts.

Bundesverfassungsgericht (Federal Constitutional Court): Karlsruhe, Schlossbezirk 3.

President: Prof. Dr. ERNST BENDA.

Vice-President: Prof. Dr. WOLFGANG ZEIDLER.

Judges: Prof. Dr. HERMANN HEUSSNER, Dr. WERNER BÖHMER, Dr. HANS JUSTUS RINCK, Dr. HELMUT SIMON, WALTER RUDI WAND, Prof. Dr. HANS FALLER, Dr. JOACHIM ROTHMANN, Prof. Dr. KONRAD HESSE, Prof. Dr. Dr. ENGELBERT NIEBLER, Dr. DIETRICH KATZENSTEIN, Prof. Dr. HELMUT STEINBERGER, Dr.

GISELA NIEMEYER, ERNST TRÄGER, Dr. ERNST GOTTFRIED MAHRENHOLZ.

SUPERIOR FEDERAL COURTS

Bundesgerichtshof (Federal Court of Justice): Karlsruhe, Herrenstr. 45a.

President: Prof. Dr. GERD PFEIFFER.

Vice-President: WALTER STIMPEL.

Presidents of the Senate: Dr. DIETER HOEGEN, Dr. OTTO FRIEDRICH Freiherr von GAMM, HANNSKARL SALGER, HORST HERRMANN, ERNST MAI, Dr. HEINZ GRELL, RUDOLPH SCHUMACHER, Dr. REINHOLD WEBER, HANS WOLFGANG SCHMIDT, HEINZ PIKART, Prof. Dr. KARL NÜSSGENS, WOLFRAM BRAXNAIER, Prof. WERNER BALLHAUS, Dr. LUDWIG THUMM, Dr. WOLFGANG GIRISCH.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Federal Solicitor-General: Prof. Dr. KURT REBMANN.

Federal Prosecutors: Dr. HEINRICH WUNDER, FELIX KAUL, GERHARD LÖCHNER.

Bundesverwaltungsgericht (Federal Administrative Court): Berlin 12, Hardenbergstr. 31.

President: Prof. Dr. HORST SENDLER.

Vice-President: JOHANNES OPPENHEIMER.

Presidents of the Senate: Dr. HANS JOACHIM BECKER, Dr. GEORG KONRAD GLÖCKNER, Prof. Dr. HORST GÜTZKOW, JÜRGEN SAALMANN, HUGO KELLNER, Prof. Dr. WILHELM DODENHOFF, Dr. HERBERT HEINRICH, FRANZ NIEDERMAIER, WERNER TÜRKE, Prof. Dr. FELIX WEYREUTHER.

Bundesfinanzhof (Federal Financial Court): 8000 Munich 86, Ismaningerstr. 109.

President: Prof. Dr. HEINRICH LIST.

Vice-President: KARL-HEINZ NISSEN.

Presidents of the Senate: Dr. KURT MESSMER, Dr.

Judicial System, Religion

FRIEDRICH GRÄBER, Dr. GEORG DÖLLERER, Dr. MAX RID, Dr. HEINRICH SIGLOCH, Dr. CLAUS GRIMM.

Bundesarbeitsgericht (Federal Labour Court): 3500 Kassel 1, Graf-Bernadotte-Platz 5.

President: Dr. OTTO RUDOLF KISSEL.

Vice-President: Prof. Dr. FRIEDRICH AUFFARTH.

Chief Judges: Dr. THOMAS DIETRICH, WILFRIED HILLENBRECHT, Dr. WERNER THOMAS, Dr. DIRK NEUMANN, HUBERT BICHLER.

Bundessozialgericht (Federal Social Court): 3500 Kassel 1, Graf-Bernadotte-Platz 5.

President: Prof. Dr. GEORG WANNAGAT.

Vice-President: Dr. ERWIN BROCKE.

Chief Judges:

WERNER BURGER

GÜNTER SCHROEDER-

Dr. HELMUT FRIEDERICH

PRINTZEN

Dr. HELMUT HEINZE

Prof. Dr. OTTO ERNST

Dr. WALTER ECKER

KRASNEY

Dr. WALTER BÜSS

GÜNTER SPIELMEYER

RELIGION

THE PROTESTANT CHURCH

Until 1969 the Protestant churches in both the Federal and Democratic Republics were united in the *Evangelische Kirche in Deutschland* (E.K.D.), a federation established at the Conference of Eisenach (Thuringia) in 1948. In 1969, however, the churches in the Democratic Republic declared themselves organizationally independent and established the *Bund der Evangelischen Kirchen in der D.D.R.* Consequently the E.K.D. is now restricted to the Federal Republic and Berlin (West) only, but maintains links with the churches in the Democratic Republic.

The *Vereinigte Evangelisch-Lutherische Kirche Deutschlands* (V.E.L.K.D.), one of the federations within the E.K.D., also divided in 1968 and is paralleled in the Democratic Republic by the V.E.L.K.D.R. The *Evangelische Kirche der Union* (E.K.U.) is partly divided and spans both the Federal and the Democratic Republics.

About 43 per cent of the population of the Federal Republic (26.5 million) are members of the Protestant Church, the great majority belonging to churches forming the E.K.D. The total membership of the Lutheran churches is almost 13 million, of the United Churches about 13.5 million, and of the Reformed Churches about 448,000.

Outside the E.K.D. are numerous small Protestant Free Churches, such as the Baptists, Methodists, Mennonites and the Lutheran Free Church, with a membership of approximately 400,000 in all.

EVANGELISCHE KIRCHE IN DEUTSCHLAND

(The Protestant Church in Germany)

The governing bodies of the E.K.D. are its Synod of 120 clergy and lay members which meets at regular intervals, the Conference of member churches, and the Council, composed of 15 elected members. The E.K.D. has an ecclesiastical secretariat of its own (the Protestant Church Chancellery), and a special office for foreign relations.

Chairman of the Council: Landesbischof Prof. Dr. EDUARD LOHSE (3000 Hanover 21, Herrenhäuserstr. 2A).

Synod of the E.K.D.: 3000 Hanover 21, Herrenhäuserstr. 2A; Pres. CORNELIUS A. VON HEYL.

Protestant Church Chancellery: 3000 Hanover 21, Herrenhäuserstr. 2A; Berlin Office: 1000 Berlin 12, Jebensstr. 3; Pres. WALTER HAMMER; Vice-Pres. Dr. HARTMUT LÖWE.

Office for Foreign Relations: 6000 Frankfurt a.M. 1, Friedrichstr. 2-6; Pres. Dr. HEINZ JOACHIM HELD; Vice-Pres. HILMAR KOCH.

CHURCHES AND FEDERATIONS WITHIN THE E.K.D.

Vereinigte Evangelisch-Lutherische Kirche Deutschlands (VELKD) (*The United Protestant-Lutheran Church of Germany*): Office: 3000 Hanover 1, Richard-Wagner-Str. 26; f. 1948; mems. 10 million; Pres. Dr. GÜNTHER GASSMANN; a body uniting the Lutheran territorial Churches within the Protestant Church in Germany.

Two Lutheran Churches do not belong to the VELKD.

Presiding Bishop: Landesbischof Dr. GERHARD HEINZE (3340 Wolfenbüttel, Neuer Weg 88-90).

Evangelische Kirche der Union (E.K.U.) (*Protestant Church of the Union*): is composed of Lutheran and Reformed elements. It includes the Protestant Churches of Berlin-Brandenburg, Westphalia and the Rhineland (Western Region), Berlin-Brandenburg, Saxony, Greifswald (Pomerania), Görlitz (Silesia) and Anhalt (Eastern Region); Chancellery, Western Region: 1000 Berlin 12, Jebensstr. 3, Eastern Region: 104 Berlin, Auguststrasse 80.

President: PETER KRASKE (Western Region); Dr. JOACHIM ROGGE (Eastern Region).

Chairman: Präses CHRISTOF KARZIG (1000 Berlin 31, Hohenzollerndamm 130A), Western Region; Präses MANFRED BECKER, Eastern Region.

Arnoldshainer Konferenz: 1000 Berlin 12, Jebensstr. 3; f. 1967; a loose federation of the church governments of all United, one Lutheran and one Reformed Territorial church, aiming at greater co-operation between them.
President: D. HELMUT HILD.

Reformierter Bund (*The Reformed League*): 4444 Bentheim 1, Klapperstiege 13; f. 1884; unites the Reformed territorial Churches and Congregations of Germany. The central body of the Reformed League is the "Moderamen", the elected representation of the various Reformed Congregations. The President of the "Moderamen" is the Moderator. Publ. *Reformierte Kirchenzeitung* (monthly); Gen. Sec. Pfarrer JOACHIM GUHRT.

Moderator: Prof. Dr. HANS-HELMUT ESSER (4435 Horstmar, Schlossstrasse 15).

AFFILIATED TO THE E.K.D.

Bund Evangelisch-Reformierter Kirchen (*Association of Protestant Reformed Churches*): 2000 Hamburg 1, Raboisen 18.

Chairman: Präses P. HERMANN KELLER.

Herrnhuter Brüdergemeine or **Europäisch-Festländische Brüder-Unität** (*The Moravian Church*): f. 1457; there are 23 congregations in the Federal Republic, the Democratic Republic, Switzerland, Denmark and the Netherlands with approximately 15,000 members; publs. *Brüderbote* (monthly), *Herrnhuter Arbeit daheim und draussen* (quarterly), *"die herrnhuter"* (monthly).

Chairman of Western District: Pfr. ROLAND BAUDERT (7325 Bad Boll, Unitätshaus).

THE PROVINCIAL CHURCHES

(* Member of the V.E.L.K.D.; † member of the E.K.U.)

† **Protestant Church in Baden:** Landesbischof Prof. Dr. KLAUS ENGELHARDT (75 Karlsruhe 1, Blumenstr. 1).

* **Protestant-Lutheran Church in Bavaria:** Landesbischof D. h. Dr. phil. Mag. theol. JOHANNES HANSELMANN D.D. (8000 Munich 2, Meiserstr. 13).

† **Protestant Church in Berlin-Brandenburg (Berlin West):** Bischof Dr. MARTIN KRUSE (Konsistorium: 1000 Berlin 21, Bachstr. 1-2).

† **Protestant Church of Bremen:** Pres. ECKART RANFT (2800 Bremen 1, Franziseck 2/4, Postfach 10 69 29).

* **Protestant-Lutheran Church in Brunswick:** Landesbischof Dr. GERHARD HEINTZE (3340 Wolfenbüttel, Neuer Weg 88-90).

* **Protestant-Lutheran Church of Hanover:** Landesbischof Prof. D. EDUARD LOHSE (3000 Hanover 1, Rote Reihe 6).

† **Protestant Church in Hesse and Nassau:** Pres. D. HELMUT HILD (6100 Darmstadt, Paulusplatz 1).

† **Protestant Church of Kurhessen-Waldeck:** Bischof Dr. HANS-GERNOT JUNG (3500 Kassel-Wilhelmshöhe, Wilhelmshöher Allee 330).

† **Church of Lippe:** Landessuperintendent Dr. AKO HAARBECK (4930 Detmold 1, Leopoldstr. 27).

* **Protestant-Lutheran Church of North Elbe:** Bischof KARLHEINZ STOLL (2380 Schleswig, Plessenstr. 5a); Bischof Dr. ULRICH WILCKENS (2400 Lübeck, Bäckerstr. 3-5); Bischof D. Dr. HANS-OTTO WÖLBER (2000 Hamburg 1, Neue Burg 1); Pres. of North Elbian Church Administration HORST GÖLDNER (2300 Kiel, Dänische Str. 21-35).

† **Protestant-Reformed Church in North-West Germany:** Provincial Superintendent Dr. GERHARD NORDHOLT (2950 Leer, Saarstr. 6); Pres. of the Territorial Church Council Rev. HINNEK SCHRÖDER.

† **Protestant-Lutheran Church in Oldenburg:** Bischof D. Dr. H. H. HARMS (2900 Oldenburg, Huntestr. 14).

† **Protestant Church of the Palatinate:** Pres. HEINRICH KRON (6720 Speyer, Domplatz 5).

† **Protestant Church in the Rhineland:** Pres. GERHARD BRANDT (4000 Düsseldorf 30, Hans-Böckler-Str. 7).

* **Protestant-Lutheran Church of Schaumburg-Lippe:** Landesbischof Prof. Dr. JOACHIM HEUBACH (3062 Bückeburg, Herderstr. 27); Pres. Dr. MICHAEL WINCKLER (3062 Brückeburg, Herderstr. 27).

† **Protestant Church of Westphalia:** Pres. Dr. HEINRICH REISS (4800 Bielefeld 1, Altstädter Kirchplatz 5).

† **Protestant-Lutheran Church of Württemberg:** Landesbischof HANS VON KELER (7000 Stuttgart 1, Gänsheidestr. 2 and 4).

OTHER CHURCHES

Alt-Katholische Kirche (*Old Catholic Church*): 5300 Bonn 1, Gregor-Mendelstr. 28; seceded from the Roman Catholic Church as a protest against the declaration of Papal Infallibility in 1870; belongs to the Utrecht Union of Old-Catholic Churches; in full communion with the Anglican Communion; 410,000 mems.; Pres. Bischof JOSEF BRINKHUES (Bonn); publ. *Alt-Katholische Kirchenzeitung* (monthly).

Bund Evangelisch-Freikirchlicher Gemeinden (*Union of Protestant Free Church Congregations; Baptists*): 6380 Bad Homburg v. d. H. 1, Friedberger Str. 101; f. 1849; Pres. Rev. GÜNTHER HITZEMANN; Gen. Secs. SIEGFRIED KERSTAN, Rev. MANFRED OTTO.

Evangelisch-methodistische Kirche (*United Methodist Church*): 6000 Frankfurt/Main 1, Wilhelm-Leuschner-Str. 8; f. 1968 when the former Evangelische Gemeinschaft and Methodistenkirche united; Bishop HERMANN L. STICHER.

Bund Freier evangelischer Gemeinden (*Covenant of Free Protestant Churches in Germany*): 5810 Witten (Ruhr), Goltenkamp 4; f. 1854; 23,000 mems.; Pres. KARL H. KNÖPPEL; Sec. Assessor HEINZ-ADOLF RITTER.

Selbständige Evangelisch-Lutherische Kirche (*Independent Protestant-Lutheran Church*): Schopenhauerstr. 7, 3000 Hanover 61; Bishop Dr. ROST, LL.D.

Vereinigung der deutschen Mennonitengemeinden (*Union of German Mennonite Congregations*): 3400 Göttingen, Sudetenlandstr. 30A; f. 1886; Chair. Dr. GERHARD HILDEBRANDT.

PROTESTANT ASSOCIATIONS

Arbeitsgemeinschaft christlicher Kirchen in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland und Berlin (West) e.V. (*Council of Christian Churches in the Federal Republic of Germany and West Berlin*): 6000 Frankfurt/Main, Friedrichstr. 2-6; fifteen Churches are affiliated to this Council including the Roman Catholic Church and the Greek Orthodox Metropolis; Pres. Bishop Prof. Dr. PAUL-WERNER SCHEELE.

Deutscher Evangelischer Kirchentag (*German Protestant Church Conference*): 6400 Fulda, Magdeburgerstr. 59-61; Gen. Sec. KLAUS REBLIN.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

It is estimated that about 45 per cent of the population of the Federal Republic are members of the Catholic Church, which is strongest in the South.

Archbishop of Bamberg: Dr. ELMAR MARIA KREDEL.

Bishop of Eichstätt: Dr. ALOIS BREMS.

Bishop of Speyer: Dr. FRIEDRICH WETTER.

Bishop of Würzburg: Prof. Dr. PAUL-WERNER SCHEELE.

Archbishop of Munich and Freising: JOSEPH, Cardinal RATZINGER.

Bishop of Augsburg: Dr. JOSEPH STIMPFLE.

Bishop of Passau: Dr. ANTON HOFMANN.

Bishop of Regensburg: Dr. RUDOLF GRABER.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Religion, The Press

Archbishop of Freiburg: Dr. OSKAR SAIER.

Bishop of Mainz: Cardinal Dr. HERMANN VOLK.

Bishop of Rottenburg-Stuttgart: Dr. GEORG MOSER.

Archbishop of Cologne: Cardinal JOSEPH HÖFFNER (also. Chair. German Conference of Bishops).

Bishop of Aachen: Dr. KLAUS HEMMERLE.

Bishop of Münster: Dr. REINHARD LETTMANN.

Bishop of Osnabrück: Dr. HELMUT HERMANN WITTLER.

Bishop of Limburg: (vacant).

Bishop of Trier: Dr. H. J. SPITAL.

Bishop of Essen: Dr. FRANZ HENGSBACH.

Archbishop of Paderborn: Dr. JOHANNES JOACHIM DEGENHARDT.

Bishop of Hildesheim: HEINRICH MARIA JANSSEN.

Bishop of Fulda: Dr. EDUARD SCHICK.

Bishop of Berlin: Dr. JOACHIM MEISNER.

Apostolic Nuncio in Germany: Archbishop GUIDO DEL MESTRI; Seat: Bonn 2.

CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS

Secretariat of the German Conference of Bishops: 53 Bonn, Kaiserstr. 163; Sec. Prälat Dr. JOSEF HONEYER.

Commissariat of German Bishops—Catholic Office: 53 Bonn, Kaiser-Friedrich-Str. 9; (represents the German Conference of Bishops before the Federal Government on political issues); leader Prälat PAUL BOCKLET.

Central Committee of German Catholics: 53 Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Hochkreuzallee 246; f. 1868; summarizes the activities of Catholic laymen in the Federal Republic; Pres. Prof. Dr. HANS MAIER; Gen. Sec. Dr. FRIEDRICH KRONENBERG; publs. *Berichte und Dokumente, Mitteilungen, Katholikentags-berichte, Adressbuch für das Katholische Deutschland*.

THE JEWISH COMMUNITY

The Jewish community in Germany is estimated to number about 35,000, of whom more than 30,000 live in the Federal Republic and West Berlin.

Zentralrat der Juden in Deutschland (Central Council of Jews in Germany): 4000 Düsseldorf 30, Fischerstr. 49; Pres. Board of Dirs. WERNER NACHMANN; Sec.-Gen. ALEXANDER GINSBURG; publs. *Jüdischer Presse.Dienst, Allgemeine jüdische Wochenzeitung*.

THE PRESS

Article 5 of the 1949 Basic Law of the Republic stipulates: "Everyone has the right freely to express or to disseminate his opinion by speech, writing and pictures and freely to inform himself from generally accessible sources. Freedom of the press and freedom of reporting by radio and motion pictures are guaranteed. There shall be no censorship. These rights are limited by the provisions of the general laws, the provisions of the law for the protection of youth, and by the right to inviolability of personal honour." These last qualifications refer to the Federal law penalizing the sale to young people of literature judged to endanger morality, and to articles in the Penal Code relating to defamation, in particular Article 187A concerning defamation of public figures.

There is no Federal Press Law, all legal action being normally referred back to the Constitution. But the press is subject to general items of legislation some of which may significantly limit press freedom. Article 353C of the Penal Code for example, dating from the Nazi period, prohibits the publication of official news supposed to be secret; under it a journalist may be required to reveal his sources. The Code of Criminal Procedure also constitutes a danger in that it authorizes the government to confiscate objects potentially important as evidence in a legal investigation, which may be construed to include papers, print, etc.

Freedom of the press is stipulated in each of the Constitutions of the individual *Länder*. Many *Länder* have enacted laws defining the democratic role of the press and some give journalists access to sources of government information; some authorize the journalist to refuse to disclose his sources; others qualify, and even withhold this right. Some permit printed matter to be confiscated on suspicion of an indictable offence only if authorized by an independent judge; others allow a district attorney or even the police to give this authorization.

The German Press Council was founded in 1956 and is composed of publishers and journalists. It lays down guidelines, investigates complaints against the press and enjoys considerable standing.

The Federal German press is quite free of government control. No daily is directly owned by a political party,

and though some 10 per cent of papers support a party line, the majority of newspapers, including all the major dailies, are politically independent.

The political and economic conditions since 1949 have fostered the rapid development of a few large publishing groups. The press situation has been under consideration by three government commissions, which have suggested various measures to halt the trend towards concentration.

The main press commission, the Günther commission, issued an interim report on May 22nd, 1968. The commission laid down various limits on the proportions of circulation one group should be allowed to control: (1) 40 per cent of the total circulation of newspapers or 40 per cent of the total circulation of magazines; (2) 20 per cent of the total circulation of newspapers and magazines together; (3) 15 per cent of the circulation in one field if the proportion owned in the other field is 40 per cent. At that time the Springer Group's estimated ownership was 39.2 per cent of newspaper circulation (65-70 per cent in Berlin) and 17.5 per cent of magazine circulation. In June Springer reduced his share of the periodical market to around 11 per cent.

In 1979 400 publishers produced about 1,240 newspapers compared with 2,900 which appeared in 1932. The most important and influential national dailies include *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, *Süddeutsche Zeitung* (Munich) and *Die Welt* (Hamburg). The newspaper with the largest circulation is *Bild Zeitung* (circ. 4,900,000) which is printed in eight different provincial centres. The most influential weekly newspapers include *Die Zeit* and the Sundays *Bild am Sonntag* and *Welt am Sonntag*. In 1978 about 9,400 periodicals were published, with a total circulation of over 200 million copies. Those with circulations of over 1 million included the illustrated news weeklies *Der Spiegel*, *Stern* and *Quick*, the TV and Radio magazine *HÖRZU* and women's magazines *Brigitte*, *Burda-modern*, *Frau im Spiegel* and *Für Sie*.

The principal newspaper publishing groups are:

Axel Springer Group (Propr. AXEL SPRINGER): 1000 Berlin 61, Kochstrasse 50, and 2000 Hamburg 36, Kaiser-

Wilhelm-Str. 6; the largest newspaper publishing group in continental Europe; includes five major dailies (*Die Welt*, *Hamburger Abendblatt*, *Bild Zeitung*, *Berliner Morgenpost*, *B.Z.*), two Sunday papers (*Welt am Sonntag*, *Bild am Sonntag*), two radio, television and family magazines (*HÖRZU*, *Funk Uhr*) and the book publishing firm Verlag Ullstein G.m.b.H.

Gruner und Jahr A.G. & Co. Druck- und Verlagshaus: 2210 Itzehoe, Am Vossberg, Postfach 1240, and 2000 Hamburg 36, Postfach 302040; owns *Stern*, *Brigitte*, *Essen und Trinken*, *Geo*, *Capital*, *Eltern*, *Nicole*, *Häuser*, *Yps*, *Schöner Wohnen*.

Süddeutscher-Verlag: 8000 Munich 2, Sendlingerstr. 80; owns *Süddeutsche Zeitung* and *München Abendzeitung*.

Jahreszeiten-Verlag G.m.b.H. (Pres. HELMUT GANSKE): 2000 Hamburg 60, Postmoorweg 1; owns amongst others the periodicals *Für Sie* and *Moderne Frau*.

Heinrich-Bauer-Verlag (Pres. HEINRICH BAUER): 2000 Hamburg 1, Burchardstr. 11 and 8000 Munich 2, Augustenstr. 10; owns the popular illustrated magazines *Quick* (Munich), *Neue Revue* (Hamburg), *Praline*, *Neue Post*, and *Das Neue Platt* and *Bravo*, formerly owned by the Springer Group.

Burda G.m.b.H. (Mans. Dr. FRANZ BURDA, FRANZ BURDA, FRIEDER BURDA, Dr. HUBERT BURDA, KARL-HEINZ HILLER): 7600 Offenburg, Postfach 1230; owns *Bunte*, *Bild + Funk*, *Freundin*, *Pan*, *Freizeit Revue*, *Mein Schöner Garten*, *Das Haus* and *Ambiente*.

SELECTED DAILY NEWSPAPERS

Aachener Nachrichten: 5100 Aachen, Dresdner Str. 3, Postfach 110; f. 1872; Publishers Zeitungsverlag Aachen; Editor-in-Chief KASPAR VALLOT; circ. 60,000.

Aachener Volkszeitung: 5100 Aachen, Dresdner Str. 3, Postfach 110; f. 1946; Publishers Zeitungsverlag Aachen; Editor-in-Chief Dr. ANTON STERZL; circ. 120,000.

Abendzeitung/8-Uhr-Blatt: 8000 Munich 2, Sendlingerstr. 79; f. 1948; Publisher ANNELESE FRIEDMANN; Editor-in-Chief Udo FLADE; circ. 275,000.

Allgäuer Zeitung: 8960 Kempten, Kottenerstr. 64, Postfach 1129; f. 1968; Publishers GEORG FÜRST VON WALDBURG-ZELL, GÜNTER HOLLAND; Editor-in-Chief GÜNTER HOLLAND; circ. 100,000.

Allgemeine Zeitung: 6500 Mainz, Grosse Bleiche 44-50, Postfach 3120; part of the Zeitungsgruppe Rhein-Main-Nahe; Publisher WALTHER ZECH; circ. 125,000.

Augsburger Allgemeine: 8900 Augsburg, Ludwigstr. 2, Postfach 100054; Editor GÜNTER HOLLAND; circ. 325,700.

Badische Neueste Nachrichten: 7500 Karlsruhe 1, Lammstr. 1-5, Postfach 1469; Publisher and Editor HANS W. BAUR; circ. 165,000.

Badisches Tagblatt: 7570 Baden-Baden, Stefaniestr. 1-3, Postfach 120; Editor HANS WIRKUS; circ. 41,000.

Badische Zeitung: 7800 Freiburg i. Br., Basler Landstrasse 3; f. 1946; Editor Dr. ANSGAR FÜRST; circ. 170,000.

Berliner Morgenpost: 1000 Berlin 61, Kochstr. 50, Postfach 110303; f. 1898; published by Ullstein G.m.b.H.; Editor WOLFGANG KRYSZOHN; circ. 188,500.

B.Z. (Berliner Zeitung): 1000 Berlin 61, Kochstr. 50; published by Ullstein G.m.b.H.; f. 1897; Editor WILHELM PANNIER; circ. 323,000.

Bild Zeitung: 2000 Hamburg 36, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Strasse 6, Postfach 566; f. 1952; published by Axel Springer Verlag; Chief Editor GÜNTER PRINZ; circ. 4,900,000.

Bonner Rundschau: 5300 Bonn, Thomas-Mann-Str. 51-53, Postfach 302; f. 1946; Dir. Dr. HEINRICH HEINEN; circ. 50,700.

Braunschweiger Zeitung: 3300 Braunschweig, Hutfiltern 8, Postfach 3263; Editor HANS-JÜRGEN HEIDEBRECHT; circ. 178,000.

Bremer Nachrichten: 2800 Bremen, Schlachtpforte 5, Postfach 34; f. 1743; Publisher Weser-Kurier G.m.b.H.; Man. Editors HELGE EHLE, JÜRGEN FRÄNZEL; circ. 45,000.

Darmstädter Echo: 6100 Darmstadt, Holzhofallee 25-31, Postfach 269; f. 1945; Publisher MAX BACH; Editor-in-Chief Dr. KURT W. REINHOLD; circ. 90,000.

Donau-Kurier: 8070 Ingolstadt, Stauffenbergstr. 2a, Postfach 340; f. 1872; Publisher and Dir. Dr. W. REISS-MÜLLER; circ. 75,000.

Flensburger Tageblatt: 2390 Flensburg, Nikolaistr. 7, Postfach 1553; Publishers H. ANDRESEN, G. CHRISTIANSEN, H. DETHLEFFSEN, FR. IVERSEN, I. MACKNOW LISBOA, Prof. Dr. W. PETERSEN; circ. 100,000.

Frankenpost: 8670 Hof-Saale, Poststr. 11, Postfach 1320; Publisher Frankenpost Verlag G.m.b.H.; Editor-in-Chief HEINRICH GIEGOLD; circ. 70,000.

Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung: 6000 Frankfurt a.M., Hellerhofstr. 2-4, Postfach 2901; f. 1949; Editors BRUNO DECHAMPS, JÜRGEN EICK, FRITZ ULLRICH FACK, JOACHIM C. FEST, JOHANN GEORG REISSMÜLLER; circ. 350,000.

Frankfurter Neue Presse: 6000 Frankfurt a.M., Frankenallee 71-81, Postfach 2929; independent; Editor Dr. HANS-JOACHIM NIMTZ; circ. 135,000.

Frankfurter Rundschau: 6000 Frankfurt a.M., Grosse Eschenheimer Str. 16-18, Postfach 2606; Editor WERNER HOLZER; circ. 187,000.

Fränkische Landeszeitung: 8800 Ansbach, Nürnberger Str. 9-17, Postfach 66; Editor-in-Chief Dr. HELMUT DIETRICH; circ. 48,600.

Fränkischer Tag: 8600 Bamberg, Gutenbergstr. 1; Publisher K. WEBER; Editor-in-Chief GEORG WROBEL; circ. 71,000.

General-Anzeiger: 5300 Bonn, Justus von Liebig-Strasse 15, Postfach 9; f. 1725; independent; Publishers HERMANN NEUSSER, Dr. OTTO WEIDERT; Editor Dr. W. KÜMPFEL; circ. 69,000.

Die Glocke: 4740 Oelde, Engelbert-Holterdorf-Str. 4-6; f. 1880; Editors KARL FRIEDRICH GEHRING, ENGELBERT HOLTERDORF; circ. 62,000.

Göttinger Tageblatt: 3400 Göttingen, Prinzenstr. 10-12, Postfach 16; f. 1888; Editor Dr. HEINRICH WURM; circ. 43,000.

Hamburger Abendblatt: 2000 Hamburg 36, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str. 6, Postfach 304630; published by Axel Springer Verlag; Editor-in-Chief WERNER TITZRATH; circ. 269,000 (Saturdays 353,000).

Hamburger Morgenpost: 2000 Hamburg, Speersort 1, Postfach 102740; Editor HELMUT G. SCHMIDT; circ. 236,000.

Handelsblatt: 4000 Düsseldorf 1, Kreuzstrasse 21, Postfach 1102; only economics, business and finance newspaper with national circulation; five times a week; Man. Dir. Dr. PIERRE GERCKENS; Editor-in-Chief KLAUS BERNHARDT; circ. 91,000.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

The Press

- Hannoversche Allgemeine Zeitung:** 3000 Hanover 1, Berneroder Str. 58, Postfach 209; Editor LUISE MADSACK; circ. 481,000.
- Heilbronner Stimme:** 7100 Heilbronn, Allee 2, Postfach 1940; f. 1946; Editor-in-Chief KARL HOHMANN; circ. 100,000.
- Hessische/Niedersächsische Allgemeine:** 3500 Kassel, Frankfurter Str. 168, Postfach 101009; f. 1959; independent; Editor-in-Chief ACHIM V. ROOS; circ. 230,000.
- Kieler Nachrichten:** 2300 Kiel 1, Fleethörn 1/7, Postfach 1111; Chief Editor HANS C. H. SCHÄFER; circ. 112,400.
- Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger:** 5000 Cologne 1, Breite Str. 70, Postfach 100410; f. 1876; Publisher ALFRED NEVEN DUMONT; Editor HANS SCHMITZ; circ. 704,800.
- Kölnische Rundschau:** 5000 Cologne 1, Stolksgasse 25-45, Postfach 101910; f. 1946; Publisher Dr. HEINRICH HEINEN; Editor-in-Chief JÜRGEN C. JAGLA; circ. 163,900.
- Lübecker Nachrichten:** 2400 Lübeck, Königstr. 53-57; f. 1945; Chief Editor MARTIN WEIN; circ. 111,600.
- Main-Echo:** 8750 Aschaffenburg (Main), Goldbacher Str. 25-27, Postfach 548; Editors GEROLD MARTIN, FRANZ NIESSNER, Dr. HELMUT TEUFEL; circ. 80,000.
- Main-Post:** 8700 Würzburg-Heuchelhof, Berner Strasse 2; f. 1883; independent; Publisher FRANZ JOSEF WEIXLER; Editor-in-Chief PAUL KÖNIGHAUS; circ. 155,000.
- Mannheimer Morgen:** 6800 Mannheim 1, Am Marktplatz, Postfach 1503; Publishers Dr. K. ACKERMAN, R. V. SCHILLING; Chief Editor H.-J. DECKERT; circ. 199,300.
- Mittelbayerische Zeitung:** 8400 Regensburg 1, Kumpfmühler Str. 11; f. 1945; Editor KARLHEINZ ESSER; circ. 100,000.
- Münchner Merkur:** 8000 Munich 2, Bayerstr. 57/67, Pressehaus; Editors Dr. FELIX BUTTERSACK, A. M. HUCK, L. VOGL; circ. 184,000.
- Münstersche Zeitung:** 4400 Münster, Neubrückerstr. 8-11, Postfach 5560; f. 1870; independent; Editor Dr. RALF RICHARD KOERNER; circ. 60,000.
- Neue Osnabrücker Zeitung:** 4500 Osnabrück, Grosse Str. 17/19, Postfach 4260; f. 1967 from merger of *Neue Tagespost* and *Osnabrücker Tageblatt*; Editors F. SCHMEDT, H.-A. SCHRÖTER; circ. 254,000.
- Neue Ruhr Zeitung:** 4300 Essen, Sachsenstr. 30, Postfach 6969; Editor-in-Chief JENS FEDDERSEN; circ. 215,000.
- Der Neue Tag:** 8480 Weiden, Weigelstr. 16, Postfach 1340; Editor-in-Chief HORST HOMBERG; circ. 80,000.
- Neue Westfälische:** 4800 Bielefeld 1, Niedernstr. 23-27, Postfach 26; f. 1967; Editors WILHELM F. HANKE, Dr. HEINZ EPPING; circ. 200,000.
- Nordsee-Zeitung:** 2850 Bremerhaven 1, Hafenstr. 140; Chief Editor R. DAHMEN; circ. 77,000.
- Nordwest-Zeitung:** 2900 Oldenburg, Peterstr. 28-34, Postfach 829; published by the Druck- und Pressehaus G.m.b.H.; Editor B. SCHULTE; circ. 114,000.
- Nürnberger Nachrichten:** 8500 Nuremberg, Marienplatz 1/5; f. 1945; Editors H. G. MERKEL, BRUNO SCHNELL; circ. 340,000.
- Offenbach-Post:** 6050 Offenbach, Gr. Marktstr. 36-44, Postfach 164; f. 1947; Publishers Dr. P. BINTZ, Dr. DIRK IPPEN; circ. 50,000.
- Passauer Neue Presse:** 8390 Passau, Neuburger Str. 28, Postfach 2040; f. 1946; Publisher Dr. HANS KAPFINGER; Editor Dr. HANS KAPFINGER; Editor-in-Chief ERWIN JANIK; circ. 148,000.
- Rhein-Neckar-Zeitung:** 6900 Heidelberg, Hauptstr. 23, Postfach 104560; Publishers Dr. LUDWIG KNORR, WINFRIED KNORR, Dr. DIETER SCHULZE; Editors-in-Chief WINFRIED KNORR, HANS OSTL; circ. 100,750.
- Rhein-Zeitung:** 5400 Koblenz, August Horch Str., Postfach 1540; Editor HELMUT KAMPMANN; circ. 226,000.
- Rheinische Post:** 4000 Düsseldorf 1, Pressehaus, Schadowstr. 11, Postfach 1135; f. 1946; Dirs. Dr. M. NITZSCHE, Dr. J. SCHAFFRATH, Dr. K. BRINGMANN; Editor JOACHIM SOBOTTA; circ. 403,200.
- Die Rheinpfalz:** 6700 Ludwigshafen/Rhein, Amtsstr. 5-11, Postfach 21147; Dir. Dr. DIETER SCHAUB; circ. 244,000.
- Ruhr-Nachrichten:** 4600 Dortmund 1, Pressehaus, Westenhellweg 68-88, Postfach 282; f. 1949; Editor FLORIAN LENSING-WOLFF; circ. 262,000.
- Saarbrücker Zeitung:** 6600 Saarbrücken, Gutenbergstr. 11-24, Postfach 296; f. 1761; Editors Dr. HANS STIFF, UWE JACOBSEN; circ. 196,000.
- Schwäbische Zeitung:** 7970 Leutkirch 1, Untere Grabenstr. 39, Postfach 1145; f. 1945; Editor CHRYSOSTOMUS ZODEL; circ. 188,000.
- Schwarzwälder Bote:** 7238 Oberndorf-Neckar, Kirchtorstr. 14, Postfach 1380; Editors BRANDECKER-ERBEN family; circ. 135,000.
- Stuttgarter Nachrichten:** 7000 Stuttgart, Rappelenstr. 17, Postfach 550; f. 1946; Publisher RUDOLPH BERNHARD; Editor-in-Chief JÜRGEN OFFENBACH; circ. 65,000.
- Stuttgarter Zeitung:** 7000 Stuttgart, 1, Plieninger Str. 150, Postfach 141; Chief Editor Dr. OSKAR FEHRENBACH; circ. 163,000.
- Süddeutsche Zeitung:** 8000 Munich 2, Sendlingerstr. 80, Postfach 20220; f. 1945; Editor Dr. HANS HEIGERT; circ. 325,000.
- Südkurier:** 7750 Konstanz, Marktstätte 4, Postfach 4300; f. 1945; Editor J. WEYL; circ. 144,000.
- Südwest Presse:** 7900 Ulm, Frauenstr. 77, Postfach 3333; Editor-in-Chief U. WILDERMUTH; circ. 349,000.
- Der Tagesspiegel:** 1000 Berlin 30, Potsdamer Str. 87; Editor F. K. MAIER; circ. 141,755.
- Tägliche Ärztliche Praxis:** 8032 München-Gräfelfing, Hans-Cornelius-Str. 4; medical congresses in Wiesbaden, Berlin, Karlsruhe and Nuremberg; Editor Dr. EDMUND BANASCHIEWSKI.
- Trierischer Volksfreund:** 5500 Trier, Volksfreundhaus am Nikolaus-Koch-Platz 1-3, Postfach 3730; Chief Editor ALLRICH EDEN; circ. 100,000.
- Die Wahrheit:** 1000 Berlin 21, Kaiserin-Augusta-Allee 101; f. 1955; organ of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin; Editor KARL TROEDER; circ. 20,000; six times a week.
- Die Welt:** 5300 Bonn, Kölnerstr. 99; f. 1946; published by Axel Springer Verlag; Publishers AXEL SPRINGER, MATTHIAS WALDEN; Editors Dr. HERBERT KREMP, WILFRIED HERTZ-EICHENRODE; circ. 230,000.
- Weser-Kurier:** 2800 Bremen 1, Martinistr. 43, Postfach 38; f. 1945; Man. Editor W. TEMPELMANN; circ. 186,000.
- Westdeutsche Allgemeine:** 4300 Essen, Friedrichstr. 36-38, Postfach 24; Editor SIEGFRIED MARUHN; circ. 620,000.
- Westdeutsche Zeitung:** 4000 Düsseldorf 1, Königsallee 27, Postfach 1132; Editor-in-Chief PAULHEINZ GRUPE; Publisher and Editor Dr. M. GIRARDET; circ. 213,000.
- Westfalen-Blatt:** 4800 Bielefeld, Südbrackstr. 16, Postfach 8740; f. 1946; Editor CARL-W. BUSSE; circ. 142,000.

- Westfalenpost:** 5800 Hagen, Mittelstr. 22; f. 1946; Publisher ROBERT SCHMELZER; Chief Editor ROBERT SCHMELZER; circ. 140,000.
- Westfälische Nachrichten:** 4400 Münster, Soester Str. 13, Postfach 1124; Chief Editor W. GIER; circ. 200,000.
- Westfälische Rundschau:** 4600 Dortmund, Ostenhellweg 42; Editor GÜNTHER HAMMER; circ. 145,000.
- Wetzlarer Neue Zeitung:** 6330 Wetzlar, Elsa-Brandström-Str. 18, Postfach 2940; f. 1945; Editor JANOS BARDI; circ. 65,000.
- Wiesbadener Kurier:** 6200 Wiesbaden 1, Langgasse 21, Postfach 6029; Chief Editor HILMAR BÖRSING; circ. 65,000.

SUNDAY AND WEEKLY PAPERS

- Bayernkurier:** 8000 Munich, Lazarettstr. 19; weekly; organ of the CSU; circ. 173,000.
- Bild am Sonntag:** 2000 Hamburg 36, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Strasse 6, Postfach 566; f. 1956; Sunday; published by Axel Springer Verlag; Chief Editor GÜNTHER PRINZ; circ. 2,600,000.
- Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt:** 2000 Hamburg 13, Mittelweg 111; Sunday; circ. 130,400.
- Deutsche Zeitung:** 4000 Düsseldorf 1, Martin-Luther-Platz 28, Postfach 2703; weekly; circ. 135,000.
- Rheinischer Merkur:** 5000 Cologne, Stollwerckhaus, Am Hof 6; f. 1946; weekly; Editor HERWIG GUECKELHORN; circ. 65,000.
- Vorwärts:** 5300 Bonn 2, Godesberger Allee 108-112; weekly; organ of the SPD; circ. 74,000.
- Welt am Sonntag:** 2000 Hamburg 36, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str. 6; Sunday; published by Axel Springer Verlag; Editors CLAUD JACOBI, AXEL SPRINGER, JR.; circ. 340,000.
- Die Zeit:** 2000 Hamburg 1, Postfach 10 68 20, Speersport 1, Pressehaus; weekly; Publishers Dr. MARION GRÄFIN DÖNHOF, Dr. THEO SOMMER, DIETHER STOLZE; circ. 387,000.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

AGRICULTURE

- Agarwirtschaft:** 3000 Hanover, Osterstr. 32; f. 1952; agricultural management, market research and agricultural policy; Publisher ALFRED STROTHER; circ. 3,000.
- Bayerisches Landwirtschaftliches Wochenblatt:** 8000 Munich 2, P.B. 20 05 09, Pressehaus Bayerstrasse; f. 1810; weekly; organ of the Bayerischer Bauernverband; Editor LUDWIG M. GAUL; circ. 110,000.
- Eisenbahn-Landwirt:** 43 Essen 11, Am Ellenbogen 12, Postfach 110309; f. 1918; monthly; Dir. HANS HÜSKEN; circ. 130,000.
- Feld und Wald:** 43 Essen, Girardetstr. 2-36; f. 1882; weekly; Editor W. GIRARDET; circ. 60,250.
- Land und Garten:** 3 Hanover, Bemeroder Str. 58, Postfach 3720; f. 1920; agriculture and gardening; weekly; Editor LUISE MADSACK; circ. 80,000.
- Das Landvolk:** 3000 Hanover 1, Warmbüchenstr. 3; fortnightly; issued by Landbuch-Verlag G.m.b.H.; Chief Editor WALDEMAR FRITZ; circ. 106,000.
- Die Landpost:** 7750 Konstanz 1, Postfach 1188; weekly; Editors Dr. W. NEINHAUS, H. FRICKE; circ. 20,000.

ART, DRAMA, ARCHITECTURE AND MUSIC

- AIT Architektur, Innenarchitektur, Technischer Ausbau:** 7000 Stuttgart 1, Postfach 3081; f. 1890; bi-monthly; Editors E. HOHN, M. FENGLER; circ. 10,000.

- Bauen & Wohnen:** 8 Munich, Rosenheimer Str. 145; monthly; circ. 8,000.
- Die Kunst und das schöne Heim:** 8000 Munich 90, Pilgerheimer Str. 38; f. 1885; monthly; arts and antiques; published by Verlag Karl Thiernig AG; circ. 12,000.
- Das Kunstwerk:** 7000 Stuttgart 80, Hessbrühlstr. 69; modern art; bi-monthly.
- Musica:** 3500 Kassel, Postfach 10 03 29; Editor Prof. Dr. CLEMENS KÜHN; circ. 10,000.
- Theater heute:** Lützowplatz 7, 1000 Berlin 30; Editors ERHARD FRIEDRICH, HENNING RISCHBIETER.

ECONOMICS, FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

- Absatzwirtschaft:** 4000 Düsseldorf 1, Kreuzstr. 21, Handelsblatthaus, Postfach 1102; f. 1958; monthly; journal for marketing; Dir. WILHELM ZUNDLER; Editor FRIEDHELM PÄLKE; circ. 12,500.
- Atomwirtschaft-Atomtechnik:** 4000 Düsseldorf 1, Kreuzstr. 21, Handelsblatthaus, Postfach 1102; f. 1956; monthly; technical, scientific and economic aspects of nuclear engineering and technology; Editors WOLFGANG D. MÜLLER, Dipl.-Ing. R. HOSSNER; circ. 5,000.
- Baurundschau:** 2 Hamburg 11, Gr. Burstah 49; monthly; published by Robert Mölich Verlag; Editor ROBERT MÖLICH.
- Der Betrieb:** 4000 Düsseldorf 1, Kreuzstr. 21, Handelsblatthaus, Postfach 1102; weekly; business administration, revenue law, labour and social legislation; circ. 23,000.
- Capital:** 2000 Hamburg, Postfach 302040; business and economics; circ. 225,000.
- Creditreform:** Düsseldorf, Kreuzstr. 21, Postfach 1102; f. 1879; eleven times yearly; Editor Dr. CARL SWART; circ. 75,000.
- Elektronik-Applikation:** 43 Essen, Girardetstr. 2; f. 1969; monthly; Editor Dr. B. JANSSEN; circ. 13,000.
- Der Handelsvertreter und Handelsmakler:** 6 Frankfurt a.M., Gr. Eschenheimer Str. 16, P.O.B. 4189, Siegel-Verlag Otto Müller; f. 1949; fortnightly; Editor HEINZ VOSS; circ. 30,000.
- Haustechnik:** 43 Essen, Girardetstr. 2; f. 1970; monthly; Editor Dr. B. JANSSEN; circ. 16,200.
- Industrie-Anzeiger:** 43 Essen, Girardetstr. 2; f. 1879; twice weekly; Editor W. GIRARDET; circ. 26,000.
- VDI Nachrichten:** 4000 Düsseldorf 1, Graf-Recke-Strasse 84; weekly; circ. 118,000.
- Versicherungswirtschaft:** 7500 Karlsruhe 1, Klosestr. 22; f. 1948; fortnightly; Editors KARL-HEINZ REHNERT, Dr. FRITZ FEIGLER; circ. 11,600.
- Wirtschaft und Statistik:** 6500 Mainz 42, P.O.B. 421120; monthly; organ of the Federal Statistical Office; Editor Dr. GÜNTHER HAMER; circ. 5,000.
- Wirtschafts-Correspondent:** Munich 40, Leopoldstr. 175; shipping and transport.

EDUCATION AND YOUTH

- Blätter für Lehrerfortbildung:** 8 Munich 80, Vilshofenerstrasse 8; monthly; Editor HANS GRÖSCHEL.
- Erziehung und Wissenschaft:** 4300 Essen, Goldammerweg 16.
- Geographische Rundschau:** 3300 Brunswick, Georg-Westermann-Allee 66; f. 1949; monthly; Editors Prof. Dr. ADOLF KARGER, Dr. DIETER RICHTER, Prof. Dr. ECKART EHLERS; Man. Editor Dr. RAINER CORDES.

Management International Review: 6200 Wiesbaden, Taunusstrasse 54; f. 1960; six a year; issued by Betriebswirtschaftlicher Verlag Dr. Th. Gabler under the auspices of European Foundation for Management Development, Brussels; English, German, French; Editor-in-Chief Prof. Dr. K. MACHARZINA (Stuttgart).

Westermanns Pädagogische Beiträge: 3300 Brunswick, Georg-Westermann-Allee 66, Postfach 3320; f. 1949; monthly; Editors R. TESKE, Prof. Dr. GUDJONS, Prof. Dr. R. WINKLER; circ. 8,000.

Zeitschrift für Pädagogik: 694 Weinheim (Bergstr.), Am Hauptbahnhof 10; f. 1955; Editor REINHARD FATKE; circ. 5,000.

POPULAR

Das Beste aus Readers Digest: 7000 Stuttgart 1, Augustenstr. 1; magazines, books and recorded music programmes; subsidiary of The Reader's Digest Assn. Inc. N.Y.; Man. Dir. WERNER WEIDMANN; circ. 1,350,000.

Bild + Funk: 7600 Offenburg, Postfach 1230; radio and television weekly; Editor Dr. D. PRÖTTEL; circ. 1,128,600.

Brigitte: Gruner und Jahr A.G., 2 Hamburg 36, Postfach 302040; f. 1866; women's magazine; fortnightly; Editor PETER BRASCH; circ. 1,642,400.

Bunte: 7600 Offenburg, Burda-Hochhaus; weekly family illustrated; circ. 1,600,000.

burda-moden: 7600 Offenburg, Am Kestendamm 2; f. 1949; Editor AENNE BURDA; circ. 2,300,000.

Eltern: 2 Hamburg 36, Postfach 302040; f. 1966; monthly; for young parents; Editor KURT GESSEL; circ. 744,000.

FRAU aktuelle: 4000 Düsseldorf, Adlerstr. 22; f. 1965; Editor UDO BELING; circ. 700,000.

Frau im Spiegel: 2400 Lübeck, Julius Leber Str. 3, Postfach 2139; women's magazine; circ. 1,500,000.

Freundin: 8000 Munich 19, Arnulfstr. 197; bi-weekly for young women; Chief Editor ELISABETH BÄR.

Funk Uhr: 2000 Hamburg 36, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str. 6, Postfach 304630; radio and television weekly; published by Axel Springer Verlag A.G.; Editor WERNER PIETSCH; circ. 2,100,000.

Für Sie: 2000 Hamburg 60, Possmoorweg 1, Postfach 601220; women's magazine; circ. 1,048,000.

Gong: Nuremberg, Luitpoldstr. 5; f. 1948; radio and TV weekly; Editor HELMUT MARKWORT; circ. 1,054,000.

Heim und Welt: 3 Hanover, Am Jungfernpfad 3; weekly; Editor WERNER A. TÖNJE; circ. 1,903,200.

HÖRZU: 2 Hamburg 36, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str. 6, Postfach 304630; radio and television; published by Axel Springer Verlag; Editor PETER BACHER; circ. 4,300,000.

Kicker-Sportmagazin: 85 Nuremberg, Badstr. 4-6; f. 1946; sports weekly illustrated; published by Olympia Verlag; circ. 225,000.

Mann in der Zeit: 89 Augsburg; published by Verlag Winfried-Werk G.m.b.H.; fortnightly; Editor K. BRÖHL-KLEY; circ. 255,000.

Meine Familie und Ich: Munich 19, Arnulfstr. 197; circ. 844,000.

Neue Post: 2000 Hamburg 1, Postfach 100444; weekly; circ. 1,941,000.

Neue Revue: 2 Hamburg 11, Burchardstr. 11; f. 1946; illustrated weekly; Editor-in-Chief WOLFGANG FRICKE; circ. 1,274,000.

Neue Welt: 4000 Düsseldorf 1, Adlerstr. 22; f. 1932; weekly; Editors PETER PREISS, GÜNTHER GROTKAMP; circ. 950,000.

Pardon: 6 Frankfurt a.M., Oberweg 157, Postfach 180426; f. 1962; satirical monthly; Editor HANS A. NIKEL; circ. 210,000.

Petra: Jahreszeiten-Verlag, 2000 Hamburg 60, Possmoorweg 1; monthly; circ. 597,000.

Praline: 2000 Hamburg 1, Burchardstr. 11; women's magazine; circ. 751,000.

Quick: 8 Munich 2, Augustenstr. 10, Postfach 201728; f. 1948; illustrated weekly; Editor FRED BAUMGÄRTL; circ. 976,000.

Scala International: 6000 Frankfurt a.M. 1, Frankenallee 71-81; independent; monthly; Editor WERNER WIRTHLE; circ. 300,000; editions in German, English, French, Spanish, Portuguese.

Schöner Wohnen: 2000 Hamburg 36, Postfach 302040; homes and gardens; monthly; Editor JOSEF KREMER-SKOTHEN; circ. 407,000.

7 Tage: 6720 Speyer, Wormser Landstrasse; f. 1843; weekly; Editor PETER V. KULIG; circ. 563,000.

Der Spiegel: 2000 Hamburg 11, Brandtsbüte 19/Ost-West-Strasse; f. 1947; weekly; political, general; Publisher RUDOLF AUGSTEIN; Editors-in-Chief ERICH BOEHME, JOHANNES K. ENGEL; circ. 1,000,000.

Stern: Gruner und Jahr A.G., 2 Hamburg 36, Postfach 302040; illustrated weekly; Editor HENRI NANNEN; circ. 1,724,000.

TV Hören + Sehen: 2000 Hamburg 1, Ost-West-Strasse 2; Chief Editor HAJO PAUS; circ. 2,600,000.

Wochenend: 2 Hamburg, Burchardstr. 11, Postfach 10044; f. 1948; weekly; Editor KARL STIEGLER; circ. 666,000.

LAW

Archiv für katholisches Kirchenrecht: 65 Mainz, Kaiserstr. 41; semi-annual; Editor Prof. Dr. W. AYMANS.

Deutsche Richterzeitung: 7517 Waldbronn, Waldring 3; f. 1909; monthly; Editor Bundesrichter HANSKARL SALGER; circ. 11,000.

Juristenzeitung: 74 Tübingen, Wilhelmstr. 18, Postfach 2040; fortnightly.

Juristische Rundschau: 1000 Berlin 30, Genthiner Str. 13; monthly; Editor Dr. HELWIG HASENPFLUG.

Neue Juristische Wochenschrift: 6 Frankfurt 1, Palmengartenstr. 14, and 8 Munich 40, Wilhelmstr. 5-9; weekly; Editors Dr. ALFRED FLEMMING, Dr. W. LEWALD, Prof. Dr. PH. MÖHRING, Dr. FRITZ OSTLER, Dr. KONRAD REDEKER; circ. 48,000.

Rabels Zeitschrift für ausländisches und internationales Privatrecht: 2 Hamburg 13, Mittelweg 187; quarterly; Editors ULRICH DROBNIG, HEIN KÖTZ, ERNST-JOACHIM MESTMÄCKER.

Versicherungsrecht: 7500 Karlsruhe 1, Klosestr. 22; f. 1950; four issues a month; Editors Prof. Dr. ERNST KLINGMÜLLER, KARL-HEINZ REHNERT; circ. 7,300.

Zeitschrift für die gesamte Strafrechtswissenschaft: 1000 Berlin 30, Genthiner Str. 13; quarterly; Chief Editor Prof. Dr. HANS-HEINRICH JESCHECK.

POLITICS, LITERATURE, CURRENT AFFAIRS

Akzente: 8000 Munich 86, Kolbergerstr. 22; f. 1954; Editor MICHAEL KRÜGER.

Buch Aktuell: Dortmund, Wilhelm Brand Str. 3, Postfach 1305; three a year.

Europa-Archiv, Zeitschrift für internationale Politik: 53 Bonn, Adenauerallee 133; f. 1946; twice monthly; organ of the German Society for Foreign Affairs; Editor WOLFGANG WAGNER; Man. Editor HERMANN VOLLE; published by the Verlag für Internationale Politik G.m.b.H., Bonn; circ. 4,600.

Die Fackel: 5300 Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Wurzerstr. 2-4; f. 1950; monthly; Publisher Verband der Kriegs- und Wehrdienststopfer, Behinderten und Sozialrentner Deutschlands e.V.; Editors LOTHAR FRANKE, JOACHIM FAUSTMANN; circ. 850,000.

Frankfurter Hefte: 6 Frankfurt a.M., Leipzigerstr. 17; monthly; cultural, political; Dirs. Prof. Dr. WALTER DIRKS, Prof. Dr. EUGEN KOGON.

Gegenwartskunde: Leske Verlag + Budrich G.m.b.H., 5090 Leverkusen-Opladen, Postfach 100 406; quarterly; economics, politics, education; Editors W. GAGEL, H.-H. HARTWICH, W. HILLIGEN.

Geist und Tat: 6 Frankfurt a.M., Elbestrasse 46; Bonn, P.O.B. 364; monthly; political, cultural; Editor W. EICHLER; circ. 3,500.

Merian: 2 Hamburg 13, Harvestehuder Weg 45; f. 1948; monthly; every issue deals with a country or a city; Chief Editor FERDINAND RANFT; circ. 285,000.

Merkur (Deutsche Zeitschrift für Europäisches Denken): 8000 Munich 2, Sonnenstr. 10/11; f. 1947; monthly; literary, political; Editor H. SCHWAB-FELISCH; circ. 6,000.

Neue Rundschau: 6000 Frankfurt a.M. 70, Postfach 700480, Geleitsstrasse 25; Editors THOMAS BECKER-MANN, IVO FRENZEL; circ. 10,000.

Neue Sammlung: 34 Göttingen, Dahlmannstr. 14; f. 1961; every two months; Chief Editor Dr. ELISABETH HEIMPFL.

Osteuropa: 51 Aachen, Grosskölnstrasse 32-34; monthly; Chief Editor Dr. ALEXANDER STEININGER.

Politik: 53 Bonn, Remagensstrasse 1; f. 1965; quarterly; Editors Dr. W. W. SCHUETZ, Dr. GRADL, Dr. MENDEL, H. WEHNER; circ. 5,000.

Sozialdemokrat Magazin: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Kölner Str. 108; circ. 884,000.

Universitas: 7000 Stuttgart 1, Birkenwaldstr. 44, Postfach 40; f. 1946; monthly; scientific, literary and philosophical; Editor Prof. Dr. H. W. BÄHR; circ. 7,200; quarterly editions in English and Spanish (circ. 4,800).

Welt des Buches: 53 Bonn 2, Godesberger Allee 99; f. 1971; weekly; literary supplement of *Die Welt*.

Westermanns Monatshefte: 33 Brunswick, Georg-Westermann-Allee 66; f. 1856; monthly; circ. 100,000.

Wille und Weg: 8000 Munich 34, VdK-Abhofbach; monthly; published by VdK-Deutschland, Landesverband Bayern e.V.; circ. 350,000.

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY

Christ in der Gegenwart: 7800 Freiburg i. Br., Hermann-Herder-Str. 4; f. 1948; weekly; Editor MANFRED PLATE; circ. 40,000.

Die Christliche Familie: 43 Essen-Werden, Ruhrstr. 52-60; f. 1885; weekly; Publisher Dr. ALBERT E. FISCHER; Editor Dr. HEINRICH HÖPKER; circ. 94,000.

Der Dom: 4790 Paderborn, Liboristr. 1-3; weekly; published by Bonifatius-Druckerei G.m.b.H.; circ. 130,000.

Evangelischer Digest: 8000 Munich 80, Innstr. 8; Publisher VZ-Verlags-G.m.b.H.; circ. 5,000.

Europa: 8000 Munich 80, Innstr. 8; Publisher VZ-Verlags-G.m.b.H.; circ. 15,000.

Evangelische Theologie: 8000 Munich 40, Isabellastrasse 20; six times a year; f. 1934; Editors HANS-GEORG GEYER, MANFRED JOSUTTIS; circ. 4,200.

Katholischer Digest: 8000 Munich 80, Innstr. 8; Publisher VZ-Verlags-G.m.b.H.; circ. 35,000.

Katholisches Sonntagsblatt: 7302 Ostfildern 1, Gutenbergstr. 12; weekly; circ. 121,000.

Kirche und Leben: Recklinghausen, Königswall 28, Postfach 229; f. 1945; weekly; Editor Dr. GÜNTHER MEES; circ. 215,542.

Kirchenzeitung für das Erzbistum Köln: 5 Cologne, Ursulaplatz 1; weekly; Editor Dr. HAJO GOERTZ; circ. 150,000.

Philosophisches Jahrbuch: 78 Freiburg i. Breisgau, Hermann-Herder Strasse 4; f. 1893; bi-annual; Editors Prof. Dr. H. KRINGS, Prof. Dr. L. OEING-HANHOFF, Prof. Dr. H. ROMBACH, Prof. Dr. A. HALDER, Prof. Dr. A. BARUZZI.

Der Weg: 4 Düsseldorf, Postfach 6409; weekly; Editor Dr. GERHARD E. STOLL; circ. 70,000.

Weltbild: 89 Augsburg, Frauentorstrasse 5; twice weekly; Catholic; Editor HANS SIEMONS; circ. 350,000.

SCIENCE, MEDICINE

Angewandte Chemie: Verlag Chemie G.m.b.H., 6940 Weinheim/Bergstr., Pappelallee 3; f. 1883; monthly; circ. 8,200; monthly international edition, f. 1962, circ. 3,200.

Archiv der Pharmazie: 694 Weinheim/Bergstr., Pappelallee 3; f. 1822; monthly; Editor Prof. Dr. J. KNABE; circ. 1,900.

Ärztliche Praxis: 8032 München-Gräfelfing, Hans-Cornelius-Str. 4; twice weekly; Editor Dr. EDMUND BANASCHIEWSKI; circ. 45,000.

Atomkernenergie. Kerntechnik: 8000 Munich 90, Pilgersheimer Str. 38; f. 1958; published by Verlag Karl Thieme AG; technical journal in German and English for nuclear engineers and scientists (12 a year); circ. 3,900.

Berichte der Bunsengesellschaft für physikalische Chemie: Verlag Chemie, 694 Weinheim/Bergstr., Pappelallee 3; f. 1894; monthly; Editor K. G. WEIL; circ. 2,900.

Chemie-Ingenieur-Technik: Verlag Chemie G.m.b.H., 6940 Weinheim, Pappelallee 3, Postfach 1260; f. 1928; monthly; Editor K. STEFFES; circ. 8,000.

Chemische Industrie: 4000 Düsseldorf 1, Kreuzstr. 21, Handelsblatthaus, Postfach 1102; f. 1949; review for chemical engineering and industrial chemistry; Dir. WILHELM ZUNDLER; Editor Dr. E. KOCH; circ. 5,000.

Der Chirurg: 6900 Heidelberg 1, Postfach 105280; f. 1929; monthly; Editors Prof. Dr. O. LINDENSCHMIDT, Prof. Dr. G. HEBERER, Prof. Dr. E. KERN; circ. 6,000.

Deutsche Apotheker Zeitung: 7000 Stuttgart 1, Birkenwaldstr. 44, Postfach 40; f. 1861; weekly; Editor Prof. Dr. HARRY AUTERHOFF; circ. 18,000.

Deutsche Automobil-Revue: 6 Frankfurt a.M., Stadelstr. 19; f. 1926; Editor Dr. JÜRGEN CHRIST.

Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift: 7000 Stuttgart 30, Rüdigerstr. 14; weekly; Editors F. GROSSE-BROCKHOFF, F. KÜMMERLE, R. H. ROSIE, W. KUHN.

Deutsche Zahnärztliche Zeitschrift: 8 Munich 86, Kolbergerstr. 22; monthly, dental medicine; Editors Prof. Dr. A. KRÖNCKE, Dr. G. MASCHINSKI.

Deutsche Zeitschrift für Mund-, Kiefer- und Gesichtschirurgie: 8 Munich 86, Kolbergerstr. 22; quarterly;

oral and maxillofacial surgery and oral pathology; Editors Dr. Dr. R. BECKER, Dr. Dr. H. SCHEUNEMANN, Dr. G. SEIFERT.

Diabetes-Journal: 65 Mainz, Kaiserstrasse 41; monthly; circ. 27,500.

Elektro-Anzeiger: 43 Essen, Girardetstr. 2; f. 1948; 24 issues a year; Editor Dr. B. JANSSEN; circ. 12,000.

euromed: 8032 München-Gräfelfing, Hans-Cornelius-Str. 4; monthly; Editor Dr. EDMUND BANASCHEWSKI.

Europa Chemie: 4000 Düsseldorf 1, Kreuzstr. 21, Handelsblatthaus, Postfach 1102; topical news service of the review *Chemische Industrie*; Dir. WILHELM ZUNDLER; Editor Dipl. Chem. H. SEIDEL; circ. 5,200.

Geologische Rundschau: Geologische Vereinigung e.V., 5442 Mendig, Postfach 249; general, geological; circ. 3,000.

Historisches Jahrbuch: 78 Freiburg i. Breisgau, Hermann-Herder Strasse 4; f. 1879; two double vols. per year; Editor Prof. Dr. J. SPÖRL.

Journal of Neurology/Zeitschrift für Neurologie: Springer-Verlag, 69 Heidelberg 1, Postfach 105280; f. 1891; Editor-in-Chief Prof. Dr. M. MUMENTHALER; continuation of *Deutsche Zeitschrift für Nervenheilkunde*.

Kosmos: 7 Stuttgart 1, Pfäzstr. 5-7, Postfach 640; f. 1904; monthly; popular scientific journal; Editor JOSEF F. KLEIN; circ. 120,000.

Medizinische Klinik: 8000 Munich, Pettenkoferstr. 18; f. 1905; weekly; Editors Prof. Dr. H.-W. KOEPPE, Prof. Dr. H. BEGEMANN, Prof. Dr. H. LIPPERT, Dr. HELGA SCHICHTL; circ. 35,000.

Mikrokosmos: 7000 Stuttgart 1, Pfäzstr. 5-7; f. 1906; monthly; microscopical studies; Editor Dr. D. KRAUTER; circ. 3,000.

Nachrichten aus Chemie, Technik und Laboratorium: 694 Weinheim, Pappelallee 3; f. 1953; monthly; circ. 20,500.

Naturwissenschaftliche Rundschau: 7000 Stuttgart 1, Birkenwaldstr. 44, Postfach 40; f. 1948; monthly; scientific; Editors HANS ROTTA, ROSWITHA SCHMID; circ. 7,600.

Planta Medica: 7 Stuttgart 30, Rüdigerstr. 14; f. 1952; monthly; Editors H. P. T. AMMON, W. BARZ, E. REINHARD, O. STICHER, H. WAGNER, M. H. ZENK.

Pro Medico: 8032 München-Gräfelfing, Hans-Cornelius-Str. 4; monthly; Editor Dr. EDMUND BANASCHEWSKI; circ. 6,000.

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Zahnärztliche Praxis: 8032 München-Gräfelfing, Hans-Cornelius-Str. 4; monthly; Editor Prof. Dr. EDMUND BANASCHEWSKI; circ. 12,000.

Zeitschrift für Allgemeinmedizin: 7000 Stuttgart, 30, Rüdigerstr. 14; f. 1924; three a month; Editors Dr. W. MAHRINGER, Dr. H. SCHNEIDER, Prof. Dr. P. DOENECKE, Dr. H. PILLAU, Dr. G. VOLKERT, Dr. W. HARDINGHAUS.

Zeitschrift für Kinderchirurgie: 7000 Stuttgart 30, Rüdigerstr. 14; f. 1964; monthly; Editors Prof. Dr. K.-A. BUSHE, Prof. Dr. G. JOPPICH, Prof. Dr. F. REHBEIN, Prof. Dr. M. BETTEX, Dr. med. H. HARTL, Dr. A. M. HOLSCHNEIDER.

Zeitschrift für Klinische Psychologie u. Psychotherapie: 78 Freiburg i. Breisgau, Hermann-Herder-Str. 4; f. 1952; quarterly; Editor Prof. Dr. W. J. REVERS.

Zeitschrift für Metallkunde: 7000 Stuttgart 80, Heisenbergstr. 5; monthly; metal research; Editors G. PETZOW, P. HAASEN, V. SCHUMACHER.

Zeitschrift für Physik: 6900 Heidelberg 1, Philosophenweg 12; twelve a year; Co-ordinating Editor Prof. Dr. O. HAXEL; Editors-in-Chief (Atoms and Nuclei) Prof. Dr. H. A. WEIDENMÜLLER, (Condensed Matter) Prof. Dr. H. HORNER, (Particles and Fields) Prof. Dr. G. KRAMER, Prof. Dr. W. SAATZ.

Zeitschrift für Plastische Chirurgie: 7000 Stuttgart 30, Rüdigerstr. 14; 4 a year; Editors Prof. Dr. Dr. R. ZELLNER, Prof. Dr. Dr. F. E. MÜLLER.

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FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse (AFP): 53 Bonn, Friedrich-Wilhelm-Str. 5; Man. JEAN BURNER.

Agencia EFE (Spain): 53 Bonn, Simrockstr. 23; Rep. DIANA POPESCU; Corresp. ANTONIO JAVALOYES BERENGUER.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): 5300 Bonn, Dahlmannstr. 36; Corresp. SANDRO DE ROSA.

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN) (German Democratic Republic): 5300 Bonn, Allianzplatz, Pressehaus 1/15; Corresp. OTTO MANN.

Associated Press (AP) (U.S.A.): 53 Bonn 12, Pressehaus 1/101, An der Heussallee 2-10; also in Frankfurt, Hamburg, Berlin, Munich and Düsseldorf.

Bulgarian Telegraph Agency (BTA) (Bulgaria): 5300 Bonn, Kaiser-Friedrichstr. 8; Bureau Man. RADOSLAV GORZENSKI.

Central News Agency (Republic of China): 5307 Wachtberg-Pech, Auf dem Girzen 4; Bureau Man. FRANCIS FINE.

Československá tisková kancelář (ČTK) (Czechoslovakia): 5300 Bonn, Heussallee 2-10, Pressehaus 1/206.

Jiji Tsushin-sha (Japan): 2 Hamburg 13, Mittelweg 38; Man. SUGURU SASAKI.

Kyodo Tsushin (Japan): 5300 Bonn, Reuterstr. 124-132, Bonn-Center; Man. KATSUHIKO TANABE.

Middle East News Agency (MENA) (Egypt): 5300 Bonn, Friedrich-Wilhelmstr. 1.

Reuters (U.K.): 5300 Bonn, Bonn-Center, Reuterstr. 124/132.

United Press International (UPI) (U.S.A.): 5300 Bonn, Heussallee 2-10, Pressehaus 1; Chief Corresp. WELLINGTON LONG.

MTI (Hungary), APN (U.S.S.R.) and TASS (U.S.S.R.) are also represented.

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Deutscher Journalisten-Verband (*German Journalists' Association*): 5300 Bonn, Bannauerstrasse 60; Chair, CHRISTIAN SCHNEIDER; Sec. FRITZ RAFF; 12 Land Associations; publ. *Journalist*.

Deutscher Presserat (*German Press Council*): 5300 Bonn 2, Wurzerstr. 46, Postfach 200783; 20 mems.; Gen. Sec. EGON, Frhr. VON MAUCHENHEIM.

Verband Deutscher Zeitschriftenverleger e.V. (*Association of Publishers of Periodicals*): 5300 Bonn 2, Winterstr. 50; Pres. Dr. PAUL GIRARDET; there are six Land Associations affiliated with the union.

Verein der Ausländischen Presse in Deutschland (V.A.P.) (*Foreign Press Association*): 5300 Bonn, Heussallee 2-10, Pressehaus 1/35.

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There are about 1,850 publishing firms in the Federal Republic of Germany, of which nearly 80 per cent produce fewer than ten books a year. There is no national publishing centre.

ADAC Verlag: 8000 Munich 70, Baumgartnerstr. 53; f. 1958; travel, guidebooks, magazines ADAC-Motorwelt, Deutsches Autorecht; Man. Dir. FRED DIETRICH.

Akademische Verlagsgesellschaft: 6200 Wiesbaden, Bahnhofstr. 39; f. 1912; general and social science textbooks; Man. Dir. Dr. CLAUD STEINER.

Karl Alber Verlag G.m.b.H.: 7800 Freiburg i.Br., Hermann-Herder-Str. 4; f. 1939; philosophy, history and theory of science, psychology, sociology, political science, communications; Man. Dir. Dr. MEINOLF WEWEL.

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Aschendorffsche Verlagbuchhandlung: 4400 Münster/Westfalen, Soesterstr. 13, Postfach 1124; f. 1720; Catholic theology, philosophy, psychology, education, jurisprudence, economic science, general and church history, philology; Dirs. MAXIMILIAN F. HÜFFER, Dr. ANTON WILHELM HÜFFER.

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Aussaat Verlag: 5600 Wuppertal 2, Wittensteinstr. 110-114; religion, juveniles; Man. Dirs. WERNER HÄTEL, THOMAS S. VON PUSKAS.

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August Bagel Verlag: 4000 Düsseldorf 1, Am Wehrhahn 100; f. 1801; textbooks for schools; literary research; Dirs. FRITZ BAGEL, PETER BAGEL, Dr. ALFRED DAUCH, HARALD EBNER.

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Bastei-Verlag: 5060 Bergisch Gladbach 2, Scheidtbachstr. 23-31; f. 1949; paperbacks; Man. Dir. GUSTAV LUEBBE.

Bayerische Verlagsanstalt G.m.b.H.: 8600 Bamberg 2, Lange Str. 22-24; f. 1949; Dir. KURT KIENING.

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biography, history, literature, humour, poetry; Man. Dir. OTTO W. BECHTLE.

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Julius Beltz Verlag: 6940 Weinheim, Am Hauptbahnhof 10, Postfach 1120; f. 1841; textbooks; Man. Dir. Dr. MANFRED BELTZ-RÜBELMANN.

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Verlagsgruppe Bertelsmann: 4830 Gütersloh, Carl-Bertelsmann-Str. 270; f. 1970; general, reference; Man. Dir. OLAF PAESCHKE; comprises C. Bertelsmann-Thomson-Fachverlag, Westdeutscher Verlag, Pro Schule Verlag and others.

Beuroner Kunstverlag G.m.b.H.: 7792 Beuron; f. 1898; fine art, religion; Dir. LEO P. GABRIEL GAWLETTA.

Bibliographisches Institut A.G.: 6800 Mannheim 1, Dudenstr. 6, Postfach 311; f. 1826; encyclopaedia, reference books, scientific books, atlases; Man. Dirs. KARL FELDER, CLAUD W. GREUNER, Dr. MICHAEL WEGNER.

Biederstein-Verlag: 8000 Munich 40, Wilhelmstr. 9; f. 1946; belles-lettres, biography, history, natural science; Man. Dir. WOLFGANG BECK.

Georg Bitter Verlag K.G.: 4350 Recklinghausen, Herner Strasse 62; f. 1968; children's books; Dir. Dr. GEORG BITTER.

Verlag Blanvalet: 8000 Munich 80, Neumarkter Str. 18, Postfach 800 360; fiction, children's books; Man. Dirs. OLAF PAESCHKE, WOLFGANG MERTZ.

BLV Verlagsgesellschaft m.b.H.: 8000 Munich 40, Lothstrasse 29; f. 1946; general; Man. Dir. Dr. A. EGGER.

Böhlau-Verlag: 5000 Cologne 60, Niehlerstr. 272-274; f. 1951; history, music, art; Man. Dir. Dr. DIETRICH RAUCH.

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Harald Boldt Verlag G.m.b.H.: 5407 Boppard am Rhein, Postfach 110; f. 1951; history, reference, general and social science; Man. Dir. HARALD BOLDT.

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Verlag Dr. Klaus Wagenbach: 1000 Berlin 30, Bamberger Str. 6; f. 1964; literature, politics, periodicals, paperbacks; Dir. Dr. KLAUS WAGENBACH.

Verlagsbuchhandlung Ernst Wasmuth: 7400 Tübingen, Fürststr. 133; f. 1872; architecture, archaeology, art; Dir. ELSE WASMUTH.

A. Weichert Verlag: 3000 Hanover 1, Tiestestr. 14; f. 1872; children's books; Man. Dir. ALFRED TRIPPO.

Gebrüder Weiss Verlag: 1000 Berlin 62, Hewaldstr. 9; f. 1945; fiction, popular science, children's books, science fiction, paperbacks; Propr. RICHARD WEISS.

Westdeutscher Verlag G.m.b.H.: 6200 Wiesbaden 1, Faulbrunnstr. 13; f. 1947; history, economics, sociology, politics, psychology, law, periodicals; Man. Dir. Dr. FRANK LUBE.

G. Westermann Verlag: 3300 Brunswick, Georg-Westermann-Allee 66; f. 1838; cartography, education, science, technology, fiction, periodicals; Dirs. Dr. JÜRGEN MACKENSEN, DIRCK TEBBENJOHANN, Gerd MACKENSEN.

Bruno Wilkens Verlag: 3118 Bad Bevensen, Postfach 1247; f. 1922; medicine; Propr. HELGA HOFMEISTER-WILKENS.

Carl Winter Universitätsverlag G.m.b.H.: 6900 Heidelberg, Lutherstr. 59; f. 1822; university textbooks; Publisher Dr. CARL WINTER.

Verlag Wissenschaft und Politik: 5000 Cologne 1, Salicrting 14-16; f. 1961; politics, sociology, history, law; periodicals; Dirs. BEREND VON NOTTBECK, SIEGMUND MINDT, CLAUS-PETER VON NOTTBECK.

Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft m.b.H.: 7000 Stuttgart 1, Birkenwaldstr. 44, Postfach 40; science, medicine, pharmacy; Dir. H. RORTA.

Friedrich Wittig Verlag: 2000 Hamburg 76, Papenhuder Str. 2; f. 1946; religion, art books.

Rainer Wunderlich Verlag Hermann Leins: 7400 Tübingen 1, Goethestr. 6, Postfach 2740; f. 1926; fiction, biography, music, politics, history, poetry; Man. Dir. Dipl. Kfm. GÜNTHER SCHWEIZER.

Paul Zsolnay Verlag G.m.b.H.: 2000 Hamburg 36, Amelungstr. 4; f. 1948; poetry, non-fiction, fiction; Dirs. HANS W. POLAK, KURT LINGENBRINK.

PRINCIPAL ASSOCIATION OF BOOK PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS

Börsenverein des Deutschen Buchhandels e.V.: 6000 Frankfurt a.M. 1, Postfach 2404, Grosser Hirschgraben 17-21; f. 1825; Chair. GÜNTHER CHRISTIANSEN; Man. Dir. Dr. HANS-KARL VON KUPFSCH; (see Buchhändler-Vereinigung G.m.b.H. under Publishers).

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Arbeitsgemeinschaft der öffentlich-rechtlichen Rundfunkanstalten der Bundesrepublik Deutschland (ARD) (*Association of Public Law Broadcasting Organizations*): 6 Frankfurt a.M., Bertramstrasse 8, P.O.B. 3111; Chair. Intendant REINHOLD VÖTH; the co-ordinating body of the Federal German Radio and Television organizations: Bayerischer Rundfunk, Hessischer Rundfunk, Norddeutscher Rundfunk, Radio Bremen, Saarländischer Rundfunk, Sender Freies Berlin, Süddeutscher Rundfunk, Südwestfunk, Westdeutscher Rundfunk, Deutsche Welle, Deutschlandfunk; RIAS is represented on the Council by an observer.

In June 1981 there were 23,645,569 radio receivers and 21,446,669 television sets in the Federal Republic.

RADIO

Each of the members of ARD broadcasts 2-3 programmes. Deutsche Welle and Deutschlandfunk broadcast programmes for Europe and overseas.

Deutschlandfunk: 5 Cologne 51, Raderberggürtel 40; twenty-four hours daily broadcasting from eight stations for the Federal Republic and Europe; Dir.-Gen. RICHARD BECKER; Dir. of Current Affairs Programmes B. WÖRDEHOFF; Dir. of Cultural Programmes Dr. P. KLIEMANN; Dir. of European Programmes Dr. JÜRGEN REISS; Dir. of English Section H. P. W. WEYMAR; Controller of Programme Organization E. IMELMANN; Administrative Dir. KLAUS PRISOK; Technical Dir. W. HINZ.

Deutsche Welle: 5000 Cologne 1, Raderberggürtel 50, Postfach 100444; German short-wave service; Dir.-Gen. KLAUS SCHÜTZ; Programme Editor HANS DIETER JAENE; Tech. Dir. GÜNTHER ROESSLER; Admin. Dir. Dr. HEINZ FELLHAUER; broadcasts 93 programmes daily in 34 languages.

RIAS Berlin (*Rundfunk im amerikanischen Sektor*): 1 Berlin 62, Kufsteiner Str. 69; Chair. of U.S. Supervisory Board PATRICK E. NIEBURG; Dir.-Gen. LUDWIG Freiherr von HAMMERSTEIN; Programme Dir. Prof. HERBERT KUNDLER; Dir. Political and Current Affairs Programme Dr. DETMAR CRAMER; Admin. Dir. PETER NAEGELE; Tech. Dir. DIETER STAHL.

TELEVISION

There are three television programmes. The nine autonomous regional broadcasting organizations combine to provide material for the *First Programme* which is produced by ARD. The *Second Programme* (Zweites Deutsches Fernsehen) is completely separate and is controlled by a public corporation of all the Länder. It is largely financed by advertising. The *Third Programme* provides a cultural and educational service in the evenings only with contributions from several of the regional bodies.

Zweites Deutsches Fernsehen: 6500 Mainz 1, Postfach 4040; f. 1961 by the Länder Governments as a second television channel; eighty-eight stations; Dir.-Gen. KARL GÜNTHER VON HASE; Dir. of Programmes DIETER STOLTE; Editor-in-Chief REINHARD APPEL.

REGIONAL BROADCASTING ORGANIZATIONS

Bayerischer Rundfunk: 8000 Munich 2, Rundfunkplatz 1; Chair. Dr. FRANZ HEUBL; Dir.-Gen. REINHOLD VÖTH; Admin. Dir. OSKAR MAIER; Technical Dir. FRANK MÜLLER-RÖMER; Programme Dir. GUNTHER LEHNER; Television Dir. Dr. HELMUT OELLER.

Radio Bremen: 28 Bremen 33, Heinrich-Hertz-Str. 13; Chair. ERWIN SCHMIDT; Dir.-Gen. GERHARD SCHRÖDER; Radio Dir. GERHARD SCHÄFER; Television Dir. Dr. HANS-WERNER CONRAD; Admin. Dir. and Legal

Adviser Dr. HEIMDAL SEGGER; Tech. and Production Dir. KARL-HEINZ KLOSTERMEIER.

Sender Freies Berlin: 1 Berlin 19, Masurenallee 8-14; Chair. KARL-HEINZ SCHMITZ; Dir.-Gen. Dr. WOLFGANG HAUS; Programmes Dir. Dr. ERICH PROEBSTER; Chief Editor Radio and Television Dr. PETER PECHTEL; Technical Dir. HERBERT WOLFF; Admin. Dir. Dr. HANS JOACHIM LEHMANN.

Hessischer Rundfunk: 6000 Frankfurt a.M. 1, Bertramstr. 8; Dir.-Gen. WOLFGANG LEHR; Chair. Admin. Council EITEL-OSKAR HÖHNE; Chair. Radio Council GÜNTER BETTENBERGER; Dir. Television HANS-OTTO GRÜNEWELDT; Dir. Radio Programmes Dr. HENNING WICHT; Chief Legal Adviser Dr. HELMUT GEGENWART; Technical Dir. Dr. ROLF THIELE; Admin. Dir. Dr. ARTUR JERGER.

Norddeutscher Rundfunk (N.D.R.): 2 Hamburg 13, Rothenbaumchaussee 132-134; Dir.-Gen. FRIEDRICH WILHELM RÄUKER; Deputy Dir.-Gen. JOBST PLOG; Dir. Radio Programmes W. JÄGER; Dir. Television Programmes R. SEELMANN-EGGEBERT; Technical Dir. G. LAHANN.

Saarländischer Rundfunk: 6600 Saarbrücken, Funkhaus Halberg, Postfach 1050; Chair. FRANZ SCHLEHOFER; Dir.-Gen. Prof. Dr. HUBERT RÖHDE; Programmes Dir. Dr. H. GÄRBER; Administrative Dir. Dr. FRIEDRICH FELDBAUSCH; Chief Editor OTTO KEINKHANNES; Technical Dir. W. GLESNER; publ. *SR-Information*.

Süddeutscher Rundfunk: 7000 Stuttgart 1, Neckarstr. 230, P.O.B. 837; f. 1924; Chair. WALTER AYASS; Dir.-Gen. Prof. Dr. HANS BAUSCH; Radio Dir. Dr. PETER KEHN; Television Dir. HORST JAEDICKE; Technical Dir. Dr. DIETRICH SCHWARZE; Admin. Dir. HERMANN FÜNFELD; publ. *Südfunk*.

Südwestfunk (SWF): 757 Baden-Baden, Hans-Bredow-Strasse; Chair. Admin. Council JULIUS SAXLER; Dir.-Gen. HELMUT HAMNERSCHNIDT; Dir. Radio Programmes Dr. DIETER GÖBEL; Television Dir. GERD OLAF KRYSTOF; Technical Dir. Dr. Dr. KARL SCHÖRKEN; Admin. Dir. ULRICH WEBER.

Westdeutscher Rundfunk (WDR): 5000 Cologne 1, Appellhofplatz 1; Chair. HILDE JUNKER-SEELIGER (Broadcasting Council), KONRAD GRUNDMANN (Admin. Council), Dr. BRUNO WEINBERGER (Programme Advisory Council); Dir.-Gen. FRIEDRICH-WILHELM V. SELL; Admin. Dir. Dr. NORBERT SEIDEL; Technical Dir. I. DAHRENDORF; Dir. Radio Programmes MAN-

FRED JENKE; Dir. Television Programmes HEINZ WERNER HÜBNER.

Europe 1: Europäische Rundfunk und Fernseh A.G., Europe 1, 6600 Saarbrücken, P.O.B. 111; broadcasts in French; Dir. F. FAVELIER.

FOREIGN RADIO STATIONS

American Forces Network: 6 Frankfurt/Main, Bertramstrasse 6; Commanding Officer Lt.-Col. ROBERT P. BUBNIAK; Programme Dir. ROBERT J. HARLAN; Technical Dir. JAMES W. CARMAN.

There are nine stations, fifty-two AM/FM transmitters and four TV studios.

British Forces Broadcasting Service, Germany: 5 Cologne-Marienburg, Parkstrasse 61, B.F.P.O. 19; Station Controller RICHARD C. S. NORTON; Programme Dir. (Radio) D. R. G. ASTBURY; Station Man. J. M. CAMPBELL; Editor (News and Information) BRYAN HAMILTON.

There are two VHF radio transmitters and 45 low-powered TV transmitters.

Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Inc.: Oettingenstr. 67, 8000 Munich 22; Pres. Dr. GLENN W. FERGUSON; a non-profit-making private corporation, operating under American management and funded by congressional grants supplied through the Board for International Broadcasting, which also oversees the operations of both stations; transmitter facilities in Spain, Portugal and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Radio Free Europe: broadcasts to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and Romania.

Radio Liberty: broadcasts to the U.S.S.R. in Russian, Armenian, Azeri, Byelorussian, Estonian, Georgian, Kazakh, Kirghiz, Latvian, Lithuanian, Tadzhik, Tatar-Bashkir, Turkestan, Ukrainian, Uzbek.

Voice of America (Relay Station and European Correspondents Bureau): 8000 Munich 22, Ludwigstr. 2.

There are one Medium Wave and five Short Wave transmitters broadcasting in Russian, English, Polish, Hungarian, Czech, Lithuanian, Estonian, Latvian, Bulgarian, Georgian, Armenian, Ukrainian, Albanian and Slovene.

The Correspondents Bureau provides VOA Washington headquarters with reports and feature programmes in English and other languages on newsworthy developments in Eastern and Western Europe and the U.S.S.R.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; brs.=branches; dep.=deposits; DM=Deutsche Mark; m.=million; res.=reserves)

The *Deutsche Bundesbank*, the central bank of the Federal Republic of Germany, consists of the central administration in Frankfurt (considered to be the financial capital of the country), eleven main offices (*Landeszentralbanken*) in the *Länder* and Berlin, and over 200 branches. In carrying out its functions as determined by law, the *Bundesbank* is independent of the Federal Government, but is required to support the Government's general economic policy. All other credit institutions are subject to governmental supervision through the Federal Banking Supervisory Office (*Bundesaufsichtsamt für das Kreditwesen*) in Berlin.

Banks outside the central banking system are divided into three groups: private commercial banks, credit institutions incorporated under public law and co-operative credit

institutions. All these commercial banks are "universal banks", conducting all kinds of customary banking business. There is no division of activities. As well as the commercial banks there are a number of specialist banks, such as private or public mortgage banks.

The group of private commercial banks includes: those known as the "Big Three" (the *Deutsche Bank*, the *Dresdner Bank* and the *Commerzbank*); all banks incorporated as a company limited by shares (*Aktiengesellschaft—A.G.*, *Kommanditgesellschaft—K.G.a.A.*) or as a private limited company (*Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung—G.m.b.H.*) and which are known as "regional banks" because they do not usually function throughout the Federal Republic; and the private banks, which are run as sole proprietorships or partnerships and mostly have no

branches outside their home town. Foreign banks are classed as regional banks. The main business of all private commercial banks is short-term lending. The private bankers fulfil the most varied tasks within the banking system.

The public low credit institutions are the savings banks and the *Landesbanken*. The latter act as central banks and clearing houses on a national level for the savings banks. Laws governing the savings banks limit them to certain sectors—credits, investments and money transfers—and they concentrate on the areas of home financing, municipal investments and the trades. In 1979 there were 603 savings banks and 12 *Landesbanken* under their umbrella organization *Deutscher Sparkassen- und Giroverband*.

The head institution of the co-operative system is the *Deutsche Genossenschaftskasse*. At the end of 1978 there were some 4,800 industrial and agricultural credit co-operatives with over 19,000 offices.

Central banking organizations were set up in 1948. The central organization for the private commercial banks is the German Bankers' Association (*Bundesverband deutscher Banken*), which consists of eleven provincial associations, the Association of Private Mortgage Banks (*Verband privater Hypothekenbanken*) and the Association of Private Shipping Banks (*Verband privater Schiffsbanken*). Other federal banking associations are the Association of German Industrial and Agricultural Credit Co-operatives (*Bundesverband der Deutschen Volksbanken und Raiffeisenbanken*) and the Association of Public-Law Credit Institutions (*Verband öffentlicher Banken*).

BANKS

1. THE CENTRAL BANKING SYSTEM

Deutsche Bundesbank: 6000 Frankfurt 50, Wilhelm-Epstein-Str. 14; f. 1957; to issue bank notes, to regulate note and coin circulation and supply of credit; maintains head offices (*Hauptverwaltungen*) in each *Land*, known as *Landeszentralbanken*; required to support Government economic policy, although it is independent of instructions from the Government. The Bank may advise on important monetary policy, and members of the Federal Government may take part in the deliberations of the Central Bank Council but may not vote; Pres. KARL OTTO PÖHL; Vice-Pres. Dr. HELMUT SCHLESINGER; other Board Mems. Dr. HANS GEORG ENDE, Dr. LEONHARD GLESKE, Prof. Dr. CLAUS KÖHLER, OTTOMAR WERTHMÖLLER.

Landeszentralbank in Baden-Württemberg: 7000 Stuttgart 1, Marstallstr. 3; Pres. Board of Management Prof. Dr. NORBERT KLOTEN.

Landeszentralbank in Bayern: 8000 Munich 2, Postfach 20 16 05, Ludwigstr. 13; Pres. Board of Management LOTHAR MÜLLER.

Landeszentralbank in Berlin: 1000 Berlin 12, Leibnizstr. 9-10; Pres. Board of Management Dr. DIETER HISS.

Landeszentralbank in Bremen: 2800 Bremen 1, Am Wall 122; Pres. Board of Management Dr. KURT NEMITZ.

Landeszentralbank in der Freien und Hansestadt Hamburg: 2 Hamburg 11, Alter Wall 2-8; Pres. Board of Management HANS HERMSDORF.

Landeszentralbank in Hessen: 6 Frankfurt a.M., Neue Mainzer Str. 47; Pres. Board of Management Dr. ALFRED HÄRTL.

Landeszentralbank in Niedersachsen: 3 Hanover, Georgsplatz 5; Pres. Board of Management Dr. JULIA DINGWORI-NUSSECK.

Landeszentralbank in Nordrhein-Westfalen: 4000 Düsseldorf, Berliner Allee 14; Pres. HANS WERTZ.

Landeszentralbank in Rheinland-Pfalz: 6500 Mainz, Kaiserstr. 52; Pres. Board of Management Prof. FRITZ DUPPRÉ.

Landeszentralbank im Saarland: 66 Saarbrücken 1, Keplerstr. 18; Pres. HANS GLIEM.

Landeszentralbank in Schleswig-Holstein: 2300 Kiel, Fleetshörn 26; Pres. Board of Management Dr. JOHANN B. SCHÖLLHORN.

2. PRIVATE COMMERCIAL BANKS

Baden-Württembergische Bank A.G.: 7000 Stuttgart 1, Kleiner Schlossplatz, P.O.B. 142; 7500 Karlsruhe 1, Friedrichsplatz 1-3, P.O.B. 1660; 7100 Heilbronn, Allee 11, P.O.B. 2140; f. 1977 by merger of Badische Bank, Handelsbank Heilbronn and Württembergische Bank; cap. DM70m.; dep. DM6,365m. (Dec. 1979); Mans. Dr. HANS WOLTER, Dr. OTTO K. DEUTELMOSE, ERWIN FUNK, Dr. HANS GOESER, Dr. WALTER KÜSTER, DIETER MAIER, Dr. HELMUT MATTES, Dr. HARRO PETERSEN, Dr. MANFRED PRECHTL; 89 brs.

Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft: 6000 Frankfurt a.M. 1, Theaterplatz 2; f. 1958; cap. DM900m.; res. DM 792m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. HEINZ O. VETTER; over 250 brs.

Bank für Handel und Industrie A.G.: 1 Berlin 12, Uhlandstr. 9/11; f. 1949; subsidiary of Dresdner Bank A.G.; cap. DM 125m.; res. DM 235m. (Dec. 1980); Man.-Dirs. Dr. HANS BORN, PIET-JOCHEN ETZEL, Dr. JOACHIM MEYER-BLÜCHER.

Bankers Trust G.m.b.H.: 6000 Frankfurt/Main 1, Bockenheimer Landstr. 39, Postfach 2665; f. 1889; formerly Deutsche Unionbank G.m.b.H., name changed in 1980; cap. DM 22.7m.; dep. DM 1,012.8m. (Dec. 1979); Man. Dirs. Dr. WOLFGANG DIETRICH KUNZ, BRAGI F. SCHUT, HORST SCHNOES; 3 brs.

Bankhaus H. Aufhäuser: 8000 Munich 2, Löwengrube 18; f. 1870; cap. DM 40m.; dep. DM 788m. (Dec. 1979); Partners Dr. HANS HEINRICH RITTER von SRBIK, RUDOLF BAYER, Dr. WOLFGANG WUNDER, Dipl.-Kfm. DIRK Freiherr von DÖRNBERG.

Bankhaus Bensele G.m.b.H.: 6800 Mannheim 1, P.O.B. 210; f. 1936; cap. DM 6m.; Partner and Gen. Man. Dr. HANS WOLTER; Partner Baden-Württembergische Bank A.G.

Bankhaus Gebrüder Bethmann: 6000 Frankfurt 1, Bethmannhof, Bethmannstr. 7-9; f. 1748; foreign trade bank; total liabilities DM774.8m. (Dec. 1980); Partners JOHANN PHILIPP Freiherr von BETHMANN, Konsul Prof. Dr. H. JOACHIM KRAHNEN, Dr. WILHELM FIGORSCH, Dr. WALTER SCHORR; 9 brs.

Bankhaus J. A. Krebs: 7800 Freiburg i. Br., Münsterplatz 4; f. 1721; Propr. ADOLF KREBS, HEINZ KREBS, Dr. WALTER KRÄMER.

Bankhaus Marcard & Co.: 2000 Hamburg 1, Ballindamm 36; f. 1893; Dirs E. Freiherr von MARCARD, W. KRUSEMARK, Dr. MAX SATTIG.

Bankhaus Martens & Weyhausen G.m.b.H. & Co.: 2800 Bremen 1, Langenstr. 15/21; f. 1872; cap. DM 35m.; Mans. WOLFGANG KUNZE, JENS-PETER KNOBLAUCH.

Bankhaus Gebr. Martin: 7320 Göppingen (Württemberg), Kirchstr. 35; f. 1912; Partners WALTER HEES, SUSANNE MARTIN.

Bankhaus Neelmeyer A.G.: 28 Bremen 1, Am Markt 14/16; f. 1907; cap. DM 18m.; Gen. Mans. Dr. ERWIN DÄHNE, WILHELM KRÖNCKE, Dr. ROLF LATREUTER; 9 brs.

Bankhaus Carl F. Plump & Co.: 2800 Bremen 1, Am Markt 19, P.O.B. 102507; f. 1828; foreign trade bank; Partners ALBRECHT ROGGMANN, Fr. HOFFMANN, JAN FREYSOLDT.

Bankverein Bremen A.G.: 2800 Bremen, Wachtstr. 16; f. 1863; cap. DM 8.5m.; dep. DM 377m. (Dec. 1980); Mans. GÜNTHER KÜCK, HEIKO E. DETTMERS; 1 br.

Bass & Herz: 6 Frankfurt a.M. 1, Postfach 5126, Bockenheimer Landstr. 25; f. 1862; Owners ALBERT KOSSMANN, HANS ULRICH Graf SCHAFFGOTSCH; Dir. EWALD WERKMEISTER.

Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank AG (HYPO-BANK): 8000 Munich 2, Theatinerstr. 9-17, Postfach 20 05 27; f. 1835; cap. DM 423m.; dep. DM 50,471.6m. (Dec. 1979); Chair. Dr. KLAUS GÖTTE; 500 brs.

Bayerische Vereinsbank A.G.: 8000 Munich 2, Kardinal-Faulhaber-Str. 1 and 14, Postfach 1; f. 1869; cap. DM 400m.; total assets DM 91,595m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. (Board of Dirs.) Dr. WERNER PREMAUER.

Bayerische Volksbanken A.G.: 8 Munich 22, Triftstr. 6; f. 1903; cap. DM 50m.; dep. 2,710m. (Dec. 1979); Mans. Dr. S. LORENZ, A. HERRMANN, A. PELZER.

Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.: 2000 Hamburg 36, Neuer Jungfernstieg 20; f. 1950; cap. DM 55m.; dep. 975.8m. (Dec. 1979); Partners JOACHIM H. WETZEL, PETER FREIHEIT VON KAPHER, JOACHIM VON BERENBERG-CONSBURCH.

Berliner Bank A.G.: 1000 Berlin 12, Hardenbergstr. 32, P.O.B. 12 17 09; f. 1950; 79 brs. in West Berlin, brs. in Düsseldorf, Frankfurt, Hamburg and Munich, London, subsidiary in Luxembourg; cap. DM 140m.; dep. DM 6,233m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. EDZARD REUTER; Man. Dir. (International) GÜNTHER BERNT; Foreign Mans. PETER PATKOWSKI, KLAUS A. HEILIGER.

Berliner Commerzbank A.G.: 1000 Berlin 30, Potsdamerstr. 125, P.O.B. 110420; f. 1949; wholly-owned subsidiary of Commerzbank A.G.; cap. DM 52.5m.; dep. DM 3,093m. (Dec. 1980); Mans. STEGFRIED ERNST, Dr. HANS STRATHUS, PETER VON JENA; 58 brs. in West Berlin.

Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank (BHF-Bank): 6000 Frankfurt a.M. 1; Bockenheimer Landstr. 10; 1000 Berlin 15, Uhlandstr. 165-166; f. 1856; cap. DM 116m.; dep. DM 12,361.5m. (Dec. 1980); Partners Dr. W. GRAEBMER, Dr. H. C. SCHROEDER-HOHENWARTH, HERBERT H. JACOBI, KLAUS SUBJETZKI, R. V. TRESCKOW.

Berliner Volksbank (West) E.G.: 1000 Berlin 19, Kaiserdamm 86; f. 1946; cap. DM 31.6m.; dep. 1,547.2m. (Dec. 1979); Chair. HEINZ WIESEKE; 29 brs. in West Berlin.

BN Bank (Burgardt & Nottebohm Bank A.G.): 6000 Frankfurt a.M. 1, Bockenheimer Landstrasse 61; f. 1979 by merger; cap. DM 33m.; dep. DM 1,370m. (1980); Mans. Dr. PETER BRAUNS, FRANZ JOSEF HENTREI, M. ALDO NICOLAI, HORST PLASCHNA, OTTO TECHAU.

Commerzbank A.G.: 4000 Düsseldorf, Breite Strasse 25; International Departments are all based in Frankfurt a.M., P.O.B. 2534; f. 1870; 795 domestic and 11 foreign brs.; cap. and res. DM 2,477m.; dep. DM 60,099m. (June 1981); Chair. (Supervisory Board) PAUL LICHTENBERG; Chair. Board of Man. Dirs. Dr. WALTER SEIPP.

Delbrück & Co.: 1000 Berlin 30, Rankestr. 13; 5000 Cologne 1, Gereonstr. 15-23; f. 1854; cap. DM 35m.; dep. DM 728.2m. (Dec. 1979); Man. Partners A. RATJEN, Dr. JÜRGEN FRESE, A. MOMM, Dr. G. ERNST, H. CADENBACH, P. VON DER HEYDT, C. Graf von POURTALES, GEORG GEORGIUS, CHRISTIAN RATJEN, JÖRG FRESE.

Deutsch-Skandinavische Bank A.G.: 6000 Frankfurt a.M., Alte Rothofstr. 8; f. 1976; cap. DM 60m.; dep. DM 1,450.8m. (Dec. 1979); Chair. CHRISTIAN NORGREN.

Deutsch-Südamerikanische Bank A.G. (Banco Germánico de la América del Sud): 2000 Hamburg 36, Neuer Jungfernstieg 16; f. 1906; cap. DM 110m.; Chair. Dr. MANFRED MEIER-PRESCHANY; Gen. Mans. HELMUT FRÖHLICH, ERNST-GÜNTHER LIPKAU, Dr. HERBERT MITTENDORFF, ALBRECHT C. RÄDECKE; 35 brs.

Deutsche Bank A.G.: Central Office: 6000 Frankfurt/M., Grosse Gallusstr. 10-14; also 4000 Düsseldorf, Königsallee 45-47; f. 1870; cap. DM 1,232m.; dep. DM 94,800m. (Dec. 1980); Hon. Pres. HERMANN J. ABS; Chair. (Supervisory Board) FRANZ HEINRICH ULRICH; 1,151 brs.

Deutsche Bank Berlin A.G.: 1000 Berlin 10, Otto-Suhr-Allee 6/16; f. 1949; wholly-owned subsidiary of Deutsche Bank A.G.; cap. DM 70m.; dep. DM 5,654m. (1980); Gen. Mans. Dr. GERHARD HERBST, Dr. BERNT W. ROHRER, Dr. FRIEDRICH WILHELM WIETHEGE.

Deutsche Länderbank AG: 1000 Berlin 15, Kurfürstendamm 42; 23 Bockenheimer Landstr., Frankfurt; f. 1909; merchant bank; cap. and reserves DM 134m.; dep. DM 3,640.4m. (Dec. 1979); Mans. Dir. HANS-HELMUT KRÜGER, Dr. LEO UHEN, MANFRED G. SCHNEIDER-ROTHHAAR.

Dresdner Bank A.G.: 6 Frankfurt a.M. 1, Jürgen-Ponto-Platz 1; f. 1872; cap. DM 878m.; dep. DM 78,891m. (Dec. 1979); Chair. (Board of Man. Dirs.) Dr. HANS FRIDERICH; Chair. (Supervisory Board) HELMUT HAEUSGEN; 941 brs.

Effectenbank-Warburg A.G.: 6 Frankfurt a.M., Kaiserstr. 30; f. 1969; cap. DM 45m.; dep. DM 1,435.5m. (March 1981); Mans. H.-J. PLEIN, Dr. W. RUPF, H. J. SARETZ; 1 br.

Grundig Bank G.m.b.H.: 8510 Fürth/Bayern, Ludwig-Quellen-Str. 20; cap. DM 75m.; res. DM 3.5m.; dep. DM 791.4m. (March 1978); Mans. KLAUS P. KÜBEL, Dipl.-Kfm. ANDREAS SCHMIDT-BELDEN.

Grunelius & Co.: 6000 Frankfurt a.M. 16, Untermainkai 26; f. 1824; Owner Dr. ERNST MAX VON GRUNELIUS.

Georg Hauck & Sohn Bankiers K.G.a.A.: 6000 Frankfurt a.M. 1, Kaiserstrasse 24; f. 1796; cap. DM 36.2m.; Partners M. HAUCK, F. HEIDE, R. C. SCHROEDER, A. SCHÜTZ.

Hesse Newman & Co.: 2000 Hamburg 1, Ferdinandstr. 25/27; f. 1777; cap. DM 25m.; Man. PETER C. QUEITSCH.

Von der Heydt-Kersten & Söhne: 5600 Wuppertal-Elberfeld 1, Neumarkt 5-13; f. 1754; wholly-owned subsidiary of Commerzbank A.G.; Partners Dr. KURT VOLLMER, GERHARD WICHELHAUS.

Ibero-Amerika Bank A.G.: 2800 Bremen 1, Domshof 14/15; f. 1949; cap. DM 10m.; res. DM 13.5m.; br. in Hamburg; Gen. Mans. KLAUS F. MÜLLER-LEIENDECKER, ROLF E. BEISSER, HERBERT SCHOENNAGEL.

Koch, Lauteren & Co.: 6000 Frankfurt a.M., Bockenheimerlandstr. 61; f. 1586; Partners JENS JÜRGEN HOLSTE, RUDOLF FIEDLER.

August Lenz & Co.: 8000 Munich 2, Promenadeplatz 9; f. 1880; Partners Dr. WILHELM ARENDTS, WERNER SCHMIDT.

Maffei & Co. G.m.b.H.: 8000 Munich 2, Promenadeplatz 9; f. 1954; Gen. Mans. Dr. LUDWIG KOCH, Dr. JOHANN-FRIEDRICH OVERBECK, WERNER SCHMIDT.

Merck, Finck & Co.: 8000 Munich 2, Pacellistr. 4; f. 1870; Partners AUGUST VON FINCK, HELMUT VON FINCK, WILHELM VON FINCK, Dr. iur. WILHELM WINTERSTEIN, Agricola Verwaltungsgesellschaft KG.

Metalbank G.m.b.H.: 6000 Frankfurt a.M. 1, Reuterweg 14, Postfach 3724; f. 1881; cap. DM 210m.; dep. DM 295m. (Sept. 1978); Mans. GÜNTER JANIK, Dr. RAINER RUSTEMEYER, CURT CLERES.

B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co. Bankers: 6000 Frankfurt a.M. 1, Neue Mainzerstr. 40-42; f. 1674; cap. DM 20m.; dep. DM 540.1m. (Dec. 1979); Partners KARL-OSKAR KOENIGS, CHRISTOPH VON METZLER, FRIEDRICH VON METZLER, BRIAN D. TOWNSEND.

National-Bank A.G.: 4300 Essen 1, Theaterplatz 8; f. 1921; cap. DM 18m.; dep. DM 1,125m. (Dec. 1979); Mans. Dr. FRITZ DERTMANN, GÜNTHER EHLEN, Dr. HANS BRAUN.

Norddeutsche Volksbanken A.G.: Hanover, Schiffgraben 55; f. 1893 as Zentralkasse Nordwestdeutscher Volksbanken, name changed 1977; cap. DM 60m.; res. DM 109.6m.; dep. DM 3,560m. (Dec. 1979); Mans. HANS-ERICH STRÜCKER, Dr. KLAUS PREISS, Dr. GERT-HENNING FLICK, Dr. WALDEMAR HEERS, ERICH-ALFRED RUST.

Oldenburgische Landesbank A.G.: 2900 Oldenburg, Stau 15; f. 1868; cap. DM 42.7m.; dep. DM 3,167.6m. (Dec. 1979); Chair. Dr. jur. CARL S. GROSS; Mans. HERMANN CONRING, Dr. HUBERT FORCH, H.-D. VON LAUE.

Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Cie.: 5 Cologne 1, Unter Sachsenhausen 4; 6 Frankfurt/M., Bockenheimer Landstr. 20; f. 1789; cap. DM 125m.; dep. DM 2,665m. (Dec. 1980); Partners Dr. h.c. HARALD KÜHNEN, WILL MARX, ALFRED Freiherr VON OPPENHEIM, MANFRED Freiherr VON OPPENHEIM, Dr. NIKOLAUS Graf STRASOLD, Dr. KARL HEINZ WESSEL.

Reuschel & Co.: 8000 Munich 2, Maximilianplatz 13; f. 1947; Partners Dr. HEINRICH REUSCHEL, Dr. FRITZ DEYMANN, ERICH BAUMANN, Dr. BERND VOSS.

Schmidt Bank: Hof/Saale, Ernst-Reuter-Str. 119, Postfach 1629, 1649; f. 1828; cap. DM 65.1m.; dep. DM 1,414m. (Dec. 1980); Partners Dr. KARL-GERHARD SCHMIDT, GEORG BECHER, WERNER SCHMIDT, Dr. REINER SCHMIDT, Dr. KLAUS BECHER; 85 brs.

Schneider & Münzing: 8000 Munich 2, Salvatorstr. 2; f. 1829; Partners Dr. H. THELEN, F. THELEN, Dipl.-Kfm. EMIL HEMMER.

Otto M. Schröder: 2000 Hamburg 36, Alsterarkaden 27; f. 1932; Owner OTTO M. SCHRÖDER.

Schröder, Münchmeyer, Hengst & Co.: 2000 Hamburg 1, P.O.B. 105903, 33 Ballindamm; 6000 Frankfurt a.M. 1, P.O.B. 4387, 6-10 Friedensstrasse; 6050 Offenbach a.M., P.O.B. 46, 73 Kaiserstrasse; f. 1969 by merger; cap. DM 100m.; dep. DM 1,689.2m. (Dec. 1980); Partners FERDINAND Graf von GALEN (Chair.), HANS LAMPERT, HANS-HERMANN MÜNCHMEYER, WOLFGANG STRYJ; Gen. Mans. CHRISTOPH Graf von HARDENBERG, ADOLF KRAUS, JOCHEN NEYNABER.

Simonbank A.G.: 4000 Düsseldorf 1, Martin-Luther-Platz 32; f. 1960; cap. DM 27.5m.; dep. DM 1,220.9m. (Dec. 1979); Chair. PETER REIMPEL; Man. Dirs. GÜNTER DANIEL, KLAUS LICHTENAUER, MANFRED SEIDEL.

J. H. Stein: 5000 Cologne 1, Unter Sachsenhausen 10-20, Postfach 101748; f. 1790; Partners JOHANN HEINRICH VON STEIN, Dr. GERD HOLLENBERG, Dr. HANS KASPAR Freiherr von RHEINBAREN.

Trinkaus & Burkhart: 4000 Düsseldorf 1, Königsallee 21-23; f. 1785; cap. DM 162.6m.; dep. 2,825.8m. (Dec. 1979); Partners ERNST W. BRUTSCHE, Dr. PETER GÖTZ, GERHARD WINKEL, Dr. HERMANN-SIEGFRIED Graf zu MÜNSTER, WOLFGANG von WALDTHAUSEN.

Vereins- und Westbank: 2000 Hamburg 11, Alter Wall 20-32; f. 1974 by merger; cap. and res. DM 364m., dep. DM 7,902m. (Dec. 1980).

M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.: 2000 Hamburg 1, Ferdinandstr. 75; f. 1798; cap. DM 100m.; dep. DM 2,282.5m. (Dec. 1980); Partners ERIC M. WARBURG, Dr. C. BRINCKMANN, Dipl. Kfm. H.-D. SANDWEG, Dr. HANS STRACKE.

Westfalenbank AG: 4630 Bochum 1, Huestr. 21-25; f. 1921; cap. DM 223m.; dep. DM 4,054m. (Dec. 1980); Dirs. Dr. H.-H. WEBER, R. EGE, J. KLEPPAL, Dr. D. PRODOWSKY, C. SCHMIDT.

3. PUBLIC-LAW CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale: 8000 Munich 2, Briener Str. 20; f. 1972; cap. and res. DM 1,971m.; dep. DM 69,954m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. Dr. LUDWIG HUBER.

Deutsche Girozentrale-Deutsche Kommunalbank: 6000 Frankfurt a.M. 1, Taunusanlage 10, Postfach 110542, and 1000 Berlin 15, Kurfürstendamm 32; f. 1918; cap. and res. DM 440m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. Board of Management ENNST-OTTO SANDVOSS; Mans. Dr. WIEGAND HENNICKE, Dr. EBERHARD ZINN, MANFRED ZASS.

Hessische Landesbank Girozentrale: 6000 Frankfurt a.M., Junghofstrasse 18-26; cap. and res. DM 1,151m. (Dec. 1980).

Landesbank Rheinland-Pfalz Girozentrale: 6500 Mainz, Grosse Bleiche 54-56; cap. and res. DM 510m.; total assets DM 25,576m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. Dr. E. SINNWELL.

Landesbank Stuttgart: 7000 Stuttgart, Lautenschlagerstr. 2; cap. and res. DM 467m.; total assets DM 25,594m. (1980); Chair. Dr. GERHARD VOLZ; Man. ALFRED BAUMANN, Dr. ULRICH GEKELER, ROLF LIMBACH, WERNER SCHMIDT.

Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale (Nord/LB): 3000 Hanover 1, Georgsplatz 1; f. 1970 by merger of several north German banks; cap. and res. DM 1,082m.; total assets DM 45,863m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. Dr. BERND THIEMANN.

Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale (West LB): 4000 Düsseldorf 1, Friedrichstr. 56, P.O.B. 1128; f. 1969; cap. DM 1,280m.; res. DM 1,325m.; dep. DM 107,580m.; Chair. F. NEUBER.

4. CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT INSTITUTION

Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank: 6000 Frankfurt a.M. 1, Wiesenhüttenstr. 10, P.O.B. 2628; f. 1949; cap. and res. DM 1,031m.; total assets DM 65,302m. (Dec. 1980); supports nearly 4,200 local and 9 regional banks; Mans. H. GUTHARDT, R. BERGSTRÄSSER, Dr. A. HUMPERT, G. SCHMIDT-WEYLAND, Dr. K.-H. SCHNEIDER-GÄDICKE, F. STRUNZ, Dr. J. REMMERS.

5. SPECIALIST BANKS

Deutsche Verkehrs-Kredit-Bank A.G.: 6000 Frankfurt a.M., Untermainkai 23-25; f. 1923; cap. p.u. DM 65m.; dep. DM 5,643m.; res. DM 85m.; Mans. K.-H. BOLDT, Dr. K. MENCHE, Dr. F. SCHLOSSNIKL.

Frankfurter Hypothekenbank A.G.: 6000 Frankfurt a.M., Taunusanlage 9; f. 1862; cap. DM 63.4m.; Gen. Mans. Dr. GÜNTHER LETSCHERT, GERD SCHMITZ-MORKRAMER, Dr. KLAUS ULLMANN, Dr. HANS SCHUCK.

Industriekreditbank AG-Deutsche Industriebank: 4000 Düsseldorf 1, Karl-Theodor-Str. 6; and 1000 Berlin 12, Bismarckstr. 105; f. 1949; cap. DM 144m.; Chair. Board of Dirs. Dr. DIETER SPETHMANN.

Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau: 6000 Frankfurt a.M. 11, Postfach 111141; f. 1948; cap. DM 850m.; total assets DM 53,695m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. Bd. of Dirs. HANS MATTHÖFER; Vice-Chair. Dr. OTTO Graf LAMBSDORFF.

BANKERS' ORGANIZATIONS

- Bundesverband deutscher Banken e.V.:** 5000 Cologne 1, Postfach 10 02 46, Mohrenstr. 35-41; f. 1948; Pres. Dr. HARALD KÜHNEN; publ. *Die Bank*.
- Bundesverband der Deutschen Volksbanken und Raiffeisenbanken e.V.:** 5300 Bonn 1, Heussallee 5, Postfach 120440; f. 1971; 5,100 mems.; Pres. BERNHARD SCHRAMM.
- Deutscher Sparkassen- und Giroverband e.V.:** 5300 Bonn, Postfach 1429; Pres. Dr. HELMUT GEIGER; Mans. WOLFGANG STARKE, Dr. HANS-LUDWIG OBERBECK-MANN; publs. *Deutsche Sparkassenzeitung* (twice weekly), *Sparkasse* (monthly).

STOCK EXCHANGES

- Frankfurt-am-Main:** 6 Frankfurt-am-Main, Börse; f. 1585; mems. 151; Chair. KARL-OSKAR KOENIGS.
- Berlin:** Börse, 1000 Berlin 12, Hardenbergstr. 16-18; f. 1685; Pres. Dr. GERNOT ERNST.
- Bremen:** Bremer Wertpapierbörse, 2800 Bremen 1, Langenstrasse 12, Postfach 10 07 26; mems. 19 credit institutes; Pres. Dr. MANFRED SCHRÖDER.
- Düsseldorf:** Rheinisch-Westfälische Börse zu Düsseldorf, Ernst-Schneider-Platz 1; f. 1935; 101 mem. firms; Pres. ALFRED Freiherr von OPPENHEIM.
- Hamburg:** 2 Hamburg 11, Börse; Pres. CARL-HEINZ ILLIES.
- Hanover:** Niedersächsische Börse zu Hannover, 3000 Hanover 1, Rathenastr. 2; f. 1787; mems. 20; Pres. Prof. Dr. CARSTEN P. CLAUSSEN; Man. Dr. HANS HEINRICH PETERS.
- Munich:** Bayerische Börse, 8 Munich 2, Lenbachplatz 2A/I; f. 1548; mems. 58; Chair. of Council RUDOLF BAYER; Mem. of Council Dr. RUDOLF BAUR, Dr. SIEGFRIED GROPPER, RUDOLF RENNER; Syndic R. A. KLAUS LECKEBUSCH.
- Stuttgart:** Baden-Württembergische Wertpapierbörse zu Stuttgart, 7 Stuttgart 1, Hospitalstrasse 12; f. 1861; mems. 32; Pres. Dr. NIKOLAUS KUNKEL; Man. Dir. Rechtsanwalt HANS ROGNER.

INSURANCE

(L)—*Life*, (NL)—*Non-Life excluding sickness*,
(M)—*Medical*.

- Aachener und Münchener Versicherung A.G.:** 5100 Aachen, Aureliusstr. 2; f. 1825; cap. DM 88m.; Chair. Prof. Dr. REIMER SCHMIDT; Gen. Man. Dr. HELMUT GIES.
- Agrippina Versicherung A.G.:** 5000 Cologne 1, Riehler Str. 90; f. 1844; cap. DM 60m.; Chair. F. GERBER; Gen.-Man. Dr. W. FRITZ.
- "Albingia" Versicherungs-A.G.:** 2000 Hamburg 1, Ballindamm 39; f. 1901; Chair. Board of Dirs. CASIMIR PRINZ WITTGENSTEIN; Gen. Man. H. SINGER.
- Allianz Lebensversicherungs-A.G.:** 7000 Stuttgart 1, Reinsburgstr. 19; (L); f. 1922; Chair. Dr. W. SCHIEREN; Gen. Man. A. P. BÄUMER.
- Allianz Versicherungs-Aktiengesellschaft:** 8000 Munich 44, Königinstr. 28; f. 1890; premium income DM 11,628 million; assets DM 13,497 million (1980); Chair. Supervisory Bd. Dr. H.-G. SOHL; Gen. Man. Dr. W. SCHIEREN.
- Alte Leipziger Lebensversicherungsgesellschaft a.G.:** 6370 Oberursel/Taunus, Alte Leipziger-Platz, Postfach 1660; f. 1830; Chair. Dr. HEINZ GEHRHARDT; Gen. Dir. HANS KALWAR.
- Barmenia Krankenversicherung a.G.:** 5600 Wuppertal 1, Kronprinzenallee 12-18, Postfach 10 17 20; f. 1904; Chair. G. H. VÖLKER.
- Bayerische Versicherungsbank A.G.:** 8000 Munich 22, Ludwigstr. 21; f. 1835; Chair. Dr. W. SCHIEREN; Gen. Man. Dr. O. SCHLEICH.
- Berliner Verein Krankenversicherung auf Gegenseitigkeit:** 5000 Cologne 1, Postfach 100348, Pantaleonswall 65-75; f. 1935; Chair. L. SCHMÖLE; Man. Dir. Frau Dr. G. JÄGER.
- Berlinische Lebensversicherung Aktiengesellschaft:** 6200 Wiesbaden 1, Gustav-Stresemann-Ring 7-9; and 1 Berlin 61, Markgrafenstrasse 12-14; f. 1836; Chair. HORST K. JANNOTT; Man. Dir. Dr. G. GOMM.
- Central Krankenversicherung A.G.:** 5000 Cologne 1, Hansaring 40-50; f. 1913; cap. DM 20m.; Chair. A. VAHLE; Gen. Man. Dr. KARL-HEINZ MINTROP.
- Colonia Lebensversicherung A.G.:** 5000 Cologne 1, Maria-Ablass-Platz; (L); f. 1853; Chair. Dr. N. Graf STRASOLD; Man. Dir. DIETER WENDELSTADT.
- Colonia Versicherung A.G.:** 5000 Cologne 1, Oppenheimstr. 11; f. 1838; Pres. Dr. NIKOLAUS Graf STRASOLD; Man. Dir. DIETER WENDELSTADT.
- Continentale Krankenversicherung a.G.:** 4600 Dortmund, Ruhrallee 92; (M); f. 1926; Chair. K. NEUMAIER; Gen. Man. Dr. HEINZ BACH.
- D.A.S. Deutscher Automobil Schutz Allgemeine Rechtsschutz-Versicherungs-A.G.:** 8000 Munich 22, Prinzregentenstr. 14; f. 1928; cap. DM 20m.; Chair. H. SCHMÖLE; Man. Dirs. R. DE COSTER, Dr. H. HEYSZ, E. SVOBODA.
- Debeka Krankenversicherungsverein a.G.:** 5400 Koblenz, Ferdinand-Sauerbruch-Str. 18; f. 1905; Chair. H. LANGE; Gen. Man. P. GREISLER.
- Deutsche Beamten-Versicherung Öffentliche Lebens- und Renten-Versicherungsanstalt:** 1000 Berlin 15, Knesebeckstr. 56-58; (L); f. 1872; Chair. G. SCHMIDT; Man. Dir. F. BODE.
- Deutsche Krankenversicherung AG:** 5000 Cologne 41, Aachener Str. 300; f. 1927; Chair. G. KALBAUM; Gen. Man. HANS GEORG TIMMER.
- Deutscher Herold Allgemeine Versicherungs-A.G.:** 5300 Bonn 1, Poppelsdorfer Allee 25-33; f. 1918; Chair. G. KAUSCH; Man. Dirs. GUNTHER DAMM, LUDWIG VAN HAMME, HANS DIETER RITTERBEX, KONRAD TILLMANN.
- Deutscher Herold Lebensversicherungs-A.G.:** 5300 Bonn 1, Poppelsdorfer Allee 25-33; and 1000 Berlin 30, Nümburger Str. 8; f. 1922; Chair. G. KAUSCH; Man. Dirs. GUNTHER DAMM, BERNHARD M. GRAEWE, HANS DIETER RITTERBEX.
- Deutscher Ring Sachversicherungs-A.G.:** 2000 Hamburg 11, Ost-West-Str. 110; f. 1923; part of Deutscher Ring group which also has companies for health and life insurance; Chair. R. STELBRINK; Man. Dir. H. GRUTSCHUS.
- Frankfurter Versicherungs-Aktiengesellschaft:** 6000 Frankfurt a.M., Taunusanlage 18; f. 1929; Chair. Dr. W. SCHIEREN; Man. Dir. PROSPER Graf zu CASTELL-CASTELL.
- Gerling-Konzern Allgemeine Versicherungs-Aktiengesellschaft:** 5000 Cologne 1, von-Verthstr. 4-14; (NL); f. 1918; Chair. G. VOGELSANG; Gen. Man. E. W. GOTTSCHALK.
- Gerling-Konzern Lebensversicherungs-Aktiengesellschaft:** 5000 Cologne 1, Gerling-Hochhaus, Postfach 100 808; (L); f. 1922; Speaker GERHARD LASKOWSK.

Gothaer Lebensversicherung A.G.: 3400 Göttingen, Gothaer Platz 8; (L); f. 1827; Chair. (Supervisory Board) Dr. G. F. BAUR; Gen.-Man. H. BARTSCH.

Gothaer Versicherungsbank VVaG: 5000 Cologne 1, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Ring 23-25; f. 1820; Chair. Prof. Dr. DIETER FARNY; Gen. Man. A. WILHELM KLEIN.

Hamburger-Mannheimer Sachversicherungs-A.G.: 2000 Hamburg 60, Überseering 45; (NL); f. 1854; Chair. GÜNTER KALBAUM; Man. HERTUS EMMEN.

Iduna Allgemeine Versicherung AG: 2000 Hamburg 36, Neue Rabenstr. 15-19; Chair. Dr. W. HARTMANN; Gen. Dir. HORST BECKER.

Iduna Vereinigte Lebensversicherung a.G. für Handwerk, Handel und Gewerbe: 2000 Hamburg 36, Neue Rabenstr. 15-19; (L); f. 1914; Chair. Dr. W. HARTMANN; Gen. Dir. H. BECKER.

Karlsruher Lebensversicherung A.G.: 7500 Karlsruhe 1, Friedrich-Scholl-Platz, Postfach 3649; (L); f. 1835; Chair. H. K. JANNOTT; Gen. Man. Dr. ROBERT SCHWEBELER.

Landwirtschaftlicher Versicherungsverein auf Gegenseitigkeit: 4400 Münster/Westf., Koldering 21; f. 1896; Chair. H. OSTROP; Gen. Man. K.-A. LOSKANT.

Magdeburger Feuerversicherungs-A.G.: 3000 Hanover 51, Kirchhorster Str. 2; f. 1844; Chair. Dr. M. RABBETHGE; Gen. Man. D. SCHULTZE-HELSEH.

Nordstern Allgemeine Versicherungs-A.G.: 5000 Cologne 1, Gereonstr. 43-65; and 1000 Berlin 62, Nordsternplatz; f. 1886; Chair. Dr. N. Graf STRASOLD; Man. Dir. CLAAS KLEYBOLDT.

Nordstern-Lebensversicherungs-A.G.: 5000 Cologne 1, Konrad-Adenauer-Ufer 23; and Berlin 62, Nordsternplatz; (L); f. 1867; Chair. Dr. NIKOLAUS Graf STRASOLD; Man. Dir. CLAAS KLEYBOLDT.

Nürnberger Lebensversicherung A.G.: 8500 Nuremberg 21, Rathenauplatz 16-18; (L); f. 1884; Chair. Dr. H. BENKEN; Dir. and Gen.-Man. Dr. G. BAYER.

Provinzial-Feuerversicherungsanstalt der Rheinprovinz: 4000 Düsseldorf 1, Friedrichstr. 62-74; f. 1836; Pres. Dr. B. FISCHBACH; Gen. Man. Dir. Dr. G. VOSS.

R + V Allgemeine Versicherung A.G.: 6200 Wiesbaden, Taunusstr. 1; f. 1922; Chair. Pres. W. CROLL; Gen. Man. Dr. K. H. WESSEL.

R + V Lebensversicherung a.G.: 6200 Wiesbaden, Taunusstr. 1; (L); f. 1922; Chair. Pres. W. CROLL; Gen. Man. Dr. K. H. WESSEL.

SIGNAL Krankenversicherung a.G.: 4600 Dortmund 1, Joseph-Scherer-Str. 3; (M); f. 1907; Chair. G. SCHULHOFF; Gen. Man. H. FROMMKNECHT.

Thuringia Versicherungs-A.G.: 8000 Munich 83, Adenauer-ring 7; f. 1853; Man. Dir. H. DECKER.

Vereinigte Aachen-Berlinische Versicherung A.G.: Vereinigte Versicherungsgruppe, 8000 Munich 83, Fritz-Schäffer-Str. 9, Postfach 202522; f. 1876; Chair. Supervisory Board RALPH OCHSENBEIN; Man. Dir. CARL FRIEDRICH MEINEKE.

Vereinigte Haftpflichtversicherung V.a.G.: 3000 Hanover 1; Constantinstr. 40; f. 1919; Chair. Dr. H.-J. SCHERZBERG; Man. Dir. J. GROSS.

Vereinigte Krankenversicherung A.G.: Vereinigte Versicherungsgruppe, 8000 Munich 83, Fritz-Schäffer-Str. 9; (M); f. 1925; Chair. RALPH OCHSENBEIN; Gen. Man. CARL FRIEDRICH MEINEKE.

Victoria Feuer-Versicherungs-A.G.: 1000 Berlin 15, Kurfürstendamm 24; and 4000 Düsseldorf, Bahnstr. 2-8; f. 1904; Chair. Prof. Dr. ERWIN GABER; Gen. Man. H. SCHMÖLE.

Victoria Lebens-Versicherungs-A.G.: 1000 Berlin 15, Kurfürstendamm 24; and 4000 Düsseldorf, Bahnstr. 2-8; (L); f. 1853; Chair. Prof. Dr. ERWIN GABER; Gen. Man. HEINZ SCHMÖLE.

Volksfürsorge Lebensversicherung A.G.: 2000 Hamburg 1, An der Alster 57-63; (L); f. 1912; Chair. H. O. VETTER; Man. Dir. W. SCHULZ.

Vorsorge Lebensversicherungs-A.G.: 1000 Berlin 33, Rüdesheimer Str. 42-50; and 4000 Düsseldorf, Immermannstr. 23; (L); f. 1930; Chair. Prof. Dr. E. GABER; Gen. Man. Dir. H. SCHMÖLE.

Württembergische Feuerversicherung A.G.: 7000 Stuttgart 1, Johannesstr. 1-7; f. 1828; Chair. ROLAND KLETT; Man. Dir. Dr. GEORG BÜCHNER.

REINSURANCE

Bayerische Rückversicherung A.G.: 8000 Munich 22, Sederanger 4-6, Postfach 220106; f. 1911; Chair. Prof. Dr. B. BÖRNER; Gen. Man. Dr. P. FREY.

Frankona Rückversicherungs-A.G.: 8000 Munich 80, Maria-Theresia-Str. 35; f. 1886; Chair. Dr. M. GÜNTHER; Man. Dir. Dr. A. KANN.

Gerling-Konzern Globale Rückversicherungs-Aktiengesellschaft: 5000 Cologne, Gereonshof; f. 1954; Chair. R. SCHLENKER; Man. Dir. Dr. R. WOLTERECK.

Kölnische Rückversicherungs-Gesellschaft A.G.: 5000 Cologne 1, Theodor-Heuss-Ring 11; f. 1846; Chair. Dr. NIKOLAUS Graf STRASOLD; Man. Dr. R. A. WIEDEMANN.

Münchener Rückversicherungs-Gesellschaft: 8000 Munich 40, Königinstr. 107; f. 1880; Chair. (Supervisory Board) Dr. D. SPETHMANN; Chair. (Board of Management) HORST K. JANNOTT.

Over 150 foreign companies have offices in the Federal Republic.

PRINCIPAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

Gesamtverband der Deutschen Versicherungswirtschaft e.V. (GDV): 5000 Cologne 1, Eberplatz 1; f. 1948; affiliating 5 mem. assns. and 404 mem. companies; Pres. Dr. GEORG BÜCHNER (Stuttgart); Vice-Pres. Prof. Dr. R. SCHMIDT (Aachen), SCHMÖLE (Düsseldorf), Dr. VOSS (Düsseldorf).

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

Deutscher Industrie- und Handelstag (*Association of German Chambers of Industry and Commerce*): 5300 Bonn 1, Adenauerallee 148; Pres. OTTO WOLFF VON AMERONGEN; Sec.-Gen. Dr. FRANZ SCHÖSER; affiliates 69 mem. Chambers of Industry and Commerce.

There are Chambers of Industry and Commerce in all the principal towns and also nine regional associations as follows:

Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Industrie- und Handelskammern in Baden-Württemberg, Vorort: Industrie- und Handelskammer Mittlerer Neckar Sitz Stuttgart: 7000 Stuttgart 1, Jägerstr. 30; Chair. Senator ROLAND KLETT; Sec. Dr. HANS HORAK.

Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Bayerischen Industrie- und Handelskammern: 8000 Munich 2, Max-Joseph-Str. 2; affiliates 10 mem. Chambers; Chair. Prof. Dr. Dr. H.C. ROLF RODENSTOCK; Sec. Dr. WILHELM WIMMER.

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Hessischer Industrie- und Handelskammern: 6000 Frankfurt a.M. 1, Börsenplatz; 12 mem. Chambers; Chair. Dr. MESSER; Sec. Dr. KURT HOFFMEIER.

Vereinigung der Niedersächsischen Industrie- und Handelskammern: 3000 Hanover 1, Berliner Allee 25; f. 1899; 7 mem. Chambers; Chair. Konsul HANS-GEORG GALLENKAMP; Sec. FRANZ-HUBERT HÄDICKE.

Vereinigung der Industrie- und Handelskammern des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen: 4000 Düsseldorf 1, Goltsteinstr. 31; Chair. RICHARD DOHSE; 16 mem. Chambers; Sec. Ass. JOACHIM KREPLIN.

Kammern der Öffentlichkeit der Nordrhein-Westfälischen Industrie- und Handelskammern: 5000 Cologne 1, Unter Sachsenhausen 10-26; 16 mem. Chambers; Chair. ROLF KRAWEHL; Sec. ARNOLD LEISTICO.

Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Industrie- und Handelskammern Rheinland-Pfalz: 5500 Trier, Kornmarkt 6; 4 mem. Chambers; Sec. Dr. ULF-PETER KRAUSE.

Verband der Industrie- und Handelskammern des Landes Schleswig-Holstein: 2390 Flensburg, Heinrichstr. 34; 3 mem. Chambers; Chair. Dr. HANS ADOLF ROSSEN; Sec. Dr. DETLEV BURCHARDI.

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Öffentlichkeitsarbeit der Norddeutschen Industrie- und Handelskammern: 2000 Hamburg 11, Börse; Chair. RUDOLF SCHLENKER; Sec. M. PFEIFFER.

EXPORT AND TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Aussenhandel der Deutschen Wirtschaft: 5 Cologne 51, Oberländer Ufer 84-88; Dir. HEINZ TEMBRINK.

Bundesverband der Deutschen Gross- und Aussenhandels e.V.: 5300 Bonn, Kaiser-Friedrichstr. 13, Postfach 1349; 82 mem. assns.; Pres. Konsul HANS HARTWIG.

Hauptgemeinschaft des Deutschen Einzelhandels e.V.: 5000 Cologne, Sachsenring 89; f. 1947; Chair. Dr. FRITZ CONZEN; Exec. Dir. GÜNTHER WASSMANN.

Zentralverband der Genossenschaftlichen Grosshandels- und Dienstleistungsunternehmen e.V. (*Central Association of Co-operative Wholesale and Service Trade*): 53 Bonn 1, Postfach 120220; Pres. HANS-JÜRGEN KLUSSMANN; c. 250,000 mems.; 863 primary co-operatives; 18 central co-operatives.

Bundesstelle für Aussenhandelsinformation (*German Foreign Trade Information Office*): 5000 Cologne, Blaubach 13, Postfach 108007.

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS

Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie e.V. (*Federation of German Industry*): 5000 Cologne 51, Gustav-Heinemann-Ufer 84-88; Pres. Prof. Dr. ROLF RODENSTOCK; Dir.-Gen. Dr. SIEGFRIED MANN; mems. include some of the following assns.:

AEROPLANE INDUSTRY

Bundesverband der Deutschen Luft- und Raumfahrtindustrie e.V. (*German Aerospace Industries Association*): 5300 Bonn 2, Konstantinstrasse 90; Pres. Dr.-Ing. E.H. LUDWIG BÖLKOW; Dirs.-Gen. Dr. WERNER MAGIRIUS, ARNO L. SCHMITZ.

BUILDING

Hauptverband der Deutschen Bauindustrie e.V.: 6200 Wiesbaden, Abraham-Lincoln-Str. 30, Postfach 2966; f. 1948; Pres. Dr.-Ing. GÜNTHER HERION; Dir.-Gen. Dr. MARTIN EGGER; publs. *Bauindustriebrief*, *Baukonjunkturspiegel*; 16 mem. assns.

Bundesverband Steine und Erden e.V.: 6000 Frankfurt a.M., Friedrich-Ebert-Anlage 38, Postfach 970171; f. 1948; Pres. Dipl.-Kfm. PETER SCHUHMACHER; Chief Dir. Dipl.-Volksw. HANS-JÜRGEN REITZIG.

CERAMICS

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Keramische Industrie e.V.: 6000 Frankfurt a.M. 97, Friedrich-Ebert-Anlage 38, Postfach 970171; Pres. Dr. HERMANN WINTERLING; Gen. Mans. REINFRIED VÖGLER, Dr. JÜRGEN WARNKE; 6 mem. assns.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Verband der Chemischen Industrie e.V.: 6000 Frankfurt a.M. 1, Karlstr. 21; f. 1877; 1,700 mems.; Pres. Dr. KARL WAMSLER; Dir.-Gen. Dr. WOLFGANG MUNDE.

CIGARETTES

Verband der Zigarettenindustrie: 2000 Hamburg 13, Harvesthuder Weg 88; Chair. DIETER VON SPECHT; Dir.-Gen. Dr. HARALD KÖNIG.

CLOTHING

Bundesverband Bekleidungsindustrie e.V.: 5000 Cologne 1, Mevissenstr. 15; Pres. GERD SONBERG; Dirs.-Gen. Dipl.-Kfm. WALTER F. HERPEL, RAINER MAUER.

CYCLES

Verband der Fahrrad- und Motorradindustrie e.V.: 6232 Bad Soden am Taunus, Gartenstr. 2, Postfach 1349; f. 1948; Chair. GERHARD HEIDEMANN; Gen. Sec. KURT BERGMANN; publ. *Zweirad Report*.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

Zentralverband der Elektrotechnischen Industrie (ZVEI) e.V.: 6000 Frankfurt a.M. 70, Stresemannallee 19, Postfach 700969; f. 1918; 1,500 mems.; Chair. WOLFGANG SEELIG; Dirs. Prof. Dr. RUDOLF SCHEID, Dr. BODO BÖTTCHER (Economic and Commercial), RUDOLF WINCKLER (Technical).

FOOD

Bundesvereinigung der Deutschen Ernährungsindustrie e.V.: 5300 Bonn 2, Augustastr. 31; f. 1949; 36 branch organizations; Chair. Dr. AREND OETKER; Chief Gen. Man. Dr. WILHELM GIESEKE; publ. *Die Ernährungswirtschaft*.

FOUNDRIES

Deutscher Giessereiverband: 4000 Düsseldorf, Sohnstr. 70, Postfach 8709; Pres. Dipl.-Ing. KARL-AUGUST ENGELS; Man. Dir. DR. HORST BERMIG; Gen. Dir. DR. HANS ADOLF ESCH.

GLASS

Bundesverband Glasindustrie e.V.: 4000 Düsseldorf, Couvenstr. 4; Chair. DR. HEINZ MALANGRE; Dirs. Dipl.-Vw. NORBERT ELL, Dipl.-Kfm. LEO MOHR, DR. ALBRECHT SCHULTE-FROHLINDE; 4 mem. asscns.

INDUSTRY (GENERAL)

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Industriengruppe: 8500 Nuremberg 1, Messezentrum; Chair. GEORG MEIDENBAUER; Dir. DR. BENNO KORBMACHER.

IRON AND STEEL

Wirtschaftsvereinigung Eisen- und Stahlindustrie: 4000 Düsseldorf 1, Breitestr. 69, Postfach 8705; Chair. DR. DIETER SPETHMANN; Dirs. DR. HERBERT W. KÖHLER, DR. RUPRECHT VONDRAN.

Wirtschaftsverband Stahlbau- und Energietechnik (SET): 5000 Cologne 1, Ebertplatz 1; Chair. Dipl.-Ing. HANS-JÜRGEN DANKERT; Dir.-Gen. Dipl.-rer. pol. ERNST-MARTIN RHEIN.

Wirtschaftsverband Stahlverformung e.V.: 5800 Hagen-Ems, Goldene Pforte 1, Postfach 4009; Pres. DR.-Ing. JOCHEN F. KIRCHHOFF; Dir.-Gen. HERBERT SCHMIDT-COTTA.

LEATHER

Verband der Deutschen Lederindustrie e.V.: 6230 Frankfurt a.M. 80, Leverkusener Str. 20, Postfach 800809; Chair. DR. FOLKHART SCHWEIZER; Dirs. ADALBERT BOHA, STEFAN BERGER.

MACHINE CONSTRUCTION

Verband Deutscher Maschinen- und Anlagenbau e.V. (V.D.M.A.): 6000 Frankfurt a.M. 71 (Niederrad), P.O.B. 710109; f. 1892; Chair. Dipl.-Vw. TYLL NECKER; Gen. Man. DR. JUSTUS FÜRSTENAN.

METAL GOODS

Wirtschaftsverband Eisen, Blech und Metall verarbeitende Industrie e.V.: 4000 Düsseldorf 30, Kaiserswerther Str. 135, Postfach 32 12 30; Pres. Consul HERBERT PAVEL; Gen.-Man. Dipl.-Vw. KLAUS BELLWINKEL.

Wirtschaftsvereinigung Metalle e.V.: 4000 Düsseldorf 1, Tersteegenstrasse 28, Postfach 8706; Pres. DR. GÜNTHER SASSMANNSHAUSEN; Dir.-Gen. JÜRGEN ULMER.

Wirtschaftsvereinigung Ziehereien und Kaltwalzwerke: 4000 Düsseldorf 30, Drahthaus, Kaiserswerther Str. 137; Chair. HANS MARTIN WÄLZHOlz-JUNIUS; Gen.-Man. GÜNTHER MÜLLER.

MINING

Wirtschaftsvereinigung Bergbau e.V.: 5300 Bonn 1, Zitelmannstr. 9-11, Postfach 120280; Pres. DR.-Ing. DR. rer. pol. KARLHEINZ BUND; Gen. Mans. DR. HEINZ REINTGES, DR.-Ing. HARALD KLIEBHAN; 15 mem. asscns.

MOTOR CARS

Verband der Automobilindustrie e.V.: 6000 Frankfurt a.M. 17, Westendstr. 61, Postfach 174249; Pres. HORST BACKSMANN; Man. Dirs. DR.-Ing. GÜNTHER BRENNEN, DR. ACHIM DIEKMANN, ER. ERHARD BIEGER.

OIL

Wirtschaftsverband Erdöl- und Erdgasgewinnung e.V. (Association of Crude Oil and Gas Producers): 3000 Hannover, Brühlstr. 9; f. 1945; Pres. DR.-Ing. HEINO LÜBBEN; Gen. Man. DR. GÜNTHER FUCHS.

OPTICAL AND PRECISION INSTRUMENTS

Verband der Deutschen Feinmechanischen und Optischen Industrie e.V.: 5000 Cologne 1, Pipinstrasse 16; f. 1949; Chair. DR. GEORG-WILHELM OETJEN; Dir. DR. HEINRICH VON DER TRENC.

PAPER AND CELLULOSE

Hauptverband der Papier, Pappe und Kunststoffe verarbeitenden Industrie e.V. (HPV): 6000 Frankfurt a.M. 1, Arndtstr. 47; f. 1948; 11 regional groups, 18 production groups; Pres. RICHARD DOHSE; Dirs.-Gen. DR. HORST KOHL, DIETER VON TEIN; 1,300 mems.

Verband Deutscher Papierfabriken e.V.: 5300 Bonn 1, Adenauerallee 55; Pres. CARL-LUDWIG Graf VON DEYM; Dir.-Gen. DR. MANFRED BRAUNSPERGER.

PETROLEUM

Mineralölwirtschaftsverband e.V.: 2000 Hamburg 1, Stein-damm 71; f. 1946; Chair. DR. KLAUS MARGUARDT; Man. Dir. DR. FRANK SCHMIDT.

PLASTICS

Gesamtverband Kunststoffverarbeitende Industrie e.V. (G.K.V.): 6000 Frankfurt a.M. 1, Am Hauptbahnhof 12; f. 1979; 900 mems.; Chair. DR. PETER BRUCKMANN; Sec.-Gen. DR. REINHARD ACKERMANN.

PRINTING

Bundesverband Druck e.V.: 6200 Wiesbaden 1, Postfach 1869, Weinbergstr. 2; f. 1947; Pres. HANS FRIEDRICH SUTTER; Dir. Dipl.-Vw. HUBERTUS LOSS.

RUBBER

Wirtschaftsverband der Deutschen Kautschukindustrie e.V. (W.d.K.): 6000 Frankfurt a.M. 90, Zeppelinallee 69; f. 1894; 99 mems.; Pres. G. SILBER-BONZ; Vice-Pres. DR. C. H. HAHN, R. HEINRICH; Man. KLAUS MOCKER.

SAWMILLS

Vereinigung Deutscher Sägewerksverbände e.V.: Mainzer Str. 64, Postfach 61 28, 6200 Wiesbaden 1; Chair. OSWALD LUX; Man. DR. ERNST-JÜRGEN NEUSER.

SHIPPING

Verband der Deutschen Schiffbauindustrie e.V.: 2000 Hamburg 1, An der Alster 1; Pres. RAINER WOLLMANN; Gen. Man. Dipl.-Kfm. WERNER FANTE.

SHOES

Hauptverband der Deutschen Schuhindustrie e.V.: 6050 Offenbach/Main, Aliceplatz 7; f. 1950; Chair. HORST BASSLER; Dir.-Gen. PHILIPP URBAN; 6 mem. asscns.

SUGAR

Verein der Zuckerindustrie: 5300 Bonn 1, Am Hofgarten 8, Postfach 2545; f. 1850; Chair. JASPER Freiherr VON MALTZAN; Dir.-Gen. DR. KONRAD DANKOWSKI.

TEXTILES

Gesamtverband der Textilindustrie in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland (Gesamttextil) e.V.: 6000 Frankfurt a.M. 70 Schaumainkai 87; Pres. ERNST-GÜNTHER PLUTTE; Dir.-Gen. DR. KONRAD NEUNDÖRFER.

WOODWORK

Hauptverband der Deutschen Holzindustrie und verwandter Industriezweige e.V.: 6200 Wiesbaden 1, An den Quellen 10, Postfach 2928; f. 1948; 4,000 mems.; Pres. DR. MANFRED THOME; Dir. HANS HELMUT KALBE.

CONSULTATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

(See also under Bankers' Organizations, Chambers of Industry and Commerce, etc.).

Gemeinschaftsausschuss der Deutschen gewerblichen Wirtschaft (*Joint Committee for German Industry and Commerce*): 5000 Cologne 51, Postfach 510548, Gustav-Heinemann Ufer 84-88; f. 1950; a discussion forum for the principal industrial and commercial organizations; Pres. ROLF RODENSTOCK; Dir.-Gen. Dr. SIEGFRIED MANN; Dir. (Central Services) JOHANN-FRIEDRICH HÜNEMÖRDER; 15 member organizations, including:

Centralvereinigung Deutscher Handelsvertreter- und Handelsmakler-Verbände (CDH): 5 Cologne 41, Geleniusstr. 1; 31,000 mems. in all brs.; Pres. WERNER TREPTOW; Gen. Sec. HEINZ VOSS.

Deutscher Hotel- und Gaststättenverband e.V.: 5300 Bonn 2, Kronprinzenstr. 46; f. 1949; over 100,000 mems.; Pres. LEO IMHOFF.

Zentralverband des Deutschen Handwerks: 53 Bonn, Haus des Deutschen Handwerks, Johannerstr. 1; Pres. P. SCHNITKER; Gen. Sec. Dr. KLAUS-JOACHIM KÜBLER; publ. *Deutsches Handwerksblatt*; 51 mem. asscns.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

Bundesvereinigung der Deutschen Arbeitgeberverbände (*Confederation of German Employers' Associations*): 5000 Cologne 51, Postfach 510508, Gustav-Heinemann Ufer 72; Pres. OTTO ESSER; Dirs. Dr. ERNST-GERHARD ERDMANN, Dr. FRITZ-HEINZ HIMMELREICH, Dr. WERNER DOETSCH; publs. *Der Arbeitgeber*, *Pressedienst*, *Kurznachrichtendienst*; affiliates 12 regional associations, and 47 trades associations, of which some are listed under industrial associations (see above).

AFFILIATED ASSOCIATIONS

Arbeitsring der Arbeitgeberverbände der Deutschen Chemischen Industrie e.V. (*Federation of Employers' Associations in the Chemical Industry*): 6200 Wiesbaden, Abraham-Lincoln-Str. 24, Postfach 1280; Pres. ERHARD BOUILLON; Dir. Dr. KARL MOLITOR; 12 mem. asscns.

Arbeitgeberverband der Cigarettenindustrie (Employers' Association of Cigarette Manufacturers): 2 Hamburg 13, Harvestehuder Weg 88; f. 1949; Pres. Prof. Dr. ERNST ZANDER; Dir. Dr. JOACHIM SCHWAHN.

Bundesvereinigung der Arbeitgeber im Bundesverband Bekleidungsindustrie e.V. (*Confederation of Employers of the Clothing Industry*): 5 Cologne 1, Mevisenstr. 15; Pres. Dipl.-Vw. KURT BEYER; Dir. R. A. RAINER MAUER; 11 mem. asscns.

Gesamtverband der metallindustriellen Arbeitgeberverbände e.V. (*Federation of the Metal Trades Employers' Associations*): 5000 Cologne, Volksgartenstr. 54A; Pres. Dr. WOLFRAM THIELE; Dir. Dr. DIETER KIRCHNER; 13 mem. asscns.

Vereinigung der Arbeitgeberverbände der Deutschen Papierindustrie e.V. (*Federation of Employers' Associations of the German Paper Industry*): 53 Bonn, Adenauerallee 55; Pres. PETER KURT TEMMING; Dir. RA. ANSGAR PAWELKE; 8 mem. asscns.; publ. *Der Papiermacher*.

Arbeitgeberkreis Gesamttextil im Gesamtverband der Textilindustrie in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland e.V. (*General Textile Employers' Organization*): 6000 Frankfurt a.M. 70, Schaumainkai 87; Chair. HEINRICH WELLMANN; Dir. Dr. HANS-DIETRICH GROSSER; 10 mem. asscns.

Arbeitgeberverband des Privaten Bankgewerbes (Private Banking Employers' Association): 5 Cologne,

Andreaskloster 5-11; f. 1954; 147 mems.; Pres. Dr. RABAN FREIHERR V. SPIEGEL; Dir. Dr. KLAUS DUTTI.

Gesamtverband der Deutschen Land- und Forstwirtschaftlichen Arbeitgeberverbände e.V. (*Federation of Agricultural and Forestry Employers' Associations*): 53 Bonn 2, Godesberger Allee 142-148, Postfach 20 09 28; Pres. Dr. G. F. BAUR; Dir. Dipl.-Volksw. Dipl.-Landw. FRIEDRICH THOMAS; 15 mem. asscns.

AGV Deutscher Eisenbahnen e.V. (*German Railway Employers' Association*): 5000 Cologne, Volksgartenstr. 54A; Pres. FRANZ SCHNEIDER; Dir. Dr. HELMUT DEPENHEUER.

Arbeitgeberverband der deutschen Binnenschifffahrt e.V. (*General Employers' Association for Shipping on the River Rhine*): 4100 Duisburg 13, Dammstr. 15-17; Pres. Dr. G. W. HULSMAN; Dir. G. DÜTEMAYER.

Arbeitgeberverband der Versicherungsunternehmen in Deutschland (Employers' Association of Insurance Companies): 8 Munich 22, Bruderstr. 9; Pres. FRANZ LINK; Dir.-Gen. Dr. JÜRGEN WILICH.

Vereinigung der Arbeitgeberverbände energie- und versorgungswirtschaftlicher Unternehmen (Employers' Federation of Energy and Power Supply Enterprises): 3000 Hanover, Kurt Schumacher-Str. 24; f. 1962; Pres. CLAUD BORENSCHEN; Dir. Dr. WALTER HERR; 6 mem. asscns.

REGIONAL EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Vereinigung Badischer Unternehmerverbände e.V. (*Association of Industry in Baden*): 7800 Freiburg i. Br. Lerchenstrasse 6; Pres. RICHARD H. CLASS; Dir. WERNER RUDOLPH; 16 mem. asscns.

Vereinigung der Arbeitgeberverbände in Bayern (Federation of Employers' Associations in Bavaria): 8000 Munich 2, Brienner Str. 7; Pres. Dr. ERNST WREDE; Dir. WOLF MOSER; 87 mem. asscns.

Zentralvereinigung Berliner Arbeitgeberverbände (Federation of Employers' Associations in Berlin): 1000 Berlin 12, Am Schillertheater 2; Pres. KLAUS OSTERHOF; Dir. RA. Dr. HARTMANN KLEINER; 66 mem. asscns.

Vereinigung der Arbeitgeberverbände im Lande Bremen e.V. (*Federation of Employers' Associations in the Land of Bremen*): 2800 Bremen, Schillerstr. 10; Pres. PETER-OTTO ENGISCH; Dir. Dr. jur. EBERHARD WEHR; 12 mem. asscns.

Landesvereinigung der Arbeitgeberverbände in Hamburg e.V. (*Federation of Employers' Associations in Hamburg*): 2 Hamburg 13, Feldbrunnenstr. 56; Pres. ALEXANDER SCHÖN; Dir. JÜRGEN MEINEKE; 19 mem. asscns.

Vereinigung der hessischen Unternehmerverbände e.V. (*Federation of Employers' Associations in Hesse*): 6000 Frankfurt a.M. 90 Lillienthalallee 4; f. 1947; Pres. HORST KNAPP; Dir. and Sec. Dr. FRIEDRICH PEPPER; 50 mem. asscns.

Landesvereinigung der Niedersächsischen Arbeitgeberverbände e.V. (*Federation of Employers' Associations in Lower Saxony*): 3000 Hanover 1, Schiffgraben 36; Pres. HERMANN BAHLSEN; Dirs. GERNOT PREUSS, GÜNTER SEIDE, Dr. JÜRGEN WOLFSLAST; 52 mem. asscns.

Landesvereinigung der Arbeitgeberverbände Nordrhein-Westfalens e.V. (*North Rhine-Westphalia Federation of Industrial Employers' Associations*): 4000 Düsseldorf, Uerdingerstr. 58-62; Pres. Dr. FRIEDRICH A. NEUMAN; Dir. Dr. HANS HELLMUT KRAUSE; 77 mem. asscns.

Landesvereinigung Rheinland-Pfälzischer Unternehmerverbände e.V. (*Federation of Employers' Associations in the Rhineland Palatinate*): 65 Mainz, Schillerplatz 7; f. 1963; Pres. Dipl.-Ing. EDGAR GEORG; Man. Dr. GÜNTHER HERZOG; 15 mem. asscns.

Vereinigung der Arbeitgeberverbände des Saarlandes e.V. (*Federation of Employers' Associations in Saarland*): 6000 Saarbrücken 6, Hartweg 15; Pres. JAKOB STAUDT; Dir. Dr. KURT PHIELER; 17 mem. asscns.

Vereinigung der Schleswig-Holsteinischen Unternehmensverbände e.V. (*Federation of Employers' Associations in Schleswig-Holstein*): 2370 Rendsburg, Adolf-Steckel-Strasse 17; Pres. Dr. KLAUS MURMANN; Dir. Dr. WOLFGANG DE HAAN; 31 mem. asscns.

TRADE UNIONS

Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund (D.G.B.): 4 Düsseldorf 30, Hans-Böckler-Str. 39, Postfach 2601; f. 1949; Pres. HEINZ O. VETTER; Vice-Pres. MARIA WEBER, GERD MUHR; publ. *Welt der Arbeit*.

The following unions, with a total of 7,843,565 (1979) members, are affiliated to the D.G.B.:

Industriegewerkschaft Bau-Steine-Erden (*Building and Stonework*): 6 Frankfurt a.M., Bockenheimer Landstr. 73-77; Pres. RUDOLF SPERNER; 525,591 mems. (Dec. 1979).

Industriegewerkschaft Bergbau und Energie (*Mining*): 463 Bochum, Alte Hattingerstr. 19; Pres. ADOLF SCHMIDT; 363,865 mems. (Dec. 1979).

Industriegewerkschaft Chemie- Papier- Keramik (*Chemical, Paper and Ceramics*): 3 Hanover, Königsworther Platz 6; Pres. KARL HAUENSCHILD; 656,595 mems. (Aug. 1981).

Industriegewerkschaft Druck und Papier (*Printing and Paper*): 7000 Stuttgart 1, Friedrichstr. 15; Pres. LEONHARD MAHLEIN; 143,970 mems. (Dec. 1980).

Gewerkschaft der Eisenbahner Deutschlands (*Railwaymen*): 6 Frankfurt a.M., Beethovenstr. 12-16; Pres. ERNST HAAR; 404,000 mems. (Jan. 1980).

Gewerkschaft Erziehung und Wissenschaft (*Education and Sciences*): 6 Frankfurt a.M., Unterlindau 58; Pres. Dr. DIETER WUNDER; 200,000 mems. (Oct. 1980); publ. *Erziehung und Wissenschaft*.

Gewerkschaft Gartenbau, Land- und Forstwirtschaft (*Horticulture, Agriculture and Forestry*): 3500 Kassel 1, Druseltalstr. 51, Postfach 410180; f. 1909; Pres. WILLI LOJEWSKI; Vice-Pres. JOSEF ROTHKOPF, WERNER WANDERNOTH; 42,196 mems. (Dec. 1980).

Gewerkschaft Handel, Banken und Versicherungen (*Commerce, Banks and Insurance*): 4 Düsseldorf 30, Tersteegenstr. 30; f. 1973; Pres. GÜNTER VOLKMAR; 334,036 mems. (June 1979).

Gewerkschaft Holz und Kunststoff (*Wood and Plasticwork*): 4000 Düsseldorf, Sonnenstr. 14; f. 1945; Pres. HORST MORICH; 158,970 mems. (Oct. 1981).

Gewerkschaft Kunst (*Art*): 8000 Munich 50, Menzingerstrasse 68; Pres. ALFRED HORNÉ; 44,113 mems. (Dec. 1979).

Gewerkschaft Leder (*Leather*): 7000 Stuttgart 1, Kanzleistr. 20; Pres. HELMUT TEITZEL; 55,266 mems. (Dec. 1979).

Industriegewerkschaft Metall für die Bundesrepublik Deutschland (*Metal Workers' Union*): 6 Frankfurt a.M.,

Wilhelm-Leuschner-Str. 79-85; Pres. EUGEN LODERER; 2,622,267 (Dec. 1980).

Gewerkschaft Nahrung- Genuss- Gaststätten (*Food, Delicacies and Catering*): 2 Hamburg 1, Gertrudenstr. 9; f. 1949; Pres. GÜNTER DÖDING; 252,854 mems. (Dec. 1979).

Gewerkschaft Öffentliche Dienste, Transport und Verkehr (*Public Services and Transport Workers' Union*): 7000 Stuttgart 1, Theodor Heuss-Str. 2; Chair. HEINZ KLUNCKER; 1,149,689 mems. (Dec. 1980).

Gewerkschaft der Polizei (*Police Union*): 4010 Hilden, Forststr. 3a; f. 1950; 168,583 mems. (May 1981); Chair. GÜNTER SCHRÖDER; Sec. F. GNIESMER; publ. *Deutsche Polizei*.

Deutsche Postgewerkschaft (*Postal Union*): 6000 Frankfurt a.M. 71, Rhonestr. 2; Pres. ERNST BREIT; 437,177 mems. (Aug. 1980).

Gewerkschaft Textil-Bekleidung (*Textiles and Clothing*): 4 Düsseldorf 30, Ross Str. 94; Pres. BERTHOLD KELLER; 293,851 mems. (Dec. 1979).

The following are the largest unions outside the D.G.B.:

Deutsche Angestellten-Gewerkschaft (DAG) (*Clerical, Technical and Administrative Workers*): 2 Hamburg 36, Karl-Muck-Platz 1; f. 1945; Chair. HERMANN BRANDT; 485,000 mems.; publs. *Der Angestellte*, *Jugendpost*.

Deutscher Beamtenbund (*Federation of Civil Servants and Public Officials*): 5300 Bonn 2, Dreizehnmorgenweg 36; f. 1949; Pres. ALFRED KRAUSE; 824,412 mems.; publ. *Der Beamtenbund* (monthly).

TRADE FAIRS

Over 80 trade fairs take place annually in the Federal Republic at the following centres:

Berlin: AMK Berlin Ausstellungs-Messe-Kongress-G.m.b.H., Messedamm 22, 1000 Berlin 19.

Cologne: Messe- und Ausstellungs G.m.b.H., 5000 Cologne 21, Postfach 210760.

Düsseldorf: Düsseldorf Messegesellschaft m.b.H.—NOWEA, Postfach 320203, 4000 Düsseldorf 30.

Essen: Messe Essen—Ausstellungs- und Messegesellschaft m.b.H. Essen (AMGE), Norbertstr. 56, 4300 Essen 1.

Frankfurt: Messe- und Ausstellungs-ges. m.b.H. Frankfurt, Postfach 970126, 6000 Frankfurt a.M. 97.

Friedrichshafen: Internationale Bodensee-Messe G.m.b.H., Meistershofenerstr. 25, 7990 Friedrichshafen 1.

Hamburg: Hamburg Messe und Congress G.m.b.H., Jungiusstr. 13, 2000 Hamburg 36.

Hanover: Deutsche Messe- und Ausstellungs-A.G., Messegelände, 3000 Hanover 82.

Munich: Münchener Messe- und Ausstellungsgesellschaft m.b.H., Messegelände, P.O.B. 12 10 09, 8000 Munich 12.

Nuremberg: NMA Nürnberger Messe- und Ausstellungsgesellschaft m.b.H., Messezentrum, 8500 Nuremberg 50.

Offenbach: Offenbacher Messegesellschaft m.b.H., Postfach 32, 6050 Offenbach/M. 1.

Saarbrücken: Saarmesse G.m.b.H., Messegelände, 6600 Saarbrücken.

Stuttgart: Stuttgarter Messe- und Kongress-G.m.b.H., Postfach 990, 7000 Stuttgart 1.

Wiesbaden: Rhein-Main-Halle, 6200 Wiesbaden.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Deutsche Bundesbahn (DB) (*German Federal Railways*): 6 Frankfurt a.M., Friedrich-Ebert-Anlage 43-45; Pres. Dr. WOLFGANG VAERST; Dirs. FRANZ EICHINGER, PETER KOCH, HANS HERMANN RESCHKE; Pres. Admin. HANS WERTZ.

In 1980 German Federal Railways controlled 28,558 km. of standard gauge track of which 11,140 km. were electrified.

METROPOLITAN RAILWAY

Berliner Verkehrs-Betriebe (*Berlin Transport Authority—West Berlin*): 1000 Berlin 30, Potsdamer Str. 188; operates 100.8 km. of underground railway; also runs bus services; Mans. BRUNO FRANK, HANS-ERHARDT V. KNOBLOCH, JOACHIM PIEFKE, WILLI DIEDRICH.

Stadtwerke München: 8000 Munich 80, Einsteinstr. 28; underground (40.2 km.), tramway (149.3 km.), omnibus (523.9 km.); Dir. Dipl.-Kfm. ALOIS DANNER.

ASSOCIATIONS

Bundesverband Deutscher Eisenbahnen (BDE) (*Union of Non-Federal Railways, Bus-Services and Cable-Ways*): 5000 Cologne 1, Volksgartenstr. 54A; Pres. HELMUT ELLIGER; Dir. MANFRED MONTADA.

Verband Öffentlicher Verkehrsbetriebe e.V. (VÖV) (*Association of Public Transport*): 5000 Cologne 1, Kamekestr. 37-39; f. 1895; Pres. Dir. PÄLLMANN; Sec. Prof. Dr.-Ing. GIRNAU; publs. *Verkehr + Technik, Bus + Bahn*.

ROADS

ROAD TRANSPORT ORGANIZATION

Zentralarbeitsgemeinschaft des Strassenverkehrsgewerbes e.V. (ZAV) (*Central Association of the Road Transport Industry*): 6 Frankfurt am Main 93, Breitenbachstr. 1, Haus des Strassenverkehrs; Pres. HEINZ HERZIG; Gen. Sec. W. NEUMANN.

In 1980 there were 484,000 kilometres of classified roads, including 7,292 kilometres of motorway, 32,248 kilometres of main and 131,981 of secondary roads.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Abteilung Binnenschifffahrt und Wasserstrassen (*Federal Ministry of Transport*): 53 Bonn 2, Kennedyallee 72; deals with construction, maintenance and administration of federal waterways and with national and international inland water transport.

ASSOCIATIONS

Verein für Binnenschifffahrt und Wasserstrassen e.V. (VBW): 4100 Duisburg 13, Dammstr. 15-17, Postfach 130 960; formerly Zentral-Verein für deutsche Binnenschifffahrt e.V. and Verein zur Wahrung der Rheinschifffahrtsinteressen e.V.; an organization for the benefit of all branches of the inland waterways; Pres. D. WILLERS; Dirs. Dr. H.-J. GUSCHALL, Dr. W. MÜLLER, Dr. B. RÜMELIN, D. WILLUHN, C. MEISTERMANN; Man. H.-U. PABST.

Bundesverband der deutschen Binnenschifffahrt e.V.: 4100 Duisburg 13, Dammstr. 15-17; f. 1948; central Inland Waterway Association to further the interests of operating firms; Pres. Dr. HANS-JOACHIM GUSCHALL; Mans. JÖRG ARTL, Dr. HEINZ DURGELOH, Rechtsan-

walt HERMANN-ULRICH PABST, Dr. DIETER WULF; publs. *Zeitschrift für Binnenschifffahrt und Wasserstrassen, Binnenschifffahrtsnachrichten*.

Hafenschifffahrtverband Hamburg e.V.: 2 Hamburg 11, Mattentwiete 2.

SHIPPING

Some important shipping companies are:

Christian F. Ahrenkiel: 2000 Hamburg 1, An der Alster 45; tramp, shipowners and managers; 45 vessels, 500,000 gross tonnage.

Argo Reederei Richard Adler & Söhne: 28 Bremen, Tiefer 12; Finland, Great Britain, Mediterranean; 7 vessels, 17,800 gross tonnage; Prop. MAX ADLER.

Aug. Bolten Wm. Müller's Nachfolger: 2 Hamburg 11, Mattentwiete 8; tramp; 6 vessels, 105,700 gross tonnage.

Bugsier-Reederei- und Bergungs-A.G.: 2 Hamburg 11, Johannisbollwerk 10; salvage, tugs, ocean-going heavy lift cranes, submersible pontoons, harbour tugs; 6 vessels, 26,500 gross tonnage.

DAL Deutsche Afrika-Linien G.m.b.H. & Co.: 2000 Hamburg, Palmaille 45, Postfach 500 369; Europe, West, South and East Africa; 15 dry cargo vessels, 209,321 gross tonnage; Man. Dirs. Dr. R. STÖDTER, D. SEIDEL, L. BIELENBERG, R. BRENNER, H. VON RANTZAU, Dr. E. VON RANTZAU, O. W. STEH, N. BELLSTEDT, C. T. HUBRICH, A. SCHWENCKE, U. KRÖGER.

Deutsche Shell Tanker Gesellschaft m.b.H.: 2000 Hamburg 60, Ueberseering 35, P.O.B. 600 440; 8 vessels; 775,157 gross tonnage; Gen. Man. H. VÖLKER.

John T. Essberger: 2000 Hamburg 50, Palmaille 49; f. 1924; 10 tankers, 316,800 gross tonnage; Man. Dirs. L. v. RANTZAU-ESSBERGER, Prof. Dr. R. STÖDTER, G. REINHARDT, H. SPAEDER, L. BIELENBERG, Dr. E. VON RANTZAU.

Esso Tankschiff Reederei G.m.b.H.: 2000 Hamburg 60, Postfach 600640, Kapstadtring 2; f. 1928; 4 sea-going tankers, 1,170,000 d.w.t.; 22 tank barges.

Fisser & v. Doornum: 2 Hamburg 13, Feldbrunnenstr. 43; f. 1879; tramp; 22 vessels, 79,600 gross tonnage; Man. Dirs. Dr. FRANK FISSE, H. E. HOHORST, K. H. JOHNS.

Fritzen Schiffsagentur und Bereederungs G.m.b.H.: 2970 Emden 1, Neptunhaus; port agents, tug owners, Lloyd's sub-agents.

Hamburg-Sudamerikanische Dampfschiffahrts-Gesellschaft Eggert & Amsinck: 2 Hamburg 11, Ost-West-Str. 59, Hamburg-Süd-Haus; Europe, North and South America, Australia, New Zealand; 16 vessels, 192,400 gross tonnage; Principal RUDOLF A. OETKER.

Hapag-Lloyd A.G.: 2000 Hamburg 1, Ballindamm 25 and 2800 Bremen, Gustav-Deetjen-Allee 2-6; f. 1970; U.S.A. East Coast, Canada, North Pacific (*Euro-Pacific*), U.S. Gulf/South Atlantic (*Combi Line*), West Indies (*Carol*), Mexico, Venezuela, Columbia and Costa Rica (*Euro-Caribbean*), Central America/West Coast (*German Central America Service*), Northern Brazil, South America/West Coast, Far East (*Trio Service*), Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand (*Australia, New Zealand, Europe Container Service*), the Canary

Islands, also a Trans-Pacific service between U.S.A. West Coast and the Far East; 40 vessels, 696,000 gross tonnage; Chair. Dr. ANDREAS KLEFFEL.

F. Laeisz: 2 Hamburg 11, Trostbrücke 1; 5 refrig.-vessels, 4 containers, 5 bulk carriers, 3 bulk-container vessels, 300,000 gross tonnage; Partners W. J. v MITZLAFF, N. SCHUES; Dirs. Dr. U. BOELSEN, G. HEYENGA.

Sloman Neptun Schiffahrts-Aktiengesellschaft: 2800 Bremen 1, Langenstr. 52+54, Postfach 1014 69; f. 1873; Scandinavia, Baltic, Western Europe, North and West Africa and North Pacific; 16 vessels, 73,000 gross tonnage; Chair. Supervisory Bd. HENRY SLOMAN EDYE, Hamburg; Mans. JÜRGEN WILLHÖFT, WALTER HOLTZ, WERNER KRIEGER.

Oldenburg-Portugiesische Dampfschiffs-Reederei Kusen, Heitmann & Cie., K.G.: 2000 Hamburg 11, Postfach 110869; f. 1882; Spain, Portugal, Mediterranean, Madeira, Algeria, Morocco, Canary Isles; 6 vessels, 8,000 gross tonnage; Man. Dir. P. T. HANSEN.

Egon Oldendorff: 24 Lübeck, Fünfhausen 1; tramp; 33 vessels, 790,000 gross tonnage; Dirs. H. LOCHMULLER, H. E. HELLMANN, G. ARNDT, E. L. GIERMANN, U. PALLATSCH.

Ernst Russ: 2000 Hamburg 36, Alsterarkaden 27; f. 1893; Europe, Scandinavia, West Africa; tramps and tankers; 9 vessels, 212,453 gross tonnage; Partners ERNST-ROLAND LORENZ-MEYER, BURCHARD KREISCH.

Schlüssel Reederei KG: 2800 Bremen 1, Am Wall 58/60, Postfach 10 18 47; f. 1950; tramps; 5 vessels, 219,007 gross tonnage.

H. Schuldt: 2000 Hamburg 1, Ballindamm 8; U.S.A., Mediterranean, Mexico, Reefs; 4 vessels, 21,000 gross tonnage; Gen. Mans. K. SIEH, E. SIEH, B. TODESEN.

Seereederei "Frigga" A.G.: 2000 Hamburg 1, Ballindamm 17; f. 1921; tramps; 7 vessels, 399,000 gross tonnage; Dirs. E. EBERS, Dr. N. ROTHER.

Hugo Stinnes Transocean Schiffahrt G.m.b.H.: Mülheim (Ruhr), Weseler Str. 60; liner service; Continent-West Africa; 9 vessels; 40,867 gross tonnage.

Unterweser Reederei G.m.b.H.: 2800 Bremen 1, Blumen-thalstr. 16, P.O.B. 100867; f. 1890; 3 a.h. tug/supply vessels; 33 tugs; Man. Dirs. J. MÜNSTERMANN, M. SCHROIFF.

SHIPPING ORGANIZATIONS

Verband Deutscher Küstenschiffseigner (German Coastal Shipowners Association): 2 Hamburg-Altona, Grosse Elbstr. 36; f. 1896; Pres. Capt. J. H. BREUER; Man. Dipl. sc. pol. KLAUS KÖSTER; publ. *Deutsche Küstenschiffahrt* (monthly).

Verband Deutscher Reeder e.V. (German Shipowners' Association): 2 Hamburg 36, Esplanade 6, Postfach 305 840; Dirs. Dr. BERND KRÖGER, Dipl.-Kfm. HERBERT HOLST.

Verband der Deutschen Schiffbauindustrie e.V.: 2000 Hamburg 1, An der Alster 1; Pres. RAINER WOLLMANN; Gen. Man. Dipl.-Kfm. WERNER FANTE.

Zentralverband der Deutschen Seehafenbetriebe e.V. (Federal Association of German Seaport Operators): 2000 Hamburg 50, Grosse Elbstrasse 14; f. 1932; 1,000 mems.; Chair. WERNER SCHRÖDER; Man. Dr. LOTHAR L. V. JOLMES.

CIVIL AVIATION

CONDOR Flugdienst G.m.b.H.: Hans-Boeckler-Str. 7, 6078 Neu-Isenburg 1; f. 1955, wholly-owned subsidiary of Lufthansa; charter and inclusive-tour services; fleet of 3 DC-10-30, 8 727-200, 4 737-200; Man. Dirs. Dr. MALTE BISCHOFF, Dr. CLAUD GILLMANN, Capt. STEFAN HESS.

Deutsche Lufthansa Aktiengesellschaft: 5000 Cologne 21, Von-Gablenz-Str. 2-6; f. 1953; extensive world-wide network; 6 Boeing 747-230BSCD, 3 747-230E, 1 747-230F, 11 McDonnell Douglas DC-10-30, 5 Airbus A300B-2, 5 Airbus A300B-4, 7 Boeing 707-330B, 1 707-330C, 26 727-230, 22 737-130C, 6 737-230C and 15 training aircraft; Chair. Exec. Board Dr. HERBERT CULMANN; Chair. Supervisory Board Dr. WALTER HESSELBACH.

GCS German Cargo Services G.m.b.H.: Frachthof 3, 6000 Frankfurt; f. 1977; wholly-owned subsidiary of Lufthansa; freight-charter world-wide; fleet of 4 Boeing 707-330C; Mans. W. ALTHEN, S. KOEHLER.

Hapag-Lloyd Fluggesellschaft m.b.H.: 3000 Hanover 42, Flughafen; f. 1972; charter and inclusive-tour services; fleet of 5 Airbus A 300B4, 5 Boeing 737-200, 4 Boeing 727-200; Man. Dirs. KLAUS AHLERS, Dipl.-Kfm. FRIEDRICH BLUME, Dr. HEINZ RUDOLF WEBER.

LTU Lufttransport-Unternehmen K.G.: 4000 Düsseldorf 30, Flughafen Halle 8; f. 1955; charter; fleet of 7 TriStar; Man. Dir. Capt. E. J. AHRENS.

SAT Fluggesellschaft m.b.H.: Flughafen-Halle 4, 4000 Düsseldorf 30; f. 1978; charter and inclusive-tour services; fleet of 3 Caravelle SE210; Man. Dr. BISCHOFF.

The major international airports are at Berlin (West), Cologne-Bonn, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Hanover, Munich and Stuttgart. Lufthansa has no landing rights at Berlin (West). More than 60 foreign airlines operate scheduled services to the Federal Republic and West Berlin.

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Deutsche Zentrale für Tourismus e.V. (DZT) (*German National Tourist Board*): 6000 Frankfurt a.M. 1, Beethovenstr. 69; f. 1948; Dir.-Gen. GÜNTHER SPAZIER; publs. *Information Service* (9 languages), *Der Fremdenverkehr* (Tourism).

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Ständige Konferenz der Kultusminister der Länder in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland (*Standing Conference of the Land Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs in the Federal Republic of Germany*): 5300 Bonn, Nassestr. 8; f. 1948; co-ordination of education and cultural affairs for which the governments of the Länder are responsible; Pres. for 1982 Prof. Dr. HANS MATER; Gen. Sec. Dr. JOACHIM SCHULZ-HARDT.

THEATRES

The following are among the most important theatres and opera houses:

Deutsche Oper Berlin: 1 Berlin 10, Bismarckstr. 34-37; opera and ballet; Gen. Man. Prof. SIEGFRIED PALM.

Staatliche Schauspielbühnen Berlins: 1000 Berlin-Charlottenburg, Bismarckstr. 110; drama; Dir. HANS LIETZAU.

Städtische Bühnen Frankfurt (Main): 6000 Frankfurt am Main 1, Untermain-Anlage 11; municipal theatres for drama, opera and ballet; Dir. (opera) MICHAEL GIELEN; Dir. (drama) ADOLF DRESEN; Gen. Man. CHRISTOPH VITALI.

Deutsches Theater in Göttingen: 3400 Göttingen, Theaterpl. 11; f. 1890; drama; Dir. GÜNTHER FLECKENSTEIN.

Hamburgische Staatsoper A.G.: 2000 Hamburg 36, Grosse Theaterstr. 34; opera and ballet; Intendant CHRISTOPH VON DOHNÁNYI; Dir. ROLF MARES.

Deutsches Schauspielhaus: 2000 Hamburg 1, Kirchenallee 39; drama; Dir. NIELS-PETER RUDOLPH.

Oper der Stadt Köln: 5000 Cologne, Offenbachplatz; Dir. Prof. Dr. MICHAEL HAMPE; Chief Conductor JOHN PRITCHARD.

Bayerische Staatsoper-Nationaltheater: 8000 Munich, Max-Joseph-Pl. 2; opera and ballet; Staatsintendant Prof. AUGUST EVERDING.

Bayerisches Staatsschauspiel- Residenztheater: 8000 Munich, Max-Joseph-Pl. 1; drama; incl. Cuvillies-theater and Theater im Marstall; Dir. KURT MEISEL.

Württembergische Staatstheater: 7000 Stuttgart 1, Oberer Schlossgarten 6; state theatre for drama, opera and ballet; Gen. Man. HANS PETER DOLL.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Bamberger Symphonisches Orchester: 86 Bamberg.

Berliner Philharmonisches Orchester: 1 Berlin 30, Matthäikirchstr. 1; Principal Conductor HERBERT VON KARAJAN; Man. Dir. Dr. PETER GIRTH.

Radio-Symphonie-Orchester Berlin: Berlin 19, Kaiserdamm 26; Man. Dr. PETER RUZICKA.

Philharmonisches Staatsorchester: 2000 Hamburg 36, Grosse Theaterstr. 34; f. 1828; Conductor ALDO CECCATO; Dir. ERNST SCHÖNFELDER.

Norddeutscher Rundfunk, Hamburg-NDR-Sinfonieorchester: 2 Hamburg 13, Rothenbaumchaussee 132-134; Chief Conductor (vacant).

Philharmonia Hungarica e.V.: Theater der Stadt, P.O.B. 1920, 4370 Marl; Man. Dr. HERBERT TOBISCHEK.

Symphonieorchester des Bayerischen Rundfunks: 8000 Munich 2, Rundfunkplatz 1.

Bayerisches Staatsorchester: 8000 Munich 1, Max-Joseph-Platz 2; Principal Conductor Prof. WOLFGANG SAWALLISCH; 142 mems.

Münchner Philharmoniker: 8 Munich 2, Rindermarkt 3-4/III; f. 1893; Conductor G.M.D. SERGIU CELIBIDACHE; Man. Dir. HUBERTUS FRANZEN.

Stuttgarter Kammerorchester: 7 Stuttgart 1, Charlottenplatz 17; Conductor KARL MÜNCHINGER.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Bundesministerium für Forschung und Technologie (*Federal Ministry for Research and Technology*): 5300 Bonn 2, Heinemannstrasse 2, Postfach 200706; f. 1955; Minister ANDREAS VON BÜLOW.

The Ministry is divided into five departments, the first dealing with administration, planning, finance, co-ordination of research institutions, the second with co-ordination of research, general promotion of research and international co-operation, the third with energy, raw materials and ecology, the fourth with information and communication technologies and research on work conditions, and the fifth with space and transportation technologies, medical and biological research.

The Ministry's responsibility in the nuclear energy field is to promote nuclear research and nuclear engineering as well as to plan and co-ordinate the activities of all of these bodies within the framework of the German Energy Research and Energy Technology Programme.

Nuclear research is carried out by the research centres of the following institutions in co-operation with universities and industry:

1. Gesellschaft für Kernenergieverwertung in Schiffbau und Schifffahrt m.b.H. Geesthacht.
2. Kernforschungszentrum G.m.b.H., Karlsruhe.
3. Gesellschaft für Strahlen- und Umweltforschung m.b.H., Munich.
4. Hahn-Meitner-Institut für Kernforschung Berlin G.m.b.H.
5. Max-Planck-Institut für Plasmaphysik, Garching/München.
6. Kernforschungsanlage Jülich G.m.b.H., Jülich.

There are 14 nuclear power stations in operation with a total generating capacity of 9,062 MW in 1981.

Nuclear power stations in operation are: the AVR Project at Jülich (North Rhine-Westphalia), with a capacity of 15 MW; the VAK Project at Kahl/Main (Bavaria), with a capacity of 17 MW; the MZFR Project at Karlsruhe (Baden-Württemberg), with a capacity of 58 MW; the KWO Project at Obrigheim/Neckar (Baden-Württemberg), with a capacity of 345 MW; the KWW Project at Würgassen/Weser (North Rhine-Westphalia), with a capacity of 670 MW; the KKS Project at Stade/

Elbe (Lower Saxony), with a capacity of 662 MW; the Biblis A and Biblis B Projects at Biblis/Rhein (Hessen), with respective capacities of 1,204 MW and 1,300 MW; the KKB I project at Philippsburg (Baden-Württemberg), with a capacity of 960 MW; the KKB Project at Brunsbüttel/Elbe (Schleswig-Holstein), with a capacity of 805 MW; the GKN I Project at Neckarwestheim/Neckar (Baden-Württemberg), with a capacity of 855 MW; the KKN II Project at Karlsruhe, with a capacity of 21 MW; the KKU Project at Esenhamm (Lower Saxony), with a capacity of 1,300 MW; and the KKJ I Project at Ohu/Isar (Bavaria), with a capacity of 907 MW.

These nuclear power stations made a contribution of about 14 per cent to electricity supply in 1979.

Nine nuclear power plants with a total capacity of 9,903 MW are under construction: the KKG project at Grafenrheinfeld (Bavaria), with a capacity of 1,300 MW; the KWG project at Grohnde (Lower Saxony), with a capacity of 1,361 MW; the KRB II B project at Gundremmingen (Bavaria), with a capacity of 1,310 MW; the KRB II C project at Gundremmingen (Bavaria), with a capacity of 1,310 MW; the KKP II project at Philippsburg (Baden-Württemberg), with a capacity of 1,362 MW; the THTR-300 project at Hamm-Uentrop (North Rhine-Westphalia), with a capacity of 308 MW; the SNR-300 project at Kalkar (North Rhine-Westphalia), with a

capacity of 327 MW; the KKK project at Krümmel (Schleswig-Holstein), with a capacity of 1,316 MW; and the Mulheim-Kärlich project (Rhineland Palatinate), with a capacity of 1,308 MW.

The construction of the following nuclear power plants has been halted by court rulings: the KWS 1 project at Wyhl (Baden-Württemberg), with a capacity of 1,362 MW; and the KBR project at Brokdorf (Schleswig-Holstein), with a capacity of 1,365 MW.

In addition, eleven more nuclear power plants are due to be constructed and start operation by the year 2000. Sites have been chosen at Biblis, Lingen, Neupotz (two plants), Neckarwestheim, Hamm, Ohu, Vakum (two plants), Borken and Rehling. These will have a total capacity of about 15,600 MW. The following nuclear power stations, which were demonstration plants and started operation in the mid-1960s, have been closed down: the KRB project at Gundremmingen (Bavaria), with a capacity of 250 MW; and the KWL project at Lingen (Lower Saxony), with a capacity of 268 MW.

The use of nuclear energy has given rise to much controversy in the Federal Republic and various protest groups have been formed. The Government started an information campaign in 1975 which aims to provide the public with information on nuclear energy and all related energy questions, including energy conservation.

GIBRALTAR

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag

The City of Gibraltar is a narrow peninsula running southwards from the south-west coast of Spain, to which it is connected by an isthmus. About 8 km. (5 miles) across the Bay to the west lies the Spanish port of Algeciras and 32 km. (20 miles) across the Strait of Gibraltar, to the south, is Morocco. The Mediterranean lies to the east. The climate is temperate, snow or frost being extremely rare. The mean minimum and maximum temperatures during the winter are 12°C (54°F) and 18°C (65°F) respectively, and during the summer they are 12°C (54°F) and 29°C (85°F) respectively; the average annual rainfall is 890 mm. (35 inches). The official language is English though the population is bilingual in English and Spanish. About 80 per cent of the population are Roman Catholic, 8 per cent are Muslim and 8 per cent Church of England. The flag (proportions two by one) bears the banner of the Gibraltar coat of arms (castle and key) on a background, the upper two-thirds of which are white and the lower third red.

Recent History

The post-war years of this British dependency have been marked by considerable progress socially and economically through intensive development of the medical, educational, housing and social security services, and by the expansion of business and the encouragement of tourism. There has also been considerable constitutional development resulting in partial self-government since 1964 and control over most internal matters since 1969.

The Spanish Government lays claim to Gibraltar as a part of its territory, whilst the United Kingdom maintains that the Treaty of Utrecht (1713) granted sovereignty over Gibraltar to the United Kingdom in perpetuity. Since 1963 Spain has intensified its campaign through the United Nations for the cession of Gibraltar to Spain and, when the United Kingdom failed to comply with the UN deadline for decolonization, imposed certain restrictions on Gibraltar in 1969. These included closing the land frontier, imposing an air space ban affecting aircraft landing at Gibraltar, removing the Algeciras Ferry (the only remaining means of direct access to Spain), withdrawing the Spanish labour force and cutting off telephone and telegraphic communications with Spain.

In pursuance of a UN resolution stating that the interests of the people of Gibraltar should be taken into account, the United Kingdom held a referendum in September 1967 in which the overwhelming majority voted for retaining their link with the United Kingdom rather than passing under Spanish sovereignty. This was followed by the drafting of a new Constitution, promulgated in 1969, and in the Preamble to the Constitution Order (1969) the British Government has given an undertaking never to enter into arrangements whereby the people of Gibraltar would pass under the sovereignty of another state against their freely and democratically expressed wishes.

In an attempt to prevent attitudes hardening further, the British Government rejected an all-party programme

of constitutional reform, presented by Gibraltar in June 1976, which would have strengthened ties with the United Kingdom. Spain's increasingly flexible attitude towards lifting the blockade on Gibraltar became apparent during talks held between Spanish and British ministers in November 1977, which for the first time included representatives of the Gibraltar Government as part of the British delegation.

Telephone links with Spain were restored at the end of 1977. In August 1979 the inhabitants of the border town of La Linea called for a normalization of relations between Spain and Gibraltar. In December Spain called for new negotiations and at meetings in April 1980 it was agreed in principle to reopen the frontier by June. However, the reopening was delayed by Spanish insistence on its workers in Gibraltar being allowed equal status with EEC citizens, and negotiations suffered a further setback when the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Gibraltar in August 1981 caused a diplomatic affront to Spain. It seemed likely that the frontier would not be reopened until Spain becomes a member of NATO, possibly in 1983. In October 1981 the British Parliament voted that Gibraltarians should have the right to retain full British citizenship.

Gibraltar joined the EEC with the United Kingdom in January 1973, under the provisions of the Treaty of Rome relating to European territories for whose external relations a member state is responsible, but at its own request is excluded from the Common External Tariff and Common Agricultural Policy.

Government

Gibraltar is a British Crown Colony, the Queen being represented by a Governor. Executive authority is vested in the Governor, who is advised by the Gibraltar Council composed of five elected and four *ex officio* members. The Council of Ministers is presided over by the Chief Minister. Since 1969 the Council of Ministers has been responsible for domestic affairs. The Gibraltar House of Assembly consists of a Speaker appointed by the Governor, fifteen elected members, and two *ex officio* members.

Defence

There is a local defence force, the Gibraltar Regiment, which, following the abolition of conscription, was re-organized as a Volunteer Reserve Unit. United Kingdom naval, army and air force units are stationed at Gibraltar, which is also a NATO sub-command.

Economic Affairs

In 1980 G.N.P. was estimated at £60 million. The main sources of income in the Gibraltar economy are British defence expenditure, particularly the Naval Dockyard and Base, tourist spending, payments for services to shipping and, to a lesser extent, finance centre activities. However, in May 1981 the British Government announced that the Naval Dockyard is to close in 1984.

The closure of the Spanish frontier and the withdrawal of Spanish labour in 1969 led to a substantial shortage of

manpower. Training schemes have been introduced by the Government for a variety of industries to help overcome the loss of labour. The pre-closure level of economic activity is, however, maintained by Moroccan labour, which provided about a quarter of the total labour force of 12,000 in 1980. Tourism has been adapted to cater for longer-stay visitors in contrast to the larger numbers of day trippers who visited Gibraltar when the border was open. Earnings from tourism rose by 11 per cent in 1980 to £10 million, compared with a 30 per cent increase in 1979.

The construction industry ranks almost equal with the Naval Base and Dockyard as a source of employment. As over 70 per cent of the economy is in the public sector, the construction industry is very sensitive to changes in the level of government spending. Following a period of stagnation, the industry has benefited under the 1978-81 development programme. Expenditure under the programme was planned to be £28 million, of which half was to be provided by the United Kingdom. Capital development expenditure is currently running at an annual rate of £11 million. The Gibraltar Government finances its capital expenditure from external and local borrowing. An additional source of revenue, which is expanding, is the development of Gibraltar as a finance centre. The major areas of United Kingdom aid are education, housing and port development.

The retail price index rose by 8.5 per cent in 1980, compared with an increase of 14.5 per cent in 1979, and imports more than doubled between 1975 and 1980. However, with invisible earnings taken into account, the balance of payments showed a modest current surplus in 1980.

Transport and Communications

The Strait of Gibraltar is a main artery for sea traffic between the Mediterranean and Black Sea areas and Europe, the Americas, Africa, India, the Far East and Australia. A container service operates between Gibraltar and Sheerness, England. In 1980 87 cruise ships called at Gibraltar and a passenger and car-ferry service operates between Gibraltar and Tangier. Air services are frequent to the United Kingdom and Tangier. There are bus services and taxis but no railway.

Social Welfare

The Social Security system consists of two contributory schemes covering employment injuries insurance and social insurance benefits such as old age pensions, maternity and death grants, widows' benefit and unemployment benefit, and non-contributory schemes financed from

the general revenue and covering retirement pensions, elderly persons' pensions, family allowances and supplementary benefits. There are special arrangements to cater for blind persons, the aged and discharged prisoners.

Education

Education is compulsory between the ages of 5 and 15 and is provided free in government schools. There are several nursery schools, twelve government primary schools, two Services schools administered by the Ministry of Defence for the children of military personnel, one private school and two comprehensive schools—one for boys and one for girls. Scholarships for university students are provided by the Government and from private sources.

Tourism

The airport and sea facilities have made Gibraltar a centre of communications for the West Mediterranean countries and North Africa. The restriction of land communications with Spain has stimulated the development of Gibraltar as a tourist centre in its own right, where the transient visitor is being replaced by the long-stay tourist. Package holidays are increasing. The expansion of hotels and the casino, the improvement of beaches and the provision of amenities have all contributed to this change. Conference facilities are being provided and cruise traffic is growing. Excluding hotel and travel costs, tourist spending in 1979 totalled an estimated £9.4 million. The number of visitors declined from 139,924 in 1974 to 119,366 in 1978 but had risen to 153,756 by 1980.

Public Holidays

1982: March 8th (Commonwealth Day), April 9th (Good Friday), April 12th (Easter Monday), May 3rd (May Day), May 31st (Spring Bank Holiday), June 14th (Queen's Official Birthday), August 30th (Late Summer Bank Holiday), December 25th, 27th (Christmas).

1983: January 1st (New Year).

Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are in use (*see* United Kingdom), but the metric system is gradually being introduced.

Currency

100 pence = 1 Gibraltar pound.

Exchange rates (October 1981):

£1 sterling = G£1.00;

U.S. \$1 = 53.5 pence.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	CENSUS POPULATION†		ESTIMATED POPULATION (mid-year)†				
	Oct. 3rd, 1961	Oct. 6th, 1970	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
1,360 acres*	24,502	26,833	30,117	29,278	29,415	29,760	29,787

* 2.125 square miles (5.5 sq. km.).

† Excluding armed forces.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS*

	LIVE BIRTHS		MARRIAGES		DEATHS	
	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)
1974 . .	575	19.8	509	17.5	204	7.0
1975 . .	525	17.7	492	16.6	231	7.7
1976 . .	510	17.0	495	16.5	263	8.8
1977 . .	506	17.3	461	15.7	248	8.5
1978 . .	520	17.7	496	16.9	253	8.6
1979 . .	472	15.9	459	15.4	257	8.6
1980 . .	550	18.5	429	14.4	282	9.5

* Rates are computed on population excluding armed forces.

EMPLOYMENT

	BRITISH WORKERS		FOREIGN WORKERS		TOTAL
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
1976 . .	6,269	2,691	3,192	320	12,472
1977 . .	6,379	2,409	2,246	195	11,229
1978 . .	6,195	2,676	2,323	189	11,383
1979 . .	6,302	2,667	2,496	128	11,593
1980 . .	6,302	2,666	2,360	178	11,506

FINANCE

100 pence (pennies) = 1 Gibraltar pound (G£).

Coins: United Kingdom coinage ($\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 5, 10 and 50 pence) and a Gibraltar coin of 25 pence.

Notes: G£1, G£5, G£10 and G£20 (U.K. notes also circulate).

Exchange rates (October 1981): £1 sterling = G£1.00; U.S. \$1 = 53.5 pence.

G£100 = £100.00 sterling = \$186.90.

Note: The Gibraltar pound is at par with the pound sterling.

BUDGET
(1979/80—£)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Income tax	11,387,793	Social services	11,610,571
Indirect taxation	5,314,170	Public works	4,770,165
Internal revenue	2,716,016	Municipal services	5,092,026
Licences	480,856	Administration	3,642,635
Revenue from Government property	399,412	Justice, law and order	1,819,870
Departmental earnings	2,989,778	Pensions	1,283,268
Interest	361,270	Public debt charges	1,004,333
Reimbursements	8,681,476	Miscellaneous	4,000,725
Repayment of loans	7,370		
TOTAL	32,338,141	TOTAL	33,223,533

EXTERNAL TRADE

(£)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Total Imports	32,415,906	39,589,742	39,442,136	55,519,064	63,141,753
Re-Exports	13,727,865	13,859,398	11,863,114	19,453,243	16,994,381

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(£)

IMPORTS	1977	1978	1979	1980
Foodstuffs	9,091,714	9,605,608	11,493,022	12,835,779
Manufactured Goods	17,417,765	19,706,273	25,373,068	31,654,870
Fuels	11,025,713	7,722,099	15,755,923	15,457,610
Wines, Spirits, Malt, Tobacco	2,063,550	2,408,066	2,896,340	3,193,494

RE-EXPORTS	1977	1978	1979	1980
Wines, Spirits, Malt	623,153	655,712	880,026	801,501
Petroleum Products	11,375,486	8,614,568	14,757,904	12,812,164
Tobacco and Manufactured Goods	1,860,759	2,259,834	3,815,313	3,380,716

Imports come chiefly from the United Kingdom (worth £26,541,495 in 1977, £24,212,248 in 1978, £35,709,134 in 1979 and £40,509,760 in 1980) and the Commonwealth; other sources of supply are Switzerland, Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Spain, Netherlands, Denmark and Portugal.

Re-exports consist mainly of supplies to shipping.

TRANSPORT

ROAD TRAFFIC
(motor vehicles registered)

	1979	1980
Cars and taxis	6,669	7,925
Commercial vehicles	728	885
Motor cycles	701	889

SHIPPING

VESSELS CLEARED
(displacement in net registered tons)

1978	1979	1980
17,704,149	22,653,366	18,863,469

CIVIL AVIATION

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Aircraft landing and taking-off	1,490	1,471	1,570	1,394
Passengers	145,035	156,953	181,534	169,193
Freight (kg.)	1,175,843	988,696	957,463	485,035

RELIGION

Seventy-eight per cent of the population are Roman Catholic, 8 per cent are Muslim and 8 per cent Church of England.

Roman Catholic: Bishop of Gibraltar Rt. Rev. Mgr. EDWARD RAPALLO, D.C.L., Bishop's House, P.O.B. 21; 21,800 mems.

Anglican Church: Bishop of Gibraltar in Europe JOHN RICHARD SATTERTHWAITE, 5A Gregory Place, London, W8 4NG, England; in Gibraltar, Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity; Dean The Very Rev. R. W. POPE; Precentor and Port Missioner to the Mediter-

anean Missions to Seamen Rev. B. MACMURRAY; 1,500 mems.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Presbyterian): Governor's Parade; f. 1800; Minister Rev. D. STUART PHILIP, St. Andrew's Manse, 29 Scud Hill, Gibraltar; 100 mems.

Methodist: Rev. D. A. DENNIS, Wesley House, 297 Main Street; f. 1769.

Jewish: Managing Board Jewish Community, 10 Bomb House Lane, Gibraltar; Pres. A. B. SERFATY; Hon. Sec. A. A. HASSAN.

THE PRESS

Calpe News: Cloister House, Gibraltar; English and Spanish; weekly; Editor E. BENARDY; circ. 550.

Gibraltar Chronicle: 2 Library Gardens, Gibraltar; f. 1801; daily; English; Man. Dir. J. SEARLE; Editor S. SIMPSON; circ. 3,000.

Gibraltar Evening Post: 93-95 Irish Town, Gibraltar; f. 1949; independent; weekly; English; circ. 1,500; Editor J. GARCIA.

Gibraltar Gazette: f. 1949; publ. by Government Secretariat; Thursdays; circ. 350.

Gibraltar Libre: f. 1979; English and Spanish; weekly; Editor JOHN GOMEZ; circ. 600.

Panorama: 95 Irish Town; f. 1975; English; independent; weekly; Editor J. GARCIA; circ. 2,000.

Vox: 5 Cloister Ramp; f. 1955; English, with Spanish section; weekly; Editor E. J. CAMPELLO; circ. 2,800.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Gibraltar Broadcasting Corporation: Broadcasting House, Wellington Front, Gibraltar; f. 1963; responsible for radio and television broadcasting; Gen. Man. T. G. BLACK.

At the end of 1978, there were 6,342 combined radio and television licences.

RADIO

GBC-Radio (Radio Gibraltar): 17 hours daily in English and Spanish, including commercial broadcasting. In

addition to local programmes, B.B.C. transcripts and relays are used.

There is also a Forces Broadcasting Service, operated by the Ministry of Defence, which broadcasts on VHF.

TELEVISION

GBC-TV: operates in English for 5 hours daily, and for 15 hours over winter weekends.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; res.=reserves)

BANKING

Algemene Bank Gibraltar Ltd.: 2-6 Main St., Gibraltar; f. 1964; affiliated to Algemene Bank Nederland, N.V.; cap. £250,000; res. £380,000 (Dec. 1980); Chair. A. J. Russo; Man. Dir. J. STRUIK.

Barclays Bank International Ltd.: 84-90 Main St., P.O.B. 196; Man. J. M. ROWE.

Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez—INDOSUEZ (France): 206-210 Main St., Gibraltar; f. 1875; Man. (Gibraltar) J. L. TAVARES.

The City Bank Ltd.: 153 Main St., Gibraltar; f. 1960; share cap. £250,000; Dirs. E. ROSENFELD, I. ROSENFELD; Gen. Man. FREDDIE PARODY.

A. L. Galliano Bankers Ltd.: 76 Main St.; est. 1855; private bank and correspondents for Brown, Shipley & Co., Midland Bank Ltd., National Westminster Bank Ltd., London, and Bank of America, New York; Dirs. F. L. GALLIANO, J. P. GALLIANO, J.P., F.C.A., Mrs. L. GALLIANO.

Hambros Bank (Gibraltar) Ltd.: Hambro House, Line Wall Rd., P.O.B. 375; est. 1981; cap. £750,000; Chair. J. C. L. KESWICK; Man. Dir. T. A. COOPER.

SAVINGS BANK

Government Post Office Savings Bank: Deposits totalled £1,696,253 in March 1981.

INSURANCE

Rock Fire Assurance Co. Ltd.: 315 Main St.; f. 1841; cap. £150,000; gen. res. £26,714; Chair. H. J. M. LEVY; Sec. D. J. ABUDARHAM.

Castle Reinsurance Co. Ltd.: 315 Main St.; f. 1969; share cap. £600,000; gen. res. £1,090,209; Chair. and Man. Dir. J. KAPLAN.

Many insurance companies have agencies in Gibraltar.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

The Trades Unions and Trades Disputes Ordinance of 1947 provides for the compulsory registration of trade unions (both employers' and employees' organizations), and for the appointment of a Registrar of Trade Unions.

Registrar of Trade Unions: Director of Labour & Social Security, 23 John Mackintosh Square.

At December 31st, 1980, there were 22 registered unions, total membership 7,884. Of these, 10, including the Chamber of Commerce, were employers' associations, and 12 were unions of employees. Six of the employees' unions are branches of U.K. unions.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Gibraltar Chamber of Commerce: 40 Main St., P.O.B. 29; f. 1882; 250 mems.; Pres. WILFRED J. GARCIA; Hon. Sec. C. I. HUBERT.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Gibraltar Hotel Association: c/o Both Worlds Hotel; f. 1960; 7 mems.; Pres. D. J. OKES-VOYSEY.

Gibraltar Merchants' (Groceries) Association: 19A Line Wall Rd.; f. 1961; 13 mems.; Sec. A. PROVASOLI.

Gibraltar Master Builders' Association: 19 Fish Market Rd.; f. 1950; 10 mems.; Hon. Sec. D. KIRKWOOD.

Gibraltar Motor Traders' Association: 40 Main Street; f. 1961; 7 mems.

Gibraltar Shipping Association: 47 Irish Town; f. 1957; 7 mems.; Sec. and Treas. J. J. PORRAL.

Gibraltar Transport Contractors' Association: 4 Queensway; f. 1977; 10 mems.; Hon. Sec. A. CONNOR.

Gibraltar Travel Agents' Association: Cloister Building; f. 1962; 8 mems.; Hon. Sec. L. J. PEREIRA.

Gibraltar Victuallers' and Caterers' Association: Wembley Bar, Scud Hill; f. 1976; Pres. J. CAIN.

Indian Merchants' Association: P.O.B. 82; f. 1964; 75 mems.; Pres. NARI S. VATVANI; Hon. Sec. H. K. BUDHRANI.

PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS

Gibraltar Trades Council: Town Range; associates unions representing 90 per cent of the working population; affiliated to the U.K. Trades Union Congress; Pres. A. SACRAMENTO; Sec. F. SHERIFF.

Affiliated unions:

Civil and Public Service Association: f. 1967; 277 mems.

Gibraltar Government Clerical Association: f. 1967; 431 mems.; Sec.-Gen. DOUGLAS RODRIGUEZ.

Gibraltar Taxi Association: 12 Cannon Lane; f. 1957; Pres. C. CATANIA; Gen. Sec. M. A. FEETHAM; 100 mems.

Institute of Professional Civil Servants (U.K.) (Gibraltar District): f. 1947; Sec. F. SHERRIFF; 320 mems.

Transport & General Workers' Union (U.K.) (Gibraltar District): f. 1924; District Officer J. NETTO; 6,153 mems. (Dec. 1978).

Gibraltar Teachers Association: c/o Bayside School; f. 1962; Pres. J. JONES; Sec. Mrs. E. A. GONZALEZ; 250 mems.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

There are no railways in Gibraltar.

ROADS

The Public Works Department, Gibraltar: is responsible for the maintenance of all public highways. There are 12.9 km. of such roads in the City, and a total road length of 49.9 km., including 6.8 km. of footpaths.

A total of 9,699 vehicles, excluding those belonging to the Ministry of Defence, were licensed on December 31st, 1980.

SHIPPING

Many long-distance, but no regular passenger liners, except for the Gibraltar-Tangier service, call at Gibraltar.

The first container service to Gibraltar was introduced in 1977 operating out of Sheerness on a fortnightly basis.

The port offers good anchorage for ships of all tonnages. Wharf space is ample for both landing passengers and handling cargo, and there are dry dock facilities and a commercial ship repair yard. Tax concessions are available to ship-owners who register their ships at Gibraltar.

Bland Ltd.: Cloister Bldg., Gibraltar; f. 1810; brs. in Casablanca, Tangier; mail, passenger and cargo ser-

vices between Gibraltar and Tangier; ship agents, salvage and towage contractors, engineers and ship repairers, aviation, travel and insurance agents; Chair. and Man. Dir. J. J. GAGGERO.

CIVIL AVIATION

Gibraltar Airways Ltd. (Gibair): Cloister Building; f. 1947; owned by Marland Shipping and Trading Co. Ltd. (51 per cent) and British Airways; frequent services between Gibraltar and Tangier and London; aircraft: Boeing 737 (leased), Vickers Viscount; Chair. and Man. Dir. J. J. GAGGERO.

British Airways provides regular services to Gibraltar. Charter flights are operated from Manchester and London (Gatwick).

TOURISM

Gibraltar Tourist Office: Head Office: Cathedral Square, P.O.B. 303; Main Information Office: The Piazza, Main St.; Minister for Tourism and Postal Services, The Hon. ISAAC ABECASIS; Dir. of Tourism J. E. A. VAUGHAN.

GREECE

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Hellenic Republic is a mountainous peninsula between the Mediterranean and Aegean, bounded to the north by Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria and to the east by Turkey. Numerous Greek islands lie to the south, east and west, of which the largest is Crete. The climate is Mediterranean with mild winters and hot summers. The language is Greek, of which there are two forms—*katharevousa*, the formal language, and *demotiki*, the language commonly spoken and taught in schools. The Greek Orthodox Church is the established religion. The Greek national flag (proportions 3 by 2) displays a white cross on a blue ground. The capital is Athens.

Recent History

The liberation of Greece from the German occupation was followed by a civil war which lasted until 1949. The Communist forces were defeated, and the constitutional monarchy re-established. A succession of weak governments and conflicts between King Constantine and his ministers, and an alleged conspiracy involving Centres Union Officers, resulted in a coup led by right-wing army officers in April 1967. An attempted counter-coup led by the King failed and he went into exile. Colonel George Papadopoulos emerged as the dominant personality in the new regime, becoming Prime Minister in December 1967 and Regent in March 1972. The regime produced nominally democratic constitutional proposals, but all political activity was banned and opponents of the regime were expelled from all positions of power or influence.

Following an abortive naval mutiny, said to be supported by the exiled King, Greece was declared a republic in June 1973. In July 1973 George Papadopoulos was appointed President. Martial law was ended and a civilian cabinet appointed in preparation for elections to be held by the end of 1973. A student uprising at the Athens Polytechnic in November 1973 was bloodily repressed by the army, and another military coup overthrew Papadopoulos. Lieut.-Gen. Phaidon Ghizikis was appointed President, and a mainly civilian cabinet led by Adamantios Androussopoulos installed, but effective power lay with a small group of officers and the military police under Brig.-Gen. Demetrios Ioannides. As a result of the failure of the military junta's attempt to overthrow President Makarios of Cyprus and its inability to prevent the Turkish invasion of the island (*see* chapter on Cyprus), the Androussopoulos cabinet disintegrated in July 1974. President Ghizikis called Constantine Karamanlis, a former Prime Minister, back from exile to form a civilian Government of National Salvation. Martial law was ended, the press freed and political parties, including the Communists, were allowed to emerge. Elections were held in November 1974 which gave Karamanlis' New Democracy party an overwhelming majority in Parliament. A referendum in December 1974 rejected proposals for a return to constitutional monarchy, and in June 1975 a new republican Constitution, providing for a parliamentary democracy, was promulgated. In the same month Constantine Tsatsos was elected President.

In the general election of November 1977 the New Democracy party was re-elected with a reduced majority. In May 1980 Karamanlis was elected President and resigned as Prime Minister. The new leader of the New Democracy party, George Rallis, formed a government, reshuffling the previous cabinet. He faced a growing challenge from the rising Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK). In the general election of October 1981 PASOK gained an absolute majority in Parliament and its leader, Andreas Papandreou, became Prime Minister of the first socialist government in Greek history, committed to implementing a programme of reform which includes improvements in education, health and social security and significant support for farmers. At its most extreme, this would also include withdrawal from NATO and the EEC and the adoption of a policy of non-alignment.

In 1980 and 1981 some progress was made in resolving the dispute between Greece and Turkey over the Aegean. Both countries withdrew their claims to the control of air traffic over the Aegean, but the basic problem of delimitation of the continental shelf still remained. In October 1980 Greece returned to the military structure of NATO. This was made possible when both Greece and Turkey agreed to separate the issues of re-entry and jurisdiction in the Aegean. During 1981 negotiations were held between Greece and the U.S.A. on the future status of important military bases in the country but, when no complete agreement was reached, these talks were suspended until after the general election. The treaty of accession to the European Communities was signed in May 1979, and Greece became a full member in January 1981.

Government

Under the Constitution of June 1975 the President is Head of State and is elected by Parliament for a five-year term. The President appoints the Prime Minister and, upon his recommendation, the other members of the Government. The Government must enjoy the confidence of Parliament. The unicameral Parliament comprises not fewer than 200 and not more than 300 deputies, directly elected by universal adult suffrage for four years.

Defence

Greece returned to the military structure of NATO in October 1980 after an absence of six years. Military service is compulsory and lasts 22–26 months. In 1978 women were given the right to volunteer for military service of 30–50 days' basic training and for specialized training. In July 1981 the armed forces numbered 193,500, of whom 150,000 were conscripts, and consisted of an army of 150,000, a navy of 19,000 and an air force of 24,500; there was a gendarmerie of 30,000 and also a National Guard of 100,000. Estimated defence expenditure for 1980 totalled 71,250 million drachmae.

Economic Affairs

Greece has traditionally been an agricultural nation, producing most of its own needs and exporting a con-

GREECE

siderable amount of produce. The country produces large quantities of wheat, barley, maize, tobacco, sugar beet, tomatoes and dried and fresh fruit. However, since 1960 there has been a rapid increase in the importance of industry. Agricultural products accounted for 91.45 per cent of all exports in 1960, but in 1980 they accounted for only 25 per cent. Agriculture provided 17.9 per cent of G.D.P. in 1980 and manufacturing 19.4 per cent.

Mineral resources are intensively exploited, and a major development in the progress of the Greek economy has been the processing of an expanding proportion of the ores in Greece, rather than exporting raw materials. Electricity output nearly doubled between 1966 and 1971, power stations having been built to use lignite deposits and reduce dependence on imported fuel. In 1980, 66 per cent of the total value of exports was spent on imported oil and it was estimated that this would rise to 75 per cent in 1981. Hydro-electric power resources are being developed and in June 1981 oil production began in the North Aegean, representing an estimated 13 per cent of Greece's annual requirements. To replace power generated from lignite deposits, which are expected to run out in the 1990s, Greece had plans to build nuclear power stations, but the project was temporarily halted in 1981, partly due to a series of unusually severe and widespread earthquakes. Industry is being encouraged to switch from petroleum to alternative sources of power, principally coal. In 1979 uranium deposits were discovered in northern Greece and in 1981 a natural gas field was discovered off the western Peloponnese.

Industrialization and the expansion of exports, which increased six-fold between 1969 and 1977, have not saved Greece from a large balance of payments deficit. In 1980 the annual deficit increased by 17.8 per cent over 1979 to reach \$2,217 million. This increase was due to a large rise, for the second consecutive year, in the cost of oil imports. The deficit is partly offset by earnings from tourism and shipping and by workers' remittances from abroad.

The country's principal trading partner is the EEC. Under the transitional arrangements, subsequent to joining the EEC in January 1981, Greece agreed to remove all remaining tariff and quantitative controls by 1986. Greek agriculture was to be aligned with EEC policy over a period of seven years, with farm prices being raised gradually to meet the higher community level.

The military junta left behind a stagnant economy, stifled by bureaucratic controls, and galloping inflation. However, by 1975 the Karamanlis Government had restored confidence in the economy and foreign investment rose considerably. The inflation rate in 1978 was 12.5 per cent, the lowest in recent years, but rose from 24.8 per cent in 1979 to 26.2 per cent in 1980, in spite of price freezes on electricity and other services, and restraints on government expenditure and the import of luxury goods. The growth rate fell to 1.9 per cent in 1980, compared with 3.7 per cent in 1979. This slowing down in

growth was largely due to the adverse effects of the rise in price of crude oil on the rate of inflation and on domestic demand.

Transport and Communications

In 1980 Greece had a railway network of 2,548 km. of track. A road network of 37,132 km. covered the country in 1980. The 6-km. Corinth Canal shortens the sea journey from the Adriatic to Piraeus (port of Athens) by 325 km. Greece has a large mercantile marine with a total displacement of 40.6 million gross tons in September 1980. Important towns and islands are connected by air transport.

Social Welfare

There is a state social insurance scheme for wage-earners. Salaried staff are provided for by voluntary or staff insurances. Everyone is entitled to an old-age pension and sickness benefit.

Education

Education is free at all levels, and compulsory for all children between the ages of 6 and 15. Just under one million children receive primary education and some 585,130 secondary (1978/79). The illiteracy rate has been reduced from 72 per cent to less than 10 per cent in the last thirty years. *Demotiki*, the vernacular language, has replaced the formal *katharevousa* in secondary education, and a system of technical lycées is being expanded.

Tourism

The sunny climate, the natural beauty of the country and its great history and traditions have made Greece a magnet for tourists. There are numerous islands of archaeological interest. The industry is expanding rapidly with the improvement of transport and accommodation facilities. The number of tourists visiting Greece rose dramatically from 1.0 million in 1968 to 5.3 million in 1980. Earnings from tourism, U.S. \$120 million in 1968, amounted to \$1,733 million in 1980.

Public Holidays

1982: March 1st (Shrove Monday), March 25th (National Day), April 16th-19th (Greek Orthodox Easter), May 1st (Labour Day), June 7th (Holy Spirit Day), August 15th (Assumption of the Virgin Mary), October 28th ("Ochi" Day, anniversary of Greek defiance of Italy's 1940 ultimatum), December 25th, 26th (Christmas).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), January 6th (Epiphany).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 lepta = 1 drachma.

Exchange rates (October 1981):

£1 sterling = 103.86 drachmae;

U.S. \$1 = 55.85 drachmae.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.) (Measured 1963, revised 1971)				POPULATION (Census of March 14th, 1971)			
Mainland Greece	Crete	Other Islands	Total	Mainland Greece	Crete	Other Islands	Total
107,194	8,336	16,460	131,990	7,468,912	456,642	843,087	8,768,641

Estimated population ('000 at June 30th): 8,929 in 1973; 8,962 in 1974; 9,047 in 1975; 9,167 in 1976; 9,268 in 1977; 9,360 in 1978; 9,449 in 1979. Population (1981 census): Crete 501,082, total 9,706,687.

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1981 Census)

Athens (capital)	885,136	Iraklion	101,668
Thessaloniki (Salonika)	402,443	Volos	70,967
Piraeus	n.a.*	Kavala	56,260
Patras	140,878	Canea	47,804
Larissa	103,263	Serres	46,168

* 1971 census: 187,458.

URBAN AREAS

POPULATION (1981 Census)

Greater Athens*	2,540,241	Greater Volos	88,096
Greater Thessaloniki	557,360	Greater Iraklion	84,710
Greater Patras	120,847	Greater Canea	53,026

* Includes Athens and Piraeus.

Population of Greater Athens (1981 census): 3,016,457.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	REGISTERED LIVE BIRTHS		REGISTERED MARRIAGES		REGISTERED DEATHS	
	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)
1972	140,891	15.8	60,144	6.8	76,859	8.6
1973	137,526	15.4	73,762	8.3	77,648	8.7
1974	144,069	16.1	68,059	7.6	76,303	8.5
1975	142,273	15.7	76,452	8.4	80,077	8.9
1976	146,566	16.0	63,540	7.0	81,818	8.9
1977	143,739	15.5	76,228	8.2	83,750	9.0
1978	146,588	15.9	72,523	7.8	81,615	8.7
1979	148,264	15.7	74,976	8.4	82,495	8.7

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION
(1971 Census*)

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing .	834,424	478,176	1,312,600
Mining and quarrying	19,528	1,568	21,096
Manufacturing	404,268	150,112	554,380
Electricity, gas and water supply . .	22,160	2,656	24,816
Construction	254,908	1,516	256,424
Trade, restaurants and hotels	284,504	77,520	362,024
Transport, storage and communications .	198,656	13,016	211,672
Finance, insurance, property and business services	57,376	21,148	78,524
Community, social and personal services .	227,980	121,124	349,104
Other activities (not adequately described) .	25,784	38,572	64,356
TOTAL ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE	2,329,588	905,408	3,234,996

* The figures are based on a 25 per cent sample tabulation of census returns. They exclude persons on compulsory military service and those seeking work for the first time.

AGRICULTURE
PRINCIPAL CROPS
PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980*
Barley	944	662	891	861	892
Maize	505	496	523	711	1,158
Oats	104	76	94	76	83
Wheat	2,376	1,766	2,705	2,407	2,951
Rice (paddy)	69	94	95	87	80
Potatoes	1,018	1,015	908	968	1,030
Cotton seed	329	382	408	325	379
Tobacco	142	120	129	128	118
Grapes (dessert)	231	210	218	216	223
Table olives	95	102	139	67	71
Olive oil (edible)	224	234	240	310	n.a.
Citrus fruits	807	813	766	506	868
Fresh fruits	918	881	845	935	957
Currants and sultanas	138	144	138	126	138
Dried fruit (carobs and figs)	48	44	46	46	n.a.
Tomatoes	1,043	1,199	1,656	1,720	1,543
Sugar beet	2,795	2,347	2,719	2,749	1,610
Watermelons	629	624	727	658	634
Melons	99	94	107	114	117
Edible nuts	83	72	87	76	76

* Provisional.

LIVESTOCK
(^{'000} head at December)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Asses	290	279	267	253	240
Buffaloes	5	4	3	2	2
Cattle	1,184	1,115	1,036	975	932
Goats	4,608	4,566	4,508	4,512	4,532
Horses	158	149	138	125	116
Mules	141	137	131	124	116
Pigs	709	819	866	892	948
Sheep	8,361	8,300	8,075	8,029	8,043
Chickens	28,843	29,962	28,185	29,661	29,440
Ducks	163	176	144	128	126
Geese	72	60	52	48	47
Turkeys	141	148	147	143	135

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(metric tons)

	1977	1978	1979	1980†
Beef, Veal and Buffalo Meat	120,750	117,500	111,804	510,407
Mutton, Lamb and Goat Meat	120,509	121,895	123,245	
Pig Meat	120,338	129,069	141,961	
Poultry Meat*	125,798	127,546	127,524	5,106
Edible Pig Fat	4,389	4,837	4,427	
Cows' Milk	677,910	660,567	674,489	1,624,191
Buffaloes' Milk	1,050	653	478	
Sheep's Milk	568,991	581,760	597,833	
Goats' Milk	420,770	422,309	131,655	6,019
Butter	6,392	6,352	6,100	
Cheese: hard	29,285	32,790	32,075	32,113
soft	105,594	104,456	106,803	113,899
Fresh Cream	3,743	3,431	3,767	n.a.
Hen Eggs	111,712	118,620	127,355	119,152
Honey	6,061	8,725	10,830	11,613
Raw Silk	240	253	246	n.a.
Wool: Greasy	8,954	8,870	9,838	9,308
Hides and Skins (^{'000} pieces):				
from small animals	7,381	7,646	7,665	n.a.
from large animals	439	492	379	n.a.

* Including meat from other small animals.

† Provisional.

FISHING
(^{'000} metric tons, live weight)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Inland waters	6.4	8.3	8.4	9.3	9.6	8.9
Atlantic Ocean	28.8	23.8	25.4	27.0	18.0	20.1
Mediterranean*	56.8	62.6	71.8	70.2	74.5	75.7
TOTAL CATCH*	92.0	94.7	105.6	106.5	102.1	104.7

* Excluding catches from vessels of less than 19 h.p., estimated at 14,000 metric tons in 1970.

MINING
([']000 metric tons)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Lignite	22,313.6	23,535.3	21,698.2	23,684.0
Iron ore	2,204.9	2,049.7	1,685.2	1,831.6
Bauxite	2,502.9	2,882.1	2,614.3	2,723.3
Zinc concentrate	54.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Galene	48.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Chromite concentrate	26.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Magnesite	1,284.4	1,358.8	1,003.5	1,677.7
Kaolin	70.4	67.7	64.9	32.3
Perlite	166.9	216.1	354.1	430.7
Bentonite	315.2	441.3	385.1	478.3
Salt	140.9	191.0	124.7	162.5
Marble (['] 000 cubic metres)	165.1	145.1	153.9	210.1

INDUSTRY
SELECTED PRODUCTS
([']000 metric tons)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Aluminium (primary)	134.3	131.4	145.6	168.0
Ammonia (anhydrous)	289.5	286.6	284.8	269.4
Sulphuric acid	919.9	1,110.9	1,180.7	1,150.6
Fertilizers	1,510.6	1,504.1	1,133.4	1,645.6
Cement	8,739.6	10,558.9	11,463.4	11,973.4
Concrete reinforcing bars	539.8	556.7	604.5	916.7
Cotton, wool and rayon yarn	184.8	174.5	190.2	197.4
Cotton, wool and rayon fabrics	52.0	50.9	53.8	57.9
Leather footwear, machine-made (million pairs)	14.6	13.9	14.3	13.8
Cigarettes	22.9	23.9	25.2	25.3
Beer	137.6	179.5	199.2	246.0
Beet sugar	354.7	270.5	325.0	284.6
Electricity (million kWh.)	16,323.0	17,401.0	19,459.0	20,454.0

FINANCE

100 lepta (singular, lepta) = 1 drachma.

Coins: 10, 20 and 50 lepta; 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 drachmae.

Notes: 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 drachmae.

Exchange rates (October 1981): £1 sterling = 103.86 drachmae; U.S. \$1 = 55.85 drachmae.

1,000 drachmae = £9.63 = \$17.91.

Note: The new drachma, equal to 1,000 old drachmae, was introduced in May 1954. From April 1953 the exchange rate was U.S. \$1 = 30,000 old drachmae, so the initial rate for the new currency was \$1 = 30 drachmae. Despite two devaluations of the U.S. dollar, this exchange rate remained in force until March 1975, except when the drachma was allowed to "float" between October and December 1973. Since March 1975 the drachma has again been "floating", with its valuation based on the average of a sample group of currencies of Greece's main trading partners. The average market rate (drachmae per U.S. dollar) was: 32.287 in 1975; 36.518 in 1976; 36.838 in 1977; 36.745 in 1978; 37.038 in 1979. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate was £1 = 72.00 drachmae from November 1967 to August 1971; and £1 = 78.17 drachmae (1 drachma = 1.297p) from December 1971 to June 1972.

BUDGET ESTIMATES

(million drachmae)

REVENUE	1980	1981	EXPENDITURE	1980	1981
Ordinary Budget:			Ordinary Budget:		
Direct taxes	98,000	127,500	Political Ministries	251,005	302,259
Excise duties	23,500	17,800	Defence	81,525	90,083
Indirect taxes	218,500	262,900	Police and other sectors	16,920	21,378
Other	25,950	57,020			
			Provision for increase	349,450	413,720
	365,950	465,220		25,500	44,000
Extraordinary Budget:			Extraordinary Budget:	374,950	457,720
Revenue from investments	1,500	1,500	Expenditure on NATO works	564	688
Aid and loans from abroad	31,000	26,000	Investments	58,000	94,000
Revenue from NATO works	564	688			
Increase in national debt	34,500	59,000			
TOTAL	433,514	552,408	TOTAL	433,514	552,408

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES

(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Gold	154.7	148.7	148.5	158.6	171.9	175.6	171.2
IMF Special Drawing Rights	32.7	20.6	19.7	16.3	17.4	1.1	—
Reserve position in IMF	—	—	—	—	43.6	42.8	70.9
Foreign exchange	749.0	761.9	756.5	845.2	938.1	907.1	1,059.0
TOTAL	936.4	931.2	924.6	1,020.1	1,171.0	1,126.6	1,301.1

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

MONEY SUPPLY

('000 million drachmae at December 31st)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Currency outside banks	80.57	92.16	112.26	133.36	161.78	184.66	212.87
Private sector deposits at							
Bank of Greece	8.42	11.23	11.94	13.82	17.61	22.17	21.07
Demand deposits at commercial banks	23.19	27.23	35.38	39.37	48.76	58.61	75.89
TOTAL MONEY	112.18	130.62	159.58	186.55	228.15	265.44	309.82

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

(1974=100)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Foodstuffs	145.1	165.8	197.0	251.3
Alcohol, Beverages and Tobacco	134.8	145.8	160.7	186.0
Clothing and Footwear	142.3	162.4	198.7	235.9
Housing	138.6	154.4	184.3	237.8
Household Equipment	129.9	140.9	158.8	198.4
Medical and Personal Care	168.6	196.6	233.0	287.6
Education and Recreation	155.0	178.2	204.3	248.2
Transport and Communications	143.4	152.4	189.8	232.6
Miscellaneous	150.4	181.3	234.1	322.4
Average	144.1	162.2	193.0	241.0

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million drachmae at current prices)

	1977	1978	1979*	1980†
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	844,628	1,016,709	1,247,407	1,525,550
<i>of which:</i>				
Agriculture	141,543	177,074	201,604	273,400
Manufacturing	165,348	191,254	238,509	296,500
Wholesale and retail trade (incl. banking, insurance, etc.)	138,904	160,761	193,045	240,100
Public administration and defence	77,365	95,209	122,000	} 715,550
Other activities	321,468	392,411	499,249	
Income from abroad	30,279	32,441	43,461	57,450
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	874,907	1,049,150	1,290,868	1,583,000
Less depreciation allowances	-72,430	-89,470	-112,290	-144,770
NET NATIONAL INCOME	802,477	959,680	1,178,578	1,438,230
Indirect taxes less subsidies	119,100	144,683	183,570	196,600
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES	921,577	1,104,363	1,362,148	1,634,830
Depreciation allowances	72,430	89,470	112,290	144,770
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	994,007	1,193,833	1,474,438	1,779,600
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services, and borrowing†	58,055	59,995	82,303	86,400
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	1,052,062	1,253,828	1,556,741	1,866,000
<i>of which:</i>				
Private consumption expenditure§	643,102	747,508	895,846	1,107,560
Government consumption expenditure	153,840	185,150	233,530	275,740
Fixed capital formation†	221,420	278,000	366,165	404,000
Change in stocks	42,700	43,170	61,200	78,700

* Provisional.

† Estimates.

‡ Excluding ships operating overseas.

§ Including statistical discrepancies (million drachmae): 12,682 in 1976; -3,765 in 1977; -8,236 in 1978; -14,350 in 1979.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	1,774	1,960	2,228	2,523	2,998	3,931	4,092
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-4,125	-4,320	-4,921	-5,684	-6,499	-8,944	-9,650
TRADE BALANCE	-2,351	-2,360	-2,693	-3,161	-3,501	-5,013	-5,558
Exports of services	1,480	1,686	1,978	2,314	2,908	3,752	4,286
Imports of services	-916	-951	-1,018	-1,146	-1,346	-1,790	-2,017
BALANCE OF GOODS AND SERVICES	-1,787	-1,625	-1,733	-1,993	-1,939	-3,051	-3,289
Private unrequited transfers (net)	642	733	798	922	981	1,163	1,086
Government unrequited transfers (net)	2	15	10	0	0	0	0
CURRENT BALANCE	-1,143	-887	-925	-1,071	-958	-1,888	-2,203
Long-term capital (net)	758	788	547	852	1,073	1,329	1,996
Short-term capital (net)	239	254	441	491	319	40	470
Net errors and omissions	-11	-349	-135	-99	-299	477	17
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	-157	-184	-72	173	135	-42	280
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights	—	—	—	—	—	25	25
Valuation changes (net)	—	8	1	-11	-13	19	-35
CHANGES IN RESERVES	-157	-176	-71	162	122	2	270

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

EXTERNAL TRADE*
(million drachmae)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports c.i.f.	102,979	132,181	172,041	221,821	252,151	287,729	356,820	452,881
Exports f.o.b.	42,812	60,891	74,441	93,812	101,331	123,727	144,239	221,109

* For statistical purposes the territory excludes the free areas of Piraeus and Thessaloniki. Figures include trade in second-hand ships and aircraft, and stores and bunkers for foreign ships and aircraft, but exclude parcel post and trade in gold, electric energy and government war material. Imports also exclude military goods and German war reparations.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(million drachmae)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1977	1978	1979	1980
Food and live animals	19,412.1	22,832.2	31,653.7	35,128.0
Meat and meat preparations	6,910.4	10,155.1	10,667.7	13,091.5
Fresh, chilled or frozen meat	6,577.2	8,944.1	10,147.2	12,612.3
Cereals and cereal preparations	2,631.2	6,020.2	6,132.2	4,180.6
Maize (unmilled)	2,052.9	1,047.4	4,459.8	2,953.3
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	17,999.6	17,772.2	22,089.1	30,459.4
Textile fibres and waste	7,520.3	6,103.1	6,524.2	10,812.9
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	38,353.6	11,753.8	75,787.7	106,059.3
Petroleum and petroleum products	37,175.9	51,460.4	74,585.0	104,224.4
Crude petroleum	31,762.8	43,217.2	68,166.6	98,755.9
Petroleum products ¹	5,413.1	7,644.2	5,695.2	4,346.0
Chemicals	19,996.9	22,302.6	29,886.7	38,736.8
Chemical elements and compounds	4,957.8	5,357.5	3,057.6	11,217.7
Plastic materials, etc.	5,205.8	5,506.8	8,017.0	9,787.4
Basic manufactures	33,092.6	36,111.8	46,597.8	61,735.9
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	5,797.8	6,097.7	7,145.8	7,874.3
Iron and steel	9,339.7	13,032.8	14,026.5	23,458.7
Machinery and transport equipment	115,023.7	118,167.1	136,610.3	162,389.0
Non-electric machinery	28,324.6	28,369.4	42,685.7	45,503.8
Textile and leather machinery	4,676.5	2,182.4	2,682.8	2,945.8
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	8,947.2	6,902.8	14,026.5	12,288.7
Transport equipment	77,751.9	78,387.7	84,148.3	98,042.0
Road motor vehicles and parts (excl. tyres, engines and electrical parts)	24,522.9	30,919.5	553.5	23,196.8
Ships and boats	52,061.2	46,911.7	53,327.6	73,441.2
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	7,044.8	9,342.5	12,056.5	14,464.6
TOTAL (incl. others)	252,150.8	287,729.1	356,820.5	452,881.2

EXPORTS f.o.b.	1977	1978	1979	1980
Food and live animals	25,547.6	28,103.4	32,260.2	44,523.2
Fruit and vegetables	21,738.9	22,649.7	23,998.8	33,457.0
Fresh fruit and nuts (excl. oil nuts) ²	7,385.7	6,553.3	5,970.5	18,082.2
Dried fruit ²	4,988.6	5,549.4	6,777.9	15,378.7
Dried grapes (raisins)	4,650.6	5,103.2	6,279.1	7,381.3
Preserved or prepared vegetables	3,953.8	4,372.4	5,119.7	6,843.2
Beverages and tobacco	7,010.8	9,488.2	9,078.6	10,893.9
Tobacco and manufactures	5,643.2	7,853.0	7,098.5	8,773.2
Unmanufactured tobacco	5,631.2	7,844.2	7,089.7	8,768.5
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	9,050.0	10,395.9	12,986.8	17,125.3
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	4,901.3	11,754.8	17,076.2	34,382.9
Petroleum products ¹	4,889.9	11,406.4	16,650.7	34,160.5
Chemicals	4,885.8	5,292.6	4,876.7	15,581.5
Basic manufactures	32,174.8	39,055.1	45,566.8	67,180.7
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	10,399.2	12,166.0	13,920.4	20,726.5
Textile yarn and thread	7,390.4	8,815.4	9,284.1	14,841.6
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	5,760.1	7,829.2	7,903.4	11,981.8
Lime, cement, etc.	4,940.5	7,168.0	6,887.0	10,387.1
Cement	4,338.4	6,495.1	6,353.9	9,246.6
Iron and steel	4,603.7	7,596.5	8,983.1	12,830.4
Non-ferrous metals	4,895.9	5,645.6	6,787.8	9,384.9
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	4,520.4	5,285.2	6,187.3	8,183.5
Machinery and transport equipment	5,323.8	3,768.4	4,914.0	6,744.2
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	11,972.4	13,094.3	15,762.7	22,882.0
Clothing (excl. footwear)	7,978.0	9,257.0	10,943.1	17,100.2
TOTAL (incl. others)	101,330.5	123,727.3	144,238.7	221,108.8

¹ Including partly refined petroleum.² Dried citrus fruit and dried tropical fruit are included with "fresh fruit and nuts".

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS*
(million drachmae)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1978	1979	1980	EXPORTS f.o.b.	1978	1979	1980
Argentina . . .	2,534.3	2,491.4	2,235.9	Belgium/Lux'bourg .	2,480.2	2,462.4	4,009.8
Austria . . .	3,768.0	3,394.8	4,734.0	Bulgaria . . .	1,894.2	2,225.3	2,703.8
Belgium/Lux'bourg .	7,165.9	8,610.8	8,890.6	Cyprus . . .	1,684.1	2,395.6	3,444.8
Brazil . . .	1,924.0	3,899.6	6,423.5	Czechoslovakia . .	2,104.6	1,783.7	3,272.1
Denmark . . .	2,442.2	2,962.8	2,735.2	Egypt . . .	3,261.8	3,314.2	6,052.0
Egypt . . .	4,975.3	13,136.6	30,094.8	France . . .	8,276.4	8,800.7	16,342.3
France . . .	17,348.2	22,747.0	28,042.7	German Dem. Rep..	1,395.5	1,661.6	2,155.1
German Dem. Rep. .	3,694.5	2,442.1	3,367.1	Germany, Fed. Rep..	25,747.3	27,782.6	39,576.3
Germany, Fed. Rep..	43,933.1	53,604.7	63,120.3	Hungary . . .	1,244.2	1,417.2	2,503.2
Iran . . .	7,844.3	4,408.9	1,589.3	Iraq . . .	n.a.	1,348.7	2,897.1
Iraq . . .	2,651.3	8,572.9	2,319.4	Italy . . .	13,443.4	14,101.1	21,464.8
Italy . . .	27,458.0	33,540.3	37,081.0	Japan . . .	1,222.5	1,543.7	1,066.2
Japan . . .	35,756.4	34,066.0	50,070.1	Lebanon . . .	1,484.1	2,858.3	2,710.7
Netherlands . . .	9,416.6	11,904.3	17,505.2	Libya . . .	4,180.0	6,201.1	7,224.2
Norway . . .	1,575.2	3,082.6	3,977.8	Netherlands . . .	6,697.2	9,045.0	12,564.0
Poland . . .	2,539.7	2,413.9	3,157.2	Nigeria . . .	1,133.5	1,111.7	1,490.0
Romania . . .	2,547.6	1,816.6	3,047.9	Poland . . .	1,884.1	2,253.6	3,861.8
Saudi Arabia . . .	15,096.1	22,023.7	33,510.0	Romania . . .	2,268.0	1,992.6	3,990.7
Spain . . .	5,883.3	4,999.7	4,080.1	Saudi Arabia . . .	7,458.4	7,924.5	12,073.1
Sweden . . .	4,856.0	6,612.8	7,827.7	Sweden . . .	985.2	957.2	994.2
Switzerland . . .	3,850.5	5,230.7	5,884.0	Syria . . .	1,087.8	1,527.7	3,274.1
Tunisia . . .	3,030.3	5,627.0	16,566.1	U.S.S.R. . . .	3,492.4	2,037.4	3,874.9
U.S.S.R. . . .	9,678.7	7,609.6	6,442.9	United Kingdom . .	5,378.2	7,456.3	9,137.3
United Kingdom . .	13,903.3	n.a.	20,695.9	U.S.A. . . .	5,420.3	8,025.9	12,485.4
U.S.A. . . .	11,423.4	17,464.1	20,827.0	Yugoslavia . . .	2,219.2	2,668.7	4,060.5
Yugoslavia . . .	5,035.2	5,679.9	6,832.2				
TOTAL (incl. others)	287,729.1	356,820.5	452,881.2	TOTAL (incl. others)	123,727.3	144,238.7	221,108.8

* Imports by country of first consignment; exports by country of consumption.

TOURISM

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Cruise passengers . . .	332,864	398,357	499,972	548,622	565,387	475,215
Other tourists* . . .	2,840,122	3,845,206	3,961,112	4,532,411	5,232,973	4,795,900
TOTAL . . .	3,172,986	4,243,563	4,461,084	5,081,033	5,798,360	5,271,115
Earnings (U.S. \$'000) . .	643,557	823,665	980,597	1,326,301	1,662,308	1,733,532

* Including Greek citizens from abroad: 197,499 in 1975; 173,152 in 1976; 136,270 in 1977 (Jan.-Oct.). From November 1977 onwards there is no information available due to revised classification.

TOURISTS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
(foreign citizens, excluding cruise passengers)

COUNTRY	1977	1978	1979	1980
Australia	60,649	91,149	133,540	110,609
Austria	132,553	150,717	151,570	187,312
Canada	54,043	75,326	83,662	72,441
Denmark	90,802	128,095	126,320	130,684
France	276,468	347,627	319,483	299,791
German Democratic Republic	} 489,522	520,547	555,171	693,961
Germany, Federal Republic				
Italy	164,631	214,678	264,646	197,006
Netherlands	106,448	122,054	141,089	179,842
Sweden	252,600	254,793	222,416	235,592
Switzerland	115,325	126,743	143,334	154,696
United Kingdom	384,076	514,485	559,657	768,215
U.S.A.	598,470	513,181	601,456	288,647
Yugoslavia	490,699	514,529	572,777	477,393
Others	740,921	1,207,763	1,341,483	996,875
Unspecified	3,905	9,810	16,369	2,836
TOTAL	3,961,112	4,532,411	5,232,973	4,795,900

Number of hotel beds (1980): 276,498.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS
(millions)

	1978	1979	1980
Passenger-kilometres .	1,568.0	1,530.5	1,394.0
Net ton-kilometres .	854.3	840.5	813.6

ROAD TRAFFIC
(motor vehicles in use at December 31st)

	1978*	1979*	1980*
Passenger cars . . .	744,692	839,341	879,916
Buses and coaches . .	15,526	16,136	16,683
Goods vehicles . . .	304,942	351,052	401,970
Motorcycles, etc. . .	101,044	110,308	120,424

*Provisional.

SHIPPING

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Vessels entered ('000 net reg. tons) .	111,852	104,734	112,180	118,515	122,994	130,156	n.a.
Goods Loaded ('000 metric tons)* .	8,846	12,179	14,339	13,246	14,569	16,001	19,139
Goods Unloaded ('000 metric tons)* .	25,257	25,284	23,022	25,948	24,083	27,248	34,602

* International sea-borne shipping.

† Provisional.

MERCHANT FLEET
(July 1981)

	NUMBER	GROSS REG. TONS
Cargo boats . . .	2,768	25,817,523
Passenger boats . .	349	733,243
Tankers . . .	541	15,754,621
Others . . .	274	84,017

LEGISLATURE

VOULI

President of Parliament: IOANNIS ALEVRA
(General Election, October 18th, 1981)

	SEATS	VOTES	PERCENTAGE
Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK)	172	2,725,132	48.06
New Democracy (ND)	115	2,033,584	35.86
Communist Party (KKE)	13	619,292	10.92

POLITICAL PARTIES

Communist Party of Greece—KKE ("Orthodox" C.P., C.P. "of the Exterior"): 16 Odos Kapodistriou, Athens 147; f. 1918, banned 1947, reappeared 1974; Moscow-line communist party; First Sec. HARILAOS FLORAKIS; publs. *Rizospastis* (daily), *Kommounistiki Epitheorisi* (monthly).

Democratic Centre Union—EDIK: 10 Panepistimiou St., Athens; f. 1974; liberal republican party, merging Centre Union f. 1961 by GEORGE PAPANDREOU and New Political Forces f. 1974 by Prof. IOANNIS PESMAZOGLOU and Prof. G.-A. MANGAKIS; Leader IOANNIS ZIGDIS.

Democratic Socialist Party—KODISO: 9 Mavromichali St., Athens; f. March 1979 by former EDIK deputies; liberal; favours membership of the EEC and political wing of NATO, decentralization and private enterprise; Leader Prof. IOANNIS PESMAZOGLOU.

Greek Communist Party—KKE Int. ("of the Interior"): 19 Tritis Septemvriou St., Athens; f. 1968 as liberal Marxist movement, free from Soviet domination; Leader CHARALAMBOS DRAKOPOULOS.

National Camp: 42 Panepistimiou St., Athens; f. 1977; right-wing; Leader STEFANOS STEFANOPOULOS.

New Democracy—ND: 18 Rigillis St., Athens; f. 1974; broadly-based party with policy of pragmatic social and economic reform, Greek sovereignty and military independence; Leader GEORGE RALLIS.

Panhellenic Socialist Movement—PASOK: 50 Charilaou Trikoupi St., Athens; f. 1974; incorporates Democratic Defence and Panhellenic Liberation Movement resistance organizations; favours socialization of the means of production, decentralization and self-management, aims at a Mediterranean socialist development through international co-operation; 500 local organizations, 30,000 members. About 50 leading members, mostly from Democratic Defence, were expelled or left in 1975; Leader ANDREAS PAPANDREOU.

United Democratic Left—EDA: 62 Akademias St., Athens; f. 1951, banned 1967-74; broad left-wing parliamentary grouping, acted as front for banned Communist Party 1951-67; Leader ILIAS ILOIU.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO GREECE

(In Athens unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: Rome, Italy (E).

Albania: 1 Odos Karachristou (E); *Ambassador*: BASHKIM DINO.

Algeria: (E); *Ambassador*: MOHAMED BRAHIMI EL-MILL.

Argentina: 59 Leoforos Vasilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador*: ROBERT ERUESTO OHO WULFF DE LA FUENTE.

Australia: 15 Odos Messoghion (E); *Ambassador*: LESLIE W. JOHNSON.

Austria: 26 Leoforos Alexandras (E); *Ambassador*: WALTER BACKES.

Bangladesh: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).

Belgium: 3 Odos Sekeri (E); *Ambassador*: ETIENNE HARFORD.

Brazil: 14 Philikis Etairias Sq. (E); *Ambassador*: ANTONIO B. L. CASTELLO-BRANCO.

Bulgaria: 12 Odos Akademias (E); *Ambassador*: NIKOLAI TODOROV.

Burma: Rome, Italy (E).

Cameroon: Paris, France (E).

Canada: 4 Ioannou Ghennadiou St. (E); *Ambassador*: J. R. BARKER.

Central African Republic: Rome, Italy (E).

Chile: 96 Leoforos Vasilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador*: PAUL HERNÁN VARGAS.

China, People's Republic: 2A Odos Krinon, Palaio Psychico; *Ambassador*: HE YANG.

Costa Rica: Rome, Italy (E).

Cuba: 48 Odos Kehaghia, Filothei (E); *Ambassador*: SALVADOR VILASECA FORNE.

Cyprus: 16 Odos Herodotou (E); *Ambassador*: DEMOS HADJIMILTIS.

Czechoslovakia: 6 Georges Seferis, Palaio Psychico (E); *Ambassador:* JAROSLAV ZANTOVSKY.

Denmark: 15 Platia Philikis Etairias (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Dominican Republic: Rome, Italy (E).

Ecuador: Rome, Italy (E).

Egypt: 3 Leoforos Vasilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* SAAD ABDALLAH AFRA.

El Salvador: Rome, Italy (E).

Ethiopia: 25 Leoforos Vasilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* ASSEFAW LEGGESE.

Finland: 4 Odos Sekeri (E); *Ambassador:* HEIKI SAKARI KALHA.

France: 7 Leoforos Vasilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* PHILIPPE REBEYROL.

Gabon: Rome, Italy (E).

German Democratic Republic: 5 Vassileos Pavlou Palaio Psychico (E); *Ambassador:* ERNST KUBE.

Germany, Federal Republic: P.O.B. 71 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HELMUT SIGRIST.

Guatemala: Jerusalem, Israel (E).

Guinea: Rome, Italy (E).

Haiti: Jerusalem, Israel (E).

Honduras: Rome, Italy (E).

Hungary: 16 Kalvou St., Palaio Psychico (E); *Ambassador:* ISTVÁN DOBOS.

Iceland: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

India: 10 Odos Merlin (E); *Ambassador:* L. N. RANGARAJAN.

Indonesia: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).

Iran: 29 Odos Antinoros (E); *Ambassador:* PARUIZ SEPAHBODI.

Iraq: 19 Odos Amaryllidos, Psychico (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Ireland: 7 Vassileos Konstantinou Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* SEAN G. RONAN.

Israel: 1 Mousson and Marathonodromon St., Palaio Psychico (I); *Diplomatic Representative:* AVRAHAM GELADI.

Italy: 2 Odos Sekeri (E); *Ambassador:* MARIO FRANZI.

Japan: 64 Leoforos Vasilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* TAKAAKI HASEGAWA.

Jordan: 14 Philikis Etairias Sq. (E); *Ambassador:* FAWAZ ABU AL-GHANAM.

Korea, Republic: 105-107 Leoforos Vasilissis Sofias; *Ambassador:* YOO-DONG HAN.

Kuwait: 45 Odos Michalacopoulou (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMAD SALEM AL-BALHAN.

Lebanon: 26 Leoforos Kifissias (E); *Ambassador:* SUHEIL CHAMMAS.

Libya: 31 Leoforos Vasilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* OMAR ABULQASIM EL JELEIDI.

Madagascar: Rome, Italy (E).

Malaysia: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Malta: Rome, Italy (E).

Mauritania: Tunis, Tunisia (E).

Mexico: 21 Leoforos Vasilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* MANUEL CABRERA MACIA.

Greece also has diplomatic relations with Angola, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Colombia, Fiji, Ghana, Guyana, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mali, Monaco, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Qatar, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Suriname, Tanzania, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Upper Volta, the Vatican City, Viet-Nam, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Mongolia: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).

Morocco: Rome, Italy (E).

Nepal: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Netherlands: 5-7 Leoforos Vassil. Konstantinou (E); *Ambassador:* JACOB DE HOOP SCHEFFER.

New Zealand: 29 Leoforos Vasilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* PAUL COTTON.

Nigeria: Rome, Italy (E).

Norway: 7 Ave. Vassileos Konstantinou (E); *Ambassador:* KJELL RASMUSSEN.

Pakistan: 6 Odos Loukianou (E); *Ambassador:* Maj.-Gen. S. WAZAHAT HUSAIN.

Panama: 82 Leoforos Vasilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* Mme MARIA LAKAS BAHAS.

Peru: Rome, Italy (E).

Philippines: Rome, Italy (E).

Poland: 22 Odos Chryssanthemon, Psychico (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Portugal: 19 Odos Loukianou (E); *Ambassador:* HELDER DE MENDONÇA E CUNHA.

Romania: 7 Odos Emmanuel Benaki, Palaio Psychico (E); *Ambassador:* ION BRAD.

Saudi Arabia: 71 Odos Marathonodromon, Palaio Psychico (E); *Ambassador:* ABDEL-RAHMAN AL-MALHOUG.

Senegal: Rome, Italy (E).

Somalia: Rome, Italy (E).

South Africa: 69 Leoforos Vasilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN HENRY SELFE.

Spain: 29 Leoforos Vasilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* GABRIEL MAÑUECO DE LECEA.

Sri Lanka: Rome, Italy (E).

Sudan: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).

Sweden: 7 Leoforos Vas. Konstantinou (E); *Ambassador:* IVAR ÖHMAN.

Switzerland: 2 Odos Iassiou (E); *Ambassador:* ETIENNE VALLOTTON.

Syria: 18 Vassileos Pavlou, Palaio Psychico (E); *Ambassador:* M. ALI AL-MADANI.

Thailand: Rome, Italy (E).

Tunisia: Rome, Italy (E).

Turkey: 8 Odos Vassileos Gheorghiou II (E); *Ambassador:* FAHRI ALACANI.

Uganda: Paris, France (E).

U.S.S.R.: 7 Odos Herodou Attikou (E); *Ambassador:* V. KOBOSKIN.

United Kingdom: 1 Odos Ploutarchou (E); *Ambassador:* IAIN JOHNSTONE MACBETH SUTHERLAND, C.M.G.

U.S.A.: 91 Leoforos Vasilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERT MCCLOSKEY.

Uruguay: 7 Leoforos Vasilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Venezuela: 112 Leoforos Vasilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* LUIS VILORIA GARGATI.

Yemen Arab Republic: Rome, Italy (E).

Yugoslavia: 106 Leoforos Vasilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* R. MOCIVNIK.

Zaire: 3 Odos Digheni Griva, Filothei (E); *Ambassador:* BASELE IKONDI YA BANKOKO-LOPORI.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Constitution of 1975 provides for the establishment of a Special Supreme Tribunal. Other provisions in the constitution provided for a reorganization of parts of the judicial system to be accomplished through legislation.

Special Supreme Tribunal: 30 Patision St., Athens; this court has final jurisdiction in matters of constitutionality.

Council of State: Old Palace Bldg., Athens; the Council of State has appellate powers over acts of the administration upon application by civil servants or other civilians.

The Supreme Court: 12 Panepistimiou St., Athens; this is the supreme court in the State, having also appellate powers. It consists of four sections, three Civil and one Penal, and adjudicates in quorum.

Courts of Appeal. These are 12 in number. They have jurisdiction in cases of Civil and Penal Law of second degree, and, in exceptional penal cases, of first degree.

Courts of First Instance. There are 59 Courts of First Instance with jurisdiction in cases of first degree, and in exceptional cases, of second degree. They function both as Courts of First Instance and as Criminal Courts. For serious crimes the Criminal Courts function with a jury.

In towns where Courts of First Instance sit there are also Juvenile Courts. Commercial Tribunals do not function in Greece, and all commercial cases are tried by ordinary courts of law. There are, however, Tax Courts in some towns.

Courts of the Justice of Peace. There are 360 of these courts throughout the country.

Magistrates' Courts (or simple Police Courts). There are 48.

In all the above courts, except those of the Justice of Peace, there are District Attorneys. In Courts of the Justice of Peace the duties of District Attorney are performed by the Public Prosecutor.

RELIGION

THE ORTHODOX CHURCH OF GREECE

The Greek branch of the Holy Eastern Orthodox Church is the officially established religion of the country, adhered to by nearly 97 per cent of the population. The administrative body of the Church is the Holy Synod of 12 members, elected by the 76 bishops of the Hierarchy.

Primate of Greece: Archbishop SERAPHIM of Athens.

Within the Greek State there is also the semi-autonomous Church of Crete, composed of seven Metropolitans and the Holy Archbishopric of Crete. The Church is administered by a Synod consisting of the seven Metropolitans under the Presidency of the Archbishop; it is under the spiritual jurisdiction of the Oecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople, which also maintains a degree of administrative control.

Archbishop of Crete: Archbishop TIMOTHEOS (whose See is in Heraklion).

There are also four Metropolitan Sees of Dodecanese, which are spiritually and administratively dependent on the Oecumenical Patriarchate and, finally, the peninsula of Athos, which constitutes the region of the Holy Mountain (Mount Athos) and comprises twenty monasteries. These are dependent on the Oecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople, but are autonomous and are safeguarded constitutionally.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

LATIN RITE

There are an estimated 46,700 Roman Catholics in Greece.

Archdiocese of Athens: Archbishopric, Odos Omirou 9, Athens 135; Archbishop Most Rev. NICOLAUS FOSCOLOS.

Archdiocese of Rhodes: Archbishopric, Odos Dragoumi 43, Rhodes; Apostolic Administrator MICHEL PIERRE FRANZIDIS, O.F.M.

Metropolitan Archdiocese of Corfu, Zante and Cefalonia: Catholic Archbishopric, Corfu; Archbishop Mgr. ANTONIO VARTHALITIS.

Metropolitan Archdiocese of Naxos, Andros, Tinos and

Myconos: Archbishopric, Tinos (summer residence); Naxos (winter residence); includes the suffragan dioceses of Chios, Crete, Santorini, Syros and Milo; Archbishop Mgr. GIOVANNI PERRIS.

Apostolic Vicariate of Salonika (Thessaloniki): Leoforos Vasilissis Olgas 120B, Thessaloniki; Apostolic Administrator DEMETRIO ROUSSOS, S.J.

BYZANTINE RITE

Apostolic Exarchate for the Byzantine Rite in Greece: Odos Acharnon 246, Athens 815; 2 parishes (Athens and Jannitsa, Macedonia); 14 secular priests, 22 religious sisters, 2,500 adherents (1975 est.); Exarch Apostolic Mgr. ANARGHYROS PRINTESSIS, Titular Bishop of Gratianopolis; publ. *Katholiki* (weekly, circ. 2,500).

ARMENIAN CATHOLIC RITE

Episcopacy of the Armenian Rite in Greece: René Piot St. 2, Athens 409; 640 adherents; Bishop JOHN KOYOUNIAN.

The Greek Evangelical Church (Presbyterian): 20 Miaouli St., Korydallos, Piraeus; f. 1886; comprising 30 organized churches; embraces about one per thousand of population; member of World Alliance of Reformed Churches; Moderator Rev. NIC. LANDROU; publ. *Star of the East* (monthly).

Islam: the law provides as religious head of the Muslims a Chief Mufti; the Muslims in Greece possess a number of mosques and schools.

THE JEWISH COMMUNITY

The Jewish population of Greece, estimated in 1943 at 75,000 people, was decimated as a result of the German occupation. In 1973 there were about 5,000 Jews in Greece.

Rabbi of Athens: JACOB D. ARAR, 5 Melidoni St., Athens.

Central Board of the Jewish Communities of Greece: Odos P. Tsaldari 46, Athens; f. 1945; officially recognized representative body of the community; Pres. ALBERT I. COVO.

THE PRESS

In 1980 total newspaper circulation for the year was 205 million in Athens and 28.4 million in Thessaloniki. Afternoon papers are more popular than morning ones; in the Athens area in 1980 about 213,000 papers were sold each morning and up to 546,000 each afternoon.

MAJOR DAILY NEWSPAPERS

Morning papers are not published on Mondays, nor afternoon papers on Sundays.

* 1980 average daily circulation.

Acropolis: Odos Fidiou 12, Athens; f. 1881; morning; Independent-Conservative; Publisher Acropolis Publications S.A.; Dir. G. LEVENTOYIANNIS; circ. 54,000*.

Apogevmatini (*The Afternoon*): Odos Fidiou 12, Athens; f. 1952; Independent; Publishers N. and D. BOTSIS; Editor N. MOMFERATOS; Dir. CHR. PASALARIS; circ. 118,000*.

Athens Daily Post: 57 Stadiou St., Athens; f. 1958; morning; English; Publisher G. SKOURAS; Editor KONSTANTINE SKOURAS; circ. 300*.

Athens News: 23-25 Lekka St., Athens; f. 1952; morning; English; Publisher-Prop. J. HORN; circ. 3,700*.

Athlitiki Icho (*Athletics Echo*): Odos Voulgari 11, Athens 107; f. 1945; morning; Editors A. SEMBOS, G. GEORGALAS; circ. 27,700*.

Avgi (*Dawn*): 12 Ag. Constantiou St., Athens; f. 1952; morning; Communist Party of Greece (Interior); Editor L. VOUTSAS; circ. 8,300*.

Avriani: Odos Panepistimiou 59, Athens; f. 1980; evening; Publisher and Editor G. COURIS; circ. 41,200.

Eleftheri Ora: 68b Piraeus St., Athens; f. 1981; evening; Publisher J. MIKALOPOULOU.

Eleftheros Kosmos (*Free World*): Odos Panepistimiou 58, Athens; f. 1966; morning; Publisher Logos Publications S.A.; Dir. G. VELAHOUTAKOS; circ. 15,000*.

Eleftherotypia: 57 Panepistimiou St. Athens; Publisher CHR. TEGOPOULOS; Dir. S. FYNTANIDIS; circ. 117,000*.

Ellinikos Vorras (*Greek North*): Odos Tsimiski 79, Thessaloniki; f. 1935; morning; Publisher TESSA LEVANTIS; circ. 13,500*.

Estia (*Vesta*): Odos Anthimou Gazi 7, Athens; f. 1898; afternoon; Publisher and Editor ADONIS K. KYROU; circ. 8,000*.

Ethnos (*Nation*): 35 Mihalakopoulou St., Athens; f. 1981; evening; Publisher G. BOBOLAS; Dir. A. FILIPOPOULOS.

Express: 23-25 Lekka St., Athens; morning; Publisher Hellenews Publications; Gen. Man. D. KALOFOLIAS; Editor-in-Chief T. MATSUKIS; circ. 22,000*.

Imerissia: 7A Geraniou St., Athens; f. 1947; morning; Publisher A. MOTHONTOS and Co.; circ. 11,000.

Imerissios Kiryx Patron: Odos Philopimenos 27, Patras; Publisher D. VRIS.

Kathimerini: Odos Socratous 57, Athens; f. 1919; morning; Conservative; Publisher K. D. LOUNDRAS; Editor Mrs. HELEN VLACHOS; circ. 19,500*.

Makedonia: Odos Monastiriou 85, Thessaloniki; f. 1911; morning; Publisher Publishing Co. of Northern Greece S.A.; Editor KATERINA VELIDES; circ. 44,700*.

Mesimvri (*Midday*): Odos Panepistimiou 10, Athens; evening; Publisher CH. SIAMANTAS; Dir. P. LAMBRIAS; circ. 25,300*.

Naftemboriki (*Daily Journal*): Odos Piraeus 9-11, Athens; f. 1924; morning; non-political journal of finance,

commerce and shipping; Dir. N. ATHANASSIADES; circ. 1,600.

Peloponnesos: 177 Alex. Ipsilandou St., Patras; f. 1886; Editor S. DOUCAS; circ. 6,000.

Rizospastis (*Radical*): 39 Ag. Constantinou St., Athens; morning; Communist; Editor G. TRIKALINOS; circ. 34,500*.

Ta Nea (*News*): Odos Christou Lada 3, Athens; f. 1931; Liberal; evening; Publisher CHRISTOS LAMBRAKIS; Dir. J. CAPSIS; circ. 184,500*.

Thessaloniki: Odos Monastiriou 85, Thessaloniki; f. 1963; evening; Propr. Publishing Co. of Northern Greece S.A.; Editor KATERINA VELIDES; circ. 36,000*.

To Vima (*Tribune*): Odos Christou Lada 3, Athens; f. 1922; morning; Liberal; Publisher C. LAMBRAKIS; Dir. L. A. KARAPANAGIOTIS; circ. 45,700*.

Vradyni (*Evening Press*): 9-11 Piraeus St., Athens; f. 1924; evening; Editor G. ATHANASSIADES; circ. 52,000*.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

Aktines: 14 Karytsi St., Athens 124; f. 1938; current affairs, science, philosophy, arts; aims to promote a Christian civilization; Publisher Christian Union; monthly; circ. 10,000.

The Athenian: 23 Spefsippou St., Athens, Kolonaki 139; f. 1974; monthly; English; Publisher and Editor SLOANE ELLIOTT; circ. 13,000*.

Cosmopolitan: 7 P.P. Germanou St., Athens 124; f. 1979; women's magazine; Publisher P. ROKANAS.

Deltion Diikiseos Epichiriseon (*Business Administration Bulletin*): Odos Rigilis 26, Athens; monthly; Editor J. PAPAMICHALAKIS; circ. 12,000.

Economikos Tahydromos (*Financial Courier*): Odos Christou Lada 3, Athens; f. 1926; weekly; Dir. JOHN MARINOS; circ. 7,200*.

Embros (*Forward*): Odos Christou Lada 1, Athens; f. 1896; independent; weekly; Editor A. E. PARASCHOS.

Epikaira: 17 Voulis St., Athens; Amaroussion Papyrus Press Ltd.; weekly; circ. 43,000*.

Fantazio: Odos Ermou 8, Athens; f. 1969; weekly; Publisher E. TERZOPOULOS; circ. 92,000*.

Gynaika (*Woman*): 8 Hermou St., Athens 126; f. 1950; fashion, beauty, handicrafts, cookery, social problems, fiction, knitting, embroidery; fortnightly; Publisher EVANGELOS TERZOPOULOS S.A.; circ. 107,000*.

Hellenews: 23-25 Lekka St., Athens; 39 Amaroussion Halandriou St., Amaroussion, Athens; weekly; finance and business; Publisher Hellenews Publications, Editor G. V. PAVLIDES; Gen. Man. D. KALOFOLIAS.

Ikogeniakos Thesavros (*Family Treasure*): 36 Halkokondili St., Athens 102; f. 1967; women's and social matters; weekly; Publisher COSTANTINOS PAPACRISTOPHILOU; Editor TAKIS AGELOPOULOS; circ. 60,000*.

Makedoniki Zoi (*Macedonian Life*): 70 Mitropoleos St., Thessaloniki; monthly; Editor N. J. MERTZOS.

Pantheon: 5 Anaksagora St., Athens; fortnightly; Publisher and Dir. N. THEOFANIDES; circ. 73,300*.

Politika Themata: 25 Ipsilandou St., Athens; weekly; Publisher J. CHORN; Man. C. KYRKOS; circ. 2,300*.

Romantso (*Romance*): 5 Anaksagora St., Athens; weekly; Publisher N. THEOFANIDES; circ. 149,000*.

Tahydromos (*The Courier*): 3 Chr. Lada St., Athens; f. 1953; news magazine; weekly; Publisher C. LAMBRAKIS S.A.; Dir. N. KYRIAZIDIS; circ. 103,000*.

GREECE

The Press, Publishers

Technika Chronika (*Technical Times*): Odos Carageorgi Servias 4, Athens; f. 1952; general edition on technical and economic subjects; monthly; Editor D. Rokos; circ. 12,000.

Vendeta: Odos Anaxagora 5, Athens; weekly; Publisher N. THEOFANIDIS; circ. 61,000*.

Viomichaniki Epitheorissis (*Industrial Review*): Odos Zalokosta 4, Athens; f. 1934; industrial and economic review; monthly; Publisher S. VOVOLINIS; Editor D. KARAMANOS; circ. 25,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

Athenagene (*Athens News Agency*): 20 Akademias St., Athens; f. 1896; correspondents in leading capitals of the world and towns throughout Greece; Gen. Man. GEORGE ANASTASOPOULOS.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse (AFP): P.O.B. 392, 18 Odos Voukourestiou, Athens; Bureau Chief PIERRE DUREL.

Agencia EFE (*Spain*): 34-36 Dimokritou, 4-12, Athens; Bureau Chief MARIA LUISA RUBIO VILLOSLADA.

Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN) (*U.S.S.R.*): 9 Irodotou St., Athens; Bureau Chief BORIS KOROLYOV.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (*Italy*):

98 Valaoritou St., Athens; Correspondent PIERO POLLI.

Associated Press (AP) (*U.S.A.*): Odos Akademias 27A, Athens 134; Bureau Chief PHILEMON DOPOULOS.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (*Federal Republic of Germany*): 8 Achaeou St., Athens 139; Correspondent URSULA DIEPGEN.

Reuters (*U.K.*): 7 Pindarou St., Athens 134.

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovetskogo Soyuza (TASS) (*U.S.S.R.*): 44 Gizi St., Palaio Psychico; Correspondent YEVGENI PETROV.

United Press International (UPI) (*U.S.A.*): Odos Valaoritou 12, Athens; Correspondent JOHN RIGOS.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Enosis Syntakton Imerission Ephimeridon Athinon (*Journalists' Union of the Athens Daily Newspapers*): 20 Akademias St., Athens; f. 1914; 930 mems.; Pres. GEORGE ANASTASOPOULOS; Gen. Sec. CONSTANTINE KANGELARIS.

Enosis Syntakton Periodikou Typou (*Journalists' Union of the Periodical Press*): 9 Valaoritou St., Athens; 180 mems.; Pres. ANDREAS KALOMARIS.

Foreign Press Association of Greece: 23 Akademias St., Athens 134.

PUBLISHERS

ATHENS

Angyra Ekdotos Oikos: Odos Piraeus 18, Athens 101; f. 1932; general; Man. Dir. D. PAPADIMITRIOU.

John Arsenides Ekdosis: 57 Akademias St., Athens 143; biography, history, philosophy, social sciences; Man. Dir. JOHN ARSENIDES.

Ekdosis Athenon S.A.: Vissarionas 1, Athens 135; f. 1961; history, archaeology, art; Man. Dirs. GEORGE A. CHRISTOPOULOS, JOHN C. BASTIAS.

Bergadis Edition: Ilias Bergadis, Mavromichali 1; academic, children's books.

Boukoumanis Editions: Mavromichali 1, Athens 143; f. 1968; history, politics, sociology, psychology, belles lettres, educational; Man. Dir. E. BOUKOUMANIS.

Dimitrios Dimitrakos: Odos Metropoleos 3; f. 1896; general, school equipment, *Great Dictionary of the Greek Language*; Dirs. D., P., L. and SP. DIMITRAKOS.

G.C. Eleftheroudakis S.A.: 4 Nikis St., and 2 Sinopsis St., Athens; f. 1911; general technical and scientific; Man. Dir. VIRGINIA ELEFThEROUDAKIS-GREGOU.

Etairia Ellinikon Ekdoseon: 84 Akademias St., Athens 142; f. 1958; fiction, academic, educational; Man. Dir. STAVROS TAVOULARIS.

Kassandra M. Grigoris: Odos Solonos 71, Athens 143; Greek history, archaeology, literature, translations.

Denise Harvey and Company: Lambrou Fotiadi 6, Mets, Athens 407; f. 1972; modern Greek literature, general studies, translations, selected general list (English and Greek).

I.D. Kollaros & Co.: Odos Solonos 60, Athens 135; f. 1885; literature, textbooks, general; Gen. Dir. MARINA KARAITIDES.

Papazissis Publishers: Nikitara 2, Athens 142; f. 1929; economics, politics, law, history, school books; Man. Dir. VICTOR PAPAZISSIS.

Michel Saliveros, S.A.: Odos Leoharous 15 T.T. 123; f. 1893; general and religious books, maps, diaries and calendars.

John Sideris: Odos Stadiou 44; f. 1898; school textbooks, general; Man. J. SIDERIS.

J. G. Vassiliou: Odos Hippocratous 15; f. 1913; fiction, history, philosophy, dictionaries and children's books.

Vivliofilia: Odos Hippocratous 23, Athens 143; f. 1925; biography, history, Byzantine art, religion, Greek and Latin books; Man. Dir. COSTAS SPANOS.

Jean N. Zacharopoulos: Odos Arsaki 6; law.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Publishers' and Booksellers' Association: 54 Themistocleus St., Athens; Pres. D. PAPADEMAS; Sec. M. GRIGORIS.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

The Constitution of June 1975 places radio and television under the immediate supervision of the state.

Elliniki Radiophonia Tileorassi (*Hellenic National Radio-Television*): P.O.B. 19, Aghia Paraskevi Attikis, Athens; state controlled since 1939; Pres. of the Admin. Council B. ECONOMOPOULOS; Dir.-Gen. C. D. HONDROS; publ. *Radiotileorasi* (weekly).

Greek Armed Forces Radio and Television: 136 Mesogion St., Athens; f. 1967; radio broadcasts from Heraklion,

Pyrgos, Larissa, Athens, Thessaloniki, Tripolis, Florina, Kozani, Ioannina, Serres, Orestias and Kavala; television broadcasts from Athens and Thessaloniki; retransmission from 21 stations; Dir.-Gen. S. VAVAROUTSOS.

Number of radio receivers (1981 estimate): 3,310,000.

A television network of 17 transmitters is in operation.

Number of television receivers (1981 estimate): 1,500,000.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; res.=reserves; dep.=deposits; drs.=drachmae; m.=million; br.=branch)

CENTRAL BANK

Bank of Greece: 21 El. Venizelou Ave., P.O.B. 105, Athens 133; f. 1928; State Bank of Issue; cap. p.u. drs. 1,069.7m.; res. drs. 3,880.6m. (Dec. 1980); Gov. GERASIMOS ARSENIS.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Agricultural Bank of Greece: 23 El. Venizelou St., Athens; f. 1929; a state agricultural bank; cap. drs. 17,901m.; res. drs. 2,142m.; dep. drs. 84,865m. (Dec. 1980); Gov. and Pres. Administrative Council CHRISTOS ROKOFYLLOS.

Bank of Attica: 19 El. Venizelou Ave., Athens 133; f. 1925; affiliated to Commercial Bank of Greece and Banque Nationale de Paris; cap. drs. 201.4m. (Oct. 1980); res. drs. 69.9m.; dep. drs. 1,857.7m. (Dec. 1978); Chair. M. PANAYOTOPOULOS, Gen. Man. J. FARMAKIDIS; 5 brs.

Bank of Crete: 22 Voukourestiou and Valaoritou St., Athens 134; f. 1924 (reformed 1974); share cap. drs. 557m.; dep. drs. 4,977m. (Sept. 1980); Pres. J. C. CARRAS; Man. Dir. GEORGE KALANOTUSAKIS; 25 brs.

Bank of Piraeus: 34 Stadiou St., Athens 132; f. 1916; cap. drs. 83.2m.; res. drs. 193.5m.; dep. drs. 2,694.6m. (Dec. 1979); Chair. of Bd. Pres. and Gen. Man. KOSTAS LAMBRAKIS, Vice-Pres. CONSTANTINE A. CATSIAMBAS; Man. PETROS S. GREGORPOULOS; 8 brs.

Commercial Bank of Greece: P.O.B. 16, 11 Sophocleous St., Athens 122; f. 1907; total cap. p.u. and res. drs. 10,156m.; dep. drs. 104,038m. (Dec. 1979); Chair. VASSILIOS SARSENTIS; Man. Dir. and Gen. Man. PANAGIS VOURLOUMIS; 214 brs.

Credit Bank: 10 Pesmazoglou St., Athens 132; f. 1879, renamed 1972, cap. drs. 660m.; res. drs. 538m.; dep. drs. 49,482m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. SPYRO J. COSTOPULO, Man. Dir. YANNIS S. COSTOPOULOS; 66 brs.

Ergobank: 36 Panepistimiou St., Athens.

General Hellenic Bank (fmr. *Bank of the Army Share Fund*): 26-28 Mitropoleos, Athens 126; f. 1937; cap. drs. 497.2m.; res. drs. 654.7m. (Dec. 1979); dep. drs. 923m. (Nov. 1979); Chair. PERICLES S. PAPATHANASSIOU; Gen. Man. SPYROS PIERROS; 62 brs.

Investment Bank, S.A.: Odos Omirou 8, Athens 133; f. 1974; cap. drs. 300m.

Ionian and Popular Bank of Greece: 45 El. Venizelou Ave.; Athens 132; f. 1958; cap. and res. drs. 3,851m.; dep. drs. 60,285m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. PERIANDROS SIORVANES; Gen. Man. MICHAEL VRANOPOULOS; 124 brs.

National Bank of Greece, S.A.: 86 Aeolou St., Athens 121; f. 1841; share cap. drs. 4,475m.; total cap. drs. 15,046m.; dep. drs. 363,042m. (Dec. 1979); Gov. EFTHIMIOS CHRISTODOLOU; Deputy Govs. PANAYOTIS TZANNETAKIS, IOANNIS KALLIMASTOTIS; 361 brs.

National Mortgage Bank of Greece: 40 Venezelou, P.O.B. 667, Athens; f. 1927; share cap. drs. 438m.; res. drs. 1,219.3m. (Dec. 1980); Gov. and Chair. KONSTANTINOS G. STEFANAKIS; 11 brs.

Traders' Credit Bank: Odos Santaroza 3, Athens 131; f. 1924; cap. drs. 145m.; res. drs. 159m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. JOHN KALLIMASTOTIS; Gen. Man. STAM. HATZIKONSTANTIS; 10 brs.

DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Hellenic Industrial Development Bank: 18 El. Venizelou, Athens 135; f. 1964; cap. drs. 6,435m.; State owned limited liability banking company; the major Greek institution in the field of industrial investment; Gov. PETROS STEROTIS.

National Investment Bank for Industrial Development, S.A.: 14, Vasilissis Amalias Ave., Athens 121; f. 1963; cap. drs. 450m.; res. drs. 252.3m.; operations: long-term loans, equity participations, promotion of co-operation between Greek and foreign enterprises; Chair. of Board CHRISTOS ACHIS; Gen. Man. GEORGE GONDICAS; publ. *Annual Report*.

FOREIGN BANKS

Algemene Bank Nederland: 3 Paparigopoulou St., Klafthomonos Sq., Athens 124; br. at Piraeus.

American Express International Banking Corporation: 17 Panepistimiou St., Athens; 6 brs.

Banca Commerciale Italiana: 3 Mitropoleos St., Athens.

Bank of America: 10 Stadiou St., Athens.

Bank of Nova Scotia: 37 Panepistimiou St., Athens; 2 brs.

Barclays Bank International: P.O.B. 1678, Voukourestiou St. 15, Athens 134; Gen. Man. EGIDIO CUTAYAR.

Chase Manhattan Bank N.A.: 3 Korai St., P.O.B. 5, Athens; Gen. Man. DIMITRI G. PAPADIMITRIOU; 2 brs.

Citibank N.A.: 8 Othonos St., Athens; 4 brs.

Continental Illinois National Bank: 24 Stadiou St., Athens; 1 br.

The First National Bank of Chicago: 13 Panepistimiou, Athens 133; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. FOTIS THEODORE.

Grindlays Bank: 1 Karageorgi Servias St., Athens; 2 brs.

National Westminster Bank Ltd.: 137-139 Philonos St., Piraeus.

Williams and Glyn's Bank Ltd.: 61 Akti Miaouli, Piraeus.

PRINCIPAL INSURANCE COMPANIES

Aeolis: 11 Voukourestiou St., Athens 134; f. 1972; Gen. Man. ST. TOKKAS.

Alpha: 2 Karageorghi Servias St., Athens 125; f. 1977; Gen. Man. DEM. ATHENEOS.

Apollon: 3A Sygrou Ave., Athens 403; Gen. Man. A. M. APOSTOLATOS.

Aspis-Pronia: 4 Othonos St., Athens 118; f. 1945; Man. Dir. A. TAMBOURAS.

Astir: 6 Merlin St., Athens 134; f. 1930; Gen. Man. I. CALKANIS; Deputy Gen. Man. M. PSALIDAS.

Athinaiki: 34 Panepistimiou St., Athens 143; f. 1917; Dir. C. PAPACONSTANTIOU.

Atlantiki Enosis: Mesogiuon St. 71, Athens; f. 1970; Gen. Man. P. LAPATAS.

Atlas: 24 Stadiou St., Athens 133; f. 1941; Gen. Man. A. COOK.

Attiki: 81 Akti Miaouli, Piraeus; f. 1973; Gen. Man. D. SAHINIS.

Balkan Union: Dimosthenous 1, Piraeus; Gen. Man. MARAGHIOS-XIFIOS.

Commercial and Industrial Union Assurance S.A.: 4 Karageorghi Servias St., Athens 125; f. 1940; Gen. Man. M. SCOURSOS.

Cosmos: 25-29 Panepistimiou St., Athens 132; f. 1942; Gen. Man. E. PLAKIDIS.

Diana: Tsimiski and I. Dragoumi St., Thessaloniki; f. 1975; Gen. Man. M. YIANOTIS.

Doriki: 58 Panepistimiou St., Athens 142; f. 1972; Gen. Mans. SPYROS NIKOLAIDIS, SPYROS TSOUKALAS.

Dynamis S.A.: 106 Sygrou Ave., Athens 404; Gen. Man. NICOLAS STAMATAPOULOS.

Elliniki Eteria Asphaliseon Pilon Kai Aeroskaphon: 24 Stadiou St., Athens 132; f. 1964; Gen. Man. C. KOSTAKIS.

Elliniki Pistis: 3 Mavromichali St., Piraeus; f. 1972; Gen. Man. D. SYRIHAS.

Emporiki: 6 Philhellenon St., Athens 118; f. 1940; Pres. PH. COSTOPOULOS.

Estia Insurance and Reinsurance Co. S.A.: 6 Dragatsaniou St., Athens 122; f. 1943; Chair. G. VAVAS.

Ethniki: 8 Karageorghi Servias St., Athens 125; f. 1891; Gen. Man. N. TSAGRIDES.

Ethnikon Idrima Asphalion tis Ellados: 6 Agiou Constantinou, Athens 101; f. 1933; Gen. Man. J. KYRIAKOS.

Evropaiki Enosis: 10 Nikis St., Athens 126; f. 1973; Gen. Man. P. MINETTAS.

Galaxias: 56 Panepistimiou St., Athens 142; f. 1967; Gen. Man. G. YATRAKOS.

Geniki Epagelmatiki: 56 Panepistimiou St., Athens 142; f. 1967; Gen. Man. J. KARAYANNIS.

Geniki ton Athinon: 8 Zalokosta St., Athens 134; f. 1942; Gen. Man. B. J. BASKERVILLE.

Gothaer Ellas: Paparrigopoulou 3, Athens 124; Gen. Man. S. GALANIS.

Halkyon: Akti Posidonos and Kapodistriou 2, Piraeus; Man. Dir. K. MARTINOS.

Hellas: 8 Dragatsaniou St., Athens 122; f. 1973; Gen. Man. N. ADAMANTIADIS.

Hellinikon Lloyd: 59 Panepistimiou St., Athens 142; f. 1942; Dir. L. J. ZAPHIRIS.

Hellinoelvetiki: 6 Ermou St., Athens 126; f. 1943; Gen. Man. J. DELENDAS.

Hellinovretaniki: 6 Panepistimiou St., Athens 134; f. 1974; Gen. Man. J. PALEOLOGHOS.

Hermes: 2 Christou Lada St., Athens 124; f. 1940; general insurance; Gen. Man. I. CHRISTODOULOU.

Horizon: 26A Amalias Ave., Athens 118; f. 1965; Gen. Man. C. G. ACHIS.

Hydrogios: 25 Panepistimiou St., Athens; Gen. Man. D. PLAKIDIS.

Ikonomiki: 38 Capodistriou St., Athens 102; f. 1968; Gen. Man. D. NIKOLAIDIS.

Ikostos Aion: 23 3rd September St., Athens 102; f. 1972; Gen. Man. N. KYLPASIS.

Ilios: 10 Mavromichali St., Athens 143; f. 1941; Man. Dir. P. J. TOWNSEND; Chair. C. A. POTHITAKIS.

Imperial Hellas: 5 Veranzerou St., Athens 141; f. 1971; Gen. Man. SAVVAS TZANNIS.

Interamerican Life Insurance Co.: Interamerican Tower, 350 Sygrou Ave., Kallithea, Athens; f. 1971; Pres. DIMITRI CONTOMINAS.

Intertrust General Insurance Co.: Interamerican Tower, 350 Sygrou Ave., Kallithea, Athens; f. 1975; Man. Dir. DIMITRI CONTOMINAS.

Ioniki: 1 Korai St., Athens 132; f. 1939; Gen. Man. M. RAPHAEL.

Kykladiki: 59 Panepistimiou St., Athens 142; f. 1919; Gen. Man. G. SFIKAKIS.

Laiki: 8 Pesmazoglou St., Athens 122; f. 1942; Gen. Man. M. A. EM. HADJANDREOU.

Merimna: 45-47 Voulis St., Athens 118; f. 1943; Man. Dir. D. BALAS.

Messoghios: 165 Sygrou Ave., Athens; f. 1942; Gen. Man. E. TSAOUSIS.

Olympiaki: 21 Tsimiski St., Thessaloniki; f. 1962; Man. Dir. G. TARNATOROS.

Omonia: 2 Agiou Constantinou St., Athens; Pres. F. TSOUKALAS.

Pangosmios: 196 Sygrou Ave., Athens; f. 1975; Chair. E. KAMMENOS; Vice-Chair. S. CHARAMIS; Gen. Man. P. IATROPOULOS.

Panhellinios: 7 Stadiou St., Athens 125; f. 1918; Gen. Man. N. FARENDOS.

Parthenon: 2 Hippokratous St., Athens 143; f. 1972; Gen. Man. P. GERMANACOS.

Phoenix-General Insurance Company of Greece S.A.: 2 Omirou St., Athens 133; f. 1928; general insurance; Pres. G. P. VOYATZAKIS; Gen. Man. G. P. PATPETIS.

Pigasos: 16 Voukourestiou St., Athens 134; Gen. Man. M. PARASCAKIS.

Piraiiki: 10 Georges St., Athens 141; f. 1943; Dir. Gen. ALEXANDRA SEVASTIKOGLOU.

Plioktitai: 17 Akademias St., Athens 134; f. 1942; Man. Dir. C. CALOGEROPOULOS.

Posidon: 163 Karaiskou St., Piraeus; f. 1972; Gen. Man. J. MELACOPIDIS.

Promitheus: 84 3rd September St., Athens 104; f. 1941; Gen. Man. C. GHONIS.

Proodos: 196 Sygrou Ave., Athens; f. 1941; Gen. Man. JOHN MACRYMICHALOS.

Propondis: 6 Agiou Constantinou St., Athens 101; f. 1917; Gen. Man. I. KYRIAKOS.

Scourtis G.H.: 58 Panepistimiou St., Athens; Gen. Man. G. SCOURTIS.

GREECE

Syneteristiki: 56 Panepistimiou St., Athens; Deputy Gen. Man. N. LINOS.

Transatlantic: 102 Sygrou Ave., Athens; f. 1975; Gen. Man. G. DIAMANTOPOULOS.

A large number of foreign insurance companies also operate in Greece.

Finance, Trade and Industry, Transport

INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS

Insurers' Union of Greece: 22 Voulis St., Athens 126; 45 mems.; Pres. I. KALCANIS; Man. C. CONSTANTINIDIS.

Association of Insurance Companies: 10 Xenophontos St., Athens 118; f. 1907; 165 mems.; Chair. N. ADAMANTIDIS.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Athens Chamber of Commerce & Industry: 7 Akademias St., Athens 134; f. 1919; Pres. LAZAROS EFRAIMOGLU; Sec.-Gen. IOANNIS RITSONIS; 37,500 mems.; publs. *Bulletin* (monthly), *Trade with Greece* (quarterly), *Greek Export Directory*.

Handicraft Chamber of Athens: 18 Akademias St., Athens; Pres. KON. BOGIATZIS; Sec.-Gen. SP. TSIRIKOS; 18,500 mems.

Handicraft Chamber of Piraeus: 111 Karaiskou St., Piraeus; f. 1925; Pres. CHRISTOS SIADIMAS; Sec.-Gen. NIC. MOLDOVANIDIS; 18,500 mems.

Piraeus Chamber of Commerce & Industry: 1 Rousvelt Sq., Piraeus; f. 1919; Pres. MANOLIS NIADAS; Dir.-Gen. JOHN KALOMIRIS, Sec.-Gen. ATHANASSIOS KOLLAS.

Salonika Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Odos Tsimiski 29, Thessaloniki; f. 1919; Pres. VAS. PETRIDIS; Sec.-Gen. JOHN MITATOS; 8,429 mems.

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS

Association of Industries of Northern Greece: 1 Morihovou Sq., Thessaloniki; f. 1914; Pres. F. KAZAZIS.

Federation of Greek Industries: Odos Xenophontos 5, Athens 118; f. 1907; 950 mems.; Pres. D. KYRIAZIS; publs. *Information Bulletin*, *The State of Greek Industry*.

Hellenic Cotton Board: Syngrou Ave. 150, Athens 404; state organization; Pres. TRIANTAPHYLOS KARALAZOS; Dir.-Gen. ELIAS MANTOUVALOS.

TRADE UNIONS

There are about 3,000 registered trade unions, grouped together in 57 federations. Most of these are affiliated to the General Confederation of Greek Labour (GCGL).

General Confederation of Greek Labour: 69 Patision St., Athens; f. 1918; 389,000 mems.; Pres. CHRISTOS KARAKITSOS; Gen. Sec. E. SAITIS.

Pan-Hellenic Seamen's Federation: Livaros Building, Akti Miaouli 47-49, Piraeus; f. 1920; Gen. Sec. EMMANUEL SAITIS.

TRADE FAIR

International Fair of Thessaloniki: 154 Egnatias St., Thessaloniki; annually for three weeks starting on the Sunday after the beginning of September; Pres. MARKOS BOUROS.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Hellenic Railways Organization Ltd.: 1 Karolou St., Athens 107; f. 1920; state railways. Total length of track: 2,548 (1980); Gov. A. LAMPRINOPOULOS; Vice-Gov. CHR. PAPAGEORGIOU; Dirs. K. MARINAKOS, TH. KOUNOUPIS, N. BARDIS.

A metropolitan railway of 27 km. is planned for Athens; work is expected to be completed by 1985.

ROADS

In 1980 there were 37,132 km. of roads in Greece. Of this total 8,736 km. were main roads. There were 91 km. of motorway in 1980.

INLAND WATERWAYS

There are no navigable rivers in Greece.

The Corinth Canal: built 1893; over six km. long, links the Corinthian and Saronic Gulfs. The Canal shortens the journey from the Adriatic to the Piraeus by 325 km.; it is spanned by three single-span bridges, two for road and one for rail. The canal can be used by ships of a maximum draught of 22 ft. and a width of 60 ft. During 1976, 9,438 ships with a total tonnage of 4,616,852 n.r.t. passed through the Corinth Canal.

SHIPPING

In September 1980 the Greek-owned merchant fleet totalled some 4,400 vessels and had a total displacement

of over 50 million gross tons. The principal ports are Piraeus, Patras and Thessaloniki.

Among the largest shipping companies are:

Chandris Lines: 95 Akti Miaouli, Piraeus; Dirs. A. J. CHANDRIS, D. J. CHANDRIS, G. A. CHANDRIS, PH. G. POTAMIANOS.

Hellenic Lines, Ltd.: 61-65 Filonos St., Piraeus; U.S. Atlantic and Mexican Gulf ports; Mediterranean, Red Sea, Persian Gulf, India, south and east Africa; Black Sea and Mediterranean-U.K. and north European ports; Adriatic ports; 34 cargo vessels, 3 roll-on, roll-off, 2 fully cellular container vessels; Gen. Man. A. G. CALLINSANOPOU.

Hellenic Mediterranean Lines Co. Ltd.: Electric Railway Station Building, Piraeus; f. 1929; 5 passenger and car ferries; Chair. CONST. A. RINGAS; Man. Dir. A. G. YANNOULATOS.

John S. Latsis: 8 Othonos St., Athens 118; passenger and cargo services; fleet of 46 vessels, including 20 tankers; Pres. J. S. LATSIS.

Michail A. Karageorgis S.A.: Karageorgis Building, Akti Kondyli and Aitolikou, Piraeus; 3 passenger and car ferries, 21 tankers.

Varnima Corporation International S.A.: 53-55 Akti Miaouli, Piraeus; worldwide oil transportation; 20 tankers, cargo vessel; Dirs. G. J. VARDINOYANNIS, TH. J. VARDINOYANNIS.

GREECE

CIVIL AVIATION

There are international airports at Athens, Thessaloniki, Alexandroupolis, Corfu, Lesbos, Andravida, Rhodes, Kos and Heraklion/Crete, and 25 domestic airports. There are plans for a new international airport to be built at Spatsa, 30 miles east of Athens, to be completed by 1987.

Olympic Airways S.A.: 96-100 Syngrou Ave., Athens 402; f. 1957; state owned; domestic services linking principal cities and islands in Greece, and international services

Transport, Tourism and Culture, Atomic Energy

to Europe, the Middle East, U.S.A., the Gulf area and Africa; fleet of two Boeing 747-284B, six 707, six 727-284; six Airbus A300B4, eleven 737-284, three YS-11A, four SD3-30-200; Chair. J. C. PIPEROGLU; Dir.-Gen. COSTAS DANIS.

Greece is also served by 52 scheduled airlines and over 60 non-scheduled airlines.

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Ellinikos Organismos Tourismou (*National Tourist Organization of Greece*): Odos Amerikis 2, Athens; Pres. G. D. DASKALAKIS; Sec.-Gen. N. SOLOUNIAS.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

National Theatre of Greece: Ag. Konstantinou 20, Athens; f. 1930; ancient and modern drama; Pres. ALEXIS MINOTIS; Artistic Dir. ALEXIS SOLOMOS.

Greek Art Theatre: Stoa Orpheos, Odos Stadiou 44, Athens; Dir. KAROLOS KOUN.

Lyriki Skini: Odos Akademias 59, Athens; opera and ballet; sponsored by the State; Artistic Dir. JOHN MODENOS.

Dora Stratou Greek Dance Group: summer performances (May-Sept.) at the Dora Stratou Theatre, Philopappos.

Hellinikon Chorodrama: 6 Psylla Street, Athens 118; Athens City Ballet Company; two dance schools, one for amateurs (f. 1941) and one for professionals (f. 1951); classical, Greek and modern dance; 70 mems.; Pres. SPYROS VASSILIOU; Vice-Pres. Prof. EVANGELOS MOUTSOPOULIS.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Athens State Orchestra: 2 Kapodistriou St., Athens 147.

State Orchestra of Thessaloniki: Thessaloniki; f. 1959 as Symphony Orchestra of Northern Greece, became State Orchestra in 1966; repertoire includes classical, romantic and modern works; Gen. Dir. and Permanent Conductor GEORGE THYMIS.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Greek Atomic Energy Commission (*Elliniki Epitropi Atomikis Energias*): Aghia Paraskevi, Attikis; f. 1954; seven-member administrative cttee.; Pres. K. DOKAS; Vice-Pres. Prof. N. KOUMOUTSOS.

"Democritos" Nuclear Research Centre: Aghia Paraskevi

Attikis, near Athens; laboratories for: physics, electronics, chemistry, biochemistry, experimental medicine, soil science, environmental radioactivity, radioisotope production, biology, technology, health physics, radioactive waste treatment installations; also reactor, accelerator and computer centre; Pres. K. DOKAS.

HUNGARY

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Hungarian People's Republic lies in Eastern Europe, bounded to the north by Czechoslovakia, to the east by the U.S.S.R. and Romania, to the south by Yugoslavia and to the west by Austria. Its climate is continental with long, dry summers and severe winters. The language is Hungarian (Magyar). Roman Catholics are the largest single religious denomination, claiming between three and four million adherents. Other groups are the Hungarian Reformed Church, the Lutheran Church and the Hungarian Orthodox Church. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) consists of three equal horizontal stripes of red, white and green. The capital is Budapest.

Recent History

Hungary allied itself with Germany before the Second World War and obtained additional territory when Czechoslovakia was partitioned in 1938 and 1939. Having sought to break the alliance in 1944, Hungary was occupied by German forces. In January 1945 Hungary was liberated by Soviet troops and signed an armistice, restoring the pre-1938 frontiers. It became a republic in February 1946. The Communist Party took power in May-June 1947. Land redistribution and nationalization measures followed, despite opposition from the Roman Catholic Church under Cardinal József Mindszenty. The Communists merged with the Socialists to form the Hungarian Workers' Party in June 1948 and a People's Republic was established in August 1949.

Mátyás Rákosi became the leading figure as First Secretary of the Workers' Party. Opposition was subsequently removed by means of purges and political trials. Rákosi became Prime Minister in 1952 but after the death of Stalin a year later lost this post to the more moderate Imre Nagy, and a short period of liberalization followed. Rákosi, however, remained as First Secretary of the Party and in 1955 Nagy was forced to resign. András Hegedüs, sponsored by Rákosi, was appointed Prime Minister. In-fighting between the Rákosi and Nagy factions increased in 1956 after the condemnation of Stalinism at the 20th CPSU Congress in Moscow; in July Rákosi was forced to resign but was replaced by a close associate, Ernő Gerő.

The consequent discontent led to demonstrations and in October 1956 fighting broke out. Nagy was returned as Prime Minister and headed a series of governments. He promised various controversial reforms, but fighting continued and in November a new government headed by János Kádár was set up. Soviet troops, stationed in Hungary under the 1947 peace treaty, were asked to intervene. Kádár also took over as head of the newly formed Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party (HSWP). He held the premiership until 1958 and from 1961 to 1965 but, even when not formally in the government, his Party leadership has made him the dominant figure in political life.

Economic reforms, in particular those introduced in 1968, have brought a considerable increase in the standard of living and they have been accompanied by modest

social and political reforms. Since 1971 the electorate has had the opportunity to nominate two or more candidates for a given constituency, thus providing wider representation in the National Assembly. The electoral law was amended before the 1975 election to extend the life of the Assembly from four to five years. The elections of June 1980 resulted in a 99.3 per cent vote in favour of the Patriotic People's Front (dominated by the HSWP).

In April 1978 Béla Biszku, who had been regarded as Kádár's deputy, was retired from the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the HSWP. At the Party Congress in March 1980 Kádár was re-elected First Secretary of the Central Committee; five members of the Politburo were not reappointed. An extensive government reshuffle was carried out in June. Changes included the election of six new members to the Presidential Council and the removal of two Deputy Chairmen from the Council of Ministers. In January 1981 three industrial ministries were merged into a single Ministry of Industry to improve co-ordination, and in October the new State Office for Wages and Labour began to function.

Hungary is closely aligned with the countries of Eastern Europe through its membership of the Warsaw Pact. In 1980 the first Hungarian cosmonaut was launched into orbit on a joint space mission with the U.S.S.R. Relations with the West, particularly Austria, France and the Federal Republic of Germany, are improving steadily.

Government

Under the 1949 Constitution, the highest organ of state power in the Hungarian People's Republic is the unicameral National Assembly, with 352 members elected for five years by universal adult suffrage (at the last election, in June 1980, 337 members were elected unopposed, compared with 318 in 1975, while 15 seats were each contested by two candidates). The Assembly elects from its members a Presidential Council (21 members were elected in 1980) to be its permanent organ and the state's executive authority, responsible to the Assembly. The Council, led by a President, collectively acts as the Head of State. The Council of Ministers, the highest organ of state administration, is elected by the Assembly on the recommendation of the Presidential Council.

Political power is held by the Communist HSWP, the only legal party, which dominates the Patriotic People's Front. The Front presents an approved list of candidates, nominated at public meetings, for elections to representative bodies. No other candidates are permitted. Any body or individual may nominate a candidate, but must receive the backing of at least 30 per cent of those at the meeting for the nomination to be valid. The HSWP's highest authority is the Party Congress, which elects a Central Committee (127 members were elected in March 1980) to supervise Party work. The Central Committee elects a Political Committee (Politburo) of 13 members to direct policy.

For local administration Hungary is divided into 19 counties and the capital city with 22 districts.

Defence

Hungary was a founder member of the Warsaw Pact in 1955 and in 1969 joined the Geneva Disarmament Commission. Military service starts at the age of 18 years and lasts for 18 months. Total regular forces in July 1981 numbered 101,000: army 80,000, air force 21,000 and a marine force. There is also an armed force of 15,000 border guards and 60,000 Workers' Militia. The 1981 defence budget was 19,060 million forints.

Economic Affairs

In 1968 a new system of economic management was introduced, known as the "new economic mechanism". The official definition of the plan was "to harmonize State planning and market development". Until then the economy had been based on the standard Soviet central planning system, but under the new scheme industry has been decentralized to a certain extent, with the aim of evolving a socialist market economy. Proposals to encourage the further development of private enterprise were published in October 1981.

During the fourth Five-Year Plan (1971-75) national income rose by 35 per cent over the previous five-year period, industrial production increased by 38 per cent, and agricultural output by 18 per cent. Investment expanded by 40 per cent, and foreign trade turnover went up by 60 per cent.

The 1976-80 Plan laid emphasis on the modernization of industry. As a result of higher costs for raw materials and less favourable conditions of trade, the targets of this Plan were scaled down. National income increased by 20 per cent instead of 30-32 per cent. (In 1980 national income declined by 0.8 per cent on 1979). Industrial production rose by 18-19 per cent and agricultural output by 13 per cent. Investment, originally scheduled to increase by 25 per cent, was severely curtailed; one-third of the total invested in capital projects was absorbed by the Paks nuclear power station scheme.

The sixth Five-Year Plan (1981-85) calls for continued austerity and stresses the need for greater efficiency and profitability. It is hoped that present living standards can be maintained, and the housing, education and health services improved. A five-day working week is being implemented. An increase of 14-17 per cent in national income is envisaged. Industrial production should rise by 19-22 per cent, and the construction, engineering and chemical industries in particular are being greatly expanded. Agricultural output is planned to go up by 12-15 per cent. Per caput real income is expected to rise by 6-7 per cent. Total exports should increase by 37-39 per cent and imports by 18-19 per cent. Higher quality goods that are competitive on the world market are being produced. A uniform exchange rate for the forint was introduced in October 1981, and convertibility is scheduled for 1982. Other measures include the rationalization of the price system.

Hungary is an exporter of rolled steel, engineering products, machine tools, buses, telecommunications and electrical equipment, electronic instruments, pharmaceuticals, clothing and footwear, and also meat, fruit, vegetables and wine. About 94 per cent of arable land is state or co-operatively owned, and in 1980 agriculture and the food industry accounted for 25 per cent of G.N.P.

Vineyards covered a total of 168,000 hectares in 1980. Principal imports are crude petroleum, iron ore, copper and copper products, raw materials for the plastics industry, chemical fibres, artificial fertilizers, paper, cotton, animal foodstuffs and capital and consumer goods. Hungary imported 52 per cent of its energy requirements in 1980.

Foreign trade usually accounts for about 50 per cent of the G.N.P. The value of exports diminished by 0.4 per cent in 1980 compared to 1979, and that of imports by 2.9 per cent. Hungary is a member of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) and, since 1973, of GATT. Trade with members of the CMEA, mainly the U.S.S.R., accounts for over half of total foreign trade. The Federal Republic of Germany is Hungary's second largest trading partner, accounting for one-third of exchanges with the West. In 1980 Hungary achieved a surplus in its balance of payments with the West, the first since 1973. There still remains, however, a deficit on trade with CMEA.

Transport and Communications

The Hungarian State Railways operate over 8,000 km. of track, of which 1,479 km. are electrified. There are over 200 km. of motorways and 30,000 km. of main or secondary roads. Navigable inland waterways total some 1,688 km. There is a small merchant fleet. The state airline MALEV has an extensive network of flights to Europe and the Middle East, but there are no internal flights in Hungary.

Social Welfare

The national insurance scheme is largely non-contributory. Employees contribute between 3 and 10 per cent of salary to the pension fund. The employer pays 4 per cent for each person employed. Cost of health services and other social services is met by state subsidies and contributions from the place of work. The 1980 state budget allotted 20,500 million forints to health and social welfare.

A uniform system of pensions was introduced in 1975: workers draw between 33 and 75 per cent of their earnings, according to the number of years of service. Male workers are usually entitled to old-age pensions at the age of 60 and women at 55. There are also invalid pensions, widows' pensions, and orphans' allowances.

Social insurance covers sickness benefits. Patients are entitled to sick pay for one year, or two years in the case of tuberculosis. All medical consultation and treatment is free, although a charge of 15 per cent of the total price is generally made for medicines and medical appliances. In 1980 there were 30.1 physicians and 95.5 hospital beds per 10,000 of the population. The social insurance scheme also covers maternity benefits.

Education

Children under the age of 3 years attend creches (*bölcsődék*), and those between the ages of 3 and 6 years attend kindergartens (*óvodák*). They are not compulsory, but in 1980 about 87 per cent of children in this age group were attending. Compulsory education begins for the Hungarian child at 6 years of age when he attends the basic school (*általános iskola*). Basic education continues until the child is 14, during which time he will be taught general

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subjects together with some practical training. Provision is made in the basic school for talented children, particularly those who are linguistically inclined. Children attend school until the age of 16 years. There are four types of secondary school, excluding special schools for the very gifted or, alternatively, the backward or abnormal child. The majority of children prefer to continue with their education after 16 years of age. The most popular types of secondary school are the grammar school (*gimnázium*) and the secondary vocational schools (*technikum*). The *gimnázium* provides a four-year course of mainly academic studies, although some vocational training does figure on the curriculum. The *technikum* offers full vocational training together with a general education, emphasis being laid on practical work. Apprentice training schools (*ipari tanulók gyakorló iskolái*) are attached to factories, agricultural co-operatives, etc., and lead to full trade qualifications. General education is less important as part of the curriculum in this type of school. Further educational reform is being directed at revising the curricula and the way in which the performance of pupils is assessed. There are 57 higher institutes, including 9 universities and 9 technical universities.

Tourism

Tourism has developed rapidly and is an important source of foreign exchange, earning U.S. \$180 million in

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

1980. Lake Balaton is the main holiday centre for boating, bathing and fishing. The cities have great historical and recreational attractions. Budapest has numerous swimming pools watered by thermal springs. In 1980 there were 13,996,000 foreign visitors, 1.1 million fewer than in 1979. There are 34,000 hotel rooms.

Public Holidays

1982: April 4th (Liberation Day), April 12th (Easter Monday), May 1st (Labour Day), August 20th (Constitution Day), November 7th (October Revolution Day), December 25th, 26th (Christmas).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 fillér = 1 forint.

Tourist rates (October 1981):

£1 sterling = 62.8 forints;

U.S. \$1 = 35.0 forints.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	CENSUS POPULATION				ESTIMATED POPULATION	
	January 1st, 1960	January 1st, 1970			Mid-1980	1981
		Male	Female	Total		
93,036 sq. km.*	9,961,044	5,003,651	5,318,448	10,322,099	10,711,000	10,711,000

* 35,921 square miles.

Languages (1970 Census): Magyar (Hungarian) 98.5 per cent; German 0.4 per cent; Slovak 0.2 per cent; Romany 0.3 per cent; Croatian 0.2 per cent; Romanian 0.1 per cent.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

	AREA (sq. km.)	RESIDENT POPULATION ('000 at January 1st, 1981)	DENSITY (per sq. km.)	COUNTY TOWN (population at January 1st, 1981)
<i>Counties:</i>				
Baranya	4,487	434	97	Pécs 170,604
Bács-Kiskun	8,363	567	68	Kecskemét 93,314
Békés	5,632	435	77	Békéscsaba 67,740
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	7,248	807	111	Miskolc 209,287
Csongrád	4,263	456	107	Szeged 172,053
Fejér	4,374	423	97	Székesfehérvár 105,278
Győr-Sopron	4,012	429	107	Győr 125,074
Hajdú-Bihar	6,212	553	89	Debrecen 193,946
Heves	3,638	350	96	Eger 61,960
Komárom	2,250	322	143	Tatabánya 76,597
Nógrád	2,544	239	94	Salgótarján 50,067
Pest	6,394	979	153	Budapest* 2,060,644
Somogy	6,035	360	60	Kaposvár 73,267
Szabolcs-Szatmár	5,938	592	100	Nyíregyháza 110,636
Szolnok	5,608	445	79	Szolnok 76,650
Tolna	3,702	268	72	Széksárd 35,499
Vas	3,337	285	85	Szombathely 84,564
Veszprém	4,689	388	83	Veszprém 56,364
Zala	3,786	317	84	Zalaegerszeg 56,597
<i>Capital City</i>				
Budapest*	525	2,064	3,931	—
TOTAL	93,036	10,713	115	—

* Budapest has separate County status. The area and population of the city are not included in the larger County (Pest) which it administers.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(Population in 1981)

Budapest (capital)	2,060,644	Nyíregyháza	110,636
Miskolc	209,287	Székesfehérvár	105,278
Debrecen	193,946	Kecskemét	93,314
Szeged	172,053	Szombathely	84,564
Pécs	170,604	Szolnok	76,650
Győr	125,074	Tatabánya	76,597

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	REGISTERED LIVE BIRTHS		REGISTERED MARRIAGES		REGISTERED DEATHS	
	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)
1973	156,224	15.0	101,614	9.7	123,366	11.8
1974	186,288	17.8	99,962	9.5	125,816	12.0
1975	194,240	18.4	103,775	9.9	131,102	12.4
1976	185,405	17.5	100,472	9.5	132,240	12.5
1977	177,574	16.7	97,015	9.1	132,031	12.4
1978	168,160	15.8	92,438	8.7	140,121	13.1
1979	160,364	15.0	87,172	8.1	136,829	12.8
1980	148,673	13.9	80,334	7.5	145,355	13.6

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION*
(^{'000} persons at January each year)

	1978	1979	1980	1981
Agriculture and Forestry	1,027.5	1,029.5	1,038.9	1,032.7
Manufacturing, Mining, Electricity and Water	1,824.6	1,809.2	1,774.0	1,730.5
Construction	414.2	413.2	403.6	392.8
Commerce	479.9	485.1	488.1	488.0
Transport and Communications	406.5	408.7	407.3	399.8
Services (incl. gas and sanitary services)	916.1	935.3	961.7	970.7
TOTAL	5,068.8	5,081.0	5,073.6	5,014.5

* Excluding persons seeking work for the first time.

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE (at May 31st, 1980)
(^{'000} hectares)

Arable Land	4,734.7
Gardens	291.4
Orchards	138.4
Vineyards	167.8
Meadows	333.9
Pastures	960.3
Forest Land	1,610.3
Reeds	37.7
Other Land and Inland Water	1,029.1
TOTAL	9,303.6

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA (^{'000} hectares)			PRODUCTION (^{'000} metric tons)		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
Wheat	1,324	1,135	1,276	5,677	3,709	6,077
Rye	78	69	73	138	93	141
Barley	225	262	246	763	710	929
Oats	27	44	35	82	93	113
Maize	1,296	1,307	1,253	6,655	7,396	6,673
Rice	24	20	16	23	41	24
Potatoes	116	105	93	1,883	1,512	1,392
Sugar Beet	123	112	104	4,192	3,927	3,941
Grapes	186	174	168	786	839	898

LIVESTOCK
(at December)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Cattle	1,949,000	1,966,000	1,925,000	1,918,000
Pigs	7,850,000	8,011,000	8,355,000	8,330,000
Sheep	2,619,000	2,863,000	2,927,000	3,090,000
Horses	144,000	134,000	126,000	120,000
Goats	10,000*	11,000*	12,000*	15,000
Chickens	61,116,000	62,857,000	n.a.	61,347,000
Ducks	1,522,000	1,371,000	n.a.	1,734,000
Geese	976,000	1,017,000	n.a.	992,000
Turkeys	947,000	1,048,000	n.a.	969,000
Bee Colonies	366,814	268,464	352,486	401,000

* FAO estimate.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

(metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Beef and Veal	139,000	140,200	153,100
Mutton and Lamb	5,900	4,700	7,300
Pig Meat	515,100	524,900	537,400
Horse Meat	600	500	600
Poultry Meat	308,000	305,700	338,600
Edible Offal	42,200	43,400	44,400
Edible Pig Fat	289,500	302,000	308,700
Cows' Milk	2,333,980	2,454,593	2,544,615
Sheep's Milk	4,014	4,153	4,513
Goats' Milk	2,375	2,500	3,476
Butter*	28,830	29,190	31,571
Cheese: from Cows' Milk*	21,885	24,670	26,902
from Sheep's Milk*	426	407	498
Dried Milk	37,464	40,487	45,844
Hen Eggs	263,768	262,292	243,592
Honey	8,680	12,377	13,624
Wool: Greasy	10,810	11,417	12,143
Clean	4,298	4,504	4,500†
Cattle Hides	15,365	16,831	16,330
Pig Skins	12,822	12,882	12,799

* Factory production only, i.e. butter and cheese produced at milk plants, excluding farm production.

† Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FORESTRY

('000 cubic metres)

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS

	1978	1979	1980
Industrial wood	3,314	3,532	3,680
Fuel wood	2,396	2,427	2,482
TOTAL	5,710	5,959	6,162

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION

	1978	1979	1980
Coniferous (soft wood)	440	385	417
Broadleaved (hard wood)	317	353	361
TOTAL	757	738	778

FISHING

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Total Catch (metric tons)	34,661	32,584	32,827	33,713

MINING

		1977	1978	1979	1980
Hard Coal	('000 metric tons)	2,925	2,954	3,002	3,065
Brown Coal	(" " ")	14,433	14,302	14,182	14,157
Lignite	(" " ")	8,096	8,414	8,475	8,479
Crude Petroleum	(" " ")	2,191	2,198	2,027	2,031
Iron ore:					
gross weight	(" " ")	525	534	532	426
metal content	(" " ")	116	120	121	90
Bauxite	(" " ")	2,949	2,899	2,976	2,950
Natural Gas	(million cu. metres)	6,611	7,346	6,521	6,142

INDUSTRY **SELECTED PRODUCTS**

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Pig Iron . . . ('000 metric tons)	2,286	2,330	2,369	2,214
Crude Steel . . . (" " ")	3,723	3,877	3,908	3,764
Rolled Steel . . . (" " ")	3,077	3,188	3,240	3,043
Aluminium . . . (" " ")	71.3	71.4	71.9	73.5
Cement . . . (" " ")	4,620	4,764	4,857	4,660
Nitrogenous Fertilizer (" " ")	2,507	2,603	2,681	2,728
Superphosphates (" " ")	871	972	860	793
Refined Sugar . . . (" " ")	437.9	496.0	497.6	467.6
Buses and Lorries . . . (number)	13,409	14,192	14,484	12,671
Cotton Fabrics . . . ('000 sq. metres)	366,180	365,336	348,988	332,122
Leather Footwear . . . ('000 pairs)	45,580	46,151	44,883	43,225
Electric Power . . . (million kWh)	23,401	25,554	24,514	23,874
Woollen Cloth . . . ('000 sq. metres)	43,039	42,819	40,985	42,709
Television Sets ('000)	423	435	421	417

FINANCE

100 fillér = 1 forint.

Coins: 10, 20 and 50 fillér; 1, 2, 5 and 10 forints.

Notes: 20, 50, 100 and 500 forints.

Exchange rates (October 1981): £1 sterling = 62.8 forints; U.S. \$1 = 35.0 forints.

1,000 forints = £15.92 = \$28.57.

Note: Prior to August 1971 the forint was officially valued at 8.52 U.S. cents (U.S. \$1 = 11.737 forints). Between December 1971 and February 1973 the value was 9.25 cents (\$1 = 10.81 forints). In terms of sterling, the basic exchange rate between November 1967 and June 1972 was £1 = 28.169 forints (1 forint = 3.55 pence). Since January 1st, 1976, the basic rate, used for calculating the value of foreign trade, has been dispensed with. From October 1981 the two-tier system of commercial and non-commercial rates was replaced by a unified exchange rate. The average commercial value of the forint (in U.S. cents) was: 10.53 in 1973; 10.93 in 1974; 11.67 in 1975; 2.405 in 1976; 2.442 in 1977; 2.631 in 1978; 2.811 in 1979; 3.083 in 1980.

STATE BUDGET (million forints)

REVENUE	1978	1979	1980
Share in Profits of State Enterprises*	293,219	323,875	290,835
Taxes and Other Receipts from Agricultural Co-operatives	11,069	12,199	10,059
Taxes from Population	20,327	22,568	10,727
Other Receipts	58,307	52,924	57,830
TOTAL REVENUE	382,922	411,566	423,030
Deficit	3,480	3,600	4,500
	386,402	415,166	427,530

* Including industrial and consumer co-operatives. Figures include turnover tax, social insurance premiums and other receipts from enterprises.

[continued on next page]

STATE BUDGET—continued]

EXPENDITURE	1978	1979	1980
Investments and National Economy	201,036	213,112	201,365
Social Welfare and Health	16,462	18,266	20,899
Social Security	56,377	66,415	77,666
Education, Science, Art and Culture	29,605	31,289	35,120
Defence	14,983	15,397	16,854
Public Order and Legal Security	9,208	10,125	10,905
Administration	5,768	6,144	6,624
Other Expenditure	52,963	54,418	58,097
TOTAL	386,402	415,166	427,530

Source: Magyar Közlöny (Official Hungarian Gazette).

1981: estimated revenue 477,900 million forints; estimated expenditure 482,400 million forints.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

NET MATERIAL PRODUCT*

('000 million forints at current prices)

ACTIVITIES OF THE MATERIAL SPHERE	1977	1978	1979	1980
Industry†	222.9	242.8	268.0	287.0
Construction	57.3	64.0	67.9	58.2
Agriculture	77.1	76.7	73.7	84.0
Transport and communications	28.2	31.3	31.8	31.5
Wholesale and retail trade	86.4	95.8	111.7	118.4
Other material activities	7.3	7.0	6.4	7.3
TOTAL	479.2	517.6	559.5	586.4

* Defined as the total net value of goods and "productive" services, including turnover taxes, produced by the economy. This excludes economic activities not contributing directly to material production, such as public administration, defence and personal and professional services.

† Manufacturing, mining, electricity and gas.

EXTERNAL TRADE*

(million exchange forints)

	1973	1974	1975	1976†	1977†	1978†	1979†	1980†
Imports c.i.f.	37,299	51,010	61,537	230,056	267,309	300,933	308,905	299,899
Exports f.o.b.	42,039	46,927	52,170	204,834	238,591	240,707	282,129	281,012

* Figures include war reparations, foreign aid imports and stores and bunkers for foreign ships and aircraft. Also included are goods purchased abroad for the account of Hungary and shipped to third countries without crossing Hungarian frontiers. Exports exclude parcel post.

† From January 1st, 1976, data are expressed in forints and are not comparable with the earlier figures which are in exchange forints. For details of the respective values, see section on Finance, above.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(distribution by SITC, million forints)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1977	1978	1979	1980
Food and live animals	26,610.6	23,335.8	21,946.8	22,224.3
Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	8,864.4	7,175.2	6,044.7	7,169.0
Animal feeding-stuff (excl. cereals)	9,793.4	8,573.7	8,094.5	7,776.8
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	23,504.2	27,079.7	27,041.7	28,038.5
Cork and wood	5,268.4	6,503.6	5,218.6	5,449.9
Textile fibres and waste	5,190.6	6,852.7	6,853.5	7,523.5
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	32,905.2	40,829.1	49,290.9	49,117.6
Coal, coke and briquettes	5,132.0	5,047.3	5,786.0	7,188.7
Petroleum, petroleum products, etc.	23,448.8	30,848.8	35,289.2	29,835.0
Gas (natural and manufactured)	1,606.0	1,857.5	4,346.7	6,655.4
Chemicals and related products	34,495.7	38,805.2	38,352.9	40,899.6
Organic chemicals	4,078.3	5,377.9	6,148.6	6,007.1
Inorganic chemicals	4,955.1	5,089.1	4,866.1	6,554.7
Artificial resins and plastic materials, etc.	6,326.3	7,086.4	6,446.7	7,246.4
Basic manufactures	50,035.8	54,057.2	53,303.2	52,923.6
Paper, paperboard and manufactures	5,251.9	5,939.0	5,675.0	5,721.3
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	8,570.7	8,683.4	8,142.8	9,117.4
Iron and steel	13,119.3	13,797.6	4,130.2	11,837.3
Non-ferrous metals	9,212.4	9,238.0	10,065.1	10,857.5
Other metal manufactures	4,674.6	6,408.7	16,546.6	5,461.5
Machinery and transport equipment	83,605.8	98,578.3	99,939.2	87,678.9
Machinery specialized for particular industries	27,576.4	28,785.8	25,726.7	21,752.1
Metalworking machinery	6,085.9	6,529.3	6,740.4	5,524.0
Road vehicles and parts (excl. tyres, engines and electrical parts)	17,942.1	20,893.3	20,611.8	18,588.2
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	12,821.7	15,031.7	14,879.2	14,708.5
TOTAL (incl. others)	267,308.6	300,932.7	308,905.5	299,898.5

EXPORTS f.o.b.	1977	1978	1979	1980
Food and live animals	47,193.5	43,623.4	49,154.7	53,130.7
Live animals	7,715.8	7,934.3	9,084.0	8,168.3
Meat and meat preparations	15,812.6	13,814.8	16,757.2	19,196.1
Cereals and cereal preparations	5,425.5	4,761.2	4,322.6	6,098.9
Vegetables and fruit	11,909.1	11,428.2	12,763.8	11,971.0
Beverages and tobacco	4,963.3	5,275.8	5,989.0	5,780.9
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	10,902.5	12,337.8	13,039.2	14,053.4
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	7,328.2	8,328.6	11,843.2	13,602.9
Petroleum, petroleum products, etc.	6,384.0	7,280.9	10,507.2	12,138.2
Chemicals and related products	21,001.0	21,436.2	26,447.0	26,688.4
Organic chemicals	4,380.9	4,489.1	5,764.3	6,473.7
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	9,639.3	9,902.0	10,317.2	9,453.7
Basic manufactures	37,812.1	34,993.1	43,225.3	41,159.1
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	7,541.2	7,006.5	7,427.0	8,047.0
Iron and steel	11,811.4	10,516.2	15,370.1	12,611.9
Non-ferrous metals	5,822.7	5,647.7	7,074.2	7,311.8
Machinery and transport equipment	79,844.4	82,974.9	95,864.6	90,171.6
Machinery specialized for particular industries	18,700.2	16,861.5	20,970.6	19,838.5
Telecommunications and sound equipment	8,626.2	9,882.3	11,933.5	9,953.9
Other electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	10,786.1	11,842.8	13,778.7	13,562.8
Road vehicles and parts (excl. tyres, engines and electrical parts)	23,490.7	25,406.4	27,366.1	26,718.7
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	28,069.9	30,140.9	32,216.0	31,146.5
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories (excl. footwear)	10,382.7	10,960.1	12,026.0	11,124.2
Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus	4,828.5	4,947.4	4,862.2	4,906.2
TOTAL (incl. others)	4,407.3	5,284.3	6,066.6	6,044.8
TOTAL (incl. others)	238,590.5	240,706.9	282,128.9	281,012.3

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS*
(million forints)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1978	1979	1980	EXPORTS f.o.b.	1978	1979	1980
Austria	15,194.5	16,133.2	16,153.4	Austria	7,827.6	9,637.3	12,227.8
Belgium and Luxem- bourg	3,492.8	3,198.3	2,719.9	Bulgaria	3,160.2	4,536.7	4,097.6
Brazil	6,359.2	7,302.7	6,887.0	Czechoslovakia	15,903.7	19,811.4	17,080.0
Bulgaria	3,695.0	4,007.3	3,913.1	France	3,788.5	4,556.3	4,798.1
Czechoslovakia	15,912.8	16,349.2	15,427.4	German Dem. Rep.	20,174.1	22,877.7	19,100.4
France	7,215.1	6,774.0	6,597.0	Germany, Fed. Rep.	20,227.0	26,562.4	27,237.6
German Dem. Rep.	23,196.6	22,908.1	20,781.0	Greece	2,453.3	3,262.1	2,688.9
Germany, Fed. Rep.	37,198.4	37,417.7	35,030.5	Iran	2,067.3	1,277.7	4,370.8
Iran	1,296.2	2,097.2	3,921.8	Iraq	3,667.0	5,162.4	3,908.9
Iraq	4,772.1	4,365.1	3,101.6	Italy	10,100.9	14,095.4	12,698.2
Italy	10,226.3	9,086.5	9,346.2	Netherlands	3,155.7	3,951.2	3,894.0
Japan	3,222.9	2,779.7	4,353.8	Poland	11,469.3	12,953.0	12,034.6
Netherlands	4,955.7	4,654.9	4,446.8	Romania	6,544.4	7,903.7	6,792.5
Poland	12,506.8	12,321.2	10,986.9	Switzerland and Liechtenstein	3,207.5	3,361.5	4,447.2
Romania	6,958.9	7,911.8	6,426.0	U.S.S.R.	73,323.2	79,203.7	82,261.2
Sweden	4,743.5	4,054.6	3,857.0	United Kingdom	3,572.6	4,294.4	3,218.6
Switzerland and Liechtenstein	8,127.7	7,702.1	8,281.1	U.S.A.	2,790.5	3,736.7	3,649.8
U.S.S.R.	83,925.9	90,651.2	83,013.0	Yugoslavia	11,312.9	9,986.7	8,343.9
United Kingdom	5,738.5	5,931.3	6,169.5				
U.S.A.	6,388.3	5,772.6	8,188.4				
Yugoslavia	4,959.8	6,582.9	7,583.7				
TOTAL (incl. others)	300,932.7	308,905.5	299,898.5	TOTAL (incl. others)	240,706.9	282,128.9	281,012.3

* Imports by country of production; exports by country of last consignment.

Source: Központi Statisztikai Hivatal, *Külkereskedelmi statisztikai évkönyv*.

TOURISM

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Foreign Tourists	7,194,000	9,950,000	9,847,100	9,413,000
Foreign Visitors in Transit	5,256,000	7,009,800	5,275,600	4,583,000
TOTAL	12,450,000	16,959,800	15,122,700	13,996,000

TOURISTS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
(including visitors in transit)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Austria	470,000	617,000	932,100	861,000
Bulgaria	470,000	512,000	510,900	491,000
Czechoslovakia	5,124,000	6,450,000	5,299,700	5,664,000
German Democratic Republic	969,000	1,108,000	1,319,000	1,274,000
Germany, Federal Republic	383,000	525,000	571,900	516,000
Poland	2,078,000	2,899,000	2,147,900	1,945,000
Romania	427,000	570,000	598,500	526,000
U.S.S.R.	336,000	448,000	538,300	507,000
Yugoslavia	1,708,000	3,281,000	2,621,800	1,638,000
TOTAL (incl. others)	12,450,000	16,959,800	15,122,700	13,996,000

TRANSPORT
RAILWAYS
(million)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Passengers Carried	452.0	434.3	415.8	401.9	388.5
Passenger-kilometres	15,563	15,390	14,923	14,607	14,654
Net ton-kilometres	23,149	24,175	24,494	24,655	24,394

ROAD TRAFFIC
(motor vehicles in use at December 31st)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980*
Passenger Cars	640,502	720,133	820,145	933,851	1,012,330
Goods Vehicles	100,676	105,870	112,177	126,941	124,541
Buses	13,404	15,845	17,974	21,291	20,946
Motor Cycles†	697,055	694,653	695,355	694,855	676,834

* Preliminary figures.

† Excluding mopeds.

CIVIL AVIATION*

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Kilometres Flown	16,306,000	18,879,000	21,773,000	20,580,000
Passengers Carried	596,109	703,571	879,111	921,693
Passenger-km.	706,007,000	809,783,000	1,026,375,000	1,076,446,000
Cargo Carried: metric tons	11,286	12,564	15,531	14,402
Cargo tonne-km.	22,413,000	27,014,000	32,248,000	28,336,000

* Source: Hungarian Airlines (MALÉV).

INLAND WATERWAYS

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Freight carried . . . ('000 tons)	3,028	3,395	3,498	3,514	3,523
Million ton-kilometres	1,502	1,713	1,868	1,839	1,874

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Radio Licences	2,577,000	2,590,000	2,608,000	n.a.*
Television Sets	2,557,000	2,633,000	2,702,000	2,766,000
Books Titles (including translations)	8,068	8,556	8,153	8,241
Daily Newspapers	29	29	29	29
Average Daily Circulation	2,826,100	2,941,800	n.a.	n.a.

* Radio licences were abolished in 1980.

EDUCATION
(1980/81)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS OR INSTITUTES	TEACHERS	STUDENTS
Nursery	4,690	29,437	478,100
Primary	3,633	75,442	1,162,203
Secondary	531	15,460	333,570
Higher	57	13,980	101,166

Source (except where otherwise stated): Hungarian Central Statistical Office, 1525 Budapest II, Keléti Károly u. 5-7.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Summary of the main provisions of the Constitution adopted on August 18th, 1949; amended April 1972.)

NATIONAL STATUS

Hungary is a People's Republic, a State of workers and working peasants, in which all power belongs to the working people and is exercised through elected representatives. The Republic defends the power and liberty of the working people and the independence of the country and opposes the exploitation of man.

SOCIAL STRUCTURE

The bulk of the means of production is owned by the State, by public bodies or by co-operative organizations, and state and co-operative ownership enjoy equal status. Means of production may also be privately owned. The national economy is directed by the State power of the people. The economic life of the Republic is determined by a State national economic plan in which the State strives to expand the forces of production, increase national wealth, raise material and cultural standards and strengthen the defences of the country. All natural resources, means of communication, banks, mines and major industrial plants are the property of the State. Foreign trade is carried out both by state trading companies and by companies and enterprises with export-import rights.

The Republic recognizes and guarantees the right of the working peasants to the land and regards it as its duty to assist the socialist development of agriculture. The State supports every genuine co-operative movement of the workers that is directed against exploitation. The Constitution recognizes and protects all property acquired by labour and guarantees the right of inheritance. Private enterprise is not allowed to run counter to the public interest.

Labour is the base of the social order and every able-bodied citizen has the right and the duty to work to the best of his ability. By their labour, the workers serve the cause of socialist construction.

GOVERNMENT

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The highest organ of State authority in the Hungarian People's Republic is the National Assembly which exercises all the rights deriving from the sovereignty of the people and determines the organization, direction and conditions of government. The National Assembly enacts laws, determines the State budget, decides the national economic plan, elects the Presidential Council and the Council of Ministers, directs the activities of ministries, decides upon declaring war and concluding peace and exercises the prerogative of amnesty.

The National Assembly is elected for a term of five years and members enjoy immunity from arrest and prosecution without parliamentary consent. It meets at least twice a year and is convened by the Presidential Council or by a written demand of one-third of its members. It elects a President, two deputy Presidents and six recorders from among its own members, and it lays down its own rules of procedure and agenda. As a general rule, the sessions of the National Assembly are held in public.

The National Assembly has the right of legislation which can be initiated by the Presidential Council, the Council of Ministers or any member of the National Assembly. Decisions are valid only if at least half of the members are present, and they require a simple majority. Constitutional changes require a two-thirds majority. Acts

of the National Assembly are signed by the President and the Secretary of the Presidential Council. The National Assembly may set up committees.

The National Assembly may pronounce its dissolution before the expiration of its term, and in the event of an emergency may prolong its mandate or may be re-convened after dissolution. A new National Assembly must be elected within three months of dissolution and convened within one month of polling day. At its first sitting the National Assembly elects from among its members the Presidential Council, consisting of a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary and seventeen members. The Chairman of the Council of Ministers, its Deputy Chairmen and its members are ineligible for election to the Presidential Council.

Members of the National Assembly are elected on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot, and they are accountable to their constituents, who may recall them. All citizens of eighteen years and over have the right to vote, with the exception of those who are unsound of mind, and those who are deprived of their civil rights by a court of law.

PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL

The Presidential Council may issue the writ for a general election, convene the National Assembly, initiate legislation, hold plebiscites, direct local government, conclude international treaties, appoint diplomatic representatives, ratify international treaties, appoint higher civil servants and officers of the armed forces, award orders and titles, and exercise the prerogative of mercy. It may annul or modify by-laws, dissolve local organs of government and, when the National Assembly is not in session, may enact laws. The Presidential Council is responsible to the National Assembly, which can recall it.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

The highest organ of State administration is the Council of Ministers, responsible to the National Assembly and consisting of a Chairman, Deputy Chairmen, Ministers of State and other Ministers who are elected by the National Assembly on the recommendation of the Presidential Council. The Council of Ministers directs the work of the ministries (listed in a special enactment), and ensures the enforcement of laws and the fulfilment of economic plans; it may issue decrees and annul or modify measures taken by any central or local organ of government.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

The local organs of State power are the county, district, town, borough and town precinct councils, whose members are elected for a term of five years by the voters in each area. Local councils direct economic, social and cultural activities in their area, prepare local economic plans and budgets and supervise their fulfilment, enforce laws, supervise subordinate organs, maintain public order, protect public property and individual rights, direct local economic enterprises and support co-operatives. They may issue regulations and annul or modify those of subordinate councils. Local Councils are administered by an Executive Committee elected by and responsible to them.

JUDICATURE

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court of the Hungarian People's Republic, county and district courts. The Supreme Court exercises the right of supervising in

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principle the judicial activities and practice of all other courts.

All judicial offices are filled by election; Supreme Court, county and district court judges are all elected for an indefinite period; the President of the Supreme Court is elected by the National Assembly. All court hearings are public unless otherwise prescribed by law, and those accused are guaranteed the right of defence. An accused person must be considered innocent until proved guilty.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

The function of the Chief Public Prosecutor is to watch over the observance of the law. He is elected for a period of six years by the National Assembly, to whom he is responsible. The organization of public prosecution is under the control of the Chief Public Prosecutor, who appoints the public prosecutors.

RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF CITIZENS

The Hungarian People's Republic guarantees for its citizens the right to work and to remuneration, the right

The Constitution, The Government, Legislature

of rest and recreation, the right to care in old age, sickness or disability, the right to education, and equality before the law; women enjoy equal rights with men. Discrimination on grounds of sex, religion or nationality is a punishable offence. The State also ensures freedom of conscience, religious worship, speech, the Press and assembly. The right of workers to organize themselves is stressed in order to promote democracy, socialist construction, cultural and educational development and international solidarity. The freedom of the individual, and the privacy of the home and of correspondence are inviolable. Freedom for creative work in the sciences and the arts is now also guaranteed by the Constitution under the amendments adopted in 1972.

The basic freedoms of all workers are guaranteed and foreign citizens enjoy the right of asylum.

It is the fundamental duty of all citizens to defend the property of the people, consolidate social assets, increase economic strength, raise the living standards and cultural level of the workers, and strengthen the people's democratic system. Military service and the defence of their country are the duties of all citizens.

THE GOVERNMENT

(November 1981)

PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL

President: PÁL LOSONCZI.

Vice-Presidents: SÁNDOR GÁSPÁR, Dr. REZSŐ TRAUTMANN.

Secretary: IMRE KATONA.

Members:

Mrs. GÉZA BÁNATI
SÁNDOR BARCS
Dr. TIBOR BARTHA
IMRE BIRÓ
Mrs. ZOLTÁN DÉSI
Mrs. LÁSZLÓ ERDEI
SÁNDOR GYÖRE
Mrs. SANDRO HORVÁTH
JÁNOS KÁDÁR

GYULA KÁLLAI
Dr. SÁNDOR NAGY
LÁSZLÓ NÁNÁSI
KÁROLY NÉMETH
Dr. GÁBOR PETRI
IGNÁC PIÓKER
GYULA USZTA
Dr. MIKLÓS VIDA

POLITICAL COMMITTEE OF THE HUNGARIAN SOCIALIST WORKERS' PARTY

Members:

JÁNOS KÁDÁR (First Secretary)
GYÖRGY ACZÉL
VALÉRIA BENKE
SÁNDOR GÁSPÁR
FERENC HAVASI
MIHÁLY KOROM

GYÖRGY LÁZÁR
PÁL LOSONCZI
Dr. LÁSZLÓ MAROTHY
LAJOS MÉHES
KÁROLY NÉMETH
MIKLÓS OVÁRI
ISTVÁN SARLÓS

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: GYÖRGY LÁZÁR.

Deputy Chairmen: GYÖRGY ACZÉL, JÁNOS BORBÁNDI,
Dr. LAJOS FALUVÉGI, JÓZSEF MARJAI.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: FRIGYES PUJA.

Minister of Home Affairs: Dr. ISTVÁN HORVÁTH.

Minister of Defence: LAJOS CZINEGE.

Minister of Agriculture and Food: JENŐ VÁNCSA.

Minister of Finance: Dr. ISTVÁN HETÉNYI.

Minister of Health: Dr. ENIL SCHULTHEISZ.

Minister of Culture and National Education: Dr. IMRE POZSGAI.

Minister of Internal Trade: Dr. VILMOS SÁGHY.

Minister of Industry: LAJOS MÉHES.

Minister of Foreign Trade: PÉTER VERESS.

Minister of Construction and Town Planning: Dr. KÁLMÁN ÁBRAHÁM.

Minister of Justice: Dr. IMRE MARKÓJA.

Minister of Communications and Posts: ÁRPÁD PULLAI.

President of the Technical Development Committee:
GYULA SZEKÉR.

President of the National Planning Office: Dr. LAJOS FALUVÉGI.

President of the State Office for Wages and Labour:
ALBERT RÁCZ.

LEGISLATURE

ORSZÁGYÜLÉS

(National Assembly)

The National Assembly consists of a single chamber of 352 members, elected every five years on a territorial basis. Prior to the last elections (June 1980) about 7.7 million people were entitled to participate in the nomination of candidates. One candidate stood in each of 337

constituencies, while the remaining 15 were contested by two candidates.

President of the National Assembly: ANTAL APRÓ.

Deputy Presidents: JÁNOS PÉTER, Mrs. FERENC CSERVENKA.

POLITICAL PARTIES

In Hungary there is no parliamentary opposition. Opposition parties have been either absorbed in the Patriotic People's Front or dissolved.

Magyar Szocialista Munkáspárt (Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party): Budapest V, Széchenyi rkp. 19; f. November 1956 to replace the Workers' Party (merger of the Communist and Social Democratic Parties). Membership in Jan. 1980 was 811,833; First Sec. of the Central Committee JÁNOS KÁDÁR; Secs. ANDRÁS GYENES, FERENC HAVASI, MIHÁLY KOROM, KÁROLY NÉMETH, MIKLÓS OVÁRI; publ. *Népszabadság*.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Hazafias Népfront (Patriotic People's Front): f. 1954; socio-political mass movement formed as a successor to the Hungarian Independent People's Front. It is composed of Party and non-Party people, and represents mass organizations such as trade unions, peasants

and youth movements. It compiles the lists of candidates, on the basis of nominations from public meetings, for national and local elections. There are 4,354 local committees with a total membership of 111,954; Pres. GYULA KALLAI; Sec.-Gen. ISTVÁN SARLÓS; publs. *Magyar Nemzet* (daily), *Szabad Föld* (weekly), *Képes Ujság* (weekly), *Népfront* (monthly), *Olvásó Nép* (monthly), *Honismeret* (monthly).

Magyar Kommunista Ifjúsági Szövetség (Communist Youth Union of Hungary): Budapest XIII, Újpesti rkp. 37-38; f. 1957 to replace the Union of Working Youth-DISZ; membership in 1980 was over 855,000; First Sec. of Central Committee GYÖRGY FEJTI; publs. *Magyar Ifjúság* (weekly), *Ifjú Kommunista* (monthly).

Magyar Nők Országos Tanácsa (National Council of Hungarian Women—MNOT): Budapest VI, Népköztársaság utja 124; f. 1957 to replace Hungarian Democratic Women's Union; Pres. Mrs. LAJOS DUTCHEK.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO HUNGARY

(In Budapest unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy.

Afghanistan: Prague, Czechoslovakia (E).
Albania: Munkácsy Mihály u. 6 (E); *Ambassador:* JANI POLENA.
Algeria: Warsaw, Poland (E).
Argentina: Rippl-Rónai u. 1 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Australia: Vienna, Austria (E).
Austria: Benczúr u. 16 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JOHANN DENGLER.
Bangladesh: Warsaw, Poland (E).
Belgium: Donáti u. 34 (E); *Ambassador:* JACQUES G. GERARD.
Benin: Bucharest, Romania (E).
Bolivia: Mártírok u. 43-45 (E); *Ambassador:* ALVARO KARIAGA ZALLES.
Brazil: Somló u. 3 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCISCO DE ASSIS GRIECO.
Bulgaria: Népköztársaság u. 115 (E); *Ambassador:* BONCHO PENCHEV MITEV.
Burma: Prague, Czechoslovakia (E).
Burundi: Bucharest, Romania (E).
Canada: Budakeszi u. 55/d (E); *Ambassador:* DOROTHY JANE ARMSTRONG.
China, People's Republic: Benczúr u. 17 (E); *Ambassador:* FENG YUJIU.
Colombia: Mártírok u. 43-45 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Congo: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Cuba: Benczúr u. 26 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ ANTONIO TABARES DEL REAL.
Cyprus: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Czechoslovakia: Népstadion u. 22 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. VÁCLAV MORAVEC.
Denmark: Vérhalom u. 12-16B (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Ecuador: Prague, Czechoslovakia (E).
Egypt: Bérc u. 16 (E); *Ambassador:* HASSAN AMIN SHASH.
Ethiopia: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Finland: Vérhalom u. 13-16B (E); *Ambassador:* OSMO TAPANI VÄINÖLÄ.
France: Lendvay u. 27 (E); *Ambassador:* JACQUES LE COMPT.
German Democratic Republic: Népstadion u. 101-103 (E); *Ambassador:* RUDOLF ROSSMEISL.
Germany, Federal Republic: Izsó u. 5 (E); *Ambassador:* NORMAN DENCKER.
Ghana: Prague, Czechoslovakia (E).
Greece: Szegfű u. 3 (E); *Ambassador:* SPYROS CHRISOS-PATHIS.
Guinea: Bucharest, Romania (E).
Honduras: Rome, Italy (E).
Iceland: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
India: Buzavirág u. 14 (E); *Ambassador:* VINAY KUMAR VERMA.
Indonesia: Gorkij fasor 26 (E); *Ambassador:* IMRAD INDRIS.
Iran: Délbáb u. 29 (E); *Ambassador:* ABBAS DOWLAT-SHANI.
Iraq: Szántó Béla u. 13 (E); *Ambassador:* ISMAIL HAMMUDI HUSSAIN.
Italy: Népstadion u. 95 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. GIULIO BILANCIONI.
Jamaica: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Japan: Rómer Flóris u. 58 (E); *Ambassador:* KRYOSHI SUMIYA.
Jordan: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Kenya: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

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Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Benczúr u. 31 (E);
Ambassador: KIM JONG SUN.
Kuwait: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Laos: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Lebanon: Rome, Italy (E).
Libya: Népstadion út III (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED T. BUGATHIS.
Madagascar: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Malaysia: Warsaw, Poland (E).
Mali: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Mauritania: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Mexico: Budakeszi út 55/D (E); *Ambassador:* ALFONSO HERRERA SALCEDO.
Mongolia: Istenhegyi u. 59-61; *Ambassador:* BADAMTARYN BALDOO.
Morocco: Bucharest, Romania (E).
Nepal: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Netherlands: Abonyi u. 31 (E); *Ambassador:* FRITS KUPERS.
New Zealand: Vienna, Austria (E).
Nigeria: Warsaw, Poland (E).
Norway: Határőr u. 35 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Pakistan: Vienna, Austria (E).
Panama: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Peru: Mártírok u. 43-45 (E); *Ambassador:* IGOR VELÁZQUEZ RODRÍGUEZ.
Philippines: Bucharest, Romania (E).
Poland: Gorkij fasor 16 (E); *Ambassador:* TADEUSZ PIETRZAK.
Portugal: Mártírok u. 43-45 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ JOAQUIM DE MENA E MENDOSA.
Romania: Thököly u. 72 (E); *Ambassador:* VICTOR BOLOJAN.
Rwanda: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Hungary also has diplomatic relations with Angola, Barbados, Botswana, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, the Gambia, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Ireland, the Ivory Coast, Kampuchea, Liberia, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Papua New Guinea, San Marino, Seychelles, Somalia, Suriname, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Upper Volta, the Vatican City, Zaire and Zimbabwe.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Hungarian judicial system was established by a law passed in 1954. This was modified by acts of parliament passed in 1962 and 1972. The administration of justice is the function of the county district courts, the municipal district courts, labour courts, the county courts, the Municipal Court of Budapest and the Supreme Court. The system of appeal is as follows: appeals against the decisions of county district courts and municipal district courts are considered by the county courts or the Municipal Court of Budapest. Appeals against the decisions of the latter as court of first instance are considered by the Supreme Court. The Chief Public Prosecutor and the President of the Supreme Court have the right to submit to the Supreme Court protest on legal grounds against the final decision of any court.

Under the 1971 act which came into force on January 1st, 1972, procedure is now differentiated for criminal offences which cover minor infringements of the law, and for crimes. In the first instance, cases involving a criminal

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System

Senegal: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Sierra Leone: Rome, Italy (E).
Singapore: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Spain: Eötvös u. 11B (E); *Ambassador:* PEDRO DE CHURUCA Y PLAZA.
Sri Lanka: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Sudan: Prague, Czechoslovakia (E).
Sweden: Ajtósi Dürer sor 27/A (E); *Ambassador:* KARL VIDAR HELLMERS.
Switzerland: Népstadion u. 107 (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERT BEAUJON.
Syria: Harangvirág u. 3 (E); *Ambassador:* SADDIK SADIKNI.
Tanzania: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Thailand: Vienna, Austria (E).
Tunisia: Vienna, Austria (E).
Turkey: Üri u. 45 (E); *Ambassador:* OSMAN BASMAN.
U.S.S.R.: Bajza u. 35 (E); *Ambassador:* V. Y. PAVLOV.
United Kingdom: Harmincad u. 6 (E); *Ambassador:* BRYAN CARTLEDGE, C.M.G.
U.S.A.: Szabadság tér 12 (E); *Ambassador:* HARRY EARL BERGOLD.
Uruguay: Vérhalom u. 12-16 (E); *Ambassador:* ALFREDO GIRO PINTO.
Venezuela: Vérhalom u. 12-16 (E); *Ambassador:* JUAN USLAR PIETRI.
Viet-Nam: Benczúr u. 18 (E); *Ambassador:* BUI TAH LINH.
Yemen Arab Republic: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: Berlin, German Democratic Republic (E).
Yugoslavia: Dózsa György u. 92/B (E); *Ambassador:* MILAN VERES.
Zambia: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

offence can be dealt with by a professional judge. Where a crime is involved, the case is heard before a Council of Three, consisting of one professional judge and two lay assessors, and, in major cases, before a Council of Five, consisting of two professional judges and three lay assessors. In the second instance and at the Supreme Court, only regular judges may preside. The President of the Supreme Court is elected by Parliament for five years and all judges are elected by the Presidential Council for an indefinite period. The lay assessors are elected by the local councils.

The Chief Public Prosecutor is responsible for exercising supervision over legality in all fields except the function of the courts, the latter being entrusted to the Minister of Justice.

President of the Supreme Court: Dr. JENŐ SZILBEREKY.

Minister of Justice: Dr. IMRE MARKÓJA.

Chief Public Prosecutor: Dr. KÁROLY SZIJÁRTÓ.

RELIGION

Állami Egyházügyi Hivatal (*State Office for Church Affairs*): Budapest VI, Lendvay utca 28; f. 1951; deals with Church-State relations; Chair. IMRE MIKLÓS.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

There are between three and four million Roman Catholics in Hungary. Publs. *Magyar Kurir* (daily), *Új Ember* (weekly), *Katolikus Szó* (fortnightly), *Vigília* (monthly), *Teologia* (quarterly).

Archbishop of Eger: Cardinal LÁSZLÓ KÁDÁR.

Archbishop of Esztergom: Cardinal LÁSZLÓ LÉKAI, Primate of Hungary.

Archbishop of Kalocsa: Dr. JÓZSEF IJJAS.

OTHER CHURCHES

Magyarországi Szabadegyházak Tanácsa (*Council of Free Churches in Hungary*): 1062 Budapest VI, Aradi u. 48; co-operative organization of Baptists, Methodists, Adventists, Evangelical Christians, Pentecostals, and other smaller denominations; Chair. JÓZSEF SZAKÁCS.

Magyarországi Egyházak Ökumenikus Tanácsa (*Ecumenical Council of Churches in Hungary*): 1054 Budapest V, Szabadság tér 2; organization of non-Catholic churches; Pres. Bishop Dr. TIBOR BARTHA; Gen. Sec. Prof. Dr. KÁROLY PRÖHLE; publs. *Hungarian Church Press* (fortnightly), *Teológiai Szemle* (every two months).

Magyarországi Református Egyház (*Reformed Church in Hungary*) (Presbyterian): 1146 Budapest XIV, Abonyi u. 21; Pres. of Gen. Synod Bishop Dr. TIBOR BARTHA; Lay Pres. Dr. ZOLTÁN ZSEBÖK; publs. *Reformátusok*

Lapja (weekly), *Hungarian Church Press*, *Ungarischer Kirchlicher Pressedienst* (fortnightly), *Református Egyház* (monthly), *Confessio* (quarterly).

Evangélikus Egyház (*Lutheran Church in Hungary*) (Evangelical): 1085 Budapest, Üllői u. 24; Presiding Bishop D. ZOLTÁN KÁLDY; Gen. Sec. ÁGOSTON KARNER; publs. *Evangélikus Élet* (weekly), *Lelkipásztor* (monthly).

Magyar Orthodox Egyház (*Hungarian Orthodox Church*): 1052 Budapest, Petőfi tér 2.1.2.; Administrator Archpriest Dr. FERIZ BERKI; publ. *Egyházi Krónika* (every 2 months).

Görögkeleti Szerb Egyházmegye (*Serbian-Orthodox Diocese*): Szentendre; Parochus DUSÁN VUJICICS.

Magyarországi Baptista Egyház (*Baptist Union of Hungary*): 1062 Budapest VI, Aradi u. 48; f. 1846; 12,250 mems.; Pres. Rev. JÁNOS LACZKOVSKI; Sec. Rev. Dr. IMRE SZAKÁCS; publ. *Békehírnök*.

THE JEWISH COMMUNITY

Magyar Izraeliták Országos Képviselője (*Central Board of Hungarian Jews*); **Budapesti Izraelita Hitközség** (*Jewish Community of Budapest*): 1079 Budapest VII, Sip u. 12; Orthodox and Conservative; the Community has a Theological Seminary, Grammar School, Museum, Library, Hospital and Old People's Homes; Pres. IMRE HÉBER; Gen. Sec. Dr. GÉZA SZEFEFT; publ. *Új Élet* (fortnightly); Chief Rabbi of Budapest Dr. LÁSZLÓ SALGO.

There are also Methodist and Unitarian churches, and a Buddhist mission.

THE PRESS

The Hungarian Constitution guarantees freedom of the Press and freedom of speech, but the Press is in fact constrained to promote the ideological aims of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and fundamental criticism of the political system is not permitted. On the other hand, failures in public administration, economic, cultural and other fields, are commonly criticized in editorials and grievances publicized in letters from members of the public. Since 1963 all official institutions so criticized have been legally obliged to investigate the matter promptly.

Conversely, considerable legislation is designed to prevent the abuse of Press rights; Article 127 of the penal code penalizes the provoking of hatred of minorities by the Press; incitement and libel are similarly dealt with. Since a decree in 1959, persons and institutions victimized by false Press reports may claim rectification which a government minister is empowered to enforce.

No body has the right to exercise censorship but after the crisis of 1956 a Government Information Office was set up, with nation-wide authority over the press, including the right to grant licences and ensure newsprint distribution, and the task of seeing that all government decrees and decisions are made available to the press. The national news agency, Magyar Távirati Iroda (MTI), handles the bulk of foreign news and has bilateral agreements with the major world agencies.

As in many East European countries most papers are the organs of political parties, trade unions, youth and social organizations. A wide range of specialist periodicals is published by societies, factories, scientific institutions, etc.

There is no private ownership of publications but since 1957 independent commercial organizations have received publishing licences.

The high circulation of daily papers enables publishing houses to produce high standard specialized periodicals. Moreover, the state gives direct subsidies to certain education, medicine and literature publications, to the religious press and to the four minority language papers. Some 80 per cent of newspapers are sold by subscription.

There are 29 dailies with an average total circulation of 2,826,000 (1978). These include 21 provincial dailies which have a combined daily circulation of about 1,077,000. Four of the five Budapest dailies sell a total of about 1,445,000 copies and circulate nationally. In order of popularity they are: *Népszabadság* (758,000), *Népszava* (302,000), the evening *Esti Hírlap* (256,000) and *Magyar Nemzet* (129,000). *Népszabadság*, the most important daily, is the central organ of the Socialist Workers' Party. Otherwise the paper most respected for the quality of its news coverage and commentary is *Magyar Nemzet*.

Weekly newspapers and periodicals number 59; there are 108 fortnightly journals and 362 monthlies. Among the most popular are the illustrated weeklies, which include the satirical *Ludas Matyi* (527,000), the women's magazine *Nők Lapja* (1,000,000), the illustrated news journal *Képes Újság* (545,000) and the political paper *Szabad Föld* (460,000). A news magazine giving a high standard of reporting and political discussion is *Magyarország*. Specialized periodicals include 20 cultural publications, 24 medical journals, 26 scientific papers, 14 agricultural and 13

religious publications. Of this last category *Új Ember* *Evangelikus Élet* and *Új Élet* for Catholic, Lutheran and Jewish congregations respectively, are representative.

SELECTED DAILIES

Daily News: H-1016 Budapest I, Fém u. 5-7; f. 1967; published by the Hungarian News Agency; in English and German; Editor-in-Chief TAMÁS KOCSIS; circ. 15,000.

Esti Hírlap (Evening Journal): H-1085 Budapest VIII, Blaha Lujza tér 1-3; Editor BÉLA KELEN; circ. 256,000.

Magyar Hírlap (Hungarian Journal): H-1393 Budapest, P.O.B. 305; f. 1968; Editor-in-Chief ISTVÁN DARVASI; circ. 55,000.

Magyar Nemzet (Hungarian Nation): H-1073 Budapest VII, Lenin krt. 9-11; Patriotic People's Front; Editor TIBOR PETHŐ; circ. 129,000.

Népszport (People's Sport): H-1085 Budapest VIII, Somogyi Béla u. 6; Editor BÉLA SZABÓ; circ. 236,000.

Népszabadság (People's Freedom): H-1960 Budapest VIII, Blaha Lujza tér 3; f. 1942; Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party; Editor PÉTER VÁRKONYI; circ. 758,000.

Népszava (Voice of the People): H-1203 Budapest VII, Rákóczi u. 54; Hungarian Trades Union Council; Editor PÁL GEDEON; circ. 302,000.

WEEKLIES

Élet és Irodalom (Life and Literature): H-1054 Budapest V, Széchenyi u. 1; f. 1957; literary; Editor MIKLÓS JOVÁNOVICS; circ. 41,000.

Élet és Tudomány (Life and Science): H-1073 Budapest VII, Lenin krt. 5; f. 1946; popular science; Editor-in-Chief LÁSZLÓ LUDAS; circ. 110,000.

Evangelikus Élet: H-1088 Budapest, Puskin u. 12; f. 1933; church affairs; Editor LÁSZLÓ HARKÁNYI; circ. 10,000.

Figyelő (Observer): H-1355 Budapest V, Alkotmány u. 10; weekly; f. 1957; economic policy and management; Editor-in-Chief Dr. JÓZSEF GARAM; circ. 26,000.

Film, Színház, Muzika (Films, Theatre, Music): H-1073 Budapest VII, Lenin krt. 9-11; Editor OTTO HÁMORI; circ. 132,000.

Hétfői Hírek (Monday News): H-1979 Budapest, Gyulai Pál u. 14; political; Editor FERENC ZELE; circ. 245,000.

Heti Világgazdaság (World Economics Weekly): H-1133 Budapest XIII, Vág u. 13; f. 1979; Editor-in-Chief MÁTYÁS VINCE; circ. 45,000.

Képes Újság (Illustrated News): H-1085 Budapest VIII, Gyulai Pál u. 14; People's Patriotic Front; circ. 545,000.

Külkereskedelmi Értesítő (Foreign Trade Gazette): H-1054 Budapest V, Honvéd u. 13/15.

Ludas Matyi: 1085 Budapest VIII, Gyulai Pál u. 14; satirical; circ. 527,000.

L'udové Noviny: H-1065 Budapest VI, Nagymező u. 49; for the Slovaks in Hungary; Editor FERENC KRIZSÁN.

Magyar Ifjúság (Hungarian Youth): H-1085 Budapest VIII, Somogyi Béla u. 6; Editor JÁNOS SZABÓ; circ. 293,000.

Magyarország (Hungary): H-1085 Budapest VIII, Gyulai Pál u. 14; f. 1964; news magazine; Editor Dr. JÓZSEF PÁLFI; circ. 220,000.

Narodne novine: 1396 Budapest, P.O.B. 495; f. 1945; for the Yugoslavs in Hungary; in Serbo-Croat and Slovene; Chief Editor MARKO MARKOVIĆ.

Neue Zeitung: 1442 Budapest VII, Garay u. 5, Pf. 99; for the Germans in Hungary; Editor PETER LEIPOLD.

Nők Lapja (Women's Journal): Budapest VIII, Blaha Lujza tér 3; f. 1961; Editor IRÉN NÉMETH; circ. 1,000,000

Ország-Világ (Land and World): 1073 Budapest, Lenin krt. 9/11; f. 1957; Editor KORNÉL HAYNAL; circ. 250,000.

Rádió és Televízió Újság (Radio and TV News): Budapest 6, 1801; f. 1956; Editor JÁNOS BOROS; circ. 1,250,000.

Reformátusok Lapja: H-1395 Budapest IX, Calvin tér 8; f. 1957; Reformed Church paper for the laity; Editor Dr. ISTVÁN FINTA; circ. 31,000.

Szabad Föld (Free Soil): H-1085 Budapest VIII, Somogyi Béla u. 6; Patriotic People's Front; Editor GYULA ECK; circ. 460,000.

Új Ember (New Man): H-1053 Budapest V, Kossuth Lajos u. 1; religious weekly of the "Actio Catholica"; Editor FERENC MAGYAR; circ. 90,000.

Új Tükör (New Mirror): 1073 Budapest VII, Lenin krt. 9-11; illustrated cultural and sociological magazine, Editor LÁSZLÓ BENJÁMIN.

FORTNIGHTLIES

Ákadémiák Közlöny (Academic Gazette): H-1054 Budapest, Alkotmány u. 21.

Egészségügyi Közlöny (Public Health Gazette): 1054 Budapest V, Arany János u. 6-8; f. 1951; Editor-in-Chief Dr. ILONA HÁROSZÉKI.

Foia Noastra: H-1072 Budapest VII, Lenin krt. 9-11; for Romanians in Hungary; Editor GYÖRGY MÉSZÁROS.

Magyar Hírek (Hungarian News): 1905 Budapest, Benczúr u. 15; illustrated fortnightly magazine published by World Asscn. of Hungarians; primarily for Hungarians living abroad; Editor MIKLÓS SZÁNTÓ.

Magyar Mezőgazdaság: H-1053 Budapest V, Kossuth Lajos tér 11; agriculture; Editor SÁNDOR HORVÁTH.

Szövetkezet (Co-operative): H-1373 Budapest V, Szabadság tér 14; National Council of Hungarian Consumer Co-operative Societies; Editor GÁBOR TÓTH.

Szövetkezeti Hírlap (Co-operative Herald): H-1052 Budapest V, Pesti Barnabás u. 6; The National Union of Artisans; Editor LÁSZLÓ JÚRMICS.

Tanácsok Lapja: H-1073 Budapest VII, Lenin krt. 9-11; for municipal authorities; Editor REZSŐ PERLAI.

Új Élet (New Life): H-1075 Budapest VII, Síp u. 12; for the Hungarian Jews; Editor GYÖRGY KECSKEMÉTI.

OTHER SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated).

Állami Gazdaság (State Farming): General Direction of State Farming, H-1054 Budapest V, Akadémia u. 1-3; f. 1946; six issues a year.

Cartactual: H-1367 Budapest, P.O.B. 76; f. 1965; every 2 months; map service periodical with supplement *Cartinform* (map bibliography); published in English, French, German and Hungarian; Editor-in-Chief ERNŐ CSÁTI.

Egyházi Krónika (Church Chronicle): H-1052 Budapest, Petőfi tér 2.1.2; f. 1952; Eastern Orthodox Church journal; Editor Archpriest Dr. FERIZ BERKI.

Elektrotechnika: H-1055 Budapest V, Kossuth Lajos tér 6-8; f. 1908; electrical engineering; Editor TIBOR KELEMEN.

Élelmészeti Ipar (Food Industry): H-1361, P.O.B. 5, Budapest V; f. 1947; Scientific Association of Food Industries; Editor Dr. ÖDÖN VAJDA.

Energia és Atomtechnika (Energy and Nuclear Technology): H-1054 Budapest V, Kossuth Lajos tér 6-8; Scientific Society for Energy Economy; Editor ISTVÁN VARGA.

Energiagazdálkodás (Energy Economy): H-1055 Budapest, Kossuth Lajos tér 6; Scientific Society for Power Economy; Editor Dr. TAMÁS RAPP.

Altalános Értékpapíri Bank Rt. (*General Banking and Trust Company Ltd.*): H-1051 Budapest V, Dorottya u. 5; general banking activities, transactions in securities, estates, foreign assets, pensions.

Central European International Bank Ltd.—CIB: 1519 Budapest, Bátfai u. 54; f. 1979; cap. U.S. \$20m.; National Bank of Hungary holds 34 per cent, four West European and two Japanese banks each hold 11 per cent; an offshore bank conducting international banking business of all kinds; Chair. LÉOPOLD H. JEORGER; Deputy Chair. JÁNOS FEKETE.

Magyar Külkereskedelmi Bank Rt. (*Hungarian Foreign Trade Bank Ltd.*): 1821 Budapest 5, P.O.B. 585; f. 1950; cap. 1,000m. Ft.; dep. 59,220m. Ft.; all kinds of international banking, investment credits, special

commodity transactions, etc.; Chair. J. BACZONI; Gen. Dir. S. DEMCSÁK.

Országos Takarékpénztár (*National Savings Bank*): H-1876 Budapest V, Münnich Ferenc u. 16; f. 1949; dep. 144,000m. Ft. (Dec. 1980); savings deposits, credits, foreign transactions, lotteries; 595 brs.; Dir.-Gen. Dr. JENŐ SZIRMAI.

Pénzügyi Központ (*Central Corporation of Banking Companies*): H-1051 Budapest V, Dorottya u. 5; f. 1916; banking, property, rights and interests, deposits, securities, and foreign exchange management.

INSURANCE

Allami Biztosító: H-1813 Budapest IX, Üllői u. 1/3; f. 1949; Gen. Man. I. GEREBENICS.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Hungarian Chamber of Commerce: 1055 Budapest V, Kossuth L. tér 6-8; f. 1948; Pres. LAJOS DÓZSA; organization which develops trade with other countries; some 480 industrial and foreign trade organizations are its members; publs. *Hungarian Foreign Trade* (quarterly), *New Hungarian Exporter* (monthly), *Marketing in Hungary* (quarterly), *Hungarian Machinery* (quarterly), *Hungaropress Economic Information* (fortnightly), *Heti Világgazdaság* (weekly), *Propaganda Reklam* (every 2 months), etc.

FOREIGN TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

Ágrária-Bábolna: 2943 Bábolna; hatching eggs, breeding poultry, pigs, sheep and breeding jumping and riding horses; feed additives, premixes and concentrates.

Agrimex: 1392 Budapest, P.O.B. 278; f. 1948; agricultural products.

Agrober: H-1502 Budapest, P.O.B. 93; consultant engineers for agriculture and food.

Agrotröszt: H-1388 Budapest, P.O.B. 66; import of agricultural machinery, including machinery for livestock breeding, and forestry equipment.

Akadimport: H-1250 Budapest, P.O.B. 10; supply service for research of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

Artex: H-1390 Budapest, P.O.B. 167; furniture, carpets, porcelain, ceramics, gold and silver ware, applied arts, household and sports goods.

BHG: 1509 Budapest, P.O.B. 2; telecommunications.

Bivimpex: H-1325 Budapest, P.O.B. 55; tanning.

BRG: 1300 Budapest, P.O.B. 43; radio engineering.

Budaprint: H-1036 Budapest, P.O.B. 111; textile printing.

Budavox: H-1392 Budapest, P.O.B. 267; f. 1956; telecommunications; Gen.Man. Dr. L. GÁRDOS.

BVM: 1502 Budapest, P.O.B. 57; concrete and reinforced concrete products.

Cartographia: See under Publishers; maps and Surveying.

Cement and Lime Works (Vác): H-1389 Budapest, P.O.B. 115.

Chemokomplex: H-1389 Budapest, P.O.B. 141; machines and equipment for the chemical industry; Man. Dir. ISTVÁN KOVÁCS.

Chemolimpex: H-1805 Budapest, P.O.B. 121; chemicals, fertilizers, plastics, paints, rubber.

Datorg Foreign Trade Data Processing and Organizing Co. Ltd.: H-1396 Budapest, P.O.B. 479.

Elektroimpex: H-1392 Budapest, P.O.B. 296; telecommunication and precision articles.

Elektromodul: H-1390 Budapest, P.O.B. 158; electrotechnical components.

ERBE: 1361 Budapest, P.O.B. 17; power plant investment company.

Ferunion: H-1829 Budapest, P.O.B. 612; tools, glassware, building materials.

FMV: 1443 Budapest, P.O.B. 145; precision mechanics.

Gamma Művek: 1509 Budapest, P.O.B. 1; medical instruments, deep-bore logging and process control systems.

Ganz Electric Works: H-1525 Budapest, P.O.B. 63.

Ganz-MÁVAG: H-1967 Budapest, P.O.B. 136; f. 1844; railway rolling stock, hydraulic equipment, lifts, compressors, diesel generators, bridge and crane constructions.

Ganz Measuring Instrument Works: H-1701 Budapest, P.O.B. 62; all types of electrical measuring instrument.

Generalimpex: 1518 Budapest, P.O.B. 168; f. 1980; may import or export any product; Dir. LÁSZLÓ DARVAS.

Geominco: H-1525 Budapest, P.O.B. 92; geological and mining engineering; undertakes exploration and research.

Gysev: H-1011 Budapest 1, Szilágyi Dezső tér 1; Győr-Sopron-Ebenfurt railway.

Hungagent Ltd.: H-1374 Budapest, P.O.B. 542; foreign representations agency; export-import co-operation.

HungarHotels—Hungarian Hotel and Restaurant Company: H-1364 Budapest 4, P.O.B. 106.

Hungarian Aluminium Corporation (HUNGALU): H-1387 Budapest, P.O.B. 30.

Hungarian Deepfreezing Industry: H-1364 Budapest, P.O.B. 12.

Hungarian Railway Carriage and Machine Works (RÁBA): 9002 Győr, P.O.B. 50; Budapest Office: Budapest VI, Népköztársaság u. 113; rolling stock.

Hungarian Shipyards and Crane Factory: H-1904 Budapest, P.O.B. 280; f. 1835.

Hungarian State Mint: H-1450 Budapest, P.O.B. 6.

Hungarian Studio of Publicity Photos: 1426 Budapest, P.O.B. 3.

Hungarocamion: H-1442 Budapest, P.O.B. 108; international road transport company.

Hungarocoop: H-1370 Budapest, P.O.B. 334; Hungarian Co-operative Foreign Trading Company; import and export of consumer goods.

Hungarofilm: H-1363 Budapest, P.O.B. 502; f. 1956; films; Sales Man. ISTVÁN VÁRADI.

Hungarofruct: H-1394 Budapest, P.O.B. 386; f. 1953; fresh, preserved and dehydrated fruit and vegetables.

Hungarotex: H-1804 Budapest, P.O.B. 100; textiles and garments.

Hungexpo (*Hungarian Foreign Trade Office for Fairs and Publicity*): H-1441 Budapest, P.O.B. 44; advertising, publicity, public relations; printing; fairs, exhibitions.

Hunicoop: H-1367 Budapest, P.O.B. 111; foreign trade office for co-operation in the engineering industry; purchasing of licences in fields of metallurgy and machine industry.

IGV: 1398 Budapest, P.O.B. 561; office machines and cash registers.

Industria Ltd.: H-1117 Budapest, P.O.B. 272; commercial representation of foreign firms, technical consulting service, market research etc.

Industrialexport: 1373 Budapest, P.O.B. 574; complete factory equipment.

Institute for Economic and Market Research: H-1389 Budapest, P.O.B. 133.

Interag Co. Ltd.: 1390 Budapest, P.O.B. 184; negotiates trade agreements, undertakes market research, handles consignment stocks and operates service stations.

Intercooperation Co. Ltd.: 1253 Budapest, P.O.B. 53; promotion of industrial co-operation and joint ventures.

IPV (*Publishing and Promotion Co. for Tourism*): 1440 Budapest, P.O.B. 164; publishing, publicity, film-making, exhibitions, advertising.

KGyV Metallurgical Engineering Co.: 1553 Budapest, P.O.B. 23; metallurgical engineering.

Komplex: 1807 Budapest, P.O.B. 125; agricultural machinery, factory equipment for food production and canning industry; Man. Dir. ISTVÁN KISS.

Konsumex: H-1441 Budapest, P.O.B. 58; foreign trade company.

Kultura: H-1389 Budapest, P.O.B. 149; books and newspapers, gramophone records, sheet music, didactic material.

Labor MIM: 1450 Budapest, P.O.B. 33; f. 1899; scientific instruments, laboratory equipment, technology transfer; Gen. Man. M. MÓDI.

Lampart: H-1475 Budapest, P.O.B. 41; enamel industry.

Lehelex: H-1369 Budapest, P.O.B. 303; aluminium radiators, fan coils, barrels, soda syphons, cream whippers and syphon bulbs.

Lehelex: 5101 Jászberény, P.O.B. 303; foreign trade office of the Jászberény domestic refrigerator factory.

Licencia: H-1368 Budapest, P.O.B. 207; f. 1949; purchase and sale of patents and inventions; Dir. Gy. VARRÓ.

Lignimpex: H-1393 Budapest, P.O.B. 323; timber, paper and fuel.

Mafracht: H-1364 Budapest, P.O.B. 105; shipping agency.

Magnesite Industry: H-1475 Budapest, P.O.B. 11; f. 1892; refractory products; Dir. B. HAZAI.

MAHART (*Hungarian Shipping Co.*): see Transport section.

MAHIR (*Hungarian Publicity Company*): H-1818 Budapest, Felszabadulás tér 1; advertising agency.

MÁLEV (*Hungarian Airlines*): see Transport section.

Masped: H-1364 Budapest, P.O.B. 104; international forwarding and carriage.

MAV (*Hungarian State Railways*): see Transport section.

Mavad: H-1525 Budapest, P.O.B. 16; live game and shooting agency.

Medicor Works: H-1389 Budapest, P.O.B. 150; medical instruments, X-ray apparatus and complete hospital installations; Man. Dir. Dr. ISTVÁN MARTOS.

Medimpex: H-1808 Budapest, P.O.B. 126; f. 1949; export and import of pharmaceutical and biological products, veterinary drugs, laboratory chemicals, radioactive products, medicinal plants and teas, dietary products, essential oils, aperient and medicinal waters.

Megév: H-1601 Budapest, P.O.B. 20; agricultural machines and spare parts.

Mert: H-1397 Budapest, P.O.B. 542; quality control of import and export goods.

Metallimpex: H-1393 Budapest, P.O.B. 330; metals.

Metrimpex: H-1391 Budapest, P.O.B. 202; instruments.

Migért: H-1392 Budapest, P.O.B. 295; instruments and business machines sales.

Mineralimpex: H-1389 Budapest, P.O.B. 130; oils and mining products.

Mogürt: H-1391 Budapest, P.O.B. 249; f. 1949; motor vehicles.

MOM: 1525 Budapest, P.O.B. 52; optical instruments.

Monimpex: H-1392 Budapest, P.O.B. 268; wines, spirits, paprika, honey, sweets, ornamental plants.

MTI Publishing Office: 1426 Budapest, P.O.B. 3.

MVMT: 1251 Budapest, P.O.B. 34; electricity.

Nádex: 1525 Budapest, P.O.B. 14; reed farming.

Nikex: H-1016 Budapest, P.O.B. 128; heavy industry.

Novex Co. Ltd.: H-1364 Budapest, P.O.B. 62; f. 1973; deals with transfer of technology to and from Hungary; Man. Dir. JUDITH SALUSINSZKY.

Ofotért: 1917 Budapest; f. 1949; optical and photographic articles; Gen. Dir. JÁNOS SZILÁGYI.

OMKDK Technoinform: H-1428 Budapest, P.O.B. 12; technical and economic information services including translations, studies, conferences, periodicals and documentation.

OMKER: H-1367 Budapest, P.O.B. 91; medical instruments.

ORION: H-1475 Budapest, P.O.B. 84; radios, televisions and electrical goods.

Pannonia (*Foreign Trade Company of Csepel Works*): 1394 Budapest, P.O.B. 354; metallurgical materials, welding electrodes, cast iron fittings, steel tubes and cylinders, side-cars and bicycles, industrial sewing and pressing machinery and laundry equipment.

Pannonia Hotel and Catering Company: 1443 Budapest, P.O.B. 159.

Patentbureau Danubia: H-1368 Budapest, P.O.B. 198.

Philatelia Hungarica: H-1373 Budapest, P.O.B. 600; stamps; wholesale only.

Phylaxia: H-1486 Budapest, P.O.B. 23; feedstuffs, vaccines etc.

Precision Fittings Factory: H-3301 Eger, P.O.B. 2.

Produktinform KG INFORMATIK: 1372 Budapest, P.O.B. 453; technical and scientific information, organization of international technical consultations and exhibitions.

Tannimpex: H-1395 Budapest, P.O.B. 406; hides, leather shoes, gloves, fancy goods and furs.

Tatabánya Coal Mines: 2803 Tatabánya, P.O.B. 323; sale of inventions and processes relating to extraction of minerals etc. from waste heaps, dewatering of mineral and coal sludges, supply of plant and machinery.

Taurus: H-1965 Budapest, P.O.B. 48; rubber.

Technoimpex: H-1390 Budapest, P.O.B. 183; f. 1950; machine tools, wire drawing, cable making, woodworking, textile, plastics and shoe making machinery, telecommunications, automatic vacuum impregnating plants; vocational and technical training.

Terimpex: H-1825 Budapest, P.O.B. 251; cattle and agricultural products.

TERTA: H-1956, Budapest, P.O.B. 16; telecommunications and data transmission equipment.

Tesco: H-1367 Budapest, P.O.B. 101; organization for international technical and scientific co-operation.

Transelektro: H-1394 Budapest, P.O.B. 377; generators, power stations, cables, lighting, transformers, household appliances, catering equipment etc.

TUNGSRAM—United Incandescent Lamp and Electric Co. Ltd.: 1340 Budapest, Váci ut. 77; light sources, lighting systems, semi-conductor devices and vacuum technical machinery, electronic equipment, mass production parts and components, etc.

VEPEX Contractor Ltd.: 2800 Tatabánya, Dembinszky u. 1; Budapest Office: H-1370 Budapest, P.O.B. 308; vegetable protein extract.

Videoton Rt.: H-1398 Budapest, P.O.B. 557; televisions, radios, tape recorders, minicomputer systems, software.

Villért: H-1400 Budapest, P.O.B. 81; electrical and installation material.

CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS

Fogyasztási Szövetkezetek Országos Tanácsa (SZÖVOSZ) (*National Council of Hungarian Consumer Co-operative Societies*): H-1373 Budapest V, Szabadság tér 14; Pres. Dr. ISTVÁN SZLAMENICKY.

Ipari Szövetkezetek Országos Tanácsa (OKISZ) (*National Council of Industrial Co-operatives*): H-1146 Budapest XIV, Thököly u. 58-60; Pres. LAJOS RÉV.

Országos Szövetkezeti Tanácsa (OSZT) (*National Co-operative Council*): 1373 Budapest V, Szabadság tér 14; Pres. J. SZLAMENICKY.

Termelőszövetkezetek Országos Tanácsa (TOT) (*National Council of Agricultural Producer Co-operatives*): H-1361 Budapest, P.O.B. 3; f. 1967; mems.: 1,369 agricultural producing co-operatives, 17 fishery co-operatives and 182 associations; Pres. ISTVÁN SZABÓ; Gen. Sec. Dr. BÉLA CZIMBALMOS.

TRADE UNIONS

Magyar Szakszervezetek Országos Tanácsa (*Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions*): 1415 Budapest, Dózsa György u. 84B; f. 1898; 4,343,822 mems. (1980); Pres. ALADÁR FÖLDVÁRI; Gen. Sec. SÁNDOR GÁSPÁR; publs. *Népszava* (daily), *Mai Magazin* (monthly), *The Hungarian Trade Union News* (monthly, in English, French, German, Spanish, Russian and Italian).

AFFILIATED UNIONS

Magyar Bányai Dolgozók Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Union of Mineworkers*): H-1068 Budapest VI, Gorkij fasor 46-48; f. 1913; 167,540 mems.; Pres. ANTAL SIMON; Gen. Sec. LÁSZLÓ KOVÁCS; publ. *Bányamunkás*.

Magyar Bőripari Dolgozók Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Union of Leather Trade Workers*): H-1062 Budapest VI, Bajza u. 24; f. 1868; 47,120 mems.; Pres. JÁNOS NÉMETH; Gen. Sec. FERENC PETRÁK; publ. *Bőripari Dolgozó*.

Magyar Egészségügyi Dolgozók Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Union of Medical and Health Workers*): H-1363 Budapest V, Münnich F. u. 32; f. 1945; 210,136 mems.; Pres. Dr. ANTAL BABICS; Gen. Sec. Dr. ISTVÁN FÜZI; publs. *Orvosi Hetilap*, *Egészségügyi Dolgozó*.

Magyar Élelmézésipari Dolgozók Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Union of Food Industry Workers*): H-1068 Budapest, Gorkij fasor 44; f. 1905; 205,970 mems.; Pres. Dr. GYULA DABRÓNAKI; Sec.-Gen. ELISABETH BALOGH; publ. *Élelmézési Dolgozó*.

Magyar Építő-, Fa- és Építőanyagipari Dolgozók Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Union of Building, Woodworking and Building Materials Industries*): H-1068 Budapest VI, Dózsa György u. 84A; f. 1906; 415,703 mems.; Pres. FERENC RESZEGI; Gen. Sec. ISTVÁN GYÖNGYÖSI; publ. *Építőmunkás*.

Magyar Helyiipari és Városgazdasági Dolgozók Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Union of Municipal Workers and Local Industries*): H-1068 Budapest VI, Benczúr u. 43; f. 1952; 277,960 mems.; Pres. ZOLTÁN FABÓK; Gen. Sec. OTTÓ JUHÁSZ; publ. *Helyiipar*.

Magyar Kereskedelmi, Pénzügyi és Vendéglátóipari Dolgozók Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Union of Distributive, Clerical and Catering Workers*): H-1066 Budapest VI, Jókai u. 6; f. 1900; 543,645 mems.; Pres. JÁNOS TAUSZ; Gen. Sec. JÁNOS VAS; publ. *Merleg* (monthly).

Magyar Közkalkalmazottak Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Union of Civil Service Workers*): H-1088 Budapest VIII, Puskin u. 4; f. 1945; 187,330 mems.; Pres. JÓZSEF SUHAJDA; Gen. Sec. Dr. OLGA PRIESZOL; publ. *Közkalkalmazott*.

Magyar Közlekedési és Szállítási Dolgozók Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Union of Road Haulage and Transport Workers*): H-1081 Budapest VIII, Köztársaság tér 3; f. 1898; 174,360 mems.; Pres. ISTVÁN TÓTH; Gen. Sec. GYULA MOLDOVAN; publ. *Közlekedés*.

Magyar Mezőgazdasági, Erdészeti és Vízügyi Dolgozók Szakszervezete (MEDOSZ) (*Hungarian Union of Agricultural, Forestry and Water Supply Workers*): 1066 Budapest VI, Jókai u. 2-4; f. 1906; 385,000 mems.; Pres. ISTVÁN HUNYA; Gen. Sec. Dr. FERENC DOBI; publ. *MEDOSZ Lapja* (fortnightly).

Magyar Művészeti Szakszervezetek Szövetsége (*Association of Hungarian Art Workers' Unions*): H-1068 Budapest VI, Gorkij fasor 38; f. 1945; 35,450 mems.; Pres. IMRE VASS; Gen. Sec. TIBOR SIMÓ; publ. *A Szocialista Művészetért*.

Magyar Nyomda- és Papíripar és a Sajtó Dolgozóinak Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Printing, Paper and Press Workers' Union*): H-1085 Budapest VIII, Kölcsey u. 2; f. 1862; 49,970 mems.; Pres. LÁSZLÓ TERÉNYI; Gen. Sec. JÁNOS LUX; publ. *Typographia* (monthly).

Magyar Pedagógusok Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Union of Teachers*): H-1068 Budapest VI, Gorkij fasor 10; f. 1945; 260,000 mems. (1980); Pres. Dr. LÁSZLÓ SZÜCS; Gen. Sec. Dr. JÓZSEF VOKSÁN; publ. *Pedagógusok Lapja*.

HUNGARY

Magyar Postások Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Union of Post Office Workers*): H-1146 Budapest XIV, Cházár András u. 13; f. 1945; 78,020 mems.; Pres. GÉZÁNÉ BENKE; Gen. Sec. LÁSZLÓNÉ CSÁKI; publ. *Postás Dolgozó*.

Magyar Ruházati Dolgozók Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Union of Clothing Workers*): H-1077 Budapest, Almássy tér 1; f. 1892; 44,000 mems.; Pres. JULIANNA TÓTH; Gen. Sec. Mrs. MARTON CZERVAN; publ. *Ruházati Munkás*.

Magyar Textilipari Dolgozók Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Union of Textile Workers*): H-1068 Budapest VI, Rippl-Rónai u. 2; f. 1905; 159,980 mems.; Pres. JÓZSEF APRÓ; Gen. Sec. Mrs. ISTVÁN MARTOS; publ. *Textilmunkás*.

Magyar Vas- és Fémipari Dolgozók Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Union of Steel and Foundry Workers*): H-1086

Trade and Industry, Transport, Tourism and Culture

Budapest VIII, Költői Anna u. 5-7; f. 1960; 668,451 mems.; Pres. AMBRUS BOROVSKY; Gen. Sec. KÁROLY HERCZEG; publ. *Vasas*.

Magyar Vasutasok Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Union of Railway Workers*): H-1068 Budapest VI, Benczúr u. 41; f. 1945; 191,150 mems.; Pres. JENŐ GYÓCSI; Gen. Sec. FERENC KOSZORUS; publ. *Magyar Vasutas*.

Magyar Vegyipari Dolgozók Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Union of Chemical Workers*): H-1068 Budapest VI, Benczúr u. 45; f. 1897; 152,940 mems.; Pres. SÁNDOR TAKÁCS; Gen. Sec. FERENC DAJKA; publ. *Vegyipari Dolgozó*.

TRADE FAIR

Budapest International Fairs: Hungexpo, H-1441 Budapest, P.O.B. 44; technical goods (spring), consumer goods (autumn), and other specialized exhibitions and fairs; Dir. FERENC SCHRIFERT.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Magyar Államvasutak (MÁV) (*Hungarian State Railways*): H-1940 Budapest VI, Népköztársaság u. 73-75; state-owned since 1868; total length of lines 8,190 km. including 1,479 km. of electrified lines; in the 1981-85 period 280 km. of lines are to be electrified; Gen. Man. ZOLTÁN SZÜCS.

There is an underground railway in Budapest.

ROADS

There are 87,426 km. of roads in Hungary, including 208 km. of motorways, 6,382 km. of main roads and 23,230 km. of secondary roads. There are extensive long-distance bus services. Road passenger and freight transport is provided by the state-owned company VOLÁN and by individual operators. International road freight transport is carried out by Hungarocamion.

SHIPPING AND INLAND WATERWAYS

MAHART—Magyar Hajózási Rt. (*Hungarian Shipping Co.*): H-1052 Budapest, Apáczai Csere János u. 11; carries goods and passengers on the Danube and Lake Balaton; maintains regular cargo traffic between Budapest and the Middle East ports, and between Adriatic and Mediterranean ports, including North Africa; operates Continental/Far East/India and Red Sea service via Suez operates the Hungarian merchant fleet as well as public ports including container-terminal and ship-repairing yards; Dir.-Gen. ISTVÁN KOVÁCS.

MAFRACHT: H-1364 Budapest, Kristóf tér 2; shipping agency.

CIVIL AVIATION

The international airport is at Ferihegy, about 20 km. from the centre of Budapest. An expansion and development programme began in 1977, and the first stage should be completed by 1983. There are no public internal air services.

Hungarian Air Authority: H-1077 Budapest VII, Dob u. 75-81, Civil Aviation Authority, Ministry of Communications and Posts; controls civil aviation; Dir.-Gen. Dr. E. HINEK.

Magyar Légiközlekedési Vállalat (MALÉV) (*Hungarian Airlines*): Head Office: H-1051 Budapest, Vörösmarty tér 5; f. 1946; regular services from Budapest to Europe, North Africa and the Middle East; fleet of four Il-18, eight TU-134 and ten TU-154; Gen. Dir. JÓZSEF JÁVOR.

Hungary is also served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot (U.S.S.R.), Aerolineas Argentinas, Air Canada, Air France, Air India, Alitalia, Austrian Airlines, Avianca (Colombia), Balkan (Bulgaria), British Airways, ČSA (Czechoslovakia), Finnair, Iberia (Spain), Interflug (German Democratic Republic), Iraqi Airways, JAT (Yugoslavia), KLM (Netherlands), LOT (Poland), Lufthansa (Federal Republic of Germany), Pan Am (U.S.A.), Sabena (Belgium), SAS (Sweden), Swissair, Syrian Arab Airlines, TAROM (Romania), and Varig (Brazil).

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Budapest Tourist (*Budapest Travel Company*): H-1051 Budapest V, Roosevelt tér 5; Gen. Man. ISTVÁN KADA.

Co-optourist (*Travel Bureau of Hungarian Co-operatives*): H-1371 Budapest I, Derék u. 2; f. 1969 to meet increased demand for travel to and from Hungary; services for businessmen include accommodation, car rental, programme organization, etc.; branch offices throughout the country; Gen. Dir. Dr. SÁNDOR SÍPOS.

Express Youth and Student Travel Bureau: H-1395 Budapest V, Szabadság tér 16; f. 1957; specializes in tours

and services for young people; Gen. Man. ISTVÁN VÖLGYI.

Hungarian Tourist Board: 1051 Budapest, Vigadó u. 6; f. 1968.

IBUSZ (*Hungarian Travel Agency*): H-1364 Budapest, Felszabadulás tér 5; 24-hour service for individual travellers: Budapest V, Petőfi tér 3; IBUSZ has 118 bns. throughout Hungary.

Volántourist: H-1051 Budapest V, Október 6 u. 11/13; f. 1971; Dir. GÉZA MESZLÉNYI.

HUNGARY

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Kulturális Minisztérium (*Ministry of Culture*): H-1884 Budapest V, Szalay u. 10-14; Minister Dr. IMRE POZSGAI.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Nemzeti Színház (*National Theatre*): H-1077 Budapest VII, Hevesi Sándor tér; f. 1837; 68 artists; 274 mems.; Dir. JÁNOS SZILÁDI.

Népszínház (*People's Theatre*): H-1014 Budapest I, Színház u. 1-3; f. 1977; 400 mems., incl. 180 actors; drama, dance and opera sections; Dir. Dr. DEZSŐ MALONYAY.

Nemzeti Színház: H-3525 Miskolc, Déryné u. 1; f. 1823; 316 mems.; Dir. BÉLA GYARMATI; Artistic Man. IMRE CSISZÁR.

Nemzeti Színház: H-7621 Pécs, Színház tér 2; f. 1890; Dir. RÓBERT NÓGRÁDI.

Nemzeti Színház: H-6720 Szeged, Deák Ferenc u. 12; f. 1883; 350 mems.; Dir. PÁL TAMÁS; Gen. Sec. Dr. IVÁN DÖMÖTÖR.

Tourism and Culture, Atomic Energy

Magyar Állami Operaház (*State Opera*): Budapest VI, Népköztársaság u. 22; f. 1884; Dir. ANDRÁS MIHÁLY; closed for reconstruction until 1983.

Erkel Színház: H-1081 Budapest VIII, Köztársaság tér 30; f. 1911 and under the auspices of the State Opera since 1952; the second opera house.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Hungarian Radio and Television Symphony Orchestra: 1800 Budapest VIII, Brody Sándor u. 5-7; f. 1945; 98 mems.; Chief Conductor GYÖRGY LEHEL; Dir. ANDRÁS SEBESTYÉN.

Hungarian State Symphony Orchestra: H-1052 Budapest V, Vörösmarty tér 1; f. 1923; 105 mems.; Dir. of Music JÁNOS FERENCsik.

Orchestra of the Budapest Philharmonic Society (*State Opera House Orchestra*): H-1061 Budapest VI, Népköztársaság u. 22; f. 1855; Chief Conductor ANDRÁS KÓRÓDI; Artistic Dir. KÁROLY BRUNOVSKY.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Hungary's first atomic power station at Paks (on the Danube, south of Budapest), built with Soviet assistance, is due to commence operations in 1982. Total capacity is presently scheduled to reach 1,760 MW by 1985.

Országos Atomenergia Bizottság (*National Atomic Energy Commission*): H-1374 Budapest 5, P.O.B. 565; f. 1956; Pres. Dr. G. SZÉKÉR.

Kossuth Lajos Tudományegyetem Kísérleti Intézete (*Institute for Experimental Physics of the Kossuth Lajos University*): 4001 Debrecen, P.O.B. 105; f. 1923; Dir. Prof. Dr. J. CSIKAI.

Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Atommag Kutató Intézete (*Institute of Nuclear Research of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences*): 4026 Debrecen, Bem tér 18/c; f. 1954; Dir. Prof. Dr. D. BERÉNYI; publs. *ATOMKI Közlemények*, *Bulletin ATOMKI*.

Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Központi Fizikai Kutató Intézete (*Central Research Institute for Physics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences*): H-1525 Budapest, P.O.B. 49; f. 1950; Dir. Gen. Dr. FERENC SZABÓ; publs. *Reports*, *Yearbook*.

Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Izotóp Intézete (*Institute of Isotopes of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences*): H-1525 Budapest, P.O.B. 77, Konkoly Thege u.; f. 1959; Dir. Dr. A. VERES; publs. *IZOTOP-TECHNIKA*.

Országos "Frederic Joliot-Curie" Sugárbiológiai és Sugár-egészségügyi Intézet (*National Institute for Radiobiology*

and Radiohygiene): 1775, Budapest, P.O.B. 101; f. 1957; Dir. Dr. L. B. SZTANYIK.

REACTORS AND ACCELERATORS

Research Reactor. An experimental reactor at Csillebérc, near Budapest, started in 1959. Supplied by the U.S.S.R., it is of the "VVR-S" type, fuelled by enriched uranium, and cooled and moderated by ordinary water. It is used for research in nuclear physics and biology, and the production of radio isotopes.

Training Reactor. In 1970 Hungarian universities inaugurated a low-power reactor of Hungarian design at the Technical University of Budapest for university and postgraduate training and research.

Accelerators. A 5 MeV electrostatic accelerator, a 200 kev and 180 kev cascade accelerator, in Budapest, and a 2.2 MeV electrostatic accelerator, as well as a 800 kev, 300 kev and 100 kev accelerator, in Debrecen, are in operation.

Co-operation. Agreements have been signed for co-operation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy with Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, India, Italy, Romania and the U.S.S.R. Hungary is a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna, the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, near Moscow and the CMEA Standing Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy.

ICELAND

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Iceland comprises one large island and numerous smaller ones, situated near the Arctic Circle in the North Atlantic Ocean. The main island lies about 300 km. south-east of Greenland, about 1,000 km. west of Norway and about 800 km. north of Scotland. The Gulf Stream keeps Iceland warmer than might be expected, with average temperatures ranging from 10°C (50°F) in summer to 1°C (34°F) in winter. Icelandic is the official language. The Evangelical Lutheran Church is the established church and embraces 93 per cent of the population. The national flag (proportions 25 by 18) has a red cross, bordered with white, on a blue field, the upright of the cross being to the left of centre. The capital is Reykjavík.

Recent History

Iceland became independent on June 17th, 1944, when the Convention linking it with Denmark under the Danish throne was terminated. Iceland is a founder member of the Nordic Council (1953) and has belonged to both NATO and the Council of Europe since 1949.

From 1959 to 1971 Iceland was governed by a coalition of the Independence and Social Democratic Parties. In the general election of June 1971 there was a swing to the left, and Ólafur Jóhannesson, the leader of the Progressive Party, formed a coalition government with the People's Alliance and the Union of Liberals and Leftists. Elections held in June 1974 showed a swing back to the right, and in August the Independence and Progressive Parties formed a coalition led by Geir Hallgrímsson. Loss of popularity through its treatment of Iceland's economic problems, such as the perpetuation of rampant inflation by index-linked wage settlements, led to its resignation in June 1978 following extensive election gains by the left-wing People's Alliance and Social Democratic Party. Disagreements over economic measures and over the People's Alliance's policy of withdrawal from NATO, led to two months of negotiations before a new government was formed. In September 1978 Jóhannesson, the former Prime Minister, formed a coalition of his own Progressive Party with the People's Alliance and the Social Democrats, but this government, after dealing with immediate economic necessities, resigned in October 1979 when the Social Democrats withdrew. A caretaker administration was formed by Benedikt Gröndal, the Social Democratic leader. General elections held in December were inconclusive, and in February 1980 Gunnar Thoroddsen of the Independence Party formed a coalition with the People's Alliance and Progressive Party. Vigdís Finnbogadóttir, a non-political candidate favoured by left-wing groups because of her opposition to the U.S. military airbase in Iceland, achieved a narrow victory in elections held in June 1980 for the mainly ceremonial office of President, becoming the world's first popularly-elected female Head of State.

The importance of the fisheries to Iceland's economy, and fears of excessive exploitation by foreign fishing fleets, caused the Icelandic Government to extend its territorial waters to 12 nautical miles (22 km.) in 1964 and to 50 nautical miles (93 km.) in September 1972. British

opposition to these extensions produced two "Cod Wars". In October 1975 Iceland unilaterally introduced a fishing limit of 200 nautical miles (370 km.) both as a conservation measure and to protect important Icelandic interests. The 1973 agreement on fishing limits between Iceland and the United Kingdom expired in November 1975 and failure to reach a new agreement led to the third and most serious "Cod War". Casualties occurred, and in February 1976 Iceland temporarily broke off diplomatic relations with Britain, the first ever diplomatic break between two NATO countries. In June 1976 the two countries signed a six-month agreement allowing 24 British trawlers per day to fish within Iceland's 200-mile limit. When the agreement ended in December 1976, the British trawler fleet was forced to leave Icelandic waters. In June 1979 Iceland declared its exclusive rights to the 200-mile fishing zone.

Government

According to the Constitution, executive power is vested in the President (elected for four years by universal adult suffrage) and the Cabinet, consisting of the Prime Minister and other Ministers appointed by the President. In practice, however, the President performs only nominally the functions ascribed in the Constitution to this office, and it is the Cabinet alone which holds real executive power. Legislative power is held jointly by the President and the *Althing* (Parliament), with 60 members elected by universal suffrage for four years (subject to dissolution by the President), using a mixed system of proportional representation. The *Althing* chooses 20 of its members to form the Upper House, the other 40 forming the Lower House. For some purposes the two Houses sit jointly as the United *Althing*. The Cabinet is responsible to the *Althing*. Iceland has seven administrative districts.

Defence

Iceland has no defence forces of its own but is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). There are units of United States Forces at Keflavík air base, which is used for observation of the North Atlantic, under an agreement of 1951 between Iceland and NATO. The airfield at Keflavík is a base for the new American airborne early warning system. An agreement between Iceland and the U.S.A. in October 1974 limited U.S. troops in Iceland to 2,900.

Economic Affairs

The Icelandic economy is excessively dependent on fishing, which provided 74.9 per cent of total visible export receipts in 1980. Iceland is, therefore, very susceptible to movements in world prices of fish products and the size of its catches. The modernized trawler fleet supplies about 80 freezing plants, which produce white fish fillets, frozen shrimp, scallops, scampi and capelin. Other fish products, such as oil, meal and salted fish, are major exports. Recently the need to conserve fish stocks has obliged the Icelandic fleet to work below its maximum capacity.

Very little land is arable, but good grazing keeps Iceland self-sufficient in meat and milk products. Production costs are high and exports have to be subsidized. In recent years the wool industry has developed rapidly.

Iceland's only significant natural resource, apart from fish, is its potential for cheap hydroelectric and geothermal power production. Geothermal energy is used for home heating and in diatomite production, and may be more fully exploited as a substitute for increasingly expensive imported oil. Cheap hydroelectricity is used by the aluminium plant owned by the Swiss Alusuisse group. At this plant imported ore is processed, producing ingots and rolling slabs for export. Aluminium exports contributed 12.1 per cent of total visible export receipts in 1980. Other foreign companies have shown an interest in the establishing of plants in Iceland for energy-intensive processes. Norway owns a 45 per cent share in Iceland's first ferro-silicon plant in Whale Bay, which is expected to produce 50,000 tons annually in the near future.

In 1980 the principal sources of imports to Iceland were the Federal Republic of Germany, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom, the U.S.A. and the Netherlands; its main export markets were the U.S.A., the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany. Iceland joined EFTA in 1970, and in 1972 negotiated a trade agreement with the EEC. Tariffs on Icelandic fish exports to the EEC were reduced after the settlement of the fisheries dispute with Britain. The final abolition of tariffs between Iceland and the EEC and EFTA took place on January 1st, 1980.

The Icelandic economy in recent years has experienced the difficulties arising from a severe inflation. Large pay rises, accompanied by the index-linking of wages to the price level, have ensured that inflation has remained high. Though inflation in the year to August 1977 was the lowest since 1973, at 26.7 per cent, it rose to an average rate of 44 per cent in the next 12 months, despite the Government's attempts to restrain the rise of indexed wages in February 1978. The left-wing coalition restored full indexation of wages in September 1978, but proposed to combat inflation by reviewing the system of index-linking. The Government also expressed its determination to balance the budget and avoid further borrowing abroad, but these goals have not as yet been fully achieved. In 1980 the inflation rate reached 58 per cent, although easing to an average rate of 50 per cent by mid-1981. Price rises have forced repeated devaluations of the currency to maintain competitive pricing of fish exports; after depreciating by 57 per cent between 1973 and 1977, the króna was further devalued by 13 per cent in February 1978, by 15 per cent in September and by 4.76 per cent in August 1981. In January 1981 a "new" króna was introduced, equivalent to 100 "old" krónur.

Despite the problems produced by persistent inflation, the Icelandic economy has remained vigorous. The average annual rate of growth in G.N.P. from 1970 to 1979 was 5.1 per cent. Investment has remained high, and employment of capital and labour in 1979 was nearly full. With the high price of fish on world markets, and export revenue from the aluminium plant, the trade deficit was relatively small in 1977 and moved into surplus in 1978 and 1979, although returning to modest deficit in 1980 following problems with Alusuisse over prices paid for alumina imports.

Transport and Communications

There are no railways. Much of the interior is uninhabited

and the main roads follow the coast line. Regular motor coach services link the main settlements. Heavy freight is carried by coastal shipping. Development plans provide for new roads and harbour installations. Air transport is particularly important to Iceland and is used, for example, to transport agricultural produce from remote districts. There are regular air services between Reykjavík and outlying townships.

Social Welfare

There is a comprehensive system of social security providing a wide range of insurance benefits including old-age pensions, family allowances, maternity grants, widows' pensions, etc. Contributions to the scheme are compulsory. Pension and health insurance now apply to the whole population. Accident insurance applies to all wage and salary earners and self-employed persons—unless they request exemption—and unemployment insurance to the unions of skilled and unskilled workers and seamen in all towns and villages of over 300 inhabitants, as well as to several unions in villages of less than 300 inhabitants.

Education

Education is compulsory and free for all children between the ages of 7 and 15 years. Primary education is available in day schools in urban regions, while in the more remote country districts pupils attend a state boarding-school. Ordinary secondary education is then available, lasting three to four years. In 1974 the primary and lower secondary schools were formed into basic schools, leading to a basic school national examination, which gives access to further education. The matriculation examination at the end of four years at upper secondary school or a comprehensive school provides the qualification for University entrance. Iceland has three institutions of higher learning.

Tourism

Iceland's main attraction for tourists lies in the ruggedness of the interior with its geysers and thermal springs. Following a period of rapid growth between 1968 and 1971, when the number of foreign visitors to Iceland increased by 50 per cent, the rate of expansion slowed, and tourist arrivals fell from 77,000 in 1979 to 66,000 in 1980.

Public Holidays

1982: April 8th (Maundy Thursday), April 9th (Good Friday), April 12th (Easter Monday), April 22nd (1st day of Summer), May 1st (Labour Day), May 20th (Ascension Day), May 31st (Whit Monday), June 17th (National Day), August 2nd (Bank Holiday), December 24th, 25th and 26th (Christmas), December 31st (New Year's Eve).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 aurar = 1 new Icelandic króna.

Exchange rates (October 1981):

£1 sterling = 13.406 krónur;

U.S. \$1 = 7.173 krónur.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION (<i>de jure</i>)							DENSITY (per sq. km.)
	Census Results				Registered Population (at December 1st)			
	Dec. 1st, 1960	December 1st, 1970						
		Males	Females	Total	1978	1979	1980	
102,846 sq. km.*	175,680	103,621	101,309	204,930	223,917	226,724	229,187	2.2

* 39,709 square miles.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(population at December 1st, 1980)

Reykjavík (capital)	83,766	Keflavík	6,622
Kópavogur	13,819	Akranes	5,200
Ákureyri	13,420	Garðbaer	4,909
Hafnarfjörður	12,203	Vestmannaeyjar	4,727

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGES (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1975 . . .	20.1	7.7	6.5
1976 . . .	19.5	7.5	6.1
1977 . . .	18.0	7.1	6.5
1978 . . .	18.6	7.1	6.3
1979 . . .	19.7	6.4	6.5
1980 . . .	19.8	5.7	6.7

EMPLOYMENT*

('000 persons)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	15.0	14.6	14.2	14.1	14.5	13.9	13.9	13.4	13.4
Mining, quarrying and manufacturing	20.7	22.0	22.5	22.6	22.9	23.6	24.4	25.6	26.1
Electricity, gas and water	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9
Construction	8.7	9.6	9.7	10.8	11.1	11.5	12.0	10.8	11.0
Trade, restaurants and hotels	11.0	11.8	12.2	12.6	13.1	13.1	13.3	13.0	13.6
Transport, storage and communication	6.9	7.3	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.4
Community, social and personal services	14.8	15.6	16.6	17.4	18.5	19.3	20.6	21.4	22.4
TOTAL	81.1	85.1	87.4	89.8	92.9	94.3	97.6	97.9	100.8

* Figures refer to the working population covered by compulsory social insurance.

Source: Economic Development Institute, Iceland.

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE, 1977

('000 hectares)

Arable land	130
Permanent meadows and pastures	2,153
Forests and woodland	120
Other land	7,622
Inland water	275
TOTAL AREA	10,300

PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS

		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Hay for fodder: from home fields	cu. m.	3,740,107	3,897,271	3,630,261	3,153,000	3,878,545
" meadows	" "					
Potatoes	100 kg.	69,182	76,417	130,806	63,000	135,000
Turnips	" "	7,922	6,536	12,030	2,709	8,679
Milk	metric tons	125,700	131,600	134,500	128,704	120,519
Butter	" "	1,834	1,822	1,743	1,393	1,038
Mutton and lamb	" "	14,642	14,780	15,800	15,130	13,534
Wool (unwashed)	" "	1,489	1,590	1,658	1,650	1,648
Sheep skins	" "	2,978	3,026	3,255	3,352	2,837
Eggs	metric tons	3,000	2,800	3,000	3,400	2,800

LIVESTOCK

(End of year)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Cattle	61,785	60,783	62,677	62,789	57,172	59,933
Sheep	860,376	870,848	896,192	890,807	796,755	827,927
Horses	46,925	48,205	49,528	51,019	50,067	52,346
Goats	222	275	300	292	232	220
Pigs	6,777	7,073	8,387	10,281	1,500	1,535
Poultry	261,848	296,252	277,726	369,024	393,974	310,724

FISHING

PRINCIPAL SPECIES
(metric tons, whole ungutted)

	1979	1980
Cod	359,485	426,194
Haddock, whiting	51,823	47,567
Saithe (Coalfish)	57,042	52,171
Norway pout	14,269	4,112
Ling, blue ling	3,758	3,121
Tusk	3,554	3,050
Catfish	10,328	8,503
Angler fish	438	529
Redfish	62,221	69,338
Greenland halibut	18,479	28,998
Plaice	4,459	5,153
Other flat fish	630	191
Herring	45,080	49,946
Capelin	963,557	760,021
Lobster	1,440	2,397
Shrimp	8,519	9,200
Iceland scallop	7,794	8,974
Others	28,075	21,377
TOTAL	1,640,951	1,500,842

DISPOSITION
(metric tons, whole ungutted)

	1979	1980
Frozen	421,621	400,809
Salted	151,328	186,890
Dried	31,272	80,195
On ice	46,247	62,792
For reduction	982,931	764,578
Canned, smoked	1,876	840
For home consumption	5,676	4,738
TOTAL	1,640,951	1,500,842

FINANCE

100 aurar (singular: eyrir) = 1 new Icelandic króna.

Coins: 5, 10 and 50 aurar; 1 and 5 krónur.

Notes: 10, 50, 100 and 500 krónur.

Exchange rates (October 1981): £1 sterling = 13.406 krónur; U.S. \$1 = 7.173 krónur.

100 new krónur = £7.46 = \$13.94.

Note: From August 1961 to November 1967 the exchange rate was U.S. \$1 = 43 krónur. Between November 1967 and November 1968 the rate was \$1 = 57 krónur. From November 1968 to December 1972 the official rate was \$1 = 88 krónur, though from August 1971 the market rate was around 87.5 krónur per \$. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate between November 1968 and August 1971 was £1 = 211.20 krónur. Since June 1973 the króna has been allowed to "float", though the Icelandic authorities have sometimes intervened to adjust the market rate of exchange. The average market rate (old krónur per U.S. dollar) was: 90.13 in 1973; 99.95 in 1974; 153.70 in 1975; 182.17 in 1976; 198.87 in 1977; 271.11 in 1978; 352.60 in 1979; 479.76 in 1980. A new króna, equivalent to 100 krónur, was introduced on January 1st, 1981.

BUDGET
(million old krónur)

	1978	1979	1980
<i>Revenue:</i>			
Direct Taxes	32,188.7	54,096.3	64,885.4
Indirect Taxes	128,551.4	188,700.2	317,890.4
Profits from Government Enterprises	401.5	335.0	650.6
Other Revenue Items	2,509.4	4,904.4	9,456.1
TOTAL	163,651.0	248,035.9	392,882.5
<i>Expenditure:</i>			
Presidency, Althing, etc.	1,233.4	1,979.5	3,156.6
Premier's Office	2,228.9	2,855.3	3,236.4
Ministry of Culture and Education	26,607.2	38,436.3	60,881.3
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	1,947.1	2,838.2	4,622.6
Ministry of Agriculture	9,249.0	12,191.4	12,453.3
Ministry of Fisheries	4,015.4	5,144.4	7,099.7
Ministry of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs	10,679.4	14,883.6	22,499.5
Ministry of Social Affairs	6,915.6	8,559.6	10,439.7
Ministry of Health and Social Security	57,439.3	87,998.2	138,735.0
Ministry of Finance	6,204.2	9,286.0	15,954.4
Ministry of Communications	14,834.5	21,326.4	37,839.6
Ministry of Manufacturing Industries and Power	4,420.9	10,621.2	16,670.2
Ministry of Commerce	12,681.5	24,881.1	30,653.5
Statistical Bureau	123.0	188.4	313.7
The Government Audit Department	165.8	247.5	400.3
Bureau of the Budget	6,514.7	7,702.1	9,029.6
TOTAL	165,260.0	249,146.1	378,985.4

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million old krónur at current prices)
NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Domestic factor incomes*	260,383	403,331	594,030	908,634
Consumption of fixed capital	48,929	75,269	113,750	180,136
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST.	309,312	478,600	707,780	1,088,770
Indirect taxes	97,839	146,200	217,300	354,000
Less Subsidies	16,838	31,100	54,200	77,500
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	390,313	593,700	870,880	1,365,270
Factor income from abroad	971	1,593	4,260	6,671
Less Factor income paid abroad	9,801	17,693	29,810	47,741
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	381,483	577,600	845,330	1,324,200
Less Consumption of fixed capital	48,929	75,269	113,750	180,136
NATIONAL INCOME IN MARKET PRICES	332,554	502,331	731,580	1,144,067
Other current transfers from abroad (net)	-149	-206	-514	-501
NATIONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME	332,405	502,125	731,066	1,143,563

* Compensation of employees and the operating surplus of enterprises.

EXPENDITURE ON THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Government final consumption expenditure	42,978	68,360	102,200	159,000
Private final consumption expenditure	232,380	354,550	531,610	830,000
Increase in stocks	6,601	-3,857	5,100	6,186
Gross fixed capital formation	109,179	150,677	213,640	360,814
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE	391,138	569,730	852,550	1,356,000
Exports of goods and services	144,299	248,212	381,355	574,629
Less Imports of goods and services	145,124	224,242	363,025	565,359
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	390,313	593,700	870,880	1,365,270
G.D.P. AT CONSTANT 1969 PRICES	55,100	58,000	59,500	61,000

GOLD AND CURRENCY
(at end of year in million old kronur)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Gold Reserves	351.0	633.0	882.0	1,328.3
Currency in Circulation	9,236.0	12,983.0	15,709.0	22,000.0

INDEX OF COST OF LIVING IN REYKJAVÍK (November)
(January 2nd, 1968=100)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
<i>Goods and Services</i>	945	1,392	2,167	3,265
Food and beverages	1,040	1,408	2,259	3,348
Clothing, footwear	847	1,261	1,938	3,000
Miscellaneous	905	1,416	2,178	3,287
<i>Rent</i>	481	694	1,006	1,539
ALL ITEMS	840	1,234	1,911	2,883

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	329.4	306.5	402.0	512.5	640.3	779.6	932.7
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-476.7	-441.9	-427.7	-564.7	-618.2	-754.2	-913.7
TRADE BALANCE	-147.3	-135.4	-25.7	-52.2	22.1	25.4	19.0
Exports of services	146.6	160.6	175.6	216.3	267.7	305.1	297.2
Imports of services	-160.3	-164.5	-172.9	-213.1	-270.2	-348.2	-394.1
BALANCE OF GOODS AND SERVICES	-161.0	-139.3	-23.0	-49.0	19.6	-17.7	-77.9
Private unrequited transfers (net)	1.4	0.5	1.0	0.8	-0.2	-1.2	-2.7
Government unrequited transfers (net)	-0.8	-1.2	-0.9	-0.7	-0.9	-1.7	-1.3
CURRENT BALANCE	-160.4	-140.0	-22.9	-48.9	18.5	-20.6	-81.9
Direct capital investment (net)	13.2	42.9	4.5	4.0	8.1	3.0	23.0
Other long-term capital (net)	95.7	91.6	60.4	104.9	68.3	89.6	141.5
Short-term capital (net)	-22.5	-27.0	-32.2	-26.7	-13.6	-0.2	-54.5
Net errors and omissions	5.8	13.9	-6.4	-17.1	-30.0	-35.1	6.2
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	-68.2	-18.6	3.4	16.2	51.3	36.7	34.3
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights	—	—	—	—	—	3.9	4.0
Valuation changes (net)	-1.9	-0.7	1.6	0.1	-6.4	1.1	-0.7
CHANGES IN RESERVES	-70.1	-19.3	5.0	16.3	44.9	41.7	37.6

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

EXTERNAL TRADE*

(million old krónur)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports c.i.f.	31,811	52,555	75,064	85,667	120,916	183,923	292,133	480,162
Exports f.o.b.	26,020	32,880	47,435	73,497	101,880	176,286	278,450	445,953

* Figures include imports into, and re-exports from, "credit" warehouses, but exclude trade in silver specie and (prior to 1977) gold. The value of gold imports (in million krónur) was: 28.9 in 1977; 47.9 in 1978; 56.7 in 1979; 69.4 in 1980.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(distribution by SITC, million old krónur)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1977	1978	1979	1980
Food and live animals	10,610.3	15,784.2	24,258.3	39,523.5
Cereals and cereal preparations	2,318.4	3,393.8	5,290.1	7,850.3
Vegetables and fruit	2,520.4	3,907.6	5,582.0	8,942.0
Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	2,512.6	3,507.3	5,372.3	9,299.8
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	7,677.5	12,491.7	18,443.8	36,151.0
Cork and wood	2,625.9	3,763.3	5,553.3	11,789.2
Simply worked wood and sleepers	2,322.6	3,544.9	4,912.5	10,425.7
Simply worked coniferous wood	2,122.8	3,193.5	4,466.0	9,619.2
Sawn coniferous wood	2,062.7	3,093.2	4,291.7	9,366.8
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	3,642.4	6,587.1	9,519.8	16,388.4
Aluminium ores and concentrates (incl. alumina)	3,640.5	6,586.2	9,397.8	16,271.3
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	15,532.3	21,705.7	57,177.3	80,492.2
Petroleum, petroleum products, etc.	15,478.1	21,617.9	56,201.3	78,746.2
Refined petroleum products	15,126.3	21,294.6	55,301.6	76,911.3
Motor spirit (petrol) and other light oils	2,391.3	3,942.9	10,125.9	15,403.2
Motor spirit (incl. aviation spirit)	2,350.2	3,932.7	10,025.5	15,142.0
Kerosene (incl. kerosene type jet fuel)	2,082.1	3,385.5	6,242.0	8,934.4
Gas oils (distillate fuels)	7,602.0	10,284.9	29,249.2	34,453.8
Other fuel oils	2,025.5	2,425.6	7,447.2	14,544.5
Chemicals and related products	8,085.8	12,735.4	20,635.6	31,975.9
Artificial resins and plastic materials, etc.	2,134.5	3,330.6	6,204.7	9,598.7
Products of polymerization, etc.	1,597.5	2,542.7	4,791.2	7,285.1
Basic manufactures	24,034.6	38,276.5	56,098.4	93,171.1
Cork and wood manufactures (excl. furniture)	2,461.0	3,937.6	6,171.7	9,933.3
Paper, paperboard, etc.	3,333.7	5,308.2	8,024.5	13,178.5
Paper and paperboard	1,947.4	3,203.2	5,010.6	7,931.3
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	5,550.5	8,704.9	12,183.8	17,810.2
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	1,876.2	3,165.1	4,649.8	8,496.8
Iron and steel	3,759.7	5,761.1	8,966.5	16,442.6
Machinery and transport equipment	39,918.0	55,755.9	76,821.6	132,140.4
Machinery specialized for particular industries	3,932.0	5,895.6	9,504.2	13,636.2
General industrial machinery and equipment, etc.	5,247.7	10,481.3	12,622.4	23,565.7
Telecommunications and sound equipment	2,438.3	4,469.6	5,906.2	7,207.4
Other electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	7,506.6	12,809.8	16,882.2	26,628.9
Electrical carbons	3,172.3	5,142.1	7,034.9	11,486.0
Road vehicles and parts*	6,960.5	12,520.2	15,605.5	24,796.4
Passenger motor cars (excl. buses)	4,543.2	7,803.5	9,765.5	13,607.6
Other transport equipment	11,078.1	5,716.2	10,501.7	24,496.3
Aircraft, etc., and parts*	893.6	395.4	1,087.7	14,278.8
Mechanically propelled aircraft	757.8	186.0	760.0	13,383.2
Ships, boats and floating structures	10,170.2	5,294.9	9,413.5	10,217.5
Fishing vessels (incl. factory ships, etc.)	5,960.3	5,130.6	4,512.3	7,893.4
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	12,979.2	23,637.7	33,212.6	57,608.9
Furniture and parts	1,282.3	2,790.2	3,934.8	7,815.9
Clothing and accessories (excl. footwear)	3,652.9	6,422.2	9,150.0	15,770.0
TOTAL (incl. others)	120,916.1	183,923.2	292,133.1	480,161.6

* Excluding tyres, engines and electrical parts.

[continued on next page]

ICELAND

Statistical Survey

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES *continued from previous page*

(million old krónur)

EXPORTS f.o.b.	1977	1978	1979	1980
Food and live animals	72,266.8	132,004.4	204,364.3	328,679.6
Meat and meat preparations	2,119.9	3,461.4	6,158.5	8,944.0
Fresh, chilled or frozen meat	2,072.3	3,446.4	6,123.0	8,928.8
Fish, crustaceans, molluscs and preparations	57,460.4	105,277.6	168,912.5	281,451.6
Fresh, chilled or frozen fish	36,281.9	66,710.7	112,193.2	154,718.0
Fresh or chilled fish	1,343.6	5,580.8	11,635.8	21,683.6
Frozen fish (excl. fillets)	2,740.1	4,316.0	11,810.4	9,057.4
Frozen fish fillets	32,198.2	56,813.8	88,747.0	123,977.0
Redfish fillets	2,428.5	3,494.2	7,359.2	14,176.9
Saithe (Coalfish) fillets	2,545.1	3,989.6	6,379.7	10,320.5
Haddock fillets	3,349.6	7,162.7	10,728.4	12,974.4
Cod fillets	21,740.4	38,428.6	57,643.7	76,311.6
Dried, salted or smoked fish	16,778.4	31,198.1	46,234.7	107,941.1
Dried cod (not in fillets)	2,589.0	7,748.8	6,286.2	34,858.6
Other dried or salted fish	14,187.5	23,431.3	39,930.9	73,053.3
Fresh or simply preserved crustaceans and molluscs	3,193.6	5,368.9	7,432.6	13,912.7
Animal feeding-stuff (excl. cereals)	12,262.0	22,245.6	27,468.0	36,818.6
Flours and meals of meat, fish, etc.	12,216.6	21,897.2	26,872.9	36,412.1
Flours and meals of fish, crustaceans or molluscs	12,136.8	21,821.6	26,817.3	36,188.7
Capelin meal	9,519.0	17,156.4	21,366.5	29,449.6
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	5,953.7	8,332.4	12,751.7	16,998.8
Animal oils and fats	5,952.9	8,332.4	12,699.4	16,496.2
Fats and oils of fish and marine mammals	5,930.9	8,266.3	12,649.2	16,410.3
Fish oils and fats	5,688.1	8,176.6	12,166.5	15,708.8
Capelin oil	5,197.6	7,498.5	11,119.0	13,971.9
Basic manufactures	17,297.7	27,794.9	47,282.9	74,235.2
Ferro-silicon	—	—	3,312.4	8,058.2
Unwrought aluminium and alloys	14,933.2	23,652.0	37,454.5	54,168.9
Clothing and accessories (excl. footwear)	2,577.2	3,070.3	6,198.0	12,255.4
Knitted outer garments, etc. (excl. gloves, stockings and headgear)	2,255.2	2,606.1	5,482.4	10,315.1
TOTAL (incl. others)	101,880.0	176,285.8	278,449.7	445,952.9

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS
(million old krónur, country of consignment)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1978	1979	1980	EXPORTS f.o.b.	1978	1979	1980
Australia	5,485.0	9,535.6	16,435.8	Denmark	3,385.7	5,124.8	9,442.7
Belgium	4,678.8	10,036.6	9,683.7	Finland	3,992.5	5,585.4	13,631.4
Brazil	2,168.0	3,702.6	5,642.9	France	1,457.3	8,060.8	11,129.0
Canada	683.4	1,705.7	6,778.5	Germany, Fed. Rep.	13,984.0	23,332.7	43,825.7
Denmark	18,302.2	25,796.0	39,199.1	Greece	1,862.5	3,429.5	5,775.9
Finland	4,131.5	7,015.9	13,179.4	Italy	4,448.6	10,100.7	21,286.4
France	4,046.5	6,691.8	11,877.8	Japan	2,770.3	8,488.4	6,523.5
Germany, Fed. Rep.	21,054.8	31,213.6	47,878.4	Netherlands	1,826.0	5,102.5	4,541.5
Italy	4,092.9	6,015.1	11,726.4	Nigeria	6,058.6	2,507.3	31,792.7
Japan	6,249.8	9,076.9	19,337.6	Norway	2,679.2	5,412.6	7,508.7
Netherlands	14,226.2	22,362.3	43,768.7	Poland	4,669.9	5,828.0	10,846.2
Norway	15,363.1	24,610.8	35,998.2	Portugal	7,187.6	9,808.2	21,177.6
Portugal	677.7	7,500.4	11,871.3	Spain	4,570.0	8,846.4	15,170.6
Sweden	17,342.6	21,999.7	34,301.9	Sweden	2,991.7	7,139.6	9,446.1
U.S.S.R.	15,571.9	32,621.7	46,772.3	Switzerland	5,893.5	9,859.6	15,400.8
United Kingdom	19,388.3	32,391.8	45,489.0	U.S.S.R.	6,940.5	10,804.7	23,882.2
U.S.A.	13,092.8	19,016.5	45,046.6	United Kingdom	29,821.7	53,356.5	73,448.6
				U.S.A.	51,627.9	77,910.3	96,213.7
TOTAL (incl. others)	183,923.2	292,133.1	480,161.6	TOTAL (incl. others)	176,285.8	278,449.7	445,952.9

Source: Hagstofa Íslands (Statistical Bureau of Iceland), *Verslunarskýrslur* (External Trade).

TRANSPORT

ROAD TRAFFIC
(registered vehicles at December 31st)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Goods vehicles .	6,916	7,381	7,837	8,531
Cars and buses .	71,090	76,760	82,142	87,075
Motor-cycles .	475	511	563	631

SHIPPING
MERCHANT FLEET

	1978	1979	1980
Motor vessels .	1,007	975	966
Gross tons .	189,185	192,511	185,374
Steam vessels .	5	4	4
Gross tons .	2,685	1,953	1,953

CIVIL AVIATION
(External Icelandic traffic only)
(⁰⁰⁰ km.)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Kilometres flown . . .	11,568	11,736	12,985	12,449
Passenger-kilometres . .	1,865,000	1,802,000	2,055,605	1,976,117
Cargo, ton-kilometres . .	24,681	33,244	57,081	83,003
Mail, ton-kilometres . .	3,083	3,084	2,917	2,736

TOURISM

FOREIGN VISITORS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Denmark . . .	6,213	7,210	7,318	6,496
France . . .	3,327	3,438	3,829	3,581
Germany, Fed. Rep. .	11,390	11,942	9,761	9,112
Norway . . .	4,626	5,003	5,737	5,086
Sweden . . .	5,793	5,863	6,660	6,218
United Kingdom . .	4,648	5,529	6,761	6,876
U.S.A. . . .	22,574	23,512	22,525	15,260
TOTAL (incl. others)	72,690	75,700	76,912	65,921

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1977	1979	1980
Telephones	95,000	103,831	108,767
TV Licences	56,000	59,819	60,517
Radio Licences . . .	65,000	66,519	68,905
Book Titles*	874	947	1,000
Number of Daily Newspapers .	6	6	6
Total Circulation . . .	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

* Including new editions.

EDUCATION*
(1979)

	SCHOOLS	STAFF†	STUDENTS
Pre-primary	} 218	3,074	{ 4,300
Primary			
Secondary	50	1,340	26,500
Universities and Colleges	3	779	4,200

* Source: Ministry of Education and Culture.
† Including part-time teachers.

Source (unless otherwise stated): The Statistical Bureau of Iceland, Reykjavík.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Summary of main provisions; in operation from June 17th, 1944)

THE GOVERNMENT

The President is elected for four years by universal suffrage. All those qualified to vote who have reached the age of 35 are eligible for the Presidency.

The Legislative power is jointly vested in the Althing and the President. The Executive power is exercised by the President and other governmental authorities in accordance with the constitution and other laws of the land.

The President summons the Althing every year and determines when the session shall close. He may adjourn meetings of the Althing but not for more than two weeks nor more than once a year. He appoints the Ministers and presides over the State Council. He may be dismissed only if a resolution supported by three-quarters of the Althing is approved by a plebiscite.

The President may dissolve the Althing. Elections must be held within two months and the Althing must reassemble within eight months.

The Althing is composed of 60 members, 49 of whom are elected by 8 proportionately represented constituencies for a period of four years, while 11 supplementary seats are allotted to the parties for equalization, intended to achieve as near a really proportional representation with regard to the total of votes gained by each party as possible, without raising the total number of members above 60. Substitute members are elected at the same time and in the same manner as Althing members. The Althing is divided into two houses, the *efri deild*, or Upper House, and the *nedri deild*, or Lower House; but sometimes both Houses

work together as a United Althing. The Upper House consists of a third of the members whom the United Althing chooses from amongst the representatives, the remaining two-thirds forming the Lower House. Each House and the United Althing elects its own Speaker. The voting age, both for local administrative bodies and for the Althing, is twenty and all citizens domiciled in Iceland may vote, provided they are of unblemished character and financially responsible.

The budget must be introduced in the United Althing but other bills may be introduced into either House. They must, however, be given three readings in each house and be approved by a simple majority before they are submitted to the President. If he disapproves a bill it nevertheless becomes valid but must be submitted to a plebiscite. Ministers may speak in either House, but may vote only in that of which they are members. The Ministers are responsible to the Althing and may be impeached by that body, in which case they are tried by the Court of Impeachment.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

For purposes of Local Government the country is divided into Provinces, Districts and Municipalities. The 8 Urban Municipalities are governed by Town Councils, which possess considerable autonomy. The Districts also have Councils and are further grouped together to form the Provinces, over each of which a centrally appointed Chief Official presides. The franchise for municipal purposes is universal above 20 years, conducted on a basis of proportional representation.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: VIGDÍS FINNBOGADÓTTIR (took office August 1st, 1980).

THE CABINET

(November 1981)

- (A coalition of the Independence Party (IP), the Progressive Party (PP) and the People's Alliance (PA).
- Prime Minister: GUNNAR THORODDSEN (IP).
- Minister for Foreign Affairs: ÓLAFUR JÓHANNESSON (PP).
- Minister of Justice: FRÍDJÓN THÓRDARSON (IP).
- Minister of Agriculture: PÁLMI JÓNSSON (IP).
- Minister of Education and Culture: INGVAR GÍSLASON (PP).
- Minister of Fisheries and Communications: STEINGRÍMUR HERMANNSSON (PP).
- Minister of Trade and Commerce: TÓMAS ÁRNASON (PP).
- Minister of Health and Social Security: SVAVAR GESTSSON (PA).
- Minister of Finance: RAGNAR ARNALDS (PA).
- Minister of Energy and Industry: HJÓRLEIFUR GUTTORMSSON (PA).

PRESIDENT AND LEGISLATURE

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

(June 29th, 1980)

CANDIDATES	VOTES
VIGDÍS FINNBOGADÓTTIR . . .	43,530
GUDLAUGUR THORVALDSSON . . .	41,624
ALBERT GUDMUNDSSON . . .	25,567
PÉTUR THORSTEINSSON . . .	18,124

THE ALTHING

Speaker of the United Althing: JÓN HELGASON (PP).

Speaker of the Upper House: HELGI SELJAN (PA).

Speaker of the Lower House: SVERRIR HERMANNSSON (IP).

Secretary-General (Clerk) of the Althing: FRÍÐJÓN SIGURDSSON.

GENERAL ELECTION RESULTS

	JUNE 25TH, 1978			DECEMBER 2ND-3RD, 1979		
	Seats	Votes	Percentage	Seats	Votes	Percentage
Independence Party . . .	20	39,973	32.7	21	42,957	33.6
People's Alliance . . .	14	27,962	22.9	11	24,390	19.1
Social Democratic Party . . .	14	26,912	22.0	10	27,078	21.2
Progressive Party . . .	12	20,561	16.9	17	30,871	24.2
Union of Liberals and Leftists . . .	—	n.a.	3.5	—	—	—
Independent . . .	—	—	—	1	1,484	1.2
Others . . .	—	n.a.	0.4	—	949	0.7

Dec. 1979: 127,729 votes cast; 89.2 per cent participation.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Alþýðubandalag (*People's Alliance*): Grettisgötu 3, Reykjavík; f. 1956 by amalgamation of a section of the Social Democratic Party and the Socialist Unity Party, reorganized as a Socialist party 1968; has a Marxist programme. Chair. SVAVAR GESTSSON; Parliamentary Leader ÓLAFUR RAGNAR GRÍMSSON; publ. *Thjóðviljinn* (daily).

Alþýðuflokkurinn (*Social Democratic Party*): Alþýðuhúsid, Hverfisgata 8-10, Reykjavík; f. 1916 with a moderate Socialist programme. Chair. BENEDIKT GRÖNDAL; Parliamentary Leader SIGHVATUR BJÖRGVINSSON; publs. *Alþýðublaðið* (daily), *Alþýðumadurinn* (weekly).

Framsóknarflokkurinn (*The Progressive Party*): Rauða-

rástíg 18, Reykjavík; f. 1916 with a programme of social and economic amelioration and co-operation. Chair. STEINGRÍMUR HERMANNSSON; Parliamentary Leader PÁLL PETURSSON; Sec. TOMAS ARNASON; publs. *Timinn* (daily), *Dagur* (weekly).

Samtök Frjálslyndra og Vinstri Manna (*Union of Liberals and Leftists*): Reykjavík; f. 1969; Chair. MAGNUS T. ÓLAFSSON.

Sjálfstæðisflokkurinn (*Independence Party*): Háaleitisbraut 1, Reykjavík; f. 1929 by an amalgamation of the Conservative and Liberal Parties; its programme is social reform within the framework of private enterprise and the furtherance of national and individual independence. Leader GEIR HALLGRÍMSSON.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO ICELAND

(In Reykjavík unless otherwise stated)

Argentina: Oslo, Norway.**Austria:** Copenhagen, Denmark.**Bangladesh:** Stockholm, Sweden.**Belgium:** Oslo, Norway.**Brazil:** Oslo, Norway.**Bulgaria:** Oslo, Norway.**Canada:** Oslo, Norway.**Cape Verde:** Lisbon, Portugal.**Chile:** Stockholm, Sweden.**China, People's Republic:** Viðimelur 29; Ambassador: CHEN FENG.**Cuba:** Stockholm, Sweden.**Czechoslovakia:** Smáragata 16; Ambassador: ŠTEFAN ŠUTKA.**Denmark:** Hverfisgata 29; Ambassador: JANUS A. W. PALUDAN.**Egypt:** Oslo, Norway.**Finland:** Oslo, Norway.**France:** Túngata 22; Ambassador: FRANÇOIS DESBANS.**German Democratic Republic:** Egissíða 78; Ambassador: WERNER KRAUSE.**Germany, Federal Republic:** Túngata 18; Ambassador: JÖRG R. KRIEG.**Ghana:** Copenhagen, Denmark.**Greece:** London, England.**Hungary:** Stockholm, Sweden.**India:** Oslo, Norway.

ICELAND

Iran: Stockholm, Sweden.
Iraq: Stockholm, Sweden.
Ireland: Copenhagen, Denmark.
Israel: Oslo, Norway.
Italy: Oslo, Norway.
Japan: Stockholm, Sweden.
Kenya: Stockholm, Sweden.
Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Stockholm, Sweden.
Korea, Republic: Oslo, Norway.
Luxembourg: London, England.
Mexico: Oslo, Norway.
Mongolia: London, England.
Netherlands: London, England.
Norway: Fjólugata 17; *Ambassador:* ANNEMARIE LORENTZEN.
Pakistan: Berlin, German Democratic Republic.
Peru: London, England.
Poland: Grenimelur 7; *Ambassador:* HENRYK WENDROWSKI.

Iceland also has diplomatic relations with Albania, the Bahamas, Colombia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Lebanon, Niger, Nigeria, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia and South Africa.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion, The Press

Portugal: Oslo, Norway.
Romania: Copenhagen, Denmark.
Spain: Oslo, Norway.
Sweden: Fjólugata 9; *Ambassador:* ETHEL G. WIKLUND.
Switzerland: Oslo, Norway.
Tanzania: Stockholm, Sweden.
Thailand: Copenhagen, Denmark.
Tunisia: Stockholm, Sweden.
Turkey: Oslo, Norway.
U.S.S.R.: Garðastræti 33; *Ambassador:* MIKHAIL STRELTSOV.
United Kingdom: Laufásvegur 49; *Ambassador:* WILLIAM R. McQUILLAN.
U.S.A.: Laufásvegur 21; *Ambassador:* RICHARD A. ERICSON.
Vatican City: Vedbaek, Denmark.
Venezuela: Oslo, Norway.
Viet-Nam: Oslo, Norway.
Yugoslavia: Oslo, Norway.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

SUPREME COURT, REYKJAVÍK

Chief Justice: LOGI EINARSSON.

Justices: ÁRMANN SNAEVARR.
BENEDIKT SIGURJÓNSSON.
BJÖRN SVEINBJÖRNSSON.
MAGNÚS TH. TORFASON.
SIGURGEIR JÓNSSON.
THOR VILHJÁLMSON.

Justices are appointed by the President and cannot be dismissed except by the decision of a court.

The Justices elect the Chief Justice for a period of two years.

Secretary: BJÖRN HELGASON.

ORDINARY COURTS

All cases are heard in Ordinary Courts except those specifically within the jurisdiction of Special Courts. The Ordinary Courts include both a lower division of urban and rural district courts presided over by the district magistrates, and the Supreme Court.

RELIGION

Evangelical Lutheran Church: the national Church, endowed by the State. Over 93 per cent of the population are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, but there is complete religious liberty. Iceland forms one diocese, Reykjavík, with two suffragan sees. There are 299 congregations and 115 pastors; Bishop PÉTUR SIGURGEIRSSON; publ. *Kirkjuritid* (monthly).

Frikirkjan (Free Church): P.O.B. 119, 121 Reykjavík; f. 1899; Free Lutheran denomination; 7,000 mems.; Head Rev. KRISTJÁN RÓBERTSSON.

Oháði Frikirkjusöfnudurinn (Independent Congregation): Free Lutheran denomination; 2,000 mems.; Head Rev. EMIL BJÖRNSSON.

Roman Catholic Church: Egilsgötu 18, 101 Reykjavík; 1,520 mems.; Bishop of Reykjavík: Most Rev. HINRIK H. FREHEN, S.M.M., D.D.; Vicar-Gen. A. GEORGE, Landakot, Reykjavík; publ. *Merki krossins*.

Seventh-day Adventists: P.O.B. 262, Reykjavík.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

REYKJAVÍK

Alhýðubladid (The Labour Journal): Síðumúli 12; f. 1916 as Dagsbrún (Dawn); daily; organ of the Social Democratic Party; Editor JÓN BALDVIN HANNIBALSSON; circ. 5,000.

Dagbladid (The Daily News): Síðumúli 12; f. 1975; Independent; Editor JÓNAS KRISTJÁNSSON; circ. 25,000.

Morgunbladid (Morning News): Adalstræti 6; f. 1913; Conservative; includes Sunday supplement *Lesbók*

(Reader); Editors MATTHÍAS JOHANNESSEN, STYRMIR GUNNARSSON; circ. 43,000.

Thjóðviljinn (Will of the People): Skólavordustig 19; f. 1936; daily; organ of socialism, labour movement and national independence; Editors ÁRNI BERGMANN, EINAR KARL HARALDSSON; circ. 12,000.

Timinn (The Times): Síðumúli 15, Box 370; f. 1917; daily organ of the Progressive Party; Editors JÓN SIGURDSSON, THORARINN THORARINSSON; circ. 17,000.

Visir (The Bud): Síðumúli 14; f. 1910; daily independent; Editor ELLERT B. SCHRAM; circ. 25,000.

WEEKLIES

REYKJAVÍK

Mánudagsblaðið (*Monday Paper*): Tjarnargata 39.

Vikan (*The Week*): Síðumúli 23; f. 1938; illustrated weekly; Editor SIGURÐUR HREIÐAR HREIÐARSSON; circ. 12,000.

AKUREYRI

Althýðumadurinn (*Commoner*): Strandgata 9; f. 1931; weekly; organ of Social Democratic Party; Editor BJARNI SIGTRYGGSSON; circ. 3,500.

Dagur (*The Day*): Tryggvabraut 12, P.O.B. 58; f. 1918; twice weekly; organ of the Progressive Party; Editor H. SVEINBJÖRNSSON; circ. 6,100.

Íslendingur-Ísafold: Glerargata 22; f. 1915; for North and East Iceland; Editor KRISTINN G. JOHANNSSON.

ÍSAFJÖRÐUR

Skutull: weekly; organ of the Social Democratic Party.

SIGLUFJÖRÐUR

Einherji: weekly; organ of the Progressive Party.

Síglfirdingur: weekly; organ of the Independence Party.

PERIODICALS

Aegir (*The Sea*): c/o Fiskifélag Íslands, Reykjavík; f. 1905; published by the Fisheries' Association, Reykjavík; monthly; Editors MÁR ELÍSSON, JÓNAS BLÖNDAL; circ. 2,400.

Æskan (*Youth*): Laugaregur 56, Reykjavík; monthly.

Atlantica: Hverfisgata 54, P.O.B. 93, Reykjavík; bi-annual in-flight magazine of Icelandair.

Economic Statistics: P.O.B. 160, 121 Reykjavík; published by the Economic Department of the Central Bank of Iceland; f. 1980; quarterly.

Eimreidinn (*Progress*): Síðumúli 12, Reykjavík; f. 1895; quarterly; literary and critical review.

Freyr: P.O.B. 7080, Reykjavík; f. 1904; organ of the Icelandic Agriculture Society and the Farmers' Union; fortnightly; Editors MATTHÍAS EGGERTSSON, JÚLÍUS DANIELSSON.

Frjáls verzlun (*Free Trade*): Ármúli 18, P.O.B. 1193, Reykjavík; f. 1939; monthly news and business magazine; Editor MARKÚS ÖRN ANTONSSON.

Hagtidindi: published by the Statistical Bureau of Iceland, Reykjavík; monthly.

Heima Er Bezt: Tryggvabraut 18-20, Akureyri; f. 1951; monthly; literary; circ. 5,200.

Helgafell: Reykjavík; quarterly; literary review; Editor TÓMAS GUÐMUNDSSON.

Ídnadarblaðið: Ármúli 18, 105 Reykjavík; monthly; news and industry magazine; Editor JÓN BIRGIR PÉTURSSON; circ. 6,400.

Íslensk Fyrirtæki (*Icelandic Firms*): Ármúli 18, Reykjavík; yearly; business and industrial directory; Editor HÁKON HÁKONARSON.

Íþróttablaðið: Ármúli 18, Reykjavík; monthly; sport; Editors SIGURÐUR MAGNUSSON, J. STEINAR LUDVIGSSON.

News from Iceland: Hverfisgata 54, P.O.B. 93, Reykjavík; 12 times a year.

Rjettur: Skólavörðustógur 19, Reykjavík; left-wing magazine for politics and social problems; Editor EINAR OLGEIRSSON.

Samvinnan: Suðurlandsbraut 32, Reykjavík; publ. by the Federation of Icelandic Co-operative Societies; monthly; Editor GYLFI GRÖNÐAL; circ. 6,000.

Sjávarfréttir: Ármúli 18, Reykjavík; monthly; fishing and fishing industry; Editor KJARTAN STEFÁNSSON.

Úrval (*Digest*): Síðumúli 23, Reykjavík; monthly; Editor SIGURÐUR HREIÐAR HREIÐARSSON; circ. 5,300.

Vesturland: f. 1923; fortnightly; organ of the Independence Party; Editor ULFAR AGÚSTSSON.

Vikungur (*Seaman*): Barugata 11, Reykjavík; ten times a year.

Vinnan (*Work*): Grensásvegur 16, 108 Reykjavík; f. 1943; publ. by Icelandic Federation of Labour; Editor HÁKUR MÁR HARALDSSON; circ. 3,500.

JOURNALISTS' ORGANIZATION

Bladamannafélag Íslands: (*Union of Icelandic Journalists*): Reykjavík; f. 1897; 170 mems.; Chair. ÓMAR VALDIMARSSON; Sec. FRÍDA BJÖRNSDÓTTIR.

PUBLISHERS

Aegisútgáfan: Sólvallagötu 74, Reykjavík; Man. GUÐMUNDUR JAKOBSSON.

Akranesútgáfan: Deildartúni 8, Akranes.

Almenna Bókafélagið: Austurstraeti 18, Reykjavík; f. 1955; general; largest book club (8,000 mems.); Man. Dir. BRYNJÓLFUR BJARNASON.

Bókaforlag Odds Björnssonar: Tryggvabraut 18-20, Akureyri; f. 1897; general; Dir. GEIR S. BJÖRNSSON.

Bókaútgáfa Aeskunnar: Laugavegi 56, P.O.B. 14, Reykjavík.

Bókaútgáfa Thórhalls Bjarnasonar: Skemmuvegi 4, 200 Kópavogi.

Bókaútgáfa Guðjóns O. Guðjónssonar: Langholtsvegi 111, Reykjavík.

Bókaútgáfa Thorsteins M. Jónssonar: Eskihið 21, 105 Reykjavík.

Bókaútgáfa Björk: Háholti 7, Akranes; Man. DANIEL AGÚSTINUSSON.

Bókaútgáfan Bragi: Austurstraeti 17, Reykjavík; Man. MAGNUS VÍGLUNDSSON.

Bókaútgáfan Hildur: Fögrubrekku 47, Kópavogi; Man. GUNNAR THORLEIFSSON.

Bókaútgáfan Hlidskjálfi: Ingólfsstraeti 22, Reykjavík.

Bókaverzlun Sigfúsar Eymundssonar: Austurstraeti 18, Reykjavík; f. 1872; educational and general, import and export of books, maps of Iceland; Man. EINAR ÓSKARSSON.

Félagsmálastofnunin: Vesturgötu 42, Reykjavík.

Fjölvi: Hjállalandi 28, Reykjavík.

Forni: Kleppsvegi 4, 105 Reykjavík.

Fródi, hf: Ármúla 21, Reykjavík; Man. GISSUR EGGERTSSON.

Heimskringla: Laugavegi 18, Reykjavík, P.O.B. 392; f. 1932; Man. THRÖSTUR ÓLAFSSON.

Helgafell: Veghúsastíg 7, Reykjavík; Dir. RAGNAR JÓNSSON.

Hid íslenska bokmenntafélag: Dingholtsstræti 3, 101 Reykjavík, P.O.B. 1252; f. 1816; Pres. SIGURÐUR LINDAL.

ICELAND

Hörpuðtúgáfan: Stekkjarholt 8-10, P.O.B. 25, 300 Akranes; Dir. BRAGI THORDARSON.

Ídunnarútgáfan: Braeðraborgarstígur 16, P.O.B. 294, 121 Reykjavík; general; f. 1945; Man. Dir. JÓHANN P. VALDIMARSSON.

Hladbud, h.f.: Braeðraborgarstígur 16, P.O.B. 294, 121 Reykjavík; f. 1944; mainly school books; Dir. JÓHANN P. VALDIMARSSON.

Ísafoldarprentsmidja, h.f.: Thingholtsstraeti 5, Reykjavík; f. 1877; Chair. and Gen. Man. LÚÐVÍK JÓNSSON.

Íslenska Fornritafélag, Hid: Austurstraeti 18, Reykjavík; f. 1928; Pres. J. NORDAL.

Kynning: P.O.B. 1238, Reykjavík; f. 1966; natural science, books on Iceland, art, history; Man. H. HANNESSON.

Leiftur, h.f.: Höfðatúni 12, Reykjavík; Man. HJÖRTUR THORDARSON.

Litbrá-Offset: Höfðatúni 12, P.O.B. 999, Reykjavík.

Ljóðhus Ltd.: Laufásvegi 22, P.O.B. 629, Reykjavík; Man. SIGFÚS DADASON.

Mál og Menning (Radical Book Club): Laugavegi 18, Reykjavík; f. 1937; 4,600 mems.; Chair. THORLEIFUR EINARSSON; Man. ÓLAFUR ÓLAFSSON; Editor THORLEIFUR HAUSSON; publ. *Tímarit Míðs og Menningar* (quarterly).

Menningarsjóður og Thjóðvinafélagid: P.O.B. 1398, Reykjavík; f. 1940; Cultural Fund and Patriotic Society editions; Dir. HRÓLFUR HALLDÓRSSON.

Örn og Örlýgur, h.f.: Síðumúli 11, 105 Reykjavík; f. 1966; general; Owner and Man. Dir. ÖRLÝGUR HÁLFÐANARSSON.

Prentusid: Barónsstíg 11B, Reykjavík.

Prentsmidja Árna Valdimarssonar: Brautarholti 16, Reykjavík.

Ríkisútvarpid (Icelandic State Broadcasting Service): Skúlagata 4, Box 120, Reykjavík; f. 1930; Dir.-Gen. ANDRÉS BJÖRNSSON; Chair. of Programme Board VILHJÁLmur HJÁLMARSSON; Dir. of Administration HÖRÐUR VILHJÁLMSON; Dir. Radio GUÐMUNDUR JONSSON; Programme Dir. HJÖRTUR PÁLSSON; News Editor MARGRÉT INDRIDADÓTTIR; Music Editor JÓN ÖRN MARINÓSSON; Head of Drama KLEMENZ JÓNSSON.

RADIO
There are two Long Wave, twelve Medium Wave and fifteen VHF transmitters broadcasting 116 hours per week.

BANKING
(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; res.=reserves; dep.=deposits; m.=million; kr.=krónur; brs.=branches)

NATIONAL BANKS
Sedlabanki Íslands (Central Bank of Iceland): Hafnarstraeti 10, P.O.B. 160, 121 Reykjavík; f. 1961 to take over central banking activities of Landsbanki Íslands; cap. 100m. kr.; res. 2,433m. kr. (Dec. 1978); Chair. Board of Dirs. INGI R. HELGASON; Govs. JOHANNES NORDAL, DAVÍÐ ÓLAFSSON, GUÐMUNDUR HJARTASON; publs. *Economic Statistics* (quarterly), *Fjármálatíðindi* (quarterly), *Hagtölur mánaðarins* (monthly), *Ársskýrsla* (annually), *Annual Report*.

Publishers, Radio and Television, Finance

Prentsmidjan Oddi, hf: Höfðabakka 7, P.O.B. 1305, 121 Reykjavík.

Ríkisútgáfa Námsbóka (State Educational Publishing Department): Tjarnagötu 10, Reykjavík 101, P.O.B. 1274; Editorial Dir. BRAGI GUÐJÓNSSON.

Rökkur: Flókagötu 15, Reykjavík.

Setberg: Freyjugötu 14, Reykjavík; publisher and printer; Dir. ARNBJÖRN KRISTINSSON.

Siglufjardardrentsmidja: Suðurgötu 16, Siglufirði.

Skjaldborg Ltd.: Hafnarstraeti 67, P.O.B. 218, Akureyri.

Skuggsjá: Strandgötu 31, Hafnarfirði; general fiction; Dir. OLIVER STEINN.

Snaefell: Álfaskeiði 58, Hafnarfirði; Man. THORKELL JOHANNESON.

Stafafell: Laugavegi 1, Reykjavík; Man. MAGNÚS BRYN-JÓLFSSON.

Steindórsprent, h.f.: Ármúla 5, Reykjavík.

Sudri: Kleppsvégi 2, Reykjavík; Man. GUÐJÓN ELÍASSON.

Thjódsaga: Thingholtsstraeti 27; Reykjavík; Dir. HAFSTEINN GUÐMUNDSSON.

Valafell: Thykkvabae 16, Reykjavík; school books.

Víkingsútúgáfan: Veghúsastíg 7, Reykjavík; Dir. RAGNAR JONSSON.

Víkurútgáfan: Kleppsvégi 2, Reykjavík.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION
Félag Íslenskra bókaútgefenda: Laufásvegi 12, 101 Reykjavík; Pres. OLIVER STEINN JOHANNESON; Man. BJÖRN GÍSLASON.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

In 1979 there were 66,519 radio sets in use in Iceland.

TELEVISION
Ríkisútvarpid-Sjónvarp (Icelandic State Broadcasting Service—Television): Laugavegur 176, Reykjavík; f. 1966; covers 98 per cent of the population; broadcasts daily except on Thursdays and during July, total 24 hours a week; 63,448 sets in use (1981); Dir. P. GUÐFINNSSON.

The U.S. Navy operates a radio station (24 hours a day), and a television service (80 hours a week), on the NATO base at Keflavík.

FINANCE

Landsbanki Íslands (National Bank of Iceland): Austurstraeti 11, P.O.B. 170, 121 Reykjavík; f. 1885; cap. and res. 19,288m. kr.; dep. 135,332m. kr. (Dec. 1980); 22 brs.; Gen. Mans. BJÖRGVIN VILMUNDARSON, JÓNAS H. HARALZ, HELGI BERGS.

Althyðubankinn (The People's Bank): Laugavegur 31, Reykjavík; f. 1976; Man. STEFÁN GUNNARSSON.

Búnaðarbanki Íslands (Agricultural Bank of Iceland): Austurstraeti 5, Reykjavík, P.O.B. 1428; f. 1929; independent state-owned bank; res. 72.1m. new kr.; dep. 723.4m. new kr. (1980); five branches in Reykjavík, and 12 provincial branches; Dirs. STEFÁN HILMARSSON, MAGNÚS JÓNSSON, THORHALLUR TRYGGVASON.

ICELAND

Finance, Trade and Industry

Idnadarbanki Íslands (*Industrial Bank of Iceland*): Reykjavík; f. 1952; Dirs. BRAGI HANNESSON, PÉTUR SÆMUNDSEN.

Samvinnubanki Íslands hf (*The Co-operative Bank of Iceland Ltd.*): Bankastræti 7, Reykjavík; f. 1962; Man. KRISTLEIFUR JÓNSSON.

Útvegsbanki Íslands (*Fisheries Bank of Iceland*): Austurstræti 19, Reykjavík; f. 1930; converted into independent Government institution in 1957; res. 3,811.9m. kr.; dep. 38,558.7m. kr. (1980); Chair. Prof. ÓLAFUR BJÖRNSSON; Gen. Mans. JÓNAS G. RAFNAR, ÁRMANN JAKOBSSON, BJARNI GUÐBJÖRNSSON; 12 bts.

Verzlunarbanki Íslands hf (*Iceland Bank of Commerce Ltd.*): Reykjavík; f. 1961; Mans. KRISTJÁN ODDSSON, HÖSKULDUR ÓLAFSSON.

INSURANCE

Tryggingastofnun Ríkisins (*State Social Security Institution*): Laugavegi 114, Reykjavík; f. 1936; Man. Dir. EGGERT G. THORSTEINSSON; Chair. of Tryggingaráð (*Social Security Board*) STEFÁN JÓNSSON; publ. *Félagsmál* (periodical).

PRIVATE COMPANIES

Almennar Tryggingar Ltd. (*General Insurance*): Síðumúli 39, Reykjavík; f. 1943; cap. p.u. 1.5m. new kr. (1981); Gen. Man. ÓLAFUR B. THORS.

Brunabótafélag Íslands (*Iceland Fire Insurance Soc.*): Laugavegi 103, Reykjavík; f. 1915; res. fund 1,783m. kr. (1979); Man. Dir. A. ÓLAFSSON.

Endurtryggingafélag Samvinnutrygginga hf (*Samvinnutryggingar Reinsurance Co. Ltd.*): Ármúli 3, 105 Reykjavík; f. 1970; cap. 100m. kr.; bank dep. 492m. kr.; Chair. E. EINARSSON; Man. Dir. J. R. GUÐMUNDSSON.

Íslensk Endurtrygging (*National Icelandic Reinsurance Company*): Sudurlandsbraut 6, 105 Reykjavík; f. 1939; cap. 212.6m. kr.; Gen. Man. BJARNI THORDARSON.

Líftryggingafélagid Andvaka (*Andvaka Mutual Life Insurance Company*): Ármúli 3, 105 Reykjavík; f. 1949; guarantee cap. 5m. kr.; bank dep. 51.9m. kr.; Chair. E. EINARSSON; Man. Dir. J. R. GUÐMUNDSSON.

Samábyrgd Íslands á Fiskiskipum (*Icelandic Mutual Fishing Craft Insurance*): Lágmúli 9, Reykjavík; f. 1909; Govt. guarantee 2,000,000 kr.; Man. Dir. PÁLL SIGURDSSON.

Samvinnutryggingar (*The Co-operative Insurance Company*): Ármúli 3, Reykjavík.

Sjóvátryggingartfélag Íslands hf (*Iceland Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.*): Reykjavík; f. 1918; share cap. 310m. kr.; res. fund 5,603.7m. kr. (1979); Chair. BENEDIKT SVEINSSON; Gen. Man. SIGURDUR JÓNSSON.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Federation of Icelandic Industries: P.O.B. 1407, Reykjavík; f. 1933; 200 mems.; Chair. DAVID SCH. THORSTEINSSON; Gen. Man. VALUR VALSSON; publs. *A Döfinni*, *Íslenskur Ionaour* (monthly).

Samband Íslenzkra Samvinnufélaga (*Federation of Iceland Co-operative Societies*): Sölvhólgata, 101 Reykjavík; f. 1902; number of co-operatives 45; mems. 41,792; Chair. VALUR ARNTHÓRSSON; Dir.-Gen. ERLENDUR EINARSSON; publ. *Samvinnan* (every two months).

Verzlunarráð Íslands (*Iceland Chamber of Commerce*): P.O.B. 514, 101 Reykjavík; f. 1917; 400 mems.; Chair. HJALTI G. KRISTJANSSON; Gen. Sec. ÁRNI ÁRNASON.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

Vinnuveitendasamband Íslands (*Employers' Federation*): Garðastræti 41, 101 Reykjavík; f. 1934; Chair. P. SIGURJÓNSSON; Man. Dir. THORSTEINN PÁLSSON; publ. *VSI Tíðindi*.

FISHING INDUSTRY ASSOCIATIONS

Félag Íslenzkra Botnvörpuskipaeigenda (*Association of Icelandic Steam Trawler Owners*): Hafnarhuoll, Tryggvagötu, Reykjavík; f. 1916; Chair. VILHELM THORSTEINSSON; Sec.-Gen. ÁGÚST EINARSSON.

Fiskifélag Íslands (*Fisheries Association of Iceland*): Reykjavík; f. 1911; conducts technical and economic research and services for fishing vessels; performs various functions for the fishing industry in accordance with Icelandic law or by arrangement with the Ministry of Fisheries; Man. MÁR ELSSON, Dir. of Fisheries; publs. *Aegir* (monthly), *Seaman's Almanac* (annually), handbooks.

Fiskveidasjóður Íslands (*Fisheries Fund of Iceland*): Reykjavík; f. 1905; lends money for construction and purchase of fishing vessels, equipment and plant; financed by interest charges and export charges on fish produce; loans granted 14,287m. kr. (1980); Chair. DAVID ÓLAFSSON; Gen. Man. SVERRIR JÚLIUSSON.

Landssamband Íslenzkra Utvegsmanna (*Federation of Icelandic Fishing Vessel Owners*): P.O.B. 893, Reykjavík; f. 1939; Chair. K. RAGNARSSON; Man. KRISTJAN RAGNARSSON.

Sölusamband Íslenzkra Fiskframleidenda (*Union of Icelandic Fish Producers*): Reykjavík; Dirs. FRIDRIK PÁLSSON, J. ÓLAFSSON.

TRADE UNIONS

Althýðusamband Íslands (*Icelandic Federation of Labour*): Grensásveg 16, Reykjavík; f. 1916; 53,000 mems. affiliated to ICFTU; Pres. ÁSMUNDUR STEFÁNSSON.

Menningar-og Fræðslusamband Albýðu (MFA) (*Workers' Educational Association*): Chair. HELGI GUÐMUNDSSON; Gen. Sec. TRYGGVI THÓR ÁDALSTEINSSON.

Bandalag Starfsmanna Ríkis og Baeja (*Municipal and Government Employees' Association*): Grettisgötu 89, 105 Reykjavík; f. 1942; 13,600 mems.; Chair. KRISTJAN THORLACIUS; publ. *Asgardur*.

Landssamband Idnadarmanna (*The Chamber of Icelandic Trades and Industries*): Hallveigarstigur 1, Reykjavík; f. 1932; 3,000 mems.; non-party; Chair. SIGURDUR KRISTINSSON; Gen. Sec. THÓRLEIFUR JÓNSSON; publ. *Tímarit idnadarmanna* (irregular), *Fréttabréf Landsambands idnadarmanna* (monthly).

TRANSPORT

ROADS

Umferðarmáladeild fólksflutninga (*Transport Department*): Umferðarmiðstöðin, Reykjavík; f. 1935; supervises passenger transport (coaches).

Félag sérleyfishafa (*Motor Transport Union*): Reykjavík; Chair. A. HAFBERG.

There were 11,649 km. of roads in Iceland in 1978.

SHIPPING

Hf. Eimskipafélag Íslands (*The Iceland Steamship Co., Ltd.*): Pósthússtraeti 2, 101 Reykjavík; f. 1914; liner trade, general and bulk cargo between Iceland and the U.K., Scandinavia, the Continent, the Baltic and the U.S.A.; also operates coastal services; 21 vessels totalling 29,914 g.r.t.; Man. Dir. HÖRÐUR SIGURGESTSSON.

Hafskip Ltd.: P.O.B. 524, Reykjavík; f. 1958; 7 cargo vessels; liner services to Scandinavia, Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, U.K., Baltic and U.S.A.; Man. Dirs. BJÖRGÓLFUR GUÐMUNDSSON, RAGNAR KJARTANSSON.

Skipaútgerð Ríkisins (*The Icelandic State Shipping Dept.*): Reykjavík; f. 1930; passenger and freight service

round Iceland all the year; Gen. Man. GUÐMUNDUR EINARSSON.

Samband Ísl Samvinnufelaga (*Samband Line*): P.O.B. 180, Sölvholsgata 4, Reykjavík; 7 cargo vessels, 2 tankers; Iceland-Europe-U.S.A.; Dir. AXEL GÍSLASON.

CIVIL AVIATION

There is an international airport at Keflavík, 47 km. from Reykjavík.

Icelandair (*Flugleidir*): Reykjavík Airport; f. 1973 as the successor company to the two merged principal Icelandic airlines, **Flugfélag Íslands**, f. 1937, and **Lofhleidir**, f. 1944. Icelandair became the operating company of the two in Oct. 1979, when all licences, permits and authorizations previously held by Flugfélag Íslands and Lofhleidir were transferred to it. Fleet of 1 DC-10-30CF, 3 DC-8-63F, 2 Boeing 727-100C, 1 Boeing 727-200 and 4 Fokker Friendship F-27. Internal network centred on Reykjavík to ten different places in Iceland. External year-round services to Scandinavia, the United Kingdom, Luxembourg, and the U.S.A., and summer flights to Greenland, the Federal Republic of Germany and France; Chair. of Board ORN Ó. JOHNSON; Chief Exec. Officer SIGURÐUR HELGASON.

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Iceland Tourist Bureau: Reykjanesbraut 6, Reykjavík; Gen. Man. KJARTAN LÁRUSSON.

THEATRES

The Reykjavík Theatre Company: Idno, Vonarstraeti 3, 121 Reykjavík; Dirs. STEFAN BALDURSSON, THORSTEINN GUNNARSSON.

Thjóðleikhúsið (*National Theatre*): Hverfisgata, Reykjavík; f. 1950; Dir. SVEINN EINARSSON.

ORCHESTRA

Sinfóníuhljómsveit Íslands (*Iceland Symphony Orchestra*): P.O.B. 120, Reykjavík; Dir. SIGURÐUR BJÖRNSSON.

IRELAND

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Ireland comprises 26 of the 32 counties making up the island of Ireland. The remaining six counties in the north-east come under the jurisdiction of the Government of the United Kingdom. Ireland lies in the Atlantic, about 50 miles (80 km.) west of Great Britain. The climate is mild and equable. Irish is the official first language, but its use as a vernacular is now restricted to certain areas, collectively known as the Gaeltacht. English is universally spoken. Official documents are printed in English and Irish. About 95 per cent of the population are Roman Catholic and 5 per cent Protestant. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) consists of three vertical bands of green, white and orange. The capital is Dublin.

Recent History

The whole of Ireland was formerly part of the United Kingdom. In 1920 the island was partitioned, the six north-eastern counties remaining part of the U.K., with their own government. In 1922 the 26 southern counties achieved dominion status, as the Irish Free State, the dissolution of the remaining links with Great Britain culminating in the adoption by plebiscite of the 1937 Constitution and the establishment of the Republic on April 18th, 1949. The partition of Ireland has remained a contentious issue and the Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army (IRA) has mounted a violent campaign to achieve reunification.

In the general election of February 1973, Fianna Fáil, Ireland's traditional ruling party with 44 years in office to its credit, was defeated: Jack Lynch, Prime Minister since 1966, resigned and Liam Cosgrave (Fine Gael) formed a coalition of the Labour and Fine Gael parties. The Cosgrave Government, in an attempt to find reconciliation with Northern Ireland (see Northern Ireland in United Kingdom chapter), considered constitutional changes which would involve the Republic's renunciation of territorial claims on Ulster. The Government remained committed to power-sharing but resisted any British military withdrawal from the North.

Following the assassination of the British Ambassador by the Provisional IRA in July 1976, the Government introduced stronger measures against terrorism (repealed in October 1977). Following criticism by the Defence Minister, the President, Carroll O'Daly, resigned in October 1976. Dr. Patrick Hillery, nominee of the opposition Fianna Fáil, was the only candidate for the presidency and took office in December. Fianna Fáil won a convincing victory in the general election of June 1977 and Jack Lynch became Prime Minister, maintaining the improved relations with the British Government which had been achieved by the Cosgrave administration; he aimed at power-sharing devolved government in the North, rather than a totally united Ireland, a policy which aroused much criticism from within Fianna Fáil. After the murder of Earl Mountbatten by the IRA in August 1979 and the massacre of 18 British soldiers at Warrenpoint, Mr. Lynch held talks with the British Government and agreed to increase border security. In December Mr. Lynch

resigned as Prime Minister and was succeeded by Charles Haughey, formerly Minister for Health, who pursued a policy of a united Ireland with a measure of autonomy for the North, provided that a power-sharing Executive be maintained. He met the British Prime Minister in May 1980, when it was decided to hold regular Anglo-Irish discussions on the issue.

Mr. Haughey called an early election in June 1981 in the hope of consolidating his position before introducing measures to deal with the worsening economic situation. As a result, a coalition between Fine Gael and the Labour Party was formed with a precarious parliamentary majority, and Dr. Garret FitzGerald (Fine Gael) formed a new government. The hunger strike in Northern Ireland had considerable repercussions in the Republic: two republican prisoners in Northern Ireland were elected to the *Dáil* in June, and the Irish Government criticized the British attitude to the hunger strike, although the Anglo-Irish summit meetings continued and an Intergovernmental Council was set up in November. In September Dr. FitzGerald proposed a referendum on constitutional changes, including the removal of claims to territorial jurisdiction over Northern Ireland and the lifting of the ban on divorce, in order to make unity more acceptable to Ulster Protestants.

Government

Legislative power is vested in the bicameral National Parliament, comprising a Senate (with restricted powers) and a House of Representatives. The Senate (*Seanad Éireann*) has 60 members, including 11 nominated by the Prime Minister and 49 indirectly elected for five years. The House (*Dáil Éireann*) has 166 members elected by universal adult suffrage for five years (subject to dissolution), using proportional representation.

The President is a constitutional Head of State elected by direct popular vote for seven years. Executive power is effectively held by the Cabinet, led by the *Taoiseach* (Prime Minister), who is appointed by the President on the nomination of the *Dáil*. The President appoints other Ministers on the nomination of the Prime Minister with the previous approval of the *Dáil*. The Cabinet is responsible to the *Dáil*.

Defence

The regular armed forces totalled 14,012 in July 1981, of which the army comprised 12,428, the navy 890 and the air force 694. There was also a regular reserve of 538 and a territorial army reserve of 21,560. The defence budget for 1980 was £144 million. Military service is voluntary.

Economic Affairs

The economy is still largely based on agriculture, which accounted in 1980 for 19 per cent of employment and 36 per cent of total exports. Ireland's accession to the EEC in 1973 has provided a larger market for agricultural exports (farmers' incomes rose by 142 per cent during the first five years of EEC membership), and in 1978 the EEC's share of Irish exports was 30.3 per cent. The value of beef exports increased by 35 per cent to £815 million in 1980, a record figure due in part to the selling-off of stock by

hard-pressed farmers. Farmers' real incomes dropped by over 40 per cent between 1978 and 1980.

Tourism continues to be a major industry, although the number of visitors dropped slightly in 1980 and real revenue was down by 3 per cent to £279 million.

Major industrial expansion has taken place since 1960, and is promoted by the Industrial Development Authority, (IDA), which created 17,000 jobs in 1980 and approved investment projects aiming to create a further 35,000 in 1981-85, over half of which are with foreign firms, attracted by tax relief on exports. Computer and electronics companies are important targets of IDA efforts. The principal industrial groups are food and drink, metals and engineering, chemicals, textiles and tobacco. Industrial products comprised 53 per cent of exports in 1980.

The main exports are beef, chemicals, machinery, dairy products, textiles and live cattle. The United Kingdom is the principal foreign trade partner, accounting for nearly 51 per cent of imports and 43 per cent of exports in 1980. In recent years, however, Ireland has diversified its external trade and, since its accession to the EEC, has forged stronger trade links with other European countries, particularly with France and the Federal Republic of Germany. About 80 per cent of Ireland's energy requirements is imported, accounting for 15 per cent of total imports in 1980. Ireland is currently investigating offshore petroleum and natural gas resources. Production from the Kinsale Head natural gas field started in 1978; the gas is expected to provide 15 per cent of Ireland's energy requirement. Peat provides a fifth of the country's electricity supply, and the exploitation of low-grade coal deposits was also being investigated in 1981. Europe's largest lead-zinc mines opened at Navan in 1977, and an alumina plant to process imported bauxite is under construction in County Limerick, financed by Canadian, Dutch and American companies; in September 1979 the first drilling for uranium took place in County Donegal.

The rate of real growth in G.N.P. increased by 6 per cent in 1978, but fell to 2 per cent in 1979 and to 1 per cent in 1980. In spite of the creation of jobs by the IDA, unemployment rose to 13 per cent in mid-1981, and wage rises averaging 13 per cent in 1980 contributed to inflation running at 18 per cent. Heavy government investment led to a borrowing requirement amounting to 14.3 per cent of total G.N.P. in 1980. The supplementary budget approved in July 1981 aimed to reduce government borrowing by increasing indirect taxation, freezing public sector wages and cutting public expenditure.

In 1979 Ireland joined the European Monetary System, breaking its alignment with sterling. The *punt* subsequently remained stable in comparison with the pound sterling, and the break amounted to a devaluation against the pound beneficial to exporters.

Transport and Communications

There were 1,795 miles of railways operated by the State-owned Irish Transport Company (CIE) in 1980. In 1977 the extent of the roads system was 57,684 miles, 9,988 miles of which were main roads. Chief sea ports are Dublin and Dún Laoghaire, Cork, Waterford, Rosslare, Limerick, Foynes, Galway, New Ross, Drogheda, Dundalk, Fenit and Whiddy Island. There are international airports

at Shannon, Dublin and Cork, of which Shannon is used for transatlantic flights. The national airline is Aer Lingus.

Social Welfare

Social welfare benefits in Ireland fall into two general categories: (1) those received under compulsory insurance schemes by contributors and their dependants; and (2) those received on a non-contributory basis by people of inadequate means. Children's allowances are also paid to all households for each child without regard to family means.

Social Welfare Insurance is now compulsory for both manual and non-manual workers. The social insurance scheme provides for widows', retirement and old age pensions, unemployment, disability and invalidity benefits and death grants. The cost is shared by the employer, the employee and the State. An occupational injuries benefit scheme is also in operation.

People of inadequate means who are not entitled to benefit under these contributory schemes may receive non-contributory pensions or other benefits from the State or other public funds. These benefits include widows' pensions, deserted wives' allowances, old age and blindness pensions, supplementary welfare allowance and unemployment assistance. Expenditure on social insurance and assistance for 1979 was estimated at £848 million.

The following health services are available without charge to the whole community: immunization and treatment for infectious diseases; diagnostic services; hospital services for all children suffering from specified long-term diseases; free drugs for adults suffering from specified diseases; and assistance towards the cost of prescribed drugs, in accordance with the drug refund scheme.

All health services are available without charge to the lower income group, about 38 per cent of the population. The middle income group, about 45 per cent of the population, is entitled to free hospital services (in-patient and out-patient), free maternity and infant welfare services, and subsidized accommodation as a private patient. Those in the higher income group are eligible for free hospital services, but are liable for consultants' fees; they also qualify for subsidized accommodation as a private patient. Health accounted for 17 per cent of budget expenditure in 1980. In addition, there are various community welfare services for the chronically sick, the elderly, and families under stress.

Education

Education in Ireland is compulsory from the age of 6 to 15. Most children attend a National School until the age of 12, when they transfer to a post-primary school.

Post-primary education takes place in four sorts of school. *Secondary Schools* are private institutions run by boards of governors or religious communities but are subsidized by the Department of Education. Pupils take the *Intermediate Certificate* at 15 or 16 years of age, and may proceed to a 2-year course leading to the *Leaving Certificate* at 17 or 18.

Vocational Schools provide primary school leavers with a general course similar to that for pupils in secondary schools, but with a greater emphasis on non-academic

IRELAND

subjects. In each county these schools come under the management of a Vocational Education Committee elected by the local authority.

Comprehensive Schools are State-financed and offer a balanced academic and technical curriculum with educational options structured to the needs, abilities and interests of the pupils; the courses lead to the *Intermediate* and *Leaving Certificate* examinations. *Community Schools* are a more recent innovation. They are State financed, offer curricula similar to the comprehensive schools and were intended to replace existing vocational and secondary schools in rural areas but are also being established in new city areas.

Nine regional technical colleges provide senior, post-primary apprenticeship, technical, professional and other courses.

The gaining of certain prescribed successes in the *Leaving Certificate* examination qualifies for entrance to the two universities, which are both self-governing, though they receive annual state grants. The National Institute for Higher Education, at Limerick, runs degree courses of a largely technological nature, although the humanities are represented. A National Institute for Higher Education opened in Dublin in September 1980. The Department of Education provides university and other higher education grants to students.

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

In the 1980 budget £536 million (about 15 per cent of the total) was allocated to education.

Tourism

Intensive marketing campaigns have been undertaken in recent years to develop new markets for Irish tourism. The country has numerous beauty spots, notably the Killarney Lakes and the West Coast. The tourism industry earned £279 million in 1980, with 2,258,000 visitors.

Public Holidays

1982: March 17th (St. Patrick's Day), April 9th (Good Friday), April 12th (Easter Monday), June 7th (June Bank Holiday), August 2nd (August Bank Holiday), October 25th (October Bank Holiday), December 25th, 27th (Christmas).

1983: January 1st (New Year).

Weights and Measures

The imperial system of weights and measures is in force, but metrication is being introduced gradually.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 pence = 1 Irish pound (punt).

Exchange rates (October 1981):

£1 sterling = £1.172;

U.S. \$1 = 62.6 pence.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

PROVINCE	TOTAL AREA (acres)	LARGER LAKES, RIVERS AND TIDEWAYS (acres)	LAND (AND SMALLER WATERS) (acres)	POPULATION
				April 1st, 1979 Census
Leinster . . .	4,891,110	39,741	4,851,368	1,743,861
Munster . . .	6,100,504	138,700	5,961,804	979,819
Connaught . . .	4,376,927	146,207	4,230,720	418,500
Ulster (part) . . .	1,998,670	18,902	1,979,768	226,037
TOTAL . . .	17,367,211	343,550	17,023,660	3,368,217

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1979)

Dublin (capital) . . .	544,586	Dún Laoghaire . . .	54,244
Cork . . .	138,267	Galway . . .	36,917
Limerick . . .	60,665	Waterford . . .	32,617

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

(per 1,000 of population)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978*	1979*
Birth Rate . . .	22.4	22.1	21.2	21.0	21.1	21.1	21.5
Marriage Rate . . .	7.4	7.3	6.7	6.4	6.1	6.3	6.2
Death Rate . . .	11.1	11.2	10.4	10.6	10.3	10.0	9.7

* Provisional figures.

ESTIMATED NET MIGRATION
(1971-1979)

MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
61,272	47,662	108,934

EMPLOYMENT
(⁰⁰⁰ persons at April 1980)

Agriculture, forestry and fishing	220
Mining, quarrying and turf production	12
Manufacturing	243
Construction	103
Electricity, gas and water	14
Commerce, insurance and finance	201
Transport and communication	68
Public administration and defence	72
Other economic activity	230
TOTAL AT WORK	1,163

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE

(1975—⁰⁰⁰ hectares)

CORN, ROOT AND GREEN CROPS	PERMANENT CROPS	PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY PASTURES AND MEADOWS	OTHER LAND	LAND AREA	RIVERS AND LAKES	TOTAL AREA
457	2*	4,230	2,199†	6,889	139	7,028

* FAO estimate.

† Including rough grazing.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA (⁰⁰⁰ hectares)			PRODUCTION (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)			YIELD (100 kg./hectare)		
	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979
Wheat	48	49	49	249	248	245	51.3	50.1	50.2
Oats	35	31	28	135	124	105	39.0	40.3	39.3
Barley	289	307	324	1,445	1,482	1,440	50.0	48.2	44.5
Potatoes	53	41	41	1,515	1,096	1,141	283.7	266.1	281.2
Sugar Beet*	35	36	36†	1,376	1,456	1,322	391.4	398.5	378.7

Note: 1976 figures for production of turnips and mangels: turnips 934,900 metric tons; mangels 229,600 metric tons. More recent figures not available.

* Figures relate to quantities delivered to factories and yield derived from the area grown under contract.

† FAO estimate.

LIVESTOCK*
(⁰⁰⁰)

	1978	1979†	1980†
Horses and Ponies . . .	76	n.a.	n.a.
Cattle	7,125	7,178	6,935
Sheep	3,385	3,376	3,291
Pigs	1,056	1,154	1,057†
Poultry	9,633	n.a.	n.a.

* The figures are estimates based on sample returns linked to the 1975 full enumeration.

† Provisional estimate.

‡ Estimates based on a sample enumeration taken on August 1st.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Beef and veal* . . .	389	388	410
Mutton and lamb* . .	46	39	43
Pig meat*	132	152	145
Poultry meat*	44	47	47
Edible offals†	69	69	71
Cows' milk*	4,717	4,871	4,850
Butter	119	122	111
Cheese	50	58*	49*
Dry milk	198	178*	171*
Hen eggs*	37.1	34.3	32.3
Wool: greasy	9*	9*	9†
Wool: clean (equivalent)	7.7*	7.7*	7.7†
Cattle hides	35.5*	34.6†	36.0†
Sheep skins†	6.5	5.6	5.6

* Unofficial figure.

† FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, mainly *Production Yearbook*.

FISHING

SEA FISH

	QUANTITY (metric tons)					VALUE (£'000)				
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Brill	125	114	113	110	110	65	78	84	91	96
Sole	268	207	165	201	299	398	359	344	440	655
Turbot	168	147	130	134	160	134	168	161	194	223
Cod	5,563	4,280	3,943	5,519	6,471	1,346	1,606	1,600	2,470	2,428
Haddock	1,325	705	517	913	986	247	231	189	340	287
Hake	184	125	187	147	276	49	57	80	84	138
Herring	22,012	23,129	27,717	27,383	36,800	3,096	6,033	8,171	7,863	9,395
Mackerel	14,394	22,695	27,507	24,217	50,791	632	1,748	1,720	1,792	4,226
Plaice	1,700	1,596	1,564	1,562	1,797	618	730	812	871	924
Ray	1,663	1,401	1,255	1,331	1,505	380	367	383	499	560
Whiting	9,166	7,746	6,954	8,309	12,177	940	1,590	1,509	1,894	2,033
Other	12,225	8,622	12,231	4,758	12,799	621	722	1,042	966	1,758
TOTAL	68,793	70,767	82,283	74,584	124,171	8,526	13,689	16,095	17,504	22,723

INLAND FISH

	SALMON		SEA TROUT		EELS		TOTAL VALUE
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
	kg.	£	kg.	£	kg.	£	£
1976	1,491,888	5,301,737	53,352	92,938	150,100	247,665	5,642,340
1977	1,305,351	4,581,784	26,092	52,184	180,092	167,070	4,801,038
1978	1,179,335	3,987,286	51,620	103,240	76,455	161,319	4,251,845
1979	1,073,038	5,154,227	28,335	70,848	109,806	260,241	5,485,316
1980	894,508	3,234,721	66,751	233,629	74,693	149,797	3,618,147

INDUSTRY
(£'000)

	GROSS OUTPUT	
	1976	1977
Slaughtering, preparing and preserving of meat	438,860	629,135
Dairy products	465,247	646,984
Bread, biscuit and flour confectionery	85,679	98,149
Sugar, cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	154,038	186,147
Grain milling and animal and poultry foods	179,335	237,099
Brewing and malting	110,471	222,632
Tobacco products	142,273	144,873
Paper and paper products	84,351	104,580
Printing and publishing	90,072	110,654
Production and preliminary processing of metals	48,373	53,191
Manufacture of metal articles	123,194	166,305
Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	224,588	264,949
Chemical industry (including fertilizers and man-made fibres)	382,150	486,293
Mechanical engineering	79,384	101,215
Manufacture of office machinery and data processing machinery	75,749	90,051
Electrical engineering	129,069	167,183
Manufacture of motor vehicles, parts and accessories	98,837	135,562
Manufacture of other means of transport	66,549	84,087
Textiles (including knitting industry)	207,744	269,366
Footwear and clothing industry	127,027	145,195
Timber and wooden furniture industries	76,826	87,077
Processing of rubber and plastics	97,804	126,550
Gas, water and electricity	222,944	278,178
All other industries*	397,220	506,834
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	4,107,784	5,342,289

* Including mining, turf production, instrument engineering, various food and drink industries, etc.

FINANCE

100 pence=1 Irish pound (punt).

Coins: ½, 1, 2, 5, 10 and 50 pence.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 pounds.

Exchange rates (October 1981): £1 sterling=I£1.172; U.S. \$1=62.6 pence.

I£100=£85.32 sterling=\$159.75.

Note: The Irish pound was at par with the pound sterling until March 1979. Between September 1949 and November 1967 the exchange rate was I£1=U.S. \$2.80. From November 1967 to August 1971 the rate was I£1=\$2.40. Between December 1971 and June 1972 it was I£1=\$2.6057. In June 1972 the Irish pound was allowed to "float". The average value of the Irish pound was \$2.5018 in 1972; \$2.4530 in 1973; \$2.3390 in 1974; \$2.2218 in 1975; \$1.8062 in 1976; \$1.7455 in 1977; \$1.9195 in 1978; \$2.0476 in 1979; \$2.0580 in 1980.

BUDGET

(I£ million)

REVENUE	1979	1980	EXPENDITURE	1979*	1980*
Customs	40.6	46.3	Debt Service	622.2	660.5
Excise	602.0	850.9	Agriculture, etc.	130.0	141.1
Estate Duties, etc.	3.4	3.0	Defence	112.5	142.1
Capital Taxes	12.4	14.6	Justice (including Police)	106.4	140.3
Income Tax	731.5	1,014.3	Education	380.1	461.4
Corporation Tax, etc.	130.4	139.8	Social Welfare	374.0	485.9
Motor Vehicle Duties	19.4	25.5	Health	469.1	617.2
Stamp Duties	43.7	47.9	Postal Services	123.2	181.1
Post Office Services	109.0	202.6	Superannuation	73.1	99.7
Value Added Tax	420.6	471.6	Tourism and Transport	89.2	112.3
			Industry and Energy	64.7	70.7
TOTAL (incl. other items)	2,113.0	3,155.3	TOTAL (incl. other items)	2,905.4	3,702.1

* Provisional.

GOLD RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

(at year's end—I£ million)

	1978	1979	1980
Official Gold Reserves	7.6	5.7	6.1
Coin and Bank Notes in Circulation	511.6	633.6	720.5

COST OF LIVING
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(November 1968=100)

	FOOD	ALCOHOLIC DRINK	TOBACCO	CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	FUEL AND LIGHT	HOUSING	DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS	OTHER GOODS	TRANSPORT	SERVICES AND RELATED EXPENDITURE	ALL ITEMS
1974. . .	183.1	155.5	124.2	187.0	222.9	164.6	180.1	190.5	178.6	172.8	176.4
1975. . .	222.4	197.2	155.2	215.8	259.4	183.0	209.4	244.2	224.4	207.8	213.2
1976. . .	259.2	253.4	179.1	238.8	293.9	208.9	236.1	277.7	278.3	250.3	251.6
1977. . .	301.6	269.4	188.4	273.6	352.1	226.9	269.4	320.6	314.0	293.9	285.9
1978. . .	331.6	286.3	196.2	305.5	364.8	201.5	296.1	348.7	333.6	334.4	307.7
1979. . .	380.8	325.6	226.2	336.4	416.8	220.5	323.7	379.8	383.4	377.8	348.4
1980. . .	421.4	401.1	282.6	385.2	590.9	264.0	373.0	444.6	469.0	450.9	411.9
1981 (May)	472.9	486.5	356.3	432.8	721.2	299.7	430.2	520.4	556.4	531.5	479.6

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(£ million)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	4,836.7	5,788	6,686	7,557
Net Factor Income from the rest of the world*	-21.8	-26	-35	-95
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	4,814.9	5,762	6,651	7,462
Less depreciation allowances	468.6	585	-730	-820
NET NATIONAL INCOME	4,346.3	5,177	5,921	6,642
of which:				
Compensation of employees	2,926.1	3,430	4,110	5,030
Other domestic income	1,442.0	1,773	1,846	1,707
Indirect taxes less subsidies	524.6	483	549	867
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICE	4,870.9	5,660	6,470	7,509
Depreciation allowances	468.6	585	730	820
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICE	5,339.5	6,245	7,200	8,329
Less Net Factor Income from the rest of the world*	21.8	26	35	95
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICE	5,361.3	6,271	7,235	8,424
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services*	453.0	561	1,170	1,131
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	5,814.3	6,832	8,405	9,555
of which:				
Private consumption expenditure	3,357.1	3,915	4,550	5,315
Government consumption expenditure	980.8	1,130	1,450	1,851
Gross fixed capital formation	1,367.3	1,769	2,330	2,503
Increase in stocks	109.1	18	75	-114

* Excludes transfers between Ireland and the rest of the world.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
(£ million)

	1976	1977	1978
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	3,925.4	4,836.7	5,788
of which:			
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	672.8	911.1	1,042
Mining, Manufacturing and Construction	1,362.4	1,681.1	2,025
Public Administration and Defence	281.9	310.5	362
Transport, Communications and Trade	698.7	850.5	1,081
Other Services	1,204.7	1,244.3	1,462
Adjustment for financial services	-115.1	-160.8	-184

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(£ million)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Current Receipts:				
Merchandise Exports (f.o.b.)*	1,851.1	2,424.2	2,921.6	3,413.4
Emigrants' Remittances and Legacies	41.3	45.5	49.4	42.1
Tourism and Travel	137.2	184.6	215.9	257.4
Income from Capital	182.7	184.8	245.3	304.8
Other Items	375.2	607.5	758.1	926.6
TOTAL	2,587.5	3,446.6	4,190.3	4,944.3
Current Expenditure:				
Merchandise Imports (c.i.f.)*	2,302.0	3,042.5	3,656.3	4,760.4
Emigrants' Remittances and Legacies	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9
Tourism and Travel	109.4	135.6	183.8	253.3
Foreign Income from Capital	214.5	259.9	368.0	443.8
Other Items	118.0	163.1	181.7	212.6
TOTAL	2,744.6	3,601.8	4,390.6	5,671.0
BALANCE	-157.1	-155.2	-200.3	-726.7

* Adjusted for Balance of Payments purposes.

EXTERNAL TRADE*

(I£ million)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports c.i.f.	838.1	1,137.2	1,626.3	1,704.1	2,337.9	3,090.9	3,713.1	4,827.9	5,419.4
Exports f.o.b.	647.5	869.2	1,134.3	1,447.4	1,859.1	2,518.2	2,963.2	3,496.1	4,131.4

* Figures include temporary imports and exports, except for tourists' and travellers' effects (including vehicles), live animals temporarily imported or exported for racing, breeding or show purposes only, and works of art temporarily imported or exported for exhibition only. Figures exclude trade in gold (prior to 1977), ships bought and sold, and silver bullion and specie.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(distribution by SITC, I£'000)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1977	1978	1979	1980
Food and live animals	355,317	385,950	495,773	572,959
Cereals and cereal preparations	90,670	74,704	90,574	126,357
Vegetables and fruit	52,689	64,469	77,680	100,048
Animal feeding-stuff (excl. cereals)	47,368	62,221	95,770	78,860
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	128,952	128,969	165,844	169,187
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	388,813	376,154	586,777	802,853
Petroleum, petroleum products, etc.	352,195	337,696	526,757	721,408
Crude petroleum oils, etc.	129,726	112,541	129,411	222,421
Refined petroleum products	215,685	216,206	387,245	485,932
Motor spirit (petrol) and other light oils	48,382	49,999	95,929	138,950
Motor spirit (incl. aviation spirit)	33,566	33,994	63,258	97,729
Gas oils (distillate fuels)	44,548	49,336	101,661	118,737
Other fuel oils	86,080	75,096	119,746	160,353
Chemicals and related products	343,957	443,139	564,390	560,223
Organic chemicals	52,143	108,862	115,163	87,742
Manufactured fertilizers	54,747	60,948	96,917	72,705
Artificial resins and plastic materials, etc.	76,311	85,431	120,249	123,677
Products of polymerization, etc.	53,005	61,591	88,724	91,618
Basic manufactures	592,592	714,914	929,490	990,556
Paper, paperboard, etc.	84,624	96,256	127,381	148,519
Paper and paperboard	60,725	69,072	87,596	97,746
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	175,845	201,583	233,095	222,639
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	39,466	60,889	86,777	94,737
Iron and steel	89,888	106,624	150,077	135,503
Machinery and transport equipment	830,519	1,110,470	1,386,160	1,473,165
Machinery specialized for particular industries	177,659	249,052	281,869	229,877
General industrial machinery, equipment and parts	121,133	141,132	191,481	218,355
Office machines and automatic data processing equipment	88,931	99,964	135,947	180,444
Parts and accessories for office machines, etc.	41,099	53,582	77,264	106,457
Telecommunications and sound equipment	47,040	63,759	79,022	95,545
Other electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	116,892	140,930	182,003	242,049
Road vehicles and parts (excl. tyres, engines and electrical parts)	211,078	322,261	365,227	355,180
Passenger motor cars (excl. buses)	132,759	208,168	222,592	228,866
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	296,353	389,440	516,545	633,908
Clothing and accessories (excl. footwear)	90,156	119,093	164,244	201,598
TOTAL (incl. others)*	3,090,887	3,713,098	4,827,923	5,419,436

* Including transactions not classified by commodity (I£'000): 93,707 in 1977; 96,139 in 1978; 97,507 in 1979; 130,798 in 1980. These amounts include imports through Shannon Free Airport (I£'000): 60,013 in 1977; 56,474 in 1978; 61,934 in 1979; 54,215 in 1980. The total also includes imports of non-monetary gold (I£'000): 2,339 in 1977; 2,755 in 1978; 3,633 in 1979; 2,748 in 1980.

[continued on next page]

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES—continued]

EXPORTS f.o.b.	1977	1978	1979	1980
Food and live animals	957,778	1,140,720	1,229,292	1,417,829
Live animals	153,348	179,684	131,451	185,228
Bovine animals	129,987	157,278	112,316	165,730
Meat and meat preparations	382,474	428,803	451,907	596,792
Fresh, chilled or frozen meat	341,999	387,625	401,156	539,520
Meat of bovine animals	320,544	325,818	337,641	466,727
Dairy products and birds' eggs	191,436	247,438	326,515	288,523
Milk and cream	92,577	84,118	89,560	102,643
Preserved, concentrated or sweetened milk and cream	90,792	81,537	85,719	98,400
Butter	60,351	116,297	156,301	126,447
Cheese and curd	38,298	46,842	80,342	58,878
Beverages and tobacco	41,462	52,217	65,436	83,970
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	95,935	120,284	170,958	181,630
Chemicals and related products	244,028	354,933	451,700	519,955
Organic chemicals	95,452	175,725	208,875	254,671
Organo-inorganic and heterocyclic compounds	66,267	138,086	173,146	197,752
Heterocyclic compounds (incl. nucleic acids)	65,773	131,544	156,860	179,794
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	64,796	76,958	91,626	80,646
Basic manufactures	382,612	410,015	460,271	520,496
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	160,666	180,938	199,854	217,648
Machinery and transport equipment	381,197	410,071	561,286	762,916
General industrial machinery, equipment and parts	52,896	66,261	77,989	94,011
Office machines and automatic data processing equipment	122,709	132,822	185,098	257,951
Automatic data processing machines and units	95,353	96,101	124,544	170,622
Complete digital data processing machines	79,744	70,985	82,344	100,950
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	98,953	113,322	141,103	209,645
Road vehicles and parts (excl. tyres, engines and electrical parts)	27,504	27,794	74,169	86,382
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	255,939	309,493	379,620	446,782
Clothing and accessories (excl. footwear)	70,242	83,624	96,748	100,857
Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus	68,198	81,977	89,729	103,317
TOTAL (incl. others)*	2,518,170	2,963,181	3,496,089	4,131,381

* Including transactions not classified by commodity (Ir£'000): 130,514 in 1977; 140,823 in 1978; 147,658 in 1979; 158,434 in 1980. These amounts include exports through Shannon Free Airport (Ir£'000): 109,368 in 1977; 115,250 in 1978; 123,028 in 1979; 131,348 in 1980. The total also includes exports of non-monetary gold (Ir£'000): 396 in 1977; 521 in 1978; 950 in 1979; 2,183 in 1980.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS*
(Ir£'000)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1978	1979	1980	EXPORTS f.o.b.	1978	1979	1980
Belgium/Lux'bourg	69,933	103,311	108,072	Belgium/Lux'bourg	150,845	204,502	207,747
Canada	32,566	46,797	73,114	Canada	31,509	35,655	52,912
Finland	37,670	51,127	53,804	France	263,869	282,746	319,627
France	189,931	247,813	283,082	Germany, Fed. Rep.	247,646	304,911	398,785
Germany, Fed. Rep.	265,531	359,050	374,312	Italy	63,093	81,972	128,217
Iraq	43,149	21,877	28,837	Libya	17,787	40,762	64,122
Italy	114,501	139,163	130,680	Netherlands	149,547	185,806	225,265
Japan	117,225	127,916	138,038	Sweden	32,365	43,606	50,412
Netherlands	101,642	151,257	153,267	United Kingdom	1,399,740	1,625,179	1,763,750
Saudi Arabia	41,069	65,609	121,140	U.S.A.	182,645	166,835	216,502
Spain	26,805	33,671	43,083				
Sweden	64,284	83,035	86,844				
United Kingdom	1,835,348	2,408,661	2,754,614				
U.S.A.	312,429	409,355	474,159				
TOTAL (incl. others)	3,713,098	4,815,709	5,419,436	TOTAL (incl. others)	2,963,181	3,496,089	4,131,381

* Imports by country of production; exports by country of final destination. The distribution excludes trade through Shannon Free Airport (see previous tables) except for Canada, the U.S.A. and the EEC.

TOURISM

	VISITORS ('000)				REVENUE (£ million)*			
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1977	1978	1979	1980
Long-stay visitors:--								
Great Britain	864	1,055	1,077	1,068	58.8	79.0	95.4	113.8
Northern Ireland . . .	495	544	566	527	24.3	26.0	26.2	31.4
France	66	84	94	85	7.3	9.4	12.3	12.8
Germany, Fed. Repub. .	77	94	102	95	10.9	12.8	17.2	17.3
Netherlands	37	43	47	43	3.9	5.1	6.5	6.7
Other Continental Europe	72	99	115	113	8.8	10.7	16.3	18.7
United States	265	279	265	234	46.8	48.3	51.9	44.9
Canada	32	30	28	26	4.8	4.4	5.9	6.0
Other areas	55	71	66	67	7.2	8.0	11.9	13.5
TOTAL	1,963	2,299	2,360	2,258	172.8	203.7	243.6	265.1
Day-trippers	7,830	7,574	7,459	7,498	11.8	12.2	13.8	13.6
GRAND TOTAL	9,793	9,873	9,819	9,756	184.6	215.9	257.4	278.7

* Excluding passenger receipts (£ million): 53.3 in 1977; 66.0 in 1978; 78.0 in 1979; 81.0 in 1980.

TRANSPORT
RAILWAYS
(^{'000})

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st			
	1977	1978	1979	1980
Passengers carried . . .	14,697	15,905	17,886	16,654
Passenger train mileage .	5,341	5,759	6,116	5,405
Freight tonnage	3,509	3,790	3,739	3,571
Freight train mileage . .	2,604	3,158	3,379	3,212

ROAD TRAFFIC

(Number of vehicles under current licence on September 30th)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Private Cars	573,931	640,026	684,221	735,670
Goods Vehicles	53,251	59,585	61,543	65,052
Public Service Vehicles .	6,272	5,514	5,388	5,166
Motor Cycles	33,649	30,866	28,785	28,488

SHIPPING
SEA-BORNE FREIGHT TRAFFIC*

	1977		1978		1979	
	Number	Net tons (^{'000})	Number	Net tons (^{'000})	Number	Net tons (^{'000})
Foreign Trade	11,461	17,005	12,157	20,437	12,597	18,549
Coastal Trade	1,398	1,020	1,668	1,707	2,112	1,331

* Number and net registered tonnage of vessels with cargo and in ballast.

CIVIL AVIATION

(Aer Lingus)

	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Miles flown ('000)	15,969	16,545	18,497	19,729	16,808
Passengers carried	1,898,581	2,019,603	2,237,882	2,484,321	2,136,007
Freight carried (tons)	58,351	60,443	57,865	64,603	54,513
Mail carried (tons)	2,774	3,200	1,812	1,325	1,543
Passenger-miles ('000)*	949,804	981,081	1,169,618	1,394,718	1,263,633
Freight ton-miles ('000)	187,673	203,213	234,453	257,738	220,480

* Scheduled services only.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Radio and television licences*	589,787	616,861	607,547	592,656	667,290
Telephones	490,000†	519,000†	544,000†	586,000†	642,000
Daily newspapers	7	7	7	7	7

* Colour television licences were introduced on October 1st, 1973.

† At March.

‡ At December 31st.

EDUCATION

	1978/79			1979/80		
	Schools	Full-time Teachers	Students (full-time)	Schools	Full-time Teachers	Students (full-time)
Primary schools	3,432	18,472	545,834	3,415	19,002	547,974
Secondary schools	531	11,228*	196,570	527	11,470	199,064
Vocational schools	248	4,580	69,467	247	4,633	67,792
Comprehensive schools	15	502	8,152	15	504	8,246
Community schools	26	896	14,204	30	1,041	16,477
Teacher (primary) training colleges	5	164	2,501	5	173	2,568
Preparatory colleges	1		26	1		28
Technical colleges	9	810	4,274†	9	887	4,945†
Technology colleges	8	691	3,365†	8	642	3,937†
Universities and Institutes	6	1,604	23,801	6	1,585	24,168

* Refers only to teachers paid directly from public funds.

† Third-level pupils only.

Source: Department of Education, Dublin 1.

Source (unless otherwise stated): Central Statistics Office, Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin 2.

THE CONSTITUTION

The original Constitution of the Irish Free State came into operation on December 6th, 1922. Certain provisions which were regarded as contrary to national sentiments were gradually removed by successive amendments, with the result that by 1937 the text differed considerably from that of the original document. It was superseded by an entirely new Constitution, which was approved by Parliament on June 14th, 1937, and enacted by the people by means of a plebiscite on July 1st. This new Constitution came into operation on December 29th, 1937. Ireland became a republic on April 18th, 1949. The following is a summary of the Constitution's main provisions:

TITLE OF THE STATE

The title of the State is *Éire* or, in the English language, Ireland.

NATIONAL STATUS

The Constitution declares that Ireland is a sovereign, independent, democratic State. It affirms the inalienable, indefeasible and sovereign right of the Irish nation to choose its own form of government, to determine its relations with other nations, and to develop its life, political, economic and cultural, in accordance with its own genius and traditions.

The Constitution applies to the whole of Ireland, but, pending the re-integration of the national territory, the laws enacted by the Parliament established by the Constitution have the same area and extent of application as those of the Irish Free State.

THE PRESIDENT

At the head of the State is the President, elected by direct suffrage, who holds office for a period of seven years. He, on the advice of the Government or its head, summons and dissolves Parliament, signs and promulgates laws and appoints judges; on the nomination of the *Dáil* he appoints the Prime Minister and, on the nomination of the Prime Minister with the previous approval of the *Dáil*, he appoints the other members of the Government. The supreme command of the Defence Forces is vested in him, its exercise being regulated by law.

In addition, the President has power to refer certain Bills to the Supreme Court for decision on the question of their constitutionality; and also, at the instance of a prescribed proportion of the members of both Houses of Parliament to refer certain Bills to the people for decision at a referendum.

The President, in the exercise and performance of certain of his Constitutional powers and functions, has the aid and advice of a Council of State.

PARLIAMENT

The *Oireachtas*, or National Parliament, consists of the President and two Houses, viz. a House of Representatives, called *Dáil Éireann*, and a Senate, called *Seanad Éireann*. The *Dáil* consists of 166 members, who are elected for a five-year term by adult suffrage on the system of proportional representation by means of the single, transferable vote. Of the sixty members of the Senate, eleven are nominated by the Prime Minister, six are elected by the universities, and forty-three are elected from five panels

of candidates established on a vocational basis, representing: (1) National Language and Culture, Literature, Art, Education, and such professional interests as may be defined by law for the purpose of this panel; (2) Agriculture and allied interests, and Fisheries; (3) Labour, whether organized or unorganized; (4) Industry and Commerce, including banking, finance, accountancy, engineering and architecture; (5) Public Administration and social services, including voluntary social activities.

A maximum period of ninety days is afforded to the Senate for the consideration or amendment of Bills sent to that House by the *Dáil*, but the Senate has no power to veto legislation.

EXECUTIVE

The Executive Power of the State is exercised by the Government, which is responsible to the *Dáil* and consists of not fewer than seven and not more than fifteen members. The head of the Government is the Prime Minister.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

The State recognizes the family as the natural, primary and fundamental unit group of Society, possessing inalienable and imprescriptible rights antecedent and superior to all positive law. It acknowledges the right and duty of parents to provide for the education of their children, and, with due regard to that right, undertakes to provide free education. It pledges itself also to guard with special care the institution of marriage.

The Constitution contains special provision for the recognition and protection of the fundamental rights of citizens, such as personal liberty, free expression of opinion, peaceable assembly, and the formation of associations and unions.

Freedom of conscience and the free practice and profession of religion are, subject to public order and morality, guaranteed to every citizen. No religion may be endowed or subjected to discriminatory disability. Since December, 1972, when a referendum was taken on the issue, the Catholic Church is no longer granted a special, privileged position.

SOCIAL POLICY

Certain principles of social policy intended for the general guidance of Parliament, but not cognizable by the courts, are set forth in the Constitution. Among their objects are the direction of the policy of the State towards securing the distribution of property so as to subserve the common good, the regulation of credit so as to serve the welfare of the people as a whole, the establishment of families in economic security on the land, and the right to an adequate means of livelihood for all citizens.

The State pledges itself to safeguard the interests, and to contribute where necessary to the support, of the infirm, the widow, the orphan and the aged, and shall endeavour to ensure that citizens shall not be forced by economic necessity to enter occupations unsuited to their sex, age or strength.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION

No amendment to the Constitution can be effected except by the decision of the people given at a referendum.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: DR. PATRICK HILLERY (PÁDRAIG Ó HÍRIGHÍLE) (assumed office December 3rd, 1976).

THE CABINET

(November 1981)

Taoiseach (Prime Minister): DR. GARRET FITZGERALD.
Tánaiste (Deputy Prime Minister) and Minister for Industry and Energy: MICHAEL O'LEARY.
Minister for Foreign Affairs: JAMES DOOGUE.
Minister for Defence: JAMES TULLY.
Minister for Trade, Commerce and Tourism: JOHN KELLY.
Minister for Justice: JIM MITCHELL.
Minister for Finance: JOHN BRUTON.
Minister for the Environment: PETER BARRY.
Minister for Education: JOHN BOLAND.

Minister for Agriculture: ALAN DUKES.
Minister for Labour and Minister for the Public Service: LIAM KAVANAGH.
Minister for the Gaeltacht: PADDY O'TOOLE.
Minister for Health and Social Welfare: MRS. EILEEN DESMOND.
Minister for Fisheries and Forestry: TOM FITZPATRICK.
Minister for Transport, Posts and Telegraphs: PATRICK MARK COONEY.
Attorney-General: PETER SUTHERLAND.

LEGISLATURE

OIREACHTAS

Two Houses—*Dáil Éireann* (House of Representatives), with 166 members, and *Seanad Éireann* (The Senate), with 60 members, of whom 11 are nominated by the Taoiseach and 49 elected (6 by the Universities and 43 from specially constituted panels).

DÁIL ÉIREANN

Speaker: DR. JOHN O'CONNELL.

(General Election, June 11th, 1981)

PARTY	SEATS IN THE DÁIL	NO. OF VOTES
Fianna Fáil . . .	78	777,608
Fine Gael . . .	65	626,334
Labour . . .	15	169,992
Independents . . .	8	138,655

POLITICAL PARTIES

Fianna Fáil (literally, *Soldiers of Destiny—The Republican Party*): 13 Upper Mount St., Dublin 2; f. 1926; governing party 1932 to 1948, 1951 to 1954, 1957 to 1973, 1977 to 1981; Pres. CHARLES HAUGHEY; Gen. Sec. FRANK WALL.

Fine Gael (*United Ireland Party*): 51 Upper Mount St., Dublin 2; f. 1933; members of the European People's Party, Christian Democratic Group. Governed in coalition with the Labour Party from 1973 to 1977, and again from June 1981; Leader DR. GARRET FITZGERALD, T.D.; Gen. Sec. PETER PRENDERGAST; Nat. Exec. Chair. P. O'TOOLE, T.D.

The Labour Party: 16 Gardiner Place, Dublin 1. Originated

with the addition of political functions to the Trade Union Congress in 1912. At the end of 1930 it was decided to separate the political and industrial functions of the Party, and the Trade Union Congress and the Labour Party became separate bodies. Governed in coalition with Fine Gael from 1973 to 1977 and again from June 1981. Chair. of the Party MICHAEL D. HIGGINS; Vice-Chair. MICHAEL FEARIS; Leader of Parliamentary Labour Party MICHAEL O'LEARY, T.D.; Gen. Sec. BRENDAN HALLIGAN.

Sinn Féin The Workers' Party (SFWP): 30 Gardiner Place, Dublin 1; f. 1905; aims to establish a Democratic Socialist Republic of all Ireland. Pres. TOMAS MAC

IRELAND

GIOLLA; Gen. Sec. SEAN GARLAND. Publs. *Weekly Irish People*, *Workers' Life* (monthly), *Women's View* (quarterly), *Theoretical-Teoiric* (quarterly).

Sinn Féin: 44 Parnell Square, Dublin 1; f. 1905; aims at an independent socialist Ireland by means of the federation of the four historic provinces; Pres. RUAIRÍ O BRÁDAIGH.

Irish Republican Socialist Party: 34 Upper Gardiner St., Dublin 1; f. 1974; aims to establish a united 32-county

Political Parties, Diplomatic Representation

democratic socialist republic in Ireland; Chair. NAOMH BRENNAN; Gen. Sec. EILIS FLYNN.

Communist Party of Ireland: James Connolly House, 43 East Essex St., Dublin 2; f. 1933; its aim is a united, socialist Ireland; Chair. ANDREW BARR; Gen. Sec. MICHAEL O'RIORDAN.

Socialist Party: 23 Essex Quay, Dublin 8; f. 1970; aims to overthrow capitalism, and opposes Irish nationalism; Pres. SEAMUS RATIGAN; Gen. Sec. DAN BRANKIN.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO IRELAND

(In Dublin unless otherwise stated)

Argentina: 15 Ailesbury Drive, 4; *Ambassador:* EDUARDO ESTEBÁN PÉREZ TOMÁS.

Australia: Fitzwilton House, Wilton Terrace, 2; *Ambassador:* Dr. LLOYD DOUGLAS THOMSON.

Austria: 91 Ailesbury Rd., 4; *Ambassador:* Dr. JOHANNA NESTOR.

Bahrain: London, England.

Belgium: 2 Shrewsbury Rd., 4; *Ambassador:* ANDRÉ L. C. B. DE VOGELAERE.

Brazil: Brussels, Belgium.

Canada: 65-68 St. Stephen's Green, 2; *Ambassador:* ALAN WILLIAM SULLIVAN.

China, People's Republic: 40 Ailesbury Rd., 4; *Ambassador:* GONG PUSHENG.

Czechoslovakia: London, England.

Denmark: 69-71 St. Stephen's Green, 2; *Ambassador:* GEORG FREDERIK KROGH HARHOFF.

Egypt: 17 Mount Merrion Ave., Blackrock, Co. Dublin; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Finland: The Hague, Netherlands.

France: 36 Ailesbury Rd., 4; *Ambassador:* JACQUES DE FOLIN.

German Democratic Republic: London, England.

Germany, Federal Republic: 43 Ailesbury Rd., 4; *Ambassador:* CARL LAHUSEN.

Greece: 1 Upper Pembroke St., 2; *Ambassador:* NICOLAS MACRIDIS.

Hungary: London, England.

Iceland: London, England.

India: 6 Leeson Park, 6; *Ambassador:* MANABENDRA SHAH.

Iran: The Hague, Netherlands.

Iraq: London, England.

Israel: London, England.

Italy: 12 Fitzwilliam Square, 2; *Ambassador:* Dr. GUGLIELMO GUERRINI MARALDI.

Japan: 22 Ailesbury Rd., 4; *Ambassador:* RYOKO ISHIKAWA.

Lebanon: London, England.

Libya: London, England.

Luxembourg: London, England.

Malaysia: London, England.

Mexico: London, England.

Morocco: Brussels, Belgium.

Netherlands: 160 Merrion Rd., 4; *Ambassador:* JOHANNES CAROLUS VAN DEN BERG.

New Zealand: London, England.

Nigeria: 56 Leeson Park, 6; *Ambassador:* LUKE OSOBASE.

Norway: London, England.

Pakistan: Paris, France.

Poland: The Hague, Netherlands.

Portugal: 31 Ailesbury Rd., 4; *Ambassador:* Dr. MÁRIO JULIO DE MELO FREITAS.

Qatar: London, England.

Saudi Arabia: London, England.

Singapore: London, England.

Spain: 17 Merlyn Park, 4; *Ambassador:* EMILIO PAN DE SORALUCE Y OLMOS.

Sweden: 31 Merrion Rd., Ballsbridge, 4; *Ambassador:* JOHN LENNART MYRSTEN.

Switzerland: 6 Ailesbury Rd., 4; *Ambassador:* Dr. HANS MIESCH.

Tanzania: London, England.

Thailand: London, England.

Tunisia: London, England.

Turkey: 5 Clyde Rd., Ballsbridge, 4; *Ambassador:* GÜNDOĞDU ÜSTÜN.

U.S.S.R.: 184-186 Orwell Rd., Rathgar, 6; *Ambassador:* ALEKSEY YEFREMOVICH NESTERENKO.

United Kingdom: 33 Merrion Rd., 4; *Ambassador:* L. C. W. FIGG.

U.S.A.: 42 Elgin Rd., Ballsbridge, 4; *Ambassador:* WILLIAM MCCANN.

Vatican: 183 Navan Road, 7 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Papal Nuncio:* Most Rev. GAETANO ALIBRANDI.

Venezuela: London, England.

Yugoslavia: London, England.

Ireland also has diplomatic relations with Algeria, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, the Philippines, Senegal, the United Arab Emirates and Zambia.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice is administered in public by Judges appointed by the President on the advice of the Government. The Judges of all Courts are completely independent in the exercise of their judicial functions. The jurisdiction and organization of the Courts are dealt with in the Courts (Establishment and Constitution) Act, 1961, and the Courts (Supplemental Provisions) Acts, 1961 to 1981.

THE SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court, consisting of the Chief Justice and five other Judges, has appellate jurisdiction from all decisions of the High Court. The President of Ireland may, after consultation with the Council of State, refer a Bill which has been passed by both Houses of the Oireachtas (other than a Money Bill or certain others), to the Supreme Court to establish whether it or any provisions thereof are repugnant to the Constitution.

THE COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEAL

The Court of Criminal Appeal, consisting of the Chief Justice or an ordinary Judge of the Supreme Court and two Judges of the High Court, deals with appeals by persons convicted on indictment, where leave to appeal has been granted. The decision of this Court is final unless the Court or the Attorney-General or the Director of Public Prosecutions certifies that a point of law involved should, in the public interest, be taken to the Supreme Court.

THE HIGH COURT

The High Court, consisting of the President of the High Court and twelve ordinary Judges, has full original jurisdiction in, and power to determine, all matters and questions whether of law or fact, civil or criminal. The High Court on circuit acts as an appeal court from the Circuit Court. The Central Criminal Court sits as directed by the President of the High Court to try criminal cases outside the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court. The duty of acting as the Central Criminal Court is assigned, for the time being, to a Judge of the High Court.

CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT COURTS

The civil jurisdiction of the Circuit Court is limited to £2,000 in contract and tort and in actions founded on hire-purchase and credit-sale agreements and to £5,000 in

equity, and in probate and administration, but where the parties consent the jurisdiction is unlimited. In criminal matters the Court has jurisdiction in all cases except murder, treason, piracy and allied offences. One Circuit Judge is permanently assigned to each circuit outside Dublin and five to the Dublin circuit. In addition there is one permanently unassigned Judge. The Circuit Court acts as an appeal court from the District Court, which has a summary jurisdiction in a large number of criminal cases where the offence is not of a serious nature. In civil matters the District Court has jurisdiction in contract and tort (except slander, libel, seduction, slander of title, malicious prosecution and false imprisonment) where the claim does not exceed £250 and in actions founded on hire-purchase and credit-sale agreements.

All criminal cases except those dealt with summarily by a Justice in the District Court are tried by a Judge and a Jury of twelve. Juries are also used in very many civil cases in the High Court. In a criminal case the jury must be unanimous in reaching a verdict but in a civil case the agreement of nine members is sufficient.

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT

Hon. Mr. Justice THOMAS F. O'HIGGINS, Chief Justice.
Hon. Mr. Justice BRIAN WALSH.
Hon. Mr. Justice SEAMUS HENCHY.
Hon. Mr. Justice FRANCIS GRIFFIN.
Hon. Mr. Justice JOHN KENNY.
Hon. Mr. Justice ANTHONY HERDMAN.

JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT

Hon. Mr. Justice THOMAS A. FINLAY, President.
Hon. SEAN GANNON.
Hon. LIAM HAMILTON.
Hon. THOMAS A. DOYLE.
Hon. JAMES McMAHON.
Hon. HERBERT McWILLIAM.
Hon. DECLAN COSTELLO.
Hon. JAMES D'ARCY.
Hon. RONAN KEANE.
Hon. DONAL BARRINGTON.
Hon. WILLIAM R. ELLIS.
Hon. MELLA CARROLL.
Hon. RORY O'HANLON.

RELIGION

The organization of the churches takes no account of the partition of Ireland into two separate political entities. Thus the Catholic Primate of All Ireland and the Protestant Episcopal Primate of All Ireland now have their seat in Northern Ireland at Armagh, and the headquarters of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland is at Belfast.

People professing religious beliefs in the Republic were divided as follows, according to the 1961 census:

Catholic	2,673,473
Church of Ireland	104,016
Presbyterian	18,953
Methodist	6,676
Other	15,223
TOTAL	2,818,341

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

ARCHBISHOPS

Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland: H.E. Cardinal TOMÁS Ó FIAICH, D.D., Ara Coeli, Armagh, BT61 7QY, Northern Ireland.

Archbishop of Dublin and Primate of Ireland: His Grace Most Rev. DERMOT RYAN, M.A., S.T.L., L.S.S., Archbishop's House, Dublin 9.

Archbishop of Cashel and Emly: His Grace Most Rev. THOMAS MORRIS, D.D., Archbishop's House, Thurles, Co. Tipperary.

Archbishop of Tuam: His Grace Most Rev. JOSEPH CUNYANE, D.D., St. Jarlath's, Tuam, Co. Galway.

IRELAND

Besides the Hierarchy, the Roman Catholic Church has numerous religious orders strongly established in the country. These play an important part, particularly in the sphere of education, health and social welfare.

CHURCH OF IRELAND (ANGLICAN)

Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland: Most Rev. JOHN WARD ARMSTRONG, The See House, Cathedral Close, Armagh, BT61 7EE, Northern Ireland.

Archbishop of Dublin and Primate of Ireland: Most Rev. HENRY ROBERT McADOO, The See House, 17 Temple Rd., Dublin 6.

Religion, The Press

Chief Officer and Secretary to the Representative Church Body: H. R. ROBERTS, Church of Ireland House, Church Ave., Rathmines, Dublin 6.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN IRELAND

Moderator: Rt. Rev. Dr. JOHN GIRVAN.

Clerk of Assembly and General Secretary: Very Rev. Dr. A. J. WEIR, Church House, Belfast, BT1 6DW.

METHODIST CHURCH IN IRELAND

President: Rev. ERNEST W. GALLAGHER (until June 1982).

Secretary: Rev. CHARLES EYRE, 3 Upper Malone Rd., Belfast 9.

JEWISH COMMUNITY

Chief Rabbi: The Very Rev. DAVID ROSEN.

THE PRESS

The Constitution of Ireland provides for the recognition and protection of the fundamental rights of the citizen, including free expression of opinion. Despite the powerful position of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland there is open discussion on controversial issues. The right of a journalist's professional secrecy is not recognized by the Irish Courts.

Ireland has seven daily newspapers, five in Dublin and two in Cork, including four morning papers which are distributed nationally. There are three national Sunday papers.

DUBLIN NEWSPAPERS

DAILIES

Evening Herald: Independent House, 90 Middle Abbey St.; f. 1891; independent national; Editor BRIAN QUINN; circ. 125,526.

Evening Press: Irish Press House, O'Connell St.; f. 1954; Editor SEAN WARD; circ. 178,091.

Irish Independent: Independent House, Middle Abbey St.; f. 1905; non-party; Editor VINCENT DOYLE; circ. 190,376.

Irish Press: The Irish Press House, O'Connell St.; f. 1931; independent; Editor T. P. COOGAN; circ. 104,902 (1981).

The Irish Times: D'Olier St., Dublin 2; f. 1859; independent national; Editor DOUGLAS GAGEBY; circ. 87,000.

SUNDAYS

Sunday Independent: Independent House, Middle Abbey St.; f. 1905; non-party; Editor MICHAEL F. HAND; circ. 271,214.

The Sunday Press: Irish Press House, O'Connell St., Dublin 1; f. 1949; independent; Editor VINCENT JENNINGS; circ. 381,792.

Sunday World: 18 Rathfarnham Rd., Terenure, Dublin 6; f. 1973; Editor KEVIN MARRON; circ. 351,728.

WEEKLIES

Inniu (Today): 29 Lower O'Connell St.; f. 1943; national weekly; Friday; in Irish; Editor TARLACH Ó hUID.

Ireland's Catholic Standard: 20 Merrion Rd., Dublin 4; f. 1938; Friday; Gen. Man. GERARD CROWLEY; circ. 9,000.

Irish Field: P.O.B. 74, 11-15 D'Olier St.; f. 1870; Saturday; horse-racing, show-jumping and breeding; Proprs. The Irish Times Ltd.; Man. Editor V. LAMB; circ. 11,642.

OTHER

Iris Oifigiúil: Stationery Office, Dublin 4; f. 1922; Tuesday and Friday; official paper publ. under government authority; Editor THE CONTROLLER.

PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS

DAILIES

Cork Examiner: 95 Patrick St., Cork; f. 1841; national; Editor FERGUS O'CALLAGHAN; circ. 70,200.

Evening Echo: 95 Patrick St., Cork; f. 1892; Editorial Dir. D. CROSBIE; Editor DECLAN HASSETT; circ. 43,108.

OTHERS

Amarach (Tomorrow): Indreabhán, Galway; f. 1980; weekly (Friday).

Anglo-Celt: Anglo-Celt Place, Cavan; f. 1846; nationalist weekly (Friday); Editor E. T. O'HANLON; circ. 20,866 including U.S.A. and Canada.

Argus: Clanbrassill St., Dundalk; f. 1835; weekly (Thursday); Editor KEVIN MULLIGAN.

Clare Champion: O'Connell St., Ennis, Co. Clare; f. 1903; independent weekly (Thursday); Editor J. F. O'DEA; Man. Dir. F. GALVIN; circ. 21,078.

Connacht Tribune: Market St., Galway; f. 1909; nationalist weekly (Friday); Editor S. FAHY; circ. 30,413.

Connaught Telegraph: Ellison St., Castlebar, Co. Mayo; f. 1828; weekly; Man. Dir. T. GILLESPIE; Editor TOM COURELL; circ. 12,000.

Cork Weekly Examiner and Weekly Herald: T. Crosbie and Co. Ltd., 95 Patrick St., Cork; f. 1850; national weekly (Thursday); Editor T. CRAMER; circ. 18,000.

Donegal Democrat: Donegal Rd., Ballyshannon, Co. Donegal; f. 1919; republican weekly (Friday); Man. Dir. CECIL J. KING; Editor A. G. KING; circ. 17,954.

Drogheda Independent: 9 Shop St., Drogheda, Co. Louth; f. 1884; weekly (Thursday); Editor L. B. CONYNGHAM; circ. 17,500.

Dundalk Democrat: 3 Earl St., Dundalk, Co. Louth; f. 1849; independent weekly (Saturday); Editor T. P. ROE; circ. 18,400.

Echo and South Leinster Advertiser: Mill Park Rd., Ennis-corthy, Co. Wexford; f. 1902; independent weekly (Wednesday for Friday); Man. Ed. B. FURLONG.

The Guardian: Proprs. The People Newspapers Ltd., Wexford; f. 1881; weekly (Friday); Man. Dir. A. CHANNING; Editor G. BREEN; circ. 34,003.

The Kerryman: Clash Industrial Estate, Tralee, Co. Kerry; f. 1904; independent weekly (Thursday); Editor S. McCONVILLE; circ. 41,185.

Kilkenny People: High St., Kilkenny; f. 1892; independent nationalist weekly; Editor and Man. Dir. JOHN E. KERRY KEANE; circ. 18,690.

Leinster Express: 2 Coote St., Portlaoise, Co. Laois; f. 1831; weekly (Thursday for Saturday); Man. Editor D. CARMODY; circ. 11,000.

Leinster Leader: South Main St., Naas, Co. Kildare; f. 1880; Nationalist weekly (Saturday); Editor W. BRITTON; circ. 13,150.

Leitrim Observer: The Terrace, Carrick-on-Shannon, Co. Leitrim; f. 1889; national weekly (Saturday); Editor G. DUNNE; circ. 8,522.

Limerick Chronicle: 54 O'Connell St., Limerick; f. 1766; Independent (Tuesday); Editor BRENDAN HALLIGAN.

Limerick Leader: 54 O'Connell St., Limerick; f. 1889; Independent (Monday, Wednesday, Friday); Editor BRENDAN HALLIGAN; circ.: Monday and Wednesday 3,788, Friday 33,901.

Limerick Echo and Shannon News: 51 O'Connell St., Limerick; f. 1897; Independent; Editor MARTIN BYRNES; circ. 18,000.

Longford Leader: Market Square, Longford; f. 1897; independent weekly (Friday); Editor VINCENT KELLY; circ. 19,300.

Mayo News: James's St., Wesport, Co. Mayo; f. 1892; Independent weekly (Wednesday for Saturday); Editor GERARD BRACKEN; circ. 20,000.

Meath Chronicle: 12 Market Square, Navan, Co. Meath; f. 1897; weekly; Man. Dir. JOHN T. DAVIS; Editor JAMES DAVIS; circ. 17,500.

Midland Tribune: J. I. Fanning, Emmet St., Birr, Co. Offaly; f. 1881; national weekly (Saturday); Editor J. I. FANNING; circ. 8,500.

The Munster Express: 37 The Quay and 1-4 Hanover St., Waterford; f. 1859; independent; three times a week; Editor and Gov. Dir. J. J. WALSH; circ. 18,265.

Nationalist and Leinster Times: 42 Tullow St., Carlow, Co. Carlow; f. 1883; independent weekly (Wednesday for Friday); Editor LIAM D. BERGIN; circ. 18,909.

Nationalist and Munster Advertiser: Nationalist Newspaper Co. Ltd., Queen St., Clonmel, Tipperary; f. 1886; Nationalist; Thursday for Saturday; Editor BRENDAN LONG; circ. 16,314.

New Ross Standard: 1A North Main St., Wexford; f. 1880; weekly (Friday); Proprs. The People Newspapers Ltd.; Man. Dir. A. CHANNING; circ. 34,003.

The Northern Standard: The Diamond, Monaghan; f. 1839; county newspaper of Co. Monaghan; weekly; Editor P. SMYTH; circ. 12,500.

The People: Wexford; f. 1850; weekly (Friday); Proprs. The People Newspapers Ltd.; Man. Dir. A. CHANNING.

Roscommon Champion: Castle St., Roscommon; f. 1927; news, features and sport; weekly; Editor JAMES QUIGLEY; circ. 15,000.

Sligo Champion: Wine St., Sligo; f. 1836; nationalist weekly (Thursday); Editor S. FINN.

Southern Star: Skibbereen, Co. Cork; f. 1889; non-political; weekly (Friday); Editor W. J. O'REGAN; circ. 18,626.

The Tipperary Star: Friar St., Thurles, Co. Tipperary; f. 1909; Independent weekly (Saturday); Editor GERARD O'GRADY; circ. 11,646.

Tullamore Tribune: Church St., Tullamore, Co. Offaly; f. 1978; weekly (Wednesday); Editor J. I. FANNING; circ. 3,500.

Waterford News and Star: Industrial Estate, Waterford; f. 1848; incorporating East Cork News, f. 1981; Thursday; circ. (combined) 18,161.

Western People: Francis St., Ballina, Co. Mayo; f. 1883; Independent Nationalist weekly (Tuesday); Man. Editor TERENCE REILLY; Dir. and Sec. P. A. MAGUIRE; circ. 28,242.

Westmeath Examiner: Dominick St., Mullingar, Co. Westmeath; f. 1882; weekly; Man. Dir. NICHOLAS J. NALLY; circ. 13,025.

Westmeath/Offaly Independent: Gleeson St., Athlone; f. 1848; weekly (Thursday); Editor J. A. SPOLLER.

Wicklow People: Wexford; f. 1882; weekly (Friday); Proprs. The People Newspapers Ltd.; Man. Dir. A. CHANNING; Editor G. BREEN; circ. 34,003.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(In Dublin unless otherwise stated)

Amaráich (Tomorrow): 51 Mountjoy St., Dublin 7; f. 1956; news and articles in Irish; Editor P. O'CEALLAIGH; weekly.

Business and Finance: 50 Fitzwilliam Square West, Dublin 2; Editor J. DUNNE; Man. Ed. W. AMBROSE.

Caritas: Stillorgan, Co. Dublin; f. 1934; quarterly magazine, published by The Hospitaller Brothers of St. John of God; family and community welfare, biographies, religion, and topics of general social concern.

Dublin Magazine: "Elstow", Knapton Rd., Dun Laoire, Co. Dublin; poetry, short stories, essays on art and literature; quarterly.

The Education Times: P.O. Box 645, 15 D'Olier St., Dublin 2; weekly on education.

Ireland of the Welcomes: 63-67 Upper Stephen St., Dublin 8; f. 1952; publ. by Irish Tourist Board; Irish cultural items; every two months; Dir. PEARSE MAGEE; Editor ELIZABETH HEALY; circ. 110,000.

Ireland's Own: Wexford; f. 1902; weekly; stories, articles, serials, cartoons, family reading; Man. Dir. A. CHANNING; Editor J. McDONNELL; circ. 69,709.

Ireland Today: Dept. of Foreign Affairs, Dublin 2; circ. 19,500.

Irish Catholic: 55 Lower Gardiner St., Dublin 1; f. 1888; weekly; Editor JOHN J. M. RYAN; circ. 35,000.

Irish Farmers' Journal: The Irish Farm Centre, Bluebell, Dublin 12; f. 1948; weekly; Editor PATRICK O'KEEFFE, B.AGR.SC.; circ. 74,617.

Irish Journal of Medical Science: Royal Academy of Medicine in Ireland, 6 Kildare St., Dublin 2; f. 1832; organ of the Royal Academy; monthly; Editor Dr. JOHN F. MURPHY, M.D., F.R.C.P.I., M.R.C.O.G.

Irish Law Times: P.O.B. 138, 33 Botanic Rd., Glasnevin, Dublin 9; f. 1867; Editor LIONEL J. WINDER; Man. F. W. DARLINGTON.

IT-Irish Tatler: Marino Grove, Marino Ave. West, Killiney, Dublin; f. 1890; Man. Dir. and Editor NOELLE CAMPBELL-SHARPE; circ. 27,000 (approx.).

Nonplus: 1 Wilton Place; f. 1960; literary; quarterly; Editor PATRICIA MURPHY.

The Pioneer: 27 Upper Sherrard St.; f. 1948; monthly; official organ of Pioneer Total Abstinence Association of the Sacred Heart; Editor B. J. MCGUCKIAN; circ. 33,000.

Private Motorist: Wolfe Tone House, Wolfe Tone St.; f. 1951; weekly; Editor D. O'LUANAIGH; circ. 51,265.

IRELAND

- R.T.E. Guide:** Radio Telefís Éireann, Donnybrook, Dublin; weekly programme of the Irish broadcasting service; Man. Editor GARRY REDMOND; circ. 121,639.
- Reality:** Redemptorist Publications, Orwell Rd., Dublin 6; f. 1936; Christian monthly; Editor Rev. KEVIN DONLON; circ. 30,000.
- Rosc:** 6 Sr. Fhearchair, Dublin 2; f. 1953; current affairs; bilingual; fortnightly; Gen. Man. DONNCHADH O HAODHA; Editor SEÁN MAC MATHÚNA; circ. 2,000.
- Stream and Field in Ireland:** 1A Vergemount, Clonskeagh, Dublin 6; f. 1952; monthly; Editor UINSEANN MACEION.
- Studies:** 35 Lower Leeson St., Dublin 2; f. 1912; quarterly review of letters, philosophy, religious and social questions; journal of the Association of Irish Art Historians; Editor PATRICK O'CONNELL.
- Timire an Chroí Naofa (Gaelic Messenger):** 28 Upper Sherrard St.; f. 1911; Irish literary quarterly; circ. 3,000.

The Press, Principal Publishers

- Woman's Way:** 4 South Great Georges St., Dublin 2; f. 1963; Editor CAROLINE MITCHELL; circ. 75,000.

NEWS AGENCY

There is no national news agency.

- Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy):** 4 Idrone Close, Templeogue, Dublin 16; Bureau Chief ENZO FARINELLA.

- United Press International Ltd. (U.P.I.) (U.S.A.):** 18 Zion Road, Rathgar, Dublin; Man. DONAL O'HIGGINS.

PRESS ORGANIZATION

- Provincial Newspapers Association of Ireland:** 24 Dame St., Dublin 2; f. 1917; 39 mems.; association of Irish provincial newspapers; Pres. W. P. O'HANLON; Sec. UNA SHERIDAN.

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHERS

- Anvil Books Ltd.:** 90 Lower Baggot St., Dublin 2; f. 1964; biography, Irish history, folklore, sociology; Man. Dir. R. DARDIS.
- The Cuala Press:** Avalon, Leslie Ave., Dalkey, Co. Dublin; f. 1903; printing on handpresses; Dirs. M. B. YEATS, ANNE YEATS, LIAM MILLER, THOMAS KINSELLA, PATRICK O'CARROLL, VERA FITZGERALD.
- The Dolmen Press Ltd.:** Mountrath, Portlaoise; f. 1951; poetry, literary; Publ. LIAM MILLER.
- Duffy, James & Co. Ltd.:** 21 Shaw St., Dublin 2; f. 1830; official Catholic publications, religious books, works of Irish interest, and plays; Man. Dir. EOIN O'KEEFFE.
- Dundalgan Press (W. Tempest) Ltd.:** Francis St., Dundalk; f. 1859; historical and biographical works; Man. Dir. J. V. MCQUAID; Sec. BRIAN A. MCQUAID.
- Eason & Son Ltd.:** 40 Lower O'Connell St., Dublin 1; f. 1886; general Irish interest; Man. Dir. S. D. CARPENTER.
- Educational Co. of Ireland Ltd.:** P.O.B. 43A, Ballymount Rd., Walkinstown, Dublin 12; f. 1877, inc. 1910; school textbooks; Chair. M. W. SMURFIT; Man. Dir. W. J. CONNOLLY; Sec. J. M. DAVIN.
- Fallon, C. J., Ltd.:** Lucan Rd., Palmerstown, Dublin 20; f. 1927; educational publishers; Man. Dirs. E. J. WHITE, H. J. McNICHOLAS.
- Allen Figgis and Co. Ltd.:** The Mall, Donnybrook; Dir. ALLEN FIGGIS.
- Folens and Co. Ltd.:** Airton Rd., Tallaght, Co. Dublin; publishers, printers and booksellers.
- Gallery Press:** 19 Oakdown Rd., Dublin 14; f. 1970; poetry, plays, prose, drawings; Chief Exec. PETER FALLON.
- Gill and Macmillan Ltd.:** Goldenbridge, Inchicore, Dublin 8; f. 1968; books, literature, biography, history, social sciences, theology, philosophy and primary and post-primary schoolbooks; Man. Dir. M. H. GILL.
- Hodges, Figgis and Co. Ltd.:** Stephen Court, 20 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin; publishers to Dublin University and the Chester Beatty Library; Man. Dir. ALLEN FIGGIS.
- Irish Academic Press:** 3 Kill Lane, Blackrock, Co. Dublin; f. 1974; imprints Irish University Press, Irish Academic Press, Ecclesia Press; history, travel, literature, bibliography; Man. Dir. MICHAEL ADAMS.
- The Mercier Press Ltd.:** 4 Bridge St., Cork; f. 1944; Irish folklore, history, music, bibliography, religious; Dirs. Capt. J. M. FEEHAN, M. FEEHAN, J. C. O'CONNOR, D. J. KELLY, P. McGRATH, M. L. McNAMARA, C. O'MARCAIGH, J. F. SPILLANE.
- Phoenix Publishing Co. Ltd.:** 58 Upper O'Connell St., Dublin; f. 1922; subscription publishers of standard works and special editions; Dirs. W. SHORTLAND, J. KENNEDY.
- Runa Press:** 2 Belgrave Terrace, Monkstown; f. 1942; belles-lettres, educational (university), essays, poetry, science, philosophy.
- Sáirséal agus Dill:** 37 Br na hArdpháirce, Dublin 6; f. 1945; general literature and textbooks in Irish.
- Talbot Press Ltd.:** Ballymount Rd., Walkinstown, Dublin 12; f. 1913; books on Ireland, Irish history, Irish literature; Dirs. M. W. SMURFIT, J. J. SMURFIT, D. F. T. AUSTIN, M. O'SULLIVAN, W. J. CONNOLLY, J. HARRISON, G. CARROLL, F. MAGUIRE.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radio Telefís Éireann: Donnybrook, Dublin 4; autonomous statutory corporation, f. under the Broadcasting Authority Act, 1960, controls and operates radio and television in the Republic. The capital is financed by repayable State loans to a permitted limit of £25m. and surpluses earned on the operating account, and the current expenditure by net licence revenue and sale of advertising time. Governed by Authority of nine, appointed by Govt.; Chair. of Authority FRED O'DONOVAN; Dir.-Gen. GEORGE WATERS; Director of Programmes (Television) DICK HILL; Director of Programmes (Radio) M. CAROLL.

RADIO

Radio Telefís Éireann broadcasts approx. 262 hours weekly, Cork local radio 5 hours weekly, community radio

8-9 hours weekly. Advertising limited to 10 per cent of transmission time.

Raidió na Gaeltachta: Casla, Connemara, Co. Galway; f. 1972; broadcasts approx. 30 hours weekly for Irish-speaking communities; financed by Radio Telefís Éireann; Controller MICHAEL Ó SÉ; c. 40,000 listeners.

TELEVISION

Reception of RTE 1 now available to 98 per cent of population from 7 main transmitters; reception of RTE 2 available to 90 per cent. Advertising limited to 10 per cent of transmission time. Regular transmissions: approx. 65 hours weekly on RTE-1, 39 hours on RTE-2.

Number of television sets (1981) 825,000, including 503,000 colour sets.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; auth. = authorized; res. = reserves; dep. = deposits; m. = million; brs. = branches)

BANKING

Central Bank of Ireland (*Banc Ceannais na hÉireann*): Dame St., Dublin 2; est. 1942 as the principal currency authority in the State; cap. and res. £269m.; dep. £699m. (Dec. 1980); Gov. T. F. Ó COFAIGH; Banking Dirs. J. MCGLINN, D. S. A. CARROLL; Gen. Man. and Sec. BERNARD J. BREEN; publs. *Quarterly Bulletin*, *Annual Report*.

PRINCIPAL BANKS

Algemene Bank Nederland (Ireland) Ltd.: 121-3 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin 2; 55 South Mall, Cork; Irish subsidiary of Algemene Bank Nederland N.V., Amsterdam; assets £25,000m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. KEVIN C. MCCOURT; Man. Dir. C. V. REILLY.

Allied Irish Banks Ltd.: P.O.B. 452, Bankcentre, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4; f. 1966; 353 brs. in the Republic of Ireland, 54 brs. in Northern Ireland, 33 brs. in Britain, 1 br. in New York, 1 br. in Chicago, 1 br. in Brussels, and representative office in Frankfurt; mem. of Associated Banks; cap. and res. £4.49m. (March 1981); Chair. NIAL CROWLEY; Chief Exec. PATRICK O'KEEFE.

Allied Irish Investment Bank Ltd.: Bankcentre, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4; f. 1966; banking, company finance and investment management; cap. auth. £5m., cap. p.u. £4m., dep. £687m., assets £782m. (1981); Chair. NIAL CROWLEY; Man. Dir. MICHAEL J. MURPHY; Sec. B. CULLEN.

Anglo Irish Bank Ltd.: 35 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin 2; f. 1964; merchant bank concerned primarily with industrial lending, bill discounting, hire purchase, investment management and advice; service to depositors; acquired by City of Dublin Bank Group 1978; cap. auth. £1m.; dep. £6m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. THOMAS KENNY; Chief Exec. S. P. FITZPATRICK.

Ansbacher & Co. Ltd.: 22 Fitzwilliam Sq., Dublin 2; inc. 1950; cap. auth. £2m., cap. p.u. £1.5m.; Chair. D. W. O'GRADY; Man. Dir. G. J. MOLONEY.

Bank of Ireland: Lower Baggot St., Dublin 2; Donegal Place, Belfast; 2 Lombard St., London, EC3P 3EU; f. 1783; cap. auth. £55m., issued £43.66m., dep. £3.965m.; brs. in London, Belfast, and New York, representative offices in Chicago and Frankfurt; mem. of Associated Banks; Gov. WILLIAM D. FINLAY; Chief Exec. R. IAN MORRISON.

Barclays Bank International Ltd.: 47/48 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin 2; Chief Man. P. R. J. MAW.

Chase Bank (Ireland) Ltd.: Stephen Court, 18-21 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin 2; associated with The Chase Manhattan Group; Pres. and Gen. Man. J. E. LEWIS; Asst. Gen. Man. S. GIBLIN.

Guinness and Mahon: 17 College Green, Dublin 2; affiliated to Guinness, Mahon and Co. Ltd., London; f. 1836; cap. auth. £1,500,000, issued £1,000,000; Chair. JOHN H. GUINNESS; Exec. Dirs. J. DESMOND TRAYNOR (Deputy Chair.), MAURICE E. O'KELLY (Man. Dir.), GERALD C. J. MCCracken (Sec.).

Hill Samuel & Co. (Ireland) Ltd.: Hill Samuel House, Adelaide Rd., Dublin 2; f. 1964; constituent co. of Hill Samuel Group Limited; merchant bank providing full banking services, investment portfolio management services and corporate finance services; cap. auth. and issued £2,500,000; Chair. Hon. PETER M. SAMUEL; Man. Dir. HENRY MCCORMICK; Excc. Dir. SEANUS O'SHEA; Dir. GEOFFREY MCENERY.

The Industrial Credit Company, Ltd. (*Guideachta an Cháirde Thionnscail, Teoranta*): 32 Harcourt St., Dublin 2; f. 1933; Government owned; industrial and commercial financing; cap. auth. £12m., cap. p.u. £8.8m.; Chair. J. HICKEY; Man. Dir. F. A. CASEY.

Investment Bank of Ireland Ltd.: 91 Pembroke Rd., Dublin 4; f. 1966; merchant banking subsidiary of Bank of Ireland; issued cap. £6m.; Chair. R. IAN MORRISON; Man. Dir. K. WYLIE.

Irish Intercontinental Bank Ltd.: 91 Merrion Square, Dublin 2; subsidiary of Kredietbank N.V., Antwerp, Belgium.

Northern Bank Finance Corporation Ltd.: Griffin House, 7/8 Wilton Terrace, Dublin 2; f. 1969; merchant bank forming part of Midland Group; cap. issued £8m.; Chair. C. BARNES; Man. Dir. M. K. CONDELL.

Northern Bank Trust Corporation Ltd.: 112/113 Grafton St., Dublin 2; nominal cap. £250,000; subsidiary of Northern Bank Ltd., Belfast.

Standard Chartered Bank Ireland Ltd.: 18 Dawson St., Dublin 2; 27 South Mall, Cork.

Trinity Bank: 40 Dame St., Dublin 2; f. 1972; merchant bank, a subsidiary of Brown Shipley and Co. Ltd. and associated with the Philadelphia National Bank; complete range of banking services; cap. auth. £1.2m., cap. p.u. £1,012,500, dep. £23m.; Man. Dir. PETER TUITE.

Ulster Bank Ltd.: College Green, Dublin 2; 47 Donegall Place, Belfast, BT1 5AU; mem. of National Westminster Group; issued and p.u. cap. £4.25m., dep. £514m.; Chair. Sir R. G. C. KINAHAN, E.R.D., J.P., D.L., LL.D.

Ulster Investment Bank Ltd.: 2 Hume St., Dublin 2; mem. of National Westminster Bank Group; Chair. Lord KILLANIN; Chief Exec. MICHAEL J. MEAGHER.

United Dominions Trust (Ireland) Ltd.: 13-16 Fleet St., Dublin 2; Chair. WILLIAM SANDYS; Chief Exec. D. J. BERNON.

SAVINGS BANKS

Post Office Savings Bank: College House, Townsend St., Dublin 2; over 1,400 brs.; dep. £260m. (Dec. 1980).

Association of Trustee Savings Banks in Ireland: 1 Lapps Quay, Cork; f. 1817; total dep. over £220m.; Pres. F. CULLEN; Hon. Sec. R. G. BARRY.

BANKING ASSOCIATION

The Institute of Bankers in Ireland: Nassau House, Nassau St., Dublin 2; f. 1898; Pres. WILLIAM D. FINLAY; Sec. BASIL GREER.

STOCK EXCHANGE

The Stock Exchange (Irish Unit): 24-28 Anglesea St., Dublin 2; f. 1799; 91 mems.; Pres. COLM O'BRIAIN; Gen. Man. P. J. GOWRAN. In March 1973 The Irish Stock Exchange (as it then was) amalgamated with the United Kingdom stock exchanges to form The Stock Exchange, centred in London.

INSURANCE

PRINCIPAL COMPANIES

Abbey Life Assurance (Ireland) Ltd.: 46/47 Dame St., Dublin 2; Chair. M. L. HEPHER.

Cornhill Insurance Co. Ltd.: 1 Setanta Place, Dublin 2.

Eagle Star Insurance Co. Ltd.: 45-47 Pembroke Rd., Ballsbridge, Dublin 4.

Guardian Assurance Co. Ltd.: 35-38 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin 2; f. 1821; Chair. J. E. H. COLLINS, M.B.E., D.S.C.; Man. Dir. P. R. DUGDALE.

Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance Ltd.: 35-38 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin 2; f. 1968; issued cap. £34.7m.

(1978); Chair. J. E. H. COLLINS, M.B.E., D.S.C.; Man. Dir. P. R. DUGDALE.

Hibernian Insurance Company Limited: Hawkins House, Hawkins St., Dublin 2; f. 1908; previously Hibernian Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd.; fire and general; cap. p.u. £2,003,000; Chair. PATRICK A. DUGGAN, F.C.A.; Dir. and Gen. Man. E. F. WALSH, F.C.A.

Insurance Corporation of Ireland Ltd.: Dame St., Dublin; inc. 1935; cap. p.u. £1,341,406; motor, accident, credit, burglary, indemnity, contract guarantee, employers' liability, fire, aviation, marine, engineering, etc.; Chair. P. H. GREER; Man. Dirs. P. W. REDMOND, B. O'NEILL.

Irish Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: Irish Life Building, Centre, Lower Abbey St., Dublin 1; f. 1939; industrial and life assurance, annuity group assurance and pension schemes; Chair. N. CROWLEY; Man. Dir. R. P. WILLIS; Sec. M. D. MCGUANE.

Irish National Insurance Co. Ltd.: 9-10 Dawson St., Dublin 2; f. 1919; fire, engineering, third party, employers' liability, motor, general, accident, burglary, bonds, livestock, reinsurance, contractors all risks; brs. in London and Paris; wholly owned subsid. of New Ireland Assurance Co. Ltd.; Chair. MAIRTON McCULLOUGH; Gen. Man. G. CRONIN.

Irish Public Bodies Mutual Insurances Ltd.: 1 Westmoreland St., Dublin 2; f. 1926; fire and accident; Chair. PATRICK FITZSIMONS; Gen. Man. G. J. BRENNAN; Sec. EAMON SMYTH.

New Ireland Assurance Co. Ltd.: 11-12 Dawson St., Dublin 2; f. 1924; auth. share cap. £1m.; Chair. EGIN RYAN; Man. Dir. T. KEVIN O'DONNELL; Sec. J. C. BRESLIN.

Norwich Union Life Insurance Society and Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society: 60/63 Dawson St., Dublin 2; f. 1797, in Ireland 1816; Chair M. D. CORBETT.

Phoenix Assurance Co. Ltd.: Phoenix House, South Leinster St., Dublin 2; f. 1782; fire, accident, motor, marine and aviation; issued and p.u. cap. £15.1m.; Man. J. H. R. MCCONN.

Shield Insurance Co. Ltd.: 6 South Mall, Cork (Regd. Office); f. 1950; cap. £771,850; general, excluding life; Pres. T. F. DOYLE; Chair. S. F. THOMPSON.

Standard Life Assurance Company: 59 Dawson St., Dublin 2; est. in Scotland 1825, operating in Ireland since 1834; life assurance, annuity and capital redemption; assets exceed £2,000m.; Chair. (in Edinburgh) A. M. HODGE, G.C., V.R.D., D.L., W.S.; Gen. Man. G. D. GWILT, F.F.A.

Zurich Insurance Co.: Stephen Court, 18-21 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin 2; Man. E. O. BAILY, F.C.I.I.

INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS

Insurance Institute of Ireland: Office and Library: 32 Nassau St., Dublin; f. 1885; 2,761 mems.; Pres. H. F. A. WANN, F.C.I.I.; Sec. Gen. M. D. MATSON, F.C.I.I.

Life Offices Association of Ireland: 32 Nassau St., Dublin 2; Chair. A. B. Ó TIGHEARNAIGH; Deputy Chair. H. B. JOHNSON; Hon. Sec. J. T. WHITE.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Association of Chambers of Commerce of Ireland: 7 Clare St., Dublin 2; f. 1923; 43 affiliated chambers of commerce; Pres. F. F. CATHY; Vice-Pres. F. C. GOLDEN, D. J. MURPHY, F. J. DWAN; publ. *Chamber of Commerce Journal* (monthly).

Association of Western Chambers of Commerce of Ireland: James Street, Westport; *Member Chambers:* Ballina, Ballyshannon, Castlebar, Ennis, Galway, Letterkenny, Limerick, Sligo, Westport; Chair. CHARLES N. RABBITT, B.E.; Sec. MICHAEL BROWNE, LL.B.

Cork: Fitzgerald House, Summerhill; f. 1819; Pres. J. F. McHENRY; Chief Executive C. J. LENNON, A.I.S., F.S.C.A.; Sec. D. O'CONNELL.

Dublin: 7 Clare St., Dublin 2; f. 1783; Pres. H. HANNON; Sec. J. B. O'CONNELL, F.C.I.S.; publ. *Chamber of Commerce Journal* (monthly).

Galway: Hynes Building; f. 1923; Sec. ANGELA CORMICAN.

Limerick: O'Connell St.; f. 1815; Sec. T. O'DOWD.

Waterford: George's St.; f. 1787, inc. 1815; Sec. J. C. HEYLIN.

Westport: James St., Westport, Co. Mayo; f. 1939; Pres. PATRICK O'CONNELL; Hon. Sec. M. BROWNE, LL.B.; publ. *Westport Progress Report*.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Confederation of Irish Industry: Confederation House, Kildare St., Dublin 2; f. 1932; 1,500 mems.; Pres. MICHAEL McSTAY; Dir.-Gen. LIAM CONNELLAN; Sec. GERARD SHEEHY; publs. *Newsletter* (weekly), *Economic Trends* (monthly), *Business Forecast* (jointly with ESRI) (monthly), occasional papers.

Federated Union of Employers: Baggot Bridge House, 84-86 Lower Baggot St., Dublin 2; 3,000 mems.; Pres. GEOFFREY F. THOMPSON; Dir.-Gen. D. J. MCAULEY; Sec. W. S. ORR.

TRADE UNIONS

Irish Congress of Trade Unions: Congress House, 19 Raglan Rd., Ballsbridge, Dublin 4; f. 1959; represents about 663,000 workers in the Republic and Northern Ireland; Gen. Sec. DONAL NEVIN; publ. *Trade Union Information*.

PRINCIPAL AFFILIATED UNIONS

In July 1981 there were 93 Unions affiliated to the Irish Congress of Trade Unions.

*These Unions have their Head Office in the United Kingdom and the membership figure given is for the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland together.

***Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers—Engineering Section:** C. D. HULL, 26-34 Antrim Rd., Belfast, BT15 2AA; 33,644 mems. (1975).

***Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, Technical and Supervisory Section:** 3,867 mems.

Automobile, General Engineering and Mechanical Operatives' Union: 22 North Frederick St., Dublin 1; Sec. LAURENCE DOYLE; 3,000 mems.

Bakery and Food Workers' Amalgamated Union: Four Provinces House, Harcourt St., Dublin 2; f. 1889; Gen. Sec. JAMES YOUNG; 4,000 mems. (1976).

***Boilermakers, Shipwrights, Blacksmiths and Structural Workers, Amalgamated Society of:** W. HARRIS, 5 Kinnaird St., Antrim Rd., Belfast 14; 5,363 mems. (1976).

Civil and Public Services Staff Association: 72 Lower Leeson St., Dublin 2; 15,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. W. A. LYNCH; publ. *Aontas*.

Civil Servants, Union of Professional and Technical: 16 Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin 2; Gen. Sec. G. MAXWELL; 4,200 mems.

Civil Service Executive Union: 109 Lower Baggot St., Dublin 4; f. 1893; Gen. Sec. D. MURPHY; publ. *Civil Service Review* (every two months); 4,000 mems.

***Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians, Union of:** Republic of Ireland Representative R. P. RICE, 56 Parnell Sq. West, Dublin 1; 10,500 mems.

Distributive Workers and Clerks, Irish Union of: Cavendish House, 9 Cavendish Row, Dublin; f. 1901; Gen. Sec. W. J. FITZPATRICK; publ. *The Distributive Worker* (monthly); 21,000 mems.

Electrical Trades Union: 5 Cavendish Row, Dublin 1; f. 1923; Gen. Sec. T. HEERY; 9,542 mems. (Dec. 1980).

***Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union:** Exec. (vacant); 12,319 mems. (1976).

Electricity Supply Board Officers' Association: 45 Upper Mount, Dublin 2; 2,500 mems.; Gen. Sec. JOHN MITCHELL; Pres. W. CREMINS; publ. *Cumhacht* (Journal).

Engineering and Electrical Trade Union, National: 6 Gardiner Row, Dublin 1; f. 1966 as result of merger between National Engineering Union and Irish Engineering Industrial and Electrical Trade Union; Joint Gen. Secs. K. M. P. McCONNELL (Financial), L. O'NEILL (Industrial); 15,000 mems.

***Furniture, Timber and Allied Trades Union:** 52 Peter's Hill, Belfast, BT13 2AB; District Organizer J. WILLEY; 1,185 mems. (1980).

***General and Municipal Workers Union:** H. J. CURLIS, 10 Royal Ave., Belfast 1; 8,001 mems.

***Graphical Association, National:** Irish Representative W. TRULOCK, 29 Lower Abbey St., Dublin 2; 4,273 mems.

***Health Service Employees, Confederation of:** Irish Representative W. F. JACKSON, No. 11 Regional Office, 27 Ulster Ave., Lisburn Rd., Belfast, BT9 7AS; 19,000 mems.

Journalists, National Union of (Irish Council): Headquarters: London; Liberty Hall, Dublin; the Irish Council includes Northern Ireland; 2,350 mems. (1979); Chair. RAY MCGUGAN; Sec. NUALA MT. DHOMHNAILL; National Executive Members EDDIE BARRETT (Republic of Ireland), JOHN KANE (Northern Ireland); Irish Organizer JAMES EADIE.

Local Government and Public Services Union: 9 Gardiner Place, Dublin 1; Gen. Sec. H. O'SULLIVAN; 13,500 mems. (1981).

The Medical Union: Cian Park, Drumcondra, Dublin 9; f. 1962; Gen. Sec. MICHAEL B. McCANN; 1,800 mems.

Municipal Employees' Trade Union, Irish: 8 Gardiner Place, Dublin 1; Gen. Sec. SEAN REDMOND; 3,000 mems.

Musicians and Associated Professions, Irish Federation of: Cecilia House, 63 Lower Gardiner St., Dublin; Gen. Sec. J. P. FLAHERTY; 1,600 mems.

IRELAND

Trade and Industry

Painters and Decorators' Trade Union, Irish National: 76 Aungier St., Dublin 2; Gen. Sec. J. MULHALL; 2,150 mems.

***Post Office Engineering Union:** G. K. LOGUE, 65 Glenburn Park, Magherafelt, Derry; 1,344 mems.

Post Office Engineering Union, Irish: 595 North Circular Rd., Dublin 1; f. 1922; Gen. Sec. SEAMUS DEPAOR; 7,500 mems. (1979).

***Post Office Workers, Union of:** P. GRACE, 18 Leenan Gdns., Derry; 3,536 mems. (1974).

Post Office Workers' Union: 52 Parnell Square, Dublin; f. 1923; Gen. Sec. T. QUINLAN; 12,000 mems.

***Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff, Association of:** 291 Antrim Rd., Belfast, BT15 2GZ; Area Sec. P. A. MCCARTAN; 4,664 mems. (1976).

***Public Employees, National Union of:** Irish Representative J. COULTHARD, "Redgorton", Helen's Bay, Bangor, Co. Antrim; 4,116 mems.

***Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, Association of:** R. JEARY, New Forge Lane, Malone Rd., Belfast, BT9 5NW; Irish Republic Nat. Sec. J. HALL; Divisional Officers B. AYLWARD, B. HORAN, 38 Lower Leeson St., Dublin 2; 20,300 mems. (1981).

***Sheet Metal Workers, Coppersmiths, Heating and Domestic Engineers, National Union of:** J. NICHOLL, 14 Kinnaird St., Antrim Rd., Belfast 14; 1,577 mems.

Shoe and Leather Workers' Union, Irish: St. Crispin Hall, Seatown, Dundalk, Co. Louth; Gen. Sec. M. BELL; 2,000 mems.

***Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers, Union of:** D. WYLIE, Leicester Permanent House, 61-63 Royal Ave., Belfast, BT1 1NN; 6,638 mems.

***Tailors and Garment Workers, National Union of:** Irish Divisional Office, 44 Elmwood Ave., Belfast, BT9 6BB; 13,580 mems.

Teachers, Ireland Association of Secondary: 36 Lower Baggot St., Dublin 2; f. 1909; Gen. Sec. MAIRE MACDONAGH; 9,500 mems.

Teachers' Organization, Irish National: 35 Parnell Square, Dublin 1; f. 1868; Pres. FRANK CUNNINGHAM; Sec. E. G. QUIGLEY; 22,100 mems. (1980).

Teachers' Union of Ireland: 73 Orwell Rd., Rathgar, Dublin 6; Gen. Sec. CHRISTOPHER DEVINE; 7,000 mems.

***Transport and General Workers' Union, Amalgamated:** Irish Sec. J. FREEMAN, Transport House, 102 High St., Belfast, BT1 2DL; 100,000 mems.

Transport and General Workers' Union, Irish: Liberty Hall, Dublin 1; f. 1909; Gen. Sec. MICHAEL MULLEN; 180,000 mems.; publ. *Liberty* (monthly).

Transport Employees, National Association of: 33 Parnell Square, Dublin 1; Gen. Sec. F. H. SMYTH; 4,500 mems.

***Transport Salaried Staffs' Association:** D. CASEY, Secretary, 8 Upper O'Connell St., Dublin 1; f. 1897; 3,025 mems.

Vintners', Grocers' and Allied Trades Assistants, Irish National Union of: 20 Parnell Square, Dublin; f. 1917; Gen. Sec. PATRICK COFFEY; 5,070 mems.

Women Workers' Union, Irish: 48 Fleet St., Dublin 2; f. 1917; Sec. MAURA BRESLIN; 3,000 mems.

Woodworkers and Woodcutting Machinists, National Union of: "Arus Hibernia", 13 Blessington St., Dublin

7; f. 1921; Gen. Secs. G. WALL, G. J. LAMON; 2,600 mems.

Workers' Union of Ireland, Federated: 29 Parnell Sq., Dublin; f. 1924; merged with Federation of Rural Workers, 1981; Gen. Sec. P. CARDIFF; 50,000 mems.

PRINCIPAL UNAFFILIATED UNIONS

Irish Bank Officials' Association: 93 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin 2; f. 1917; Gen. Sec. JOB. M. STOTT.

Marine, Port and General Workers' Union: 14 Gardiner Place, Dublin 1.

National Busworkers' Union: 54 Parnell Sq., Dublin 1.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Industrial Development Authority of Ireland: Lansdowne House, Lansdowne Rd., Dublin 4; f. 1951; autonomous state-sponsored organization with national responsibility for industrial development; administers financial incentive schemes for new industrial investment; Divisions: Administration, Information, Planning & Research, Building Operations, EEC Affairs, Home Industries (Services), Home Industries (Projects), Heavy Industries, Overseas Industries (3 divisions), Market Research, Promotions, Co-operation with Developing Countries; 15 overseas offices; Man. Dir. PADRAIC WHITE; publ. *Directory of Users of Irish Trade Mark*.

Irish Co-operative Organization Society Ltd.: The Plunkett House, 84 Merrion Sq., Dublin 2; f. 1894 as co-ordinating body for agricultural co-operative movement; Pres. T. J. MAHER; Dir.-Gen. JOHN MCCARRICK; mems.: 200 co-operatives, approx. 140,000 farmers; publ. *Annual Report*.

Irish Export Board (C6ras Tr6cht6la): Merrion Hall, Strand Rd., Sandymount, Dublin 4; provides information, market research, export marketing, design and other services to exporters, and a comprehensive service to foreign buyers, financed by a grant-in-aid which totalled £7.975m. in 1980; 22 overseas offices; administered by a board of six members and a part-time Chairman appointed by the Minister for Industry, Commerce and Tourism; Chief Exec. S. M. CONDON.

Irish Goods Council: Ireland House Trade Centre, Strand Rd., Dublin 4; to promote the sale of quality Irish goods on the home market.

PRINCIPAL NATIONALIZED INDUSTRIES

(Information about Aer Lingus, B + I Lines, C6ras Iompair 6ireann and Irish Shipping Ltd. will be found in the section on Transport, Bord F6ille 6ireann (Irish Tourist Board) in the section on Tourism.)

Electricity Supply Board: 27 Lower Fitzwilliam St., Dublin 2; f. 1927; controls 11 generating stations operating on peat, 6 oil stations, 1 coal station, 9 hydro stations, 1 pumped storage station; 1,015,636 consumers (1979); 11,297 employees (1979); Chair. Prof. C. T. G. DILLON; Chief Exec. J. J. KELLY.

Irish Chemical Company (Ceimici Teoranta): Fitzwillton House, Wilton Place, Dublin 2; f. 1939; produces industrial and potable alcohol, liquid glucose and, when the potato supply is sufficient, potato starch; has four factories with about 165 employees; Gen. Man. D. L. RICE.

Irish Gas Board—BGE: P.O. Box 51, Inchera, Little Island, Co. Cork.

The Irish National Stud Co. Ltd. (*Comhlucht Groighe Ndisiúnta Na h-Éireann Teoranta*): Tully, Kildare; f. 1946 primarily for the running of a stud farm for thoroughbred horses at the National Stud and in particular to provide the services of first-class stallions; advisory service to breeders; farming activities such as raising cattle, hay etc.; cap. issued £3,300,000 held by Minister of Finance. Chair. LAURENCE RYAN; Man. MICHAEL OSBORNE.

Irish Steel Ltd.: Haulbowline, Cobh, Co. Cork; Dublin office: 25 St. Stephen's Green; f. 1947; steelmaking, rolling and galvanized sheetmaking; 740 employees; Chair. K. C. McCOURT; Chief Exec. L. S. COUGHLAN.

Irish Sugar Co. Ltd. (*Comhlucht Siúcra Éireann Teoranta*): St. Stephen's Green House, Dublin 2; f. 1933; processing of sugar beet grown by 7,000 Irish farmers for domestic and industrial purposes, processing of vegetables for human consumption and formulation of other food products, production of animal feedstuffs, manufacture of specialized machinery, and production

and distribution of ground limestone; 3,500 employees; Chair. JAMES E. FITZPATRICK; Chief Exec. MAURICE SHEEHY.

Erin Foods Ltd.: St. Stephen's Green House, Dublin 2; f. 1958; a division of Irish Sugar Co. Ltd.; processing of vegetables, manufacture of soups and formulated products; Group Chair. JAMES E. FITZPATRICK; Chief Exec. MAURICE SHEEHY.

Nitrigin Éireann Teoranta (N.E.T.): 60 Northumberland Rd., Dublin 4; f. 1961; production of nitrogenous fertilizers and complete fertilizers; cap. auth. £77.5m.; 1,200 employees; Chair. S. MACHALE; Man. Dir. G. T. P. CONLON.

In addition to these there exist numerous smaller state-sponsored bodies. Among those not mentioned elsewhere in this chapter are: The Irish Livestock and Meat Board, The Voluntary Health Insurance Board, The Hospitals Trust Board and the Institute for Industrial Research and Standards.

TRANSPORT

Córas Iompair Éireann (*The Irish Transport Company*): Heuston Station, Dublin 8; f. 1945; the Board, appointed by the Government, controls the railways, inland waterways and road transport services; Chair. LIAM ST. JOHN DEVLIN; Gen. Man. JOHN F. HIGGINS.

RAILWAYS

Córas Iompair Éireann (*see above*): controls railways and buses in the Republic of Ireland; there were 1,795 miles of track in 1980; Gen. Man. J. F. HIGGINS.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Córas Iompair Éireann (*see above*): The commercial canal services of C.I.E. have been discontinued. However, the Grand Canal and the canal link into the Barrow Navigation System are maintained by the C.I.E. for use by pleasure craft.

The River Shannon is navigable for 241 km. (150 miles). Other inland waterways are estimated at 188 km. (117 miles).

ROADS

There were in 1977 57,684 miles of road in Ireland, of which 9,988 miles were main roads. About 90 per cent of all roads were surfaced.

SHIPPING

B+I Line (British & Irish Steam Packet Co. Ltd.): 12 North Wall, Dublin 1; drive on/drive off car ferry services between Dublin and Liverpool, Cork and Pembroke, and Rosslare and Pembroke; roll-on/roll-off freight service between Dublin and Fleetwood; group-age and roll-on/roll-off from all parts of Britain to and from Ireland; unit load freight service between Dublin and Le Havre, Rotterdam and Bremen/Hamburg; agents in Ireland for Sealink Inc.; 6 vessels and other vessels on charter; high-speed Boeing Jetfoil passenger service between Dublin and Liverpool; Chair. MICHAEL

J. O'KEEFE; Chief Exec. and Dir. W. B. MULLIGAN; Sec. J. J. KENNEDY, A.C.A.

British Rail: North Wall Station, Dublin; "Sealink" services between Dún Laoghaire and Holyhead, Rosslare and Fishguard, passengers, drive-on/drive-off car ferry, roll-on/roll-off services; summer only services from Dún Laoghaire to Fishguard; Dublin (North Wall) and Holyhead containers and freight.

Celtic Coasters Ltd.: Beech Hill, Clonskeagh, Dublin 4; 3 tankers; br. in Cork; Chair. L. ST. J. DEVLIN; Gen. Man. E. CONNOR.

Irish Shipping Ltd.: Merrion Hall, Strand Rd., Dublin 4; f. 1941; 7 bulk carriers operating a worldwide tramping service; Chair. P. H. GREER; Gen. Man. W. A. O'NEILL.

CIVIL AVIATION

Aer Lingus: P.O.B. 180, Dublin Airport, Dublin; inc. 1936; incorporates Aerlínte Éireann (Ireland to New York and Boston only); regular services to Amsterdam, Barcelona, Belfast, Birmingham, Boston, Bristol, Brussels, Cardiff, Copenhagen, Cork, Düsseldorf, Edinburgh, Frankfurt, Glasgow, Geneva, Jersey, Liverpool, London, Lourdes, Madrid, Manchester, Milan, Munich, New York, Paris, Rome, Shannon, Zurich; fleet of three Boeing 747, 13 Boeing 737 and four BAC 1-11; Chair. Dr. MICHAEL DARGAN; Chief Exec. DAVID KENNEDY.

Aer Turas Teoranta: Corballis Rd. South, Dublin Airport, Dublin; f. 1962; worldwide cargo charter services; fleet of one Britannia 253F, one Canadair CL44J; Chief Exec. P. J. COUSINS.

The following foreign airlines serve Dublin; Air UK, British Airways, Iberia (Spain), Lufthansa (Federal Republic of Germany) and SAS (Sweden). The following foreign airlines serve Shannon: Air Canada, British Airways European Division, Pan Am (U.S.A.) and TWA (U.S.A.). There is also an international airport at Cork, served by British Airways.

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Irish Tourist Board (*Bord Fáilte Éireann*): Baggot Street Bridge, Dublin 2; Chair. P. V. DOYLE; Dir.-Gen. (vacant); Sec. NIALL REDDY; publs. *Ireland of the Welcomes* (two-monthly). *Official Guide to Hotels and Guesthouses* (annually), etc.

Dublin Regional Tourism Organization Ltd.: 51 Dawson St., Dublin 2; Man. MATT McNULTY.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Arts Council: 70 Merrion Sq., Dublin 2; f. 1951; statutory body appointed by the Taoiseach (Prime Minister) to promote and assist the arts; the Council gives grant-aid to many organizations including the theatre, opera, arts centres, arts festivals, exhibitions and publishers; it also awards bursaries and scholarships to individual artists; in 1981 the state grant was £3,750,000; Dir. COLM Ó BRIAIN.

Gael-Linn: 26/27 Merrion Square, Dublin; f. 1953; voluntary foundation for the promotion of the Irish language and culture; sponsors annual festivals of art, music and drama; runs various language institutes and sports training centres; also fosters growth of traditional Irish handicrafts and small industries; Dir. Dr. DÓNALL Ó MÓRÁIN.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Abbey Theatre and Peacock Theatre: Lower Abbey St., Dublin 1; rebuilt 1966; Ireland's national theatre, in receipt of state aid since 1924; Man. MARTIN FANN; Artistic Dir. JOE DOWLING.

Gaiety Theatre: South King St., Dublin 2.

Gate Theatre: Cavendish Row, Dublin 1; f. 1928; in receipt of grant from Arts Council; Chair. H. EDWARDS; Man. Dir. MARY CANNON.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Radio Telefís Éireann Symphony Orchestra: RTE, Donnybrook, Dublin 4; public concerts weekly at the National Concert Hall, Dublin, concerts for school children September to March, opera seasons (Spring and Winter) at Gaiety Theatre, Dublin, and Wexford Festival Opera, concerts in Cork, Galway and Limerick; concerts on television and weekly radio broadcasts; European tours; Man. VALENTINE KEOGH; Dir. GERARD VICTORY, D.MUS.

Radio Telefís Éireann Concert Orchestra: Radio Centre, Donnybrook, Dublin 4; f. 1948; three annual seasons at the National Concert Hall, Dublin; frequent transmissions on radio and television; Man. FRANK MURPHY.

ITALY

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Italian Republic comprises a peninsula, extending from southern Europe into the Mediterranean Sea, and a number of adjacent islands. The two principal islands are Sicily to the south-west and Sardinia to the west. The Alps form a natural boundary to the north where the bordering countries are France to the north-west, Switzerland and Austria to the north and Yugoslavia to the north-east. The climate is Mediterranean. The principal language is Italian. German is spoken in the Alto Adige region on the Austrian border, and in the Basilicata region of eastern Italy there is an Albanian-speaking minority. Roman Catholicism is the state religion. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has three equal vertical bands of green, white and red. The capital is Rome.

Recent History

In June 1946, as a result of a plebiscite, the monarchy was abolished and Italy became a Republic. Between 1946 and 1980 there were 40 governments. Until 1963 the Christian Democrats' monopoly of power was unchallenged; industry expanded rapidly in a liberal economic system supported by capital from the United States. However, by 1963 low wage rates and lack of social reforms had increased discontent and in the elections of that year the Communist Party, together with other parties of the extreme right and left, made considerable gains at the expense of the Christian Democrats. The result of these losses was a rapid succession of mainly coalition governments involving the Christian Democrats and one or more of the other major parties. The failure of successive governments to cope with the decline of the economy and public services, corruption in high places and the growth of lawlessness provoked discontent with the political parties which had held power for so long. In the regional elections of June 1975 the Communists attracted 33 per cent of the votes, and although the Christian Democrats still led the poll with 35 per cent, their complete domination of political life was clearly at an end. The Communists, rather than accepting the possibility of a left-wing coalition government, continued to press for the "historic compromise", a programme for Italy's future based on an alliance between Communism and Catholicism.

Aldo Moro's coalition government of Christian Democrats and Republicans, formed in November 1974, resigned in January 1976 after the withdrawal of support by the Socialists. Moro formed a minority Christian Democrat administration in February, but was forced to hold an election in June. The Communists greatly increased their share of the vote, receiving over 34 per cent as against 27 per cent in 1972. More surprisingly, the Christian Democrats maintained their 38 per cent share by taking votes from the extreme right and the smaller centre parties. Although the Christian Democrats still rejected the "historic compromise" and insisted on excluding the Communists from power, they could no longer govern against their opposition in parliament. At the end of July, Giulio Andreotti formed a government of Christian Democrats assured of the abstention of the Communist

deputies, and proceeded to introduce severe austerity measures to cope with the continuing economic crisis. In July 1977 the Communists, after four months of negotiations, were allowed a voice in policy-making but no direct role in the government. However, one result of the Communist support for the Christian Democrats was the alienation of the extreme left, some of whom resorted to the type of political violence hitherto associated with extreme right-wing groups.

The minority government was forced to resign in January 1978, owing to pressure from the Communists, who wanted a more active participation in government, including ministerial portfolios. In March Andreotti formed another administration, relying on positive Communist support for the Christian Democrats. The new Cabinet was virtually the same as the previous one, the Communists having abandoned their claim to ministerial positions.

The first crisis faced by the new Government was the kidnapping of the former Prime Minister, Aldo Moro, in March. His body was recovered shortly after his murder nearly two months later. The Government resolutely refused to bargain with the terrorists while introducing more stringent penalties and increasing police powers to deal with this type of crime. The Government was forced to face yet another political crisis when the President, Giovanni Leone, resigned in June as a result of allegations of corruption. A series of inconclusive ballots finally ended with the election in July of Alessandro Pertini as the first Socialist President of the Republic.

The Andreotti administration collapsed in January 1979, when the Communists withdrew from the official parliamentary majority, subsequently renewing their claim to Cabinet posts. After protracted negotiations, a new coalition government of Christian Democrats, Republicans and Social Democrats was formed by Andreotti in March, only to be defeated on a vote of confidence in the Senate 10 days after it had been sworn in. Elections to both Houses of Parliament in June did not relieve the stalemate. The Christian Democrats' share of the vote for the Chamber of Deputies declined marginally to 38.3 per cent, while the Communists' share dropped more significantly to 30.4 per cent. This unprecedented loss of support prompted the Communists to return to the role of opposition in the next Parliament.

In August 1979 Francesco Cossiga formed a minority "government of truce" composed of Christian Democrats, Liberals and Social Democrats, and relying on the abstention of the Socialists. In spite of its mandate, the new government's initiatives were repeatedly thwarted by obstructionism in Parliament. The coalition was defeated when first the Socialists and then the Republicans withdrew their tacit support. Cossiga's second administration, formed in April 1980, admitted the Socialists to the Government for the first time in six years in a majority coalition with the Christian Democrats and the Republicans. The deliberate exclusion of the Communists led to an open campaign on their part in Parliament to bring down the new Government. In September it was forced

out of office in a secret ballot on its economic programme. Arnaldo Forlani, the chairman of the Christian Democrat party, assembled a coalition of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Republicans and Social Democrats in October 1980. The new administration's integrity was damaged by a series of events: an oil company tax evasion scandal in October, an earthquake in the south in November and ensuing allegations of government mismanagement of aid, the kidnapping of a judge by "Red Brigades" terrorists and the controversial closure of the maximum security wing at Asinara prison. The "P-2 affair", the worst scandal in Italian recent history, finally forced the Government to resign in May 1981: it had been made known that over 1,000 of Italy's foremost establishment figures belonged to a secret masonic lodge named P-2 (*Propaganda Due*), with extensive criminal connections, linking it to many recent scandals and even right-wing terrorism.

In late 1980 Enrico Berlinguer, the Communist leader, rejecting the "historic compromise", called for a government of the left excluding the Christian Democrats from power and in 1981 the Communists continued to advance the "left-wing alternative". Bettino Craxi, the Socialist leader, declared his claim to the role of Prime Minister in April 1981. However, it was Senator Giovanni Spadolini, leader of the small Republican party, who finally gained the necessary support to form in July 1981 a majority coalition of Socialists, Republicans, Christian Democrats, Social Democrats and Liberals, thus becoming the first non-Christian Democrat Prime Minister since the start of the Republic.

Government

Under the 1948 Constitution, legislative power is held by the bicameral Parliament, elected by universal suffrage for five years (subject to dissolution), using proportional representation. The Senate has 315 elected members (seats allocated on a regional basis) and seven life Senators. The Chamber of Deputies has 630 members. The minimum voting age is 25 years for the Senate and 18 years for the Chamber. The two houses have equal power.

The President of the Republic is a constitutional Head of State elected for seven years by an electoral college comprising both Houses of Parliament and 58 regional representatives. Executive power is exercised by the Council of Ministers. The Head of State appoints the President of the Council (Prime Minister) and, on the latter's recommendation, other Ministers. The Council is responsible to Parliament.

The country is divided into twenty regions, five of which (Sicily, Sardinia, Trentino-Alto Adige, Friuli-Venezia Giulia and Val d'Aosta) enjoy a special status. There is a large degree of regional autonomy. Each region has a regional council elected every five years by universal suffrage and a *Giunta regionale* responsible to the regional council. The regional council is a legislative assembly, while the *Giunta* holds executive power.

Defence

Italy has been a member of NATO since 1949. In July 1981 it maintained armed forces totalling 366,000 (including 239,300 conscripts): an army of 255,000, a navy of 42,000 and an air force of 69,000. Military service lasts 12 months in the army and air force and 18 months in the navy. The 1981 defence budget totalled 7,500,000 million lire.

Economic Affairs

Although agriculture continues to represent an important part of the Italian economy, a substantial advance has taken place since the end of the war in the proportion of the gross domestic product contributed by the industrial sector, particularly engineering and other manufacturing industries. By 1980 only 7 per cent of the G.D.P. was provided by agriculture, compared with 40 per cent by industry. State-owned industries account for approximately half the total national industrial investment. Successful plans have been enacted in recent years to modernize the agricultural sector but, although production doubled in the ten years to 1977, consumption trebled. The chief crops are rice, wheat, maize, grapes and olives. The earthquake in the south in November 1980 severely disrupted agricultural production. Tourism is also an important source of income; foreign visitors spent 6,815,000 million lire in Italy in 1979. Over five million Italians live abroad and their remittances form a valuable source of income.

Italy is heavily dependent on imported energy and, despite recently discovered petroleum reserves in the Adriatic and off Sicily, some 80 per cent of the country's energy requirements come from abroad. Production of gas provides about 50 per cent of the nation's requirements. However, increased amounts of methane will be available with the completion of a new pipeline, Transmed, from Algeria, still under construction in 1981. This joint project, costing £1,800 million, will supply 12,000 million cubic metres per year, thus becoming the largest foreign source of natural gas. With the prospect of a chronic national energy shortage towards the end of the 1980s, the Government has drawn up a 10-year energy plan concentrating on nuclear and coal-fired production.

Italy's long-term economic problem remains that of the integration of Southern Italy with the more industrially-developed North. The income per person of the Southern population is two-thirds that of the country as a whole, while employment and production lag far behind. The Cassa per il Mezzogiorno (1950-80) was set up to increase investment in the south, which has also benefited from the EEC Regional Fund. Since 1969 Italy has been faced with severe inflation and economic stagnation, problems exacerbated by the massive rise in petroleum prices.

In April 1977 Italy obtained a loan of U.S. \$530 million from the IMF in return for pledges to reduce public spending and limit the annual inflation rate to 13 per cent by March 1978. By the end of September, foreign exchange reserves were at a record level and the balance of payments deficit and inflation continued to fall. During 1978, despite repeated political crises, the economy began to improve. The balance of payments showed a record surplus of 6,900,000 million lire, compared with 2,000,000 million in 1977. Foreign reserves also rose sharply and the rate of inflation in 1978 averaged 12.1 per cent. Italy maintained a strong external position during 1979, when the value of exports rose by 31 per cent, and the country became one of the largest foreign reserve holders in the West. However, the balance of payments surplus for 1979, already eroded by consecutive rises in petroleum prices, was approximately one third that of 1978. By November inflation had risen to 18.7 per cent and unemployment stood at 8.7 per cent. Industrial output for 1979 nonetheless increased by 6.5 per cent over 1978.

Recession in Europe and the rising cost of imported petroleum, coupled with an inflation rate of 21 per cent and undiminished internal demand, led to a trade deficit of 18,666,000 million lire in 1980. A drop in tourism receipts left an overall balance of payments deficit of 6,558,000 million lire for the year. Although gross national income grew by 3.5 per cent in 1980, by the second half of the year G.D.P. was in decline. The unemployment rate remained high in 1981 (at 8.8 per cent in September); the rate of inflation continued around 20 per cent and industrial production fell by 5.4 per cent between August 1980 and August 1981. While economic growth for the year was projected at less than 1 per cent, some expansion was expected in late 1981.

An economic package designed to cut consumption, and including several fiscal reforms, was introduced in November 1980. Severe credit limits were imposed, the banks' minimum interest rate was raised to 22.5 per cent and the lira was devalued by 6 per cent against EEC currencies in March 1981. Complementary measures to reduce the public sector borrowing requirement and assist industry were announced in April. An austerity budget for 1982 aimed to reduce public spending by cuts in health and social services and moderate tax increases, and to lower the inflation rate to 16 per cent.

The colossal deficit of the public sector, amounting to a projected 13 per cent of national income in 1980, represents a great burden on the Italian economy. On the other hand, the vigorous "submerged" economy, which operates outside government control, is thought to account for as much as 25 per cent of G.N.P.

Transport and Communications

There are 19,652 km. of railways, nearly half of them electrified. Rome's 15-km. underground railway system came into service in 1980. In 1980 there were 293,799 km. of road in Italy, including 44,552 km. of major roads and 101,680 km. of secondary roads. There were 5,901 km. of motorway in 1980. The 13-km. Mount Frejus highway tunnel, linking France and Italy through the Alps, opened to traffic in July 1980. In 1978 the merchant fleet had a displacement of 11.5 million gross tons and was the world's tenth largest.

Social Welfare

Italy has a comprehensive system of social benefits covering unemployment and disability as well as retirement pensions and family allowances. These benefits are all provided by the *Istituto Nazionale della Previdenza Sociale (INPS)*.

An industrial injuries scheme is also operated by the *Istituto Nazionale per l'Assicurazione contro gli Infortuni sul Lavoro (INAIL)*.

A comprehensive national health service, aiming to provide free medical care for all citizens, was introduced in 1980. However, minimum charges are still made for

medical examinations and hospital treatment. All workers will be eligible for benefits under a unified national medical insurance scheme.

Education

Education is compulsory and free between the ages of 6 and 14 years. The curricula of all Italian schools are standardized by the Ministry of Education. After primary school, which is from 6 to 11 years, the pupil enters the lower secondary school (*scuola media unificata*). An examination at the end of three years leads to a lower secondary school certificate, which gives access to all higher secondary schools. Pupils wishing to enter a classical lycée (*liceo classico*) must also pass in Latin.

Higher secondary education is provided by Classical, Artistic and Scientific Lycées, Training Schools for Elementary Teachers and Technical and Vocational Institutes (industrial, commercial, nautical, etc.). After five years at a lycée the student sits an examination for the higher secondary school certificate (*maturità*), which allows automatic entry into any university faculty. Special four-year courses are provided at the Teachers' Training Schools and the diploma obtained permits entry to a special university faculty of education, the *magistero*, and a few other faculties. The *istituti tecnici* provide practical courses which prepare students for a specialized university faculty.

University courses last for a minimum of four years. Study allowances are awarded to students according to their means and merit.

Tourism

With Alpine and Mediterranean scenery, a sunny climate, Roman buildings, Renaissance towns and palaces, paintings and sculpture and famous opera houses, Italy attracts great numbers of tourists. During 1979 over 48 million foreign visitors went to Italy. There are about 4 million tourist beds.

Public Holidays

1982: April 12th (Easter Monday), April 25th (Liberation Day), May 1st (Labour Day), June 7th (National Day), August 15th (Assumption), November 1st (All Saints' Day), December 8th (The Immaculate Conception), December 25th (Christmas Day), December 26th (St. Stephen).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The Italian lira (nominally of 100 centesimi).

Exchange rates (October 1981):

£1 sterling = 2,207.00 lire.

U.S. \$1 = 1,181.75 lire.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	CENSUS POPULATION†		ESTIMATED POPULATION (December 31st)†			DENSITY (per sq. km.) at end of 1979
	October 15th, 1961	October 24th, 1971	1978	1979	1980	
301,263 sq. km.*	50,623,569	54,136,547	56,828,511	56,999,047	57,140,355	189.2

* 116,318 square miles.

† Including Italians temporarily abroad.

REGIONS

REGION	AREA (‘000 hectares)	POPULATION (Dec. 1980)	REGIONAL CAPITAL	POPULATION OF CAPITAL (Dec. 1980)
Abruzzi	1,079	1,245,112	L'Aquila	67,152
Basilicata	999	618,810	Potenza	65,117
Calabria	1,508	2,087,231	Catanzaro	94,294
Campania	1,360	5,491,658	Naples	1,219,362
Emilia-Romagna	2,212	3,966,649	Bologna	466,593
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	785	1,244,327	Trieste	257,697
Lazio	1,720	5,088,641	Rome	2,916,414
Liguria	542	1,835,347	Genoa	774,643
Lombardia	2,385	8,944,649	Milan	1,655,599
Marche	969	1,420,443	Ancona	107,796
Molise	444	334,703	Campobasso	47,901
Piemonte	2,540	4,517,665	Turin	1,143,263
Puglia	1,935	3,943,333	Bari	387,710
Sardegna	2,409	1,610,260	Cagliari	240,366
Sicilia	2,571	5,024,316	Palermo	698,254
Toscana	2,299	3,602,684	Florence	460,924
Trentino-Alto Adige	1,361	878,296	Bolzano*	105,854
Umbria	846	810,713	Trento*	99,645
Valle d'Aosta	326	114,469	Perugia	140,742
Veneto	1,836	4,361,049	Aosta	38,882
			Venice	352,453

* Joint regional capitals.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(population at December 31st, 1980)

Rome (capital)	2,916,414	Verona	268,178	Foggia	158,830	La Spezia	116,719
Milan	1,655,599	Trieste	257,697	Ferrara	151,643	Terni	113,108
Naples	1,219,362	Taranto	248,611	Perugia	140,742	Forlì	110,755
Turin	1,143,263	Padua	241,400	Ravenna	139,662	Piacenza	108,893
Genoa	774,643	Cagliari	240,366	Pescara	136,366	Ancona	107,796
Palermo	698,254	Brescia	210,027	Reggio nell' Emilia	130,159	Bolzano	105,854
Bologna	466,593	Reggio di Calabria	181,858	Rimini	128,010	Pisa	103,252
Florence	460,924	Modena	180,526	Monza	124,362	Torre del Greco	102,621
Catania	398,168	Livorno (Leghorn)	176,249	Bergamo	124,150	Udine	102,408
Bari	387,710	Parma	175,932	Sassari	120,478	Novara	102,039
Venice	352,453	Salerno	161,863	Siracusa	118,744	Alessandria	101,075
Messina	273,810	Prato	159,099	Vicenza	116,781	Cosenza	100,981

EMIGRATION

DESTINATION	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Belgium	2,325	2,784	2,440	2,299	2,791
France	6,026	5,732	4,776	4,760	5,428
Federal Germany	28,233	30,260	27,995	26,923	30,965
Switzerland	30,424	28,799	25,104	22,778	22,676
United Kingdom	1,876	1,961	1,847	2,136	2,328
Other European Countries	3,141	3,495	2,985	3,065	3,460
Argentina	802	722	624	641	661
Brazil	1,308	1,830	867	1,040	805
Canada	3,662	3,586	2,677	2,243	2,106
U.S.A.	6,386	6,973	6,064	5,779	4,628
Venezuela	894	1,350	1,323	1,323	1,290
Australasia	2,609	2,807	2,031	1,989	1,604
Other Countries	4,980	6,948	8,922	10,574	10,208
TOTAL	92,666	97,247	87,655	85,550	88,950

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	BIRTHS	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGES	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATHS	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1975	827,852	14.8	373,784	6.7	554,346	9.9
1976	781,638	13.9	354,202	6.3	550,565	9.8
1977	741,103	13.1	347,928	6.2	546,694	9.7
1978	709,043	12.5	331,416	5.8	540,671	9.5
1979*	670,078	11.8	323,930	5.7	534,563	9.4
1980*	644,001	11.3	323,362	5.7	551,408	9.7

* Provisional.

Average expectation of life (1970-72): Males 68.97 years; females 74.88 years.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION*

(annual averages, '000 persons aged 14 years and over)

	1979			1980		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	1,909	1,103	3,012	1,870	1,055	2,925
Mining and quarrying	196	16	212	203	19	222
Electricity, gas and water	3,729	1,684	5,413	3,754	1,735	5,489
Manufacturing	1,966	54	2,021	1,992	69	2,061
Construction	2,552	1,214	3,767	2,559	1,273	3,832
Commerce (excl. banking and insurance)	1,012	116	1,128	1,015	130	1,145
Transport, storage and communications	2,717	2,108	4,825	2,792	2,210	5,002
Other services						
TOTAL EMPLOYED	14,081	6,296	20,377	14,184	6,491	20,675
Persons seeking work for the first time	413	453	866	421	468	889
Other unemployed	317	515	831	294	514	808
TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	14,811	7,264	22,075	14,899	7,473	22,372

* Excluding persons on compulsory military service.

AGRICULTURE
DISTRIBUTION OF LAND
(sq. km.)

	ARABLE	PASTURE	TREE CROPS	FORESTS	WASTE ETC.	BUILT-ON, WATER, ETC.
1976 . . .	93,637	51,765	29,841	63,128	31,910	30,981
1977 . . .	93,586	51,656	29,755	63,258	31,938	31,069
1978 . . .	94,509	51,666	29,709	63,448	31,717	31,215
1979 . . .	94,592	51,501	29,701	63,462	30,668	31,339

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA HARVESTED (⁰⁰⁰ hectares)			PRODUCTION (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)			YIELD (100 kg. per ha.)		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
Wheat . . .	3,472.0	3,452.3	3,404.7	9,332.7	9,130.3	9,291.5	26.9	26.4	27.3
Barley . . .	294.1	308.3	330.1	827.3	822.9	957.8	28.2	26.7	29.0
Oats . . .	227.8	222.1	227.1	468.3	438.3	456.4	20.6	19.7	20.1
Rice (Paddy) . . .	191.1	183.5	176.3	970.7	1,126.8	966.7	50.1	61.4	54.8
Maize . . .	928.0	936.6	936.6	6,221.3	6,260.6	6,460.9	67.0	66.8	69.0
Dry Broad Beans . . .	177.8	163.6	165.1	234.3	204.5	219.5	13.2	12.5	13.3
Green Broad Beans . . .	19.9	19.5	19.8	130.8	126.4	134.5	65.8	64.9	67.8
Dry Beans . . .	59.8	51.6	47.9	93.7	85.1	76.5	15.7	16.5	16.0
Green Beans . . .	39.2	38.5	36.5	315.4	307.1	290.8	80.5	79.7	79.6
Green Peas . . .	40.2	38.8	38.0	268.1	251.9	254.6	66.7	64.9	67.1
Potatoes . . .	172.4	168.8	160.9	2,843.1	3,012.4	2,993.5	164.9	178.5	186.0
Onions . . .	22.1	20.8	21.1	538.4	494.0	531.9	243.7	238.0	251.6
Carrots . . .	8.3	7.9	7.7	289.6	263.3	257.2	347.3	334.6	333.1
Turnips . . .	3.8	3.5	3.1	71.6	58.3	59.6	189.2	168.1	191.5
Artichokes . . .	52.4	51.2	53.4	651.2	490.0	643.8	126.8	98.3	122.6
Fennel . . .	16.5	16.4	16.0	343.9	344.6	338.1	208.4	209.7	211.2
Celery . . .	4.8	4.6	4.5	142.9	142.8	137.8	300.0	308.1	309.5
Cabbages . . .	28.5	26.9	27.1	590.7	577.0	564.6	207.4	214.3	208.1
Cauliflowers . . .	28.4	27.4	26.1	524.4	537.0	505.3	184.5	196.0	193.6
Endives, Lettuces, Radishes . . .	45.7	46.5	46.0	842.8	871.9	863.7	184.5	187.4	187.9
Spinach . . .	9.0	8.5	9.0	117.3	116.5	135.3	130.9	137.9	151.1
Egg-plant . . .	12.9	13.1	13.0	329.9	333.1	334.4	254.9	253.8	257.9
Chilli Peppers . . .	19.8	19.8	19.4	473.6	481.0	470.5	239.3	243.0	243.1
Tomatoes . . .	113.0	131.0	126.0	3,820.5	5,089.0	4,716.5	338.2	388.5	374.4
Pumpkins . . .	13.2	13.8	13.3	328.7	347.3	338.6	248.7	251.9	254.6
Water Melons . . .	23.9	25.2	22.7	756.0	834.0	752.1	315.7	331.5	339.9
Melons . . .	12.8	13.2	13.5	301.6	313.8	322.8	235.3	237.0	240.0
Sugar Beet . . .	265.4	285.3	291.3	11,520.8	13,464.6	13,669.0	434.0	472.0	469.2
Tobacco . . .	58.1	60.0	61.0	109.7	136.6	125.5	18.9	22.8	20.6

FRUIT

	AREA (['] 000 hectares)				PRODUCTION (['] 000 tons)			
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1977	1978	1979	1980
Grapes	1,316	1,311	1,307	1,309	10,291	11,376	13,212	13,344
Olives	1,054	1,054	1,052	1,050	3,599	2,308	2,490	3,690
Oranges	101	101	102	102	1,603	1,622	1,773	1,737
Lemons	35	35	35	35	801	769	776	727
Apples	68	69	71	72	1,828	1,874	2,022	1,966
Pears	49	48	48	47	1,187	1,212	1,070	1,342
Peaches	86	89	91	90	1,185	1,198	1,411	1,384
Fresh figs	2	2	2	2	101	85	85	83
Dried figs	—	—	—	—	7	6	6	6
Almonds, unshelled	115	112	109	108	181	179	104	158
Wine*	—	—	—	—	64,142	72,439	85,146	84,750

* Production in thousands of hectolitres.

LIVESTOCK
([']000 head at January 1st)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Cattle and buffalo	8,529*	8,813	8,568	8,724	8,808
Sheep	8,152	8,445	8,694	8,973	9,110
Goats	940	948	960	980	978
Pigs*	8,888	9,097	9,420	8,922	8,807
Horses, mules, asses	540	541	523	510	500

* At December 1st of previous year.

FORESTRY
([']000 cubic metres)

	ROUND WOOD		RAILWAY SLEEPERS	HEWN SQUARED TIMBER	STAVES, PROPS, POLES, ETC.	WOOD PULP
	Sawn Timber	Veneer Timber				
1977	1,284	447	60	99	1,102	438
1978	1,206	484	72	96	1,080	354
1979	1,295	553	75	96	1,116	422
1980	1,492	578	95	123	1,211	407

FISHING
(landings in metric tons)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Molluscs	92,630	66,380	52,260	64,296	84,246
Crustaceans	19,830	20,640	18,980	18,616	21,328
Fish	266,110	251,000	286,600	296,800	286,295

MINING
('000 metric tons)

COMMODITIES	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Bauxite	32.3	24.2	34.5	24.4	26.1	23.3
Iron ores	651.4	514.2	478.2	352.6	218.8	184.6
Mercury ores	231.8	140.0	—	—	—	—
Lead ores	38.3	37.3	36.4	34.3	35.2	26.9
Zinc ores	264.8	274.7	169.7	120.5	100.8	79.2
Barytes	189.7	179.4	152.6	236.8	214.6	203.0
Fluorspar	223.2	210.8	185.5	170.4	182.8	152.0
Pyrites	961.5	854.5	863.8	786.7	804.5	859.0
Petroleum	1,046.9	1,102.8	1,082.9	1,452.1	1,661.8	1,800.1
Asphalt and bituminous rock	157.0	130.5	142.3	114.9	124.7	117.9
Lignite	1,922.9	2,028.0	1,844.0	1,868.0	2,122.9	1,932.5
Crude sulphur	445.8	349.1	627.7	523.4	108.3	100.9
White marble	983.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Coloured marble	1,022.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

INDUSTRY
SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Pig iron	'000 metric tons	11,630.6	11,410.5	11,340.3	11,327.4	12,149.2
Steel	"	23,446.6	23,333.8	24,282.8	24,249.8	26,501.4
Rolled iron	"	18,830.4	19,140.2	19,830.0	20,318.2	21,518.7
Other iron and steel-finished manufactures	"	570.1	668.8	630.9	672.2	756.5
Iron alloys and <i>spiegel-eisen</i> special pig irons	"	257.2	254.8	251.7	284.3	260.7
Fuel oil	"	43,415.6	45,730.3	47,815.0	45,686.6	35,996.2
Synthetic ammonia	"	1,452.5	1,378.3	1,756.1	1,773.2	1,713.6
Sulphuric acid at 50° Bé	"	4,633.4	4,713.6	4,711.6	4,728.4	4,524.0
Synthetic organic dyes	"	14.3	15.0	14.5	16.8	13.0
Tanning materials	"	31.3	31.0	33.4	36.9	35.0
Caustic soda	"	1,133.9	1,115.0	987.2	985.8	953.1
Rayon and acetate filament yarn	"	46.7	44.4	39.3	38.4	36.6
Staple fibre	"	59.8	62.3	—	—	—
Cotton yarn	"	233.8	211.8	225.9	242.0	n.a.
Natural methane gas	million cu. m.	15,642.6	13,717.3	13,701.7	18,446.2	12,531.5
Ethyl alcohol, 1st class	'000 hectolitres	1,394.5	1,451.3	1,396.4	n.a.	n.a.
Methyl alcohol	"	29.4	23.3	15.6	n.a.	n.a.
Sewing machines	'000	825.9	759.7	709.4	730.8	754.1
Typewriters	"	633.2	694.6	556.5	537.1	601.2
Calculating machines	"	207.1	202.9	227.9	192.9	52.2
Motor cars	"	1,471.3	1,440.5	1,508.6	1,480.9	1,445.2
Other vehicles	"	119.4	143.4	147.6	151.4	188.6
Hydro-electric power*	million kWh.	40,704.0	52,484.0	47,138.0	47,937.0	47,304.0
Thermo-electric power*	"	115,510.0	107,123.0	124,827.0	125,320.0	130,539.0

* Net production.

FINANCE

100 centesimi = 1 Italian lira.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 lire.

Notes: 1,000, 2,000, 5,000, 10,000, 20,000, 50,000 and 100,000 lire.

Commercial exchange rates (October 1981): £1 sterling = 2,207.00 lire; U.S. \$1 = 1,181.75 lire.

10,000 lire = £4.53 = \$8.46.

Note: Before August 1971 the exchange rate was U.S. \$1 = 625.00 lire (1 lira = 0.16 U.S. cent). From December 1971 to February 1973 the rate was \$1 = 581.50 lire. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate was £1 = 1,500.00 lire from November 1967 to August 1971; and £1 = 1,515.22 lire from December 1971 to June 1972. Since February 1973 the lira has been allowed to "float". The average exchange rate (lire per U.S. dollar) was: 583.00 in 1973; 650.34 in 1974; 652.85 in 1975; 832.28 in 1976; 882.39 in 1977; 848.66 in 1978; 830.86 in 1979; 856.45 in 1980.

STATE BUDGET

(million lire—1979)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Property and Income Taxes	25,173,141	Ministry of Treasury	48,836,038
Business Taxation and Duties	16,135,856	Ministry of Finance	3,432,347
Customs and Frontier Charges	6,924,408	Ministry of Justice	709,745
Taxes on Manufacturing and Consumption		Ministry of Public Instruction	9,749,752
Public Lottery and Sweepstakes	493,115	Ministry of Interior	11,603,191
State Monopolies	1,717,409	Ministry of Public Works	1,830,389
Other Ordinary Revenue	11,862,928	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	744,364
		Ministry of Defence	5,201,025
		Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare	4,253,847
		Other Ministries	5,766,859
Total Real Revenue	62,306,857		
Capital Movements	124,590		
GENERAL TOTAL	62,431,447	GENERAL TOTAL	92,127,557

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

('000 million lire)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	174,873	205,271	251,235	311,067
of which:				
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	14,043	16,501	19,525	22,574
Industry	73,253	85,082	104,752	130,338
Other activities	74,111	86,914	106,124	134,349
Less imputed bank service charge	-8,270	-9,671	-11,576	-17,031
Public administration	21,736	26,445	32,410	40,837
Income from abroad	-420	-138	371	80
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	174,453	205,133	251,606	311,147
Less depreciation allowance	-19,442	22,364	26,434	32,431
NET NATIONAL INCOME	155,011	182,769	225,172	278,716
Indirect taxes less subsidies	15,210	16,983	18,422	26,335
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	170,221	199,752	243,594	305,051
Depreciation allowances	19,442	22,364	26,434	32,431
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	189,663	222,116	270,028	337,482
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	1,311	-1,399	1,534	15,252
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	190,974	220,717	271,562	352,734
of which:				
Private consumption expenditure	121,303	141,026	170,741	214,407
Government consumption expenditure	28,991	35,257	43,360	54,440
Gross fixed capital formation	37,203	41,494	50,927	67,428
Increase in stocks	3,477	2,940	2,940	16,459

GOLD RESERVES AND CURRENCY CIRCULATION (at end of year)

		1976	1977	1978	1979
Gold Reserves . . . (million U.S. dollars)		9,321	11,260	14,334	20,125
Currency in Circulation . ('000 million lire)		14,929	16,888	20,080	23,195
Foreign Exchange . . (" " ")		3,209	7,960	10,499	17,259

CONSUMER PRICES INDEX (1970=100)

	GENERAL	FOOD	CLOTHING	FUEL	MISCELLANEOUS	RENT
1976 . . .	199.8	201.6	204.1	179.1	206.8	155.5
1977* . . .	118.1	117.6	123.4	129.5	118.3	105.8
1978* . . .	132.8	133.1	141.5	143.5	132.1	114.4
1979* . . .	153.7	151.3	161.4	171.7	154.1	143.5
1980* . . .	186.2	173.5	192.8	259.9	193.7	170.9

* Base: 1976=100.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES ('000 million lire)

	1978			1979		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and services . . .	61,873	56,287	5,586	78,665	74,769	3,896
Transfer payments . . .	2,096	2,422	-326	2,984	2,631	353
TOTAL . . .	63,969	58,709	5,260	81,649	77,400	4,249
Capital loans . . .	25,789	24,470	1,319	33,402	35,870	-2,468
Net errors and omissions . . .	606	189	417	1,616	1,573	43
GLOBAL BALANCE . . .	90,364	83,368	6,996	116,667	114,843	1,824

CAPITAL INVESTMENT—ALL COUNTRIES ('000 million lire)

	CREDIT	DEBIT	BALANCE
1976 . . .	768.6	785.0	-16.4
1977 . . .	1,538.7	521.7	1,017.0
1978 . . .	1,135.9	826.1	309.8
1979 . . .	1,655.0	1,259.1	395.9

EXTERNAL TRADE* ('000 million lire)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports c.i.f. . . .	16,343.4	26,715.0	25,199.6	36,730.6	42,429.1	47,867.9	64,597.2	85,390.0
Exports f.o.b. . . .	12,989.3	19,826.1	22,866.4	31,166.7	39,967.6	47,505.3	59,926.3	66,724.3

* Data refer to the trade of Italy (excluding the communes of Livigno and Campione) and San Marino, with which Italy maintains a custom union. The figures include trade in second-hand ships, and stores and bunkers for foreign ships and aircraft, but exclude manufactured gas, electric energy (before 1975), surplus military equipment, war reparations and repayments and gift parcels by post. Also excluded are imports of military goods and exports of fish landed abroad directly from Italian vessels. Figures from 1974 include gold ingots for non-monetary uses.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(distribution by SITC, '000 million lire)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1977	1978*	1979*	1980*
Food and live animals	6,218.0	7,120.4	8,415.6	9,458.1
Live animals	794.7	1,012.8	1,219.2	1,420.8
Bovine cattle	595.6	800.5	944.6	1,052.8
Meat and meat preparations	1,238.5	1,416.0	1,713.0	2,056.9
Fresh, chilled or frozen meat	1,198.3	1,373.1	1,654.4	1,980.7
Meat of bovine cattle	727.1	822.7	955.5	1,137.1
Dairy products and eggs	873.4	1,073.5	1,312.2	1,393.2
Cereals and cereal preparations	1,116.0	1,339.1	1,286.8	1,430.7
Maize (unmilled)	426.6	375.2	405.6	384.5
Beverages and tobacco	331.8	369.5	546.2	651.5
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	5,006.5	5,456.1	7,848.3	8,809.4
Wood, lumber and cork	944.3	1,011.0	1,456.1	1,930.2
Shaped or simply worked wood	561.6	643.7	966.6	1,255.6
Textile fibres and waste	994.3	1,012.2	1,336.8	1,417.0
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	991.1	1,146.7	1,635.1	2,005.9
Mineral fuels and lubricants	10,627.8	11,396.0	15,386.5	23,748.2
Petroleum and petroleum products	9,573.5	10,165.3	13,866.1	21,275.1
Crude petroleum	8,615.2	9,142.0	12,202.1	17,314.9
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	337.6	319.6	504.6	488.2
Chemicals	3,329.6	4,007.4	5,797.8	6,862.8
Chemical elements and compounds	1,229.2	1,466.6	2,170.2	2,627.6
Organic chemicals	879.2	1,077.9	1,650.3	1,985.3
Plastic materials, etc.	796.8	939.7	1,500.0	1,784.0
Basic manufactures	6,701.0	6,528.1	9,910.5	12,853.7
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	1,175.8	1,393.8	2,127.1	2,461.2
Iron and steel	1,722.7	1,733.1	2,704.8	3,522.9
Non-ferrous metals	1,210.9	1,292.7	1,955.6	2,690.9
Copper and copper alloys	496.5	569.4	829.5	1,120.5
Machinery and transport equipment	7,670.8	9,231.8	11,787.5	17,202.0
Non-electric machinery	3,141.0	6,029.0	7,552.7	10,374.9
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	1,998.6			
Transport equipment	2,531.1	3,202.8	4,234.8	6,827.1
Road motor vehicles and parts	2,173.7	2,873.8	3,919.2	6,020.5
Passenger cars (excl. buses)	1,252.7	1,666.3	2,348.2	3,945.9
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1,674.2	2,108.9	2,797.7	4,013.8
Scientific instruments, watches, etc.	689.1	1,031.7	1,289.0	1,803.1
Other commodities and transactions	531.8	1,330.1	1,602.5	1,302.3
TOTAL	42,429.1	47,867.9	64,597.2	85,390.0

* The data for 1978, 1979 and 1980 are based on a revised classification, not strictly comparable with that used for earlier years.

[continued on next page]

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES—*continued*]

EXPORTS f.o.b.	1977	1978*	1979*	1980*
Food and live animals	2,434.0	2,490.9	3,427.6	3,582.5
Fruit and vegetables	1,632.4	1,519.1	2,076.2	1,995.5
Fresh fruit and nuts	955.8	908.3	1,108.3	1,094.9
Beverages and tobacco	545.8	699.8	1,067.5	958.7
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	598.7	736.1	977.0	1,086.7
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	2,240.8	2,815.4	3,973.1	3,811.6
Petroleum products	2,134.7	2,673.3	3,808.1	3,633.9
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	74.9	91.7	141.3	137.7
Chemicals	2,876.1	3,016.0	3,930.3	4,707.0
Chemical elements and compounds	915.0	893.6	1,178.1	1,478.1
Plastic materials, etc.	937.5	999.1	1,325.3	1,488.1
Basic manufactures	9,248.8	11,681.1	14,076.4	15,859.0
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	2,182.9	2,874.0	3,477.6	3,577.3
Textile yarn and thread	529.9	666.0	777.6	873.3
Woven non-cotton fabrics (excl. narrow or special fabrics)	1,094.9	1,444.1	1,764.0	1,764.1
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	1,411.8	1,756.4	2,312.8	2,824.1
Iron and steel	2,114.0	2,698.3	2,898.8	3,237.2
Machinery and transport equipment	13,448.5	15,528.5	18,472.5	21,816.5
Non-electric machinery	6,510.0	10,589.7	12,592.0	15,661.3
Electric machinery, apparatus, etc.	2,757.8			
Domestic electrical equipment	777.4	903.6	1,106.6	909.4
Transport equipment	4,180.7	4,938.4	5,880.5	6,155.2
Road motor vehicles and parts	3,463.9	4,289.0	5,004.3	5,361.4
Passenger cars (excl. buses)	1,729.5	1,949.5	2,298.9	2,103.4
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	8,041.0	10,117.9	13,457.8	14,305.8
Clothing (excl. footwear)	2,279.3	2,803.2	3,619.6	3,937.9
Clothing not of fur	2,255.1	2,556.7	3,307.0	3,643.0
Knitted clothing and accessories (excl. headgear)	1,256.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Footwear	1,797.2	2,216.9	3,125.0	3,111.3
Other commodities and transactions	459.0	327.9	402.8	458.8
TOTAL	39,967.6	47,505.3	59,926.3	66,724.3

* The data for 1978, 1979 and 1980 are based on a revised classification, not strictly comparable with that used for earlier years.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS*

('000 million lire)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1978	1979	1980	EXPORTS f.o.b.	1978	1979	1980
Algeria	394.4	439.7	608.6	Algeria	804.2	888.8	1,109.1
Argentina	452.7	594.2	426.0	Austria	1,125.5	1,506.5	1,787.8
Australia	349.5	459.9	493.8	Belgium/Lux'bourg .	1,632.8	2,046.8	2,219.3
Austria	899.8	1,261.5	1,614.2	Canada	364.3	416.6	416.7
Belgium/Lux'bourg .	1,598.9	2,303.3	3,036.1	Denmark	369.1	446.8	462.3
Brazil	472.8	635.7	837.2	France	6,774.2	8,873.2	10,101.5
Canada	477.5	618.4	870.3	Germany, Fed. Rep.	9,036.8	11,336.1	12,211.4
Denmark	498.3	602.8	750.0	Greece	807.3	1,010.0	1,021.9
Egypt	635.5	894.5	1,350.8	Iran	905.7	342.4	490.7
France	6,970.0	9,031.8	11,856.3	Japan	438.3	650.1	605.8
Germany, Fed. Rep.	8,313.0	11,106.9	14,177.6	Libya	1,106.8	1,597.9	2,195.2
Iran	1,323.8	341.2	291.6	Netherlands	1,945.8	2,746.7	2,461.6
Iraq	1,592.7	2,396.0	2,458.3	Nigeria	557.2	381.8	589.7
Japan	575.3	735.3	1,115.2	Saudi Arabia	1,243.1	1,563.3	1,781.8
Kuwait	832.0	1,251.3	501.1	Spain			
Libya	1,455.2	2,144.5	2,981.8	(excl. Canary Is.) .	698.5	1,107.1	1,270.8
Netherlands	2,008.3	2,713.8	3,559.3	Sweden	420.5	572.6	711.5
Saudi Arabia	1,995.6	3,369.8	5,519.1	Switzerland	1,954.3	2,561.8	2,939.3
South Africa	901.9	1,393.5	1,261.6	Turkey	391.6	461.8	365.9
Spain				U.S.S.R.	959.9	1,014.6	1,092.0
(excl. Canary Is.) .	615.1	920.6	1,357.1	United Kingdom . .	2,876.1	3,916.1	4,064.2
Sweden	679.7	773.4	1,060.9	U.S.A.	3,385.2	3,876.9	3,544.0
Switzerland	1,441.3	1,772.9	2,130.1	Venezuela	408.2	354.9	498.2
U.S.S.R.	1,412.5	1,715.0	2,633.2	Yugoslavia	753.3	1,037.7	1,046.2
United Kingdom . .	1,912.1	2,613.2	3,783.7				
U.S.A.	3,238.9	4,380.6	5,939.9				
Yugoslavia	519.1	660.3	765.1				
TOTAL (incl. others)	47,867.9	64,957.2	85,390.0	TOTAL (incl. others)	47,505.3	59,926.3	66,724.3

* Imports by country of production; exports by country of consumption. Figures for 1980 are provisional.

TOURISM

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Number of visitors*	37,705,400	40,812,000	42,648,600	48,742,600	47,754,900
Amount spent (million lire) .	2,101,200	4,202,100	5,334,000	6,815,700	7,036,500

* Including excursionists and cruise passengers. Arrivals at accommodation establishments were 13,929,800 in 1976; 14,836,100 in 1977; 15,321,451 in 1978; 17,699,393 in 1979; 18,137,000 in 1980.

Number of hotel beds: (December 31st, 1979) 1,550,168.

TOURIST ARRIVALS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
(including excursionists)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Austria	3,934,700	3,729,600	4,046,300	4,274,900	4,667,700	4,397,600
Belgium	991,600	1,061,000	1,047,800	1,098,300	1,108,300	975,100
France	5,401,000	6,003,300	5,985,600	6,121,300	6,929,400	7,402,200
Germany, Federal Republic	7,566,500	7,489,500	8,121,700	9,090,400	10,791,300	10,531,000
Netherlands	1,488,100	1,539,600	1,643,000	1,703,000	2,013,200	1,836,300
Switzerland	5,569,000	6,204,800	6,896,400	6,869,100	8,533,900	8,864,200
United Kingdom	1,599,000	1,670,200	1,822,700	1,798,100	1,999,000	2,045,100
U.S.A.	1,576,500	1,663,800	1,959,400	1,789,400	1,767,200	1,724,100
Yugoslavia	n.a.	3,088,300	3,232,300	3,780,100	3,829,800	3,160,600
TOTAL (incl. others) . .	36,065,500	37,705,400	40,812,000	42,648,600	48,742,600	47,754,900

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

		1975	1976	1977*	1978*	1979*	1980*†
Number of passengers .	('000)	490,653	529,213	376,926	373,897	372,166	372,780
Passenger-km. .	(million)	39,055	42,003	38,242	39,095	39,601	39,236
Freight ton-km. .	(million)	15,228	16,852	17,577	16,639	17,742	18,384

* State railways only. † Provisional.

ROADS (Number of licensed vehicles)

	MOTOR CARS	MOTOR CYCLES, LIGHT VANS AND TRUCKS	BUSES	LORRIES	TRAILERS
1975 . . .	15,059,689	4,548,769	43,825	1,149,044	192,016
1976 . . .	15,925,097	4,700,001	46,965	1,201,875	218,641
1977 . . .	16,466,239	4,303,723	49,367	1,233,922	243,848
1978 . . .	16,240,877	4,414,256	51,913	1,127,355	267,130
1979 . . .	17,073,208	4,576,772	54,446	1,232,731	274,278
1980* . . .	17,695,960	4,554,830	58,150	1,365,755	260,790

* Provisional figures.

SHIPPING ('000 tons)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Merchant Fleet (gross register)	10,832	11,241	11,552	11,753	11,285
Vessels Entered (net register) .	262,172	281,238	285,296	293,024	317,736
Vessels Cleared (net register) .	262,358	279,726	283,965	289,872	316,701
Goods Loaded . . .	76,006	84,484	91,012	97,318	103,303
Goods Unloaded . . .	244,770	269,523	270,086	276,066	293,330

CIVIL AVIATION

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Number of passengers ('000)	8,360.6	8,238.1	9,429.7	9,492.6	9,462.5
Passenger-km. . (million)	10,799.1	10,780.0	12,711.6	13,379.4	12,860.0
Freight ton-km. . (million)	396.7	443.9	503.6	491.6	483.2

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	TELEPHONES	RADIO RECEIVERS	TELEVISION LICENCES	BOOK TITLES*
1977 . . .	16,125,204	13,316,210	12,705,210	10,115
1978 . . .	17,087,638	13,400,609	12,867,809	10,679
1979 . . .	18,092,992	13,634,252	13,170,117	11,162
1980 . . .	n.a.	13,781,388	13,361,380	12,029

* Not including reprints.

EDUCATION

(1979-80)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS*	STUDENTS
Pre-school	29,959	96,145	1,852,425
Primary	30,932	269,279	4,518,409
Secondary: <i>Scuola Media</i>	10,014	261,944	2,903,502
Secondary: <i>Secondaria Superiore</i>	7,170	231,569	2,385,742
of which:			
Technical	2,519	103,315	1,065,629
Vocational	1,660	47,451	433,007
Teacher Training	848	21,001	231,232
Art <i>Licei</i>	239	10,785	56,110
Classical, Linguistic and Scientific <i>Licei</i>	1,904	49,017	599,764
Higher	291	42,564	1,035,876

* 1979-80 figures.

Note: In 1979-80 there were 24,050 foreign students attending courses at Italian universities.

Source: Istituto Centrale di Statistica, Via Cesare Balbo 16, 00100 Rome.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of the Italian Republic was approved by the Constituent Assembly on December 22nd, 1947, and came into force on January 1st, 1948. The fundamental principles are set out in Articles 1-12 as follows:

Italy is a democratic republic based on the labour of the people.

The Republic recognizes and guarantees as inviolable the rights of man, either as an individual or in a community, and it expects in return devotion to duty and the fulfilment of political, economic and social obligations.

All citizens shall enjoy equal status and shall be regarded as equal before the law, without distinction of sex, race, language or religion, and without regard to the political opinions which they may hold or their personal or social standing.

It shall be the function of the Republic to remove the economic and social inequalities which, by restricting the liberty of the individual, impede the full development of the human personality, thereby reducing the effective participation of the citizen in the political, economic and social life of the country.

The Republic recognizes the right of all citizens to work and shall do all in its power to give effect to this right.

The Republic, while remaining one and indivisible, shall recognize and promote local autonomy, fostering the greatest possible decentralization in those services which are administered by the State, and subordinating legislative methods and principles to the exigencies of decentralized and autonomous areas.

The State and the Catholic Church shall be sovereign and independent, each in its own sphere. Their relations shall be governed by the Lateran Pact ("Patti Lateranensi"), and any modification in the pact agreed upon by both parties shall not necessitate any revision of the Constitution.

All religious denominations shall have equal liberty before the law, denominations other than the Catholic having the right to worship according to their beliefs, in

so far as they do not conflict with the common law of the country.

The Republic shall do all in its power to promote the development of culture and scientific and technical research. It shall also protect and preserve the countryside and the historical and artistic monuments which are the inheritance of the nation.

The juridical system of the Italian Republic shall be in conformity with the generally recognized practice of international law. The legal rights of foreigners in the country shall be regulated by law in accordance with international practice.

Any citizen of a foreign country who is deprived of democratic liberty such as is guaranteed under the Italian Constitution, has the right of asylum within the territory of the Republic in accordance with the terms of the law, and his extradition for political offences will not be granted.

Italy repudiates war as an instrument of offence against the liberty of other nations and as a means of resolving international disputes. Italy accepts, under parity with other nations, the limitations of sovereignty necessary for the preservation of peace and justice between nations. To that end she will support and promote international organizations.

The Constitution is further divided into Parts I and II, in which are set forth respectively the rights and responsibilities of the citizen and the administration of the Republic.

PART I

SECTION I—Civic Clauses (Articles 13-28)

The liberty of the individual is inviolable and no form of detention, restriction or inspection is permitted unless it be for juridical purposes and in accordance with the provisions of the law. The domicile of a person is likewise inviolable and shall be immune from forced inspection or sequestration, except according to the provisions of the law. Furthermore, all citizens shall be free to move wheresoever they will throughout the country, and may

leave it and return to it without let or hindrance. Right of public meeting, if peaceful and without arms, is guaranteed. Secret organizations of a directly or indirectly political or military nature are, however, prohibited.

Freedom in the practice of religious faith is guaranteed.

The Constitution further guarantees complete freedom of thought, speech and writing, and lays down that the Press shall be entirely free from all control or censorship. No person may be deprived of civic or legal rights on political grounds.

The death penalty is not allowed under the Constitution except in case of martial law. The accused shall be considered "not guilty" until he is otherwise proven. All punishment shall be consistent with humanitarian practice and shall be directed towards the re-education of the criminal.

SECTION II—Ethical and Social Clauses (Articles 29-34)

The Republic regards the family as the fundamental basis of society and considers the parents to be responsible for the maintenance, instruction and education of the children. The Republic shall provide economic assistance for the family, with special regard to large families, and shall make provision for maternity, infancy and youth, subject always to the liberty and freedom of choice of the individuals as envisaged under the law.

Education, the arts and science shall be free, the function of the State being merely to indicate the general lines of instruction. Private entities and individuals shall have the right to conduct educational institutions without assistance from the State, but such non-State institutions must ensure to their pupils liberty and instruction equal to that in the State schools. Instructions of higher culture, universities and academies shall be autonomous within the limitations prescribed by the law.

Education is available to all and is free and obligatory for at least eight years. Higher education for students of proven merit shall be aided by scholarships and other allowances made by the Republic.

SECTION III—Economic Clauses (Articles 35-47)

The Republic shall safeguard the right to work in all its aspects, and shall promote agreement and co-operation with international organizations in matters pertaining to the regulation of labour and the rights of workers. The rights of Italian workers abroad shall be protected.

The worker shall be entitled to remuneration proportionate to the quantity and quality of his work, and in any case shall be ensured of sufficient to provide freedom and a dignified standard of life for himself and his family.

The maximum working hours shall be fixed by law, and the worker shall be entitled to a weekly day of rest and an annual holiday of nine days with pay.

Women shall have the same rights and, for equal work, the same remuneration as men. Conditions of work shall be regulated by their special family requirements and the needs of mother and child. The work of minors shall be specially protected.

All citizens have the right to sickness, unemployment and disability maintenance.

Liberty to organize in trade unions is guaranteed and any union may register as a legal entity, provided it is organized on a democratic basis. The right to strike is admitted within the limitations of the relevant legislation.

Private enterprise is permitted in so far as it does not run counter to the well-being of society nor constitute a danger to security, freedom and human dignity.

Ownership of private property is permitted and guaranteed within the limitations laid down by the law regarding

the acquisition, extent and enjoyment of private property. Inheritance and testamentary bequests shall be regulated by law.

Limitation is placed by law on private ownership of land and on its use, with a view to its best exploitation for the benefit of the community.

The Republic recognizes the value of mutual co-operation and the right of the workers to participate in management.

The Republic shall encourage all forms of saving, by house purchase, by co-operative ownership and by investment in the public utility undertakings of the country.

SECTION IV—Political Clauses (Articles 48-54)

The electorate comprises all citizens, both men and women, who have attained their majority. Voting is free, equal and secret, and its exercise is a civic duty. All citizens have the right to associate freely together in political parties, and may also petition the Chambers to legislate as may be deemed necessary.

All citizens of both sexes may hold public office on equal terms.

Defence of his country is a sacred duty of the citizen, and military service is obligatory within the limits prescribed by law. Its fulfilment shall in no way prejudice the position of the worker nor hinder the exercise of his political rights. The organization of the armed forces shall be imbued with the spirit of democracy.

All citizens must contribute to the public expenditure, each in proportion to his capacity.

All citizens must be loyal to the Republic and observe the terms of the law and the Constitution.

PART II

SECTIONS I, II AND III (articles 55-100)

These sections are devoted to a detailed exposition of the Legislature and legislative procedure of the Republic.

Parliament shall comprise two Chambers, namely the Chamber of Deputies (*Camera dei Deputati*) and the Senate of the Republic (*Senato*).

The Chamber of Deputies is elected by direct universal suffrage, the number of Deputies being six hundred and thirty. All voters who on the day of the elections are twenty-five years of age, may be elected Deputies.

Seats are apportioned by dividing the number of inhabitants of the Republic, as shown in the last general census by six hundred and thirty, and allocating the seats proportionally to the population of each constituency.

The Senate of the Republic is elected on regional basis, the number of eligible Senators being three hundred and fifteen. No Region shall have less than seven Senators. Val d'Aosta has only one Senator.

Seats are allocated proportionally among the Regions in the same way as the Chamber of Deputies.

The Chamber of Deputies and the Senate of the Republic are elected for five years.

The term of each House cannot be extended except by law and only in the case of war.

Members of Parliament shall receive remuneration fixed by law.

The President of the Republic must be a citizen of at least fifty years of age and in full enjoyment of all civic and political rights. He shall be elected for a period of seven years (Articles 84-85).

The Government shall consist of the President of the Council and the Ministers who themselves shall form the Council. The President of the Council, or Prime Minister, shall be nominated by the President of the Republic, who shall also appoint the Ministers on the recommendation of the Prime Minister (Article 92).

SECTION IV (Articles 101-113) sets forth the judicial system and procedure.

SECTION V (Articles 114-133) deals with the division of the Republic into regions, provinces and communes, and sets forth the limits and extent of autonomy enjoyed by the regions. Under Article 131 the regions are enumerated as follows:

Piedmont	Marche
Lombardy	Lazio
Veneto	Abruzzi
Liguria	Molise
Emilia-Romagna	Campania
Tuscany	Puglia
Umbria	Basilicata

Calabria
Sicily
Sardinia

Trentino-Alto Adige
Friuli-Venezia Giulia
Val d'Aosta

The last five-named regions shall have a wider form of autonomy based on constitutional legislation specially adapted to their regional characteristics (Article 116). Each region shall be administered by a Regional Council, in which is vested the legislative power and which may make suggestions for legislation to the Chambers, and the "Giunta regionale" which holds the executive power (Article 121).

The final articles provide for the establishment of the "Corte Costituzionale" to deal with constitutional questions and any revisions which may be found necessary after the Constitution has come into operation.

THE GOVERNMENT

(November 1981)

HEAD OF STATE

President of the Republic: ALESSANDRO PERTINI (took office July 9th, 1978).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

A coalition of Socialists (PSI), Republicans (PRI), Social Democrats (PSDI), Christian Democrats (DC) and Liberals (PLI).

Prime Minister: GIOVANNI SPADOLINI (PRI).

Minister of the Interior: VIRGILIO ROGNONI (DC).

Minister of Justice: CLELIO DARIDA (DC).

Minister for the Budget and Economic Planning: GIORGIO LA MALFA (PRI).

Minister of Finance: RINO FORMICA (PSI).

Minister of the Treasury: BENJAMINO ANDREATTA (DC).

Minister of Defence: LELIO LAGORIO (PSI).

Minister of Education: GUIDO BODRATO (DC).

Minister of Public Works: FRANCO NICOLAZZI (PSDI).

Minister of Agriculture and Forests: GIUSEPPE BARTOLOMEI (DC).

Minister of Transport: VINCENZO BALZAMO (PSI).

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: REMO GASPARI (DC).

Minister of Industry, Commerce and Local Industry: GIOVANNI MARCORA (DC).

Minister of Labour: MICHELE DI GIESI (PSDI).

Minister for Foreign Affairs: EMILIO COLOMBO (DC).

Minister of Foreign Trade: NICOLA CAPRIO (PSI).

Minister of the Merchant Navy: CALOGERO MANNINO (DC).

Minister of State Industry: GIANNI DE MICHELIS (PSI).

Minister of Tourism: NICOLA SIGNORELLO (DC).

Minister of the Environment and Cultural Heritage: VINCENZO SCOTTI (DC).

Minister of Health: RENATO ALTISSIMO (PLI).

LEGISLATURE

SENATO

President: AMINTORE FANFANI (Christian Democrat).

CAMERA DEI DEPUTATI

President: NILDE JOTTI (Communist).

(General Election, June 3rd-4th, 1979)

PARTIES	SENATE			CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES		
	Number of Votes	% of Votes	Seats	Number of Votes	% of Votes	Seats
Christian Democrats (D.C.)	12,001,669	38.3	138	14,007,594	38.3	262
Communists (P.C.I.)	9,851,437	31.5	109	11,107,883	30.4	201
Socialists (P.S.I.)	3,251,678	10.4	32	3,586,256	9.8	62
Italian Social Movement (M.S.I.)	1,781,341	5.7	13	1,924,251	5.3	30
Social Democrats (P.S.D.I.)	1,320,351	4.2	9	1,403,873	3.8	20
Republicans (P.R.I.)	1,051,699	3.4	6	1,106,766	3.0	16
Südtiroler Volkspartei (S.V.P.)	172,552	0.5	3	206,264	0.6	4
Liberals (P.L.I.)	691,514	2.2	2	708,022	1.9	9
Radicals (P.R.)	413,217	1.3	2	1,259,362	3.4	18
Valdostani*	37,080	0.1	1	33,250	0.1	1
Proletarian Unity for Communism (P.D.U.P.)	—	—	—	501,431	1.4	6
P.R.-N.S.U.	366,082	1.2	0	—	—	—
National Democrats (D.N.)	176,857	0.6	0	228,340	0.6	0
New United Left (N.S.U.)†	44,082	0.1	0	293,443	0.8	0
Per Trieste	—	—	—	62,602	0.2	1
Others	154,877	0.5	0	137,248	0.4	0
TOTAL	31,314,436	100.0	315‡	36,566,585	100.0	630

* A joint list of Val d'Aosta regional parties.

† The Proletarian Democrats and Lotta Continua contested the election jointly under the name of the New United Left.

‡ In addition, there were seven life Senators.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Partito Democrazia Christiana (DC) (*Christian Democrats*):

Central Office: 00186 Rome, Piazza del Gesù 46; f. 1943; is successor to the pre-Facist Popular Party. While extending its appeal to voters of all classes, the party attempts to maintain a centre position. It is openly and militantly anti-Communist.

Pres. ARNALDO FORLANI; Sec.-Gen. FLAMINIO PICCOLI; Admin. Sec. FILIPPO MICHELI; publs. *Il Popolo* (daily), *La Discussione* (weekly).

Partito Comunista Italiano (PCI) (*Communist Party*):

Central Office: 00186 Rome, Via delle Botteghe Oscure 4; f. 1921; number of members: 1,759,295; the largest Communist party in Western Europe; advocates far-reaching economic, social and democratic reforms, to be implemented by a broad coalition of democratic forces; programme includes development of the South, democratic planning, agrarian reform, democratic reform of the State and social services, and other policies leading to an original Italian path towards socialism; advocates an independent foreign policy for peace and international détente and co-operation. Its electoral appeal is not limited to the working class, but extends to all popular strata.

Leaders: ENRICO BERLINGUER (Gen. Sec.); FERNANDO DI GIULIO (Leader in Chamber of Deputies); publs. *L'Unità* (daily), *Rinascita* (weekly), *Critica Marxista*

(every 2 months), *Politica ed Economica* (every 2 months), *Foreign Bulletin* (every 3 months in English, French, Spanish and German).

Partito Socialista Italiano (PSI) (*Italian Socialist Party*): 00186 Rome, Via del Corso 476; f. 1892; in 1921 a group broke away to found Italian Communist party; a further rift in 1947 led to the foundation of the Italian Social Democrat Party. In 1966 merged with the Democratic Socialist Party to form Partito Socialista Unificato, but in 1969 the Democratic Socialists broke away. A centre-left party at the service of the workers and of the civil life of the nation, to create conditions for greater prosperity, freedom and social justice in the country; it adheres to the Socialist International. It believes that socialism is inseparable from democracy and individual freedom.

Sec.-Gen. BETTINO CRAXI; publs. *Avanti!* (daily), *Mondo Operaio* (monthly).

Partito Socialista Democratico (PSDI) (*Democratic Socialist Party*): 00187 Rome, Via Santa Maria in Via 12; f. 1969 after breaking away from the former Unified Italian Socialist Party, of which it had been part since 1966. It is composed of former Social Democrats and stands to the right of the PSI; 200,000 mems.

Pres. GIUSEPPE SARAGAT; Sec. PIETRO LONGO; publs. *L'Umanità* (weekly), *Ragionamenti* (monthly).

ITALY

Democrazia Nazionale—Costituente di Destra (*National Democratic Assembly of the Right*): 00186 Rome, Via del Corso 75; f. 1977 after breaking away from the Italian Social Movement.

Hon. Pres. ENZO GIACCHERO; Pres. of the National Council ALFREDO COVELLI; Sec.-Gen. MARIO TEDESCHI.

Partito Liberale Italiano (PLI) (*Liberal Party of Italy*): 00187 Rome, Via Frattina 89; f. 1848 by Cavour, its chief aim is the realization of the principle of freedom in all public and private matters; 153,000 mems.

Pres. AGOSTINO BIGNARDI; Sec. VALLERIO ZANONE; publ. *La Nuova Tribuna* (monthly).

Movimento Sociale Italiano-Destra Nazionale (MSI-DN) (*Italian Social Movement—National Right*): 00184 Rome, Via Quattro Fontane 22; f. 1946; 400,000 mems.; right-wing party.

Pres. PINO ROMUALDI; Sec.-Gen. GIORGIO ALMI-RANTE; publ. *Il Secolo d'Italia* (daily).

Partito Repubblicano Italiano (PRI) (*Republican Party of Italy*): 00186 Rome, Piazza dei Caprettari 70; f. 1897; followers of the principles of the Mazzinian school (social justice in a modern free society) and modern liberalism; 110,000 mems.

Political Parties, Diplomatic Representation

Pres. BRUNO VISENTINI; Political Sec. GIOVANNI SPADOLINI; *La Voce Repubblicana* (daily), weekly papers: *L'Informatore Repubblicano*, *La Voce de Romagna*, *Trapani Nuova*, *Per, Il Lucifero*, *Il Corriere Nuovo*, *Noi Repubblicani*, 30 Giorni, *Liberal Cooperazione*.

Partito Radicale (PR) (*Radical Party*): 00186 Rome, Via Torre Argentina 18; campaigns on civil rights issues; 5,000 mems.; newsletter: *Notizie Radicale*.

Pres. MARCO PANNELLA.

Südtiroler Volkspartei (SVP) (*South Tyrol People's Party*): 39100 Bozen/Bolzano, Vintler-Durchgang 16; regional party of the German-speaking minority in the South Tyrol.

There are also the following small parties and political movements: Union Valdôtaine; Movement for National Reconstruction, Committee for Public Defence, National Front, Europe Civilization (all belonging to the extreme right); Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Italy, Union of Italian Marxist-Leninist Communists, Lotta Continua, the Manifesto Group, Potere Operaio, Avanguardia Operaia, Partito di Unità Proletaria per il Comunismo (all belonging to the extreme left).

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATION ACCREDITED TO ITALY

(In Rome unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: Via Carlo Fea 1 (E); *Ambassador:* SAID MASSOUD POHANYAR.

Albania: Via Asmara 9 (E); *Ambassador:* PIRO BITA.

Algeria: Via di Villa Ricotti 20 (E); *Ambassador:* OMAR GHERBI.

Argentina: Piazza dell'Esquilino 2 (E); *Ambassador:* RAFAEL MARTÍNEZ RAYMONDA.

Australia: Via Alessandria 215 (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERT HENRY ROBERTSON.

Austria: Via Pergolesi 3 (E); *Ambassador:* HEINZ LAUBE.

Bangladesh: Via Antonio Bertoloni 14 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED SULTAN.

Belgium: Via dei Monti Parioli 49 (E); *Ambassador:* MARCEL RIJNEMANS.

Benin: Paris, France (E).

Bolivia: Via Francesco Saverio Nitti 2 (E); *Ambassador:* DIONISIO FOJANNI DANZER.

Brazil: Piazza Navona 14 (E); *Ambassador:* MÁRIO GIBSON ALVES BARBOZA.

Bulgaria: Via Rubens 21 (E); *Ambassador:* VENELIN KOTZEV.

Burma: Via Bellini 20 (E); *Ambassador:* U KHIM MAUNG LAY.

Burundi: Paris, France (E).

Cameroon: Corso Vittorio Emanuele 282 (E); *Ambassador:* SALOMON BAKOTO (resident in France).

Canada: Via G. B. de Rossi 27 (E); *Ambassador:* D'IBERVILLE FORTIER.

Central African Republic: Via Giuseppe Pisanelli 4 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Chad: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Chile: Via Panisperna 207 (E); *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* SERGIO MORENO.

China, People's Republic: Via Bruxelles 56 (E); *Ambassador:* ZHANG YUE.

Colombia: Via Giuseppe Pisanelli 4 (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS RESTREPO PIEDRAHITA.

Congo: Via Savoia 80 (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN PIERRE BATETANA.

Costa Rica: Piazza della Torretta 26 (E); *Ambassador:* MIGUEL ANGEL FERNÁNDEZ PORRAS.

Cuba: Via Licinia 7 (E); *Ambassador:* Prof. SALVADOR VILASECA FORNÉ.

Cyprus: Athens, Greece (E).

Czechoslovakia: Via Colli della Farnesina 144 (E); *Ambassador:* ANTONÍN PELIKAN.

Denmark: Via dei Monti Parioli 6 (E); *Ambassador:* TROELS MUNK.

Dominican Republic: Via Romagna, 26 (E); *Ambassador:* PORFIRIO HERRERA BAEZ.

Ecuador: Via Guido d'Arezzo 14 (E); *Ambassador:* TEODORO BUSTAMANTE MUÑOZ.

Egypt: Via Salaria 267 (E); *Ambassador:* MAHMOUD SAMIR AHMED.

El Salvador: Piazza le Belle Arti 1 (E); *Ambassador:* ALVARO ERNESTO MARTÍNEZ.

Ethiopia: Via Nicolò Tartaglia 11 (E); *Ambassador:* FITIGN TADESSE.

Finland: Viale G. Rossini 18 (E); *Ambassador:* PAUL JYRKÄNKALLIO.

ITALY

France: Piazza Farnese 67 (E); *Ambassador:* GILLES MARTINET.

Gabon: Largo A. Vessella 31 (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN DAVIN.

German Democratic Republic: Via Prato della Signora, Lotto 3 6 ed. 2 int. 22/23 (E); *Ambassador:* R. BLÜTHNER.

Germany, Federal Republic: Via Po 25c (E); *Ambassador:* HANS ARNOLD.

Ghana: Via Ostriana 4 (E); *Ambassador:* CHARLES RICHARD TACHIE-MENSON.

Greece: Viale Giocchino Rossini 4 (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN PESMAZOGLU.

Guatemala: Via Archimede 35 (E); *Ambassador:* HUMBERTO VIZCAINO LEAL.

Guinea: Via Luigi Luciani 41 (E); *Ambassador:* El Hadji MORI KEITA.

Haiti: Via Ruggero Fauro 59 (E); *Ambassador:* HERVÉ BOYER.

Honduras: Via A. Baiamonte 4/19 (E); *Ambassador:* OSCAR ACOSTA.

Hungary: Via di Villa Patrizi 1A (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JÁNOS SZITA.

Iceland: Oslo, Norway (E).

India: Via XX Settembre 5 (E); *Ambassador:* A. K. DAMODARAN.

Indonesia: Via Campania 53 (E); *Ambassador:* SRI SUBYAKTO.

Iran: Via Nomentana 361 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Iraq: Via Pisanelli 25 (E); *Ambassador:* MUNDIR TAWFIQ AL-WINDAWI.

Ireland: Via del Pozzetto 105, 00187 (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERT MACDONAGH.

Israel: Via M. Mercati 12 (E); *Ambassador:* MOSHE ALON.

Ivory Coast: Via L. Spallanzani 4-6 (E); *Ambassador:* GERVAIS ATTOUNGBRE.

Japan: Via Quintino Sella 58 (E); *Ambassador:* UMEO KAGEI.

Jordan: Via Guido d'Arezzo 5 (E); *Ambassador:* SULEIMAN DAJANI.

Kenya: London, England (E).

Korea, Republic: Via Barnaba Oriani 30 (E); *Ambassador:* KANG HO-AHN.

Kuwait: Piazza Monte Grappa 4 (E); *Ambassador:* ABDEL AZIZ AL-KHUDUR.

Lebanon: Via Luigi Settembrini 38 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH SALAMEH.

Lesotho: London, England (E).

Liberia: Viale Bruno Buozzi 64 (E); *Ambassador:* JAMES B. FREEMAN.

Libya: Via Nomentana 365 (E); *Ambassador:* KADRI MUFTAH LATRASH.

Luxembourg: Via Guerrieri 3 (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN WAGNER.

Madagascar: Via Riccardo Zandonai 84A (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Malaysia: Via Lazzaro Spallanzani 8 (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN NG HOONG KEM.

Mali: Paris, France (E).

Diplomatic Representation

Malta: Lungotevere Marzio 12 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Mauritania: Paris, France (E).

Mauritius: Paris, France (E).

Mexico: Via Lazzaro Spallanzani 16 (E); *Ambassador:* AUGUSTO GÓMEZ VILLANUEVA.

Monaco: Via Bertolini 36 (L); *Minister:* JOSEPH FISSORE.

Mongolia: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).

Morocco: Via degli Scialoia 32 (E); *Ambassador:* MUSTAPHA BELARBI EL ALAUI.

Nepal: Paris, France (E).

Netherlands: Via Michele Mercati 8 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JAN VINSEBOXSE.

New Zealand: Via Zara 28 (E); *Ambassador:* J. H. WEIR.

Nicaragua: Via Apollo Pizio 11 (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* GONZALO MURILLO.

Niger: Paris, France (E).

Nigeria: Via Orazio 14-18 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Norway: Via delle Terme Deciane 10 (E); *Ambassador:* SØREN CHRISTIAN SOMMERFELT.

Oman: Via Enrico Petrella 4 (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED MOHAMED AL-JAMALI.

Pakistan: Lungotevere delle Armi 22 (E); *Ambassador:* J. G. KHARAS.

Panama: Via Po 10 (E); *Ambassador:* LUIS CARLOS ZARAK DE LA GUARDIA.

Paraguay: Via Emilio de' Cavalieri 12 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Peru: Via Po 22 (E); *Ambassador:* ALEJANDRO DEUSTUA ARROSPIDE.

Philippines: Via S. Valentino 12-14 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Poland: Via Paolo Rubens 20 (E); *Ambassador:* EMIL WOJTASZEK.

Portugal: Via G. Pezzana 9 (E); *Ambassador:* TOMAS DE MELO BREYNER.

Qatar: Paris, France (E).

Romania: Via Nicolò Tartaglia 36 (E); *Ambassador:* ION MĂRGINEANU.

Rwanda: Paris, France (E).

Saudi Arabia: Via Pergolesi 9 (E); *Ambassador:* KHALED EL NASSER EL TURKI.

Senegal: Via Tagliamento 45 (E); *Ambassador:* HENRI PIERRE ARPHANG SENGHOR.

Sierra Leone: Via Asmara 3-5 (E); *Ambassador:* BIRCH MOMODU CONTE.

Somalia: Via dei Gracchi 305 (E); *Ambassador:* SALAH MOHAMED ALI.

South Africa: Piazza Monte Grappa 4 (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN BRENT MILLS.

Spain: Palazzo Borghese, Largo Fontenella Borghese 19 (E); *Ambassador:* GABRIEL CANADAS MOUVILLAS.

Sri Lanka: Via Giuseppe Cuboni 6-8 (E); *Ambassador:* ALEXANDER FAIRLIE WIJEMANNE.

Sudan: Via di Porta Ardeatina 1 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED EL AMIN ABDALLAH.

Sweden: Piazza Rio de Janeiro 3 (E); *Ambassador:* AXEL LEWENHAUPT.

ITALY

Switzerland: Via Barnaba Oriani 61 (E); *Ambassador:* ANTONINO JANNER.
Syria: Piazza Ara Coeli 1 (E); *Ambassador:* FARUK AL-SHARA.
Tanzania: Via B.G. Vico 9 (E); *Ambassador:* ABBAS KLEIST SYKES.
Thailand: Via Nomentana 132 (E); *Ambassador:* SWATE KOMALABHUTI.
Togo: Paris, France (E).
Trinidad and Tobago: London, England (E).
Tunisia: Via Asmara 7 (E); *Ambassador:* HAMED AMMAR.
Turkey: Via Palestro 28 (E); *Ambassador:* ALI BINKAYA.
Uganda: Paris, France (E).
U.S.S.R.: Via Gaeta 5 (E); *Ambassador:* NIKOLAI LUNKOV.
United Kingdom: Via XX Settembre 80A (E); *Ambassador:* Sir RONALD ARCULUS, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
U.S.A.: Via Vittorio Veneto 119-A (E); *Ambassador:* MAXWELL RABB.

Italy maintains a customs union with San Marino and also has diplomatic relations with the Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Botswana, Cape Verde, the Comoros, Djibouti, Fiji, The Gambia, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Jamaica, Laos, Malawi, Maldives, Papua New Guinea, São Tomé and Príncipe, Singapore, Suriname, Swaziland, Tonga, the United Arab Emirates, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Zimbabwe.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System

Upper Volta: Paris, France (E).
Uruguay: Via Veneto 183 (E); *Ambassador:* MATEO MARQUEZ SERE.
Vatican: Via Po 27-29 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. ROMOLO CARBONI.
Venezuela: Viale Bruno Buozzi 109 (E); *Ambassador:* LUIS LA CORTE.
Viet-Nam: Piazza Barberini 12 (E); *Ambassador:* NGUYEN ANH VU.
Yemen Arab Republic: Via Taro 37 (E); *Ambassador:* ABDULLAH AL-DHABBI.
Yugoslavia: Via dei Monti Parioli 20 (E); *Ambassador:* MARKO KOSIN.
Zaire: Via Mecenate 24-30 (E); *Ambassador:* MUKANBA KADIATA NZEMBA.
Zambia: Via E.Q. Visconti 8 (E); *Ambassador:* HARRY NZUNGA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Corte Costituzionale: Palazzo Della Consulta, Piazza del Quirinale 41, Rome; consists of 15 judges, one third appointed by the President of the Republic, one third elected by Parliament in joint session, one third by the ordinary and administrative supreme courts; Pres. Prof. PAULO ROSSI; Sec.-Gen. Cons. Dott. ALDO MONACO.
Consiglio Superiore della Magistratura: Piazza della Indipendenza 6, Rome; Pres. the President of the Republic; Vice-Pres. (vacant).
Consiglio di Stato: Palazzo Spada, Piazza Capo di Ferro 13, Rome; established in accordance with Article 10 of the Constitution; has both consultative and judicial functions; Pres. VINCENZO UCCELLATORE.
Corte dei Conti: Via Baiamonti 25, Rome, and Via Barberini 38, Rome; functions as the court of public auditors for the state; Pres. GAETANO TEMPESTA.
Corte Suprema di Cassazione: Palazzo di Giustizia, Rome; supreme court of civil and criminal appeal; First Pres. TOMMASO NOVELLI; Vice-Pres. GOFFREDO ROSSI.

The Constitutional Court was established in 1956 and is an autonomous constitutional body, standing apart from the judicial system. Its most important function is to pro-

nounce on the constitutionality of legislation both subsequent and prior to the present Constitution of 1948. It also judges accusations brought against the President of the Republic or ministers.
At the base of the system of penal jurisdiction are the *Preture* (District Courts), where offences carrying a sentence of up to three years' imprisonment are tried. Above the *Preture* are the *Tribunali* (Tribunals) and the *Corti di Assise presso i Tribunali* (Assize Courts attached to the Tribunals), where graver offences are dealt with. From these courts appeal lies to the *Corti d'Appello* (Courts of Appeal) and the parallel *Corti di Assise d'Appello* (Assize Courts of Appeal). Final appeal may be made, on juridical grounds only, to the *Corte Suprema di Cassazione*.
Civil cases may be taken in the first instance to the *Giudici Conciliatori* (Justices of the Peace), *Preture* or *Tribunali*, according to the economic value of the case. Appeal from the *Giudici Conciliatori* lies to the *Preture*, from the *Preture* to the *Tribunali*, from the *Tribunali* to the *Corti d'Appello*, and finally, as in penal justice, to the *Corte Suprema di Cassazione* on juridical grounds only.

Special departments for cases concerning labour relations or young persons are attached to civil courts. Cases concerned with the public service and its employees are tried by *Tribunali Amministrativi Regionali* and the *Consiglio di Stato*.

RELIGION

More than 90 per cent of the population of Italy profess the Roman Catholic faith.

Under the terms of the Lateran Pact, signed in 1929 between Mussolini and the Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Gasparri, the Catholic Apostolic Roman Religion was recognized as the official religion of Italy, and instruction in the Roman Catholic doctrine became compulsory in Italian schools. The Holy See was accorded sovereign rights in the Vatican City, which was granted extraterritorial rights as an independent State. In December 1978 a draft plan was approved for a new concordat whereby Roman Catholicism would no longer be the state religion.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Primate of Italy, Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Roman Province and Bishop of Rome: His Holiness Pope JOHN PAUL II.

The Patriarch of Venice: H.E. Cardinal MARCO CÈ.

ARCHBISHOPS

Acerenza . . .	Most Rev. FRANCESCO CUCCARESE.
Amalfi . . .	Most Rev. ALFREDO VOZZI.
Ancona . . .	Most Rev. CARLO MACCARI.
Bari . . .	Most Rev. MARIANO MAGRASSI.
Benevento . . .	Most Rev. RAFFAELE CALABRIA.
Bologna . . .	H.E. Cardinal ANTONIO POMA.
Brindisi . . .	Most Rev. SETTIMIO TODISCO.
Cagliari . . .	Most Rev. GIUSEPPE BONFIGLIOLI.
Camerino . . .	Most Rev. BRUNO FRATTEGANI.
Capua . . .	Most Rev. LUIGI DILIGENZA.
Catania . . .	Most Rev. DOMENICO PICCHIN- ENNA.
Catanzaro . . .	Most Rev. ANTONIO CANTISANI.
Chieti . . .	Most Rev. VINCENZO FAGIOLO.
Conza . . .	Most Rev. ANTONIO NUZZI.
Cosenza . . .	Most Rev. DINO TRABALZINI.
Fermo . . .	Most Rev. CLETO BELLUCCI.
Ferrara . . .	Most Rev. FILIPPO FRANCESCHI.
Florence . . .	H.E. Cardinal GIOVANNI BENELLI.
Foggia . . .	Most Rev. SALVATORE DE GIORGI.
Gaeta . . .	Most Rev. LUIGI CARLI.
Genoa . . .	H.E. Cardinal GIUSEPPE SIRI.
Gorizia and Gradisca	Most Rev. PIETRO COCOLIN.
Lanciano and Ortona	Most Rev. LEOPOLDO TEOFI.
L'Aquila . . .	Most Rev. CARLO MARTINI.
Lucca . . .	Most Rev. GIULIANO AGRESTI.
Manfredonia . . .	Most Rev. VALENTINO VAILATI.
Matera . . .	Most Rev. MICHELE GIORDANO.
Messina . . .	Most Rev. IGNAZIO CANNAVÓ.
Milan . . .	Most Rev. CARLO MARIA MARTINI.
Modena . . .	Most Rev. BRUNO FORESTI.
Monreale . . .	Most Rev. SALVATORE CASSIA.
Naples . . .	H.E. Cardinal CORRADO URSI.
Oristano . . .	Most Rev. FRANCESCO SPANEDDA.
Otranto . . .	Most Rev. VINCENZO FRANCO.
Palermo . . .	H.E. Cardinal SALVATORE PAPPAL- LARDO.
Perugia . . .	(vacant).

Pisa . . .	Most Rev. BENVENUTO MATTEUCCI.
Ravenna and Cervia	Most Rev. ERSILIO TONINI.
Reggio Calabria . . .	Most Rev. AURELIO SORRENTINO.
Rossano . . .	Most Rev. SERAFINO SPROVIERI.
Salerno . . .	Most Rev. GAETANO POLLIO.
Santa Severina . . .	Most Rev. GIUSEPPE AGOSTINO.
Sassari . . .	Most Rev. PAOLO CARTA.
Siena . . .	Most Rev. ISMAELE M. CASTELLANO.
Sorrento . . .	Most Rev. ANTONIO ZAMA.
Spoleto . . .	Most Rev. OTTORINO PIETRO AL- BERTI.
Syracuse . . .	Most Rev. CALOGERO LAURICELLA.
Taranto . . .	Most Rev. GUGLIELMO MOTOLESE.
Trani and Barletta . . .	Most Rev. GIUSEPPE CARATA.
Trento . . .	Most Rev. ALESSANDRO MARIA GOTTARDI.
Turin . . .	H.E. Cardinal ANASTASIO ALBERTO BALLESTRERO.
Udine . . .	Most Rev. ALFREDO BATTISTI.
Urbino . . .	Most Rev. DONATO UGO BIANCHI.
Vercelli . . .	Most Rev. ALBINO MENSA.

Azione Cattolica Italiana (A.C.I.) (*Catholic Action*): 00193 Rome, Via della Conciliazione 1.

Most of the nation-wide lay Catholic organizations in Italy are affiliated to Catholic Action, which has a total membership of one and a half million and is organized in the following divisions: *Settore Adulti* (Adult Section), *Settore Giovani* (Youth Section), *Azione Cattolica Ragazzi* (Children's Catholic Action), *Federazione Universitaria Cattolica Italiana* FUCI (University Federation), *Movimento Laureati* (Graduates' Movement), *Movimento Maestri* (Teachers' Movement), *Movimento Lavoratori* (Workers' Movement) and *Movimento Studenti* (Students' Movement).

The Presidency-National is the supreme executive body and co-ordinator of the different branches of Catholic Action.

President: Prof. MARIO AGNES.

Chaplain: S.E. Mgr. GIUSEPPE COSTANZO.

Secretary-General: Dott. DINO BOFFO.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES AND MISSIONS

Federation of the Protestant Churches in Italy: 00184 Rome, Via Firenze 38; the Federation was formed in 1967; total mems. 50,000 approx.; Pres. Pastor PIERO BENSI; Treas. Pastor Aurelio Sbaffi; includes the following organizations:

Chiesa Evangelica Valdese (*Evangelical Waldensian Church*): 00184 Rome, Via Firenze 38; Moderator Pastor GIORGIO BOUCHARD; Sec.-Treas. Pastor ROBERTO COMBA; 21,700 mems.

Chiesa Evangelica Luterana (*Evangelical Lutheran Church*): Decanato: Rome, Via Toscana 7; Dear Christoph MEYER.

Chiesa Evangelica Metodista d'Italia (*Evangelical Methodist Church of Italy*): 00184 Rome, Via Firenze 38; f. 1861; Pres. Pastor SERGIO AQUILANTE; 4,000 mems.

Unione Cristiana Evangelica Battista d'Italia (*Italian Baptist Union*): Rome, Piazza in Lucina 35; f. 1873; 5,000 mems.; Pres. Pastor Dr. PIERO BENSI; Sec. Pastor LUIGI SPURI.

Associated Organizations

Salvation Army (*Esercito della Salvezza*): Headquarters: Rome, Via Ariosto 32; Officer Commanding for Italy Lieut-Col. RAYMOND YARDE; 16 regional centres; publ. *Il Grido di Guerra* (bi-monthly).

Seventh-Day Adventists: Rome, Lungotevere Michelangelo 7; Supt. GIANFRANCO ROSSI; membership 8,000.

JEWISH COMMUNITY

Union of Italian Jewish Communities: 00153 Rome, Lungotevere Sanzio 9; f. 1930; representing 22 Jewish communities in Italy; Pres. Avv. VITTORIO OTTOLENGHI; Chief Rabbi of Rome Dr. ELIO TOAFF; publ. *La Rassegna Mensile di Israel* (monthly).

Rabbinical Council: Chief Rabbi Dott. ELIO R. TOAFF (Via Catalana 12, Rome), Rabbi Dott. GIUSEPPE LARAS (Via Guastalla 19, Milan), Rabbi Dott. SERGIO SIERRA (Via San Pio V 12, Turin).

THE PRESS

In view of Italy's population the number of daily newspapers is rather small, with the bulk of them appearing in the industrial north. Between 1944 and 1967 no fewer than 161 newspapers ceased publication. The total daily circulation in 1981 was approximately five million; sales in the north and centre of the country accounted for nine-tenths of this figure.

Rome and Milan are the only real press centres. Only two dailies manage to sustain a national circulation, *Corriere della Sera* in Milan and Rome and *Il Giorno* in Milan, followed by *La Repubblica* in Rome and Turin's *La Stampa* circulating in the north and centre. Otherwise the large dailies circulate in and reflect their own region; e.g. *La Nazione* serves Florence and its region, *Il Messaggero* and *Il Tempo* Rome and the centre, Genoa's *Il Secolo XIX* extends throughout the Italian Riviera, *Il Mattino* serves the Naples region and *L'Ora* Palermo. Although there are comparatively few small dailies, weekly papers are numerous.

The daily press has experienced economic difficulties for many years, but since 1973 rises in labour costs and the price of raw materials have created a critical situation. The dailies have become entirely dependent on financial support from large industrial companies, political parties or other social groups with substantial capital who are prepared to stand a financial loss in return for a measure of control over an important information medium. In 1979 control over the *Corriere della Sera*, Italy's leading daily newspaper, passed from the Montedison chemical company to the Rizzoli publishing company. Montedison has effective financial control of such important dailies as *Il Messaggero*, *La Notte* and *Il Giornale Nuovo*, the Milan paper. Fiat or other Agnelli concerns control *La Stampa*, *Stampa Sera*, *Corriere dello Sport* and a number of magazines and regional newspapers. Other important papers backed by industry include *Il Resto del Carlino* and *La Nazione*, associated with Eridania, *Il Giorno* owned by ENI, and *Il Sole/24 Ore* controlled by Confindustria. Financial institutions also have interests in the press. The Banco di Napoli, for example, has a large holding in *La Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno* and *Il Mattino*.

All the political parties represented in parliament have a daily or weekly paper as party organ. The most important are the Communist *L'Unità*, the Socialist *Avanti!* and the Christian Democrat *Il Popolo*. In addition political parties own or have a holding in papers which are not run as party organs. The Christian Democrats, for example, control seven provincial dailies. Catholic organizations have a controlling interest in several papers and *Avvenire* is owned totally by the Church.

The most important dailies in terms of circulation are: Milan's *Corriere della Sera* (700,000), Turin's *La Stampa* (404,000), *L'Unità* (Milan edition 450,000; Rome edition 300,000), Rome's *Il Tempo* (243,500), and *Il Messaggero* (295,000), Milan's *Il Giorno* (179,154), Florence's *La*

Nazione (232,000), Bologna's *Il Resto del Carlino* (204,000), *La Repubblica* (325,000) and Rome's *Paese Sera* (200,000). The four dailies accorded most prestige for the standard of their articles and news coverage are the nationally circulating *Corriere della Sera* and *Il Giorno*, *La Stampa* and *La Repubblica*. The leading financial paper is Milan's *Il Sole/24 Ore*, closely followed by *Il Globo* in Rome. Italy's first popular daily, *L'Occhio*, was launched in 1979.

There are some 430 non-daily newspapers and over 4,000 periodicals. The illustrated weekly papers and magazines frequently have higher sales than the average daily. Ten of the largest appear in Milan, five in Rome and one in Turin. Many tend towards sensationalism, particularly the popular *Domenica del Corriere*, which has a circulation of almost one million, and the right wing *Oggi* and *Gente*. Other weekly illustrated periodicals with a large circulation include *Epoca*, *L'Europeo* and, largest of all, the Catholic *La Famiglia Cristiana*. Among the serious and influential magazines should be mentioned *Panorama*, *L'Espresso*, *L'Europeo*, *Il Tempo*, the financial *Mondo Economico*, the small circulating political and cultural *Il Ponte*, the Communist *Rinascita* and the right-wing *Il Borghese*.

DAILIES

ROME

Avanti!: Piazza Indipendenza 11b, 00185; f. 1896; organ of Socialist Party; Dir. UGO INTINI; circ. 130,000.

Corriere della Sera: Via del Parlamento 9; f. 1876; independent.

Corriere dello Sport-Stadio: Piazza Indipendenza 11b, 00185; f. 1924; 13 regional editions; Editor GIORGIO TOSATTI; circ. 170,000.

Daily American: Via Due Macelli 23, 00187; independent; English language; Man. Editor DOUGLAS FLEMING; circ. 20,000.

Il Florino: Via Parigi 11, 00185; f. 1969; business; Editor L. D'AMATO; circ. 50,000.

Il Globo: Piazza Indipendenza 11/b, 00185; f. 1954; right wing; political, financial, economic; Man. Editor ANTONIO GHIRELLI; circ. 40,000.

International Daily News: Via Barberini 3, 00187; f. 1976; English.

Liberazione: Via Dandolo 8, 00153; f. 1974; radical; Man. Editor MARCO PANNELLA.

Lotta Continua: Via dei Magazzini Generali 32a, 00157; f. 1973; splinter communist; Man. Editor ENRICO DEAGLIO.

Il Male: Via Lorenzo Valla 29; f. 1978; satirical; Editor WALTER VECELLIO.

Il Manifesto: Via Tomacelli 146, 00186; f. 1972; splinter communist; Man. Editor VALENTINO PARLATO; circ. 60,000.

ITALY

- Il Messaggero:** Via del Tritone 152, 00187; f. 1897; independent; Editor VITTORIO EMILIANI; circ. 295,000.
- L'Occhio:** Rome; f. 1979; independent; Editor MAURICIO COSTANZO.
- Ore 12:** Via G. Paisiello 6, 00198; financial; independent; Dir. ENZO CARETTI.
- Paese Sera:** Via del Tritone 61/62, 00187; f. 1949; left wing; Editor GIUSEPPE FIORI; circ. 200,000.
- Il Parlamento:** Via Santa Maria in Via 12; f. 1958; parliamentary newspaper; Gen. Man. CHANTAL DUBOIS; Editor FLORA FATIGUSO.
- Il Popolo:** Corso Rinascimento 113, 00186; f. 1944; organ of Christian Democrat Party, Editor MARCELLO GILMOZZI; circ. 111,000.
- La Repubblica:** Piazza Indipendenza 11b, 00185; f. 1976; left-wing; Editor EUGENIO SCALFARI; circ. c. 325,000.
- Il Secolo d'Italia:** Via Milano 70, 00184; f. 1952; right-wing; Dirs. NINO TRIPODI, FRANZ MARIA D'ASARO; circ. 80,000.
- Il Tempo:** Piazza Colonna 366, 00187; f. 1944; right-wing; Editor GIANNI LETTA; circ. 243,500.
- L'Umanità:** Via S. Nicola da Tolentino 18; f. 1947; organ of the Social Democrat Party; Dir. Prof. RUGGERO PULETTI.
- L'Unità:** Via dei Taurini 19, 00185; f. 1924; organ of the Communist Party; Editor A. REICHLIN; circ. 300,000 (weekday), 800,000 (Sunday).
- ANCONA**
- Corriere Adriatico:** Via Berti 20, 60100; f. 1971; Dir. DARIO BENI, Jr.; circ. 18,436.
- BARI**
- Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno:** Viale Scipione l'Africano 264, 70124 Bari; f. 1887; independent; Dir. GIUSEPPE GIACOVAZZO; circ. 86,500.
- BERGAMO**
- L'Eco di Bergamo:** Viale Papa Giovanni 118, 24100; f. 1880; Catholic; Editor ANDREA SPADA; circ. 30,000.
- Giornale di Bergamo:** Viale Vittorio Emanuele 8, 24100; f. 1812; Dir. RENATO RAVANELLI; circ. 16,000.
- BOLOGNA**
- Il Resto del Carlino:** Via E. Mattei 106, 40138; f. 1885; independent; Dir. TINO NEIROTTI; circ. 203,930.
- BOLZANO**
- Alto Adige:** Lungotalvera S. Quirino 26, 39100; f. 1945; independent; Editor GIANNI FAUSTINI; circ. 30,000.
- Dolomiten:** Via del Vigneto 7, 39100; f. 1923; independent; German language; Editor Dr. TONI EBNER; circ. 40,000.
- BRESCIA**
- Giornale di Brescia:** Via Saffi 13, 25100; f. 1945; Dir. GIOVANBATTISTA LANZANI; circ. 42,000.
- CAGLIARI**
- L'Unione Sarda:** Viale Regina Elena 14, 09100; f. 1889; independent; Dir. GIANNI FILIPPINI; circ. 80,000.
- CATANIA**
- La Sicilia:** Viale Odorico da Pordenone 50, 95126; f. 1945; independent; Dir. Dott. MARIO CIANCIO SANFILIPPO; circ. 80,000.
- COMO**
- L'Ordine:** Via A. Diaz 93, 22100; f. 1879; Catholic; Dir. Dott. GUIDO BOSSA; circ. 8,500.
- La Provincia:** Via Varese 87, 22100; f. 1892; independent; Dir. GIANNI DE SIMONE; circ. 25,000.

The Press

COSENZA

- Il Giornale di Calabria:** Via Piano Lago di Mangone, 87050; f. 1973; Man. Editor PIERO ARDENTI.

CREMONA

- La Provincia:** Via delle Industrie 2, 26100; f. 1947; independent; Dir. MAURO MASONE; circ. 18,000.

FLORENCE

- La Nazione:** Via Ferdinando Paolieri 2, 50121; f. 1839; independent; Dir. (vacant); circ. 231,243.

GENOA

- L'Avvisatore Marittimo:** Via San Vincenzo 42, 16121; f. 1919; shipping and financial; Dir. CARLO BELLIO; circ. 15,000.
- Corriere Mercantile:** Via Varese 2, 16122; f. 1824; political and financial; independent; Dir. CARLO MASSARO; circ. 35,000.
- Il Lavoro:** Salita Di negro 7, 16123; f. 1903; socialist; Dir. GIULIANO ZINCONI; circ. 36,000.
- Il Secolo XIX:** Via Varese 2, 16122; f. 1887; independent; Dir. MICHELE TITO; circ. 123,459.

LIVORNO

- Il Tirreno:** Viale Alfieri 9, 57100; f. 1877; independent; Editor FRANCO MAGAGNINI.

MANTUA

- Gazzetta di Mantova:** Via Fratelli Bandiera 32, 46100; f. 1964; Dir. GIAN CARLO ERAMO; circ. 11,000.

MESSINA

- Gazzetta del Sud:** Via Taormina, 98100; f. 1952; independent; Editor NINO CALARCO; circ. 50,432.

MILAN

- Avanti!** Piazza Cavour 2, 20121; f. 1896; organ of Socialist Party; Dirs. GAETANO ARFE, FRANCO GERARDI; circ. 130,000 (weekday), 250,000 (Sunday).
- Avvenire:** Piazza Cavour 2, 20121; f. 1968; Catholic; Dir. PIERGIORGIO LIVERANI; circ. 132,000.
- Corriere della Sera:** Via Solferino 28, 20121; f. 1876; independent; Editor GASPARE B. AMIDEI; circ. 700,000.
- Corriere d'Informazione:** Via Solferino 28, 20121; f. 1945; independent; Dir. LORENZO PILOGALLO; circ. 77,481.
- La Gazzetta dello Sport:** Via Solferino 28, 20121; f. 1896; sport; Dir. GINO PALUMBO; circ. 214,973 (daily), 361,047 (Monday edition).
- Il Giornale Nuovo:** Piazza Cavour 2, 20121; f. 1974; independent, controlled by staff; Man. Editor INDRO MONTANELLI; circ. 191,813.
- Il Giorno:** Via A. Fava 20, 20125; Rome office: Largo Goldoni 44; f. 1965; Editor GAETANO AFELTRA; circ. 179,154.
- La Notte:** Piazza Cavour 2, 20121; f. 1952; evening; Editor LIVIO CAPUTO; circ. 200,000.
- Il Sole/24 Ore:** Via Monviso 26, 20154; f. 1965; financial, political, economic; Editor FABIO CAVAZZA ROSSI; circ. 99,324.
- L'Unità:** Viale Fulvio Testi 75, 20162; f. 1924; organ of the Communist Party; Editor ALFREDO REICHLIN.

MODENA

- Gazzetta di Modena:** Piazza Mazzini 10, 41100; f. 1859; edition of *Gazzetta di Reggio* for Modena; Dir. DANILO CANOVI; circ. 4,000.

NAPLES

- Il Mattino:** Via Chiatamone 65, 80121, f. 1892, reformed 1950; independent; Editor DANILO CANOVI; circ. 93,185.

Roma: Via C. Colombo 45, 80121; f. 1862; independent; Editor ANTONIO SPINOSA; circ. 72,424.

PALERMO

Giornale di Sicilia: Via Lincoln 21, 90133; f. 1860; independent; Dir. LINO RIZZI.

L'Ora: Via Mariano Stabile, 90141; f. 1900; independent; Dir. NICOLA CATTEDRA.

PARMA

Gazzetta di Parma: Via Emilio Casa 3, 43100; f. 1735; Editor BALDASSARRE MOLOSSI; circ. 38,000.

PAVIA

La Provincia Pavese: Via Torquato Tasso 47, 27100; independent; Editor GAETANO RIZZUTO; circ. 18,500.

PIACENZA

Libertà: Via Benedettine 68, 29100; f. 1883; Dir. ERNESTO PRATI.

SASSARI

La Nuova Sardegna: Via Muroni 32, 07100; f. 1890; independent; Editor PIER LUIGI BORGO; circ. 29,000.

TARANTO

Corriere del Giorno: Via Di Palma 4, 74100; f. 1947; Editor GIOVANNI GAROFALO; circ. 10,000.

TRENTO

L'Adige: Via Rosmini 35, 38100; f. 1945; Christian Democrat; Dir. FRANCO M. FRANCHINI; Editor RINO PEREGO; circ. 31,500.

TRIESTE

Il Piccolo (Giornale di Trieste): Via Silvio Pellico 8, 34122; f. 1881; independent; Editor LUCIANO CESCHIA; circ. 73,850.

Primorski dnevnik: Via dei Montecchi 6, 34134; f. 1945; Slovene; Dir. GORAZD VESEL; circ. 6,000.

TURIN

Gazzetta del Popolo: Corso Valdocco 2, 10122; f. 1848; independent; Dir. MICHELE TORRE; circ. 108,127.

La Stampa and Stampa Sera: Via Marengo 32, 10126; f. 1867; independent; morning; evening edition, *Stampa Sera*; circ. 403,892 (morning), 141,800 (evening); Dirs. GIORGIO FATTORI, SANDRO DOGLIO (evening).

Tuttosport: Via Villar 2, 10147; f. 1945; sport; Dir. PIER CESARE BARETTI.

UDINE

Messaggero Veneto: Viale Palmanova 290, 33100; f. 1946; Editor VITTORINO MELONI.

VARESE

La Prealpina: Viale Tamagno 13, 21100; f. 1888; Dir. MARIO LODI; circ. 13,000.

VENICE

Il Gazzettino: Via Torino 110, 30172; f. 1887; independent; Editor Dott. GIANNI CROVATO; circ. 150,727.

VERONA

L'Arena: Piazzetta Municipio 8, 37100; f. 1866; independent; Dir. GILBERTO FORMENTI; circ. 41,500.

VICENZA

Il Giornale di Vicenza: Viale Verona 83, 36100; Editor Dott. GIUSEPPE BRUGNOLI; circ. 19,345.

PERIODICALS

ARTS

Archivio Storico Italiano: 50126 Florence, Viuzzo del Pozzetto; f. 1842; history; quarterly; Editor E. SESTAN.

La Bibliofilia: 50126 Florence, Viuzzo del Pozzetto; f. 1899; bibliography; every 4 months; Editor R. RIDOLFI.

Le Carte Parlanti: Florence, Viale dei Mille 90; f. 1957; art, cinema, literature.

Casabella: Milan, Via Goldoni 1, 20129; f. 1921; architecture; monthly; Editor T. MALDONADO; circ. 42,000.

Domus: Milan, Via A. Grandi 5/7, 20089 Rozzano; f. 1928; architecture, design and art; monthly; Editor A. MENDINI; circ. 60,000.

Il Dramma: 00186 Rome, Piazza Campo Marzio 5; f. 1924; theatre; monthly; Dir. DIEGO FABBRI.

Graphicus: 10125 Turin, Viale Mattioli 39 (Castello del Valentino); f. 1911; graphic arts; monthly; Dir. STEFANO AJANI; Editor LUCIANO LOVERA; circ. 4,600/5,500.

L'Illustrazione Italiana: 21052 Busto Arsizio (VA), Via Gen. Biancardi 1 bis; f. 1873; fine arts; quarterly.

Interni: 20129 Milan, Via Goldoni 1; interior decoration and design; monthly; Editor DOROTHEA BALLUFF; circ. 92,000.

Lotus: 20129 Milan, Via Goldoni 1; architecture, town-planning; quarterly; Editor PIERLUIGI NICOLIN; circ. 12,500.

Rivista Italiana di Musicologia: 50126 Florence, Viuzzo del Pozzetto; f. 1966; music; every 2 months; Editors F. A. GALLO, L. BIANCONI, A. LANZA, P. PETROBELLI.

Storia dell'Arte: 50132 Florence, Via Antonio Giacomini 8; art history; quarterly; Dir. GIULIO CARLO ARGAN.

Ville Giardini: 20129 Milan, Via Goldoni 1; architecture, private houses, gardens; monthly; Editor NANI PRINA; circ. 70,000.

GENERAL

Belfagor: 50126 Florence, Viuzzo del Pozzetto; f. 1946; literary; every 2 months; Editor C. F. RUSSO.

Il Borghese: 00186 Rome, Largo Toniolo 6; f. 1950; extreme right-wing, political and cultural; weekly; Editor MARIO TEDESCHI.

La Civiltà Cattolica: 00187 Rome, Via di Porta Pinciana 1; f. 1850; Catholic; fortnightly; Editor BARTOLOMEO SORGE.

Civitas: 00198 Rome, Via Tirso 92; f. 1919; magazine of political studies; monthly; Dir. PAOLO EMILIO TAVIANI.

Collana dello Spettatore Internazionale: 00195 Rome, Viale Mazzini 88; series of monographs of the International Affairs Institute; 4 issues annually; also publishes quarterly English edition; Editor GIANNI BONVICINI.

Comunità: 20121 Milan, Via Manzoni 12; f. 1945; culture; quarterly; circ. 9,000.

Corriere Economico: 10121 Turin, Corso Vinzaglio 29; f. 1909; politics and finance; weekly.

Critica Letteraria: 80123 Napoli, Via Stazio 15; f. 1973; literary criticism; quarterly; circ. 3,000.

Critica Sociale: 10121 Milan, Foro Buonaparte 24; f. 1891; Socialist; fortnightly; Dir. UGOBERTO GRIMALDI.

La Discussione: 00187 Rome, Piazza S. Ignazio; f. 1953; Christian Democrat; weekly; Dir. GUGLIELMO ZUCCONI; circ. 50,000.

Domenica del Corriere: Milan, Via Scarsellini 17; f. 1899; weekly review; circ. 800,000; Dir. BENEDETTO MOSCA.

Epoca: 20090 Milan, Segrate; f. 1849; illustrated; topical weekly; Dir. SANDRO MEYER; circ. 370,000.

ITALY

- L'Espresso:** 00198 Rome, Via Po 12; independent left; weekly; political; illustrated; Editor LIVIO ZANETTI; circ. 335,000.
- L'Europeo:** 20132 Milan, Via Angelo Rizzoli 2; f. 1945; Liberal; political and news; weekly; Dir. GIOVANNI VALENTINI; circ. 250,000.
- Gazzetta del Lunedì:** Genoa, Via Archimede 69; f. 1952; political; weekly; Dir. CARLO MASSARO; circ. 150,000.
- Gente:** Milan, Via Vitruvio 43; f. 1956; weekly; illustrated news; Editor A. TERZI; circ. 700,000.
- Giornale della Libreria:** Milan, Via delle Erbe 2; f. 1888; organ of the Associazione Italiana Editori; bibliographical; monthly; Editor GIANNI MERLINI.
- Giorni:** Via Zuretti 34, 20125 Milan; left-wing weekly; circ. 180,000.
- Lettere Italiane:** 50100 Florence, Casella Postale 66; f. 1949; literary; quarterly; Dirs. V. BRANCA, G. GETTO.
- Libri del Borghese:** Rome, Largo Toniolo 6; monthly; literary; Dir. CLAUDIO QUARANTOTTO; circ. 100,000.
- Mondo Economico:** 20154 Milan, Via P. Lomazzo 52; f. 1948; weekly; economics; Editor GEROLAMO FIORI; circ. 30,000.
- Il Mulino:** 40125 Bologna, Via Santo Stefano 6; f. 1951; culture and politics; every two months.
- Note di Cultura:** Florence, Via Gino Capponi 30; f. 1964; international politics; monthly; Dir. GIORGIO GIOVANNONI.
- Nuovi Argomenti:** Rome, Via Apulia 9; f. 1953; Liberal; quarterly; Editors ATTILIO BERTOLUCCI, ALBERTO MORAVIA, ENZO SICILIANO.
- Oggi:** 20132 Milan, Via Angelo Rizzoli 2; f. 1945; topical, literary; illustrated; weekly; Dir. PAOLO OCCHIPINTI; circ. 743,206.
- Panorama:** 20090 Milan, Segrate; f. 1962; current affairs; weekly; Editor C. ROGNONI.
- La Parola del Passato, Rivista di Studi Antichi:** Naples, Via Carducci 57-59; f. 1946; every two months; Editor GAETANO MACCHIAROLI.
- Il Pensiero Politico:** 50126 Florence, Viuzzo del Pozzetto; f. 1968; political and social history; every 4 months; Editors M. D'ADDIO, M. DELLE PIANE, L. FIRPO, I. LANA, R. MANSELLI, S. MASTELLONE, N. MATTEUCCI, F. TESSITORE.
- Il Ponte:** Florence, La Nuova Italia, Via Giacomini 8; f. 1945; politics and literature; monthly; Editor ENZO ENRIQUES AGNOLETTI.
- Rinascita:** 00185 Rome, Via dei Caudini 6; f. 1944; Communist; weekly; Dir. ALFREDO REICHLIN; Editor LUCIANO BARCA; circ. 80,000.
- Selezione dal Reader's Digest:** 20159 Milan, Via Alserio 10; monthly; Dir. LUDINA BARZINI.
- Tempo:** Milan 5, via Aldo Palazzi 18; f. 1938; illustrated weekly; topical; Dir. CARLO GREGORETTI; circ. 230,000.
- Volksbote:** Bolzano, Via Museo 42; organ of the Südtiroler Volkspartei; German language.

RELIGION

- Città di Vita:** Florence, Piazza Santa Croce 16; f. 1946; cultural review of religious research in theology, art and science; every two months; Dir. P. M. GIUSEPPE ROSITO, O.F.M. Conv.; circ. 2,000.
- La Famiglia Cristiana:** Milan, Via Duccio de Boninsegna 20; Catholic; illustrated; weekly; circ. 1,379,399.
- Il Fuoco:** 00152 Rome, Via Giacinto Carini 28; art, literature, science, philosophy, psychology, theology; every two months; Dir. PASQUALE MAGNI.

- Humanitas:** 25100 Brescia, Via G. Rosa 71; f. 1946; religion, philosophy, science, politics, history, sociology, literature, etc.; every 2 months; Dir. STEFANO MINELLI.
- Protestantesimo:** 00193 Rome, Via Pietro Cossa 42; f. 1946; theology and current problems, book reviews; quarterly; Prof. Dr. VITTORIO SUBILIA.
- La Rivista del Clero Italiano:** 20123 Milan, Largo Gemelli 1; f. 1920; monthly; Dir. SANDRO MAGGIOLINI.
- Rivista di Storia della Chiesa in Italia:** c/o Herder Editrice e Libreria, Piazza Montecitorio 120, 00186 Rome; f. 1947; twice a year.
- Rivista di Storia e Letteratura Religiosa:** 50126 Florence, Viuzzo del Pozzetto; f. 1965; religious history and literature; every 4 months; Dir. FRANCO BOLGIANI.
- Scuola Cattolica:** Seminario Venegono Inf., Varese; f. 1873; science of religion; every two months; Dir. Sec. ANTONIO RIMOLDI; circ. 1,300.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

- Archivio per le Scienze Mediche:** 10126 Turin, Corso Bramante 83-85; medical science; monthly.
- L'Automobile:** 00198 Rome, Viale Regina Margherita 279; f. 1945; motor mechanics; monthly; Dir. DARIO BALDI; circ. 1,500,000.
- Fonderia:** 20139 Milan, Via Gargano 17; f. 1952; foundry techniques; monthly; Dir. ALDO ALONGE; circ. 4,500.
- Gazzetta Medica Italiana:** 10126 Turin, Corso Bramante 83-85; medical science; monthly; Dir. TOMMASO OLIARO.
- L'Italia Agricola:** 00198 Rome, Via Yser 14; f. 1864; agriculture; quarterly; Dir. BORIS FISCHETTI; circ. 20,000.
- Macchine:** 20139 Milan, Via Gargano 17; f. 1946; mechanical engineering in industry; monthly; Dir. ALDO ALONGE; circ. 8,000.
- Meccanica:** 20133 Milan, Piazza L. de Vinci 32; Journal of Italian Association of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics; quarterly; Dir. EMILIO MASSA.
- Minerva Medica:** 10126 Turin, Corso Bramante 83-85; medical science; twice a week; Dir. TOMMASO OLIARO.
- Il Montanaro d'Italia—Monti e Boschi:** 40139 Bologna, Via Emilia Levante 31/2; f. 1950; ecology and forestry; bi-monthly; Publisher EDAGRICOLE; Editor GIUSEPPE PIAZZONI; circ. 12,000.
- Motor:** 00196 Rome, Piazzale Belle Arti 6; f. 1942; motor mechanics; twice a month; Dir. SERGIO FAVIA DEL CORE; circ. 120,000.
- Officina:** 20139 Milan, Via Gargano 17; f. 1956; organization and management in mechanical engineering; monthly; Dir. ALDO ALONGE; circ. 16,000.
- Physis:** 50126 Florence, Viuzzo del Pozzetto; f. 1959; history of science; quarterly; Editors V. CAPPELLETTI, L. CAVINI, F. OGLIARI, V. RONCHI.
- La Rivista dei Combustibili:** 20097 S. Donato Milanese, Viale de Gasperi 3; fuels review; monthly; Dir. Prof. ALBERTO GIRELLI.
- Rivista Geografica Italiana:** 50121 Florence, Via Laura 48; f. 1894; quarterly geographical review; Editor BERARDO CORI.
- Staffetta Quotidiana Petrolifera:** Rome, Via Aventina 19; oil and petroleum; daily; Dir. GOFFREDO COZZI.
- Tranciatura e Stampaggio:** 20139 Milan, Via Gargano 17; f. 1964; metal pressing and forming; 8 a year; Dir. ALDO ALONGE; circ. 6,000.

Utensil: 20139 Milan, Via Gargano 17; f. 1979; technology and marketing in the tool industry; 6 a year; Dir. ALDO ALONGE; circ. 25,000.

WOMEN'S PUBLICATIONS

Confidenze: 20090 Milan, Segrate; weekly; published by Mondadori Editore; Dir. ALDO GUSTAVO CIMARELLI.

Grazia: 20090 Milan, Segrate; f. 1938; weekly; Dir. ANDREINA VANNI.

Intimità: 20122 Milan, Via Borgogna 5; weekly published by Cino del Duca; Dir. SANDRA SUTTER.

Mille Idee per la Donna: 20132 Milan, Via Angelo Rizzoli 2; monthly published by Rizzoli Editore; Dir. MARA SANTINI.

MISCELLANEOUS

Annali della Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa: Pisa, Scuola Normale Superiore; f. 1871; mathematics, philosophy, philology, history, literature; quarterly; Editor (Mathematics) Prof. EDUARDO VESENTINI; Editor (literature and philosophy) Prof. GIUSEPPE NENCI; circ. 1,300.

Atlante: 20149 Milan, Via Mosè Bianchi 6; Istituto Geografico de Agostini; travel, art, geography, ethnology, archaeology.

Comunità Mediterranea: 00196 Rome, Lungotevere Flaminio 34; legal; quarterly; Editor Avv. ENRICO NOUNÈ.

Cooperazione Educativa: La Nuova Italia, 50132 Florence, Via A. Giacomini 8; f. 1952; education; monthly; Dir. ALDO PETTINI.

Israël: 00195 Rome, Largo Don Morosini 1; f. 1916; cultural; Jewish; weekly; Editor C. A. VITERBO.

Il Maestro: 00165 Rome, Clivo Monte del Gallo 50; f. 1945; Catholic teachers' magazine; fortnightly; Dir. RITA LUDOVICO; circ. 70,000.

Quattroruote: Milan, Via A. Grandi 5/7, 20089 Rozzano; f. 1956; monthly; motoring; Editor GIANNI MAZZOCCHI; circ. 512,000.

Qui Touring: Touring Club Italiano, 20122 Milan, Corso Italia 10; f. 1971; travel, art, geography; monthly; Dir. VITTORIO FRANCHINI; circ. 500,000.

Radiocorriere TV: 10121 Turin, Via Arsenale 41; RAI official guide to radio and television programmes; weekly; Dir. GINO NEBIOLO.

Rivista Critica di Storia della Filosofia: 50132 Florence, Via A. Giacomini 8; f. 1946; philosophy; quarterly; Editor Prof. MARIO DAL PRA.

Scuola e Città: 00195 Rome, Viale Carso 44-46; f. 1951; education; monthly; Editors MARIA CORDA COSTA, RAFFAELE LAPORTA, ALDO VISALBERGHI.

Tuttolibri: 20123 Milan, Via Gaetano Negri 8/10; f. 1975; literature and books; weekly; Editors LORENZO MONDO, GIORGIO CALCAGNO.

NEWS AGENCIES

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA): 00187 Rome, Via della Dataria 94; f. 1945; 16 regional offices in Italy and 89 branches all over the world; service in Italian, Spanish, French, English; Pres. GIANNI GRANZOTTO; Dir.-Gen. PAOLO DE PALMA; Chief Editor SERGIO LEPRI.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Rome

Agencia EFE (Spain): Via Campo Marzio 34, 00186; Bureau Chief FRANCISCO RUBIALES MORENO.

Agence France-Presse (AFP): Piazza Santi-Apostoli 53; Bureau Chief GEORGES HERBOUZE.

Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (U.S.S.R.): Via Clitunno 34, 00198; Chief of Bureau G. BAUTDINOV.

Associated Press (AP) (U.S.A.): Piazza Grazioli 5, 00186; Bureau Chief DENNIS F. REDMONT.

Československá tisková kancelář (ČTK) (Czechoslovakia): Via Bevagna 114.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Germany): Via della Dataria 94, 00187; Corr. HORST STANKOWSKI.

Kyodo Tsushin (Japan): Via Panama 110; Bureau Chief HIROSHI EGUCHI.

Prensa Latina (Cuba): Via Valdagne 32, int. 3, 00191; Corr. NANCY LESCAILLE.

Reuters (U.K.): Via della Dataria 94, 00187.

United Press International (UPI) (U.S.A.): Via della Dataria 94, 00187; Manager for Italy JACK PAYTON.

The following are also represented: ADN (G.D.R.), CNA (Taiwan), Jiji Tsushin-Sha (Japan) and TASS (U.S.S.R.).

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Associazione della Stampa Estora in Italia: Rome, Via della Mercede 55; Pres. JOHN EARLE; Sec. ANN MARIE KJELLANDER.

Federazione Nazionale della Stampa Italiana: Rome, Corso Vittorio Emanuele 349/5; f. 1877; 16,000 mems.; 15 affiliated unions; Pres. PIERO AGOSTINI; Nat. Sec. SERGIO BORSI.

Federazione Italiana Editori Giornali: Rome, Via Piemonte 64; Milan, Via Petrarca 6; f. 1950; 276 mems.; Pres. GIOVANNI GIOVANNINI; Dir. SEBASTIANO SORTINO; association of newspaper proprietors.

Unione Stampa Periodica Italiana: Rome, Via Nazionale 163; 4,000 mems.; Pres. Dott. ERNESTO REDAELLI; Sec.-Gen. GI. Uff. GIAN DOMENICO ZUCCALÀ.

PUBLISHERS

There are over 1,000 publishing houses in Italy. Most of them operate on a very small scale.

BARI

Laterza, Giuseppe e Figli S.p.A.: Via Dante 51, 70121; f. 1889; history, literature, philosophy, politics, economics, textbooks; Editor and Dir. VITO LATERZA.

BOLOGNA

Edizioni Calderini: Via Emilia Levante 31, 40139; f. 1955; school books, biology, medicine, nursing, veterinary, sport, technical, science, architecture, manuals, crafts, hobbies; Dir. S. PERDISA.

Casa Editrice Capitol-Dischi: Via Minghetti 6, 4005 Cadriano di Granarolo Emilia; f. 1956; children's fiction, textbooks, dictionaries, atlases, educational films and records; Man. Dir. Gr. Uff. ANTONIO MALIPIERO.

Cappelli Licinio Nuova S.p.A.: Via Marsili 9, 40124; f. 1851; medical science, history, politics, literature, textbooks; Man. Dir. MARIO MUSSO; Editor UMBERTO MAGRINI.

Edagricole: Via Emilia Levante 31, 40139; f. 1940; textbooks, manuals and periodicals on agriculture and horticulture, breeding, poultry, veterinary medicine, foods; Pres. Prof. L. PERDISA.

Araldo Forni Editore: Via Gramsci 164, 40010 Sala Bolognese; general; Dir. ARNALDO FORNI.

Malipiero S.p.A.: Via Liguria 12-14, 40064 Ozzano Emilia; f. 1969; albums and books for children and young people, dictionaries, pocket dictionaries, stamp albums, etc.; Editorial Dir. DONATO MALIPIERO.

Società Editrice Il Mulino: Via S. Stefano 6, 40125; f. 1954; politics, history, philosophy, religion, social sciences, linguistics, literary criticism, psychology, journals; Gen. Man. GIOVANNI EVANGELISTI.

Nicola Zanichelli: Via Innerio 34, 40126; f. 1859; educational, history, literature, philosophy, science, technical books, law, politics, medicine and economics; Gen. Man. Dott. FEDERICO ENRIQUES.

BRESCIA

Editrice La Scuola S.p.A.: Via Cadorna 11; f. 1904; educational magazines, books, study aids for schools and universities, children's fiction; Chair. Dott. Ing. PAOLO PERONI; Gen. Man. Dott. Prof. GIUSTO MARCHESE.

BUSTO ARSIZIO

Bramante Editrice: Via G. Biancardi 1 bis, 21052; f. 1961; art, history, military, encyclopaedias, natural sciences, music; Man. Dir. Dr. GUIDO CERIOTTI.

CASALE MONFERRATO

Casa Editrice Marietti S.p.A.: Via Adam 15, 15033 (brs. at Via Legnano 23, 10128 Turin and Largo Card. A. Galamini 7, 00165 Rome); f. 1820; publishers and printers to the Holy See; science, liturgical works and textbooks; Dir. Ing. PIETRO MARIETTI.

FLORENCE

G. Barbera Editore: Via Gioberti 34; f. 1854; psychology, literature, science, law; Dir. Dott. SERGIO GIUNTI.

Bemporad-Marzocco: Via Vincenzo Gioberti 34; f. 1840; children's books, textbooks; Man. Dir. Dott. RENATO GIUNTI.

Bonechi: Via dei Rustici 5, 50122; guide books, art.

Le Monnier: Via Scipione Ammirato 100, 50136; f. 1836; academic and cultural books, textbooks, dictionaries; Man. Dir. Dott. ENRICO PAOLETTI.

La Nuova Italia Editrice: Via Antonio Giacomini 8, 50132; f. 1926; philosophy, philology, education, history, politics, belles-lettres, art, music, and science; Man. Dirs. Dott. TRISTANO CODIGNOLA, MARIO CASALINI, FEDERICO CODIGNOLA.

Casa Editrice Leo S. Olschki: Casella Postale 66, 50100; f. 1886; humanities; Man. ALESSANDRO OLSCHKI.

Casa Editrice A. Salani: Via Cittadella 7; f. 1862; religious, children's books; Gen. Man. Dott. RENZO PAPI.

Edizioni Remo Sandron: Via L.C. Farini 10; f. 1839; textbooks; Pres. Avv. E. MULINACCI.

G. C. Sansoni Editore Nuova S.p.A.: Via Benedetto Varchi 47; f. 1873; art, archaeology, literature, philology, philosophy, essays, science, social sciences, natural sciences, history, pocket books, magazines; Man. MARIO SPERANZA; Gen. Man. VITTORIO COSIMINI.

Vallecchi Editore: Via Gino Capponi 26, 50121; f. 1913; contemporary literature, art, fiction, history, philosophy and children's books; Pres. and Gen. Man. LODOVICO BEVILACQUA.

GENOA

Libreria degli Studi (formerly L.U.P.A.): Via Balbi 42; f. 1943; textbooks, fine arts; Dir. MARIO BOZZI.

MILAN

Accademia di Filologia Classica: Via Marazzani 12; f. 1920; philology; Gen. Man. Conte Prof. MARIO POCOBELLI.

Accademia di Scienze Lettere Arti: Via Marazzani 12, 20132; f. 1919; Gen. Man. Duca Prof. MARIO DI SIBARI.

Adelphi Edizioni: Via G. Brentano 2, 20121; f. 1962; classics, philosophy, art, psychology, religion and fiction; Gen. Man. LUCIANO FOÀ.

Alfieri-Edizioni d'Arte: Via Goldoni 1, 20124; Venice, S. Marco 1991, 30124; f. 1939; modern and Venetian art and architecture.

Casa Editrice Ambrosiana: Via Frua 6, 20146; f. 1940; medical, technical, scientific; Gen. Man. Rag. ENRICO BRAMBILLA.

Editrice Ancora: Via G. B. Niccolini 8, 20154; f. 1935; religious, educational; *Vita Consacrata*; Dir. SEVERINO MEDICI.

Franco Angeli, Editore: Casella Postale 1730, 20100; f. 1956; general; Gen. Man. Dott. FRANCO ANGELI.

Ariel: Viale Montenero 78; f. 1923; illustrated monographs, rare books, facsimiles; Dir. DARIO BATTAGLINI.

L'Ariete: Piazza Castello 11, 20121; f. 1961; belles lettres, religious and cultural books; Gen. Man. Cav. ELENA TESSADRI.

Arte Lombarda: Via Lovanio 4, 20121; f. 1974; art and architecture; *Arte Lombarda* twice a year; Man. Prof. MARIA LUISA GATTI PERER.

Arti Grafiche, Editrici V. Colonnello & C.: Via Giuriati 17; f. 1931; literature, drama, fiction; Dir. VINCENZO COLONNELLO.

Bianchi Giovini: Via Goito 5; f. 1942; cultural works, literature, encyclopaedias; Dir. UGO BIANCA.

Bompiani (Gruppo Editoriale Fabbri Bompiani Sonzogno Etas S.p.A.): Via Mecenate 91, 20138; f. 1929; modern literature, biographies, history, classics, dictionaries, pocket books; Man. Dir. ROBERTO D'ALESSANDRO; Publ. Dir. VITTORIO DI GIUO.

Edizioni del Borghese: Corso di Porta Vittoria 32; f. 1950; art, literature, history, politics, philosophy, fiction; Dir. CLAUDIO QUARANTOTTO.

Carisch S.p.A.: Via General Fara 39; f. 1884; music and musicology; records; Pres. SANDRO GALLI.

Cavallotti Editori: Viale Umbria 54; f. 1945; history, fiction, biography; Dir. Dr. GABRIO CAVALLOTTI.

Casa Editrice Giancimino: Via Fontana 16; f. 1936; encyclopaedias and technical books for mechanical, electrical and radio industries; Dir. MICHELE CIANCIMINO.

Edizioni di Comunità: Via Manzoni 12, 20121; f. 1946; philosophy, religion, politics, economics, town planning, architecture, arts, sociology; Dir. Dr. RENZO ZORZI.

Fratelli Fabbri Editore: Via Mecenate 91; f. 1946; books and periodicals for children, school books, educational books and periodicals, literature, maps and encyclopaedia series, art books; Man. Dir. and Gen. Man. GIORGIO MANINA.

Giangiuseppe Feltrinelli Editore: Via Andegari 6; f. 1954; fiction, non-fiction, pocket books, juvenile, science, technology, history, literature, political science, philosophy, reprint editions of periodicals.

Garzanti Editore-Milano (formerly Treves): Via Senato 25; f. 1861; literature, art, history, politics, encyclopaedias, dictionaries, scholastic and children's books; Publisher Dr. LIVIO GARZANTI; Chair. Ing. GUGLIELMO MAGATTI.

Görlich: Viale Tunisia 10, 20124; f. 1927; technical and scientific, architecture and interior decoration; Dir. P. BATTAGLINI.

Ulrico Hoepli: Via Ulrico Hoepli 5, 20121; f. 1870; technical, scientific and school books, encyclopaedias; Dirs. ULRICO HOEPLI, GIANNI HOEPLI, U. C. HOEPLI.

"All'Insegna del Pesce d'Oro": Via Melzi d'Eril 6; f. 1936; art, literature.

Etas Kompass Periodici Tecnici S.p.A.: Via Mantegna 6, 20154; technical periodicals; Man. Dir. DANTE SECCHIA.

Edizioni Labor: Viale Beatrice d'Este 34, 20122; f. 1934; encyclopaedias, art, history, children's books, religion; Gen. Mans. ERCOLE ERCOLI, Dott. GIANCARLO AGAZZI.

Litorola: Via Mascheroni 27, 20145; f. 1959; textbooks; Gen. Man. LEOPOLDO SANTI.

Longanesi e C.: Via T. Salvini 3, 20122; f. 1946; science, history, philosophy, politics, fiction, d.i.y.; Pres. S. PASSIGLI; Man. Dir. M. SPAGNOL.

Aldo Martello Editore: Piazza del Liberty 4; f. 1936; art, fiction, psychology, education, chemistry, mathematics; Dirs. A. MARTELLO, A. RAIDLER.

Editrice Massimo: Corso di Porta Romana 122, 20122; f. 1951; fiction, general culture, philosophy, pedagogy, theology, school texts; Gen. Man. Dott. CESARE CRESPI.

Arnoldo Mondadori Editore: 20090 Segrate; f. 1912; literature, fiction, politics, science, philosophy, children's books, magazines; Man. Dir. SERGIO POLILLO.

Ugo Mursia Editore: Via Tadino 29, 20124; f. 1922; general fiction and non-fiction, textbooks, children's books; Gen. Man. Dott. UGO MURISIA.

Nuova Accademia Editrice: Via Mario Pagano 65; f. 1946; books on general culture; Dir. ORLANDO CIBELLI.

Editore dall'Oglio: Via Santa Croce 20/2, 20122; f. 1925; general literature, biography, history, fiction; Gen. Man. BRUNO ROMANO.

Editrice Piccoli S.p.A.: Via Rosellini 12, 20124; f. 1943; children's books, painting, juvenile reference books; Man. OLIVIERO DOLCI.

Pirola Editore S.p.A.: Via Comelico 24; f. 1781; Pres. Rag. LUIGI ATTILIO BOSISIO.

Ricciardi Riccardo, Editore: Via Gerolamo Morone 3; 20121; f. 1907; classics, philology, history, literature; Gen. Man. Dott. MAURIZIO MATTIOLI.

Ricordi & C., G.: Via Berchet 2; f. 1808; academic, art, music; Pres. N. H. CARLO ORIGONI; Vice-Pres. Dr. EUGENIO CLAUSETTI; Man. Dir. and Gen. Man. Dr. GUIDO RIGNANO.

Gruppo Rizzoli-Corriere della Sera: Via Angelo Rizzoli 2, 20132; f. 1929; newspapers, magazines and books; Chair. ANGELO RIZZOLI; Dir.-Gen. BRUNO TASSAN-DIN.

Editrice Scientifica: Via Ariberto 20, 20123; f. 1949; university publications in chemistry and medicine; Dirs. Dott. LEONARDA and GUIDO GUADAGNI.

Edizioni Scolastiche Bruno Mondadori: Via Archimede 23, 20129; f. 1946; textbooks and educational books; Man. Dirs. ROBERTA MONDADORI, ROBERTO GULLI.

Selezione dal Reader's Digest S.p.A.: Via Alserio 10, 20159; f. 1948; educational, reference, general interest; Man. Dir. EDOARDO LUCHESCHI.

Carlo Signorelli: Via Siusi 7, 20132; commerce, technology, children's books, dictionaries.

Sonzogno: Via Mecenate 87/6, 20138; f. 1861; fiction, non-fiction, illustrated, guides; Dir. VITTORIO DI GIURO.

La Sorgente: Via Garofalo 44; f. 1935; children's books; Man. Dir. Dr. GIORGIO VIGNATI.

Sugar Co Edizioni: Viale Tunisia 41, 20124; f. 1956; fiction, biography, history, philosophy; Dir. MASSIMO PUNI.

Trevisini Luigi: Via Tito Livio 12; f. 1849; textbooks and general literature; Dirs. ENRICO TREVISINI, LUIGI TREVISINI.

Francesco Vallardi: Via Cesare da Sesto 15, 20123; f. 1840; medical, legal, cultural, encyclopaedias; Man. Dir. Dott. GIANFRANCO VALLARDI.

Vita e Pensiero: Largo A. Gemelli 1, 20123; f. 1918; publisher to the Catholic University of the Sacred Heart; cultural, scientific books and magazines.

NAPLES

Casa Editrice V. Idelson: Via Alcide De Gasperi 55; f. 1911; science, medicine, surgery; Dir. FEDERICO GNOCCHI.

Liguori Editore: Via Mezzocannone 19; f. 1946; linguistics, mathematics, engineering, economics, law, etc; Man. Dir. Dott. ROLANDO LIGUORI.

Gaetano Macchiaroli Editore: Via Carducci 55-59; archaeology, classical studies, history, philosophy, political science.

Società Editrice Napoletana: Corso Umberto I 34, 80138; f. 1973; art, poetry, literature, history; Dir. Avv. A. DE DOMINICIS.

Casa Editrice de Simone di Nadya de Simone: Via Benedetto Croce 38; f. 1899; science, law, literature; Dir. Dr. ARNALDO DE SIMONE.

NOVARA

Istituto Geografico De Agostini: Via G. da Verrazano 15; geography, maps, encyclopaedias, dictionaries, art, literature, textbooks, science.

PADUA

CEDAM—Casa Editrice Dottor Antonio Milani: Via Jappelli 5, 35100; f. 1902; law, economics, political and social sciences, engineering, science, medicine, literature, philosophy, textbooks; Dirs. ANTONIO MILANI, CARLO PORTA.

Gregoriana, Casa Editrice del Seminario: Via Roma 13; f. 1684; *Lexicon Totius Latinitatis*, religion, philosophy, social studies; Dir. CLAUDIO FASOLO.

Zannoni e Figlio. Libreria Editrice Internazionale: Corso Garibaldi 14; f. 1919; medicine, technical books, law, scholastic books, philosophy, miscellaneous; Dir. Rag. MARIO ZANNONI.

ROME

Ausonìa: Viale dei Primati 27; f. 1919; textbooks; Pres. E. LUCCHINI; Gen. Man. G. LUCCHINI.

A.V.E. (Anonima Veritas Editrice): Via Aurelia 481, 00165; f. 1935; theology, sociology, pedagogy, psychology, essays, learned journals, religious textbooks; Man. Dir. ANTONIO SANTANGELO.

Vito Bianco Editore: Via in Arcione 71, 00100; various, especially marine publications; Chair. Dott. VIRO BIANCO.

ITALY

E. Galzono: Via del Collegio Romano 9; f. 1872; art; archaeology, philosophy, science, religion, economics; Dir. Dr. RICCARDO GAMBERINI MONGENET.

Editrice Ciranna: Via Gioberti 7, Latina; f. 1940; school textbooks; Man. Dir. LIDIA FABIANO.

Edizioni d'Arte di Carlo E. Bestetti & C. S.a.s.: Via di S. Giacomo 18, 00187; f. 1978; art and editions de luxe.

Edizioni Cremonese: Via della Croce 77, 00187; f. 1929; scholastic, mathematical, technical and philosophical works; Dir. Dr. ALBERTO STIANI.

Armando Curcio Editore: Via Corsica 4, 00198; f. 1928; encyclopaedias, classics, history, science, art; Chair. Dr. ALFREDO CURCIO; Man. Dir. LUCIANO DELMIRANI.

Editrice Dante Alighieri (Albrighi, Segati & C.): Lungotevere Prati 22; f. 1895; school textbooks, science and general culture; Pres. Avv. VICO PELLIZZARI.

Editoriale Arte e Storia: Via Pietro Cossa 3, 00193; f. 1943; philosophy, law, actuarial mathematics, narrative, cinema, school textbooks; Chair. Avv. LUIGI DE POMPEIS; Man. Dir. VERA ZAMPA.

Edizioni Studium-Vita Nova S.p.A.: Via Crescenzo 63, 00193 Rome; f. 1973; philosophy, literature, sociology, pedagogy, religion, economics, law, science, history, psychology; periodical *Studium*.

Edizioni Europa: Via G.B. Martini 6; f. 1944; essays, literature, art, history, politics, etc.; Chair. Prof. PIER FAUSTO PALUMBO.

Le Edizioni del Lavoro: Via G. B. Martini 6; f. 1945; history, politics, economics, philology, sociology, periodicals; Chair. Prof. PIER FAUSTO PALUMBO.

Edizioni Mediterranee: Via Flaminia 158, 00196; f. 1953; art, psychology, parapsychology, occult, magic, medicine, yoga, zen, meditation, etc.; Gen. Man. GIOVANNI CANONICO.

Guida Monaci S.p.A.: Via Francesco Crispi 10, 00187; f. 1870; commercial and industrial, financial, administrative and medical directories; publishes *Annuario Generale Italiano*, *Annuario Amministrativo Italiano*, *Chi Sono Nelle Attività Italiane*, *Annuario Sanitario*, *Agenda* (yearly); Dir. ALBERTO ZAPPONINI.

Palombi Fratelli: Via dei Gracchi 181; f. 1904; general and foreign literature, art, periodicals.

Edizioni Paoline: Via Alessandro Severo 58, 00145; f. 1914; religious; Gen. Man. DON RENATO PERINO.

Istituto Poligrafico dello Stato: Piazza Verdi 10, 00100; f. 1928; State publishing house (Italian State Stationery Office); art books and reproductions.

Jandi Sapi Editori: Via Crescenzo 62; f. 1941; industrial and legal publications; Dir. Dr. FRANCO VOLPINI.

Angelo Signorelli Editore: Via Paola Falconieri 84; f. 1911; science, general literature, textbooks; Chair. OLIVIERO ALPA.

STRESA

Sodalitas: Centro Internazionale Studi Rosminiani, 28049; f. 1906; philosophy, theology, *Rivista Rosminiana* (quarterly); Dir. Prof. PIER PAOLO OTTONELLO.

TURIN

Editrice L'Artist Modern: Via Garibaldi 59; f. 1901; art; Dir. F. NELVA.

Editore Boringhieri S.p.A.: Corso Vittorio Emanuele 86, 10100; f. 1957; psychology and sciences; Man. Dir. PAOLO BORINGHIERI.

Publishers

Boria Editore: Via Aosta, 26-28, Leumann; f. 1863; religion, philosophy, psychoanalysis, ethnology, literature, novels for teenagers; Man. Dir. CARLO FELICE BORLA.

Giulio Einaudi Editore: Via Umberto Biancamano 1, C.P. 245, 10121; f. 1933; fiction, classics, general; Gen. Man. GIULIO EINAUDI.

Giorgio Giappichelli: Via Vasco 2; f. 1921; University publications on literature, law, economics, politics and sociology.

S. Lattes e C.: Via Confienza 6; f. 1893; technical, textbooks; Chair. Prof. PAOLO GRECO.

Levrotto & Bella, Libreria Editrice Universitaria: Corso Vittorio Emanuele II, 26; f. 1914; university textbooks; Dir. GIOVANNI LEVROTTO.

Loescher Editore: Via Vittorio Amadeo 18, 10121; f. 1867; school textbooks, general literature, academic books; Man. Dir. MAURIZIO PAVIA.

Edizioni Minerva Medica: Corso Bramante 83-85, 10126; medical books and journals; Dir. T. OLIARO.

Edizioni Paoline: Corso Regina Margherita 1, 10124; f. 1914; religion, history, psychology, science, fiction, children's books, encyclopaedias, dictionaries.

Libreria Editrice G.B. Petrini: Corso Trapani 48; f. 1872; school textbooks; Dir. VITTORIO GALLEA.

Pozzo Gros Monti S.p.A.: Via Brofferio 3; f. 1868; *Orario Generale delle Ferrovie dello Stato*, and other official publications; Dir. LUIGI FERRARI ARDIGINI.

Rosenberg & Sellier, Casa Editrice-Libreria Internazionale Commissionaria: Via Andrea Doria 14, 10123; f. 1883; philology, social sciences, philosophy; Props. UGO GIANNI ROSENBERG, ELVI ROSENBERG.

Società Editrice Internazionale (S.E.I.): Corso Regina Margherita 176, 10152; f. 1908; textbooks, fiction, art, literature, philosophy, children's books, etc.; Man. Dir. Dr. GIAN NICOLA PIVANO.

Unione Tipografico-Editrice Torinese (U.T.E.T.): Corso Raffaello 28, 10125; f. 1795; university and specialized editions on history, geography, art, literature, economics, law, sciences, encyclopaedias, dictionaries, etc.; Pres. Dott. GIANNI MERLINI.

TRENTO

G.B. Monauni: Via Manci 141, 38100; f. 1725; miscellaneous; Man. Dir. Dott. G. B. MONAUNI.

VENICE

Marsilio Editori: S. Croce 518a, Fondamenta S. Chiara, 30125; literature, architecture, social sciences.

VERONA

Bertani Editore: Via Garibaldi 18, 37121; f. 1973; politics, literature, anthropology, sociology, theatre, humanities, cultural journals; Editorial Dir. GIORGIO BERTANI.

Ghedini & Fiorini: Via Zeviani 2, 37131.

Mondadori Ragazzi: Via Zeviani 2, 37131; children's books.

VICENZA

Neri Pozza Editore: Contrà Gazzolle 6; art and fiction.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Associazione Italiana Editori: 2 Via Delle Erbe, 20121 Milan; 00193 Rome, Via Pietro Della Valle 13; Pres. Dott. GIANNI MERLINI; Dir. Dott. ACHILLE ORMEZZANO.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Broadcasting in Italy is a state monopoly. Since 1974, however, restrictions on local private cable-television services and relaying foreign television programmes have been relaxed. In April 1975 a law was passed designed to guarantee the political independence of the RAI and the objectivity of its news coverage. Notably, the new law sought to increase the autonomy of the two existing television channels and to reinforce parliamentary supervision of programme planning. Over 1,000 private local radio stations have begun broadcasting since a court case in 1975 established the right of every citizen to free local information.

Radiotelevisione Italiana (RAI-TV): 00195 Rome, Viale Mazzini 14; a joint stock company, responsible to the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs, to which are ceded all radio and television rights; a permanent parliamentary commission of senators and deputies from all political groups formulates general guidelines for programmes and oversees the administration of RAI; an administrative council elected by the parliamentary commission itself elects the Director-General; Pres. SERGIO ZAVOLI; Vice-Pres. Prof. GIAN PIERO ORSELLO; Dir.-Gen. VILLY DE LUCA.

RADIO

Programmes: National Programme (general), Second Programme (recreational), Third Programme (educational); there are also regional programmes in Italian and in the languages of ethnic minorities.

FOREIGN AND OVERSEAS SERVICE (Radio Roma)

Broadcasts in Albanian, Amharic, Arabic, Bulgarian, Czech, Danish, English, Esperanto, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Lithuanian, Maltese, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Russian, Serbo-Croat, Slovak, Slovene, Somali, Spanish, Swedish, Turkish and Ukrainian; broadcasts to Africa, the Americas, Australia, Europe, Japan, the Near East and South Asia.

In 1979 there were 13,634,252 radio receivers.

TELEVISION

There are three television channels, the National Programme, the Second Programme and the Third Programme. Between them the former carry some 200 hours of advertising annually. There are local programmes in Italian and also in German for the Alto Adige.

In 1979 there were 13,170,117 television licences.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; res. = reserves; dep. = deposits; m. = million; brs. = branches; amounts in lire)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banca d'Italia: Rome, Via Nazionale 91; f. 1893; cap. 300m.; res. 120,056m. (Dec. 1976); Gov. Dr. CARLO CIAMPI; Dir.-Gen. LAMBERTO DINI; Joint Deputy Dirs.-Gen. M. SARCINELLI and P. ACERBO; 97 brs.; since 1926 the Bank has had the sole right to issue notes in Italy; publs. *Bulletin of the Research Dept.* (quarterly), *Bulletin of the Supervisory Dept.* (quarterly).

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Banca d'America e d'Italia: 20122 Milan, Via Borgogna 8; f. 1917; cap. 50,000m.; res. 62,065m. (Oct. 1981); Chair. VINCENZO POLLI; Man. Dir. MANLIO SESENNA; 91 brs.

Banca Cattolica del Veneto S.p.A.: 36100 Vicenza, Via S. Corona, 25; f. 1892; cap. and res. 66,986m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. MASSIMO SPADA; Dir. and Gen. Man. VAHAN PASARGIKLIAN; 190 brs.

Banca Commerciale Italiana: Milan, Piazza della Scala 6; f. 1894; cap. 210,000m.; res. 42,000m. (Jan. 1981); Chair. Dott. ANTONIO MONTI; Man. Dirs. Dott. GIUSEPPE RUSSO, Dott. FRANCESCO CINGANO; 374 brs., including brs. in Abu Dhabi, Cairo, Chicago, London, Los Angeles, New York, São Paulo, Singapore and Tokyo.

Banca del Friuli S.p.A.: 33100 Udine, Via Vittorio Veneto 20; f. 1872; cap. 4,000m.; res. 21,900m.; Pres. Dott. ANGELO MORELLI DE ROSSI; Gen. Man. Dott. LORENZO SCARPI.

Banca del Fucino: Rome, Via Tomacelli 106; f. 1923; cap. 1,500m.; res. 537m.; Pres. S.E. PRINCE OF TORLONIA; 10 brs.

Banca Nazionale dell'Agricoltura: Rome, Via Salaria 231; f. 1921; cap. 72,000m.; dep. 11,713,000m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. Count GIOVANNI AULETTA ARMENISE; Man. Dirs. F. PEPE, U. QUARANTA; 145 brs.

Banca Nazionale delle Comunicazioni: 00187 Rome, Via Abruzzi 10; f. 1927; cap. 6,128m.; res. 30,216m. (Dec. 1979); Pres. Dr. GIUSEPPE CADARIO; Gen. Man. Dr. VINCENZO MARIANI; 43 brs.

Banca Nazionale del Lavoro: Rome, Via Vittorio Veneto 119; f. 1913; cap. 300,000m.; res. 694,948m. (Sept. 1980); Chair. of the Board Dott. NERIO NESI; Dir.-Gen. FRANCESCO BIGNARDI; 354 brs., including London, New York, Los Angeles, Madrid and Barcelona.

Banca Popolare di Bergamo: 24100 Bergamo, Piazza Vittorio Veneto, 8; f. 1869; co-operative bank; cap. and res. 194,000m.; dep. 2,600,000m. (June 1981); Pres. AVV. LORENZO SUARDI; Gen. Man. Rag. GIUSEPPE BANFI; 107 brs.

Banca Popolare di Cremona: Cremona, Via Cesare Battisti 14; f. 1865; cap. 1,695m.; res. 12,281m. (August 1978); Pres. AVV. FRANCESCO FROSI; Man. Dir. FRANCO CARNIGLIA; 25 brs.

Banca Popolare di Milano: 20121 Milan, Piazza F. Meda 4; f. 1865; cap. and res. 296,900m.; dep. 5,874,006m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. LUIGI FREY; 94 brs. and agencies.

Banca Popolare di Novara: Novara, Via Negroni 12; f. 1871; co-operative bank; cap. 12,456m.; res. 240,330m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. AVV. ROBERTO DI TIERI; Dir.-Gen. PIETRO BONGIANINO; 360 brs.

Banca Popolare di Verona: 37100 Verona, Piazza Nogara 2; f. 1867; cap. 2,805m.; dep. 1,537,824m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. Prof. GIORGIO ZANOTTO; Gen. Man. Rag. GIANFRANCO DEL NERO; 72 brs.

- Banca Provinciale Lombarda:** Bergamo, Via Gennaro Sora 4; f. 1932; cap. 4,000m.; Pres. LUIGI CIOCCA; Dir.-Gen. ERCOLE CECCATELLI; 113 brs.
- Banca Toscana:** Florence, Via Leone Pancaldo 4; f. 1904; cap. and res. 281,635m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. MARTINO BARDOTTI; Man. Dir. CARLO ZINI; 178 brs.
- Banca Vonwiller and C. S.p.A.:** 20123 Milan, Via Armadori 14; f. 1819; cap. 2,500m.; res. 8,087m. (Dec. 1977); Chair. L. LEONE; Man. Dir. C. ANDRIGHETTI.
- Banco Ambrosiano:** Milan, Via Clerici 2; f. 1896; cap. 50,000m.; res. 318,980m.; Chair. and Man. Dir. ROBERTO CALVI; Deputy Chair. and Gen. Man. ROBERTO ROSONE; 106 brs.
- Banco di Napoli:** 80132 Naples, Via Toledo 177; f. 1539; chartered public institution with no shareholders; cap. and res. 486,614m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. RINALDO OSSOLA; Dir.-Gen. Dott. RAFFAELE DI SOMMA; 500 brs.
- Banco di Roma:** Rome, Via del Corso 307; f. 1880; cap. 140m. (Jan. 1981); Chair. and Man. Dir. Avv. GIOVANNI GUIDI; Man. Dirs. Avv. TOMMASO RUBBI, Dott. ALESSANDRO ALESSANDRINI; 312 brs. and agencies; Foreign affiliated banks: Banco di Roma (Belgio); Banco di Roma (Chicago); Banco di Roma (France); Banco di Roma International S.A. (Luxembourg); Banco di Roma per la Svizzera; publ. *Review of Economic Conditions in Italy* (every 4 months), *Journal of European Economic History* (every four months).
- Banco di Santo Spirito:** Rome, Piazza del Parlamento 18; f. 1605; cap. and res. 344,160m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. GIUSEPPE CIAPPARELLI; Gen. Man. ROBERTO RAVENNI; 210 brs.
- Banco di Sardegna:** Sassari, Viale Umberto 36; f. 1953; nationalized; cap. 10,000m.; res. 108,000m.; Pres. Dr. ANGELO SOLINAS; Dir.-Gen. Dr. ANGELO G. DEMARTINI; 69 brs.
- Banco di Sicilia:** 90141 Palermo, Via Mariano Stabile 182; public credit institution; cap. and res. 413,703m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. Prof. GIANNINO PARRAVICINI; Gen. Man. Prof. Dr. FRANCESCO BIGNARDI; 294 brs.
- Cassa Centrale di Risparmio V.E. per le Province Siciliane:** 90133 Palermo, Piazza Cassa Risparmio 10; f. 1861; savings bank; cap. and res. 108,591m. (Aug. 1981); Pres. Avv. ANGELO BONFIGLIO; Gen. Man. Dott. GIOVANNI FERRARO; 228 brs.
- Cassa di Risparmio di Firenze:** 50100 Florence, Via Bufalini 6; f. 1829; savings bank; cap. 72,391m.; dep. 3,080,000m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. Dott. LAPO MAZZEI; Gen. Man. GIORGIO TADDEUCCI; 163 brs.
- Cassa di Risparmio di Genova e Imperia:** 16123 Genoa, Via Cassa di Risparmio 15; f. 1846; res. 87,127m.; dep. 3,073,834m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. Avv. GIANNI DAGNINO; Gen. Man. G. B. VILLA; 110 brs.
- Cassa di Risparmio delle Province Lombarde:** 20121 Milan, Via Monte di Pietà 8; f. 1823; savings bank; cap. and res. 901,730m. (Dec. 1979); Chair. Prof. Dott. GIORNO DELL'AMORE; Man. Dir. ALESSANDRO NEZZO; 400 brs.
- Cassa di Risparmio di Roma:** 00186 Rome, Via del Corso 320; f. 1836; savings bank; cap. and dep. 3,706,977m. (Dec. 1979); Chair. Prof. REMO CACCIAFESTA; Gen. Man. Dott. ALDO SPATERNA; 149 brs.
- Cassa di Risparmio di Torino:** 10121 Turin, Via XX Settembre 31; f. 1827; savings bank; dep. 5,445,000m.; cap. and res. 265,800m. (Dec. 1979); Chair. Dssa. EMANUELA SAVIO; Man. Dir. Dott. ALBERTO GALLETO; 194 brs.
- Credito Commerciale, S.p.A.:** Milan, Via Armadori 4; f. 1907; cap. and res. 100,000m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. Avv. CESARE PANIZZA; Gen. Man. G. LAZZARONI; 64 brs.
- Credito Italiano:** Milan, Piazza Cordusio 20/23; f. 1870; cap. and res. 711,000m.; dep. 23,246,000m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. ALBERTO BOYER; Man. Dirs. L. RONDELLI, M. RIVOSECCI; 337 brs.
- Credito Romagnolo:** 40126 Bologna, Via Zamboni 20; f. 1896; cap. 32,000m.; res. 183,108m. (Oct. 1979); Pres. Avv. LUIGI LEONE; Gen. Man. Dr. GIACOMO CIRRI; 181 brs.
- Credito Varesino:** Varese, Via Vittorio Veneto 2; f. 1898; cap. 18,000m.; res. 9,019m. (Dec. 1978); Chair. ANTONIO TONELLO; Chief Gen. Man. Dott. ANGELO CORBELLA; 50 brs.
- INTERBANCA (Banca per Finanziamenti a Medio e Lungo Termine S.p.A.):** Milan, Corso Venezia 56; cap. 40,684m.; res. 140,469m. (April 1981); Chair. Avv. PIERO BATTAGLIA.
- Istituto Bancario Italiano (IBI):** Head Office: Milan, Via Manzoni 3; f. 1918; cap. and res. 151,200m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. Dr. Ing. CARLO PESENTI; Man. Dir. and Gen. Man. ARRIGO GASPARINI; 49 brs.
- Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino:** Turin, Piazza San Carlo 156; f. 1563; Credit Institute of Public Right; cap. and res. 1,084,000m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. Prof. LUIGI COCCIOLO; Dir.-Gen. Dott. CARLO GAY; 300 brs.; rep. offices in Frankfurt, London, Paris, Zurich, Tokyo.
- Monte dei Paschi di Siena:** Siena, Piazza Salimbeni 3; f. 1472; public law credit institution; cap. and res. 1,185,042m.; dep. 24,100,700m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. GIOVANNI CODA NUNZIANTE; Chief Exec. and Gen. Man. Dr. GIOVANNI CRESTI; 669 brs. in Italy; rep. offices in London, Frankfurt-am-Main, New York, São Paulo and Singapore.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Centrobanca, Banca Centrale di Credito Popolare: Milan, Corso Europa 20; f. 1946; cap. and res. 127,874m. (Dec. 1980); deals in industrial and agricultural credits; Pres. Rag. LINO VENINI; Gen. Man. MARCELLO GENTILE; 170 brs.

Consorzio di Credito per le Opere Pubbliche (CREDIOP): Rome, Via Q. Sella 2; f. 1919; cap. and res. 647,000m.; finances the execution of public works with medium-term loans secured by annual appropriations in the national budget, or by the assignment by municipal and provincial administrations; from March 1981 incorporated the Istituto di Credito per le Imprese di Pubblica Utilità (ICIPU) which grants medium and long-term loans to public and private enterprise for the provision of public utility works, industrial development projects, etc., and finance for export credits and for assistance to developing countries; Pres. Ing. PAOLO BARATTA; Dir.-Gen. Dr. TOMASO CARINI.

Istituto Mobiliare Italiano: 00144 Rome, Viale dell'Arte 25; f. 1931; public-law institution; a credit organization specializing in extending medium- and long-term finance to industry and public utilities. These facilities are also available to foreign concerns willing to make productive investment in Italy or to import Italian-made capital goods; cap. and res. 1,432,554m.; outstanding loans 12,795,563m. (March 1981); Pres. Dr. LUIGI ARCUTI; Gen. Man. Dr. GIUSEPPE SARACINI.

Istituto per l'Assistenza allo Sviluppo del Mezzogiorno (IASM): 00197 Rome, Viale Pilsudski 124; f. 1962; aids investment to promote economic development in the South; Pres. Dr. NINO NOVACCO; publ. *Industrial Incentives in the Mezzogiorno*.

Istituto Regionale per il Finanziamento alle Industrie in Sicilia (IRFIS): 90143 Palermo, Via Giovanni Bonanno 47; f. 1950; provides credit facilities for business ven-

tures in Sicily, credit for domestic and export trade and for developing tourist facilities; cap. 8,000m.; res. 26,000m.; special res. 30,235m. (Dec. 1970); Pres. Prof. ANTONIO MUCCIOLI.

Istituto per lo Sviluppo Economico dell'Italia Meridionale (ISVEIMER): Naples, Via A. De Gasperi 71; public credit institution granting medium-term loans in Southern Italy; cap. and res. 457,800m.; Pres. Prof. VENTRIGLIA; Dir. Gen. Dott. M. PEPE.

Mediobanca, Banca di Credito Finanziario: Milan, Via Filodrammatici 10; f. 1946; deals in all medium and long-term credit transactions. Mediobanca accepts medium-term time deposits either direct or through all the branches (approx. 880) of Banca Commerciale Italiana, Credito Italiano and Banco di Roma. It grants advances of any type, provided they have a duration of one to twenty years. It also promotes and manages syndicates to underwrite and/or place bond issues and syndicates to underwrite capital increases; cap. 102,000m. listed on the Italian Stock Exchanges; res. 233,528m. (Nov. 1980); Chair. FAUSTO CALABRIA; Gen. Man. Dr. ENRICO CUCCIA; several banking publs.

BANKERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Associazione Bancaria Italiana: 00186 Rome, Piazza del Gesù 49; f. 1919; Pres. Prof. SILVIO GOLZIO; Sec.-Gen. Dr. FELICE GIANANI; membership (820 members) is comprised of the following institutions: public credit institutions; banks of national interest (big commercial banks); private banks and bankers; co-operative banks; savings banks; rural banks; agricultural credit institutions; mortgage banks; industrial credit institutions; leasing and factoring; finance houses.

Publs. *Bancaria* (monthly review), yearly reports, etc., *Banks' and Financial Institutions' Year Book*, Handbooks on banking legislation, Banking information booklets.

Associazione fra le Casse di Risparmio Italiane: Rome, Viale di Villa Grazioli 23; f. 1912; Pres. Prof. ELIO RIONDATO; Man. Dott. RENATO DE MATTIA; publs. *Il Risparmio* (monthly), *Rassegna di Informazioni* (monthly), *La Via Migliore* (monthly), *Annuario* (bi-annually).

Associazione Nazionale Aziende Ordinarie di Credito (ASSBANK): Milan, Via A. Boito 8; Rome, Piazza di Spagna 20; Pres. Prof. Dr. DINO DEL BO; Dir. Gen. Dott. GIOVANNI LA SCALA; publs. *Banche e Banchieri* (monthly).

Associazione Nazionale fra gli Istituti di Credito Agrario (A.N.I.C.A.): Rome, Via Bertoloni 3; Pres. Prof. GIUSEPPE GUERRIERI.

Associazione Nazionale L. Luzzatti fra le Banche Popolari: Rome, Via Montevideo 18; Dir.-Gen. Prof. GIUSEPPE MURÈ.

Associazione Sindacale fra le Aziende del Credito (ASSI-CREDITO): Rome, Via G. Paisiello 5; Milan, Via della Posta 7; Pres. Prof. DINO DEL BO; Dir. Dott. PERUSINO PERUSINI.

Associazione Tecnica delle Banche Popolari Italiane: Rome, Via Nazionale 230; Pres. LINO VENINI; Dir.-Gen. Dott. ARTURO FANTECHI.

PRINCIPAL STOCK EXCHANGES

Genoa: Borsa Valori, Via G. Boccardo 1; Pres. Dott. E. RAMELLA.

Milan: Borsa Valori, Piazza Affari 6; Pres. Dott. GIORGIO ALOISIO DE GASPARI.

Naples: Borsa Valori, Piazza Bovio, Palazzo Borsa; Pres. Rag. GIORGIO FOCAS.

Rome: Borsa Valori, Via dei Burro 147, 00186; f. 1821; Pres. Dott. FRANCO BALLARINI.

Turin: Borsa Valori, Via San Francesco da Paola 28; Pres. Dr. FRANCO ILOTTE.

INSURANCE

The following list contains those national companies whose paid-up capital reached or exceeded 600 million Italian lire in 1974.

L'Abeille, S.p.A.: Milan, Via Leopardi 15; f. 1956; cap. 3,865m.; Chair. Dott. ANTONIO VENTURINI; Vice-Chair. Ing. J. MARJOLET; Man. Dir. Dott. MICHEL MARCHAL.

Agricoltura Assicurazioni, S.p.A.: Milan, Via dei Giardini 4; f. 1947; cap. 1,000m.; Chair. Avv. EMILIO DUSI; Man. AUGUSTO TRAINA.

Alleanza Assicurazioni: Milan, Via S. Gregorio 34; f. 1898; cap. 18,000m.; Hon. Chair. Cav. Lav. Dott. M. GASBARRI; Chair. Prof. L. LENTI; Gen. Mans. Dott. A. GIORGETTI, Dott. D. LAMPERTI.

Assicuratrice Edile: 20123 Milan, Via De Togni 2; f. 1960; cap. 1,500m.; Chair. Dott. Ing. CARLO MANGIAROTTI; Dir. GIAN LUIGI CELESCHI.

L'Assicuratrice Italiana: 20122 Milan, Corso Italia 25; f. 1898; cap. 14,400m.; Chair. Dott. Ing. ETTORE LOLLI; Gen. Man. Dr. UMBERTO ZANNI.

Assicurazioni Generali: 00187 Rome, Piazza Venezia 11, Headquarters: Trieste, Piazza Duca degli Abruzzi 2; Head offices: Venice, Piazza San Marco 105; Milan, Via Tiziano 32; f. 1831; cap. 100,000m.; Chair. ENRICO RANDONE; Vice-Chair. CAMILLO DE BENEDETTI, MARIO LUZZATTO, ANDRE ROSA; Man. Dirs. ALFONSO DESIATA, EMILIO DUSI.

Le Assicurazioni d'Italia: 00198 Rome, Corso d'Italia 33, f. 1923; cap. 50,000m.; Pres. GIOVANNI PIERACCINI; Dir.-Gen. (vacant).

Ausonia: Milan, 20089 Rozzano, Palazzo Ausonia, Milano-Ofiori; f. 1907; cap. 12,000m.; Chair. MAURIZIO SALA; Man. Dir. JEAN FESTEVAU.

Compagnia Assicuratrice Unipol: 40126 Bologna, Via Stalingrado 45; f. 1961; cap. 8,550m.; Chair. ENEA MAZZOLI; Vice-Chair. and Admin. Del. CINZIO ZAMBELLI.

Compagnia di Assicurazione di Milano: Milan, Via Lauro 7; f. 1825; cap. 14,000m.; Chair. ALESSANDRO NEZZO.

Compagnia di Firenze: 50123 Florence, Piazza S. M. Maggiore 1; f. 1968; cap. 3,000m.; Pres. Prof. ALDO AMADEO.

Compagnia Italiana di Assicurazioni (COMITA8): Via Caffaro 2/A, 16124 Genoa; f. 1947; cap. 2,167m.; Chair. Prof. Avv. MARIO ODDINI; Man. Dir. Geom. SILVIO FACCHINI.

Compagnia Latina di Assicurazioni: Viale Regina Giovanna 27, 20129 Milan; f. 1958; cap. 2,500m.; Pres. ALDO MONETTI; Dir. Gen. TOMMASO FABBRETTI.

Compagnia Mercury: 40126 Bologna, Via Angelo Finelli 8; f. 1969; cap. 2,000m.; Chair. TOMMASO FABBRETTI.

Compagnia Tirrena: 00136 Rome, Via Massimi 158; f. 1945; cap. 10,000m.; Chair. Avv. PASQUALE BOSCO; Gen. Man. Avv. MARIO AMABILE.

Compagnie Riunite di Assicurazione: 10122 Turin, Via Consolata 3; f. 1935; cap. 2,500m.; Pres. JEAN BERGER; Dir.-Gen. GIUSEPPE BIANCO.

L'Edera: Rome, Via Cornelio Celso 4; f. 1959; cap. 1,000m.; Pres. P. ZEPPIERI; Man. Dir. L. ZEPPIERI.

F.A.T.A. (Fondo Assicurativo Tra Agricoltori): 00185 Rome, Via Curtatone 4/d; f. 1927; cap. 4,050m.; Chair. Dott. P. BONOMI; Man. Dir. E. BASSI.

La Fenice: 00187 Rome, Via Lazio 9; f. 1913; cap. 1,000m.; Chair. Dr. FRANCO VIDA; Admin. Del. Dr. CORRADO COLOMBARI.

La Fiduciaria: 40126 Bologna, Via Finelli 8; f. 1969; cap. 2,000m.; Chair. AVV. PIER GIACOMO BARBOLINI; Gen. Man. Cav. TOMMASO FABBRETTI.

Firs Italiana di Assicurazione: 00184 Rome, Via Nazionale 191; f. 1959; cap. 2,500m.; Chair. ACHILLE LORDI; Dir.-Gen. Dott. GIUSEPPE LA CAVA.

La Fondiaria Incendio: Florence, Piazza della Libertà 6; f. 1879; cap. 8,000m.; Pres. and Man. Dir. BELISARIO MONTANI; Gen. Man. ROBERTO PONTREMOLI.

La Fondiaria Vita: Florence, Piazza della Libertà 6; f. 1879; cap. 7,000m.; Pres. MICHELE CASTELNUOVO TEDESCO; Man. Dir. BELISARIO MONTANI; Gen. Man. ROBERTO PONTREMOLI.

Intercontinentale Assicurazioni: Rome, Via di Priscilla 101; f. 1959; cap. 10,000m.; Pres. Comm. GUIDO NOE; Gen. Man. Dr. FRANCESCO DOSI.

Italia Assicurazioni, S.p.A.: 16121 Genoa, Via Fieschi 9; f. 1872; cap. 6,000m.; Chair. E. ZANELLI.

ITAS, Istituto Trentino-Alto Adige per Assicurazioni: Trento, Via Mantova 67; f. 1821; cap. 5,000m.; Chair. Dott. C. GREZLER; Dir. Gen. Dott. A. MATASSONI.

Latina Renana Assicurazioni: 40121 Bologna, Via Nazario Sauro 26; f. 1959; cap. 8,000m.; Pres. ALBERTO CALTABIANO; Dir. Gen. FRANCO BERTARELLI.

Lavoro e Sichertà: 20122 Milan, Piazza Ercolea 13-15; f. 1962; cap. 3,250m.; Chair. FRANCESCO GETTULI; Gen. Man. BERNARDINO CARDANO.

Lloyd Adriatico: 34123 Trieste, Via Lazzaretto Vecchio 8; f. 1936; cap. 5,000m.; Chair. GIORGIO IRNERI; Dir.-Gen. ANTONIO SODARO.

Lloyd Internazionale, S.p.A.: 00136 Rome, Via Massimi 158; f. 1957; cap. 6,000m.; Pres. Prof. ROBERTO TANA; Dir. Gen. Dott. LUIGI APUZZO.

Lloyd Italiano e l'Ancora: 16122 Genoa, Via Martin Piaggio 1; f. 1917; cap. 2,400m.; Pres. ANDREA CROCE; Dir.-Gen. GIOVANNI BATTISTA.

Milano Assicurazioni Autoveicoli S.p.A.: 20125 Milan, Via Tonale 26; f. 1952; cap. 10,000m.; Pres. LUIGI GROSSO; Dir.-Gen. GIANCARLO GORRINI.

La Minerva: Segrate, Via Milano 2; f. 1942; cap. 1,500m.; Chair. Dott. Ing. FRANCESCO NUTI; Mans. Dott. L. DANESI, Dott. S. GUSELLA.

La Nazionale: Rome, Via Barberini 29; f. 1962; cap. 2,000m.; Chair. FRANCESCO ALDOBRANDINI; Dir. Gen. LUCIEN LEVY.

Norditalia Assicurazioni: Milan, Viale Certosa 222; f. 1962; cap. 6,000m.; Chair. EGIDIO CARENINI; Gen. Man. AURELIO RICCI.

La Pace, Assicurazioni e Riassicurazioni S.p.A.: 20121 Milan, Piazza Cavour 5; f. 1919; cap. 3,000m.; Pres. Conte LEO SPAUR DI FLAVON E VALER; Dir. ELIO ASPELI.

La Peninsulare: 20121 Milan, Via G. Marcora 7; f. 1969; cap. 3,000m.; Chair. ANSELMO MAZZONI; Dir. Gen. GIUSEPPE RADAELLI.

La Previdente: Milan, Via Copernico 36/38; f. 1917; cap. 2,000m.; Pres. Cav. Gr. Cr. MICHELE DE MICHELIS; Admin. Del. Dr. ROBERTO PONTREMOLI.

Previdenza e Sichertà: 20145 Milan, Via Buonarroti 39; f. 1970; cap. 1,450m.; Chair. Ing. PIERO DE PAOLIS; Dir. Gen. MICHELE CATALANO.

Riunione Adriatica di Sicurtà, S.p.A.: Milan, Corso Italia 23, and Trieste, Piazza della Repubblica 1; f. 1838; cap. 19,200m.; Chair. Dott. Ing. ETTORE LOLLI; Man. Dir. Dott. U. ZANNI.

SAI—Società Assicuratrice Industriale: Turin, Corso Galileo Galilei 12; f. 1921; cap. 16,200m.; Chair. CARMELO CARUSO.

Sapa: 20145 Milan, Via Riva Villasanta 3; f. 1963; cap. 4,000m.; Pres. MARIANO GIORDANO.

SARAF Assicurazioni S.p.A.: Rome, Via Po 20; f. 1924; official agent for Automobile Club d'Italia; cap. 3,000m.; Chair. Dr. Ing. ANGELO ORLANDI; Man. Dir. Dr. MARINO CRISCUOLI.

Savoia: 20142 Milan, Via San Vigilio 1; cap. 4,000m.; Pres. and Administrator Dr. BRUNO G. SERRI; Dir.-Gen. Dr. FERDINANDO MENCONI.

Società Cattolica di Assicurazione: 37126 Verona, Lungadige Cangrande 16; f. 1896; cap. 1,801m.; Chair. Dott. ALFREDO BERZANTI; Dir.-Gen. Ing. GIULIO BISOFFI.

Società Internazionale di Assicurazioni e Riassicurazioni (S.I.A.R.C.A.): Via M. Bandello 15, Milan; f. 1963; cap. 1,000m.; Chair. and Gen. Man. GIUSEPPE TORREANO.

Società Italiana di Assicurazioni, S.p.A.: 00136 Rome, Via Massimi 158; f. 1914; cap. 4,000m.; Chair. VITTORIO TERRACINI; Dir. Gen. SEBASTIANO GENNARO.

Società Italiana Assicurazioni Trasporti: 16121 Genoa, Via Bosco 15; f. 1966; cap. 4,500m.; Chair. ALDO GRIMALDI; Dir.-Gen. GIORGIO MITOLO.

Società Italiana Cauzioni: 00193 Rome, Via Crescenzo 12; f. 1948; cap. 2,000m.; Chair. RAFFAELE BOCCIA; Man. Dir. GIANLUIGI BOCCIA.

Società Reale Mutua di Assicurazioni: 10122 Turin, Via Corte d'Appello 11; f. 1828; res. 17,683m.; Chair. Prof. AVV. MARIO ENRICO VIOIRA; Dir.-Gen. BRUNO RADONICICH.

Toro Assicurazioni: Turin, Via Arcivescovado 16; f. 1833; cap. 18,000m.; Chair. ANTONIO TONELLO; Man. Dir. CARLO ACUTIS; Gen. Man. CARLO GALEAZZI.

Unica Assicurazioni S.p.A.: 20139 Milan, Viale Bacchiglione 20; f. 1973; cap. 3,000m.; Pres. GIUSEPPE AZZARITI; Dir. Gen. SANDRO RAMORINO.

Unione Italiana di Riassicurazione: Rome, Via dei Giuochi Istmici 40; f. 1922; cap. 30,000m.; Chair. Prof. GIUSEPPE FANELLI; Man. Dir. and Gen. Man. Dott. MARIO LUZZATTO.

Unione Subalpina di Assicurazioni: Via Alfieri 22, Turin; f. 1912; cap. 1,000m.; Chair. VITTORIO BADINI CONFALONIERI; Dir. ROBERTO GAVAZZI.

Universo Assicurazioni: 40125 Bologna, Strada Maggiore 53; f. 1971; cap. 3,000m.; Chair. SERGIO GETICI; Dir.-Gen. GIORGIO DI GIANANTE.

Veneta Assicurazioni: 35100 Padua, Via Enrico degli Scrovegni; f. 1960; cap. 4,000m.; Pres. AVV. GINO COLOMBO; Admin. Del. Dott. JEAN PAUL FESTEVAU.

INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS

Associazione Nazionale fra le Imprese Assicuratrici (ANIA): Head Office: 20122 Milan, Piazza S. Babila 1; Deputation: 00186 Rome, Via della Freggia 70; f. 1944; 166 mems.; Chair. Dott. PIER CARLO ROMAGNOLI;

Dir.-Gen. Dott. ENRICO TONELLI; publ. *Annuario Italiano delle Imprese Assicuratrici* (annual).

Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni: Rome, Via Sallustiana 51; f. 1912; National Insurance Institute; Chair. Prof. ANTONIO LONGO; Dir.-Gen. (vacant); a State institute with an autonomous management.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Unione Italiana delle Camere di Commercio, Industria, Artigianato e Agricoltura (Italian Union of Chambers of Commerce, Industry, Crafts and Agriculture): Piazza Sallustio 21, 00187 Rome; Pres. On. Rag. DARIO MENGOLZI; Sec.-Gen. Prof. LUIGI PIERACCIONI.

EXPORT INSTITUTE

Istituto Nazionale per il Commercio Estero (ICE) (National Institute for Foreign Trade): Via Liszt 21, EUR, 00100 Rome; f. 1926; Government agency for the promotion of foreign trade; Pres. On. Dott. LUIGI DESERTI; Dir. Dott. FAUSTO DE FRANCESCHI.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Confederazione Generale dell'Industria Italiana (Confindustria) (General Confederation of Italian Industry): 00144 Roma (EUR), Viale Astronomia 30; N. Italy District Office: Milan, 20092 Cinisello Balsamo, c/o Raggruppamento Industrie Meccaniche, Viale Fulvio Testi 128; f. 1919; reformed 1944; mems.: 106 territorial assns., 97 trade assns., 20 regional federations and 2 branch groupings totalling 100,000 firms and 3,000,000 employers; office in Brussels; Pres. Dott. VITTORIO MERLONI; Dir.-Gen. Dott. ALFREDO SOLUSTRI; publs. *Rivista di politica economica* (review of economics, monthly), *Rassegna di statistiche del lavoro* (labour statistics, bi-monthly), *Massimario di giurisprudenza del lavoro* (labour legislation and courts decisions, every 2 months), *Gazzetta della Piccola Industria* (bulletin for small businesses, monthly).

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

BUILDING AND BUILDING MATERIALS

Associazione dell'Industria Italiana del Cemento, del Fibro-Cemento, della Calce e del Gesso (Asscn. of Italian Cement, Asbestos-Cement, Lime and Chalk Manufacturers): 00198 Rome, Via di S. Teresa 23; Pres. Dott. TORQUATO BARDOSCIA; Dir. Dott. PIER CLEMENTE BALSI; publ. *L'Industria Italiana del Cemento* (monthly review).

Associazione Italiana Tecnico Economica del Cemento (AITEG) (Italian Cement Asscn.): 00198 Rome, Via di S. Teresa 23; 20121 Milan, Via Borgonuovo 12; f. 1959; Pres. Dott. Ing. ALDO AONZO; Sec. Rag. MARIO MANICARDI; publ. *L'Industria Italiana del Cemento, Il Cemento*.

Associazione Nazionale Costruttori Edili (ANGE) (National Asscn. of Builders): 00161 Rome, Via Guattani 16; f. 1946; mems.: 18,000 firms in 99 provincial and 20 regional assns.; Pres. On. Dr. Ing. FRANCESCO PERRI; Dir. Gen. Avv. VITTORIO GAMBAROTA; publs. *Il Corriere dei Costruttori* (weekly), *Costruttori Italiani nel Mondo* (monthly), *L'Industria delle Costruzioni* (monthly).

Associazione Nazionale degli Industriali dei Laterizi (ANDIL) (National Asscn. of Brick-Makers): 00184 Rome, Via Cavour 71; f. 1947; Pres. Avv. AUGUSTO RIZZI; Sec.-Gen. Dott. MARIO CANTELLI; publs. *L'Industria Italiana dei Laterizi, Costruire*.

Associazione Nazionale degli Industriali del Vetro (National Asscn. of Glass Manufacturers): 00187 Rome, Via Leonida Bissolati 76; f. 1947; Pres. Dott. GIAN PAOLO SCARPELLI; Dir. Dott. FRANCESCO DI FRANCIA.

FEDERCERAMICA (National Asscn. of China, Vitreous China, Earthenware, Sanitary Ware, Tiles, Refractories and Abrasive Manufacturers): 20121 Milan, Piazza del Liberty 8; f. 1947, re-organized 1976; Pres. Dott. PIERFRANCESCO BOLOGNA; Dir. Dott. GIORGIO FELICE VERGANI; publ. *La Ceramica*.

CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

Associazione Nazionale dell'Industria Chimica (National Asscn. of Chemical Manufacturers): 20121 Milan, Via Fatebenefratelli 10; 00186 Rome, Via Tomacelli 132; f. 1945; Pres. Cav. Lav. Dott. FULVIO BRACCO; Dir.-Gen. Dott. GIANLUIGI VENTURA; publ. *Industria Chimica* (bi-monthly), *Compendio Statistico* (annual).

Associazione Nazionale dell'Industria Farmaceutica (FARMINDUSTRIA) (National Asscn. of the Pharmaceutical Industry): 00186 Rome, Piazza di Pietra 34; 20121 Milan, Via Borgonuovo 27; Pres. Dr. ALBERTO ALEOTTI; Dir. Dott. DOMENICO MUSCOLO; publ. *L'Industria dei Farmaci* (monthly).

Associazione Nazionale Industriali Gas (National Gas Industries Asscn.): 00198 Rome, Viale Regina Margherita 290; f. 1946; Pres. Dott. Ing. GIANFRANCO ROSSI; Dir. Dott. SOSTENO ROTILI; publ. *Gas* (monthly).

Associazione Sindacale Nazionale dell'Industria Petroliera (National Asscn. of the Petroleum Industry): 00144 Rome, Viale Civiltà del Lavoro 38; Pres. GIACOMO CALDANA; Dir. GUIDO RANDONE.

Unione Petroliera (Petroleum Industries Union): 00144 Rome, Viale Civiltà del Lavoro 38; f. 1948; 40 mems.; Pres. Dott. ACHILLE ALBONETTI; Dir. Dott. GUIDO RANDONE.

CLOTHING AND TEXTILES

Associazione Cottoniera Italiana (Italian Cotton Asscn.): 20121 Milan, Via Borgonuovo 11; 00187 Rome, Via Barberini 36; Pres. Avv. ALBERTO VERROTTI DI PIANELLA; Sec.-Gen. Avv. ALBERTO FRANCIOLI.

Associazione dell'Industria Laniera Italiana (Asscn. of Italian Woollen Industry): 20121 Milan, Via Borgonuovo 11; f. 1877; Pres. OTTAVIO FESTA BIANCHET; Dir. Dott. EDMONDO BRESSAN; publs. *Laniera* (monthly), *Supplemento settimanale commerciale* (weekly).

Associazione Italiana Fabbrikanti Seterie (Italian Asscn. of Silk Fabric Manufacturers): 22100 Como, Via Odescalchi 17; Pres. SERGIO BINI; Sec. Dott. ALFIERO ROMUALDI.

Associazione Italiana della Filatura Serica (Italian Silk Spinners' Asscn.): 20121 Milan, Via della Moscova 33; f. 1955; Pres. Ing. UMBERTO CONNELATO.

Associazione Italiana degli Industriali Abbigliamento (Italian Asscn. of Clothing Manufacturers): 20121 Milan,

- Foro Buonaparte 70; f. 1945; 650 mems.; Pres. Dott. FABIO INGHIRAMI; Sec.-Gen. ARMANDO BRANCHINI; publ. *Notiziario Abbigliamento*.
- Associazione Italiana Industriali Tintori, Stampatori e Finitori Tessili** (*National Asscn. of Dyers, Printers and Textile Finishers*): 22100 Como, Via Raimondi 1; f. 1966; 201 mem. firms; Pres. Dott. PAOLO BARZAGHI; Sec. Rag. MARIA LURASCHI.
- Associazione Italiana Manufatturieri Pelli-Cuoio e Succedanei (AIMPES)** (*National Asscn. of Skin and Hide Sellers*): 20122 Milan, Via Beatrice d'Este 43; Pres. GIUSEPPE BONARDI; Sec. Avv. F. MAFERA.
- Associazione Italiana della Pellicceria** (*Italian Furriers' Asscn.*): 20121 Milan, Corso Venezia 47/49; Pres. BRUNO ZANINI; Dir. Dott. ERMANNO SCHIAVINA.
- Associazione Italiana Produttori Maglierie e Calzetterie** (*Italian Asscn. of Knitwear and Hosiery Manufacturers*): 20121 Milan, Via della Moscova 33; f. 1945; Pres. Dott. GIORGIO MALERBA; Dir. Dott. ALFREDO CIAMPINI; Publ. *Maglie Calze Industria* (bi-monthly).
- Associazione Italiana dei Torcitori della Seta e dei Fili Artificiali e Sintetici** (*Italian Asscn. of Silk and Artificial Fibres Throwsters*): 20121 Milan, Via della Moscova 33; f. 1945; Pres. Dott. Ing. ANTONIO DUBINI; Sec. Dr. FRANCO BIANCHI.
- Associazione Nazionale Calzaturifici Italiani (ANCI)** (*National Asscn. of Footwear Manufacturers*): 20123 Milan, Via Dogana 1; f. 1945; Pres. Rag. LEONARDO TRANQUILLI; Dir. Dott. ODOACRE MERCATANTI.
- Associazione Nazionale del Lino, della Canapa e delle Fibre dure** (*Asscn. of Hemp, Flax and Hard Fibres Manufacturers*): 20121 Milan, Via Moscova 33; f. 1945; 156 mem. firms; Pres. Dr. GIANSAURO BASSETTI; Sec. Gen. Dott. GIANCARLO COMUZZI.
- Federazione Italiana Industriali dei Tessili Vari e del Cappello** (*Italian Federation of Textile and Hat Manufacturers*): 20121 Milan, Via della Moscova 33; Pres. Dr. ROBERTO CALIMANI; Dir.-Gen. Dott. FRANCO BIANCHI.
- Raggruppamento Industrie Produttrici Fibre Chimiche** (*Man-made Fibres Producers Group*): 20121 Milan, Via Fatebenefratelli 10; 00186 Rome, Via Tomacelli 132; f. 1956; Pres. Dott. GIUSEPPE TRAMONTANA; Sec. Dott. CLAUDIO BENEDETTI.
- Sindacato Nazionale dell'Industria Laniera Italiana** (*National Syndicate of the Italian Woollen Industry*): 20121 Milan, Via Borgonuovo 11; Pres. Ing. GIUSEPPE BOTTO POALA; Sec. Dott. MAURIZIO VACCARO.
- ENGINEERING AND METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES
- Associazione fra i Costruttori in Acciaio Italiani (ACAI)** (*Asscn. of Italian Steel Constructors*): 20121 Milan, Via F. Turati 38; Pres. Dott. Ing. MASSIMO FINZI; Sec. Gen. Dott. Ing. GIUSEPPE COPPADORO; publ. *Costruzioni Metalliche*.
- Associazione Costruttori Italiani di Macchinario per l'Industria Tessile (AGIMIT)** (*Asscn. of Italian Textile Machinery Makers*): 20123 Milan, Via Tevere 1; Pres. Dott. Ing. RICCARDO PARODI DELFINO; Sec.-Gen. Dott. GIANCARLO MONTI.
- Associazione Costruttori Italiani Macchine Grafiche Cartotecniche e Affini** (*Italian Asscn. of Printing, Converting and Paper Machinery Manufacturers*): 20154 Milan, Via Bertani 10; Pres. LORENZO DEPETRIS; Dir. Dott. GUIDO CORBELLA.
- Associazione Costruttori Macchine, Attrezzature per Ufficio e per il Trattamento delle Informazioni (ASSINFOM)** (*Asscn. of Office and Data Processing Machine Manufacturers*): 20122 Milan, Via Larga 23; Pres. Dott. GIOVANNI CHERUBINI; Dir. Dr. GIANNI TOMASINA.
- Associazione Costruttori Macchine per Cucire (COSMA)** (*Asscn. of Sewing Machine Manufacturers*): 20123 Milan, Via Brisa 3; 00198 Rome, Viale Liegi 7; f. 1946; Pres. Ing. GIAMPIERO BECCARIA; Sec.-Gen. Rag. ANGELO MISSAGLIA.
- Associazione Industrie Aerospaziali (AIA)** (*Aerospace Industry Asscn.*): 00184 Rome, Via Nazionale 200; f. 1946; Pres. Dott. RINALDO PIAGGIO.
- Associazione Industrie Siderurgiche Italiane (ASSIDER)** (*Asscn. of Italian Iron and Steel Industries*): 20122 Milan, Piazza Velasca 8; 00187 Rome, Via XX Settembre 1; f. 1946; 118 mem. firms; Pres. Dr. ALBERTO CAPANNA; Dir.-Gen. Dr. GIOVANNI GORI; publ. *Notizie sulle Industrie Siderurgiche Estere* (every ten days), *Notiziario* (fortnightly), *Rilevazioni Statistiche* (monthly).
- Associazione Nazionale Ciclo, Motociclo Accessori (ANCMA)** (*National Cycle, Motorcycle and Accessories Asscn.*): 20124 Milan, Via Mauro Macchi 32; Pres. Comm. GIUSEPPE ZUNINO; Dir.-Gen. Ing. MICHELE BIANCHI.
- Associazione Nazionale fra i Fabbricanti di Imballaggi Metallici ed Affini (ANFIMA)** (*National Asscn. of Manufacturers of Metal Containers and Allied Articles*): 20124 Milan, Via Pirelli 27; f. 1948; Pres. Dott. GIOVANNI ASTARITA; Dir. Dr. GIUSEPPE RUSSO.
- Associazione Nazionale delle Fonderie (ASSOFOND)** (*National Foundries Asscn.*): 20149 Milan, Piazza Amendola 3; f. 1948; Pres. Ing. VINCENZO ZAGNOLI; Dir. Dott. GIUSEPPE MAZZONE; publ. *Notiziario* (monthly).
- Associazione Nazionale Industria Meccanica Varia ed Affine (ANIMA)** (*National Asscn. of Engineering and Allied Industries*): 20123 Milan, Piazza Diaz 2; f. 1945; 1,100 mems.; Pres. Comm. Dott. Ing. LUCIANO DELL'ORTO; Sec.-Gen. Dott. Ing. ENRICO MALCOVATI; publ. *L'Industria Meccanica* (monthly).
- Associazione Nazionale Industriali dell'Ottica, Meccanica Fine e di Precisione (ASSOMEF)** (*National Asscn. of Optical and Precision Instrument Manufacturers*): 20123 Milan, Via Brisa 3; 00161 Rome, Via E. Monaci 13; f. 1946; Pres. PAOLO SORDINA; publ. *Directory*.
- Associazione Nazionale degli Industriali Riparatori Navali "Rinavi"** (*"Rinavi" National Asscn. of Ship Refitters*): 16124 Genoa, Via Garibaldi 6; f. 1952; Pres. Dott. EMILIO MALVICINI; Sec.-Gen. Dott. AUGUSTO DEL FANTE.
- Associazione Nazionale Industrie Elettrotecniche ed Eletttroniche (ANIE)** (*National Asscn. of Electrotechnic and Electronic Industries*): 20122 Milan, Via Donizetti 30; Pres. Dott. Ing. ALESSANDRO SIGNORINI; Sec.-Gen. Dott. Ing. PIETRO BAGNOLI.
- Associazione Nazionale fra Industrie Automobilistiche (ANFIA)** (*National Asscn. of Motor Vehicle Industries*): 10128 Turin, Corso Galileo Ferraris 61; 160 mem. firms; f. 1912; Pres. Dott. Ing. CARLO RIGHINI.
- Associazione Nazionale Industrie Metalli Non-Ferrosi (ASSOMET)** (*National Asscn. of Non-Ferrous Metal Industries*): 20123 Milan, Via G. B. Bazzoni 12; 00186 Rome, Via del Corso 57; Pres. Dott. Ivo FRONTINI; Dir. Ing. BRUNO MARCHETTI.
- Federazione Sindacale dell'Industria Metalmeccanica Italiana** (*Federation of the Italian Metalworking Industry*): 00186 Rome, Via del Corso 57; 20124 Milan, Piazza IV Novembre 5; Pres. WALTER FONTANA; Dir. FELICE MORTILLARO.

- Industrie Siderurgiche Associate (ISA)** (*Associated Iron and Steel Industries*): 20124 Milan, Via Gustavo Fara 39; f. 1945; Pres. ARMANDO CERETTI; Sec. P. VECCHIETTI.
- Unione Costruttori Italiani Macchine Utensili (UCIMU)** (*Union of Machine Tool Makers*): 20092 Cinisello Balsamo, Viale Fulvio Testi 128; f. 1945; 152 mem. firms; Pres. BRUNO RAMBANDI; Dir. Rag. PIERO RUFFINI.
- Unione Costruttori e Riparatori Ferrotramviari—UCRIFER** (*Assn. of Rolling Stock Manufacturers*): 50129 Florence, Viale S. Lavagnini 42; Pres. Ing. PIETRO FATTORI; Dir. Dott. Ing. FRANCESCO PROSPERI.
- Unione Nazionale Cantieri e Industrie Nautiche ed Affini (UCINA)** (*National Union of Shipyard and Nautical Industries*): 20123 Milan, Via G. Giardino 4; 00143 Rome, Via Vincenzo Renieri 23; Pres. GIORGIO ADREANI; Sec.-Gen. Dott. GIUSEPPE RENATO.
- Unione Nazionale Costruttori Macchine Agricole (UNACOMA)** (*Italian Farm Machinery Manufacturers Assn.*): 00161 Rome, Via Lazzaro Spallanzani 22A; f. 1945; Pres. Cav. Lav. PIETRO LAVERDA; Dir. Dr. CARLO AMBROGI.
- Unione Nazionale Industria Conciaria**: 20123 Milan, Via Brisa 3; Pres. SERGIO CUCCODORO; Dir. Dott. SALVATORE MERCOGLIANO.

ENTERTAINMENTS

- Associazione Generale Italiana dello Spettacolo (A.G.I.S.)** (*General Italian Entertainments Assn.*): 00161 Rome, Via di Villa Patrizi 10; f. 1945; 24 affiliated associations; Pres. Dott. FRANCO BRUNO; Sec. Gen. Dott. SILVANO BATTISTI; publs. *Giornale dello Spettacolo*, *Notiziario Agis*.
- Associazione Nazionale Industrie Cinematografiche ed Affini (ANICA)** (*National Assn. of Cinematograph and Allied Industries*): 00198 Rome, Viale Regina Margherita 286; f. 1944; 262 mem. firms and five affiliated assns.; Pres. C. CIANFARANI; Dir. G. DE DOMINICIS.

FOOD AND ALLIED TRADES

- Associazione degli Industriali della Birra e del Malto** (*Italian Brewers Association*): 00198 Rome, Via Savoia 29; Pres. Ing. ALDO BASSETTI; Pres. Del. C. MARTIN.
- Associazione degli Industriali delle Conserve Animali (A.I.C.A.)** (*Assn. of Meat Products Manufacturers*): 20122 Milan, Via Carlo Giuseppe Merlo 1; 00187 Rome, Via 24 Maggio 46; f. 1945; Pres. Dott. PIETRO NEGRONI; Dir. Dott. PIERO CORRADI; publ. *L'Industria delle Carni* (fortnightly).
- Associazione degli Industriali Mugnai e Pastai d'Italia** (*Assn. of Industrial Millers and Pasta Manufacturers of Italy*): 00184 Rome, Via del Viminale 43; f. 1958; Pres. NELLO AGOSTINELLI; Dir. Rag. LUIGI PERCUOCO.
- Associazione Industrie Dolciarie Italiane (A.I.D.I.)** (*Confectioners' Assn.*): 00187 Rome, Via Barnaba Oriani 92; f. 1967; 74 mems.; Pres. Dott. DAVIDE GIORGI; Dir. Dott. ROMANO CHIAVEGATTI.
- Associazione Italiana dell'Industria Olearia (ASSITOL)** (*National Assn. of the Oil Industry*): 00186 Rome, Via del Governo Vecchio 3; Pres. Dott. Ing. ENRICO CHIARI; Dir. Gen. Dott. MARIO GUIDA.
- Associazione Italiana tra gli Industriali delle Acque e Bevande Gassate** (*Italian Assn. of Soft Drinks Manufacturers*): 20121 Milan, Via Pietro Verri 8; f. 1946; Pres. Dr. Comm. GIANFRANCO RATTI CLARIS.
- Associazione Italiana Industriali Prodotti Alimentari** (*Italian Assn. of Food Manufacturers*): 20121 Milan,

Via P. Verri 8; 00198 Rome, Via Lima 48; f. 1945; 300 mems.; Pres. Dott. DEMETRIO CORNO; Dir. Dott. GIOVANNI FRANCO CRIPPA.

- Associazione Italiana Lattiero-Casearia** (*Italian Dairying Assn.*): 20121 Milan, Via Pietro Verri 8, 00187 Rome, Via Boncompagni 16; Dir. LUIGI CAJONE.
- Associazione Nazionale Industriali Conserve Alimentari Vegetali (ANICAV)** (*National Assn. of Manufacturers of Canned Vegetable Foods*): 80121 Naples, Piazza dei Martiri 58; f. 1945; Pres. P. VITELLI; Dir. A. CABIB.
- Associazione Nazionale Industriali Distillatori di Alcoli e di Acquaviti** (*National Assn. of Alcohol and Spirit Distillers*): 00187 Rome, Via Barberini 86; f. 1946; Pres. Dott. SALVATORE LOMBARDI; Dir. Dott. ADELMO PETTI.
- Associazione Nazionale tra gli Industriali dello Zucchero, dell'Alcool e del Lievito** (*National Assn. of Sugar, Alcohol and Yeast Manufacturers*): 16121 Genoa, Via Bartolomeo Bosco 57/4; 00186 Rome, Piazza Montecitorio 121; Pres. Dr. ALDO DURANTE.
- Associazione Nazionale tra i Produttori di Alimenti Zootecnici** (*National Assn. of Manufacturers of Animal Feeding-Stuffs*): 00198 Rome, Via Lovanio 6; 20123 Milan, Vicolo S. Maria alla Porta 1; 1040 Brussels, 15 Square Marguerite; f. 1945; Pres. FRANCESCO FARRARI; Gen. Sec. Dott. VINCENZO DI CHIO.
- Federazione Italiana delle Industrie delle Acque Minerali, delle Terme e delle Bevande Analcoliche** (*Italian Fed. of Mineral Water and Non-Alcoholic Beverage Industries*): 00187 Rome, Via Sicilia 186; f. 1919; Pres. Dr. CARLO VIOLATI; Dir. Dr. CARMELO CALLIPO.
- Federazione Italiana Industriali Produttori Esportatori ed Importatori di Vini, Acquaviti, Liquori, Sciroppi, Aceti ed Affini (FEDERVINI)** (*Italian Fed. of Producers Importers and Exporters of Wines, Liqueurs and Allied Products*): 00185 Rome, Via Mentana 2B; f. 1921; Pres. Dott. AMBROGIO FOLONARI.
- Federazione Nazionale delle Imprese di Pesca (Federpesca)** (*National Federation of Fishing Enterprises*): 00198 Rome, Corso d'Italia 92; Pres. On. Dott. ALDO BASSI; Dir. Comm. MARIO IANDOLI.
- Unione Industriali Pastai Italiani (UN.I.P.I.)** (*Industrial Union of Pasta Manufacturers*): 00198 Rome, Via Po 102; Pres. Dott. GASTONE PETRINI; Dir. Dr. GIUSEPPE MENCONI.
- Unione Italiana della Industria Risiera** (*Rice Industry Assn.*): 27100 Pavia, Via Bernardino da Feltre 6; f. 1964; 50 mems.; Pres. EMILIO GARIBOLDI.
- Unione Nazionale Imprese di Meccanizzazione Agricola (UNIMA)** (*National Union of Agricultural Mechanization Enterprises*): 00198 Rome, Via Po 50; Pres. On. Dr. ANTONIO LAFORGIA; Sec. Gen. Dr. FRANCO FANELLI.
- Unione Nazionale Industriali Bevande Gassate** (*National Union of Soft Drink Manufacturers*): 00198 Rome, Via Lima 48; f. 1945; Pres. G. NOVELLO; Sec. Gen. E. FERRARI.

MINING AND QUARRYING

- Associazione dell'Industria Marmifera Italiana e delle Industrie Affini** (*Assn. of Italian Marble and Allied Industries*): 00198 Rome, Via Nizza 59; Pres. ALBERTO CARMU; Dir. Dott. ARDENO CLERICI.
- Associazione Mineraria Italiana** (*Italian Mining Assn.*): 00187 Rome, Via Sardegna 14; f. 1144; 150 mems.; Pres. Prof. ERNESTO CIANCI; Sec.-Gen. Dott. FRANCESCO SAVERIO GUIDI; publ. *L'Industria Mineraria* (bi-monthly).

Federazione Sindacale Italiana Industriali Minerari (*Federation of Italian Mining Industries*): 00187 Rome, Via Sardegna 14; Pres. AVV. CARMELO GUCCIONE; Sec.-Gen. Dott. FRANCESCO SAVERIO GUIDI.

Unione Generale degli Industriali Apuani del Marmo ed Affini (UGIMA) (*Marble Industry Asscn.*): 54033 Carrara, Via 7 Luglio 16 bis, 00136 Rome, Via Firmico Materno 9; Pres. Sen. Dott. ALBERTO DEL NERO; Dir. Dott. MAURIZIO DELL'AMICO.

PAPERMAKING AND PRINTING

Associazione dei Fonografici Italiani: 20124 Milan, Via Vittor Pisani 22; Pres. Dott. GUIDO RIGNANO; Sec.-Gen. Dott. ERNESTO MAGNANI.

Associazione Italiana fra gli Industriali della Carta, Cartoni e Paste per Carta (ASSOCARTA) (*Italian Asscn. of Paper, Cardboard and Woodpulp Industries*): 20122 Milan, Corso Italia 6; br. at 00198 Rome, Via di Santa Teresa 23; Pres. LIONELLO ADLER.

Associazione Nazionale Italiana Industrie Grafiche, Cartotecniche e Trasformatrici (*National Italian Asscn. of the Printing, Paper-Making and Processing Industries*): 20123 Milan, Piazza Conciliazione 1, f. 1946; mems.: 1,031 firms; Pres. Dr. Ing. ADOLFO BOROLI; Sec.-Gen. Dott. FELICE SCIONACHEN; publ. *L'Italia Grafica*.

TRANSPORT

Associazione Nazionale Autoservizi in Concessione (ANAC) (*Bus Service Operators' Asscn.*): 00184 Rome, Via Cavour 71; f. 1944; 800 mems.; Pres. On. Dott. B. CICCARDINI; Sec.-Gen. AVV. A. CAGNOLI; publ. *L'ANAC Informa*.

Associazione Nazionale Imprese Trasporti Automobilistici (ANITA) (*National Asscn. of Motor Transport Concerns*): 00142 Rome, Via Castellosso 16 (int. 1); Pres. RENZO BUVOLI.

Federazione Nazionale Ausiliari del Traffico e Trasporti Complementari (*National Federation of Auxiliary Traffic and Transport Services*): 00196 Rome, Via D.A. Azuni 9; f. 1944; 1,100 mems.; Pres. Dott. Ing. FILIPPO BORDONI; Dir. Dott. CONCETTO RUSSO; publ. *La Voce dell'Ausitra*.

MISCELLANEOUS

Agriturist (*National Asscn. of Agriculture, Tourism and the Environment*): Rome, Corso Vittorio Emanuele 101; Pres. Dr. SIMONE VELLUTI ZATI DI S.CLENENTE; Sec.-Gen. Dr. ANGELO ALESSANDRA; publs. *Agriturist* (monthly), *Guida dell'Ospitalità Rurale* (yearly).

Associazione Italiana Magazzini Generali-Frigoriferi e Depositari Conto Terzi (ASSODOCKS) (*Italian Asscn. of Bonded Warehouses*): 20135 Milan, Via Montenero 10; Pres. PAOLO CASSANI; Sec. MARIO BACCANI.

Associazione Nazionale fra gli Industriali degli Acquedotti (A.N.F.I.D.A.) (*National Association of Waterworks Constructors*): 16124 Genoa, Vico dietro il Coro della Maddalena 10 int. 1; Pres. Ing. IDO RIGHINI; Sec. Dott. ALDO COPELLO.

Associazione Nazionale fra lo Industrio della Gomma, Cavi Elettrici ed Affini (ASSOGOMMA) (*National Asscn. of Rubber, Wires and Cables and Allied Industries*): 20123 Milan, Via San Vittore 36; 00186 Rome, Via dei Pontefici 3; f. 1945; 200 mems.; Pres. GIANFRANCO ISALBERTI; Pres. Del. MARIO ROSSI; publs. *L'Industria della Gomma, Relazione annuale all'Assemblea dei Soci*.

Associazione Nazionale Installatori di Impianti Termici o di Ventilazione, Idrici, Sanitari, Elettrici, Telefonici ed Affini (ASSISTAL) (*National Asscn. of Contractors for the Installation of Heating, Ventilation, Hydraulic, Sanitary and Electrical Plant, Telephones, etc.*): 20129

Milan, Via Giorgio Leni 5; 00162 Rome, Piazza Domenico Gnoli 6; Pres. Dott. Ing. NICOLA LONGO; Dir.-Gen. CAMILLO ALBANESE.

Federazione Italiana delle Industrie del Legno del Sughero del Mobile e dell'Arredamento (*Timber, Cork and Furniture Industries*): 00187 Rome, Via Toscana 10; 20145 Milan, Via Mascheroni 19; 1,500 mems.; Pres. Gr. Uff. PAOLO MORUZZI; Dir.-Gen. Dott. PIERGIACOMO FERRARI; publ. *Informazioni Federlegno-Arredo* (weekly).

Federazione Italiana Strumenti Musicali ed Accessori (F.I.S.M.A.) (*Manufacturers of Musical Instruments and Parts*): 60100 Ancona, Corso G. Mazzini 99; Chair. MATTEO GALANTI; Chief Exec. MAURO BIGNAMI.

OTHER EMPLOYERS' AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Associazione Nazionale Comuni Italiani (ANCI): Rome, Via dei Prefetti 46; Pres. Sen. CAMILLO RIPAMONTI; Sec.-Gen. AVV. GIOVANNI SANTO.

Associazione Nazionale Esattori e Ricevitori delle Imposte Dirette e dei Tesorieri degli Enti Locali (A.N.E.R.T.) (*Local Government Tax Administrators*): Rome, Via Parigi 11; Pres. Prof. AVV. ANGELO SENIN; Sec.-Gen. Dott. AVV. RAFFAELE FORNARIO.

Associazione Sindacale Intersind: 00147 Rome, Via C. Colombo 98; f. 1960; represents state-controlled firms; Pres. Dr. ETTORE MASSACESI; publs. *Industria e Sindacato* (weekly), *Informazioni Parlamentari e Legislative* (fortnightly), *Segnalazioni di Giurisprudenza del Lavoro* (every two months), *Notiziario per le Assicurazioni Sociali, Quaderni di Industria e Sindacato* (both quarterly).

Associazione Sindacale per le Aziende Petrochimiche e Collegate a Partecipazione Statale (*Asscn. of State-controlled Petrochemical Companies*): Rome, Via Due Macelli 66; Pres. Dott. ENRICO GANDOLFI; Vice-Pres. Dott. BENEDETTO DE CESARIS.

Associazione Società Italiane per Azioni (ASSONIME) (*Limited Companies Asscn.*): 00187 Rome, Piazza Venezia 11; f. 1936; Pres. Dott. EMANUELE DUBINI; Dir.-Gen. AVV. ALFONSO DE TOMMASI.

Confederazione Generale della Agricoltura Italiana (*General Agricultural Confederation*): Corso Vittorio Emanuele 101, Rome; Pres. Dr. GIAN DOMENICO SERRA; Dir.-Gen. AVV. RINALDO CHIDICHIMO; publ. *Mondo Agricolo* (weekly).

Confederazione Generale Italiana del Commercio e del Turismo (CONFCOMMERCIO) (*Gen. Confed. of Commerce and Tourism*): Rome, Piazza G.G. Belli 2; f. 1946; Pres. GIUSEPPE ORLANDO; Sec.-Gen. FILIPPO CAGETTI; there are 91 national and 97 territorial associations affiliated to the confederation; publ. *Il Giornale Commercio e Turismo* (weekly).

Confederazione Italiana della Piccola e Media Industria (CONFAPI) (*Small and Medium Industry*): Rome, Via Colonna Antonina 52; f. 1947; 20,000 mems.; Pres. Dr. GIUSEPPE SPINELLA; Sec.-Gen. CARLO BAGNI.

Confederazione Italiana della Proprietà Edilizia (CONFEDILIZIA) (*Confed. of Property and Building*): Rome, Via Borgognona 47; Pres. Dott. Ing. ATTILIO VIZIANO; Sec. ANDREA MERELLO.

Delegazione Sindacale Industriale Autonoma della Valle d'Aosta (*Autonomous Industrial Delegation of the Valle d'Aosta*): Aosta, Via G. Elter 6; Pres. WALTER LESSINI; Sec. Dr. ANSALDO ROBERTO.

Federazione Associazioni Industriali (*Fed. of Industrial Asscns.*): 20149 Milan, Via Pettiti 16; Pres. Cav. Lav. BRUNO CREMONA; Dir. Dott. UMBERTO MALTAGLIATI.

Federazione delle Associazioni Italiane Alberghi e Turismo (FAIAT) (*Fed. of the Italian Assens. of Hotels and Tourism*): Rome, Via Toscana 1; f. 1950; 15,000 mems.; Pres. FRANCESCO COSENTINO; Gen. Man. BONAVENTURA VACCARELLA; publs. *Turismo d'Italia* (fortnightly), *Ospitalità e Alberghi* (bi-monthly).

Federazione Italiana della Pubblicità (F.I.P.) (*Fed. of Advertisers*): Milan, Via Maurizio Gonzaga 4; Pres. FRANCO MICHIARA; Sec.-Gen. MARIO CORNELIO.

Federazione Nazionale Imprese Trasporti (FENIT) (*National Fed. of Transport Undertakings*): Rome, Via Parigi 11; f. 1946; 234 mems.; Pres. Dr. MICHELE MATTEO; Gen. Man. Avv. CARLO A. ROLLA.

Unione Nazionale Aziende Autoproduttrici e Consumatrici di Energia Elettrica (UNAPAGE) (*National Union of Concerns producing and consuming their own Electrical Power*): 00198 Rome, Via Paraguay 2; f. 1946; Pres. Dr. Ing. LODOVICO PRIORI; Dir. Dr. Ing. A. BUSCAGLIONE; publ. *L'Elettricità nell'industria* (every 2 months).

TRADE UNIONS

There are three main federations of Italian trade unions, CGIL, CISL and UIL. The CGIL is dominated by the Communists, the CISL has close links with the Christian Democrats and the UIL is associated with the Social Democrats. Some of their affiliated unions have combined.

NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Confederazione Artigiana Sindacati Autonomi (C.A.S.A.): Rome, Piazza di Spagna 35; federation of artisans' unions and regional and provincial associations; Pres. CLELIO DARIDA; Sec.-Gen. Avv. ROMUALDO MARINO.

Confederazione Generale Italiana dell'Artigianato (Artisans): 00187 Rome, Piazza Venezia 11; f. 1945; independent; 157 mem. unions; 600,000 associate enterprises; Pres. MANLIO GERMOZZI; publ. *L'Artigianato d'Italia* (monthly).

Confederazione Generale Italiana dei Professionisti e Artisti (C.I.P.A.) (*Artists and Professional People*): Rome, Via S. Nicola da Tolentino 21; federation of 19 unions; Pres. Prof. Ing. G. B. ORMEA.

CGIL (Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro) (*General Union of Italian Workers*): Communist and Socialist; 4,300,000 mems.; federation of 38 unions; Sec.-Gen. LUCIANO LAMA; publs. *Rassegna Sindacale* (bi-monthly); *L'Assistenza Sociale* (bi-monthly); affiliated to ETUC.

Confederazione Italiana dei Dirigenti di Azienda (CIDA): Rome, Via Nazionale 75; federation of 6 managers' unions; Pres. Dott. FAUSTO D'ELIA; Sec.-Gen. Avv. RAFFAELE CIABATTINI.

Confederazione Italiana Sindacati Autonomi Lavoratori (CISAL): Rome, Via G.B. Vico 1; f. 1957; no international affiliations; federation of 57 unions; 288,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. Dr. UBALDO SALVATI.

CISL (Confederazione Italiana Sindacati Lavoratori): Rome, Via Po 21; f. 1950; affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the European Trade Union Confederation; federation of 41 unions; 3,000,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. PIERRE CARNITI; Asst. Sec.-Gen. FRANCO MARINI; publ. *Conquiste del Lavoro* (weekly).

CISNAL (Confederazione Italiana Sindacati Nazionali dei Lavoratori): Rome, Via P. Amedeo 42; f. 1950; upholds traditions of national syndicalism; federation of 64 unions, 90 provincial unions; 1,969,635 mems.; Gen. Sec. IVO LAGHI; publ. *Azione Sindacale*.

Confederazione Nazionale dell'Artigianato (C.N.A.): Rome, Via Tevere 44; provincial associations; Pres. On. ORESTE GELMINI; Gen. Sec. ADRIANO CALABRINI.

Federazione fra le Associazioni e i Sindacati Nazionali dei Quadri Direttivi dell'amministrazione dello Stato (DIRSTAT): 00193 Rome, Via Plinio 21; federation of 33 unions and associations of civil service executives and officers; Sec.-Gen. Prof. FRANCESCO VESTRI; Treas. Dr. V. DONATO; publ. *Riforma Amministrativa* (monthly); circ. 12,000.

UIL (Unione Italiana del Lavoro): Rome, Via Lucullo 6; f. 1950; Socialist, Social Democrat and Republican; affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions; 32 national trade union federations and 95 provincial union councils; 1,200,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. GIORGIO BENVENUTO; publ. *Lavoro Italiano* (weekly).

PRINCIPAL UNIONS

BANKING AND INSURANCE

Federazione Autonoma Bancari Italiana (FABI) (*Bank Workers*): Rome, Via Tevere 46; f. 1948; independent; 45,000 mems.; Sec. Cav. LUIGI MARMIROLI; publ. *La Voce dei Bancari* (circ. 55,000).

Federazione Autonoma Lavoratori Casse di Risparmio Italiane (FALCRI) (*Savings Banks Workers*): Milan, Via Mercato 5; Rome, Via Carducci 4.

Federazione Italiana Bancari (FIB) (*Bank Workers*): Rome, Piazza Montecitorio 115; affiliated to the CISL; 21,500 mems.; Gen. Sec. LUIGI PERINELLI; publ. *Il Lavoro Bancario* (monthly).

Federazione Italiana Dipendenti Aziende di Credito (*Italian Fed. of Employees of Credit Institutions*): Rome, Via Boncompagni 19; affiliated to the CGIL; 40,000 mems.

Federazione Nazionale Assicuratori (*National Fed. of Insurance Workers*): Milan, Via Vincenzo Monti 25; Rome, Via Palermo 49; independent; Sec.-Gen. GIUSEPPE PAGANI.

Unione Italiana Lavoratori Assicurazioni (UILAS) (*Assurance Co. Workers*): Rome, Via Piemonte 39/A; affiliated to the UIL; 13,000 mems.; National Sec. GUGLIELMO BRONZI.

BUILDING AND BUILDING MATERIALS

Federazione Autonoma Italiana Lavoratori Cemento, Legno, Edilizia ed Affini (FAILEGIA) (*Autonomous Fed. of Workers in Cement, Wood, Construction and related industries*): Milan, Piazza E. Duse 3; affiliated to the CISAL; Sec. ENZO BOZZI.

Federazione Lavoratori delle Costruzioni (FLC): includes the following three organizations:

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori delle Costruzioni e Affini (FILCA) (*Fed. of Building Industries' Workers*): Rome, Via dei Mille 23; f. 1955; affiliated to the CISL; 200,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. GIANCARLO PELACHINI.

Federazione Nazionale Lavoratori Edili Affini e del Legno (FeNEAL) (*Builders and Woodworkers*): Rome, Via dei Mille 23; affiliated to the UIL and the FLC; 135,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. GIANCARLO SERAFINI.

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Legno, Edili ed Affini (FILLEA) (*Fed. of Wood-workers, Construction Workers and Allied Trades*): Rome, Via Boncompagni 19; affiliated to the CGIL; 434,154 mems.; Sec.-Gen. CLAUDIO TRUFFI; Asst. Sec.-Gen. VALERIANO GIORGI; publ. *Sindacato Nuovo* (monthly).

CHEMICAL, MINING AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Cristiani Industrie Estrattive: Rome, Via Santa Maria in Via 37; independent; Sec.-Gen. SALVATORE PECORARO.

Federazione Unitaria Lavoratori Chimici (FULC) (*United Federation of Chemical and Allied Workers*): Rome, Via Bolzano 16; affiliated to the CGIL, CISL and UIL; 450,000 mems.; Secs.-Gen. FAUSTO VIGEVANI, DANILO BERETTA, ERNESTO CORNELLI.

Unione Italiana Lavoratori Miniere e Cave (*Mine Workers' Union*): Rome; independent; 16,000 mems.; National Sec. BACCI LUCIANO.

CLOTHING AND TEXTILES

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Tessili Abbigliamento, Calzaturieri (FILTEA) (*Fed. of Textile and Clothing Workers*): Rome, Via di Villa Ricotti 40; affiliated to the CGIL; 284,507 mems.; Sec.-Gen. NELLA MARCEL-LINO.

Federazione Italiana dei Lavoratori Tessili e Abbigliamento (FILTA-CISL): Milan, Via Ponte Seveso 41; affiliated to the CISL; 160,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. VITTORIO MERAVIGLIA; publ. *Argomenti Sindacali*.

ENGINEERING AND METALLURGY

Confederazione Italiana dei Sindacati Ingegneri o Architetti (CONFISIA) (*Engineers and Architects*): Rome, Piazza Sallustio 24; independent; Pres. On. Ing. CORRADO TERRANOVA; Sec.-Gen. Ing. PIETRO ARMO-CIDA.

Federazione Impiegati Operai Metallurgici (FIOM-CGIL) (*Metalworkers*): Rome, Via del Viminale 43; f. 1902; affiliated to the CGIL; 450,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. BRUNO TRENTIN; publ. *Sindacato Moderno* (two-monthly).

Federazione Italiana Metalmeccanici (FIM) (*Metal Mechanic Workers' Federation*): Milan; affiliated to the CISL; 151,500 mems.; Sec. LUIGI MACARIO.

Unione Italiana Lavoratori Metallurgici (UILM) (*Metalworkers' Union*): 00198 Rome, Corso Trieste 36; f. 1950; affiliated to the UIL; 139,000 mems.; Sec. SILVANO VERONESE; publ. *Il Lavoro Metallurgico*.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Confederazione Italiana Coltivatori (*Federation of Farmers*): 00153 Rome, Via Panfilo Castaldi 9; independent; Pres. On. GIUSEPPE AVOLIO.

Federazione Italiana Coltivatori Diretti, Mezzadri e Coloni: Via Tevere 20, Rome 00198; affiliated to the CISL; 102,370 mems.; Gen. Sec. SANTE RICCI; publ. *Lega Contadina* (monthly).

Confederazione Nazionale Coltivatori Diretti (CONACOLTIVATORI) (*Small-holders*): Rome, Via XXIV Maggio 43; independent; Pres. On. AVV. ARCANGELO LOBIANCO; Sec.-Gen. AVV. CESARE DALL'OGGIO.

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Zuccherieri Industrie Alimentari Tabacchine (*Federation of Food Industries, Sugar and Tobacco Workers*): Rome, Via del Viminale 43; affiliated to the CGIL; 108,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. ANDREA AMARO; publ. *Filziat* (monthly).

Federazione Italiana Salariati Braccianti Agricoli e Maestranze Specializzate-FISBA-CISL (*Permanent, Unskilled and Skilled Agricultural Workers' Federation*): Rome, Via Tevere 20; f. 1950; 426,000 mems.; Sec. PAOLO SARTORI; publ. *Lotte Contadine*.

Federazione Nazionale Braccianti, Salariati, Tecnici, Impiegati Agricoli (FEDERBRACCIANTI) (*National*

Federation of Agricultural Workers): 00187 Rome, Via Boncompagni 19; affiliated to the CGIL; 600,000 mems.; Sec. DONATELLA TURTURA.

Federazione Unitaria Lavoratori Prodotti Industrie Alimentari (*United Federation of Workers in the Manufactured Food Industry*): Rome, Via Romagna 17; affiliated to the CISL and the IUF; 40,000 mems.; Sec. Dr. E. CREA; publ. *Leadership Sindacale* (monthly).

Unione Italiana Lavoratori Industrie Alimentari (UILIA) (*Union of Food Workers*): Rome, Via Sicilia 154; affiliated to the UIL; Sec. TITANO BIGI.

Unione Italiana Lavoratori della Terra (UILT) (*Land Workers' Union*): Rome, Via Lucullo 3; affiliated to the UIL; 488,750 mems.; Sec. ARIDE ROSSI.

MEDICAL

Federazione Italiana Sindacati Ospedalieri (*Federation of Hospital Workers' Unions*): Rome, Via Otranto 18; affiliated to the CISL; 43,300 mems.; Gen. Sec. LUIGI PARINI.

Federazione Nazionale Dipendenti Enti Locali ed Ospedalieri (*National Federation of Local Government and Hospital Workers*): Rome, Via Boncompagni 19; affiliated to the CGIL; 90,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. MARIO GIOVANNINI.

Sindacato Nazionale Medici (*National Union of Doctors*): Rome, Via Nazionale 243; affiliated to the CISNAL; Sec. VINCENZO AGAMENNONE.

PAPERMAKING, PRINTING AND PUBLISHING

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori del Libro (FEDERLIBRO): 00185 Rome, Via Volturno 42; affiliated to the CISL; 32,334 mems.; Gen. Sec. LUCIANO BOTTI; publ. *Il Lavoratore del Libro* (monthly).

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Poligrafici e Cartai (*Federation of Printing Workers and Papermakers*): 00186 Rome, Via Piemonte 39; affiliated to the CGIL; 80,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. GIORGIO COLZI.

Sindacato Nazionale Scrittori: 00198 Rome, Via Basento 52/D; f. 1945; independent; 1,400 mems.; National Sec. ALDO DE JACO; publ. *Produzione e cultura* (bi-monthly).

PUBLIC SERVICES

Federazione Autonoma Italiana Lavoratori Elettrici (FAILE) (*Autonomous Federation of Electrical Workers*): Rome, Via G.B. Vico 1; affiliated to CISAL; Sec. ODDINO BANZI.

Federazione Italiana Dipendenti Aziende Elettriche (FIDAE) (*Federation of Employees of Electrical Undertakings*): Rome, Via Piemonte 32; affiliated to the CGIL; f. 1920; 57,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. GIORGIO BUCCI; publ. *Fidae* (monthly).

Federazione Italiana Dipendenti Enti Locali (*Federation of Local Government Employees*): Rome, Via Tevere 19; affiliated to the CISL; 90,000 mems.; Sec. ANGELO TASCA.

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Esattoriali (*Tax Collectors*): Rome, Via A. Poliziano 80; affiliated to the UIL.

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Statali (*State Employees*): Rome, Via Livorno 7; affiliated to the CISL; 60,605 mems.; Gen. Sec. MARZIO BASTIANONI; publ. *C.I.S.L.-Statali* (daily), *Nuovo Stato* (monthly).

Federazione Lavoratori Aziende Elettriche Italiane (FLAEI) (*Federation of Workers in Italian Electrical Undertakings*): Rome, Via Salaria 83; f. 1948; affiliated to the CISL; Sec. ENRICO VALEAU; 43,857 mems.; publ. *Il Lavoratore Elettrico* (monthly).

Federazione Nazionale Dipendenti Enti Locali (*National Federation of Employees of Local Authorities*): 00185 Rome, Via Principe Amedeo 42; affiliated to the CISNAL; Sec. Dott. A. LA ROCCA.

Federazione Nazionale Dipendenti Enti Parastatali e di Diritto Pubblico (FEDERPUBBLICI) (*National Federation for Employees of State Supervised and State-Controlled Agencies*): Rome, Via Ofanto 18; affiliated to the CISL; 43,800 mems.; Gen. Sec. FRANCO MAESTRINI.

Federazione Nazionale Dipendenti Enti Pubblici (UIL-DEP) (*National Federation of Public Employees*): Rome, Via Lucullo 6; f. 1962; affiliated to the UIL; 30,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. GIAMPIETRO SESTINI.

Federazione Nazionale Lavoratori Energia (*Federation of Employees of Gas Undertakings*): Rome, Via Piemonte 32; 72,000 mems. (gas, water and electricity workers); affiliated to the CGIL; Sec. GIORGIO BUCCI; publ. *Energia* (monthly).

Federazione Nazionale Personale Enti Parastatali e di Diritto Pubblico (*National Federation of State Supervised and Public Law Personnel*): Rome, Via Ofanto; affiliated to the CISL; Sec. FRANCO MAESTRINI.

Federazione Nazionale degli Statali (*National Federation of State Employees*): Rome, Via Boncompagni 19; affiliated to the CGIL; 43,146 mems.; Sec. ANTONIO DE ANGELIS.

Unione Italiana Lavoratori Pubblico Impiego (UIIPI) (*Public Office Workers' Union*): Rome, Via Lucullo 6; affiliated to the UIL; 238,000 mems.; Sec. BRUNO BUGLI.

Unione Italiana Lavoratori Servizi Pubblici (*Public Services*): Rome, Via Nizza 33; f. 1958; affiliated to the UIL; 13,295 mems.

Unione Nazionale Dipendenti Enti Locali (UNDEL) (*Local Authority Employees*): Rome, Via Po 162; affiliated to the UIL; 81,200 mems.; Sec. MAURILIO SALOMONE.

TEACHERS

Sindacato Autonomo Scuola Media Italiana (*Secondary Teachers*): Rome, Viale Trastevere 60; independent; National Sec. Prof. VINCENZO RIENZI.

Sindacato Nazionale Autonomo Scuola Elementare (SNASE) (*Primary Teachers*): 00187 Rome, Via del Tritone 46; independent; National Sec. GIOVANNI DOLCE; Assistant Sec. LUIGI CIMINO; Admin. Sec. FRANCO FERRARESI.

Sindacato Nazionale Scuola Elementare (*National Union of Elementary School Teachers*): 00185 Rome, Via Santa Croce in Gerusalemme 91; f. 1944; 124,000 mems.; affiliated to the CISL; Sec.-Gen. ALESSANDRO ZANIN.

Sindacato Nazionale Scuola Media (*National Union of Secondary School Teachers*): Rome, Via Lucullo 6; f. 1944; 57,000 mems.; independent; Sec. Prof. MODESTO GHIO; publ. *Il Rinnovamento della Scuola*.

Unione Sindacale Professori Universitari di Ruolo (U.S.P.U.R.), (*Established Staff*): Rome, Istituto di Statistica e Ricerca Sociale, Università di Roma; f. 1975; 3,422 mems.; independent; Pres. Prof. ROMANO LAZZERONI.

TOURISM AND ENTERTAINMENTS

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Commercio Albergo Mensa e Servizi (F.I.L.C.A.M.S.) (*Federation of Hotel and Catering Workers*): Rome, Via Boncompagni 19; f. 1960; 65,000 mems.; affiliated to the CGIL; 189,000 mems.;

Sec.-Gen. DOMENICO GOTTA; publ. *Bollettino Filcams* (bi-monthly).

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Spettacolo (*Federation of Theatre Workers*): Rome, Via Villa Albani 8; affiliated to the CGIL; 22,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. OSVALDO TROISI.

Federazione Italiana Personale Aviazione Civile (*Federation of Aviation Employees*): Rome, Via Ostiense 224; affiliated to the CGIL; Sec. PIERO TORINO.

Federazione Italiana Sindacati Addetti Servizi Commerciali Affini e del Turismo (*Federation of Commercial and Tourist Unions*): Rome, Via Livorno 7; affiliated to the CISL; 135,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. LEONARDO ROMANO.

Unione Italiana Lavoratori Turismo Commercio e Servizi (U.I.L.Tu.C.S.): Rome, Via Piemonte 39/A; f. 1977; affiliated to the UIL; 140,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. Prof. GIOVANNI GATTI; publs. *T.C.S. Notizie* (fortnightly), *Notiziario U.I.L.Tu.C.S.*, *Sindacato Partecipazione* (monthly).

TRANSPORT AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Federazione Italiana Autoferrotranvieri (*National Federation of Bus, Railway and Tram Workers*): Rome, Via Giovanni Amendola 5; affiliated to the CGIL; 75,000 mems.; Sec. GUIDO ANTONIZZI.

Federazione Italiana Dipendenti Aziende Telecomunicazioni (FIDAT) (*Federation of Employees of Telecommunications Undertakings*): Rome, Via Boncompagni 19; affiliated to the CGIL; 12,000 mems.; Sec. ANGELO CUCCHI.

Federazione Italiana Facchini Trasportatori ed Ausiliari (FIFTA) (*National Porters' and Transporters' Union*): 00187 Rome, Via Boncompagni 19; affiliated to the CGIL; 30,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. FELICE SABATINI; publ. *Il Progresso* (monthly).

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori del Mare (*Federation of Seamen*): Rome, Corso d'Italia 25; affiliated to the CGIL; 28,000 mems.; Sec. RENZO CIARDINI.

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori del Mare (FILM) (*Italian Maritime Federation*): 00193 Rome, Via Catone 15; brs. in Genoa and Naples; affiliated to the International Transport Workers' Federation; Gen. Sec. MARIO MASCETTI; publ. *Il Lavoratore del Mare*.

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Trasporti e Ausiliari del Traffico (FILTAT) (*Federation of Transport and Associated Workers*): Rome, Via Nizza 45; affiliated to the CISL; 60,000 mems.; Sec. ENZO LEOLINI.

Federazione Italiana dei Postelegrafonici (*Federation of Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Workers*): Rome, Via Cavour 185; affiliated to the CGIL; 35,000 mems.; Sec. ALDO BONAVOGLIA.

Federazione Nazionale Lavoratori Auto-Ferrottramvieri e Internavigatori (FENLAI): Rome, Via Isonzo 20; affiliated to the CISL; 28,091 mems.; Gen. Sec. LAURO MORRA; publ. *Libera Voce* (monthly).

Federazione dei Sindacati Dipendenti Aziende di Navigazione (FEDERSINDAN): Rome, Via Tevere 48; independent; Sec.-Gen. Dott. GIUSEPPE AURICCHIO.

Sindacato Autonomo Unificato Ferrovieri Italiani (*Autonomous Union of Railway Workers*): 00185 Rome, Via Anamari 20; affiliated to the CISL; 40,000 mems.; National Sec. SANTE BIANCHINI; publ. *La Voce dei Ferrovieri* (fortnightly).

Sindacato Ferrovieri Italiani (*Union of Railwaymen*): Rome, Via Vicenza 5A; affiliated to the CGIL; 97,000 mems.; Chair. On. RENATO DEGLI ESPOSTI; publs. *La Tribuna Ferroviaria*, *Bollettino Sindac.*, *Il Notiziario*, *In Marcia*.

Sindacato Italiano Lavoratori Postelegrafonici (SILP): Rome, Largo Argentina 11; affiliated to the CISL; 40,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. LUIGI TISATO.

Sindacato Italiano Lavoratori Telecomunicazioni (Union of Telecommunications Workers): Rome, Via Po 102; affiliated to the CISL; 12,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. FRANCO LANZARINI.

Sindacato Italiano Lavoratori Uffici Locali ed Agenzie Postelegrafoniche (Local Office Post and Telegraph Workers): Rome, Via Esquilino 38; affiliated to the CISL; 34,593 mems.; Gen. Sec. GIOVANNI NIEDDU; publ. *Il Corriere P.T.*

Sindacato Italiano Unitario Ferrovieri (Amalgamated Railway Workers' Union): Rome, Via Salaria 44; affiliated to the UIL; 22,380 mems.; National Sec. GIUSEPPE MARLETTA; publ. *Giornale dei Ferrovieri* (monthly).

Unione Italiana Lavoratori Trasporti Ausiliari Traffico e Portuali (UITATEP) (Union of Transport and Associated Workers): Rome, Via Palestro 78; f. 1950; affiliated to the UIL; 134,280 mems.; Sec.-Gen. RAFFAELE LIGUORI.

Unione Italiana Marittimi (UIM) (Seamen): 00161 Rome, Viale Ippocrate 15; affiliated to the UIL; 33,128 mems.; National Sec. GIORGIO MARANGONI; publ. *Agenda Marinara* (monthly).

MISCELLANEOUS

Federazione Italiana Agenti Rappresentanti Viaggiatori-Piazzisti "Fiarvep" (Federation of Commercial Travellers and Representatives): Milan, Corso Porta Vittoria 43; affiliated to the CGIL; Sec. LIONELLO GIANNINI.

Federazione Nazionale Pensionati (National Pensioners' Federation): Rome, Via Alessandria 26; f. 1952;

affiliated to the CISL; 528,000 mems.; Sec. BALDASSARE COSTANTINI; publs. *Conquiste dei Pensionati* (monthly), *Notizie* (monthly).

Sindacato Italiano Lavoratori Ricerca Nucleare (National Union of Nuclear Research Workers): Rome, Via Salaria 45.

Sindacato Nazionale Musicisti (Musicians' Union): Rome, Via Palestro 56; independent; National Sec. Maestro SALVATORE ALLEGRA.

Sindacato Pensionati Italiani: Rome, Via Morgagni 27; affiliated to the CISL; 1,100,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. RENATO DEGLI ESPOSTI; publ. *Pensionato d'Italia* (monthly).

CO-OPERATIVE UNIONS

Confederazione Cooperative Italiane (CONFCOOPERATIVE): Rome, Piazza Esquilino 5; 14 national federations; 96 provincial unions; Pres. ENZO BADIOLI; Gen. Dir. P. BENIGNI; publ. *L'Italia Cooperativa*.

Associazione Generale delle Cooperative Italiane (A.G.C.I.): 00161 Rome, Via Ravenna 8; f. 1952; Pres. RENATO ASCARI RACCAGNI; Vice-Pres. MARIO MAZZOLA, EZIO PIANCASTELLI; publ. *Libera Cooperazione* (fortnightly).

Federazione Italiana dei Consorzi Agrari (FEDERCONSORZI) (Fed. of Landowners' Consortia): Rome, Via Curtatone 3; Pres. On. Dott. MARIO VETRONE; Dir. Gen. Rag. ENRICO BARI.

Federazione Nazionale della Cooperazione Agricola (Agricultural Co-operatives Fed.): Rome, Via Nazionale 69; Pres. AVV. CARLO FORCELLA; Dir. Dr. WILLIAM BISSON.

Lega Nazionale delle Cooperative e Mutue (National Co-operative and Mutual League): Rome, Via Guattani 9; 11 affiliated unions; Pres. ONELIO PRANDINI.

STATE HOLDINGS AND NATIONALIZED BODIES

CASSA PER IL MEZZOGIORNO—
SOUTHERN ITALY DEVELOPMENT FUND
Piazzale Kennedy 20, Eur, Rome

President: Dott. GAETANO CORTESI.

Set up in 1950 to foster and supervise development projects in the Southern areas of the country. The Fund was extended in June 1965 until December 1980, with the task of implementing 5-year plans co-ordinated with the national economic plan. The future of the Fund, following its expiry, remains undecided.

ENTE NAZIONALE IDROCARBURI—ENI
1 Piazzale Enrico Mattei, 00144 Rome

Chairman: ALBERTO GRANDI.

A state holding company with subsidiaries including AGIP, SNAM, SAIPEM, ANIC and AGIP NUCLEARE, operating in petroleum exploration and production, refining, gas transmission, petroleum products marketing, petrochemicals, mining and metallurgy, uranium and nuclear fuels, engineering and textiles.

ENTE NAZIONALE PER L'ENERGIA
ELETTRICA—ENEL

Via Giovanni Battista Martini 3, 00198 Rome

Chairman: FRANCESCO CORBELLINI.

Set up in 1962 to generate and distribute electrical power throughout various areas of the country and to work in conjunction with the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

ENTE PARTECIPAZIONI E FINANZIAMENTO
INDUSTRIA MANIFATTURIERA-EFIM

Via XXIV Maggio 43/45, Rome 00187

President: CORRADO FIACCAVENTO.

A public law agency, established in 1962, managing four holding companies and more than 100 companies. Its main field of activity is metalworking (aerospace, armaments and defence systems, railway rolling stock, aluminium). Others include food processing and housing research and development.

ISTITUTO PER LA RICOSTRUZIONE
INDUSTRIALE—IRI

Via Veneto 89, Rome

Chairman: PIETRO SETTE.

Established 1933 as an autonomous agency controlling banking and industrial undertakings, IRI is responsible for many of the companies in which the State participates. There are six sectorial holding companies, while IRI directly controls the national airline Alitalia, the Autostrade company, the RAI television service, the SIP telephone network, the three main commercial banks and the two financial holding companies SME and SPA.

TRANSPORT

Direzione Generale della Motorizzazione Civile e dei Trasporti in Concessione: Rome, Viale del Policlinico 2; Dir.-Gen. Ing. GAETANO DANESE; publ. *Trasporti Pubblici* (monthly); controls road transport and traffic, and public transport services (railways operated by private companies, motor-buses, trolley-buses, funicular railways and inland waterways).

RAILWAYS

Ferrovie dello Stato: Rome, Piazza della Croce Rossa; an autonomous body which administers the State Railways; it is controlled by the Minister of Transport, who is assisted by an Administrative Board; Dir.-Gen. Dott. ERCOLE SEMENZA. The majority of Italian lines are in the hands of the State. The first railway line (Naples-Portici) was inaugurated in 1839 and the State Service in 1905. Length 16,152 km., of which 8,701 km. are electrified.

There are 27 other local and municipal railway companies, many of whose lines are narrow gauge.

ROADS

Azienda Nazionale Autonoma delle Strade Statali (ANAS) (*National Autonomous Road Corporation*): f. 1928, reorganized 1946; responsible for the administration of State roads and their improvement and extension; the President is the Minister of Public Works.

In 1980 there were 293,799 km. of road in Italy, including 44,552 km. of major roads and 101,680 km. of secondary roads. There were 5,901 km. of motorway in 1980. All the motorways are toll roads except for the Autostrada from Salerno to Reggio Calabria and motorways in Sicily. By law the ANAS is responsible for the planning, construction and management of the motorway network. A new 3.3 km. bridge across the Messina Straits is planned at a cost of 1,000,000 million lire. Work was due to begin in 1980 and to be completed in 1985. The bridge will carry a six-lane motorway and two railways and will contribute to the development of Sicily as an industrial area. The bridge will be the largest single-span suspension bridge in the world.

SHIPPING

Some important shipping lines:

GENOA

Adriatico Tirreno Jonio Ligure "ATJL": P.O.B. 607, Via Martin Piaggio 13A; f. 1941; tramp and tanker; Chair. ALBERTO RAVANO.

Costa Armatori S.p.A., Linea "C": Via G. D'Annunzio 2; Passenger Office: Via G. D'Annunzio 5; passenger and cargo service; Mediterranean-North, Central and South America; Caribbean cruises; Gen. Man. M. COSTA.

"Garibaldi", Società Cooperativa di Navigazione: Piazza Dante 8; f. 1918; tanker and cargo services; Pres. GIAN FRANCO VIALE; Man. Dir. MARIO DI LELLA.

Industriale Marittima S.p.A.: 16121, Via Porta d'Archi 10/21; tramp; Man. Dir. A. PORTA FIGARI.

"Italia di Navigazione" S.p.A.: Piazza de Ferrari 1; f. 1932; Pres. AUGUSTO MIGLIORINI; Pres. PAOLO MAININI; Gen. Man. FABRIZIO SERENA; freight services to Mediterranean, North, South and Central America and South Pacific.

Italnavi, Società di Navigazione per Azioni: Via Roma 1; cargo between Italy and S. America; tanker and tramp; Man. Dir. G. MONARI.

Marsano, Andrea: Via Gabriele D'Annunzio 2/91; f. 1928; ocean-going tramping; Dir. ANDREA MARSANO.

Messina, Ignazio and C. S.p.A.: Via di Sottoripa 1A 116P.11; Nigeria, South and East Africa, Libya and Near East, Red Sea, Malta, Europe.

Navigazione Alta Italia, S.p.A.: 16145, Via F. Ricci 5; f. 1906; worldwide dry and bulk cargo; Chair. PAOLO MANTOVANI; Man. Dir. ALCIDE EZIO ROSINA.

Sidermar di Navigazione S.p.A.: Via XII ottobre 2; f. 1956; cargo; Chair. Dott. DARIO DEL BUONO; Man. Dir. Dott. CARLO CIONI.

Società per Azioni Industria Armamento: P.O.B. 607, Via Martin Piaggio 13A; f. 1923; Chair. PIETRO RAVANO DI ALBERTO.

Traghetti del Mediterraneo: 2 Via G. D'Annunzio; ferry services between Italy, Sicily and Sardinia; Pres. A. ROVELLI; Vice.-Pres. S. P. MAGLIVERAS.

NAPLES

Achille Lauro Armatore: 80133, Via Cristoforo Colombo 45; f. 1923; tramping, container, roll on/roll off liner and passenger services, Mediterranean, Caribbean, Central America, Far East, South Pacific, Persian Gulf, Pakistan, West Africa; Man. Dir. ACHILLE LAURO.

Fratelli Grimaldi Armatori: Via M. Campodisola 13; passenger, cargo and tramp to Europe, South, Central and North America; Dirs. M. GRIMALDI, A. GRIMALDI, U. GRIMALDI, S. GRIMALDI.

"Tirrenial" di Navigazione: Head Office: 80121 Naples, Rione Sirignano 2; Chair. Avv. NUNZIO D. D'ANGELO; Gen. Man. Ing. G. SARVIO.

PALERMO

Gestioni Esercizio Navi Sicilia "G.E.N.S.": Via Ricardo Wagner 8; Branch Office: Genoa, Piazza della Vittoria 8; regular cargo services, Mediterranean/Canada/Great Lakes; Chair. M. SPADA.

Sicula Oceanica S.A. (SIOSA): Via Mariano Stabile 79; f. 1941; cruises, passenger and cargo Italy to North Europe, South, Central, North America; Dir. G. GRIMALDI.

TRIESTE

Fratelli Cosulich, S.p.A.: Via G. Galatti 1/1; f. 1854; ship-owners and shipping agents; cargo to Middle East, Far East and South America; brs. in Catania, Cosenza, Genoa, Messina, Naples, Palermo, Turin, Zürich; Pres. Capt. CALLISTO GEROLIMICH.

"Lloyd Triestino" Società per Azioni di Navigazione: Palazzo del Lloyd, Piazza Unità 1; f. 1836; Pres. Adm. VIRGILO SPIGAT; Man. Dir. U. NORDIO; mail, passenger, cargo; Mediterranean to Far East, Africa and Australia.

VENICE

"Adriatica" di Navigazione S.p.A.: Zattere 1411; f. 1937; passenger and freight services from Italy to Eastern Mediterranean and Northern Europe; Gen. Man. Dr. ROLANDO ROMANELLI.

ITALY

OTHER TOWNS

D'Amico Fratelli, Armatori, S.p.A.: Rome, Via Liguria 36; dry cargo, tankers and fruit transport; Dirs. Ing. GIUSEPPE D'AMICO, Dr. ORONZO D'AMICO.

D'Amico Società di Navigazione: Rome, Corso d'Italia 35B; tramp and liner; Mans. CIRO D'AMICO, ANTONIO D'AMICO.

Snam, S.p.A.: Corso Venezia 16, P.O.B. 3757, 20100 Milan; f. 1941; tanker; Pres. ENZO BARBAGLIA; Vice-Pres. and Man. Dir. LUIGI MEANTI.

SHIPPING ASSOCIATIONS

Associazione Italiana dell' Armamento di Linea (FEDAR-LINEA): Rome, Via Barberini 20; f. 1967; Pres. Dr. MARIO BONACCHI; Dir. Dr. GIUSEPPE RAVERA.

Confederazione Italiana degli Armatori Liberi (CONFITARMA): 00187 Rome, Via dei Sabini 7; f. 1901; 350 mems.; Pres. EGIDIO ORTONA; Dir. AVV. GIUSEPPE PERASSO.

CIVIL AVIATION

NATIONAL AIRLINE

Alitalia (Linee Aeree Italiane): 00144 Rome, Eur, Palazzo Alitalia, Piazzale Giulio Pastore; f. 1946; international services throughout Europe and to Africa, North and

Transport, Tourism and Culture

South America, the Middle East, the Far East and Australia; fleet of 8 Boeing 747, 17 Boeing 727, 8 DC-10, 9 DC-8, 25 DC-9 and 7 Airbus A300; Chair. UMBERTO NORDIO.

OTHER AIRLINES

Aermediterranea: f. 1981; subsidiary of Alitalia; regular services between Ancona, Bergamo, Bologna, Cagliari, Catania, Crotone, Lamezia, Milan, Palermo, Pescara, Pisa, Rome, Terme, Treviso, Turin; fleet of 4 DC-9; Chair. ALFREDO MESSINA.

Aero Trasporti Italiani S.p.A. (ATI): Aeroporto Capodichino, Naples; f. 1963; subsidiary of Alitalia; fleet of 21 DC-9, 5 Fokker F-27; operates scheduled domestic services particularly in Southern Italy; Chair. Prof. Dr. CARLO BERNINI; Man. Dir. TOMMASO RICCI.

Alisarda S.p.A.: 193 Corso Umberto, 07026 Olbia, Sassari, Sardinia; f. 1963; regular services between Olbia and Milan, Rome, Pisa, Bologna, Venice and Cagliari, seasonal services between Olbia and Turin, Genoa, Nice, Paris, Geneva, Zürich, Frankfurt and Munich; fleet of 2 DC-9/51 and 2 DC-9/32; Gen. Man. FRANCO TRIVI; Commercial Man. SEBASTIANO BARRERA.

Over fifty other international airlines also serve Italy.

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Ministero del Turismo e dello Spettacolo: Rome, Via della Ferratella 51; the government department for tourism; Dirs.-Gen. Dott. Rocco MOCCIA (Tourism), Dott. MARIO DE PAULIS (Entertainment).

Each of the 91 Provinces has a Board of Tourism; there are also 306 *Aziende Autonome di Cura, Soggiorno e Turismo* with tourist accommodation and health treatment and 1,955 "Pro Loco" Associations concerned with local amenities.

Ente Nazionale Italiano per il Turismo (ENIT): Rome, Via Marghera 2; f. 1919; Pres. GABRIELLO MORETTI; Dir. Gen. CLAUDIO BONVECCHIO.

Club Alpino Italiano: Milan, Via Ugo Foscolo 3; f. 1863; 189,127 mems.; Pres. GIACOMO PRIOTTO; Sec.-Gen. LEONARDO BRAMANTI; publ. *La Revista* (twice monthly), *Lo Scarpone* (fortnightly).

Touring Club Italiano: 20122 Milan, Corso Italia 10; f. 1894; 500,000 mems.; Pres. FRANCO BRAMBILLA; publ. *Qui Touring*.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Ministry of Education:

Consiglio Superiore delle Antichità e Belle Arti (Higher Council of Antiquities and Fine Arts).

Consiglio Superiore delle Accademie e delle Biblioteche (Higher Council of Academies and Libraries): 0144-EUR, Rome, Piazza Marconi 25.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Operas of: Rome, Milan (La Scala, Administrator PAULO GRASSI), Palermo (Teatro Massimo), Naples (Teatro

di San Carlo), Venice (Teatro Comunale) and Florence (Teatro Comunale, Administrator Dr. REMIGIO PAONE).

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Orchestra del Maggio Musicale Fiorentino: Teatro Comunale, Via Solferino 15, 50100 Florence.

Orchestra dell'Accademia Nazionale di S. Cecilia: Via Vittoria 6, Rome.

Also the four orchestras of the Radio Television System, at Turin, Rome, Milan and Naples.

MUSIC FESTIVALS

Bolzano: "Claudio Monteverdi", State Music Conservatory, Piazza Domenicani, 39100 Bolzano; f. 1949; International Pianoforte Competition "F. Busoni"; Pres. GIANCARLO BOLOGNINI; Artistic Man. GIORGIO CAMBISSA.

Florence: Maggio Musicale Fiorentino; Via Solferino 15, 50123; f. 1933; Opera season in May and June; Gen. Dir. MASSIMO BOGIANCKINO; Artistic Dir. LUCIANO ALBERTI; Gen.-Sec. WALTER BOCCACCINI.

Genoa: International Violin competition "Premio Paganini", Palazzo Tursi, Via Garibaldi 9; Dir. ALBERTO EREDE; next competition September-October 1982.

Rimini (Forlì): Music festival at the Malatesta Temple.

Spoletto (Perugia): Office: Rome, Via Margutta 17; Festival of Two Worlds (June-July); f. 1958; Art Dir. ROMOLO VALLI; Pres. GIAN CARLO MENOTTI.

Verona (Arena): Office: Verona, Piazza Brà; f. 1913; Opera season including the Lyric Opera Festival (July to September) in summer.

ATOMIC ENERGY

The nuclear sector currently provides only 1.1 per cent of Italy's energy requirements. After considerable delays, construction is continuing on a BWR twin-reactor plant with a projected capacity of 2,000 MWe at Montalto di Castro. An energy plan for the 1980s sees nuclear stations contributing 11.6 per cent of the country's energy by 1990 with four new twin-reactor plants and the existing 860 MWe plant at Caorso coming into operation.

Comitato Nazionale per l'Energia Nucleare—CNEN (*National Committee for Nuclear Energy*): 00198 Rome, Via Regina Margherita 125; f. 1960; Pres. UMBERTO COLOMBO; Vice-Pres. Prof. CARLO SALVETTI; Dir.-Gen. Dr. Ing. GIANFRANCO FRANCO; publ. *Notiziario* (monthly).

The Committee supervises pure and applied research, and must also maintain technical control over industrial nuclear power plants. It promotes and encourages the development of industrial applications of nuclear energy, and co-operates internationally in the nuclear field.

Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica (ENEL): Rome, Via G.B. Martini (Piazza Verdi); The Italian State Power Agency has nuclear stations in operation in the following areas:

Latina: a 210 MWe (MAGNOX) plant.

Garigliano: a 160 MWe (BWR) plant.

Trino Vercellese: a 256 MWe (PWR) plant.

LIECHTENSTEIN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Principality of Liechtenstein lies on the upper Rhine between Austria and Switzerland. The climate is mild. The official language is German, of which a dialect—Alemannish—is spoken. The population is predominantly Roman Catholic. The national flag (proportions five by three) consists of two equal horizontal stripes of royal blue and red, with a golden princely crown in the upper left-hand corner. The capital is Vaduz.

Recent History

Liechtenstein has been an independent state since 1719, except while under Napoleon's domination. Switzerland took over the diplomatic representation for the Principality from Austria in 1919. A Postal Union with Switzerland was agreed upon in 1921 and in 1923 a treaty was made with Switzerland whereby Liechtenstein was incorporated in the Swiss Customs Union. Franz Josef II succeeded as ruling prince in 1938. Liechtenstein became a party to the International Court of Justice in December 1949 and in November 1978 it was admitted to the Council of Europe as the smallest member.

After 42 years as dominant party in the Government, the Progressive Citizens' Party (FBP) was ousted by the Fatherland Union (VU) in the *Landtag* elections of February 1970, but it regained its majority four years later. In elections to the *Landtag* in February 1978 the VU, led by Hans Brunhart, won eight of the 15 seats, though with a minority of the votes cast, while seven seats were won by the FBP, led by Dr. Walter Kieber, Chief of Government since March 1974. After protracted negotiations, Brunhart succeeded Dr. Kieber in April. This ended Liechtenstein's longest government crisis (lasting almost three months) over which of the two should hold the Foreign Affairs portfolio. It was eventually agreed that they would share the responsibility.

The voting age was lowered to 20 in 1969, but a proposal to give women the vote, though approved by Parliament, was rejected in referenda in 1971 and 1973. Prince Franz Josef signed a law in August 1976 which gave the communes the right to hold referenda to decide whether women should vote in a communal election. Such a referendum was held in Vaduz in September 1976; the proposal was approved and women voted there for the first time in April 1977. From May 1980 women were also allowed to vote in the commune of Gamprin.

Government

The constitution of the hereditary Principality provides for a unicameral parliament (*Landtag*), composed of 15 members, 9 from the Upper Country and 6 from the Lower Country, elected (by men only) for four years, using proportional representation. A five-member Government is elected by the *Landtag* for its duration and confirmed by the Sovereign. Liechtenstein is united in a Customs Union with Switzerland, which also represents the principality abroad.

Defence

Although Liechtensteiners under the age of 60 are liable to military service in an emergency, there has been no standing army since 1868 and there is only a small police force of thirty-eight men and twenty-two auxiliaries.

Economic Affairs

In terms of average G.N.P., Liechtenstein is one of the richest nations in the world, with a per capita product of about U.S. \$11,000 in 1977, compared with \$9,320 in the U.S.A. It has developed rapidly from a predominantly agricultural economy before the Second World War to a major industrial one. Industry now employs over 50 per cent of the working population and is largely Swiss owned and run. However, Liechtenstein-based companies are exporting increasing volumes directly, rather than via Switzerland, and more and more of their production is undertaken in subsidiary plants abroad, largely due to the shortage of manpower.

The metal, machinery and precision instruments industry is by far the most prominent sector, employing 4,502 workers in 1980. The most important products are high frequency installations, boilers for central heating, hardware, small machinery, canned goods, furniture and upholstery, chemical and pharmaceutical goods, vacuum installations, optical and measuring instruments, toys, oil tanks, paints and varnishing and leather goods. Artificial teeth are made in Schaan and are now exported to about 100 countries. The printing and sale of postage stamps, mainly to tourists, provides about 15 per cent of the national income. The pottery and ceramic industry in Nendeln is the oldest in the Principality and art pottery is also produced in Schaan. The textile industry, mainly cotton, is based in Triesen and Vaduz. The building and hotel trades are also highly developed. There is no unemployment in Liechtenstein. One-third of the population are resident foreigners, many of whom provide the labour for industry. In 1980 only 3.8 per cent of the labour force was employed in agriculture, which is of relatively little importance.

With a very limited home market, exports have risen at a high rate; in 1950 they amounted to only 15 million Swiss francs, in 1960 to 83 million, and by 1980 they had reached 887 million. In 1980 22.4 per cent of the exports went to Switzerland, most of the rest going to the other EFTA members and to the EEC countries. Much foreign currency also comes in from tourists.

Because of the stable political situation, the absolute bank secrecy and the low fiscal charges, more than 25,000 foreign companies and holding corporations have nominal offices in Liechtenstein. Such firms pay no tax on profit or income. Their normal tax rate is one-thousandth on paid-in capital and reserves with an annual minimum of 1,000 Swiss francs. In April 1980, however, a new law was passed which tightened controls on foreign firms, many of which will now be subject to audit and must be entered in the public register.

LIECHTENSTEIN

Transport and Communications

Good roads connect all the towns and villages and most transport is by road. A tunnel connects the Rhine and Samina valleys. There are 18.5 km. of railway track.

Social Welfare

Accident insurance has been obligatory since 1931, pensions and life insurance since 1954. Family allowances were introduced in 1957 and unemployment benefits in 1970. Sickness insurance was made compulsory in 1971.

Education

Basic instruction is given for five years at a primary school (*Volksschule*), after which a pupil may transfer to a lower secondary school for three years, a secondary school (*Realschule*) for four years, or to the *Liechtensteinisches Gymnasium* (grammar school) for eight years. There is no university. Many Liechtensteiners continue their studies at universities in Austria, the Federal Republic of Germany or Switzerland. Liechtenstein has a technical evening school, a music school, a school for mentally handicapped children and two schools for backward children.

Tourism

Liechtenstein stands in an Alpine setting in the Upper Rhine area. The princely residence, Schloss Vaduz, stands

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

on a crag overlooking the city. There is a celebrated postal museum, a National Museum and the Prince's Art Gallery at Vaduz.

Public Holidays

1982: March 19th (St. Joseph's Day), March 25th (Lady Day), April 9th (Good Friday), April 12th (Easter Monday), May 1st (Labour Day), May 20th (Ascension), May 31st (Whit Monday), June 10th (Corpus Christi), August 15th (Feast of the Assumption), November 1st (All Saints' Day), December 8th (Immaculate Conception), December 25th (Christmas), December 26th (St. Stephen's Day).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), January 6th (Epiphany), February 2nd (Candlemas).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

Swiss currency: 100 Rappen (centimes) = 1 Franken (Swiss franc).

Exchange rates (October 1981):

£1 sterling = 3.51 Franken;

U.S. \$1 = 1.88 Franken.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (hectares)	POPULATION				
	1960	1970	1978	1979	1980
16,000.8	16,628	21,350	25,340	25,808	25,215

The 1970 Census recorded 7,046 resident foreigners.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS (1980)

Vaduz (capital)	4,606	Eschen	2,594
Schaan	4,551	Mauren	2,463
Balzers	3,186	Triesenberg	2,098
Triesen	2,970		

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

	BIRTHS		MARRIAGES		DEATHS	
	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)
1975	308	12.9	170	7.1	170	7.1
1976	350	14.5	169	7.0	180	7.4
1977	309	12.5	157	6.4	148	6.0
1978	313	12.4	143	5.6	163	6.4
1979	370	14.3	153	5.9	173	6.7
1980	393	15.5	176	6.9	175	6.9

EMPLOYMENT

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Agriculture and forestry	438	444	450	454
Industry, commerce and construction	5,715	5,910	6,192	6,329
Services	4,305	4,538	4,726	4,815
TOTAL	10,458	10,892	11,368	11,598

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE
(hectares—1979)

Open arable land	943
Pasture land/meadows	2,846
Alpine pastures	3,600
Forests	5,451
Waste	2,247
Built-up	750
Watercourses	160
TOTAL	16,000

PRINCIPAL CROPS (1979)

	AREA (ha.)	PRODUCTION (metric tons)
Wheat	6	25
Oats	9	32
Barley	78	320
Maize	60	360
Silo-maize	450	24,750
Potatoes	56	2,352
Other vegetables	350	8,750

LIVESTOCK (July 1981)

Cattle	8,459
Pigs	3,650
Horses	101
Sheep	1,842
Goats	152

DAIRY PRODUCE (1980)

Total Production . 9,027,478 kg.

FORESTRY (1979/80)

Felling . 14,156 cu. m.

FINANCE

Swiss currency: 100 Rappen (centimes) = 1 Franken (Swiss franc).

Coins: 5, 10, 20 and 50 Rappen; 1, 2 and 5 Franken.

Notes: 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 Franken.

Exchange rates (October 1981): £1 sterling = 3.51 Franken; U.S. \$1 = 1.88 Franken.

100 Franken = £28.49 = \$53.26.

Note: For details of previous changes in the exchange rate, see the chapter on Switzerland.

BUDGET
(in Swiss francs)

	REVENUE	EXPENDITURE
1978	199,976,000	195,574,900
1979	203,604,500	200,819,300
1980	203,292,000	203,006,000
1981	217,293,000	211,315,000

EXTERNAL TRADE

(Swiss francs)

TOTAL EXPORTS

1976	.	.	597,766,576
1977	.	.	668,934,348
1978	.	.	680,568,918
1979	.	.	760,459,922
1980	.	.	887,034,704

EXPORTS BY DESTINATION

	1979	1980
EFTA (incl. Finland)	240,961,853	273,283,041
<i>of which:</i>		
Switzerland	181,900,000	198,900,000
EEC	320,171,026	364,523,050
Others	199,327,043	249,228,613

TOURISM

FOREIGN TOURIST ARRIVALS

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1978	1979	1980
Austria	2,994	3,370	3,206
France	3,183	3,954	3,959
Germany, Federal Republic	25,682	25,336	28,893
Italy	1,825	2,065	2,622
Netherlands	2,188	2,173	2,440
Switzerland	16,968	17,621	18,572
United Kingdom	3,989	3,312	4,497
U.S.A.	5,926	5,593	9,517
Others	10,676	10,233	11,327
TOTAL	73,431	73,657	85,033

TRANSPORT

ROAD TRAFFIC

(motor vehicles registered)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Passenger cars	10,354	11,120	11,869	12,569
Commercial vehicles	1,027	1,091	1,155	1,096
Motor bicycles	1,841	2,007	2,059	2,005

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1979	1980
Radio Sets	6,700	7,235
Television Sets	6,375	6,882
Telephones	9,538	10,038
Newspapers	2	2
Average Circulation	12,850	13,000

EDUCATION

(May 1981)

	NUMBER	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Kindergarten	41	41	723
Primary schools	14	95	1,899
Lower secondary schools	3	27	509
Secondary schools	4	45	916
Grammar schools	1	20	406
Music schools	1	63	1,728

Sources: Liechtensteinisches Statistisches Amt, Vaduz; Presse- und Informationsamt der Fürstlichen Regierung, Vaduz.

THE CONSTITUTION

By the Constitution of October 5th, 1921, the monarchy is hereditary in the male line. The reigning Prince exercises the legislative right jointly with a Diet (*Landtag*) or parliament of 15 members elected for four years by general and secret ballot. All male citizens of over 20 years have been eligible to vote since the voting age was lowered by a year in October 1969. The voters participate directly in the legislation by means of the initiative and the referendum.

In the case of adjournment or dissolution, the Diet is replaced by a National Committee consisting of the President of the Diet and four Deputies. The members of the Government are nominated by the Prince on the proposition of the Diet for four years.

By a Treaty made with Switzerland in 1923 Liechtenstein is incorporated in Swiss Customs territory, and uses Swiss currency, customs and postal administration.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

Prince FRANZ JOSEF II, Prince of Liechtenstein, Duke of Troppau and of Jägerndorf, Count of Rietberg, succeeded July 26th, 1938.

Prince's Court: Director of the Cabinet ROBERT ALLGAEUER.

GOVERNMENT

Chief of Government: HANS BRUNHART.

Deputy Chief of Government: HILMAR OSPELT.

Members: Dr. EGMOND FROMMELT, ANTON GERNER, Dr. WALTER OEHRV.

PARLIAMENT

President of the Diet: Dr. KARLHEINZ RITTER.

Vice-President of the Diet: Dr. GERARD BATLINER.

GENERAL ELECTION

(February 1978)

PARTY	VOTES	SEATS
VU (Fatherland Union)	18,244	8
FBP (Progressive Citizens' Party)	18,872	7

POLITICAL PARTIES

Fortschrittliche Bürgerpartei (FBP) (*Progressive Citizens' Party*): Feldkircherstr. 5, 9494 Schaan; Chair. Dr. PETER MARKER.

Vaterländische Union (VU) (*Fatherland Union*): Austrasse 52, 9490 Vaduz; Chair. Dr. OTTO HASLER; Sec. RENÉ RITTER.

Christlich Soziale Partei (Christian Social Party): 9493 Schaanwald; f. 1962; Chair. FRITZ KAISER.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

Liechtenstein has an Embassy in Berne, Switzerland. Its foreign interests in other countries are represented by Swiss Embassies and Consulates. There are 30 consular representatives accredited to Liechtenstein.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

COURTS

I. Civil:

(1) County Court (*Landgericht*); Court of First Instance; one presiding judge.

(2) Superior Court (*Obergericht*); Court of Second Instance; bench of five judges.

(3) Supreme Court (*Oberster Gerichtshof*); Court of Third Instance; bench of five judges.

II. Criminal:

(1) (a) Petty Sessions (*Landgericht*); for summary offences.

(b) Court of Assizes (*Schöffengericht-Vergehen*); for minor misdemeanours; bench of three judges.

(c) Criminal Court (*Kriminalgericht*); bench of five judges.

(2) Superior Court (*Obergericht*); Court of Second Instance; bench of five judges.

(3) Supreme Court (*Oberster Gerichtshof*); Court of Third Instance; bench of five judges.

III. Administrative:

(1) Appeal against decrees and decisions of the Government may be made to the Administrative Court of Appeal (*Verwaltungsbeschwerdeinstanz*, five members).

(2) A State Court of five members exists for the protection of Public Law.

PRESIDING JUDGES

County Court: Dr. ARNOLD OEHRV.

Court of Assizes: Dr. ARNOLD OEHRV.

Criminal Court: Dr. RAINER AMANN.

Superior Court: Dr. HANS STEINER.

Supreme Court: Dr. KARL KOHLEGGGER.

Administrative Court: Dr. IVO BECK.

State Court: Dr. ERICH SEEGER.

RELIGION

About ninety per cent of the inhabitants of Liechtenstein are Roman Catholics and belong to the Diocese of Chur, Switzerland. The few Protestants (8 per cent) adhere to the parish of Vaduz.

Bishop of Chur: Rt. Rev. Dr. JOHANNES VONDERACH, Hof 19, 7000 Chur.

THE PRESS

Liechtensteiner Vaterland: Austrasse 52, 9490 Vaduz; organ of Fatherland Union; f. 1913; daily Tuesday to Saturday; Editor HUBERT HOCH; circ. 6,200 (1981).

Liechtensteiner Volksblatt: 9494 Schaan; f. 1878; organ of Progressive Citizens' Party; five times weekly; Editor WALTER B. WOHLWEND; circ. 7,300 (1981).

PRESS AGENCY

Presse- und Informationsamt der Fürstlichen Regierung (*Press and Information Office of the Liechtenstein Government*): Government Building, 9490 Vaduz; f. 1963; Dir. WALTER KRANZ; publs. *The Principality of Liechtenstein* (handbook), *The Economy of the Principality of Liechtenstein*, *Press Folder on Liechtenstein*, press bulletins and general information.

PUBLISHERS

Buch und Verlagsdruckerei: Im Städtle, 9490 Vaduz.

A. R. Gantner Verlag: Beckagässli 4, P.O.B. 225, 9490 Vaduz; fine arts, botany and fiction; Dir. Dr. ANTON GANTNER.

Liechtenstein-Verlag A.G.: Schwefelstr. 33, 9490 Vaduz; f. 1947; belles-lettres and scientific books; agents for international literature; Man. ALBERT SCHIKS.

Literarische Agentur und Verlagsgesellschaft, Litag Etablissement: Beckagässli 4, 9490 Vaduz; Dirs. Dr. ANTON GANTNER, BRUNI GANTNER.

Quarto Press: Beckagässli 8, 9490 Vaduz; f. 1976; art, architecture, orientalia; Man. Dir. ELMAR BISSIG.

Topos Verlag A.G.: Aeulestrasse 74, 9490 Vaduz; f. 1977; law, economics, social science, periodicals; Man. Dir. GRAHAM A. P. SMITH.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; res.=reserves; dep.=deposits; m.=millions; brs.=branches; amounts in Swiss francs)

Liechtensteinische Landesbank (State Bank): P.O.B. 384, 9490 Vaduz; f. 1861; brs. in Schaan, Triesenberg, Eschen and Balzers; cap. 80m.; res. 28.5m.; dep. 560m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. HERBERT KINDLE; Man. KARLHEINZ HEEB.

Bank in Liechtenstein A.G.: Herrengasse 12, 9490 Vaduz; f. 1921; cap. 35m.; res. 52m.; dep. 141.7m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. CHRISTIAN NORGREN; Mans. Dr. E. FROMMELT, Dr. W. NUENER, H. WILLE, H. TILLEY, A. WANGER.

Verwaltungs- und Privat-Bank Ltd.: Städtle 14, 9490 Vaduz; f. 1956; cap. 25m.; res. 30.2m.; total resources 748m. (June 1980); Pres. Dr. ERICH SEEGER; Man. Dr. EMIL HEINZ BATLINER.

STATE INSURANCE COMPANY

Alters- und Hinterlassenen-Versicherung (AHV) (Old Age and Dependants Insurance): 9490 Vaduz; Dir. G. BIEDERMANN.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Industrie- und Handelskammer (Chamber of Commerce and Industry): 9490 Vaduz, Postfach 232; looks after the industrial interests of Liechtenstein; Pres. ANTON HILTI; Sec. HERBERT KINDLE.

Gewerbegenossenschaft (Trades Union): 9494 Schaan; f. 1936; looks after the interests of the Liechtenstein artisans and trades-people; 1,900 mems.; Pres. JOSEF FROMMELT; Sec. B. MARXER; publ. *Das Gewerbe*.

Bauernverband (Agricultural Union): 9494 Schaan; Pres. ADOLF REAL; Sec. EUGEN SEGER.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

Verkehrsverein: 9490 Vaduz; Pres. EUGEN SEGER; Sec. GEBHARD BANZER.

RAILWAYS

There are 18.5 km. of railway track in Liechtenstein. The Arlberg express (Paris to Vienna) passes through the Principality and a local line runs from Feldkirch in Austria to Buchs in Switzerland. The whole line is electrified and is administered by Austrian Federal Railways.

ROADS

Modern roads connect the capital, Vaduz, with all the towns and villages in the Principality. The Rhine and Samina valleys are connected by a tunnel 740 metres long. Public transport is provided by postal buses.

INLAND WATERWAYS

A canal of 26 km., irrigating the valley, was opened in 1943.

TOURISM

Liechtenstein National Tourist Office: Postfach 139, 9490 Vaduz; Dir. BERTHOLD KONRAD.

LUXEMBOURG

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg lies south-east of Belgium, between France and the Federal Republic of Germany. The climate is temperate. French is the official language and is generally used for administrative purposes, while German is the written language of commerce and the press. The spoken language is Letzeburgish, a German-Moselle-Frankish dialect. Ninety-six per cent of the population are Roman Catholic and just over 1 per cent Protestant. The national flag (proportions five by three) consists of three equal horizontal stripes—red, white and light blue. The capital is Luxembourg-Ville (Lützelburg).

Recent History

As a founder member of the EEC, of which Luxembourg-Ville is one of the main bases, and a member of the European Coal and Steel Community and of EURATOM, Luxembourg has played a full part in post-war moves towards European integration.

The Belgian-Luxembourg Economic Union (BLEU) has existed since 1921, except for the period from 1940 to 1944 when the Grand Duchy was occupied by Germany. In 1948 the Benelux Economic Union was inaugurated between Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, becoming effective in 1960, and in 1970 establishing the three countries as a single customs area.

In November 1964 Grand Duchess Charlotte abdicated after a reign of 45 years, and was succeeded by her son, Prince Jean. After the fall of the Government in October 1968 Pierre Werner headed a coalition of the Parti Chrétien Social and the Parti Démocratique ("Liberals") from early 1969 until May 1974. In the general election of May 1974 the Parti Chrétien Social lost its political dominance for the first time since 1919, and in June a left-of-centre coalition between the Parti Ouvrier Socialiste and the Parti Démocratique was formed under Gaston Thorn, Minister for Foreign Affairs since 1969. At the next general elections, in June 1979, the Parti Chrétien Social gained six new seats, and in July Pierre Werner again formed a coalition government between his party and the Parti Démocratique.

In January 1981 Gaston Thorn was appointed President of the European Commission's Council of Ministers. Madame Colette Flesch, leader of the Parti Démocratique, became Deputy Prime Minister with the portfolio of Foreign Affairs.

In the municipal elections of October 1981 the Parti Ouvrier Socialiste won 105 seats, the Parti Chrétien Social 95 and the Parti Démocratique 59. There was a significant decline in support for the smaller parties.

Government

Luxembourg is a hereditary and constitutional monarchy. Legislative power is exercised by the unicameral Chamber of Deputies, with 59 members elected by universal adult suffrage for five years (subject to dissolution) on the basis of proportional representation. Some legislative functions are also entrusted to the advisory

Council of State, with 21 members appointed for life by the Grand Duke, but the Council can be overridden by the Chamber.

Executive power is vested in the Grand Duke but is normally exercised by the Council of Ministers, led by the President of the Government (Prime Minister). The Grand Duke appoints Ministers but they are responsible to the Chamber. Luxembourg is divided into 12 cantons.

Defence

Luxembourg is a member of the Western European Union and since 1949 of NATO. Compulsory military service was abolished in 1967, but Luxembourg maintains an army of volunteers totalling 690 and a gendarmerie numbering 450 (July 1981). The defence budget for 1980 was 1,230 million francs.

Economic Affairs

Inhabitants of Luxembourg have one of the highest levels of national income per head in the EEC. The economy relies mainly on banking and the iron and steel industry, which employ almost 5 per cent and 40 per cent of the working population respectively.

Large deposits of iron ore (*minette*) are found in the south-west, although they are not sufficient to supply all the needs of industry and some iron ore has to be imported, as well as much of the coal necessary for iron and steel manufacture. In recent years industrial output has decreased, despite efforts made since 1960 to diversify the economy and expand existing companies. Since 1974 the steel industry, as in the rest of Europe, has been in recession; production of iron ore fell from 2,686,000 metric tons in 1974 to 630,000 metric tons in 1979, and production of pig iron from 5,469,000 metric tons to 3,801,000 tons over the same period. Arbed, the company which accounts for 90 per cent of steel output in Luxembourg and which is Europe's fourth largest steel producer, has been suffering progressive annual production losses, with a decline of 6.7 per cent in 1980 to 4,620,000 metric tons. In 1978 it announced plans for a five-year programme of restructuring and modernization, but in 1980, despite government aid worth 4,000 million francs, it found itself unable to provide the further 36,500 million francs necessary for the project's success. By 1981 the number employed in the steel industry had fallen to 18,000 from 26,400 in 1975 and by the end of the restructuring plan the number of jobs will fall further to 15,600. The possibility of a merger with the major Belgian steel concerns was discussed in early 1981, and production co-operation with steel companies in the Federal Republic of Germany is also foreseen.

Banking has assumed greater importance as the pre-dominance of steel decreases. This has benefited government finances by boosting taxation revenue, especially from the country's 29 German banks. By September 1981 there were 111 banks, mainly foreign, established in Luxembourg with total assets of 4,000,000 million francs.

Agriculture is a source of livelihood for about 6 per cent

of the active population, and accounted for approximately 3.6 per cent of G.D.P. in 1980. Barley, oats and potatoes are grown in the north, and wheat, fruit and grapes for wine in the south. Cattle-raising is well-developed.

In 1973 Luxembourg was one of the eight original countries which established a joint currency float (the "snake") which in 1979 was converted into the European Monetary System. Initially the strength of the currency within the "snake" and the low inflation rates of Luxembourg's main trading partners, the Federal Republic of Germany and Belgium (which together supply 71 per cent of imports and take 48.5 per cent of exports), aided Luxembourg's trade position. However, the deficit on trade in goods and services increased from 926 million francs in 1976 to 19,000 million francs in 1980. The inflation rate, which reached 10.1 per cent in the year to August 1976, fell to 6.8 per cent in 1977 and 3.1 per cent in 1978, but rose to 6.3 per cent in 1980.

In March 1981 the Belgian-Luxembourg Economic Union (BLEU) was re-negotiated, enabling Luxembourg to alter the parity of the Luxembourg franc with the Belgian franc and to take part in the decisions of the Belgian central bank. The Institut Monétaire Luxembourgeois, to be established in 1982, will centralize several monetary functions and permit the country to play an active part in the EMS and the IMF, while acting as an intermediary between the Luxembourg banks and the Belgian central bank.

In 1977 the Government, trade unions and employers reached an agreement to stimulate the economy and make strikes illegal. Subsequent legislation also empowered the Government forcibly to curb unemployment if specified levels are reached. In March 1981 unemployment was 1,535, or 1 per cent of the working population, an increase of 50 per cent over the previous year, and job creation schemes in community service have been implemented.

The 1980 draft budget projected a 3 per cent increase in G.N.P. over the year and planned to provide grants for the transport network and the iron and steel industry, entailing a deficit of 200 million francs. Reforms were proposed to reduce corporation tax, raise the tax-free income allowance from 25,000 francs to 40,000 francs to stimulate saving and extend the maternity allowance to non-salaried women in an effort to boost the low birthrate of native Luxembourgers. To continue these projects, the budget for 1981 planned a record deficit of 3,100 million francs, which was covered by drawing on the budget reserve and by increased borrowing. A total of 52,000 million francs were to be spent on industrial investment, an increase of 12 per cent over 1980.

Transport and Communications

In 1980 the railway system covered 274 km., of which 137 km. were electrified. At the end of 1980 there were 5,094 km. of roads, of which 44 km. were motorway and 868 km. main roads. There is an airport near Luxembourg-Ville, served by Luxair, the national airline, and other international lines. The canalization of the Moselle has given Luxembourg direct access to Rhine shipping through the port of Mertert.

Social Welfare

Although virtually all types of employment are subject to compulsory social insurance, the Government does not itself operate the Social Services. They are administered by

semi-public bodies, composed of Government representatives, and elected representatives of employers and employees. Social Service benefits are also guaranteed to foreigners in accordance with International Conventions signed with individual countries. The comprehensive social insurance scheme covers accident insurance (compulsorily paid by all employers), health insurance (compulsory for employees and self-employed and voluntary for others), invalid and old age pensions (contributions shared equally between employer and employee, the self-employed also making a compulsory contribution), family allowances, and unemployment benefit, which amounts to 80 per cent of gross earnings.

Education

Education in Luxembourg is compulsory from 6 to 15 years. German is the initial language of instruction at primary level. French is added to the programme in the second year and becomes increasingly important until it replaces German as the language of instruction at secondary level.

At the age of 12 children can choose between secondary school (*lycée*) and technical education (*enseignement secondaire technique*). The first year of secondary school is a general orientation course on comprehensive lines, which is then followed by a choice between two sections: the Classical Section with an emphasis on Latin, and the Modern Section which stresses English and other modern languages. The completed secondary course lasts seven years and leads to the *Certificat de Fin d'Etudes Secondaires* which qualifies for University Entrance.

The *enseignement secondaire technique*, which leads to vocational and technical qualifications, consists of three courses: an orientation and observation course (three years), an intermediate course (three years) and an upper course (three years).

In 1969 a Centre Universitaire was created, offering one-year courses in the humanities, sciences and law and economics, and also training courses for lawyers and teachers. Students also attend foreign universities, mainly in France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium or Switzerland.

Tourism

Luxembourg is famous for the beauty of its scenery. Many tourist resorts have grown up round the ruins of medieval castles such as Clerf, Esch/Sauer, Vianden and Wiltz. There are many footpaths and hiking trails.

Public Holidays

1981: April 12th (Easter Monday), May 1st (Labour Day), May 20th (Ascension Day), May 31st (Whit Monday), June 23rd (Grand Duke's Official Birthday), August 15th (Assumption), November 1st (All Saints' Day), November 2nd (All Souls' Day), December 25th, 26th (Christmas).

1982: January 1st (New Year's Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes = 1 Luxembourg franc (Belgian currency is also legal tender).

Exchange rates (October 1981):

1 Luxembourg franc = 1 Belgian franc;

£1 sterling = 69.425 francs;

U.S. \$1 = 37.15 francs.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	ESTIMATED POPULATION (at December 31st)					
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
2,586 sq. km.*	360,500	361,000	361,900	362,300	363,700	365,100

* 999 square miles.

Capital: Luxembourg-Ville (estimated population 79,600 in 1979).**Other principal towns** (populations in 1979): Esch-sur-Alzette 25,500, Differdange 16,900, Dudelange 14,100, Petange 12,200.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1976 . . .	10.8	6.2	12.5
1977 . . .	11.2	6.1	11.3
1978 . . .	11.2	5.9	11.6
1979 . . .	11.2	5.7	11.0
1980 . . .	11.4	5.9	11.3

Immigration and Emigration (1979): Total arrivals 6,768, total departures 5,610.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

(Census of December 31st, 1970)

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing . . .	7,551	2,090	9,641
Mining and quarrying	39,651	3,875	43,526
Manufacturing			
Electricity, gas and water supply	908	62	970
Construction	11,506	264	11,770
Trade, restaurants and hotels	12,109	11,452	23,561
Transport, storage and communications	7,067	676	7,743
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	3,663	2,422	6,085
Community, social and personal services	12,462	12,477	24,939
TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT	94,917	33,418	128,235
Persons seeking work for the first time	115	153	268
Other unemployed	407	345	752
TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	95,439	33,816	129,255

Active population (1980 estimate): Total 159,800, Agriculture 9,100, Industry 61,200, Services 89,500.

AGRICULTURE
DISTRIBUTION OF LAND
 (1980—'000 hectares)

TOTAL LAND AREA	ARABLE	PASTURE	FORESTS	BUILT-ON AREA AND WASTELAND
259	57	71	82	49

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA (hectares)			PRODUCTION (quintals)		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
Wheat . . .	8,067	8,065	8,922	294,302	290,903	275,000
Rye . . .	1,940	1,360	1,197	72,940	43,378	32,000
Barley . . .	20,568	20,266	18,551	359,668	749,842	586,700
Oats . . .	7,511	8,764	9,169	247,863	297,976	265,800
Potatoes . .	1,222	1,103	1,129	397,150	330,900	339,000
Wine grapes .	1,253	1,271	1,295	72,230	62,590	50,139

LIVESTOCK

	CATTLE	HORSES	PIGS	SHEEP	POULTRY
1977 . . .	211,593	1,621	85,721	3,530	185,302
1978 . . .	215,920	1,541	89,879	3,346	163,500
1979 . . .	224,023	1,823	85,249	3,759	156,654
1980 . . .	224,778	1,601	79,315	3,570	131,115

MINING AND METALLURGICAL PRODUCTION
 ('000 metric tons)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Iron ore	2,315	2,079	1,548	835	630	560
Pig iron	3,889	3,756	3,568	3,721	3,801	3,568
Steel ingots and castings .	4,624	4,566	4,329	4,790	4,950	4,819

FINANCE

100 centimes = 1 Luxembourg franc (Belgian currency is also legal tender).

Coins: 25 and 50 centimes; 1, 5, 10 and 20 Luxembourg francs.

Notes: 20, 50 and 100 Luxembourg francs; 20, 50, 100, 500, 1,000 and 5,000 Belgian francs.

Exchange rates (October 1981): 1 Luxembourg franc = 1 Belgian franc;

£1 sterling = 69.425 francs; U.S. \$1 = 37.15 francs.

1,000 Luxembourg francs = £14.40 = \$26.92.

Note: The Luxembourg franc is at par with the Belgian franc. From September 1949 to August 1971 the par value of the Luxembourg franc was 2 U.S. cents (U.S. \$1 = 50.00 francs). Between December 1971 and February 1973 the central exchange rate was \$1 = 44.82 Luxembourg francs. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate was £1 = 120.00 Luxembourg francs from November 1967 to August 1971; and £1 = 116.78 francs from December 1971 to June 1972. Since March 1973 the Luxembourg franc has been allowed to "float" against the U.S. dollar and sterling. For average rates, see the chapter on Belgium.

BUDGET

(million Luxembourg francs)

REVENUE	1981	1982	EXPENDITURE	1981	1982
Income tax	25,520.0	26,062.5	Administration	4,373.8	4,470.8
Other direct taxes	700.8	781.0	Defence	1,658.5	1,747.6
Turnover tax	6,351.0	7,151.0	Public Order, Foreign Affairs	1,691.9	1,707.0
Customs	4,075.0	5,167.0	Education and Arts	7,449.8	8,091.5
Other indirect taxes	4,116.4	4,305.1	Social Security	12,128.7	12,852.0
Other ordinary receipts	7,907.1	9,062.7	Health, Sport, Housing	3,481.6	3,428.2
Loans	2,080.5	2,075.0	Transport and Power	12,112.6	13,527.6
Other extraordinary receipts	17.0	12.0	Agriculture, Economic Affairs	4,439.7	3,971.7
			War Damage, National Disasters	321.6	338.1
			Public Debt, Subsidies, etc.	6,128.3	6,849.7
			Miscellaneous	-1,268.3	-1,030.5
TOTAL	50,767.8	54,616.3	TOTAL	52,518.2	55,953.7

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million Luxembourg francs at current prices)

NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Compensation of employees	49,734	55,709	62,189	67,766	72,170
Operating surplus	22,163	10,074	14,574	11,460	14,368
DOMESTIC FACTOR INCOMES	71,897	65,783	76,763	79,226	86,538
Consumption of fixed capital*	12,700	11,300	13,500	14,200	14,900
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	84,597	77,083	90,263	93,426	101,438
Indirect taxes	9,482	11,125	12,108	13,312	14,838
Less Subsidies	2,706	3,693	4,577	5,552	6,050
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	91,373	84,515	97,794	101,186	110,226
Factor income from abroad	83,589	86,010	93,307	114,947	18,200
Less Factor income paid abroad	72,235	69,456	73,668	90,648	
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	102,727	101,069	117,433	125,485	128,426
Less Consumption of fixed capital*	12,700	11,300	13,500	14,200	14,900
NATIONAL INCOME IN MARKET PRICES	90,027	89,769	103,933	111,285	113,526
Other current transfers from abroad	1,801	2,235	2,690	3,035	-426
Less Other current transfers paid abroad	2,257	2,782	3,343	4,247	
NATIONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME	89,571	89,222	103,280	110,073	113,100

* Estimates.

EXPENDITURE ON THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Government final consumption expenditure.	10,037	12,155	13,690	15,205	17,082
Private final consumption expenditure*	43,042	49,836	56,211	60,877	64,889
Increase in stocks	1,476	379	4,176	1,282	3,300
Gross fixed capital formation	23,012	23,775	24,643	26,317	28,457
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE	77,567	86,145	98,720	103,681	113,728
Exports of goods and services	87,608	72,233	79,187	80,090	86,817
Less Imports of goods and services	73,802	73,863	80,113	82,585	90,319
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	91,373	84,515	97,794	101,186	110,226
G.D.P. AT CONSTANT 1970 PRICES	68,030	61,636	63,394	64,468	67,267

* In the domestic market only.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Agriculture and livestock production	2,622	2,514	2,533	2,702	2,777
Agricultural services, hunting, etc.	131	125	127	135	139
Forestry and logging	182	232	186	200	180
Mining and quarrying	702	793	882	809	608
Manufacturing	27,987	35,983	23,805	31,301	30,364
Electricity, gas and water	2,183	2,069	2,543	2,571	2,330
Construction	7,221	8,808	9,308	9,859	10,100
Wholesale and retail trade	9,540	11,195	12,257	13,536	14,605
Restaurants and hotels	1,447	1,688	1,769	1,882	2,000
Transport, storage and communications	3,944	4,489	4,353	5,138	5,465
Finance and insurance	10,091	12,125	17,104	22,399	27,690
Real estate and business services*	9,174	10,412	11,996	13,220	14,490
Community, social and personal services	9,514	11,748	16,644	21,805	27,060
Less Imputed bank service charges					
DOMESTIC PRODUCT OF INDUSTRIES.	65,710	78,685	70,219	81,947	83,688
Government services	6,796	8,444	9,897	11,392	12,698
Other producers	227	249	274	300	328
SUB-TOTAL	72,733	87,378	80,390	93,639	96,714
Import duties	3,883	5,100	5,089	5,362	5,643
Statistical discrepancy†	-1,012	-1,105	-964	-1,207	-1,171
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	75,604	91,373	84,515	97,794	101,186

* Including imputed rents of owner-occupied dwellings.

† Relating to deductible value-added taxes.

COST OF LIVING INDEX

(1965=100)

	FOOD	DRINK	HOUSING	CLOTHING	HOUSEHOLD GOODS	MISCEL- LANEOUS
1977	199.4	205.3	179.3	174.3	225.1	189.1
1978	202.5	207.0	183.9	190.4	233.5	194.7
1979	207.8	210.4	201.2	202.3	246.4	204.5
1980	215.3	215.9	227.0	279.9	260.7	279.3

EXTERNAL TRADE

(See Belgium. Trade figures for Belgium and Luxembourg are combined.)

TRANSPORT**RAILWAYS**

('000)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Passenger-kilometres	299,011	297,453	295,705	297,912	302,430
Ton-kilometres	625,972	566,975	649,006	713,747	665,209

ROAD TRAFFIC

(motor vehicles in use)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Private cars	130,719	141,431	153,051	162,802	173,061
Lorries	9,687	10,097	10,394	10,814	11,409
Buses and coaches	651	687	718	741	770
Tractors	15,296	15,708	16,296	16,880	17,436

TOURISM

	1976*	1978	1979	1980
Number of arrivals at hotels, etc. . .	497,382	471,209	448,782	430,692
Number of nights in hotels, etc. . .	950,000	918,743	925,137	906,203
Average length of stay (days) . . .	1.91	1.9	2.1	2.1

* Estimates.

COMMUNICATIONS

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Telephones	111,389	116,819	121,770	127,057	131,660
Number of Daily Newspapers . .	6	6	5	5	5
Copies per '000 population . .	365	365	365	365	365

Radio receivers: 180,000 in use (1976).

TV receivers: 88,000 in use (1976).

EDUCATION

(Pupils)

	1979/80	1980/81†
Nursery Education	7,610	7,625
Primary Education	30,315	28,813
Technical Secondary Education*	15,172	15,096
Secondary Education	8,801	8,039
Higher Institute of Technology .	597	587
Teacher training	135	128
University Education	2,396	n.a.
TOTAL PUPILS	65,026	n.a.

* Includes Ecole de Commerce et de Gestion and Lycées Techniques.

† Provisional figures.

Source: Service Central de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques, Ministère de l'Economie Nationale, 19-21 blvd. Royal, Case Postale 304, Luxembourg.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution now in force dates back to October 17th, 1868, but in 1919 a Constituent Assembly introduced into it some important changes, declaring that the sovereign power resided in the nation, that all secret treaties were denounced, and that deputies were to be elected, by *Scrutin de liste*, and by proportional representation, on the basis of complete universal suffrage. Electors must be citizens of Luxembourg and must have attained eighteen years of age. Candidates for election must have attained twenty-one years of age. The Grand Duke chooses the Ministers, may intervene in legislative questions, and has certain judicial powers. There is a single-chamber legislature, the Chamber of Deputies, with 59 members elected for five years. The number of deputies was enlarged to

accord with the increase in population registered in the census of 1960. There are four electoral districts, the North, the Centre, the South and East. By the law of October 9th, 1956, the Constitution was further revised, by the following stipulation: "The exercise of prerogatives granted by the Constitution to the legislative, executive and judiciary powers, can, by treaty, be temporarily vested in institutions of international law." In addition to the Council of Ministers, which consists of the President of the Government (Prime Minister) and at least three other ministers, Luxembourg has a Council of State, which is the supreme administrative tribunal and also fulfils certain legislative functions, comprising 21 members nominated by the Sovereign.

THE GOVERNMENT**HEAD OF STATE**

Grand Duke: H.R.H. Prince JEAN BENOÎT GUILLAUME MARIE ROBERT LOUIS ANTOIN ADOLPHE MARC D'AVIANO (succeeded to the throne November 12th, 1964).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

A coalition of the Parti Chrétien Social (Soc.) and the Parti Démocratique (Dem.).
(November 1981)

Prime Minister and Minister of State: PIERRE WERNER (Soc.).

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs, External Trade and Co-operation, Minister of the Economy and the Middle Classes, Minister of Justice: Mme COLETTE FLESCH.

Minister of Health, Minister of the Armed Forces, Minister of Physical Education and Sports: EMILE KRIEPS (Dem.).

Minister of Agriculture, Viticulture, Water and Forests: CAMILLE NEY (Soc.).

Minister of the Environment, Minister of Transport, Communications and Information, Minister of Energy: JOSY BARTHEL (Dem.).

Minister of Finance, Minister of Labour and Social Security: JACQUES SANTER (Soc.).

Minister of the Civil Service, Minister of Public Works: RENÉ KONEN (Dem.).

Minister of the Interior, Minister of Family Affairs, Public Housing and Social Solidarity: JEAN SPAUTZ (Soc.).

Minister of National Education, Minister of Tourism: FERNAND BODEN (Soc.).

Secretary of State for Finance: ERNEST MUHLEN (Soc.).

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, External Trade and Co-operation, the Economy and the Middle Classes and Justice: PAUL HELMINGER (Dem.).

LEGISLATURE

CHAMBRE DES DÉPUTÉS

President: LÉON BOLENDORFF (Socialist).

(General Election, June 1979)

PARTY	SEATS
Parti Chrétien Social . . .	24
Parti Ouvrier Socialiste . . .	14
Parti Démocratique . . .	15
Parti Social-Démocrate . . .	2
Parti Communiste . . .	2
Others . . .	2

POLITICAL PARTIES

Parti Chrétien Social (*Christian Social Party*): 38 rue du Curé, Luxembourg-Ville; f. 1914; stands for political stability, planned economic expansion, and supports the European Communities to which Luxembourg belongs; 8,500 mems.; Pres. JACQUES SANTER; Sec.-Gen. J. P. KRAEMER.

Parti Ouvrier Socialiste Luxembourgeois (*Socialist Party*): 63 rue de Bonnevoie, Luxembourg-Ville; f. 1902; Pres. ROBERT KRIEFS; Sec.-Gen. ROBERT GOEBBELS.

Parti Communiste (*Communist Party*): 16 rue Christophe

Plantin, Luxembourg-Ville; f. 1921; Leader RENÉ URBANY; publ. *Zeitung vom Letzeburger Vollek*.

Parti Démocratique (*Democratic Party*—"Liberals"): 46 Grand'rue, Luxembourg-Ville; Leader COLETTE FLESCHE.

Parti Social-Démocrate Luxembourgeois (*Social Democratic Party*): Boite Postale 162, Luxembourg 2; f. 1971; Leader (vacant); publ. *FF* (*Freiheit und Fortschritt*) (weekly).

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO LUXEMBOURG

(In Luxembourg-Ville unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Albania: Paris, France (E).

Algeria: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Argentina: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Australia: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Austria: 28 blvd. Royal (E); *Ambassador:* GERHARD HEIBL.

Bangladesh: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Barbados: London, England (E).

Belgium: 4 rue des Girondins (E); *Ambassador:* ROGER PRUES.

Benin: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Botswana: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Brazil: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Bulgaria: 47-49 ave. Monterey (E); *Ambassador:* VALKAN CHOPOV.

Burundi: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Cameroon: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Canada: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Central African Republic: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Chad: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Chile: Brussels, Belgium (E).

China, People's Republic: 2 rue van der Meulen (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* SHAO HSUEH-SUNG.

Colombia: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Congo: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Costa Rica: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Cuba: Brussels, Belgium (L).

Cyprus: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Czechoslovakia: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Denmark: 11B blvd. Joseph II (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* IB BODENHAGEN.

Ecuador: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Egypt: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Finland: Brussels, Belgium (E).

France: 2 rue Bertholet (E); *Ambassador:* CAMILLE D'ORNANO.

Gabon: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Gambia: Brussels, Belgium (E).

German Democratic Republic: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Germany, Federal Republic: 20-22 ave. Emile Reuter (E); *Ambassador:* DR. GÜNTHER KNACKSTEDT.

Ghana: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Greece: 23 ave. Monterey (E); *Ambassador:* ALEXANDRE RAPHAEL.

Guatemala: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Guinea: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Hungary: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Iceland: Brussels, Belgium (E).

India: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Indonesia: Brussels, Belgium (E).

LUXEMBOURG

Iran: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Iraq: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Ireland: 28 route d'Arlon (E); *Ambassador:* KEVIN RUSH.
Israel: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Italy: 5 rue Marie Adelaïde (E); *Ambassador:* PAOLO VALFRÉ DI BONZO.
Ivory Coast: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Jamaica: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Japan: 28 blvd. Royal (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* TAKAO NAMURA.
Jordan: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Korea, Republic: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Lebanon: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Liberia: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Libya: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Madagascar: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Malaysia: The Hague, Netherlands (E).
Mali: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Malta: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Mauritania: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Mauritius: London, England (E).
Mexico: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Monaco: Brussels, Belgium (L).
Mongolia: Boulogne-sur-Seine, France (E).
Morocco: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Nepal: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Netherlands: 5 rue C. M. Spoo (E); *Ambassador:* Baron G. W. BENTINCK.
New Zealand: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Niger: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Nigeria: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Norway: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Pakistan: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Paraguay: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Peru: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Philippines: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Poland: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Portugal: 26 rue Adames (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS ALBERTO EMPIS WEMANS.
Romania: 14-16 rue Jean Jaurès (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* OKTAVIAN BARBULESCU.
Rwanda: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System

Saudi Arabia: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Senegal: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Sierra Leone: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Singapore: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Somalia: Brussels, Belgium (E).
South Africa: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Spain: 7 rue Philippe II (E); *Ambassador:* JUAN ANTONIO PÉREZ-URRUTI MAURA.
Sri Lanka: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Sweden: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Switzerland: 35 blvd. Royal (E); *Ambassador:* ETIENNE BOURGNON.
Syria: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Thailand: The Hague, Netherlands (E).
Togo: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Tonga: London, England (E).
Trinidad and Tobago: London, England (E).
Tunisia: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Turkey: 43 blvd. Joseph II (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* TAHSIN OZER.
Uganda: Brussels, Belgium (E).
U.S.S.R.: Château de Beggen (E); *Ambassador:* KAMO BABINOVICH OUDOUNIAN.
United Kingdom: 28 blvd. Royal (E); *Ambassador:* JEREMY THOMAS, C.M.G.
U.S.A.: 22 blvd. Em. Servais (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN DOLIBOIS.
Upper Volta: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Uruguay: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Vatican City: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Venezuela: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Viet-Nam: Paris, France (E).
Yugoslavia: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Zaire: 6 ave. Guillaume (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* NKOLE KAPEPULA.

Luxembourg also has diplomatic relations with El Salvador, Grenada, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, San Marino and the Yemen Arab Republic.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The lowest courts in Luxembourg are those of the *Justices of the Peace*, of which there are three, at Luxembourg-Ville, Esch-sur-Alzette and Diekirch. These are competent to deal with civil, commercial and criminal cases of minor importance. Above these are the two *District Courts*, Luxembourg being divided into the judicial districts of Luxembourg and Diekirch. These are competent to deal with civil, commercial and criminal cases. The *Superior Court of Justice* includes both a court of appeal, hearing decisions made by *District Courts*, and a *Cour de Cassation*. The *Court of Assizes*, which falls within the jurisdiction of the Superior Court, hears criminal cases. As the judicial system of the Grand Duchy does not employ the jury system, a defendant is acquitted if fewer than four

of the six presiding judges find him guilty. The highest administrative court is the *Comité du Contentieux du Conseil d'Etat*. Special tribunals exist to adjudicate upon various matters of social administration such as social insurance. The Department of the *Procureur général* is responsible for the administration of the judiciary and the supervision of judicial police investigations.

Judges are appointed for life by the Grand Duke, and are not removable except by judicial sentence. Capital punishment was abolished in 1979.

Superior Court of Justice: Chief Justice ETIENNE KLEIN.

Attorney-General: LÉON LIESCH.

High Military Court: JEAN-RAYMOND CONER.

RELIGION

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Some 96 per cent of the population profess the Roman Catholic faith.

Bishop of Luxembourg: Rt. Rev. Mgr. JEAN HENGEN; B.P. 419, 2014 Luxembourg-Ville.

PROTESTANT CHURCH

President of the Evangelical Church in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg: Pasteur I. PÄUTZ, 230 rue de Trèves, 2630 Luxembourg-Ville; f. 1818 as Protestant Garrison Church, 1868 as community for the Grand Duchy; there are about 4,000 Evangelicals; publ. *Glaubensbote* (monthly).

JUDAISM

Chief Rabbi: Dr. EM. BULZ; 2 rue M. de Brabant, Luxembourg-Ville.

THE PRESS

(In Luxembourg-Ville unless otherwise stated)

DAILIES

Letzeburger Journal: 123 rue Adolphe Fischer; f. 1880; Liberal; Man. JOS ANEN; circ. 14,500.

Luxemburger Wort, La Voix du Luxembourg: 2 rue Christophe-Plantin; f. 1848; French and German; Catholic; Christian Democrat; Dir. Abbé ANDRÉ HEIDERSCHIED; circ. 79,207 (1980).

Le Républicain Lorrain: 17B rue des Bains; f. 1961; French; Independent; Publisher/Editor V. DEMANGE (Metz, France).

Tageblatt (Le Journal d'Esch): 44 rue du Canal, Esch-sur-Alzette; f. 1912; socialist; Dir. ALVIN SOLD; circ. 23,892 (1980).

Zeitung vom Letzeburger Vollek: 16 rue Plantin; f. 1946; organ of the Communist Party; Dir. R. URBANY.

PERIODICALS

Auto-Revue: 78 Grand'rue; monthly; illustrated.

Le Courrier du Commerce: 1 rue Philippe II; monthly.

Echo de l'Industrie: 7 rue Alcide de Gasperi; f. 1920; monthly periodical of industrial and social life published by Fédération des Industriels Luxembourgeois; Dir. LUCIEN JUNG.

Formes Nouvelles: 20 rue des Trévières, Luxembourg-Gare; monthly periodical on building, homes and health.

Handelsblad (Le Journal du Commerce): 23 Allée-Scheffer; f. 1945; monthly of Confédération du Commerce Luxembourgeois.

D'Handwierk: 41 rue Glesener; monthly journal of the Luxembourg Union of Artisans; circ. 6,000.

De Konsument: 21-25 Centre Allée Scheffer, B.P. 987, 2520; formerly *Letzeburger Verbraucherzeitung*; consumer affairs.

De Letzeburger Bauer: 16 blvd. d'Avranches, B.P. 1401, 2980; weekly; journal of Luxembourg farming; circ. 8,250.

D'Letzeburger Land: 15 rue du Commerce, B.P. 2083; f. 1953; independent; political, economic, cultural weekly; Editor LÉON KINSCH.

Letzeburger Sonndesblad: B.P. 1908; catholic weekly; Dir. Abbé ANDRÉ HEIDERSCHIED.

OGB-L Aktuell: 60 blvd. J. F. Kennedy, Esch-sur-Alzette; f. 1919; monthly; journal of the Confederation of Independent Trade Unions of Luxembourg; circ. 28,000.

Revue: P.O.B. 2002; f. 1945; weekly; illustrated; Dir. JEAN BOURG; circ. 29,700.

Le Signal: 63 rue de Bonnevoie; f. 1920; journal of Luxembourg railwaymen, transport workers and employees; Chief Editor RENÉ BLESER; circ. 10,000.

Soziale Fortschritt (LCGB): 11 rue du Commerce, B.P. 1208; fortnightly; journal of the Confederation of Christian Trade Unions of Luxembourg.

Télécran: B.P. 1908, 2988; TV weekly; illustrated; Dir. Abbé ANDRÉ HEIDERSCHIED.

Transport: 5 rue C. M. Spoo; fortnightly; journal of Fédération Chrétienne du Personnel des Transports.

NEWS AGENCIES

Among the foreign bureaux in Luxembourg are:

Agence Belga: 83 rue du Kiem; Correspondent NAIMA DOUDLINGER.

Agence Europe: 32 rue Philippe II.

Agence France-Presse (AFP): 17b rue des Bains; Correspondent CAMILLE MONTAIGU.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): 6 rue Federspiel; Bureau Chief UMBERTO PAGANI.

Associated Press (AP) (U.S.A.): 7 rue de la Forge, B.P. 2083, Luxembourg-Eich; Correspondent JEAN-MARIE MEYER.

United Press International (UPI) (U.S.A.): Strassen, rue du Bois; Correspondent JEAN JAANS.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Association Luxembourgeoise des Editeurs de Journaux: 2 rue Christophe-Plantin; Pres. Abbé ANDRÉ HEIDERSCHIED; Sec. ALVIN SOLD.

PUBLISHERS

(In Luxembourg-Ville unless otherwise stated)

Joseph Beffort: 18 rue de la Poste, B.P. 507; f. 1869; scientific, economic reviews.

Librairie Paul Bruck: 22 Grande rue; belles-lettres.

Victor Buck: 6 rue Hogenberg, Gasperich; science, history, law.

Christian Butterbach: 3 rue du Nord, Boîte Postale 516; f. 1959; publishing of all kinds of books and mail-order bookselling; Owner and Man. CHRISTIAN BUTTERBACH; irregular publ. *Interférences*.

Hasso Ebeling Verlag: 4 rue Pierre de Coubertin; f. 1974; art and architecture.

Genossenschaftsdruckerei: 44 rue du Canal, B.P. 147, Esch-sur-Alzette; educational books; Dir. ALVIN SOLD.

Imprimerie St. Paul: 2 rue Christophe-Plantin; general literature.

Edouard Kutter: 17 rue des Bains; art, photography.

Librairie du Centre: 49 blvd. Royal; f. 1949; Propr. L. DE BOURCY.

Maison Kripler-Muller: 52 blvd. Grande-Duchesse Charlotte; f. 1949; belles-lettres, history, maps, law, languages, regional literature; Man. J.-P. KRIPPLER, M. GERBES.

Editions Armand Pfeiffer: 116 ave. Monterey; law, dictionaries.

Publi-Lux: 8 rue de la Grève; art, literature.

LUXEMBOURG

Verlag-Buchhandlung Joseph Thielen: 222 route de Thionville, L-2610; f. 1950; Owner and Man. JOSEPH THIELEN.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Fédération Luxembourgeoise de Travailleurs du Livre: 38 rue Goethe; Pres. MATHIAS WARNY; Sec. NICHOLAS WEBER.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radio-Télévision Luxembourg (RTL)—Compagnie Luxembourgeoise de Télédiffusion (CLT): Villa Louvigny, Luxembourg-Ville; f. 1931; private commercial company operating radio and television services both outside and inside Luxembourg; Chair. JULES FELTEN; Dir.-Gen. GUST GRAAS; Int. Dir. Nic WEBER; Tech. Dir. LÉON MAACK; Sec.-Gen. JACQUES JUNGERS.

RADIO

Radio Luxembourg: Villa Louvigny, Luxembourg-Ville; f. 1931; Dir.-Gen. G. GRAAS.

Daily programmes in French, German, English, Dutch, and a national programme; Italian, Spanish, Portuguese and Serbo-Croat programmes for foreign workers in Luxembourg.

Radio sets (1979): 182,000 (estimated).

TELEVISION

Télé Luxembourg—Compagnie Luxembourgeoise de Télédiffusion: Villa Louvigny, Luxembourg-Ville; f. 1955; Dir.-Gen. G. GRAAS; Dir. Prog. JACQUES NAVADIC.

Three stations. French programmes daily, national and Italian programmes on Sunday.

In 1980 there were 105,000 television sets.

FINANCE

(In Luxembourg-Ville unless otherwise stated; four-digit figures indicate Luxembourg-Ville postal code)

PRINCIPAL BANKS

By February 1981 there were 111 banks established in Luxembourg.

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; res.=reserves; dep.=deposits; m.=million; amounts in Luxembourg francs unless otherwise indicated).

Badische Kommunale Landesbank International S.A.: 9 blvd. Roosevelt, P.O.B. 626, 2450; assets 25,000m.; cap. and res. 889m. (Dec. 1980).

Bank of America International S.A.: 35 blvd. Royal; assets 16,901m.; cap. and res. 762m. (Dec. 1980); Man.-Dir. P. I. CUNNINGHAM.

Bank of Credit and Commerce International S.A.: 39 blvd. Royal; cap. and res. 2,409m.; assets 67,646m. (Dec. 1980).

Bank Oppenheim Pierson International S.A.: 19 Côte d'Eich, B.P. 239, 1450; f. 1973; cap. and res. 451m.; assets 19,697m. (July 1980); Chair. WILL MARX; Man. Dirs. Dr. JÜRGEN KAUFMANN, FRITZ H. BRANDT.

Banque Continentale du Luxembourg S.A.: 5 blvd. Royal; assets 24,958m. (Dec. 1980).

Banque Générale du Luxembourg, S.A.: 27 ave. Monterey, 2163; f. 1919; cap. and res. 2,928m.; dep. 114,250m.;

Publishers, Radio and Television, Finance

assets 123,568m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. GEORGES SCHWALL; Man. GEORGES ARENDT, RENE KREMER.

Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.: 2 blvd. Royal, 2449; f. 1856; cap. and res. 2,835m.; assets 132,361m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. ALBERT DONDELINGER; Deputy Chair. GASTON HOFFMANN.

Banque Nationale de Paris (Luxembourg) S.A.: 22-24 blvd. Royal, 2449; cap. and res. 547m.; assets 30,143m. (Dec. 1980).

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas pour le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg S.A.: 10a blvd. Royal; f. 1964; cap. and res. 941m.; assets 47,091m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. G. BETTERMAN; Dir. L.-F. DURAND.

Bayerische Landesbank International S.A.: 25 blvd. Royal; cap. and res. 2,759m.; dep. 118,210m. (Sept. 1980).

Bayerische Vereinsbank International S.A.: 17 rue des Bains; cap. and res. 1,450m.; assets 72,259m. (Sept. 1980).

Berliner Bank International S.A.: 50 route d'Esch, 1470; assets 24,605m.; cap. and res. 906m.

BfG Luxembourg S.A.: 17 rue du Fossé, 1536; assets DM 8,513m. (Dec. 1980); Man. Dir. D. FEUSTEL.

BHF-Bank International: 88 Grand-rue, 1660; assets 56,053m. (Dec. 1980).

Caisse d'Epargne de l'Etat—Banque de l'Etat: 1 place de Metz; f. 1856; bank of issue; dep. 124,185m.; res. 5,571m. (1980); Dir. C. BRUCK.

Christiana Bank og Kreditkasse International S.A.: 88 Grand-rue, P.O.B. 544, 2015, 1660; assets 188,884m.; cap. and res. 885m. (Dec. 1980).

Citibank (Luxembourg) S.A.: 16 ave. Marie-Thérèse; f. 1970; assets 27,725m. (Dec. 1980); Man. JEAN-PIERRE FRAAS.

Commerzbank International S.A.: 11 rue Notre Dame; cap. and res. 6,124m.; assets 273,709m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. PAUL LICHTENBERG.

Compagnie Financière de la Deutsche Bank A.G., S.A.: 25 blvd. Royal; cap. and res. 6,453m.; assets 309,635m. (Sept. 1980).

Compagnie Luxembourgeoise de la Dresdner Bank A.G.—Dresdner Bank International: 26 rue du Marché-aux-Herbes; f. 1967; cap. and res. 10,965m.; assets 358,830m. (March 1981); Chair. Dr. HANS FRIDERICH; Man. Dir. VOLKER BURGHAGEN.

Copenhagen Handelsbank International S.A.: 37 rue Notre-Dame, 2240; assets 26,013m.; cap. and res. 819m.

Crédit Suisse (Luxembourg) S.A.: 23 ave. Monterey, 2163; cap. and res. 1,023m.; dep. 47,300m.; assets 52,115m. (Dec. 1980); Man. Dir. REINHARD J. SCHMOELZ.

Den Danske Bank International: B.P. 570, 2015; assets 7,000m. kr.

Den norske Creditbank (Luxembourg) S.A.: 35 blvd. Prince-Henri; assets 28,028m.; cap. and res. 1,201m. (Dec. 1980).

Deutsche Girozentrale International S.A.: 16 blvd. Royal, P.O.B. 19; cap. and res. 1,923m.; assets 72,587m. (March 1981).

DG Bank International S.A.: 25b blvd. Royal, 2449; assets 91,819m.; cap. and res. 2,132m.

East West United Bank S.A.: 10 blvd. Joseph II, P.O.B. 34; f. 1974; assets 18,314m. (Sept. 1980); Chair. and Man. Dir. VLADIMIR G. MALININ; Deputy Chair. and Man. Dir. ANATOLE TOURKADZE.

European American Banking Corporation: 31-35 blvd. Prince Henri, B.P. 723, 1724.

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- Hanse Bank S.A.:** 25 blvd. Royal, P.O.B. 612; f. 1977; cap. and res. U.S. \$28.7m.; dep. U.S. \$870.6m. (1980).
- Helaba Luxembourg/Hessische Landesbank International S.A.:** 4 place de Paris, 2314; assets 28,353m.; cap. and res. 802m.
- Hypobank International S.A.:** 37 blvd. Prince-Henri; cap. and res. 2,719m.; assets 96,505m. (Dec. 1980).
- International Resources and Finance Bank S.A.:** 31 Grand-rue; subsidiary of Arab International Trust S.A.; cap. p.u. U.S. \$20m.; dep. U.S. \$152.8m.; assets U.S. \$264.4m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. HANI S. AL-ENAM.
- International Trade & Investment Bank S.A.:** 22-24 blvd. Royal, P.O.B. 320; assets 10,634m.; cap. and res. 627m. (Dec. 1980); Man. Dir. GERHARDT PRIESTER.
- Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise:** 43 blvd. Royal; f. 1949; cap. and res. 2,210m.; dep. 98,776m.; assets 112,684m. (March 1981); Chair. JEAN L. BLONDEEL; Man. Dir. CONSTANT FRANSSENS; Man. ANDRÉ COUSSEMENT; Man. International Operations D. WIGNY.
- Landesbank Rheinland-Pfalz und Saar International S.A.:** 6 rue de l'Ancien Athénée, P.O.B. 84; cap. and res. 1,191m.; assets 44,003m. (Dec. 1980).
- Landesbank Stuttgart International S.A.:** 1 place d'Armes, P.O.B. 738, 2017; cap. and res. 400m.; assets 16,114m. (Dec. 1980); Man. Dirs. JACK BANTJE, FERDINAND KRIER.
- Manufacturers Hanover Bank Luxembourg S.A.:** 39 blvd. Prince Henri, B.P. 807; cap. and res. 250m.; assets 2,696m. (Dec. 1980); Man. Dir. RAINER GEBHARDT.
- NORD/LB-Norddeutsche Landesbank International S.A.:** 29 ave. Monterey; cap. DM 165m.; dep. DM 3,200m. (Dec. 1980); Man. Dir. ALFRED LEGNER.
- PKbanken International S.A.:** 47 blvd. Royal, 2449; assets 23,320m.; cap. and res. 826m.
- Privatbanken International (Denmark):** 16 blvd. Royal; assets 29,897m. (Dec. 1980).
- Provinsbanken International (Luxembourg) S.A.:** 25A blvd. Royal; f. 1978; subsidiary of Den Danske Provinsbank A/S; cap. p.u. 750m.; total assets 15,960m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. A. LOMMER; Man. Dir. H. KJELDMANN.
- Schröder, Münchmeyer, Hengst International S.A.:** 250 blvd. Royal, 2449.
- Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken:** 16 blvd. Royal, P.O.B. 621; assets 23,172m.; cap. and res. 575m. (Dec. 1980).
- Société de Banque Suisse (Luxembourg) S.A.:** 43 blvd. Prince-Henri; assets 85,095m. (Dec. 1980).
- Svenska Handelsbanken S.A.:** 37 ave. Monterey, B.P. 678; cap. and res. 520m.; assets 23,172m. (Dec. 1980).
- The Taiyo Kobe Bank (Luxembourg):** 33 blvd. Prince Henri, 1724.
- Trade Development Bank (Luxembourg):** 34 ave. de la Porte-Neuve, 2227; assets 5,143m.; cap. and res. 201m.
- Trinkhaus & Burkhart (International) S.A.:** 14 blvd. E. Servais, 2535; assets 18,727m.; cap. and res. 317m.
- UBAE Arab German Bank S.A.:** 22-24 blvd. Royal; assets 17,846m.; cap. and res. 646m. (Dec. 1980).
- Union Bank of Finland International S.A.:** 25 blvd. Royal, 2449; assets 24,493m.; cap. and res. 826m.
- Union de Banques Suisses (Luxembourg) S.A.:** 36-38 Grand 'rue; assets 103,380m. (Dec. 1980).
- Vereins- und Westbank Internationale S.A.:** 25 blvd. Royal; p.u. cap. 650m.; res. 187m. (Dec. 1980).
- West LB International S.A.:** 32-34 blvd. Grande-Duchesse Charlotte, P.O.B. 420; assets 139,500m.; cap. and res. 4,410m. (Sept. 1980).

Finance, Trade and Industry

BANKING ASSOCIATION

Association des Banques et Banquiers Luxembourg: B.P. 13, 2010.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Bourse de Luxembourg S.A.: B.P. 65, 2011.

CREDIT INSTITUTION

Société Nationale de Crédit et d'Investissement (SNCI): 3 rue de la Congrégation, 1352; f. 1978 with a start-up cap. of 1,000m. Luxembourg francs; the SNCI finances participations in certain companies, loans cheap investment credit and provides export credit; Pres. RAYMOND KIRSCH.

INSURANCE

Al Saudia Insurance and Reinsurance Co. S.A.: 11 blvd. Prince-Henri; f. 1977; Dir. EDMOND RIES.

Allianz Saudi-German Insurance Co., S.A.: 13 blvd. de la Foire; f. 1979; Dir. ARMAND HAAS.

Les Assurances Réunies du Luxembourg (ASSURLUX), S.A.: 4 rue Adolphe; f. 1977; Dir. TONY PRUM.

Le Foyer, Compagnie Luxembourgeoise d'Assurances, S.A.: 6 rue Albert Borschette, Luxembourg-Kirchberg; f. 1922; all branches and life; Chair. MARC LAMBERT.

La Luxembourgeoise: 10 rue Aldringen; f. 1920; cap. 75m.; all branches and life; Chair. TONY BIEVER; Dir. GABRIEL DEIBENER.

National Insurance Company S.A.: 13 blvd. de la Foire; all branches; Gen. Man. RENÉ SCHMITTER.

Shipowners' Mutual Protection and Indemnity Assn.: 33 blvd. Prince Henri; f. 1977; Dir.-Gen. P. A. ASPDEN.

Unilife Assurance Group S.A.: 5 blvd. Joseph II; life; Man. Dir. JAMES BALL.

West of England Shipowners' Mutual Protection and Indemnity Assn.: 33 blvd. Prince Henri; f. 1970; Gen. Man. MICHAEL TOWNSEND.

There are also numerous foreign companies authorized to operate in Luxembourg.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

(In Luxembourg-Ville unless otherwise stated).

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce: 7 rue Alcide de Gasperi, Luxembourg-Kirchberg; 10,000 mems.; Pres. EMMANUEL TESCH; Dir. HENRI AHLBORN; publ. *De Letzeburger Merkur* (monthly).

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS

Centrale Paysanne Luxembourgeoise: 16 blvd. d'Avanches, B.P. 1401; f. 1945; Pres. RENÉ WESTER; Sec. MATHIAS BERNS; publ. *De Letzeburger Bauer* (weekly); under this organization are grouped all agricultural organizations.

Confédération du Commerce Luxembourgeois: 23 Centre Allée-Scheffer; f. 1909; 3,500 mems.; Pres. ADY JUNG; Sec.-Gen. HENRI GRETHEN; publ. *Handelsblad*.

Fédération des Artisans du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg: 41 rue Glesener; f. 1905; 4,000 mems.; Chair. LOUIS TOUSSAINT; Sec.-Gen. MARCEL SAUBER; publ. *D'Hand-wierk* (monthly).

Fédération des Industriels Luxembourgeois: 7 rue Alcide de Gasperi, Plateau de Kirchberg; f. 1918; 240 mems.; Pres. LUCIEN DURY; Vice-Pres. PAUL METZ; Dir. LUCIEN JUNG; publ. *Echo de l'Industrie* (monthly).

LUXEMBOURG

Trade and Industry, Transport, Tourism, Atomic Energy

Groupement des Industries Sidérurgiques Luxembourgeoises (*Federation of Iron and Steel Industries in Luxembourg*): 7 rue Alcide de Gasperi; f. 1927; Pres. EMMANUEL TESCH (Arbed); Dir. ANDRÉ ROBERT.

TRADE UNIONS

Confédération Générale du Travail du Luxembourg (C.G.T.) (*Luxembourg General Confederation of Labour*): 4 rue Pierre Hentges, P.O.B. 2031; f. 1919; 41,000 mems. (1979); Pres. JOHN CASTEGNARO; Sec.-Gen. JEANNOT SCHNEIDER.

Onoffhaengege Gewerkschaftsbond-Letzeburg (OGB-L) (*Confederation of Independent Trade Unions*): 60 blvd. Kennedy, Esch-sur-Alzette, P.O.B. 149; f. 1978; Pres. JOHN CASTEGNARO; Gen. Sec. JOS. KRATOCHWIL; publ. *OGB-L Aktuell* (monthly).

Landesverband Luxemburger Eisenbahner, Transportarbeiter, Beamten und Angestellten (*National Union of Luxembourg Railway and Transport Workers and Employees*): 63 rue de Bonnevoie, Luxembourg; f. 1909; affiliated to C.G.T.; Pres. JEANNOT SCHNEIDER; Gen. Sec. JOSY KONZ; 9,000 mems. (1981); publ. *Le Signal* (2 a month).

Letzeburger Chreschtliche Gewerkschaftsbond (L.C.G.B.) (*Christian Workers*): 11 rue du Commerce, P.O.B. 1208, L-1012 Luxembourg; f. 1920; 15,000 mems.; Pres. MARCEL GLESENER; Gen. Sec. F. SCHWEITZER; publ. *Soziale Fortschrëtt* (2 a month).

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Luxembourgeois: Head Office: 9 place de la Gare, Luxembourg-Ville; Pres. Admin. Council GEORGES THORN; Dir.-Gen. JUSTIN KOHL; Deputy Dirs. Gen. ROMAIN KUGENER and ERNEST JUNCK.

There were 274 km. of railway in the Grand-Duchy in 1981, of which 137 km. were electrified.

ROADS

Ministry of Public Works: 4 blvd. Roosevelt, Luxembourg-Ville. There were 5,094 km. of made-up roads in 1980.

CIVIL AVIATION

Luxair (*Société Luxembourgeoise de Navigation Aérienne*): Aéroport de Luxembourg, P.O.B. 2203, L-2987; f. 1962; regular services to Agadir, Amsterdam, Athens, Bastia, Catania, Corfu, Dubrovnik, Frankfurt, Ibiza, Johannesburg, Las Palmas, London, Malaga, Nice, Palma, Paris, Rhodes, Rimini, Rome; Chair. GUST GRAAS; Pres. ROGER SIETZEN; fleet: 3 Fokker Friendship F.27, 2 Boeing 737/200, 1 Boeing 707.

Cargolux Airlines International, S.A.: Findel Airport; f. 1970; services to the Middle East and the Far East, the U.S.A. and world-wide charters; Chair. R. SIETZEN; Pres. E. OLAFSSON; fleet of 2 Boeing 747-200F, 3 DC8-63, 1 Boeing 707, 1 DC8-53.

Luxembourg is also served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot (U.S.S.R.), Air Portugal, British Airways, Caribbean Airways (Barbados), ČSA (Czechoslovakia), Finnair, Icelandair, International Air Bahama, LOT (Poland) and Tunis Air.

TOURISM

Office National du Tourisme: 77 rue d'Anvers, Luxembourg-Ville; f. 1931; 148 mems.; Chair. L. BOLLEN-DORF; Dir. GEORGES HAUSEMER; publ. *Annual Report, Agenda Touristique* (information bulletin).

ATOMIC ENERGY

Conseil National de l'Energie Nucléaire—CNEN (*National Nuclear Energy Council*): f. 1956; Ministère de l'Energie, 19 blvd. Royal, Luxembourg-Ville; Chair. Minister of Energy.

The objects of the Council are to study the economic, legal, financial, and technical aspects of the use of nuclear energy, particularly when applied to industry, and to take part in the work of similar foreign bodies.

MALTA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Malta comprises a group of islands (mainly Malta, Gozo and Comino) in the central Mediterranean, 93 km. (58 miles) south of Sicily and 290 km. (180 miles) north of the Libyan coast. The climate is warm, with average temperatures of 22.6°C. (72.7°F) in summer and 13.7°C (56.6°F) in winter. Average annual rainfall is 559mm. (22 inches). Maltese and English are the official languages though Italian is widely spoken. The chief religion is Roman Catholicism. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) consists of two equal vertical bands, white in the hoist and red in the fly, with the George Cross, edged with red, in a canton on the white band. The capital is Valletta.

Recent History

Malta became a Crown Colony of the United Kingdom in 1814. Constitutions which gave the islands limited self-government but which reserved defence, foreign affairs and other matters to the representative of the British Government were in force in 1921-36, 1947-59 and 1962-64. In the intervening periods the representative of the British Government exercised executive authority. The conservative Nationalist Party of Dr. Giorgio Borg Olivier, which had the support of the Roman Catholic Church, won elections to a new Assembly in February 1962 and talks began on independence. Malta became an independent sovereign state, within the Commonwealth, on September 21st, 1964. At the same time defence and financial aid agreements, effective over a ten-year period, were reached with the United Kingdom.

In June 1971 a Labour Government under Dom Mintoff came to power with socialist and nationalist aims. The first Maltese-born Governor-General was appointed in July. Pursuing a policy of non-alignment, the Government concluded agreements for cultural, economic and commercial co-operation with several East European countries, Italy, Libya, Tunisia, the U.S.S.R., the U.S.A., the People's Republic of China and others, and received technical assistance, notably from Libya. On taking office the Labour Government declared invalid the 1970 agreement with the United Kingdom, dealing with the question of aid to Malta. Mintoff proposed a new agreement which would safeguard Malta's sovereignty and ensure that the economy benefited from the NATO military base. A new agreement was signed in March 1972, under which Malta received £14 million sterling in rent annually until March 1979 and further sums from NATO countries. The size of the base and freedom of movement allowed to forces' shipping were reduced. British troops were finally withdrawn in March 1979.

Malta became a republic on December 13th, 1974. Sir Anthony Mamo, until then Governor-General, became President and Head of State. A general election was held in September 1976 in which the Labour Party was returned to power with a narrow majority. In December 1976 Sir Anthony Mamo was succeeded as President by Dr. Anton

Buttigieg, a former Minister of Justice. Measures passed in 1977 to regulate industry, and proposals adopted in January 1978 by Malta's largest trade union and the Labour Party for close co-operation, were criticized by the Nationalist Party and the other unions. In February 1981 tension increased between the Government and the opposition Nationalist Party, as a result of a bill, passed in March, restricting the power of the law courts to challenge government actions and decisions. The next general election took place on December 12th.

In August 1980 Malta's relations with Libya deteriorated over the question of oil-drilling rights in the Mediterranean. The matter was referred to the UN Security Council in September, but the dispute continued in 1981. Libya banned imports from Malta between February and April 1981. In January an agreement was signed providing the U.S.S.R. with oil storage and refuelling facilities in Malta. Dom Mintoff has asked Italy, France, the U.S.A., Tunisia, Algeria and the U.S.S.R. to guarantee the country's neutrality. In March 1981 the Italian Parliament ratified the agreement signed in September 1980, under which Italy was to guarantee Malta's neutrality and give financial and technical aid over five years.

Government

Under the 1974 Constitution, legislative power is held by the unicameral House of Representatives, with 65 members elected by universal adult suffrage for five years (subject to dissolution), using proportional representation. The President is a constitutional Head of State, elected for a five-year term by the House, and executive power is exercised by the Cabinet. The President appoints the Prime Minister and, on the latter's recommendation, other Ministers. The Cabinet is responsible to the House.

Defence

The armed forces of Malta consist of two small regular units (800 strong) and a para-military force of 3,000 Pioneers (July 1981). Military service is voluntary. An agreement with NATO signed in March 1972, under which units of the United Kingdom's Royal Navy and Royal Air Force were stationed in Malta, expired in March 1979, by which time the withdrawal of British troops had been completed. The defence budget for 1981 was £M3.0 million.

Economic Affairs

The rundown in British defence expenditure in Malta set in motion as early as 1959 a process of economic restructuring to offset the loss of this long-established and principal component of the Maltese economy. The major sources of income have come to be light industry, tourism, the dockyard and agriculture. Local products now being exported include textiles and clothing (which in 1979 contributed 46.2 per cent of export earnings), footwear, metal manufactures and plastics. New industries and building for the tourist trade have been encouraged by the

Malta Development Corporation, and efforts are being made to turn the island into a major transshipment centre by the development of a new harbour at Marsaxlokk Bay. Shipbuilding and ship-repairing are of prime importance since Malta is ideally situated in the centre of the Mediterranean. Since their nationalization in 1973, Malta Drydocks have been running profitably, receiving shipbuilding and repair orders worth £M6.5 million in 1979. The new Red China Dock has been built to increase facilities for shipbuilding and the production of non-maritime heavy industrial equipment. Agricultural exports include potatoes, onions, tomatoes and flowers.

In 1976 the G.N.P. at factor cost stood at £M207.6 million and rose to an estimated £M306.6 million in 1979. The balance of payments remained favourable despite world-wide inflation, with earnings from tourism and foreign investments covering a visible trade deficit. In 1979 there was a surplus of about £M19 million on Malta's current account, notwithstanding the trade gap which widened to £M119.8 million. In 1977 the rate of inflation rose to 10 per cent because of the abolition of subsidies, but fell to 4.7 per cent in 1978. However, the inflation rate rose again to 11.7 per cent in 1979 and to about 16 per cent in 1980, a major factor being the rising cost of imports, in spite of price and profit controls. Unemployment in 1979 was the lowest in 25 years at 2.4 per cent, but had risen to over 4 per cent by February 1981. Malta's largest economic sector, textile manufacture, has suffered from protectionist measures taken by the European Community.

The supply of petroleum from Libya at a reduced price enabled the development of factories and other projects until 1980, when the agreement was terminated, causing an enormous increase in the price of oil. Assistance has also been provided by Abu Dhabi and Saudi Arabia, the latter having loaned Malta £10 million in 1981 for the construction of a modern port. The People's Republic of China supplied a six-year interest-free loan in 1972 of £M16.9 million. In 1980 Italy agreed to provide financial and technical assistance to Malta until the end of 1983. Malta's economic objectives were established in the 1973-80 development plan. Total investment over the plan period was assessed at about £M123 million, of which £M94 million was to be invested by the Government on infrastructure and social projects, as well as on direct productive activities. In 1977 it was estimated that, to reach the plan's target, the G.D.P. needed to rise by 8 per cent per annum for the remaining years of the plan. The fishing industry benefited in 1978 from a £M3.5 million plan to expand the trawler fleet with Kuwaiti and Libyan aid. In July 1979 Malta was receiving aid from the EEC totalling 26 million units of account.

The closure of the British base in 1979 meant a loss in total annual revenue of £M28 million. For the first time since it came to power, the Mintoff administration planned a budget deficit.

Transport and Communications

There were 1,278 km. of surfaced and macadamized roads in 1980. All towns and villages are linked by frequent

bus services. The international airport is at Luqa. The main harbour, Valletta, is used annually by over 3,000 vessels.

Social Welfare

Social Security is provided under the National Insurance Act, 1956, the National Assistance Act, 1956, and the Old Age Pensions Act, 1948. The National Insurance Act provides for a comprehensive scheme of social insurance.

Other social welfare programmes include social work with families, care and protection of children and a probation service. These services are provided under different statutes and subsidiary legislation.

Education

Education is compulsory between 6 and 16, and is free in government schools. Secondary education begins at the age of eleven, lasts five years and leads to the Ordinary Level of the British General Certificate of Education or equivalent. However, after the second year, students can opt for craft courses of three or four years' duration in technical institutes and trade schools, some of which lead to City and Guilds of London certificates at craft level. Upper Secondary education provides two courses leading to the Advanced Level of the G.C.E. Further education is available at the University of Malta. There are also a number of technical institutes, specialist schools and an extended skill training scheme for trade school leavers.

Tourism

The island has climatic, scenic and historical assets. Excavations indicate the existence of an advanced culture dating from about 4000 B.C. There are fine beaches. Tourism continues to be a major source of Malta's income, yielding foreign exchange earnings of £M111.9 million in 1980. Tourists come mainly from the United Kingdom, Italy, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Benelux, Austria, Switzerland and Scandinavia. Efforts are being made to advertise more widely and to attract more visitors in winter. In 1980, 728,732 tourists visited Malta.

Public Holidays

1982: March 31st (National Day), April 9th (Good Friday), May 1st (May Day), August 15th (Assumption), December 13th (Republic Day), December 25th (Christmas Day).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day).

Weights and Measures

The imperial system of weights and measures is being replaced by the metric system; metric linear measures and metric units of volume are in force, and metric units of weight were introduced in 1979.

Currency and Exchange Rates

1,000 mils = 100 cents = 1 Maltese pound (£M).

Exchange rates (October 1981):

£1 sterling = 72.4 Maltese cents;

U.S. \$1 = 38.7 Maltese cents.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION*				
		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Malta	246	282,628	286,242	288,690	292,197	292,856
Gozo and Comino	70	22,367	22,700	22,731	23,065	23,118
TOTAL	316	304,995	308,942	311,421	315,262	315,974

* Maltese population only.

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1979)

Valletta (capital) . . . 14,042 Victoria (Gozo) . . . 5,249

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1976	18.7	9.1	9.7
1977	18.8	9.3	9.3
1978	18.1	8.7	10.5
1979	18.5	9.1	9.4
1980	17.7	9.2	10.2

EMIGRATION

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	1977	1978	1979
Australia	796	959	765
Canada	213	269	248
United Kingdom	97	100	82
U.S.A.	126	246	205
Other Countries	5	3	3
TOTAL	1,237	1,577	1,303

EMPLOYMENT (1979)

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL	% OF LABOUR FORCE
Agriculture and fisheries	6,483	788	7,271	6.1
Manufacturing industries (incl. dry docks)	24,218	15,001	39,219	33.1
Building, construction and quarrying	5,153	38	5,191	4.4
Wholesale and retail trade	8,257	3,546	11,803	10.0
Banking, insurance and real estate	1,598	883	2,481	2.1
Transport, storage and warehousing	5,474	717	6,191	5.2
Private and other services	13,422	6,295	19,717	16.6
Electricity and gas	1,075	31	1,106	0.9
Malta Government	19,133	4,024	23,157	19.5
Malta Pioneer Corps	1,708	—	1,708	1.4
Malta Armed Forces	757	—	757	0.7
TOTAL	87,278	31,323	118,601	100.0

AGRICULTURE LAND USE

	AREA UNDER CROPS (hectares)			
	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79
Cereals and legumes	6,313	5,921	5,967	5,998
Vegetables	5,895	6,135	5,910	5,854
Fruits*	642	660	661	670
Flowers and seeds	22	21	20	19
TOTAL	12,872	12,737	12,558	12,541

* Figures for vines are under review.

CROPS (£M'000)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Wheat	268.8	433.5	412.3	463.7
Barley	114.4	188.9	154.3	186.5
Vetches	163.7	155.2	168.2	164.5
Forages	589.3	665.2	956.8	1,021.8
Locust beans	18.6	17.6	16.8	10.9
Potatoes (Spring)	2,023.3	1,683.9	1,232.3	1,850.5
Potatoes (Winter)	221.1	199.7	181.2	184.2
Beans (broad and dry)	91.5	123.6	157.8	173.2
Melons	117.2	230.5	295.7	219.4
Onions	274.9	216.6	223.8	258.7
Tomatoes	1,528.7	920.5	1,194.3	n.a.
Marrows, pumpkins and gourds	213.4	262.8	339.9	355.9
Other vegetables	1,070.9	1,561.4	1,602.0	1,403.4
Citrus	115.8	144.9	117.1	273.7
Figs and prickly pears	47.7	52.0	64.1	103.3
Other fruits	429.3	442.8	540.6	601.5
Flowers and seeds	361.4	461.0	508.2	623.7
TOTAL	7,650.0	7,760.2	8,165.4	9,334.7

LIVESTOCK

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Horses	n.a.	1,034	n.a.	918
Donkeys	n.a.	844	n.a.	749
Mules	n.a.	576	n.a.	512
Cattle	14,009	14,498	13,593	13,120
Sheep	7,742	7,367	5,389	5,109
Goats	9,701	8,756	7,210	6,455
Poultry and rabbits	1,080,113	1,126,926	1,193,893	1,458,050

Official figures for pigs are not available; it is estimated that there were 100,000 pigs in 1977, all of which were destroyed after an outbreak of swine fever in May 1978.

SEA FISHING (landings in metric tons)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
TOTAL	1,538	1,448	1,064	1,306	1,054

INDUSTRY
(Gross output, £M'000)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Stone quarrying and sand pits	1,466	1,278	1,153	1,500
Food including beverages	26,860	33,058	32,655	34,670
Tobacco products	7,675	9,196	9,771	11,135
Textiles, footwear and clothing	50,483	60,908	67,641	78,323
Wood and cork products and furniture	5,210	6,181	6,640	8,498
Printing, publishing and allied trades	8,738	10,103	10,856	11,890
Leather and leather products	911	1,738	1,650	2,488
Rubber, chemicals and non-metallic products	9,441	12,231	13,837	17,374
Metals	6,009	6,932	8,280	10,122
Transport equipment and machinery	12,423	18,230	20,083	22,725
Miscellaneous industries	4,394	6,780	9,936	14,855
Construction	10,952	14,198	13,637	17,407
TOTAL	144,562	180,833	196,139	230,987

FINANCE

1,000 mils = 100 cents = 1 Maltese pound (£M).

Coins: 2, 3 and 5 mils; 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents.

Notes: 1, 5 and 10 Maltese pounds.

Exchange rates (October 1981): £1 sterling = 72.4 Maltese cents; U.S. \$1 = 38.7 Maltese cents.

£M100 = £138.16 sterling = \$258.22.

Note: Before December 1971 the Maltese pound was at par with the pound sterling. Between November 1967 and August 1971 the exchange rate was £M1 = U.S. \$2.40. From December 1971 to June 1972 the rates were £M1 = £1.025 sterling = \$2.671. In May 1972 the Maltese pound was divided into cents and mils, replacing shillings and pence. Since the "floating" of sterling in June 1972 the value of the Maltese pound has been determined in relation to the currencies of the country's main trading partners. The average value of the Maltese pound was \$2.4569 in 1971; \$2.6095 in 1972; \$2.7232 in 1973; \$2.5947 in 1974; \$2.6202 in 1975; \$2.3534 in 1976; \$2.3688 in 1977; \$2.5974 in 1978; \$2.7911 in 1979; \$2.8962 in 1980.

BUDGET
(£M'000)

	1978/79	1979*	1980
REVENUE:			
Customs and excise	25,890	24,055	38,691
Income tax	26,237	26,004	38,291
Succession and donation duties	2,296	1,251	1,852
Lotteries	1,920	1,585	2,330
Central Bank	14,490	n.a.	3,000
Self-balancing services:			
(a) Water, and posts	2,734	2,041	3,244
(b) Other fees of Courts, offices, etc.	3,317	3,839	3,980
National Insurance	—	22,916	39,553
Rent for defence facilities	13,043	—	—
Other ordinary revenue	15,441	10,990	28,425
Receipts from abroad	4,901	6,028	10,786
TOTAL REVENUE	110,269	98,709	170,152
EXPENDITURE:			
Commodity subsidies	2,423	2,080	—
Public debt, pensions	9,373	7,227	11,190
Administration	18,376	15,536	26,064
Agriculture, fisheries, trade, industry	2,093	1,902	2,553
Self-balancing services	3,157	2,764	4,002
Medical and health	9,352	8,058	12,706
Education, museums, libraries	9,686	7,959	11,308
Public works	5,680	5,157	7,479
Labour, culture and welfare	13,945	12,960	21,460
National Insurance Benefits	—	17,491	30,254
Capital expenditure	32,903	23,792	33,391
Civil aviation	793	677	1,184
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	107,781	105,693	161,591

* April to December.

DEVELOPMENT PLANS
PROPOSED EXPENDITURE (£M '000)

	1978/79	1979*	1980
Basic services . . .	5,345	5,610	8,214
Economic services . . .	21,784	17,378	20,051
Social services . . .	4,628	3,170	3,735

* April to December.

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT
(£M million)

	1977	1978	1979	1980*
G.N.P. at Factor Cost . . .	239.0	268.2	306.6	378.2
G.N.P. at Market Prices . . .	258.9	294.6	338.7	n.a.

* Provisional figure.

Overseas investment in Malta (£M'000): 1974 11,812, 1975 14,061, 1976 14,187, 1977 11,196.

COST OF LIVING
RETAIL PRICE INDEX
(1974 average=100)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Food	106.20	126.34	135.93	142.90
Beverages and tobacco . . .	115.64	114.37	115.96	122.87
Clothing and footwear . . .	107.19	107.51	110.26	116.10
Housing	103.98	105.78	109.07	113.14
Fuel and power	86.90	121.30	121.30	148.28
Furniture, furnishing and housing equipment	109.21	108.01	110.86	116.72
Transport and communications .	121.94	138.82	144.02	169.39
Personal care and health . . .	106.72	107.94	111.31	120.47
Education, entertainment and recreation	107.66	108.14	110.73	114.18
Other goods and services . . .	129.18	136.14	141.41	151.99
ALL ITEMS	109.41	120.36	126.04	135.04

EXTERNAL TRADE*
(£M'000, including gold)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports c.i.f.	88,100	138,969	144,448	179,923	217,681	221,505	271,960	323,737
Imports f.o.b.†	35,960	51,582	63,899	97,409	121,791	131,949	152,169	166,722

Including bunkers for ships and aircraft but excluding ships' and aircraft stores other than dutiable goods shipped from bonded warehouses. Also excluded are exports of naval, military and air force stores and imports by naval, military or air force establishments for the public service. Figures include trade in gold (£M'000): Imports 202 in 1973, 1,468 in 1974, 1,859 in 1975, 859 in 1976, 1,254 in 1977, 2,377 in 1978, 2,215 in 1979, 824 in 1980; Exports 9 in 1974, 72 in 1975, 22 in 1976, 264 in 1977, none in 1978 and 1979 and 1980.

†Including re-exports (£M'000): 4,130 in 1973; 9,029 in 1974; 13,564 in 1975; 17,297 in 1976; 17,672 in 1977; 14,742 in 1978; 15,339 in 1979; 17,688 in 1980.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(distribution by SITC, £M'ooo)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1976	1977	1978	1979
Food and live animals	36,208	37,994	36,591	41,009
Meat and meat preparations	6,194	5,776	7,089	9,962
Cereals and cereal preparations	10,289	11,045	8,630	9,621
Beverages and tobacco	5,775	7,991	9,602	11,320
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	3,497	6,114	6,012	6,555
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	15,759	17,495	16,084	17,870
Petroleum products	15,714	17,428	16,015	17,827
Chemicals	11,257	15,307	16,488	20,299
Basic manufactures	56,248	71,204	75,793	96,170
Leather, leather manufacturers, etc.	3,321	4,656	6,204	8,149
Paper, paperboard and manufactures	4,459	5,864	6,117	6,925
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	29,005	35,729	37,064	45,333
Woven cotton fabrics*	16,132	20,775	20,376	24,615
Cotton fabrics, not grey*	16,127	20,769	20,368	24,601
Other woven textile fabrics*	6,642	8,199	9,416	11,627
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	5,351	6,449	7,446	10,825
Iron and steel	5,206	6,109	6,047	7,238
Machinery and transport equipment	34,315	39,277	35,962	47,617
Non-electric machinery	14,349	19,782	16,835	22,485
Electric machinery, apparatus, etc.	10,710	10,947	9,905	13,477
Transport equipment	9,256	8,548	9,222	11,655
Road motor vehicles and parts (excl. tyres, engines and electrical parts)	6,097	7,913	8,347	11,267
Passenger cars (excl. buses)	3,647	5,366	5,859	7,611
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	14,439	19,097	20,392	25,138
TOTAL (incl. others)	179,923	217,681	221,505	271,960

* Excluding narrow or special fabrics.

EXPORTS f.o.b. (incl. re-exports)	1976	1977	1978	1979
Food and live animals	5,598	8,216	5,479	6,018
Beverages and tobacco	3,029	4,699	5,281	6,217
Tobacco and manufactures	2,518	3,857	4,278	4,889
Tobacco manufactures	2,413	3,726	4,245	4,788
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.*	6,952	6,949	5,035	6,274
Petroleum products	6,903	6,883	4,982	6,177
Basic manufactures	10,480	12,991	14,829	18,979
Rubber manufactures	2,274	3,910	3,886	5,027
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	5,210	5,190	4,951	6,686
Machinery and transport equipment	13,456	14,020	18,470	14,725
Non-electric machinery	3,797	4,232	3,465	4,057
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	3,512	4,341	4,374	5,014
Transport equipment	6,147	5,447	10,631	5,654
Ships and boats	4,641	2,565†	6,907†	1,232
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	55,441	72,871	79,948	96,030
Clothing (excl. footwear)	40,992	50,604	54,311	63,639
Clothing not of fur	39,001	47,776	50,669	59,597
Non-knitted textile clothing (excl. accessories)‡	33,584	42,804	44,693	52,169
Men's and boys' outer garments	25,501	29,506	30,317	35,476
Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments	7,396	11,438	13,495	15,999
Knitted clothing and accessories‡	3,763	2,752	4,045	4,973
Scientific instruments, watches, etc.	2,304	3,809	5,889	9,878
Scientific instruments and photographic equipment	2,200	3,731	5,824	9,806
Frames for spectacles, etc.	1,704	3,220	4,556	7,398
Printed matter	3,482	5,995	7,045	6,742
Stamps, banknotes, etc.	3,112	5,441	n.a.	n.a.
Perambulators, toys, games and sporting goods	2,277	3,937	3,699	3,001
Children's toys, indoor games, etc.	2,266	3,917	3,649	2,970
TOTAL (incl. others)	97,409	121,791	131,949	152,169

* All re-exports of crude petroleum and petroleum products.

† Including aircraft.

‡ Excluding headgear.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS*

(£M '000, including gold)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1977	1978	1979	EXPORTS f.o.b.	1977	1978	1979
Argentina . . .	2,203	1,120	1,974	Belgium . . .	5,509	5,410	7,345
Australia . . .	2,689	3,467	2,241	China, People's Rep . . .	2	6,434	39
Austria . . .	2,167	1,629	2,314	Denmark . . .	625	549	1,333
Belgium . . .	5,722	5,593	7,890	France . . .	3,142	3,116	4,759
Brazil . . .	1,509	2,767	1,765	Germany, Fed. Rep. . .	38,138	43,538	51,517
Czechoslovakia . . .	1,554	1,305	1,590	Iran . . .	28	13	—
Denmark . . .	2,513	3,028	5,970	Italy . . .	5,602	4,392	6,450
France . . .	10,704	11,758	14,113	Kuwait . . .	1,872	544	295
Germany, Fed. Rep. . .	24,226	28,405	38,561	Libya . . .	12,811	10,608	11,907
Greece . . .	2,585	2,165	2,323	Netherlands . . .	6,061	6,238	8,368
Hong Kong . . .	1,864	1,219	819	Nigeria . . .	2,578	103	450
Indonesia . . .	976	1,438	1,946	Sweden . . .	3,393	3,483	4,071
Italy . . .	39,561	43,827	59,920	Tunisia . . .	363	138	442
Japan . . .	6,924	6,664	7,931	United Kingdom . . .	23,352	27,748	30,333
Netherlands . . .	9,421	9,201	10,219	U.S.A. . .	1,618	2,203	3,045
New Zealand . . .	2,789	1,538	2,389				
Poland . . .	536	1,385	1,354	TOTAL (incl. others) .	114,141	125,883	145,092
South Africa . . .	754	1,382	1,108				
Spain (excl. Canary Is.) . .	1,950	2,810	4,697				
Sweden . . .	2,296	2,840	3,243				
Switzerland . . .	2,872	2,590	4,427				
Turkey . . .	1,830	1,160	977				
United Kingdom . . .	55,882	57,547	57,898				
U.S.A. . .	18,726	12,415	16,979				
TOTAL (incl. others) .	217,681	221,505	271,960				

* Imports by country of production; exports by country of last consignment. Figures for exports exclude stores and bunkers for ships and aircraft (£M'000): 7,650 in 1977; 6,066 in 1978; 7,077 in 1979.

TOURISM

	NUMBER OF TOURISTS	NUMBER OF TRANSIT PASSENGERS	TOTAL
1977 . . .	361,874	97,893	459,767
1978 . . .	477,741	96,167	573,908
1979 . . .	618,310	96,600	714,910

Number of tourist beds: 42,399 (August 1979).

TRANSPORT

ROADS

(Vehicles in use)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Private cars . . .	53,372	57,352	61,038	62,298
Commercial vehicles . . .	12,609	12,503	13,259	13,793
Buses . . .	622	599	539	559

SHIPPING

MERCHANT FLEET

(at December 31st)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Number of vessels . . .	189	253	276	267
Gross registered tonnage . .	97,448	123,264	138,556	184,504

TRAFFIC THROUGH THE PORT OF VALLETTA

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Vessels entered (net tonnage) . . .	5,722,665	6,070,685	6,048,012	5,694,244
Vessels cleared (net tonnage) . . .	5,764,437	5,810,140	6,032,611	5,630,584
Freight loaded (tons) . . .	143,674	160,122	162,371	120,458
Freight unloaded (tons) . . .	984,460	1,143,570	1,060,204	1,049,755

CIVIL AVIATION

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Passenger arrivals	372,383	394,162	510,393	658,190
Passenger departures	373,154	392,621	509,569	658,274
Passengers in transit	19,359	20,647	22,318	14,974
Freight loaded (metric tons) . . .	3,216.1	3,221.5	2,483.2	2,739.4
Freight unloaded (metric tons) . .	3,474.6	3,875.7	3,794.2	3,735.2

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Telephones	62,324	67,250	71,033	77,330
Radio and television licences . . .	62,898	66,180	67,382	70,987
Radio licences	3,598	3,854	11,386	11,910
Daily newspapers	5	5	5	5

EDUCATION

(government and private schools)

	1977/78			1978/79		
	Schools	Teachers	Students	Schools	Teachers	Students
Pre-Primary	18	381	6,949	19	418	7,291
Primary	130	1,740	31,363	121	1,575	32,218
Secondary:						
General (all grades)	75	1,872	24,524	74	1,810	22,907
Technical/Vocational*	23	540	4,851	24	482	4,169
Higher:						
Polytechnic and Teacher Training	1	99	551	1	96	942
University	1	125	1,147	1	57	650

* Includes secondary courses at the Polytechnic (1977/78).

Source: Central Office of Statistics and Electoral Office, Auberge de Castille, Valletta.

THE CONSTITUTION

On December 13th, 1974, the Independence Constitution of 1964 was substantially amended to bring into effect a Republican Constitution, under the terms of which Malta became a democratic republic within the Commonwealth, founded on work and on respect for the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual. The new constitution provided for the creation of the office of President of Malta to replace that of Governor-General.

The religion of the Maltese people is recognized to be the Roman Catholic Apostolic Religion and the Church Authorities have the constitutional right and duty to teach according to its principles. The religious teaching of the Roman Catholic Church is provided in all State schools as part of compulsory education.

The Constitution provides that the national language and the language of the Courts is Maltese but that both Maltese and English are official languages.

An independent Public Services Commission consisting of three to five members is appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister to make recommendations to the Prime Minister concerning appointments to public office and the dismissal and disciplinary control of persons holding public office.

An Employment Commission, consisting of a chairman and four other members, the function of which is to ensure that in respect of employment no distinction, exclusion or preference that is not justifiable is made or given in favour of or against any person by reason of his political opinion, is also provided for.

The Judicature is independent.

Radio and television broadcasting is controlled by an independent authority.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

The Constitution upholds the right to work and to reasonable hours of work, the safe-guarding of rights of women workers, the encouragement of private economic

enterprise, the encouragement of co-operatives, the provision of free and compulsory primary education, and the provision of social assistance and insurance.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS OF THE INDIVIDUAL

The Constitution provides for the protection of the right to life, freedom from arbitrary arrest or detention, protection of freedom of conscience, protection from discrimination on the grounds of race, etc.

THE PRESIDENT

Under the Constitution the office of President becomes vacant after five years from the date of appointment made by resolution of the House of Representatives. He appoints the Prime Minister, choosing the Member of the House of Representatives whom he judges to be ablest to command the confidence of a majority of the Members, and on the advice of the Prime Minister he appoints the other Ministers, the Chief Justice, the Judges and the Attorney-General.

THE CABINET

The Cabinet consists of the Prime Minister and such number of other Ministers as recommended by the Prime Minister.

PARLIAMENT

The House of Representatives consists of such number of members, being an odd number and divisible by the number of divisions, as Parliament by law determines from time to time. At the moment this number is sixty-five. In future the electoral divisions are not to be fewer than nine and not more than fifteen, as Parliament may from time to time determine. The normal life of the House of Representatives is five years, after which a general election is held. Election is by universal adult suffrage on the principle of proportional representation. The age of majority is eighteen years.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President of the Republic: DR. ANTON BUTTIGIEG (took office December 27th, 1976).

THE CABINET

(November 1981)

Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of the Interior: DOMINIC (DOM) MINTOFF.

Minister of Finance, Customs and People's Financial Investments: DR. JOSEPH CASSAR.

Minister of Labour, Welfare and Culture: AGATHA BARBARA.

Minister of Works and Sport: LORRY SANT.

Minister of Development, Energy, Ports and Telecommunications: WISTIN ABELA.

Minister of Fisheries and Agriculture: FREDDIE MICALLIE.

Minister of Trade, Industry and Parastatal and People's Industries: DR. PATRICK HOLLAND.

Minister of Health and Environment: DR. VINCENT MORAN.

Minister of Tourism: DANNY CREMONA.

Minister of Education: DR. PHILIP MUSCAT.

Minister of Justice, Lands, Housing and Parliamentary Affairs: DR. JOSEPH BRINCAT.

LEGISLATURE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Speaker: KALCIDON AGIUS.

(General Election, September 1976)

PARTY	VOTES	PER-CENTAGE	SEATS
Malta Labour Party	105,854	51.5	34
Nationalist Party	99,551	48.5	31
Independent	35	0.02	—

Note: For the results of the December 1981 election, see Late information.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Communist Party: 205/6 Old Bakery St., Valletta; Chair. A. BALDACCHINO; Gen. Sec. ANTONY VASSALLO.

Malta Labour Party: March 31st St., Senglea; f. 1920; 20,000 mems.; stands for neutrality and non-alignment; democratic, socialist, progressive; Leader DOMINIC (DOM) MINTOFF.

Nationalist Party: 28 Our Lady of Sorrows St., Pietà; stands for the safeguarding of the Catholic and European traditions of Malta; the development of the State according to western concepts of democracy; contribu-

tion towards the maintenance of international peace and security; Leader EDWARD FENECH ADAMI.

Progressive Constitutional Party (P.C.P.): Central Office: 4 Naxxar Rd., Birkirkara; f. 1953; stands for association with the European Economic Community, membership of the Commonwealth with a defence treaty with the United Kingdom and an agreement with NATO; domestically, for establishing a viable economy for Malta based on tourism and its subsidiaries, light industry and ship-repairing; Leader Hon. MABEL STRICKLAND, O.B.E.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS ACCREDITED TO MALTA

(E) Embassy; (HC) High Commission.

Algeria: Tripoli, Libya (E).

Argentina: Rome, Italy (E).

Australia: Airways House, Gaiety Lane, Sliema, Malta (HC); *High Commissioner:* GUS COTSELL.

Austria: Rome, Italy (E).

Bangladesh: Tripoli, Libya (HC).

Belgium: Tripoli, Libya (E).

Brazil: Tripoli, Libya (E).

Bulgaria: Rome, Italy (E).

Canada: Rome, Italy (HC).

China, People's Republic: Karmnu Court, Lapsi St., St. Julian's, Malta (E); *Ambassador:* CHENG ZHIPING.

Costa Rica: Rome, Italy (E).

Cuba: Rome, Italy (E).

Cyprus: London, England (HC).

Czechoslovakia: 39, Flat 2, Tigne Sea-Front, Sliema, Malta (E); *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* VÁCLAV ZEMAN.

Denmark: Rome, Italy (E).

Egypt: Villa Juliana, Princess Elizabeth St., Ta'Xbiex, Malta (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED FOUAD ABDEL MOUDY.

Finland: Tripoli, Libya.

France: Villa Semina, 12 Sir Temi Zammit St., Ta'Xbiex, Malta (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERT FÉQUANT.

Gambia: Tripoli, Libya (HC).

German Democratic Republic: Rome, Italy (E).

Germany, Federal Republic: "Il-Piazzetta", Entrance B, Tower Rd., Sliema, Malta (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* HEINZ PETER BROSC.

Ghana: Rome, Italy (HC).

Greece: Rome, Italy (E).

Guinea: Tripoli, Libya (E).

Hungary: Rome, Italy (E).

India: Tripoli, Libya (HC).

Indonesia: Rome, Italy (E).

Iran: London, England (E).

Iraq: Rome, Italy (E).

Israel: Antonio Nani St., Ta'Xbiex, Malta (E); *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* HAIM HARARI.

Italy: 5 Vilhena St., Floriana, Malta (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. MAURIZIO BATTAGLINI.

Japan: Rome, Italy (E).

Jordan: Tripoli, Libya (E).

Kuwait: Villa Fayleka, Ugo, Mifsud St., Ta'Xbiex, Malta (E); *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* MOHAMED AL-OMAR.

Libya: Dar Tarek, Tower Rd., Sliema, Malta (People's Bureau); *Secretary:* SALEM SCHWEIDI.

Malaysia: Rome, Italy (HC).

Mexico: Rome, Italy (E).

Netherlands: Rome, Italy (E).

New Zealand: Rome, Italy (HC).

Nigeria: Tripoli, Libya (HC).

Norway: Rome, Italy (E).

Oman: Rome, Italy (E).

Pakistan: Tripoli, Libya (E).

Panama: Rome, Italy (E).

Philippines: Tripoli, Libya (E).

Poland: Rome, Italy (E).

Portugal: Rome, Italy (E).

Qatar: Tripoli, Libya (E).

Romania: Rome, Italy (E).

Saudi Arabia: Tripoli, Libya (E).

Senegal: Rome, Italy (E).

Spain: 145/10 Tower Rd., Sliema, Malta (E); *Ambassador:* MANUEL GARCÍA.

Sudan: Tripoli, Libya (E).

Swaziland: London, England (HC).

Sweden: Rome, Italy (E).

Switzerland: Rome, Italy (E).

Malta also has diplomatic relations with Albania, Ecuador Guyana, Honduras, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Lebanon, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet-Nam and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Syria: Rome, Italy (E).

Tunisia: Fairholme, Sir Augustus Bartolo St., Ta'Xbiex, Malta (E); *Ambassador:* NOUREDDIN FENNICHE.

Turkey: Rome, Italy (E).

U.S.S.R.: (E); *Ambassador:* V. SMIRNOV.

United Arab Emirates: Tripoli, Libya (E).

United Kingdom: 7 St. Anne St., Floriana, Malta (HC); *High Commissioner:* DAVID P. AIERS, C.M.G.

U.S.A.: Development House, St. Anne St., Floriana, Malta (E); *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* F. P. WARDLAW.

Vatican: Vill Cor Jesu, Pitkali Rd., Attard, Malta (Apostolic Nunciature); *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* Rev. Mgr. BENIAMINO STELLA.

Yemen Arab Republic: Tripoli, Libya (E).

Yugoslavia: Rome, Italy (E).

Zambia: Rome, Italy (HC).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Attorney-General: V. BORG COSTANZI.

Chief Justice, President of the Court of Appeal and the Constitutional Court: The Hon. Mr. Justice CARMELO SCHEMBRI.

Judges:

The Hon. Mr. Justice VINCENT SCERRI.

The Hon. Mr. Justice MAURICE CARUANA CURRAN.

The Hon. Mr. Justice OLIVER GULIA.

The Hon. Mr. Justice ANTOINE RUTTER GIAPPONE.

The Hon. Mr. Justice JOSEPH HERRERA.

The Hon. Mr. Justice HUGH WILLIAM HARDING.

The Hon. Mr. Justice SPIRIDIONE CAMILLERI.

The Hon. Mr. Justice CARMELO SCICLUNA.

Registrar of the Courts of Malta and Gozo: V. BORG GRECH.

The legal system consists of enactments of the Maltese legislature, and a few of the British Parliament until they are repealed or replaced by enactments of the Parliament of Malta. Maltese Civil Law derives largely from Roman Law, while British Law has had great influence on public law.

The Courts are: *Constitutional Court, Court of Appeal, Criminal Court of Appeal, Commercial Court, Criminal Court, Civil Court and Courts of Judicial Police (including a Juvenile Court).*

RELIGION

The Maltese population professes the Roman Catholic faith.

Archbishop of Malta: His Grace Mgr. JOSEPH MERECIA, Archbishop's Curia, Floriana.

Vicar-General: Mgr. C. XUEREB.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Daily News: Workers' Memorial Bldg., Valletta; f. 1964; English; published by the General Workers' Union; Editor JOE A. VELLA; circ. 12,000.

Il-Hajja: Stamperija Il-Hajja, P.O.B. 89, Valletta; f. 1970; Maltese; Editor C. BUTTIGIEG.

In-Taghna: Stamperija Indipendenza, 28 Our Lady of Sorrows St., Pietà; f. 1970; Maltese; Editor V. CAMILLERI.

L'Orizzont: Union Press, Workers' Memorial Building, 80 Old Bakery St., Valletta; f. 1962; Maltese; published by the General Workers' Union; Editor CHARLES MIZZI.

The Times: Strickland House, 341 St. Paul St., P.O.B. 328, Valletta; f. 1935; English; Propr. Hon. MABEL STRICK-

LAND, O.B.E.; Editor CHARLES GRECH ORR; circ. 17,000.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

The Bulletin: Lux Press, P.O.B. 420, St. Joseph Rd., Hamrun; f. 1946; English; weekly; Editor C. MICALLEF.

The Democrat: Independence Press Our Lady of Sorrows St., Pietà; f. 1975; English; weekly; Editor A. MALLIA.

The Exporter: Associated News Malta Ltd., Penprint; f. 1979; English; published by Ministry of Trade; circ. 5,000.

Gwida: Dar ix-Xandir St., Luke's Rd., Gwardamanga; Maltese and English; radio and television guide; Editor REMIG SACCO.

MALTA

Industry Today: Development House, St. Anne St., Floriana; Journal of the Federation of Industries; monthly; Editor W. F. LEAVER.

Il-Gzejjer: Information Division, Valletta; f. 1955; Maltese; quarterly; circ. 25,000.

Il-Hajja F'Ghawdex: Bishop's Seminary, Victoria, Gozo; f. 1945; Maltese; Catholic Diocesan organ of Gozo; monthly; Editor Rev. ANTON DIMECH.

Il-Hsieb: Workers' Memorial Building, Old Bakery St., P.O.B. 78, Valletta; Maltese; progressive; monthly; Editor Dr. A. SCIBERRAS TRIGONA.

Il-lum: Lux Press, P.O.B. 420, St. Joseph's Rd., Hamrun; f. 1974; Maltese; monthly; Editor Dr. J. FRIGGIERI.

Il-Malti: Veritas Press, Zabbar; f. 1924; organ of the Asscn. of Maltese Writers and Maltese Academy; quarterly; Editor GUZÈ DIACONO, L.P.

Il-Mument: Stamperija Indipendenza, Our Lady of Sorrows St., Pietà, Valletta; f. 1972; Maltese; weekly; Editor MICHAEL SCHIAVONE.

It-Torċa (The Torch): Workers' Memorial Bldg., 80 Old Bakery St., Valletta; f. 1944; Maltese; published by the General Workers' Union; weekly; Editor ANTHONY FARRUGIA.

Journal of Maltese Studies: Malta University Press; f. 1961; language and folklore; irregular; Editor Prof. Mgr. C. SANT.

Lehen il-Malti: Malta University Press; f. 1931; Maltese literary review; irregular; Editor Prof. Mgr. C. SANT.

The Press, Publishers, Radio and Television

Lehen is-Sewwa: Catholic Institute, Floriana; f. 1928; Malta's national Catholic newspaper; weekly; Editor PAUL SALIBA; circ. 10,000.

Lloyd Maltese: "France", Adelaide Cini St., Hamrun; f. 1840; twice weekly; English, Maltese; Editor M. BUGEJA FLERI.

Malta Government Gazette: Information Division, Kastilja, Valletta; f. 1813; Maltese and English; circ. 3,500.

Malta Today: Information Division, Kastilja, Valletta; f. 1966; English; every 2 months; circ. 3,500.

The Sunday Times: Strickland House, St. Paul St., Valletta; f. 1922; weekly; English; Editor ANTHONY MONTANARO.

The Teacher: Teachers' Institute, 213 Republic St., Valletta; official organ of Movement of Union of Teachers; monthly; Editor A. M. FARRUGIA.

NEWS AGENCIES

Agencia EFE (Spain): Wahoonga, 1 Immaculada Concepcion St., San Gwann; Correspondent TONIO PORTUGHESE.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): 4 Tigné Mansions, 44 Qui-si-sana Place, Sliema; Correspondent MANOEL MIZZI.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): Row E2, No. 2, Ta' Pan's Estate, Birkirkara; Correspondent ALFRED ANASTASI.

PUBLISHERS

Lux Printing Press: A. Micallef and Sons, P.O.B. 420, St. Joseph Rd., Hamrun.

Mediterranean Publishing Company: 34E Archbishop St., Valletta; f. 1978; Chair. J. GRIMA.

Progress Press: Strickland House, 341 St. Paul St., Valletta; f. 1957; Chair. R. Agrus; Man. Dir. W. B. ASCIAK.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

All the broadcasting services are subject to the provisions of the Constitution and the Broadcasting Ordinance and are under the overall supervision of the Broadcasting Authority.

Malta Broadcasting Authority: National Rd., Blata l-Bajda; f. 1961; independent statutory body responsible for sound and television broadcasting; Chief Exec. F. S. CARBONE.

Xandir Malta: P.O.B. 82, St. Luke's Rd., Gwardamanga; f. 1935; a division of the Telemalta Corporation; pro-

vides a cable radio service on a two-channel network with a combined output of 34 programme-hours a day and a wireless service (Radio Malta) on one medium wave and one VHF frequency. The television service (Television Malta) relays programmes in Maltese and English for 6 hours per evening. Some 50 per cent of total output originates locally.

In 1980 75,512 television and 14,889 radio licences were issued.

FINANCE

BANKING

cap.=capital; p.u.=paid-up; auth.=authorized; dep.=deposits; m.=million; br.=branch)

CENTRAL BANK

Central Bank of Malta: Castille Place, Valletta; f. 1968; cap. auth. and p.u. £M500,000; Deputy Gov. L. SPITERI; Gen. Man. H. C. DE GABRIELE.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Bank of Valletta Ltd.: 58 Zachary St., Valletta; f. 1974 to take over business of former National Bank of Malta Group; cap. p.u. £M3m.; dep. £M72.2m. (Dec. 1980); 34 brs.; Chair. G. BORG; Gen. Man. (Operations) D. DEGIORGIO; Gen. Man. (Administration) E. G. ABELA.

Lombard Bank (Malta) Ltd.: Lombard House, 67 Republic St., Valletta; f. 1969; subsidiary of the National Westminster Bank Ltd., London; cap. auth. £500,000; cap. issued £300,000; Chair. PHILIP E. TREGASKIS; Man. F. BONELLO, A.I.B.

Mid-Med Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 428, 233 Republic St., Valletta; f. 1975 to take over business of former Barclays Bank International Ltd. in Malta; cap. auth. £M6m.; cap. p.u. £M4m.; dep. £M154.9m.; 38 brs.; Chair. The Hon. PAUL XUEREB; Gen. Man. F. R. FLYNN, F.I.B.

OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

W. & J. Coppini and Co. (Foreign Exchange Bureau): 58 Merchants St., Valletta; f. 1880; Man. Dirs. J. R. COPPINI, R. A. COPPINI.

Investment Finance Bank Ltd.: 168 Strait St., Valletta; f. 1976; Chair. R. CALLEJA; Gen. Man. J. C. CARUANA.

Lohombus Corporation Ltd.: Development House, Floriana; Man. A. VELLA.

Singer and Friedlander (Malta) Ltd.: Regency House, Republic St., Valletta; Gen. Man. A. CASTILLO.

SAVINGS BANKS

Apostleship of Prayer Savings Bank Ltd.: 266 St. Paul St., Valletta; Man. Rev. JOSEPH BRINCAT.

Malta Government Savings Bank: 111 Archbishop St., Valletta; f. 1833; 17 brs. in Malta and Gozo; Man. A. H. CAMILLERI.

INSURANCE

The Lion Insurance Co. Ltd.: 98/2 Melita St., Valletta; f. 1963; Man. Dir. J. CARUANA MONTALDO.

Mediterranean Insurance Brokers Ltd.: P.O.B. 320, House of Catalunya, Marsamxetto Rd., Valletta; f. 1976; Man. Dir. P. A. LONG.

FOREIGN COMPANIES

Numerous foreign insurance companies, principally British, Canadian and Italian, are represented in Malta by local agents.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

DEVELOPMENT

Libyan-Maltese Investment Co.: Valletta; f. 1972; cap. £500,000 held by Malta Development Corporation and National Investment Corporation of Libya; for investment in industry, agriculture, fisheries, tourism and other development projects.

Malta Development Corporation: Development House, Floriana (P.O.B. 571, Valletta); f. 1967 by Act of Parliament as a government agency for promoting industrial development and administering the Government's programme of investment inducements. The Corporation may take up equity participation in industrial ventures; 17 mems.; Chair. JOSEPH CASSAR.

INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

Chamber of Commerce: Exchange Bldgs., Republic St., Valletta; f. 1848; 920 mems.; Pres. A. MICELI-FARRUGIA; publs. *Commercial Courier* (every 3 weeks), *Trade Directory* (annually).

Department of Industry: 30 South St., Valletta; f. 1964; the Department monitors the performance of established private and parastatal industries with a view to their continued expansion, aids development of local, especially small-scale, industry, ensures high quality of manufactured goods, protects and fosters typical Maltese handicrafts and runs a crafts village at Ta' Qali and craft centres in Malta and Gozo; Dir. J. I. MERECIECA; publ. *Manufacturers and Exporters* (annually).

Department of Trade: Lascaris, Valletta; f. 1955; its functions include import and export licensing, price control, registration of partnerships, trade marks, patents and designs, bulk buying and maintenance of essential supplies; Dir. JOSEPH ZAMMIT.

Federation of Industries: Development House, St. Anne St., Floriana; f. 1946; 300 mem. firms; Pres. JOHN BORG; publs. *Industry Today*, *Bulletin* (monthly).

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

Employers' Association of Malta: 35/1 South St., Valletta; Pres. MICHAEL J. MALLIA.

TRADE UNIONS

Confederation of Trade Unions: 13 South St., Valletta; f. 1958; affiliated to the World Confederation of Labour; Pres. S. SPITERI; Gen. Sec. A. M. FARRUGIA; 11,239 mems.; publ. *The Trade Unionist*.

In June 1980 there were 43 organizations, made up of 23 trade unions (with a membership of 39,238) and 20 employers' associations (with a membership of 3,528).

The unions include:

GRTU—Association of General Retailers & Traders: Republic St., Valletta; f. 1945; 2,340 mems.; Pres. J. GIALANZÈ; Permanent Sec. A. MERECIECA; publ. *The Retailer* (monthly).

The General Workers' Union: Workers' Memorial Bldg., South St., Valletta; f. 1943; 29,432 mems.; affiliated to ICFTU; Pres. J. BORG; Gen. Sec. GEORGE AGIUS.

Movement of United Teachers: Teachers' Institute, 213 Republic St., Valletta; f. 1919; 3,267 mems.; Pres. A. BUHAGIAR; Gen. Sec. A. M. FARRUGIA; publ. *The Teacher*.

Union Haddiema Maghqudin: 41B Old Mint St., Valletta; f. 1966; 6,160 mems.; Pres. S. SPITERI; Gen. Sec. M. AGIUS.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are 803 miles (1,292 km.) of roads. Bus services run to all parts of the main island and to some parts of Gozo.

SHIPPING

Ed. T. Agius & Co. Ltd.: 242 Republic St., P.O.B. 331, Valletta; est. 1880; Mediterranean ports, Canary Isles, South African ports, Australia and New Zealand; principal mems.: ARTHUR GRECH, MARIO FALZON.

Laferla Shipping Line: 577 St. Joseph's High Rd., Hamrun; f. 1943; principal officers: P. M. LAFERLA, A. A. LAFERLA.

Mediterranean Trading Shipping Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 434, 13 Barriera Wharf, Valletta; weekly passenger and cargo services to and from Syracuse and Italian, Libyan, Tunisian and Adriatic ports; 2 vessels, total gross registered tonnage 999; Man. Dir. A. E. SULLIVAN.

Sea Malta Co. Ltd.: Sea Malta Building, Flagstone Wharf, Marsa; *national shipping line; provides liner services to and from the United Kingdom, northern Europe, Tunis and Tripoli; also roll-on/roll-off services between Malta and Reggio di Calabria*; Chair. A. Mizzi; Gen. Man. J. CURMI; Co. Sec. J. T. APPS.

Virtu Steamship Co. Ltd.: 28B South St., P.O.B. 315, Valletta; tramp services.

FOREIGN SHIPPING LINES:

Tirrenia Lines of Naples: Agents in Malta: SMS (S. Mifsud & Sons Ltd.), 311 Republic St., Valletta; car-ferry services: three times weekly between Malta and Reggio di Calabria via Syracuse and Catania; weekly between Malta and Naples via Syracuse, Catania and Reggio di Calabria.

Lloyd Triestino: Malta Agents: Mifsud Brothers Ltd., 66 South St., Valletta; regular service via Genoa or Trieste for Australia, New Zealand, Sri Lanka, India, Pakistan, Far East and Red Sea ports; also agents for Gilnavi Line, Genoa, running a regular service connecting Marseille, Genoa, Leghorn, Malta, Alexandria, Beirut and Lattakia.

Many regular lines between north-west Europe and the East call at Malta.

Malta Drydocks: Valletta; state-owned shipbuilders, repairers, mechanical, electrical and structural steel engineers; operates 6 dry docks, maximum capacity 300,000 d.w.t.; tanker cleaning facilities; yacht repair yard; Gen. Man. SAVIOUR G. BRINCAT; Deputy Gen. Man. L. J. ELLUL.

Manoel Island Yacht Yard: Yacht and small craft repairs; seven slipways handling vessels of up to 500 tons displacement and up to 200 ft. in length; extensive boat park; Man. RAY BALZAN.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Malta Co. Ltd.: Luqa, Malta; national airline in which government has a 96.4 per cent shareholding; f. 1973; regularly serves Amsterdam, Brussels, Cairo, Catania, Cologne, Frankfurt, Hamburg, London, Lyon, Manchester, Munich, Paris, Rome, Tripoli, Tunis and Zürich; charter operations also undertaken; operations started April 1974; fleet of three Boeing 737-200; advanced, five Boeing 720B; Chair. ALBERT MIZZI; Man. Dir. VINCENT FALZON.

The following foreign airlines serve Malta; Alitalia, Austrian Airlines, Balkan Airline Service, British Airways, JAT (Yugoslavia), Libyan Arab Airlines, Tunisavia and UTA (France).

TOURISM

National Tourist Organization—Malta: Harper Lane, Floriana; f. 1977; Chair. J. M. MALLIA; Sec. J. C. AZZOPARDI; publs. *Malta, Gozo and Comino* (tourist information brochure) and Hotel Lists (circulated to all travel agents and tour operators in the U.S.A., Canada, United Kingdom and Europe).

MONACO

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag

The Principality of Monaco lies on France's south-eastern Mediterranean coast. The climate is fine and warm with very mild winters. The official language is French but Monégasque (a mixture of French and Italian), Italian and English are also spoken. Most of the population are Roman Catholics. The national flag (proportions officially 5 by 4) has two horizontal stripes of red and white.

History

The Principality has existed since the tenth century. It was abolished during the French Revolution but re-established in 1814. In 1861 Monaco became an independent state. Prince Albert, great-grandfather of the reigning sovereign, Prince Rainier III, promulgated a constitution in 1911. An agreement in 1918 between France and Monaco made provision for France to defend the principality in return for general conformity with France's interests. A new constitution was introduced in 1962, granting more power to the elected National Council and renouncing the principle of divine right. In January 1978 the National and Democratic Union, which supports Prince Rainier, won all 18 seats on the National Council, thus regaining the two seats lost to the opposition parties in the previous elections held in 1973.

Government

Legislative power is held jointly by the Prince, an hereditary ruler, and the unicameral National Council, with 18 members elected by universal adult suffrage for five years. The electorate comprises only true-born Monégasque citizens aged 25 years or over. Executive power is vested in the Prince and exercised jointly with the four-member Council of Government, headed by a Minister of State (a French civil servant chosen by the Prince). The Prince represents the Principality in its relations with foreign powers, and signs and ratifies treaties.

Economic Affairs

Revenue is derived mainly from real estate, industry and tourism. There is also a thriving banking and insurance

sector. Nationals of Monaco and foreign residents do not pay income tax, although French nationals living in the Principality are now liable to French taxation.

Since 1958 land reclamation projects have increased Monaco's territory by 20 per cent, the land thus created being used for new hotels and apartments and light industries. Industrial policy has concentrated on specialized fields such as pharmaceuticals, micro-electronics, cosmetics and plastics. Small manufacturing companies accounted for 23 per cent of Monaco's turnover of F.Fr. 5,200 million in 1978. Monaco has also become an important art market.

Tourism

The pleasant climate and the amenities of Monte-Carlo, including the world famous Casino, have made Monaco a leading centre for tourism both in summer and winter. Between 1970 and 1980 about 1,200 new hotel rooms were made available, to cater for a wider range of tourists. In 1980, 220,725 tourists visited Monaco, an increase of 11 per cent over 1979.

Public Holidays

1982: April 12th (Easter Monday), May 1st (Fête du Travail), May 20th (Ascension), May 31st (Whit Monday), August 15th (Assumption), November 19th (National Day), December 8th (Immaculate Conception), December 25th, 26th (Christmas).

1982: January 1st (New Year's Day), January 27th (St. Devote, Patron Saint of the Principality).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

French currency: 100 centimes = 1 franc.

Exchange rates (October 1981):

£1 sterling = 10.39 francs.

U.S. \$1 = 5.56 francs.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION		
	1978 Total	Monte-Carlo	Rest of Monaco
1.81 sq.km.	25,029	9,948*	13,087*

* 1968 figures.

1980: Population 25,000 (estimate).

FINANCE

French currency: 100 centimes = 1 franc.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 20 and 50 centimes; 1, 5 and 10 francs.

Notes: 10, 50, 100 and 500 francs.

Exchange rates (October 1981):

£1 sterling = 10.39 francs; U.S. \$1 = 5.56 francs.

100 French francs = £9.62 = \$17.98.

Note: Some Monégasque currency, at par with the French, also circulates. For details of previous changes in the exchange rate, see the chapter on France.

BUDGET (French francs)

	REVENUE	EXPENDITURE
1977	595,873,794	515,207,207
1978	671,035,764	518,129,191
1979	784,319,130	551,631,768
1980	987,158,724	629,449,946

TOURISM

	1978	1979	1980
Total Hotel Arrivals	224,412	218,243	220,725

Trade: the imports and exports for Monaco are included in the figures for France.

Communications Media: In 1977 there were 13,132 telephones, 8,832 radio sets and 8,493 television receivers.

Education (1979/80): 3,429 pupils in state schools, 1,412 in private schools.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of January 7th, 1911 (modified in November 1917), provided for a National Council elected by a panel of 30 members composed of delegates of the municipality, and 21 electors appointed by universal suffrage. The legislative power was exercised by the Prince and the National Council, which contained 18 members elected for five years. The executive government was exercised, under the authority of the Sovereign, by the Minister of State, assisted by the three members of the Council of Government.

On December 17th, 1962, a new Constitution was promulgated by Prince Rainier. Any future amendments to this may be made only with the approval of the elected National Council. The text maintains the traditional hereditary monarchy though the principle of divine right is renounced. The right of association, trade union freedom and the right to strike are guaranteed. The Supreme Tribunal safeguards fundamental liberties. The National Council is to be elected by direct universal suffrage. The Constitution also bestows the franchise on women.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

H.S.H. Prince RAINIER III (succeeded May 9th, 1949).

MINISTERS

(November 1981)

Chief of the Cabinet: CHARLES BALLERIO.

Minister of State: JEAN HERLY.

GOVERNMENT COUNCILLORS

Interior: MICHEL DESMET.

Finance and Economic Affairs: RAOUL BIANCHERI.

Public Works and Social Affairs: LOUIS CARAVEL.

LEGISLATURE

CONSEIL NATIONAL

The National Council has 18 members. At the last elections, held on January 15th, 1978, all seats were won by the National and Democratic Union.

President: JEAN-CHARLES REY.

Vice-President: PIERRE CROVETTO.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Action Monégasque (Monaco Action): liberal party; first contested elections in 1973.

Mouvement d'Union Démocratique (MUD) (Democratic Union Movement): pro-Communist trade union organization; first contested elections in 1973.

Parti Socialiste Monégasque (PSM) (Monaco Socialist Party): unsuccessfully contested 1978 elections.

Union Nationale et Démocratique (UND) (National and Democratic Union): c/o Conseil National; f. 1962 by merger of the *Union Nationale des Indépendants* and the *Entente Nationale Démocratique*; supports the policies of the reigning Prince; won all 18 seats on the National Council in 1978; Leader JEAN-CHARLES REY.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

The following states have consulates in the Principality: Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Uruguay.

Switzerland, Tunisia and the U.S.A. have consulates in Nice, France; Argentina, Canada, Egypt, the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel and the United Kingdom have consulates in Marseille, France.

Monaco also has diplomatic relations with Australia and the Bahamas.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Director of Judicial Services: LOUIS ROMAN.

President of the Supreme Tribunal: PAUL REUTER.

President of the Cour de Révision Judiciaire: RAOUL COMBALDIEU.

The organization of the Legal System is similar to that of France. There is one Justice of the Peace, a *Tribunal de Première Instance* (Court of First Instance), a *Cour d'Appel* (Court of Appeal), a *Cour de Révision* (High Court of Appeal), a *Tribunal Criminal* (Crown Court) and finally the *Tribunal Suprême* (Supreme Tribunal), which deals with infringements of the rights and liberties provided by the Court, and also with legal actions aiming at the annulment of administrative decisions for abusive exercise of power.

RELIGION

Roman Catholicism is the religion of the Principality.

Archbishop of Monaco: Most Rev. CHARLES BRAND; 1 rue de l'Abbaye, Monaco.

There are also an Anglican Church, a Protestant Church and a Synagogue in the Principality.

THE PRESS

La Gazette de Monaco: 20 blvd. Princesse Charlotte.

Journal de Monaco: f. 1858; edited at the Ministry of State; official weekly.

Nice Matin: 41 rue Grimaldi; published in Nice, France.

NEWS AGENCY

Agence Télégraphique: France Presse, 2A blvd. des Moulins, Monte-Carlo; Rep. GEORGES BERTELOTTI.

PUBLISHERS

Editions de l'Oiseau-Lyre: Les Remparts, Monaco; f. 1932; music publishers; Dir. MARGARITA M. HANSON.

Editions Regain: Palais Miami, 10 blvd. d'Italie, Monte-Carlo; f. 1946; Dir.-Gen. GÉRARD BOY; fiction, poetry, etc.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radio Monte Carlo: 16 blvd. Princesse Charlotte, Monte-Carlo; Pres. CESAR SOLAMITO; Gen. Dir. JEAN-CLAUDE HEBERLE; Programme Dirs. ALBERT MATHIEU, CLAUDE VILLERS.

The official programme of R.M.C. is broadcast in French on longwave 1400 metres (218 kHz); Programmes in French and Italian are broadcast on medium wave 205 metres (1.466 kHz); Foreign programmes are broadcast in 12 languages on medium wave 205 metres (1.466 kHz).

Programmes on Radio Monte Carlo may be backed by commercials or by sponsors. The French Government has a share-holding in the company.

Trans World Radio: P.O.B. 141, Monte-Carlo; Pres. PAUL E. FRED; Field Dir. D. Gow; broadcasts evangelical programmes in English, French, German, Spanish, Russian and 30 other languages.

TELEVISION

Télé Monte-Carlo: 16 blvd. Princesse Charlotte, Monte-Carlo; Pres. JEAN ANTOINE LABORIE; Dir.-Gen. THIERRY FUNCK-BRENTANO; Asst. Dir.-Gen. JEAN-FRANÇOIS MICHÉO.

FINANCE

BANKS

Banque Centrale Monégasque de Crédit: 15 ave. d'Ostende, Monte-Carlo; f. 1969; cap. 10.5m. frs.; Pres. JEAN DEFLASSIEUX; Dir.-Gen. PIERRE DAVID.

Banque de Financement Industriel: 1 square Théodore Gastaud, Monte-Carlo.

Banque de Placements et de Crédit (Groupe de la Société de Banque Suisse): 2 ave. de Grande Bretagne, Monte-Carlo; cap. 30m. frs.

Banque Industrielle de Monaco: 8 blvd. des Moulins, B.P. 115; f. 1949; cap. 8,000m. frs.; dep. 71,200m. frs. (June 1981); Pres. Princesse ISABELLE DE BOURBON DE PARME; Man. HENRI ZINZEN.

Compagnie Monégasque de Banque: Les Terrasses 2, Ave. de Monte-Carlo, Monte-Carlo; cap. 50m. frs.; Chair. PIERRE PAUL SCHWEITZER; Man. Dir. (vacant).

Crédit Foncier de Monaco: 11 blvd. Albert 1er, Monaco; f. 1922; cap. 22 5m. frs.; dep. 1,311m. frs. (1979); 5 brs. in Monte-Carlo; Pres. CLAUDE TOUSSAINT; Gen. Man. GILBERT J. BOUVERET.

Société de Crédit et de Banque de Monaco (Socredit): 9 blvd. d'Italie, Monte-Carlo; f. 1953; cap. 100m. frs.; dep. 740m. frs. (1980); Pres. CARLO PESENTI; Gen. Man. JACQUES MONVEZY.

Société de Banque et d'Investissements: 26 blvd. d'Italie; f. 1956; cap. 15m. frs.; dep. 262m. frs. (1980); Chair. J. DE LA CHAUVINIÈRE; Man. Dir. R. DE SEYNES; Dirs. R. A. POZUN, CH. MORANDO.

Monaco has a total of 25 banks, and major French, Italian and United Kingdom banks are represented in the Principality.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

Fédération patronale monégasque (FPM) (Employers' Federation of Monaco): Immeuble "Le Thalès", rue du Stade; f. 1944; 750 individual mems.; Pres. JACQUES FERREYROLLES.

TRADE UNION

Union des syndicats de Monaco (USM) (Union of Monaco Trade Unions): f. 1944; 35 member unions with 4,500 individual mems.; Sec.-Gen. CHARLES SOCCAL.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

RAILWAYS

There is 1.7 km. of railway track in Monaco running from France to Monte-Carlo. It is operated by the S.N.C.F. (see under France).

TOURISM

Société des Bains de Mer: Monte-Carlo; f. 1863; Chair. Prince LOUIS DE POLIGNAC; Man. Dir. ANDRÉ SAINT-MLEUX; corporation in which the Government holds a majority interest; controls the entertainment facilities of Monaco, owns the Hôtel de Paris, the Hermitage, the Beach Club and the Monte-Carlo Beach Hotel, Monte-Carlo Sporting Club, Monte-Carlo Golf and Country Club, the Casino (which in turn administers the theatre and opera house), the Club de la Vigie, Jimmy's Clubs, the Cabaret, Parady's Club, le Cinéma d'été and the Maona restaurants; employs c. 2,100 people.

Direction du Tourisme et des Congrès: 2A blvd. des Moulins, Monte-Carlo. There are also international conference centres in Monte-Carlo at: Centre de Congrès Auditorium de Monte-Carlo, blvd. Louis II and at Centre de Rencontres Internationales, Avenue d'Ostende.

Académie Internationale du Tourisme: 4 rue des Iris, Monte-Carlo; f. 1951 under the patronage of Prince Rainier III; 117 mems.; Pres. GEORGES DASKALAKIS; publs. *Dictionnaire International du Tourisme* (successive editions in various languages); official organ of the Academy: *Revue de l'Académie Internationale du Tourisme* (quarterly).

THEATRE

Opéra de Monte-Carlo: Salle Garnier; opera and ballet.

ORCHESTRA

Monte-Carlo Philharmonic Orchestra: Dir. RENÉ CROESI; Musical Dir. LAWRENCE FOSTER.

THE NETHERLANDS

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Kingdom of the Netherlands is situated in Western Europe, bounded to the east by the Federal Republic of Germany and to the south by Belgium. Its northern and western shores are washed by the North Sea. The climate is temperate. The language is Dutch. About 30 per cent of the population are Protestant, 40 per cent are Roman Catholic and 26 per cent do not profess any religion. The national flag (proportions three by two) carries three equal horizontal bands of red, white and blue. The capital is Amsterdam, but the seat of government is The Hague ('s Gravenhage).

Recent History

The Netherlands was occupied by Germany during the Second World War. Following its liberation in 1945 it chose to abandon a traditional policy of neutrality, subsequently becoming a member of WEU and NATO. In 1948 Queen Wilhelmina, who had reigned since 1898, abdicated in favour of her daughter, Juliana. The Treaty establishing the Benelux Economic Union between the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg was signed in 1958 and came into force in 1960. The Dutch are among the strongest supporters of European integration, and the Netherlands is a founder member of the EEC. Indonesia, formerly part of the Dutch East Indies, was granted independence in 1949, and in 1963 was given responsibility for Dutch New Guinea. The Netherlands granted independence to Suriname in 1975 and there are plans for the independence of the country's only remaining dependency, the Netherlands Antilles.

All post-war governments have been formed by various coalitions between the several Catholic, Protestant, Socialist and Liberal parties. The general election of April 1971 showed a swing to the left and the new Socialist party joined the Government, which was led by Barend Biesheuvel. In July 1972 the Government was forced to resign after losing its working majority in the Second Chamber. Elections were held in November, in which the "confessional" parties suffered a major setback, and in May 1973 a new Government was formed by a left-of-centre coalition of three "progressive" parties (the Labour Party—PvdA, the Radical Political Party and the Democrats '66) and two "confessional" parties (the Catholic People's Party and the Anti-Revolutionary Party) under Joop den Uyl of the PvdA. This administration made progress towards its principal aim of redistribution of wealth by modifying the fiscal structure and by guaranteeing minimum wage levels for all adult workers. It took a cooler attitude to the EEC's Regional Fund policy and, despite NATO opposition, reduced defence expenditure with a view to tackling more immediate domestic problems.

The coalition collapsed in March 1977 after disagreement over land reform legislation and an election was held in May. Attempts to form a left-of-centre coalition between the PvdA, the Christian Democratic Appeal (CDA)—an alliance of "confessional" parties which united to form a single party in 1980—and the Democrats '66 were unsuccessful because of disagreement over a controversial

profit-sharing scheme, abortion law reform and the distribution of Ministerial portfolios. In December Andries van Agt (CDA) formed a centre-right coalition government between the CDA and the right-wing People's Party for Freedom and Democracy (Liberals). The new coalition was supported by only 77 of the 150 members of the Second Chamber, and its survival was precarious; in March 1978 the Defence Minister, Roelof Kruisinga, resigned over the possible adoption of the neutron bomb by NATO, and in February 1980 the Finance Minister, Frans Andriessen, resigned over Cabinet disagreement on the scale of spending cuts. Despite censure motions against the siting of NATO cruise missiles and in favour of an oil embargo on South Africa, and a political crisis over the sale of submarines to Taiwan, the Government survived its term of office and a general election was held in May 1981. In September a centre-left coalition was formed by the CDA (now the largest party in the Second Chamber), the PvdA and the Democrats '66, the party which made the greatest election gains, led by Jan Terlouw. The negotiations over the formation of the coalition left many issues of policy undecided, and the Cabinet resigned after only five weeks of office because of its failure to agree on economic strategy. The crisis was resolved at the beginning of November when the coalition accepted the compromise economic programme proposed by two PvdA mediators appointed by Queen Beatrix.

Queen Juliana abdicated in favour of her eldest daughter, Beatrix, in April 1980, following the adoption in February of a constitutional amendment which allowed for the accession of the reigning monarch's eldest child, regardless of sex.

Government

The Netherlands is a constitutional and hereditary monarchy. Legislative power is held by the bicameral States-General. The First Chamber has 75 members indirectly elected for six years (half retiring every three years) by members of the 11 Provincial Councils. The Second Chamber has 150 members directly elected by universal adult suffrage for four years (subject to dissolution), using proportional representation. The Head of State has mainly formal prerogatives and executive power is exercised by the Council of Ministers, led by the Prime Minister, which is responsible to the States-General. The monarch appoints the Prime Minister and, on the latter's recommendation, other Ministers. Each of the 11 provinces is administered by an appointed Governor and an elected Council.

Defence

The Netherlands is a member of NATO. Military service is compulsory between the ages of 20 and 35 for a period of between 14 and 17 months. Total strength of the armed forces in July 1981 was 102,800 (1,316 women; 49,300 conscripts), including army 67,000, navy 16,800, air force 19,000, Royal Military Constabulary 3,650, Home Guard 4,300. Defence estimates for 1981 totalled 11,397 million guilders.

Economic Affairs

Since the war the Netherlands has industrialized rapidly and agriculture has been mechanized and developed. The agricultural labour force has dropped from 20 to 6 per cent of the total labour force since 1947. Despite high population density, there is a surplus of agricultural produce made possible by land reclamation, intensive scientific cultivation and co-operative crop distribution. Seed crops, bulbs, horticultural and dairy products account for one-quarter of exports.

About 30 per cent of the working population is employed in industry which, because of the shortage of home-produced raw materials, is mainly processive. Foodstuffs form the largest industrial sector, accounting in 1977 for a quarter of total manufacturing turnover. Other major industries include chemicals, petroleum products, metal-lurgy, machinery and electrical engineering, each of which provides an important share of the export market. The Netherlands has the largest known natural gas reserves in Western Europe, providing more than half of domestic energy requirements and over 7 per cent of export revenue, and in 1980 agreement was reached with European consumers on raising gas prices to bring them into closer alignment with oil prices. Major trading partners are the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Belgium/Luxembourg and the United Kingdom. Amsterdam is the centre for the trade in tobacco, diamonds, precious metals and art treasures.

The worldwide economic recession was felt keenly in the Netherlands in 1975, when real G.N.P. fell by 2 per cent, inflation reached 9.9 per cent and unemployment topped 200,000. In the years 1976-79 the G.N.P. and inflation rates improved, but in 1980 real G.N.P. again fell by 2 per cent, with the chemical industry, textiles and ship-building experiencing checks in growth: shipbuilding was operating at 70 per cent of its 1975 capacity. Inflation rose to 7 per cent from 4.3 per cent the previous year. The level of unemployment did not improve in the intervening years and by September 1981 stood at over 400,000—nearly 10 per cent of the workforce. The balance of trade went into deficit in 1977, and registered a deficit of 7,198 million guilders in 1979, falling to 5,419 million in 1980, and further easing was expected in 1981. The overall balance of payments is in a healthier condition, improving from a deficit of 753 million guilders in 1979 to a surplus of 2,348 million in 1980.

In the face of recession and commitment to a costly social welfare programme, the Government has increased its borrowing and so enlarged the budget deficit. The austerity budget proposed for 1981 was modified in the Second Chamber, so that the ending of index-linked civil salaries was offset by income tax reforms. Another austerity budget was proposed for 1982 by the outgoing administration, but the more left-wing new Cabinet was expected to modify this budget also.

Transport and Communications

A quarter of all freight is carried on inland waterways, of which there are about 4,850 km. There are 2,918 km. of state-operated railways providing mainly passenger services. The Netherlands is one of the world's leading shipping countries. In 1981 the merchant marine had 552 ships. The Rotterdam complex, incorporating the Europoort for mammoth tankers, is the main port of the EEC, and also

the busiest port in the world. It handled some 273 million tons of traffic in 1980, and regularly deals with 53 per cent of grain and derivatives and 40 per cent of container traffic passing through north European ports; further development is planned. Royal Dutch Airlines (KLM) is the world's oldest commercial airline. Schiphol, Amsterdam's airport, handles about 340,000 tons of freight and 9.4 million passengers a year. There are 92,525 km. of roads in the Netherlands, of which 1,774 km. are motorways.

Social Welfare

The Netherlands allots an unusually high proportion of its national income, around 35 per cent, to social security. There are five general National Insurance acts covering old-age pensions, widows' and orphans' pensions, children's allowances, disablement pensions and exceptional medical expenses. A further four acts, applicable specifically to workers, cover sickness benefits, health insurance, working incapacity insurance and unemployment benefits. The General Disablement Act of 1967 covers incapacity to work for up to one year, regardless of cause. After this time, compensation is paid (up to 80 per cent of the previous income). Health insurance is compulsory for wage earners, and voluntary for non-wage earners with low incomes. Contributions are made jointly by employer and employee.

Education

There are two types of school in the Netherlands: (1) public schools maintained sometimes by the state, but more frequently by municipalities and attended by about 30 per cent of all school children; (2) private schools which are for the most part denominational and are attended by 70 per cent of the school-going population; they are subsidized by the State often up to 100 per cent. Schools are administered by school boards, responsible to the local authorities or to the private organizations that run them, thus providing teachers with considerable freedom. The Minister of Education and Science is responsible for educational legislation and its enforcement. In matters of general education he is advised by an *Education Council* made up of university representatives.

Education is compulsory in the Netherlands from 7 to 15. The primary school course lasts six years and is followed by various types of secondary education. (1) *Pre-University Schools* provide various six-year courses that prepare pupils for university education and in which there is some latitude in choice of subjects taken. (2) *General Secondary Education* comprises higher and middle secondary schools, providing 5 and 3-4-year courses respectively. It does not prepare for university, though higher secondary schools may be followed by section courses at pre-university schools. (3) *Vocational Schools* are run on similar lines to the general secondary schools and provide courses in all aspects of secondary and higher technological education. There are eleven universities, three technical universities and seven theological colleges of university standing.

Tourism

The chief attractions are the out-lying islands, the old towns, the canals, the cultivated fields of spring flowers, the art galleries and modern architecture. Concern over the growing deficit on the tourism balance—rising from

NETHERLANDS

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

Fl. 3,200 million in 1978 to Fl. 4,650 million in 1979—prompted the Government to launch a five-year promotion plan for tourism, beginning in 1980. In 1980 about 2,784,000 tourists stayed in hotels in the Netherlands.

Public Holidays

1982: April 9th (Good Friday), April 12th (Easter Monday), April 30th (Queen's Day), May 20th (Ascension Day), May 31st (Whit Monday), December 25th, 26th (Christmas).

1983: January 1st (New Year).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 Netherlands guilder (guilder) or florin.

Exchange rates (October 1981):

£1 sterling = 4.585 guilders;

U.S. \$1 = 2.46 guilders.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

NETHERLANDS			NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	
Area (Land)	Population		Area	Population (December 31st, 1979)
	1971 Census	January 1st, 1981*		
33,940 sq. km.	13,060,115	14,208,586	993 sq. km.	251,000

* Estimate.

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (January 1st, 1981)

Amsterdam (capital)*	712,294	Haarlem . . .	157,556	Arnhem . . .	128,717
Rotterdam . . .	576,330	Tilburg . . .	153,117	Breda . . .	117,107
The Hague . . .	456,726	Nijmegen . . .	147,346	Maastricht . . .	110,232
Utrecht . . .	236,211	Enschede . . .	144,346	Dordrecht . . .	108,041
Eindhoven . . .	195,669	Apeldoorn . . .	140,769	Leiden . . .	103,246
Groningen . . .	162,952	Zaanstad . . .	129,715		

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1976 . . .	12.9	7.0	8.3
1977 . . .	12.5	6.7	7.9
1978 . . .	12.6	6.4	8.2
1979 . . .	12.5	6.1	8.0
1980 . . .	12.8	6.4	8.1

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE EMPLOYED
(^{'000} man-years)

	1978	1979	1980
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	285	280	279
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying	1,012	1,008	988
Electricity, gas and water	44	45	46
Construction	445	457	455
Trade, restaurants and hotels	859	862	863
Transport, storage and communications	308	313	318
Repair services of consumer goods	69	71	71
Banking and insurance	164	168	172
Real estate	11	12	12
Business services	164	171	175
Medical and veterinary services	290	297	305
Culture and recreation	55	58	59
Other services	317	323	329
TOTAL (Private sector)	4,023	4,065	4,072
Central government (military)	133	135	136
Central government (civilian)	120	123	127
Municipal government	154	156	158
Provinces and polder boards	15	16	16
Other public bodies	2	2	2
Social insurance	27	28	29
Education	239	242	244
TOTAL (Public sector)	690	702	712
GRAND TOTAL (Private and public sectors)	4,713	4,767	4,784

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION

IMMIGRANTS FROM	1978	1979	1980
EEC Countries	25,831	25,584	26,985
Europe (unspecified)	17,653	19,921	23,606
Canada	1,196	1,037	1,048
Netherlands Antilles	4,717	4,478	5,474
Suriname	7,388	18,162	18,988
U.S.A.	3,719	3,856	3,833
America (unspecified)	2,418	2,350	2,464
Indonesia	2,323	2,767	2,620
Asia (unspecified)	7,650	10,448	9,609
Africa	13,417	13,359	15,883
Australia	1,867	1,670	1,270
Oceania (unspecified)	1,005	919	724
TOTAL	89,184	104,551	112,504

EMIGRANTS TO	1978	1979	1980
EEC Countries	23,010	23,192	22,764
Europe (unspecified)	11,114	9,906	8,879
Canada	1,901	2,202	2,485
Netherlands Antilles	2,166	2,294	2,319
Suriname	2,681	2,372	2,282
U.S.A.	4,743	4,678	4,658
America (unspecified)	1,491	1,592	1,645
Indonesia	976	1,094	1,086
Asia (unspecified)	5,548	4,604	4,163
Africa	4,449	4,842	5,055
Australia	2,030	2,006	2,776
Oceania (unspecified)	1,008	997	1,358
TOTAL	61,117	59,779	59,470

AGRICULTURE
DISTRIBUTION OF LAND
(^{'000} hectares)

	TOTAL AREA	ARABLE LAND	PASTURE	FORESTS	OTHER LAND
1978	3,394	857	1,189	292	1,056
1979	3,394	862	1,172	294	1,066
1980	3,394*	862	1,160	295*	1,077*
1981	3,394*	857	1,150	296*	1,091

* Provisional figure.

CROPS

	AREA (⁰⁰⁰ hectares)				PRODUCTION (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)				YIELD PER HECTARE (quintals)			
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1977	1978	1979	1980	1977	1978	1979	1980
Wheat . . .	126	121	141	142	661	792	836	882	52.0	66.0	59.0	62.0
Rye . . .	21	17	12	8	74	68	49	39	35.0	40.0	40.0	40.0
Barley . . .	66	71	63	53	287	355	288	258	44.0	50.0	46.0	48.0
Oats . . .	21	25	21	18	94	140	109	94	45.0	56.0	52.0	52.0
Potatoes (a) .	98	91	97	102	3,233	3,397	3,504	3,950	330.0	373.0	360.0	388.0
Potatoes (b) .	72	70	69	70	2,519	2,834	2,773	2,317	350.0	400.0	400.0	330.0
Sugar beet .	130	131	124	121	6,017	6,324	5,491	5,931	465.0	485.0	445.0	490.0
Linseed . . .	6	5	4	4	7	43	29	31	12.0	83.0	79.5	76.5
Flax ripped* .					31				54.5			

(a) Consumption—includes early potatoes.

(b) For factories.

* Beginning in 1979, figures refer to unripped flax only.

FOOD AND DAIRY PRODUCTS
(⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Milk	10,600	11,324	11,565	11,844
Butter	179	212	203	181
Cheese	420	429	448	461
Condensed Milk .	523	488	515	534
Milk Powder . . .	269	336	314	325
Sugar	832	951	842	875
Margarine	207	207	209	228
Meat	1,417	1,532	1,651	1,720
Vegetables and Fruit .	2,681	2,763	2,941	2,981

LIVESTOCK
(⁰⁰⁰)

	1978	1979	1980	1981
Horses (3 years and over) . . .	51	49	47	43
Cattle	4,990	5,149	5,226	5,191
Sheep	841	895	858	815
Pigs	9,172	9,722	10,138	10,315
Fowls	73,863	78,069	81,155	85,051

FISHING

(weight of landings in metric tons, value in ⁰⁰⁰ guilders)

	1976		1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Weight	Value	Weight	Value	Weight	Value	Weight	Value	Weight	Value
Herring	48,108	76,252	16,612	44,939	7,026	16,271	3,159	7,773	2,656	5,795
Haddock	1,616	2,594	1,469	2,675	749	1,335	1,146	2,062	1,417	2,316
Cod	18,602	36,569	25,713	47,813	40,978	76,128	29,732	60,897	39,173	80,449
Plaice	44,829	72,282	45,234	72,608	27,101	51,501	35,573	73,223	34,463	68,277
Sole	10,539	124,827	10,410	117,557	6,488	75,823	7,387	98,700	5,871	91,747
Oysters	1,302	15,477	1,161	15,622	1,124	15,521	1,075	14,519	685	11,040
Mussels	63,748	29,263	95,068	24,887	103,030	37,059	84,708	50,110	66,932	53,465
Shrimps	4,976	15,619	3,501	20,028	3,891	17,468	5,022	15,889	4,892	15,812

Total catch (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons, live weight): 293.7 in 1976; 343.8 in 1977; 340.0 in 1978; 327.8 in 1979; 348.3 in 1980.

MINING AND INDUSTRY

		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Coke	'000 metric tons	2,813	2,501	2,401	2,528	2,455
Crude oil	" "	1,371	1,382	1,402	1,316	1,280
Electricity	million kWh.	58,138	58,285	61,596	64,464	64,806
Gas (natural)	million cu.m.	97,302	96,899	88,730	96,488	91,153
Gas (manufactured)*	" "	5,732	5,101	5,728	7,379	6,635
Pig iron	'000 metric tons	4,265	3,922	4,613	4,814	4,228
Ingot steel	" "	5,172	4,917	5,584	5,799	5,264
Paper	" "	1,628	1,623	1,674	1,711	1,704
Cotton yarn	metric tons	32,800	28,100	22,100	19,000	15,900
Woollen yarn	" "	11,000	10,400	8,900	9,000	8,400
Rayon yarn	" "	35,200	31,200	28,600	26,300	29,200
Shoes and boots	thousand pairs	13,700	13,400	12,700	11,900	12,100
Building bricks	million	2,145	2,331	2,417	2,419	2,360
Cement	'000 metric tons	3,481	3,896	3,918	3,701	3,745
Dwelling units (finished)	number	106,813	111,047	105,825	87,522	113,756
Phosphate fertilizers	'000 metric tons	235	281	307	359	n.a.
Nitrogen fertilizers	" "	1,071	1,081	1,426	1,548	n.a.
Sulphuric acid	" "	1,462	1,572	1,680	1,744	1,726
Coal tar	" "	102	95	94	98	n.a.
Crude benzol	" "	5	4	3	2	n.a.
Rolled steel products	" "	3,272	3,417	3,692	3,755	3,200
Tinplate	" "	452	464	466	508	510
Steel tubes	" "	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Iron castings	" "	263	218	265	285	290
Sea-going and coasting tankers, cargo and passenger ships	'000 gross tons	591	199	273	219	92
Electrical vacuum cleaners	'000 pieces	885	950	949	n.a.	n.a.
Paper and board	'000 metric tons	1,629	1,622	1,673	1,712	1,704
Wrapping paper and board made from waste paper	" " "	—	508	556	554	527

* Actual volumes have been converted to a gas equivalent of constant energy value.

FINANCE

100 cents = 1 Netherlands guilder (guilder) or florin.

Coins: 5, 10 and 25 cents; 1, 2.50 and 10 guilders.

Notes: 1, 2½, 5, 10, 25, 100 and 1,000 guilders.

Exchange rates (October 1981): £1 sterling = 4.585 guilders; U.S. \$1 = 2.46 guilders.

100 Netherlands guilders = £21.89 = \$40.69.

Note: Between March 1961 and May 1971 the central exchange rate was U.S. \$1 = 3.62 guilders (1 guilder = 27.62 U.S. cents). From December 1971 to February 1973 the rate was \$1 = 3.2447 guilders (1 guilder = 30.82 U.S. cents). In terms of sterling, the central rate was £1 = 8.688 guilders from November 1967 to May 1971; and £1 = 8.455 guilders from December 1971 to June 1972. Since March 1973 the guilder has been allowed to "float" against the U.S. dollar and sterling. The average exchange rate (guilders per U.S. dollar) was 2.796 in 1973; 2.688 in 1974; 2.529 in 1975; 2.644 in 1976; 2.454 in 1977; 2.164 in 1978; 2.006 in 1979; 1.988 in 1980.

BUDGET, 1981 Estimates
(million guilders)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Income tax	42,560	Social security and public health	29,097
Corporation tax	11,900	Education and culture	27,803
Import duties	1,600	Defence	11,397
Excise duties	7,385	Transport and public works	9,554
Turnover tax	26,300	Housing, town and country planning	10,171
Motor vehicle tax	2,225	Interest on public debt	8,499
Tax on legal transactions	2,100	Agriculture and fishery*	6,969
Other taxes	5,064	Local authorities' shares in taxes	13,261
Others	30,791	European Communities' shares in taxes	3,105
		Public order and security	4,965
		Others	21,821
TOTAL	129,925	TOTAL	146,642

* The Netherlands' share of the levies of the EEC's Agriculture Equalization Fund is included in the expenditure on agriculture and excluded from the European Communities' shares in taxes.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (million guilders).

	1978	1979	1980
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST .	267,710	285,280	301,200
Income from abroad	-350	-690	-920
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	267,360	284,590	300,280
Less depreciation allowances	26,670	29,250	32,620
NET NATIONAL INCOME	240,690	255,340	267,660
Indirect taxes less subsidies	29,300	29,550	32,060
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	269,990	284,890	299,720
Depreciation allowances	26,670	29,250	32,620
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	296,660	314,140	332,340
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services, and factor incomes	240	2,310	2,090
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	296,900	316,450	334,430
of which:			
Private consumption expenditure	179,170	191,230	202,500
General government consumption expenditure	52,610	56,970	60,360
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	63,300	66,550	69,830
Increase in stocks	1,820	1,700	1,740

COST OF LIVING (Base: 1975=100)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Food, beverages and tobacco	110.1	116.7	117.5	119.5	125.9
Clothing and footwear	106.2	114.2	121.3	126.0	134.4
Rent and other housing cost, heating and lighting	111.9	119.7	127.4	136.5	151.1
Furniture, domestic appliances, tools and maintenance	105.6	111.3	114.5	117.6	124.5
Medical care	110.7	120.8	130.3	138.4	146.0
Traffic and transport	108.6	113.7	116.5	122.2	132.2
Education and leisure	104.4	108.1	111.5	113.7	117.6
Other goods and services	110.1	110.6	126.7	134.5	145.9
TOTAL	109.0	116.0	120.9	126.1	134.9

CURRENCY AND GOLD RESERVES (million guilders)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Currency in Circulation at end of year	15,906	17,393	18,701	20,016	21,709
Gold Reserves at end of year	6,849	6,887	12,778	10,258	10,251

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million guilders)

	1979			1980		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Current Account:						
Merchandise trade (incl. non-monetary gold)	117,406	120,493	-3,087	134,993	134,086	-2,907
Transportation	11,231	7,039	4,192	13,558	8,104	5,454
Insurance	—	—	-399	—	—	-519
Foreign Travel	2,720	7,996	-5,276	3,264	9,228	-5,964
Investment income	13,832	14,252	-420	20,444	21,047	-603
Government expenditure n.e.s.	5,976	6,171	-195	5,609	6,368	-759
Miscellaneous	11,872	10,620	1,252	13,050	12,509	541
BALANCE	—	—	-3,933	—	—	4,757
Net errors and omissions	—	—	-828	—	—	2,651
Current Account (Cash Basis)	—	—	-4,761	—	—	-7,408
Capital Account:						
Government	—	—	-983	—	—	-496
Transfer payments	—	—	-464	—	—	-346
Contractual repayments	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	-519	—	—	-150
Private Capital (excl. Banks)	—	—	370	—	—	1,720
Transfer payments	—	—	-148	—	—	-251
Foreign shares and bonds	—	—	996	—	—	333
Netherlands shares and bonds	—	—	4,290	—	—	6,039
Direct investment abroad	—	—	-4,361	—	—	-5,321
Direct investment in Netherlands	—	—	2,402	—	—	2,492
Long-term credits	—	—	147	—	—	41
Other long-term capital	—	—	-2,505	—	—	-1,408
Short-term capital	—	—	-451	—	—	-205
Transitory items	—	—	331	—	—	-460
Banking institutions	—	—	4,037	—	—	8,744
Long-term capital	—	—	-3,280	—	—	-2,128
Short-term capital	—	—	-712	—	—	-1,398
Increase or decrease in net foreign exchange held by authorized banks	—	—	8,029	—	—	12,270
Allocation of Special Drawing Rights	—	—	253	—	—	248
Total	—	—	-753	—	—	2,348
Official Reserves:						
Increase—or decrease in:						
Net IMF position	—	—	451	—	—	-150
Monetary gold and gold contribution to the European Monetary Co-operation Fund	—	—	6,309	—	—	6,486
Foreign exchange held by the Netherlands Bank	—	—	2,123	—	—	-2,066
Special Drawing Rights	—	—	-387	—	—	-97
European Currency Units	—	—	-7,743	—	—	-6,521
TOTAL	—	—	753	—	—	-2,348

FOREIGN AID
(million guilders)

1975	1976	1977*	1978*	1979*	1980*	1981†
1,420	1,865	2,027	2,258	2,640	3,224	3,430

* Provisional figures.

† Budget proposal.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million guilders)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports c.i.f. . . .	66,560	87,821	88,010	104,250	111,974	114,372	134,828	152,279
Exports f.o.b. . . .	66,879	87,993	88,655	106,017	107,195	108,206	127,630	146,860

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(distribution by SITC, million guilders)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Food and live animals	12,715	13,967	13,893	15,338	17,084
Cereals and cereal preparations	3,260	2,443	2,494	2,573	2,750
Maize (unmilled)	1,713	1,235	1,129	1,180	1,243
Fruit and vegetables	2,331	2,539	2,624	2,977	3,391
Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	2,183	3,329	3,122	3,004	2,723
Animal feeding-stuff (excl. cereals)	2,179	2,432	2,107	2,523	3,098
Beverages and tobacco	1,256	1,383	1,617	1,803	2,104
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	7,131	7,663	7,417	8,713	9,586
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	20,233	20,560	18,016	27,231	36,307
Petroleum and petroleum products	19,393	19,508	16,570	25,441	33,839
Crude petroleum	15,780	16,358	12,770	17,763	23,777
Petroleum products	3,612	3,149	3,799	7,678	10,061
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	920	1,139	1,081	1,241	1,273
Chemicals	8,718	8,914	9,003	11,543	12,708
Chemical elements and compounds	3,887	3,804	3,721	5,311	5,810
Organic chemicals	2,966	2,834	2,822	4,130	4,474
Plastic materials, etc.	1,846	1,884	1,926	2,438	2,657
Basic manufactures	18,781	18,837	20,287	21,227	24,229
Paper, paperboard and manufactures	2,092	2,157	2,339	2,770	3,064
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	3,715	3,638	4,000	4,232	4,522
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	2,539	2,615	3,271	2,370	2,801
Iron and steel	3,985	3,641	3,933	4,042	4,709
Tubes, pipes and fittings	1,021	917	1,098	1,006	1,295
Non-ferrous metals	2,383	2,331	1,865	2,361	3,066
Other metal manufactures	2,517	2,714	3,011	3,282	3,707
Machinery and transport equipment	22,215	25,791	27,355	30,217	30,221
Non-electric machinery	7,940	8,941	9,706	11,077	12,361
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc. . . .	6,975	7,781	7,608	7,852	8,787
Telecommunications equipment	2,226	2,327	2,801	2,696	3,050
Transport equipment	7,300	9,069	10,040	11,288	9,070
Road motor vehicles and parts (excl. tyres, engines and electrical parts)	5,918	7,274	8,629	9,444	7,523
Passenger cars (excl. buses)	3,796	4,751	5,213	5,616	3,455
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	11,565	12,780	13,882	15,489	16,659
Clothing (excl. footwear)	4,260	4,386	4,770	5,424	5,714
Clothing not of fur	4,196	4,290	4,408	5,036	5,301
Non-knitted textile clothing (excl. accessories and headgear)	2,603	2,647	2,929	3,374	3,360
Scientific instruments, watches, etc. . . .	1,867	2,018	2,466	2,750	3,144
Other commodities and transactions*	716	942	1,820	2,026	2,107
TOTAL	104,250	111,974	114,372	134,828	152,279

* Including victuals and stores of foreign origin supplied to Netherlands ships and aircraft.

[continued on next page]

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES—continued]

(million guilders)

EXPORTS f.o.b.	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Food and live animals	20,521	20,629	21,178	22,884	25,170
Meat and meat preparations	4,334	4,426	4,555	4,964	5,254
Fresh, chilled or frozen meat	3,373	3,641	3,809	4,154	4,403
Dairy products and eggs	4,380	4,183	4,586	5,070	5,829
Cereals and cereal preparations	2,350	1,853	1,724	1,515	1,498
Fruit and vegetables	3,999	3,783	3,469	3,908	4,494
Fresh or simply preserved vegetables	2,709	2,583	2,275	2,673	3,075
Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	1,626	2,343	2,373	2,216	2,090
Beverages and tobacco	1,198	1,408	1,619	1,962	2,312
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	5,240	5,645	5,771	6,885	7,548
Live plants (incl. bulbs), cut flowers, etc.	1,877	2,104	2,268	2,506	2,894
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	18,749	19,457	17,477	24,315	32,570
Petroleum and petroleum products	12,881	12,546	10,788	16,253	21,230
Crude petroleum	1,482	0	1	6	7
Petroleum products	11,399	12,546	10,787	16,247	21,223
Motor spirit (petrol), etc.	1,567	1,577	1,512	2,112	2,951
Distillate fuels (gas oil)	4,403	4,184	3,729	6,133	7,673
Residual fuel oils	3,492	3,623	2,752	3,007	3,989
Natural gas	5,639	6,464	6,324	7,553	10,637
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	912	1,028	1,178	1,400	1,459
Chemicals	15,817	15,504	16,021	20,697	22,432
Chemical elements and compounds	6,126	5,813	6,058	8,977	9,529
Organic chemicals	4,928	4,584	4,877	7,583	7,801
Hydrocarbons and derivatives	5,272	4,854	5,108	7,735	7,974
Plastic materials, etc.	4,568	4,456	4,540	5,889	6,258
Basic manufactures	16,145	16,112	17,127	18,370	20,007
Paper, paperboard and manufactures	1,672	1,708	1,777	2,034	2,348
Textile, yarn, fabrics, etc.	4,080	3,918	4,025	4,412	4,502
Woven textile fabrics (excl. narrow or special fabrics)	1,712	1,597	1,394	1,472	1,440
Iron and steel	3,405	3,272	3,679	4,215	4,276
Non-ferrous metals	2,092	2,312	1,965	2,669	3,113
Other metal manufactures	2,320	2,263	2,378	2,377	2,770
Machinery and transport equipment	20,215	20,054	20,245	22,302	24,989
Non-electric machinery	6,725	7,042	6,946	9,130	10,152
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	7,568	8,210	9,043	8,240	8,762
Transport equipment	5,921	4,801	4,256	4,932	6,076
Ships and boats	2,715	1,556	1,045	1,048	1,430
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	6,832	6,879	6,795	7,751	8,733
Scientific instruments, watches, etc.	2,121	2,068	1,934	2,127	2,406
Scientific instruments and photographic equipment	2,073	2,024	1,880	2,060	2,330
Other commodities and transactions*	387	480	795	1,064	1,640
TOTAL	106,017	107,195	108,206	127,630	146,860

* Includes victuals and stores supplied to foreign ships and aircraft.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS*
(million guilders)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1978	1979	1980	EXPORTS f.o.b.†	1978	1979	1980
Belgium/Luxembourg	14,392	16,445	17,737	Austria	1,109	1,260	1,405
Brazil	1,013	1,301	1,493	Belgium/Luxembourg	16,088	19,774	22,060
Denmark	944	1,161	1,325	Denmark	1,761	2,319	2,755
France	8,643	9,837	10,232	France	11,590	13,599	15,503
Germany, Fed. Rep.	29,042	32,665	33,944	Germany, Fed. Rep.	33,344	38,922	43,971
Iran	3,237	1,898	629	Iran	680	476	697
Italy	4,326	4,911	4,820	Italy	5,390	6,722	8,477
Japan	2,584	2,615	2,898	Nigeria	952	1,450	1,856
Kuwait	1,561	2,853	2,785	Norway	1,045	961	1,277
Nigeria	2,493	4,123	5,885	Spain	1,123	1,403	1,390
Saudi Arabia	3,244	4,872	8,394	Sweden	1,825	2,347	2,580
Spain	1,050	1,225	1,256	Switzerland	1,910	2,532	3,258
Sweden	2,149	2,601	2,824	United Kingdom	8,099	10,735	11,576
Switzerland	1,663	1,664	2,002	U.S.A.	3,582	3,579	3,686
U.S.S.R.	1,154	1,695	2,535				
United Arab Emirates	874	1,223	920				
United Kingdom	7,660	10,344	12,466				
U.S.A.	9,845	11,352	13,434				
TOTAL (incl. others)	114,372	134,828	152,279	TOTAL (incl. others)	108,206	127,630	146,860

* Imports by country of first consignment; exports by country of last consignment.

† Figures for individual countries exclude stores and bunkers for foreign ships and aircraft, totalling (in million guilders): 2,037 in 1978; 2,169 in 1979.

TOURISM
(foreign visitors)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	NUMBER OF TOURISTS IN HOTELS			NUMBER OF TOURIST-NIGHTS IN HOTELS		
	1978*	1979*	1980*	1978*	1979*	1980*
Belgium	122,823	125,864	120,899	221,464	232,073	226,868
Denmark	46,631	49,716	45,909	87,387	95,297	91,266
France	210,498	226,443	237,995	364,697	398,855	439,027
Federal Republic of Germany	633,539	631,490	618,811	1,498,323	1,529,508	1,516,191
Ireland	13,449	14,469	14,617	35,479	38,391	39,529
Italy	72,962	78,941	84,356	151,162	174,212	199,807
Luxembourg	8,309	8,369	9,083	16,048	16,908	19,241
Norway	39,229	37,164	43,000	73,929	71,282	79,457
Spain and Portugal	61,713	64,526	67,120	141,865	148,836	155,034
Sweden	95,346	103,644	101,129	179,780	193,995	194,388
Switzerland	77,241	78,002	70,883	167,906	172,238	161,992
United Kingdom	441,455	452,038	468,900	897,601	1,016,009	1,073,080
Canada	62,863	57,357	66,357	122,853	115,327	124,016
U.S.A.	343,764	307,212	325,852	719,811	671,356	659,400
Japan	59,664	64,301	61,105	112,988	125,092	127,152
TOTAL (incl. others)	2,682,959	2,750,322	2,783,716	5,752,347	6,041,134	6,137,068

* Provisional figures.

TRANSPORT
RAILWAYS
TRAFFIC
(millions)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Passenger-kilometres	8,218	8,013	8,146	8,514	8,910
Ton-kilometres	2,696	2,805	2,882	3,376	3,468

ROAD TRAFFIC
(^{'000} motor vehicles in use)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980*
Passenger cars	3,399	3,629	3,851	4,056	4,313	4,515
Trucks or lorries	319	319	315	308	329	344
Motor buses	10	10	10	10	10	10
Special vehicles	13	13	13	19	22	22
Motor cycles	68	72	80	92	99	103
Cycles with auxiliary motor	1,650	1,400	1,200	1,100	900	800

* Provisional figures.

INLAND WATERWAYS
INLAND FLEET

	1976		1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Number	Tons* (^{'000})	Number	Tons* (^{'000})	Number	Tons* (^{'000})	Number	Tons* (^{'000})	Number	Tons* (^{'000})
TOTAL	7,837	5,153	7,515	5,104	7,028	4,922	6,631	4,840	6,301	4,727

* Carrying capacity in metric tons.

TRAFFIC
(^{'000} metric tons)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Internal transport	94,800	85,900	79,500	94,100	98,000	92,200	87,100	88,700
International transport	160,000	173,850	156,300	166,200	174,700	185,400	181,200	180,500
of which: Rhine traffic	116,800	127,960	119,150	118,500	127,400	139,700	133,300	129,000

SEA-BORNE SHIPPING
MERCHANT FLEET*

JANUARY 1ST	PASSENGER SHIPS		FREIGHTERS OF 500 G.R.T. AND OVER		FREIGHTERS UNDER 500 G.R.T. ("COASTERS")		TANKERS		TOTAL MERCHANT MARINE	
	Number	G.R.T. (^{'000})	Number	G.R.T. (^{'000})	Number	G.R.T. (^{'000})	Number	G.R.T. (^{'000})	Number	G.R.T. (^{'000})
1976	5	32	336	2,088	201	89	73	1,015	615	3,223
1977	5	32	354	2,092	159	70	73	980	591	3,173
1978	5	32	357	2,035	122	54	69	920	553	3,041
1979	5	38	384	2,074	94	42	58	772	541	2,927
1980	5	38	417	2,334	78	35	57	897	557	3,305
1981	4	32	412	2,371	78	34	58	1,006	552	3,443

* Excluding Netherlands Antilles.

TRAFFIC

	Goods (['] ooo metric tons)		GROSS REGISTERED TONNAGE (million)	
	Unloaded	Loaded	Vessels Entering (to be loaded)	Vessels Cleared (after loading)
1975 . . .	242,590	80,801	246.4	134.6
1976 . . .	255,785	82,530	260.0	139.6
1977 . . .	248,132	77,010	259.4	138.0
1978 . . .	246,450	73,042	273.3	146.0
1979 . . .	274,278	84,529	294.2	153.5
1980 . . .	268,576	78,006	n.a.	n.a.

CIVIL AVIATION*

(Netherlands scheduled air services—million)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Kilometres flown . . .	101.2	102.3	106.0	105.8	109.4
Passenger-kilometres . . .	10,313	11,355	12,296	13,909	14,058
Cargo ton-kilometres . . .	637.3	724.8	793.0	879.0	960.8
Mail ton-kilometres . . .	31.2	35.0	38.1	42.2	49.6

* Figures refer to KLM operations only.

EDUCATION

(1979-80—Full-time)

	SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES	STUDENTS (['] ooo)
Pre-primary . . .	7,942	418
Primary* . . .	9,632	1,470
Secondary General . . .	1,525	824
Vocational . . .	1,859	561
Further (non-university) . . .	345	130†
University status . . .	21	149†

* Including special education.

† Estimates.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1977	1978†	1979†	1980
Telephones* .	3,933,000	4,279,000	4,604,000	4,892,000
Radio licences .	4,105,000	4,247,000	4,315,000	4,376,000
Television sets .	3,878,000	4,033,000	4,111,000	4,181,000
Book titles .	13,111	13,393	13,429	14,591

* Number of connections irrespective of number of instruments.

† At December 31st.

Source: Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics, 428 Prinses Beatrixlaan, 2270 AZ Voorburg (The Hague).

THE CONSTITUTION

(Promulgated 1814; subsequently revised)

THE NETHERLANDS KINGDOM

Under the Constitution the State (the Kingdom) of the Netherlands consists of territories in Europe (the Realm in Europe of the Netherlands) and the overseas territory of the Netherlands Antilles (Suriname, formerly an overseas territory of the Netherlands, gained independence in November 1975). Under the Statute of the Realm signed by Queen Juliana in 1954, the Netherlands, Suriname and the Netherlands Antilles were constituted as a single realm under the House of Orange, thereby ending the former colonial status of Suriname and the Netherlands Antilles.

THE MONARCHY

The Netherlands is a kingdom with responsible and popular government. The Constitution regulates the succession and regency in great detail. When no heir exists, the last Sovereign and a Joint Assembly of the States-General (of a size augmented to double the usual numbers) shall designate the successor, and the Joint Assembly shall act of itself if the Sovereign previously dies. The Council of State shall assume the powers of the Sovereign until such time as an heir shall have been appointed. An amendment made in 1980 allows for the succession of the eldest child, regardless of sex. The age of majority of the Sovereign is 18.

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

All citizens over 18 are eligible to vote.

The Parliamentary Assemblies are called the States-General and consist of two Chambers, a First and a Second Chamber. The Second Chamber is composed of 150 members, and is elected for four years on a system of proportional representation. The First Chamber is composed of 75 members, elected, since 1848, by the Provincial Councils for a term of six years, one-half retiring every three years. All Netherlandsers who have reached the age of 25 are eligible for election to the States-General.

MINISTERIAL RESPONSIBILITY

For all the political actions of the King the ministers are responsible to the States-General. Consequently the power of the Crown (i.e. the King and ministers) to dissolve either or both Chambers is ultimately subject to the judgment of public opinion as interpreted by the States-General and the Cabinet itself. A revision of the Constitution in 1922 made the right of the King to declare war and conclude international agreements (treaties, etc.), dependent upon prior parliamentary sanction. New clauses laying down the conditions under which sovereign powers may be transferred to international organizations, and acknow-

ledging the supremacy of international law, have been included in the Constitution.

The Constitution says nothing about a Prime Minister or a Cabinet: it merely declares that the King establishes ministerial departments, and appoints and dismisses the ministers. Democratic development has enforced upon the Crown the principle that the King shall appoint a Cabinet through the choice of a Cabinet-former, who usually, though not necessarily, will have a majority in Parliament.

Ministers have the right to speak in both Chambers, but not to vote. They are submitted to the questioning and criticism customary in democratic legislatures. The States-General has one ordinary session annually, which normally lasts the whole year, and the King, through the Cabinet, can call others. Legislative power is in the joint authority of the States-General and the Crown (i.e. King and Ministers). The two Chambers must agree on legislation, but while the First Chamber has a power of acceptance or rejection, only the Second Chamber has the power of amendment. *The budget, like all common laws, is first presented in the Second Chamber. Revision of the Constitution is possible after two readings in Parliament, and a two-thirds majority on the second reading.*

THE COUNCIL OF STATE

There is a Council of State, presided over and appointed by the Sovereign, usually from notable personages, and the Cabinet and King consult this body on legislative and administrative policy, and upon the issue of decrees. The Council is also the highest Court of Appeal in administrative disputes.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The Netherlands consists of eleven provinces*. The administrative organs are the Provincial States, the 'Deputy States' and the Governor of the province. The Provincial States—directly elected, as is the Second Chamber, on a basis of proportional representation—form as it were the Parliament of the provinces. From its members each elects a college of Deputy States to act as Executive Committee of the province. The Governor is the representative of the Crown in the province and is appointed, as well as discharged by the Crown. He is Chairman of the Provincial and Deputy States. By virtue of the Constitution, the Provincial States have the right of making their own decisions on measures in the interest of the province.

The municipalities (about 840 in number)—each governed by a burgomaster (also appointed by the Crown), assisted by aldermen (chosen from and by the Council) and the Council elected by the local inhabitants—have the right to make local regulations.

* The Government plans to create additional provinces by dividing the most densely populated.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

Queen of the Netherlands: H.M. Queen BEATRIX WILHELMINA ARMGARD
(succeeded to the throne April 30th, 1980).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

A coalition of the Christian Democratic Appeal (CDA), the Labour Party (PvdA) and the Democrats' 66 (D'66).

(November 1981)

Prime Minister and Minister of General Affairs: ANDRIES
A. M. VAN AGT (CDA).

**Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Social Affairs,
Employment and Antillian Affairs:** JOOP DEN UYL
(PvdA).

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Economic Affairs:
JAN TERLOUW (D'66).

Minister for Foreign Affairs: MAX VAN DER STOEL (PvdA).

Minister of Home Affairs: ED VAN THIJN (PvdA).

Minister of Justice: JACOB DE RUITER (CDA).

Minister of Education and Science: JOS A. VAN KEMENADE
(PvdA).

Minister of Finance: ALPHONS P. J. M. M. VAN DER STEE
(CDA).

Minister of Housing and Town and Country Planning:
MARCEL P. A. VAN DAM (PvdA).

Minister of Defence: HANS A. F. M. O. VAN MIERLO (D'66).

Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries: JAN DE KONING
(CDA).

Minister of Health and Environmental Hygiene: Mrs.
MATHILDE H. M. F. GARDENIERS-BERENDSEN (CDA).

Minister of Cultural Affairs, Recreation and Social Work:
ANDRÉ A. VAN DER LOUW (PvdA).

Minister of Transport, Water Control and Public Works:
HENDRIK J. ZEEVALKING (D'66).

Minister without Portfolio for Development Co-operation:
CORNELIS P. VAN DIJK (CDA).

LEGISLATURE

STATEN GENERAAL

President of the First Chamber: TH. L. M. THURLINGS.

President of the Second Chamber: D. DOLMAN.

THE FIRST CHAMBER
(Election, June 1981)

	SEATS
Christen-Democratisch Appel (CDA) . . .	28
Partij van de Arbeid (PvdA) . . .	28
Volkspartij voor Vrijheid en Democratie (VVD) . . .	12
Democraten '66 (D'66) . . .	4
Politieke Partij Radikalen (PPR) . . .	1
Communistische Partij van Nederland (CPN) . . .	1
Staatkundig Gereformeerde Partij (SGP) . . .	1
TOTAL	75

THE SECOND CHAMBER
(General Election, May 26th, 1981)

	VOTES	SEATS	PER- CENTAGE
CDA	2,676,525	48	30.81
PvdA	2,455,424	44	28.27
VVD	1,504,293	26	17.32
D'66	959,661	17	11.05
PSP	184,039	3	2.12
CPN	178,147	3	2.05
SGP	171,370	3	1.97
PPR	170,759	3	1.97
RPF	108,013	2	1.24
GPV	71,090	1	0.82
Other parties	207,066	—	2.38
TOTAL	8,686,387	150	100.00

POLITICAL PARTIES

Christen-Democratisch Appel (GDA) (*Christian Democratic Appeal*): Dr. Kuypersstraat 3, The Hague; formerly (1975-80) federation of the ARP (Anti-Revolutionary Party), CHU (Christian Historical Union) and KVP (Catholic People's Party); f. 1980 after dissolution of these parties; c. 150,000 mems.

Pres. P. BUKMAN; Gen. Sec. M. SMITS.

Organs: *CDActueel* (weekly), *Christen-democratische Verkenningen* (monthly).

Communistische Partij van Nederland (CPN) (*Netherlands Communist Party*): Keizersgracht 324, P.O.B. 19563, 1000 GN Amsterdam; f. 1918; 27,500 mems.

Chair. HENK HOEKSTRA.

Organs: *De Waarheid* (daily), *Politiek en Cultuur* (monthly).

Democraten '66 (D'66): Bezuidenhoutseweg 195, The Hague; f. 1966; 17,000 mems.

Chair. H. J. ZEEVALKING; Parliamentary Leader J. TERLOUW.

Organ: *De Democraat* (monthly).

Democratische Socialisten '70 (DS '70) (*Democratic Socialists 1970*): Gerard Doustraat 136, Amsterdam; f. 1970; moderate socialists.

Chair. Z. HARTOG.

Gereformerd Politiek Verbond (GPV) (*Reformed Political Association*): P.O.B. 439, 3800 AK Amersfoort; f. 1948; 12,500 mems.

Chair. J. VAN DER JAGT; Sec. G. J. SCHUTTE.

Organ: *Ous Burgerschap*.

Pacifistisch Socialistische Partij (PSP) (*Pacifist Socialist Party*): Nieuwe Looiersstr. 45, Postbus 700, 1000 AS Amsterdam; f. 1957; 10,000 mems.

Gen. Pres. L. MEERTENS; Gen. Sec. H. HOOGEN.

Organ: *Bevrijding*.

Partij van de Arbeid (PvdA) (*Labour Party*): Nicolaas Witsenkade 30, 1017 ZT Amsterdam; in 1946 the former Socialist Democratic Workers Party merged with pro-

gressive Protestant, Catholic and liberal groups to form a democratic socialist party; c. 120,000 mems.

Leader J. M. DEN UYL; Chair. MAX VAN DEN BERG; Sec. WIM VAN VELZEN.

Organs: *S en D* (monthly), *Voorwaarts* (every 2 weeks).

Politieke Partij Radikalen (PPR) (*Political Party of Radical Democrats*): Singel 277, 1012 WG Amsterdam; f. 1968; started as a break-away group from the Christian parties; co-operates closely with socialist parties and numerous progressive action groups; emphasis on the environment and ecology; objects to nuclear power and nuclear weapons; 13,000 mems.

Leader Mrs. RIA BECKERS.

Organ: *PPR-AktieKrant* (fortnightly).

Reformatische Politieke Federatie (RPF) (*Evangelical Political Federation*): P.O.B. 1010, 3840 BA Harderwijk; f. 1975; Calvinist, merged with interdenominational Christians; based on Biblical precepts; 8,000 mems.

Chair. P. LANGELEER; Sec. H. VAN VEELEN.

Organ: *Nieuw Nedeland* (monthly).

Staatkundig Gereformeerde Partij (SGP) (*Political Reformed Party*): Laan van Meerdervoort 165, 2517 AZ The Hague; f. 1918; Calvinist party; 20,000 mems.

Chair. Rev. H. G. ABMA; Sec. C. G. BOENDER.

Organ: *De Banier* (weekly).

Volkspartij voor Vrijheid en Democratie (VVD) (*People's Party for Freedom and Democracy*): Koninginnegracht 57, 2514 AE The Hague; f. 1948; this undenominational party comprises much of the membership of the pre-war Liberal State Party and Liberal Democratic Party; it strongly advocates "free enterprise", but its programme also supports social security and recommends the participation of workers in profits and management; 100,000 mems.

Chair. J. KAMMINGA; Gen. Sec. W. J. A. VAN DEN BERG.

Organ: *Vrijheid en Democratie*.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATION ACCREDITED TO THE NETHERLANDS

(In The Hague unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: London, England (E).

Albania: Paris, France (E).

Algeria: Laan Copes van Cattenburch 102 (E); *Ambassador*: MOHAMED BENMOUSSA.

Angola: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Argentina: Javastraat 20 (E); *Ambassador*: JULIO A. BARBERIS.

Australia: Koninginnegracht 23-24 (E); *Ambassador*: Dr. JAMES WILLIAM CRAWFORD CUMES.

Austria: van Alkemadelaan 342 (E); *Ambassador*: Dr. FRANZ WEIDINGER.

Bahrain: London, England (E).

Bangladesh: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Barbados: London, England (E).

Belgium: Andries Bickerweg 10 (E); *Ambassador*: F. BAEKELANDT.

Benin: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Bolivia: London, England (E).

Botswana: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Brazil: Mauritskade 19 (E); *Ambassador*: ALUYSIO GUEDES REGIS BITTENCOURT.

Bulgaria: Duinroosweg 9 (E); *Ambassador*: L. A. STOIANOV.

Burma: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Burundi: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Cameroon: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Canada: Sophialaan 7 (E); *Ambassador*: GEORGES-HENRI BLOUIN.

Cape Verde: Wassenaarseweg 5 (E); *Ambassador*: ALFREDO FERREIRA FORTES.

Central African Republic: Brussels, Belgium (E).

NETHERLANDS

Diplomatic Representation

- Chad:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Chile:** Javastraat 11 (E); *Ambassador:* NICOLÁS NOUVA GROHNERT.
- China, People's Republic:** Adriaan Goedkooplaan 7; (downgraded to chargé d'affaires office, May 1981).
- Colombia:** Wassenaarseweg 17 (E); *Ambassador:* SANTIAGO SALAZAR SANTOS.
- Comoros:** Paris, France (E).
- Congo:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Costa Rica:** Lange Voorhout 62 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JOSÉ LUIS REDONDO GÓMEZ.
- Cuba:** Groot Hertoginnelaan 34 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ANTONIO F. DÍAZ GONZÁLEZ.
- Cyprus:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Czechoslovakia:** Parkweg 1 (E); *Ambassador:* OLDŘICH KŘEPELÁK.
- Denmark:** Koninginnegracht 30, 2514 AB (E); *Ambassador:* ERIK HERLUF KROG-MEYER.
- Ecuador:** Jan van Nassaustraat 54 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ANTONIO JOSÉ LUCIO PAREDES.
- Egypt:** Borweg 1 (E); *Ambassador:* ALAA ELDIN MOHAMED KHAIRAT.
- El Salvador:** London, England (E).
- Ethiopia:** London, England (E).
- Fiji:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Finland:** Carnegiealaan 11, 2517 KH (E); *Ambassador:* ENSIO HELANIEMI.
- France:** Smidsplein 1 (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN DANIEL JACQUES JULES JURGENSEN.
- Gabon:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Gambia:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- German Democratic Republic:** Andries Bickerweg 6 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. WILLY HOFFMANN.
- Germany, Federal Republic:** Groot Hertoginnelaan 20 (E); *Ambassador:* GERHARD KARL-JOHAN FISCHER.
- Ghana:** Paleisstraat 6 (E); *Ambassador:* GRACE COLEMAN.
- Greece:** Koninginnegracht 17 (E); *Ambassador:* PANAYOTIS TH. ECONOMOU.
- Grenada:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Guatemala:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Guinea:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Guinea-Bissau:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Guyana:** London, England (E).
- Haiti:** Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
- Honduras:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Hungary:** Hogeweg 14 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. EMIL LAKATOS.
- Iceland:** London, England (E).
- India:** Buitenrustweg 2 (E); *Ambassador:* Miss C. B. MUTHAMMA.
- Indonesia:** Tobias Asserlaan 8 (E); *Ambassador:* AHMAD KOSASIH.
- Iran:** Javastraat 54 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Iraq:** Johan de Wittlaan 16 (E); *Ambassador:* AFIF ISSA AL-RAWI.
- Ireland:** Dr. Kuyperstraat 9 (E); *Ambassador:* KESTER WILLIAM HEASLIP.
- Israel:** Buitenhof 47 (E); *Ambassador:* EYTAN RONN.
- Italy:** Zeestraat 65F (E); *Ambassador:* ERNESTO MARIO BOLASCO.
- Ivory Coast:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Jamaica:** Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
- Japan:** Tobias Asserlaan 2 (E); *Ambassador:* NOBUYUKI NAKASHIMA.
- Jordan:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Kenya:** Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
- Korea, Republic:** Koninginnegracht 25 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. YOUNG KYO YOON.
- Laos:** London, England (E).
- Lebanon:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Lesotho:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Liberia:** Laan Copes van Cattenburch 62 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Libya:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Luxembourg:** Zeestraat 84 (E); *Ambassador:* CAMILLE DUMONT.
- Madagascar:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Malawi:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Malaysia:** Andries Bickerweg 5 (E); *Ambassador:* Tengku ABDUL AZIZ BIN Tengku MOHAMED HAMZAH.
- Mali:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Malta:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Mauritania:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Mauritius:** London, England (E).
- Mexico:** Catsheuvel 83 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Monaco:** Brussels, Belgium (L).
- Mongolia:** London, England (E).
- Morocco:** Oranjestraat 9 (E); *Ambassador:* HASAN FASSI FHIRI.
- Nepal:** Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
- New Zealand:** Lange Voorhout 18 (E); *Ambassador:* WILLIAM GRAY THORP.
- Nicaragua:** Wattstraat 19 (E); *Ambassador:* GONZALO MURILLO ROMERO.
- Niger:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Nigeria:** Wagenaarweg 5 (E); *Ambassador:* JIBRIN DADA CHINADE.
- Norway:** Prinsessegracht 6a, 2514 AN (E); *Ambassador:* ARNE GUNNENG.
- Pakistan:** Plcin 1813, 3A, P.O.B. 1904 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. (Mrs.) KURSHID HYDER.
- Panama:** Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
- Paraguay:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Peru:** van Alkemadealaan 189 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. REXÉ HOOPER LÓPEZ.
- Philippines:** Laan Copes van Cattenburch 125 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Poland:** Alexanderstraat 24 (E); *Ambassador:* ALOJZY BARTOSZEK.
- Portugal:** Bazarstraat 21 (E); *Ambassador:* FERNANDO DE MAGALHÃES CRUZ.
- Qatar:** London, England (E).
- Romania:** Catsheuvel 55 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. TRAIAN POP.
- Rwanda:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Saudi Arabia:** Alexanderstraat 19 (E); *Ambassador:* Sheikh ZAID SHAWWAF.
- Senegal:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Sierra Leone:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Singapore:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Somalia:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- South Africa:** Wassenaarseweg 40 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. DIRK ALBERTUS KOTZE.
- Spain:** Lange Voorhout 50 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. RAMÓN SEDÓ.
- Sri Lanka:** Brussels, Belgium (E).

NETHERLANDS

Sudan: Nieuwe Duinweg 25 (E); *Ambassador:* SALAH AHMED.

Suriname: Alexander Gogelweg 2 (E); *Ambassador:* HANS ORLANDO PRADE.

Sweden: Neuhuyskade 40 (E); *Ambassador:* NILS-OLOF F. HASSLEV.

Switzerland: Lange Voorhout 42 (E); *Ambassador:* PAUL GOTTRET.

Syria: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Tanzania: Amaliestraat 1 (E); *Ambassador:* SEBASTIAN CHALE.

Thailand: Buitenrustweg 1 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. RONGPET SUCHARITKUL.

Togo: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Tonga: London, England (E).

Trinidad and Tobago: London, England (E).

Tunisia: Gentsestraat 98 (E); *Ambassador:* SLIM BENGHAZI.

Turkey: Jan Evertstraat 15 (E); *Ambassador:* ÖZDEMİR BENLER.

Uganda: Brussels, Belgium (E).

U.S.S.R.: Andries Bickerweg 2 (E); *Ambassador:* VASILY S. TOLSTIKOV.

The Netherlands also has diplomatic relations with the Bahamas, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Kiribati, Kuwait, Maldives, Mozambique, Oman, San Marino, Seychelles, Swaziland, the United Arab Emirates and Western Samoa.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System

United Kingdom: Lange Voorhout 10, 2514 ED (E); *Ambassador:* PHILIP ROBERT AKED MANSFIELD, C.N.G.

U.S.A.: Lange Voorhout 102 (E); *Ambassador:* WILLIAM J. DEYESS.

Upper Volta: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Uruguay: Nassaulaan 1 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ALVARO ALVAREZ.

Vatican: Carnegielaan 5 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. Dr. BRUNO WÜSTENBERG.

Venezuela: Nassaulaan 2 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. BORIS BUNIMOV-PARRA.

Viet-Nam: Paris, France (E).

Yemen Arab Republic: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: London, England (E).

Yugoslavia: Groot Hertoginnelaan 30 (E); *Ambassador:* DRAGOMIR SUMONJA.

Zaire: Violcnweg 2 (E); *Ambassador:* MAPESSA KDJUN ONAOU LEKWO L'ONGCO.

Zambia: London, England (E).

Zimbabwe: Brussels, Belgium (E).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

De Hoge Raad der Nederlanden (*The Supreme Court of the Netherlands*): The Hague; f. 1838. For appeals in cassation against decisions of courts of lower jurisdiction. As a court of first instance the Supreme Court tries offences committed in their official capacity by members of the States-General, Ministers and some other high officers. Dealing with appeals in cassation a court is composed of five justices (*raadsheren*). Pres. Supreme Court CH. M. J. A. MOONS; Procurator-Gen. W. J. M. BERGER; Sec. of the Court W. J. C. M. VAN NISSEN TOT SEVENAER.

Gerechtshoven (*Courts of Appeal*): 5 courts: Amsterdam, Arnhem, 's-Hertogenbosch, Leeuwarden, The Hague. A court is composed of three judges (*raadsheren*); appeal is from decisions of the District Courts of Justice. Fiscal Divisions (*Belastingkamers*) of the Courts of Appeal deal with appeals against decisions relating to the enforcement of the fiscal laws (administrative jurisdiction). The court at Arnhem has a Tenancy Division (*Pachtkamer*) composed of three judges and two assessors (a tenant and a landlord) and a Penitentiary Division composed of two assessors. The Tenancy Division hears appeals from decisions of all Canton Tenancy Divisions. The Penitentiary Division hears appeals against refusals of release on license, which is usually granted after two-thirds of a prison sentence longer than one year, unless there are special objections from the Minister of Justice. A Companies Division (*Ondernemingskamer*) is attached to the court at Amsterdam, consisting of three judges and two experts as assessors.

Arrondissementsrechtbanken (*District Courts of Justice*): 19 courts for important civil and penal cases and for appeals from decisions of the Canton Judges. A court is composed of three judges (*rechter*); no jury; summary jurisdiction in civil cases by the President of the Court; simple penal cases, including economic offences, generally by a single judge (*Politierechter*). Offences

committed by juveniles are (with certain exceptions) tried by a specialized judge (*Kinderrechter*), who is also competent to take certain legal steps when the up-bringing of a juvenile is endangered.

Kantongerechten (*Canton Courts*): 62 courts for civil and penal cases of minor importance. A court consists of a single judge, the Canton Judge (*Kantonrechter*). Each Canton Court has a Tenancy Division (*Pachtkamer*), presided over by the Canton Judge who is assisted by two assessors (a landlord and a tenant).

Justices and judges must have graduated in law at a Dutch university, and are nominated for life by the Crown. The justices of the Supreme Court are nominated from a list of three compiled by the Second Chamber of the States-General.

ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION

Ambtenarengerechten (*Civil Service Courts*): 10 courts for civil service arbitration. The Civil Service Court at The Hague also acts as Military Service Court for military service arbitration, and hears appeals against decisions on pensions for ex-civil and military servants.

Raden van Beroep (*Appeal Councils*): 10 courts to hear appeals against decisions enforcing social insurance legislation.

Centrale Raad van Beroep (*Central Appeal Council*): Utrecht; tries in supreme instance appeals against decisions of the Appeal Councils and the Civil Service Courts.

College van Beroep voor het Bedrijfsleven (*Board of Appeal for Trade and Industry*): Hears in first and last instances appeals against decisions enforcing social-economic legislation.

Afdeling Rechtspraak van de Raad van State (*Judicial Section of the Council of State*): Hears appeals from private persons against administrative decisions.

RELIGION

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Rooms Katholiek Kerkgenootschap (*Roman Catholic Church*): Maliebaan 40, Utrecht; Archbishop of Utrecht Cardinal JAN WILLEBRANDS (23 Deaneries); Bishop of Haarlem Mgr. Drs. TH. H. J. ZWARTKRUIS (12 Deaneries); Bishop of 's-Hertogenbosch Mgr. Dr. J. W. M. BLUYSSSEN (31 Deaneries); Bishop of Roermond Mgr. Dr. J. M. GIJSEN (24 Deaneries); Bishop of Breda Mgr. H. C. A. ERNST (16 Deaneries); Bishop of Rotterdam Mgr. Dr. A. J. SIMONIS (14 Deaneries); Bishop of Groningen Mgr. Dr. J. B. W. M. MOLLER (11 Deaneries).

OTHER CHRISTIAN CHURCHES

Anglikaans Kerkgenootschap (*Anglican Church*): f. 1586; Amsterdam, Christ Church, Groenburgwal 42; British Chaplain Rev. BRIAN BRADLEY; 4 chaplaincies.

Christelijke Gereformeerde Kerken in Nederland (*The Christian Reformed Churches in the Netherlands*): Sec. of Foreign Relations Cttee. Rev. G. BILKES, Margrietlaan 23, 6721 EK Bennekom; Seminary at Apeldoorn, Wilhelminapark 4; f. 1834; about 70,000 mems.; 176 churches; publ. *De Wekker*.

Churches of Christ, Scientist: at Amsterdam, Haarlem and The Hague; Christian Science Cttee. on Publication: WILLEM J. C. ELBERS, Kraaiheide 38, 3069 LC Rotterdam.

Doopsgezinde Broederschap (Gemeenten) (*Mennonite Brotherhood*): Algemene Doopsgezinde Sociëteit, Singel 454, 1017 AW Amsterdam; f. 1811; Pres. Mw. J. A. VAN INGEN SCHENAU-ELSEN, Oegstgeest; Sec. Ds. E. VAN STRATEN, Amsterdam, Singel 454; 141 parishes; publ. *Algemeen Doopsgezinde Weekblad* (weekly).

Duitse Evangelische Gemeenten (*German Evangelical Church*): 3 parishes; Bleyenburg 3-b, The Hague, Pastor C. HARTLIEB; 65 's-Gravendijkwal, Rotterdam, Pastor H. J. NOCKE; and 44 Viottastraat, Amsterdam, Pastor J. SCHLOSS.

Evangelische Broedergemeente (Hernhutters) (*Moravian Church*): f. 1746; 3,000 mems. in Holland; 6 parishes (Haarlem, Parklaan 34, Pastor J. VAN VEEN; Amsterdam, Vlietwaard 342, Pastor J. W. Th. RAPPARLIÉ; Amsterdam-N., Hilversumstraat 16, Pastor A. BELZ; Rotterdam, Schiedamseweg 71, Schiedam-Kethel, Pastor H. B. MOTEL; The Hague, P. C. Boutenslaan 62, Rijswijk Z.H., Pastor J. J. LEGÈNE; Utrecht, Broederplein 33, Zeist, Pastor A. D. I. CLOETE).

Evangelisch-Lutherse Kerk (*Evangelical Lutheran Church*): 1182 HA Amstelveen, Amsterdamseweg 311; Pres. W. BLEIJ; Sec. T. R. SEINSTRA; 35,200 mems.; 61 parishes; publ. *E.L.K.*

De Gereformeerde Kerken in Nederland (*The Reformed Churches in the Netherlands*): Burg de Beaufortweg 18, P.O.B. 201, 3830 AE Leusden; f. 1892; vigorously Calvinistic; has a General Synod which is elected every two years by the 14 Particular (district) Synods; 830 churches, 1,169 officiating ministers, 873,301 mems.; publs. *Kerkinformatie* (monthly), *Yearbook*.

Hersteld Apostolische Zendingkerk (*Restored Apostolic Missionary Church*): f. 1863; Central Church, Bloemgracht 98, Amsterdam; Apostle for the Netherlands D. W. OSSEBAAR, Amsterdam; Sec. J. VAN BEMMEL; 2,000 mems.; 12 parishes; publ. *Vrede zij u*.

Katholiek Apostolische Gemeenten (*Catholic Apostolic Church*): De Riemerstraat 3, The Hague; f. 1867; 8 parishes in Holland and 3 in Belgium.

Nederlandse Hervormde Kerk (*Netherlands Reformed Church*): Carnegielaan 9, 2517 KH The Hague; was from 16th to 18th century the State Church. Its ten church provinces are subdivided into 54 districts, 144 fraternals and 1,431 parishes, under the jurisdiction of the General Synod.

General Synod: Sec.-Gen. Rev. Dr. R. J. Moor; Sec. for Gen. Affairs Rev. Dr. A. DE KUIPER.

Publs. *Hervormd Nederland*, *De Open Deur*, *Woord en Dienst*.

Oudkatholieke Kerk van Nederland (*Old Catholic Church*): Cronesteinkade 2, Leiden; f. 1723 in the Netherlands with Jansenist influence; a group of Catholics who refuse to accept papal infallibility and other new dogmas of the Roman Catholic Church, and have therefore set up a separate ecclesiastical organization based upon the Episcopal model; Archbishop of Utrecht Mgr. Prof. M. Kok (18 parishes); Bishop of Haarlem Mgr. G. A. VAN KLEEF (12 parishes); Bishop of Deventer Mgr. A. J. GLAZEMAKER, Arnhem; 12,000 mems.; also churches in Europe and U.S.A.

Remonstrante Broederschap (*Remonstrant Brotherhood*): Nieuwe Gracht 23, Utrecht; f. 1619; Pres. Ms. Drs. A. A. IN'T VELD; Dir. in Gen. Service J. W. A. NIEUWENHUYSEN; Sec. Rev. G. BLOEMENDAAL; 12,347 mems.; 49 parishes; publ. *Het Remonstrants Weekblad* (fortnightly).

Unie van Baptistengemeenten in Nederland (*Union of Baptist Churches in The Netherlands*): Biltseweg 10, 3735 MC Bosch en Duin; f. 1881; Gen. Sec. Rev. JAN AUKE BRANDSMA; 12,055 mems.; publs. *De Christen* (weekly), *De Zaaier* (monthly).

Vrij-Katholieke Kerk (*Liberal Catholic Church*): Apollolaan 456, 2324 CG Leiden; f. 1916; Presiding Bishop Rt. Rev. STEN VON KRUSENSTIERN; Bishop Rt. Rev. A. H. VAN BRAKEL, Laan van N. Oost Einde 304, 2274 GG Voorburg; 15 congregations; 40 priests; 1,400 mems.; publ. *De Vrij Katholiek* (every 2 months).

JEWISH COMMUNITY

Nederlands-Israëlietisch Kerkgenootschap (*The Netherlands-Israelite Community*): 1081 BT Amsterdam, van der Boechorststraat 26; Pres. Dr. J. S. VAN DER HAL; Sec. Dr. J. SANDERS, Amsterdam.

Portugees-Israëlietisch Kerkgenootschap (*Portuguese-Israelite Community*): 1011 RD Amsterdam, Mr. Visserplein 3; Pres. Dr. J. Z. BARUCH; Hon. Sec. A. SENIOR CORONEL.

THE PRESS

Newspapers appeared in the Netherlands as early as 1618 in Amsterdam and they soon flourished there and spread to other cities. The constitution guarantees the freedom of the press, but Netherlands law does not recognize the right to reply nor the right of a journalist to protect his source of information.

There are eight dailies which circulate throughout the country and about 80 provincial newspapers. A few papers appear in several different regional versions. A distinguishing feature of the Dutch press is that it is aimed at the family and most of the papers are read in the home. Most of the papers appear only in the evening, though the trend towards morning editions is growing, and nearly all of the total circulation is sold by subscription. There is practically no sensational press. Although most of the papers are officially independent, the remainder have some definite political bias.

In spite of the large circulation much important revenue from advertising has been lost since 1968 to radio and television and many papers have been in financial difficulties resulting in several mergers and liquidations in recent years.

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

ALKMAAR

Verenigde Noordhollandse Dagbladen (*United North Holland Newspapers*): P.O.B. 2, 1800 AA; f. 1799; independent; Editor W. MIDDELBEEK; circ. 123,896.

ALPHEN AAN DEN RIJN

Rijn en Gouwe: P.O.B. 1, 2400 AA; Editor A. VERSTEEGT; circ. 32,500.

AMERSFOORT

Amersfoortse Courant: P.O.B. 43, 3800 AA; f. 1887; independent; Editor K. L. KOOPMANS; circ. 39,621.

Nederlands Dagblad (Gereformeerd Gezinsblad): P.O.B. 241, 3800 AE; f. 1944; Calvinist; Dir. J. C. BOERSEMA; Editor J. P. DE VRIES; circ. 24,009.

AMSTERDAM

De Courant Nieuws van de Dag (*The Courier Daily News*): P.O.B. 376, 1000 EB; f. 1894; evening; independent; Editors H. GOEMAN BORGESIUUS, J. FAHRENFORT; circ. 139,110.

Het Financieele Dagblad (*Financial Daily*): P.O.B. 216, 1000 AE; f. 1864; morning; Editor C. BERENDSEN; circ. 23,500.

Het Parool: P.O.B. 433, 1000 AK; f. 1945; evening; independent; Editor W. GORTZAK; Dir. F. GÜNZEL; circ. 158,600.

De Telegraaf: P.O.B. 376, 1000 EB; f. 1893; morning; independent; Editors H. GOEMAN BORGESIUUS, J. FAHRENFORT; circ. 619,800.

Trouw: P.O.B. 859, 1000 AW; f. 1943; Calvinist; Editor J. TAMMINGA; circ. 137,000.

de Volkskrant (*The People's Journal*): P.O.B. 1002, 1000 BA; f. 1920; morning; independent; Editor J. M. M. VAN DER PLUIJM; circ. 244,000.

De Waarheid (*The Truth*): P.O.B. 343, 1000 AH; f. 1940; Communist.

APELDOORN

Nieuwe Apeldoornse Courant: P.O.B. 26, 7300 HB; f. 1903; independent; Editor J. D. TROOSTHEIDE; circ. 53,423.

Reformatisch Dagblad: P.O.B. 670, 7300 AR; f. 1971; Editors J. BLEES, Drs. C. S. L. JANSE; circ. 47,300.

ARNHEM

Arnhemse Courant: P.O.B. 57, 6800 LJ; f. 1814; independent; Editor B. EVENHUIS; circ. 70,171.

De Nieuwe Krant: P.O.B. 85, 6800 LL; morning; Editor A. LAAN; circ. see *De Gelderlander*, Nijmegen, below.

BREDa

De Stem (*The Voice*): P.O.B. 3229, 4800 MB; f. 1860; Dirs. Dr. W. A. J. M. HARKX, Drs. J. H. M. BRADER; Editor L. LEIJENDEKKER; circ. 111,365.

DEVENTER

Deventer Dagblad: P.O.B. 18, 7400 AA; f. 1868; independent; Dir. A. VAN BEEK; Editor D. W. H. VAN DER MOER; circ. 54,326.

DORDRECHT

De Dordtenaar: P.O.B. 54, 3300 AB; Editor G. J. J. BERGERS; circ. 33,523.

EINDHOVEN

Eindhoven's Dagblad/Helmonds Dagblad: P.O.B. 534, 5600 AM; f. 1914; independent; Editor Ton BROUWERS; circ. 127,767.

EMMEN

Drents-Groningse Pers: P.O.B. 5, 7800 AA; Editor P. J. PRINS; circ. 45,462.

ENSCHDEDE

Tubantia, Hengelo's Dagblad, Dagblad van het Oosten: P.O.B. 28, 7500 AA; f. 1872; latter incorporated 1975; democratic, independent; Editor W. TIMMERS; circ. 101,659.

GRONINGEN

Nieuwsblad van het Noorden: P.O.B. 60, 9700 MC; f. 1883; independent; Man. Dirs R. HAZEWINKEL, S. S. F. HAZEWINKEL; Editors E. BROUWERS, G. VADERS; circ. 140,693.

HAARLEM

Haarlems Dagblad: P.O.B. 507, 2005 PA; incorporates IJmuiden Courant and Beverwijkse Courant; f. 1656; independent; Editors F. NYPELS, E. KONING; circ. 73,375.

THE HAGUE

Het Binnenhof: P.O.B. 9, 2501 CA; f. 1945; Editor J. J. HALLEWAS; circ. see *Haagsche Courant* below.

Haagsche Courant (*The Hague Newspaper*): P.O.B. 16050, 2500 AA; f. 1883; evening, independent; Dirs. F. W. STJTHOFF, J. J. NOUWEN, H. A. M. HOEFNAGELS; Editors G. A. DE KOK, K. J. DE BRUIJN; circ. 194,040 (incl. *Het Binnenhof*).

Het Vaderland: P.O.B. 7, 2501 CA; f. 1869; morning; Liberal; Man. Dir. K. GIEL; Editor M. P. SCHILTE; circ. 40,000.

HEERLEN

Limburgs Dagblad: P.O.B. 3100, 6401 DP; f. 1918; Roman Catholic; Editor B. P. M. ROMIJN; circ. 80,691.

HELMOND

Helmonds Dagblad: P.O.B. 70, 5700 AB; f. 1945; Roman Catholic; Editor A. L. J. J. BROUWERS; circ. see *Eindhoven's Dagblad* above.

HENGelo

Twentsche Courant/Overijssels Dagblad: P.O.B. 125, 7550 AC; f. 1846; Gen. Man. Drs. J. H. NIESSEN; Editor J. G. H. OUDE BRUNK; circ. 59,900.

's HERTOGENBOSCH

Brabants Dagblad: P.O.B. 235, 5201 HB; f. 1771; Roman Catholic; Man. Dir. Drs. J. A. M. VAN TIENEN, Drs. J. SCHOLTEN; Editor BEN H. M. SIES; circ. 107,402.

HILVERSUM

De Gooi- en Eemlander: P.O.B. 15, 1200 AA; f. 1871; independent; Editor Dr. G. PIKKEMAAT; circ. 57,537.

LEEWARDEN

Friesch Dagblad: P.O.B. 412, 8901 BE; f. 1903; Protestant; Editors Y. SCHAAF, S. FABER; circ. 26,089.

Leeuwarder Courant: P.O.B. 394, 8901 BD; f. 1752; independent; Editors E. EVENHUIS, J. NOORDMANS; circ. 116,600.

LEIDEN

Leidsch Dagblad: P.O.B. 54, 2300 AB; f. 1860; evening; independent; Dir. G. KOOPMAN; Editor A. SCHUURMANS; circ. 51,208.

Leidse Courant: Kort Rapenburg 2, P.O.B. 11, 2300 AA; f. 1909; Editor J. J. HALLEWAS; circ. 11,890.

MAASTRICHT

De Limburger: P.O.B. 1056, 6201 MK; f. 1845; Roman Catholic; Editor F. C. WIJNANDS; circ. 138,070.

MIDDELBURG

Provinciale Zeeuwse Courant: P.O.B. 5017, 4330 AK; f. 1758; morning; independent; Dirs. K. SCHERPHUIS, F. VAN DE VELDE, W. F. DE PAGTER; Editors C. VAN DER MAAS, M. P. DIELEMAN; circ. 61,803.

NIJMEGEN

De Gelderlander: P.O.B. 36, 6500 DA; f. 1848; Roman Catholic; Dir. Drs. J. F. T. VUGTS; Editor F. HULSKORTE; circ. 158,971 (incl. *De Nieuwe Krant*).

PURMEREND

Nieuwe Noordhollandse Courant: P.O.B. 14, 1440 AA; Editor H. LANSDAAL; circ. 11,441.

ROOSENDAAL

Brabants Nieuwsblad: Molenstraat 11, P.O.B. 1052, 4700 BB; f. 1863; Roman Catholic; Editor C. MEERBACH; circ. 46,484.

ROTTERDAM

Algemeen Dagblad: P.O.B. 241, 3000 DB; f. 1946; independent; Editors A. I. ABRAM; circ. 364,496.

Dagblad Scheepvaart (Shipping Daily): P.O.B. 268, Pieter de Hooghweg 111, 3000 AG; f. 1886; Editor JA. C. DE JONG; circ. 2,461.

NRC Handelsblad: P.O.B. 824, 3000 DL; f. 1970; evening; Liberal progressive; Editor A. S. SPOOR; circ. 140,000.

Rotterdams Nieuwsblad: P.O.B. 959, 3000 AZ; f. 1878; independent; Editors G. A. DE KOK, K. J. DE BRUIJN; circ. 80,057.

Vrije Volk, Het (Free People): P.O.B. 1162, 3000 BD; f. 1900; evening; Man. GERARD VERSCHOOR; Editor H. WIGBOLD; circ. 160,151.

TILBURG

Het Nieuwsblad van het Zuiden: P.O.B. 719, 5000 AS; f. 1913; independent; Dirs. Drs. J. A. M. VAN TIENEN;

Drs. J. SCHOLTEN; Editor D. VERSTEGEN; circ. 56,451.

UTRECHT

Utrechts Nieuwsblad (Utrecht Daily News): Driif 23, P.O.B. 69, 3500 CD; f. 1893; independent; Chief Editor Drs. M. L. SNIJDERS; circ. 110,723.

VENLO

Dagblad voor Noord-Limburg: P.O.B. 65, 5900 AB; morning; Roman Catholic; Man. Drs. J. GERIS; Editor M. PLUKKER; circ. 50,968.

VLISSINGEN

Provinciale Zeeuwse Courant: see under MIDDELBURG.

WINSCHOTEN

Winschoter Courant: P.O.B. 170, 9670 AD; Editor W. VEENHUIS; circ. 28,015.

ZAANDAM

De Typhoon Dagblad voor de Zaanstreek: P.O.B. 23, 1500 EA; independent; Editor J. DE VRIES; circ. 26,110.

ZWOLLE

Zwolse Courant: Blaloweg 20, 8041 AH, P.O.B. 67, 8000 AB; f. 1970; independent; Mans. C. HUT, J. DIKKERS; Editor L. M. VAN RIJ; circ. 66,687.

SELECTED WEEKLIES

AMSTERDAM

Boekblad-Nieuwsblad voor het boekenvak: Lassusstraat 9, 1075 GV; f. 1980; weekly publishers' and booksellers' trade paper; Editor-in-Chief MARIEKE BEMELMAN; circ. 7,500.

Elseviers Magazine: P.O.B. 152, 1000 AD; f. 1945; Chief Editors Dr. F. A. HOOGENDIJK, D. M. VAN ROSMALEN; circ. 140,000.

De Financiële Koerier: P.O.B. 3906, 1001 AS; f. 1942; financial; Editor Mrs. K. VAN LOON; circ. 8,000.

De Groene Amsterdammer: P.O.B. 353, 1000 AJ; f. 1877; independent; Man. Dir. H. VAN DER LINDEN; circ. 18,000.

Haagse Post (HP) Magazine (Hague Post): Keizersgracht 213, 1016 DT; f. 1914; independent; Editor RON KAAI; circ. 50,000.

Margriet: P.O.B. 479, 1000 AL; women's; Dir. TH. G. HUBERTS; circ. 721,850.

Mikro-gids: Keizersgracht 151, 1051 CL; Katholieke Radio Omroep guide.

De Nieuwe Linie: Prinsengracht 463, 1016 HP; f. 1946; Socialist; Dir. H. J. KUYPERS; Editor-in-Chief GERARD VAN DEN BOOMEN; circ. 10,000.

Nieuwe Revu: Geïllustreerde Pers B.V., P.O.B. 497, 1000 AL; family paper.

Privé: Uitg. en Publiciteitsbedrijf de Lage Landen B.V., P.O.B. 125, 1000 AC; women's magazine.

Studio: Keizersgracht 151, 1051 CL; Katholieke Radio Omroep guide.

De Tijd (The Times): P.O.B. 348, 1000 AH; f. 1845 as daily; changed to weekly in 1974; Roman Catholic.

Viva: Geïllustreerde Pers B.V., P.O.B. 497, 1000 AL; women's magazine.

Vrij Nederland: P.O.B. 1050, 1000 BB; f. 1940; Left; weekly; Editor R. FERDINANDUSSE; circ. 125,000.

BAARN

NCRV-Gids: Nederlandse Christelijke Radio Vereniging, P.O.B. 51, 3740 AB; radio guide; Dirs. Drs. F. L. BURGER, A. VAN GALEN.

BEST

toefslag: Zuidgroep B.V., P.O.B. 245, 5680 AE; illustrated; on horses; Editor Dr. JOEP BARTELS; circ. 26,000.

THE HAGUE

Autokampioen: P.O.B. 93200, 2509 BA; f. 1908; published by Koninklijke Nederlandse Toeristenbond ANWB; motoring weekly; Head of Publication J. W. DE RUITER (acting); circ. 104,000.

Actueel: Dr. Kuypersstraat 5, 2514 BA; organ of CDA party (q.v.).

ervormd Nederland: P.O.B. 84176, 2508 AD; f. 1944; ecumenical; Editor-in-Chief BERT VAN DUIJN; circ. 31,000.

rosKompas: Televisie Radio Omroep Stichting, Riouwstraat 162, 2585 HW; radio and television guide; Dir. A. J. M. BOERMA.

HAARLEM-SCHALKWIJK

ibelle: Uitg. Spaarnestad B.V., P.O.B. 1, 2000 MA; women's magazine.

anorama: Uitg. Spaarnestad B.V., P.O.B. 1, 2000 MA; family paper.

istory: Uitg. Spaarnestad B.V., P.O.B. 1, 2000 MA; family paper.

HILVERSUM

vro-bode voor Radio en Televisie: Algemene Omroepvereniging AVRO, P.O.B. 2, 1200 JA.

eleVizier: Algemene Omroepvereniging AVRO, P.O.B. 2, 1200 JA.

ara Gids: P.O.B. 175, 1200 AD; radio and television guide; Editor W. VAN DER SMAGT; circ. 500,000.

eronica: Veronica Blad B.V., P.O.B. 418, 1200 AK; broadcasting guide.

PRO-Gids: VPRO Omroepvereniging, P.O.B. 11, 1200 JC; broadcasting guide.

SCHIEDAM

conomisch Statistische Berichten: P.O.B. 122, 3100 AC; f. 1916; economics; Editorial Board: H. C. BOS, R. IWEMA, L. H. KLAASSEN, H. W. LAMBERS, P. J. MONTAGNE, J. H. P. PAELINCK, A. DE WIT; Editorial Sec. L. VAN DER GEEST.

TILBURG

Tilburg Vrij-Uit: Spoorlaan 179; f. 1973; Dirs. Dr. J. A. M. VAN TIENEN, J. SCHOLYEN; Man. R. VAN DEN BERG; circ. 73,500.

UTRECHT

Centraal Weekblad: P.O.B. 139, 3500 AC; Protestant.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

ART, HISTORY AND LITERATURE

Brinkman's Cumulative Catalogus van Boeken (*The Dutch National Bibliography*): Samsom, P.O.B. 4, 2400 MA Alphen aan den Rijn; f. 1846; monthly with annual and 5-year cumulation; circ. 1,050.

Forum for Architecture and Applied Arts: published by Uitg. C. de Boer, P.O.B. 17, 1400 AA Bussum; six times a year in Dutch and English; circ. 1,700.

Indo-Iranian Journal: D. Reidel, Dordrecht, P.O.B. 17; f. 1957; quarterly; linguistics, history, religion, philosophy and epigraphy; Editors-in-Chief Prof. Dr. J. W. DE JONG (Canberra), Prof. Dr. M. WITZEL (Kern Institute, Binnenvestgracht 33, Leiden).

Plan: P.O.B. 235, 2280 HE Rijswijk; published by Stam Tijdschriften B.V.; monthly; architecture and planning; under auspices of BNA (*Royal Dutch Society of Architects*); circ. 5,000.

Tijdschrift voor Geschiedenis (*Historical Review*): Wolters-Nordhoff B.V., P.O.B. 58, 9700 MB Groningen; f. 1836; 4 issues a year.

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL

Beslissingen in Belastingzaken/Nederlandse Belastingrecht-spraak: Kluwer B.V., P.O.B. 23, 7400 GA, Deventer; fortnightly; tax jurisprudence; circ. 3,000.

De Economist (*The Economist*): Dept. of Economics, Univ. of Groningen, W.S.N. Bldg., P.O.B. 800, 9700 AV Groningen; f. 1852; every three months; Man. Editor Prof. S. K. KUIPERS; circ. 1,300.

Holland's Export Magazine: Van Kouteren's Uitg.-Bedr. B.V., P.O.B. 4115, 3006 AC Rotterdam; f. 1946; English language; every four weeks; exports promotion; circ. 7,000.

Internationale Spectator (*Journal of International Politics*): Alexanderstraat 2, 2514 JL The Hague; f. 1947; published by Nederlands Genootschap voor Internationale Zaken; Editor J. L. HELDRING; monthly; circ. 3,800.

Socialisme en Democratie (*Socialism and Democracy*): Nic. Witsenkade 30, 1017 ZT Amsterdam; monthly; Editor W. GORTZAK; circ. 4,000.

Tijdschrift voor Economische en Sociale Geografie (*Journal of Economic and Social Geography*): Sociaal Geografisch Instituut, Universiteit van Amsterdam, Jodenbree-straat 23, 1011 NH Amsterdam; f. 1909; bi-monthly; Chair. Board of Editors Drs. A. C. M. JANSEN; Man. Editor Dr. H. A. REITSMA; circ. 1,800.

SCIENTIFIC AND MEDICAL

Elektrotechniek: P.O.B. 6, 7940 AA Meppel; f. 1923; monthly publication on electrical and nuclear engineering; circ. 3,000.

Geneeskundige Gids: P.O.B. 1126, Amsterdam; medical.

Lastechniek (*Welding*): Laan van Meerdervoort 2B, 2517 AJ The Hague; f. 1935; monthly; Head of Bureau N. KLOOTS.

Mens en Maatschappij (*Man and Society*): Van Loghum Slaterus, Geert Grootestraat 4, Deventer; f. 1925; sociological; quarterly; Editorial Sec. J. K. M. GEVERS.

Nederlands Tijdschrift voor Geneeskunde (*Netherlands Journal of Medicine*): Jan Luykenstraat 5, 1071 CJ Amsterdam; f. 1856; Pres. Prof. Dr. L. B. W. JONGKEES; Vice-Pres. Prof. Dr. C. L. RÜMKE; Secs. W. ARTZ, J. v. D. HEIDE; weekly; circ. 29,500.

Rode Kruis Koerier (*Red Cross Courier*): Koggeschip Periodicals B.V., Postbox 1198, 1000 BD Amsterdam; f. 1939; monthly; Editor J. W. VAN ESVELD; circ. 8,500.

Schip en Werf: Heemraadssingel 193, 3023 CB Rotterdam; fortnightly; shipbuilding, marine engineering and technology; Editors Ir. J. N. JOUSTRA, P. A. LUIKE-NAAR, Dr. Ir. K. J. SAURWALT.

STATISTICS

Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (*Monthly Bulletin of the Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics*): Prinses Beatrixlaan 428, P.O.B. 959, 2270 AZ Voorburg; f. 1899; Dir.-Gen. Prof. Dr. W. BEGEER; also *Statistical Year Book* and 300 other publications.

MISCELLANEOUS

Ariadne/Revue der Reclame: Texelstraat 76-80, 1181 ES Amstelveen; weekly; communications, marketing, advertising, press and publicity; circ. 7,000.

Deze Maand: Stadhuisplein 19, Rotterdam; monthly; general interest; calendar of events.

Forum der Letteren: P.O.B. 232, Leiden; f. 1961; quarterly; Editors J. J. H. VAN LUXEMBURG, A. VAN SANTEN, P. F. SCHMITZ, A. VERHAGEN, W. DE VROOMEN.

Gazette (*International Journal for Mass Communication Studies*): Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, B.V., P.O.B. 566, The Hague; Editorial: Oude Hoogstraat 24, 1012 CE Amsterdam; f. 1955; every 2 months; mass communication.

Gemeentewerken (*Municipal Works*): Samson Uitg. B.V., P.O.B. 4, 2400 MA Alphen a/d Rijn; f. 1931; monthly; Editor-in-Chief M. JANSEN.

Kampioen: Royal Dutch Touring Club ANWB, P.O.B. 93200, 2509 BA The Hague; monthly; Editor J. P. KORSTJENS; circ. 2,000,000.

Militaire Spectator: Grote Marktstraat 40, 2511 BJ The Hague; f. 1832; monthly; military affairs, containing official communications of the Ministry of Defence; published by Royal Association for the Study of War Sciences; circ. 8,000.

Natuur en Milieu: Donkerstraat 17, 3511 KB Utrecht; f. 1977; monthly; nature and environmental problems; Editors VIC LANGENHOFF, MARIJKE BRUNT; circ. 12,500.

Nederlands Transport: Texelstraat 76-80, 1181 ES Amstelveen; f. 1949; fortnightly; Saturdays; Chief Editors G. LENN BAL, ROB E. VAN OEVEREN, J. J. VAN RAALTE, J. OLDENKAMP.

Openbaar Vervoer: P.O.B. 2493, 3500 GL Utrecht; monthly publication on public transport; circ. 3,000.

De Plattelandsvrouw: P.O.B. 1090, The Hague; monthly; country women's journal.

Reisblad (N.C.R.V.): P.O.B. 662, The Hague; monthly; tourism; circ. 30,000.

Toneel Teatraal, Het (*Theatrical Stage*): c/o Netherlands Theatre Institute, Herengracht 166-168, Amsterdam; 1889 (Toneel), 1963 (Teatraal), combined 1965, *Mickery Mouth* incorporated 1971; 10 issues a year, on Dutch and foreign theatre; Editor MIEKE KOLK; circ. 8,000.

Toeristenkampioen: P.O.B. 93200, 2509 BA The Hague; monthly; tourism, natural and architectural beauty, recreation; circ. 30,000.

Verkeerskunde: Royal Dutch Touring Club ANWB, P.O.B. 93200, 2509 BA The Hague; monthly; traffic engineering, traffic safety and policy, transport; Editor GERARD L. S. WILLEMSE; circ. 4,800.

Waterkampioen: P.O.B. 93200, 2509 BA The Hague; f. 1927; twice monthly; yachting revue; Editor J. A. KUITERT; circ. 65,000.

NEWS AGENCY

Algemeen Nederlands Persbureau (ANP) (*Netherlands News Agency*): Eisenhowerlaan 128, 2517 KM The Hague; f. 1934; official agency of the Netherlands Daily Press Association; Gen. Man. C. N. F. VAN DIJSHUIZEN; Chief Editor J. A. BAGGERMAN; Photo Dept. (ANP-FOTO): Amsterdam, Willem Leevendstraat 30, 1055 KC Amsterdam; Financial and Economic News Dept. (ANP-FEN): Amsterdam, Spuistraat 199, 1012 VN Amsterdam.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse (AFP): Eisenhowerlaan 128, 2517 KM The Hague; Bureau Man. CHARLES SCHIFFMANN.

Antara (Indonesia): Parkstraat 36, The Hague.

Associated Press (AP) (U.S.A.): Postbus 1016, Amsterdam; Bureau Chief JOHN GALE.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (*Federal Republic of Germany*): Eisenhowerlaan 128, 2517 KM The Hague; Correspondent Gerd LÜDEMANN.

Reuters (U.K.): P.O.B. 1, Parkstraat 32, The Hague.

United Press International (UPI) (U.S.A.): Parkstraat 32; The Hague, Correspondent WILLEM VUUR.

TASS (U.S.S.R.) is also represented.

PRESS ORGANIZATIONS

Buitenlandse Persvereniging in Nederland (*Foreign Press Assn. in Holland*): P.O.B. 1, 2501 AA The Hague; f. 1925; 85 mems.; Pres. NEL SEIS; Sec. ERIC HOOS.

Centraal Bureau voor Courantenpubliciteit van de Ned. Dagbladpers (CEBUCO) (*Central Advertising Bureau of the Netherlands Daily Press*): Weesperstraat 89/IV, P.O.B. 20085, 1000 HB Amsterdam; f. 1935; Dir. Dr. J. P. S. VAN NEERVEN.

Fédération des Associations d'Éditeurs de Périodiques de la CEE (FAEP): Herengracht 257, 1016 BJ Amsterdam; federates national associations of EEC magazine publishers.

De Nederlandse Dagbladpers (*The Dutch Association of Daily Newspaper Publishers*): Joh. Vermeerstraat 14, 1071 DR Amsterdam, P.O.B. 50570, 1007 DB Amsterdam; f. 1908; 48 mems.; Chair. A. A. J. W. THIJSEN (Nijmegen); Gen. Sec. K. J. VAN DER ZANDE.

"De Nederlandse Nieuwsbladpers" (N.N.P.) (*Netherlands Newspaper Press*): Van Blankenburgstraat 74, The Hague 3; f. 1945; organization of publishers of non-daily newspapers; 120 mems.; Pres. J. H. BOON; Sec. J. H. VAN LONKHUYZEN; publ. *N.N.P. De Nederlandse Nieuwsbladpers* (bi-monthly).

Nederlandse Organisatie van Tijdschrift-Uitgevers (*Netherlands Association of Periodical Publishers*): Herengracht 257, 1016 BJ Amsterdam; f. 1945; Chair. C. SCHELLEN; Gen. Sec. T. OONINCX; 100 mems.; publ. *NOTU—Schrift* (quarterly).

Nederlandse Vereniging van Journalisten (*Netherlands Union of Journalists*): Joh. Vermeerstraat 55, Amsterdam; f. 1884; 4,000 mems.; publ. *De Journalist*.

PUBLISHERS

ademic Publishers Associated (A.P.A.): 1000 BW Amsterdam, P.O.B. 1850 (Singel 395); f. 1966; subsidiaries: Holland University Press, Fontes Pers, Oriental Press, Philo Press-van Heusden-Hissink, University Press Amsterdam; new and reprint editions in the arts, humanities and science; Dir. G. VAN HEUSDEN.

Uitgeverij Ankh-Hermes B.V.: P.O.B. 125, 7400 AC Deventer; oriental, philosophical, occult, children's books, health, herbs; Man. Dir. P. KLUWER.

B.V. Uitgeverij De Arbeiderspers: Singel 262, 1016 AC Amsterdam; member of "Singel 262" holdings group; general, fiction and non-fiction; Dir. TH. A. SONTROP.

Bert Bakker B.V.: Herengracht 406, 1017 BX Amsterdam; f. 1893; member of Kluwer holdings group; Dutch and international literature, psychology, sociology, handicrafts, cookery, family books; Man. BERT BAKKER.

H. J. W. Becht's Uitgeverijmaatschappij, B.V.: P.O.B. 162, 1000 AD Amsterdam; f. 1892; literature, science and non-fiction; Dirs. J. J. F. ALEVA, M. DE METZ, J. SCHILT.

John Benjamins B.V.: P.O.B. 52519, 1007 HA Amsterdam; f. 1964; linguistics, philology; antiquarian scholarly periodicals; Man. Dir. J. BENJAMINS.

De Bezige Bij g.a.: Van Mierveldstraat 1, P.O.B. 5184, 1007 AD Amsterdam; f. 1945; Dir. J. L. WITTENAN.

Erven J. Bijleveld: Janskerkhof 7, 3512 BK Utrecht; f. 1865; psychology, sociology, medicine, philosophy, religion and history; Man. J. BOMMELJÉ, Jr.

Boekencentrum B.V.: Postbus 5176, 2508 AD The Hague; education, philosophy.

Uitgeverij C. de Boer Jr.: P.O.B. 17, 1400 AA Bussum; f. 1870; member of Unieboek holdings group; maritime books; *Spiegel der Zeilvaart*, *Maritiem blad*.

Uitgeverij Boom: Sarphatistraat 9, 1025 JP Amsterdam; (formerly *Boom-Pers B.V.*, Meppel); f. 1842; philosophy, science; Man. Dirs. H. L. BOUMAN, J. H. BOOM.

Bosch & Keuning N.V.: P.O.B. 1, 3740 AA Baarn; f. 1925; member of Combo holdings group; educational, religious; *Sesam* series; Dirs. A. DE VISSER, C. LOOISE, W. VAN DE WILIGE.

E. J. Brill N.V.: Oude Rijn 33A, 2312 HB Leiden; f. 1683; academic books and periodicals (mainly in English); classics, medieval, renaissance and oriental studies, comparative religion, biology, geology, palaeontology; Dir. Dr. W. BACKHUIS; Sec. J. D. VERSCHOOR.

A. W. Bruna en Zoons Uitg. mij. B.V.: P.O.B. 8181, 3503 RD Utrecht; f. 1868; general literature; pocket series *Zwarle Beertjes*; Dir. H. BRUNA.

Uitgeverij J. H. de Bussy B.V.: P.O.B. 162, 1000 AD Amsterdam; finance, economics, insurance, sociology; Man. Dirs. J. J. F. ALEVA, J. SCHILT; Deputy Dir. M. DE METZ.

Uitg. G. F. Callenbach B.V.: P.O.B. 86, 3860 AB Nijkerk; member of Combo holdings group; f. 1854; Man. Dir. G. F. CALLENBACH.

Uitgeverij Cantecleer B.V.: P.O.B. 24, 3730 AA De Bilt; member of Combo holdings group; f. 1949; Pres. and Man. Dir. K. J. BEKKERS; Production Dir. P. DE PATER; Editor J. A. J. JUNGERHANS.

Combo Uitgeversgroep: P.O.B. 1, 3740 AA Baarn; holdings group.

Dekker & van de Vegt: Fransestraat 30, 6524 JC Nijmegen; f. 1856; member of Van Gorcum holdings group; social

sciences, religion, psychology, medicine; Man. K. W. J. VAN ROSSUM.

Diligentia Publishing Co.: Nieuwe Zijds Voorburgwal 225, Amsterdam; f. 1929; scientific, technical, economic, agricultural and alimentary journals; Man. Dir. D. ZEELLENBERG.

B.V. Uitgeverij Djambatan De Brug: P.O.B. 43110, 2500 AC The Hague; f. 1948; historical and geographical atlases, wall-maps; Dir. E. G. NIESSEN.

Elsevier-NDU N.V.: P.O.B. 470, 1000 AL Amsterdam; f. 1979 from merger of Elsevier N.V. and Nederlandse Dagbladunie B.V.; includes the following subholdings:

at P.O.B. 1527, 1000 BM Amsterdam:

Elsevier/Biomedical Press B.V.

at P.O.B. 70707, 1000 KS Amsterdam:

Elsevier Argus/Van Goor Zonen B.V.

Elsevier Boekrij B.V.

Elsevier Books International B.V.

Elsevier Focus B.V.

Elsevier-Manteau B.V.

Elsevier Nederland B.V.

at P.O.B. 2400, 1000 CK Amsterdam:

Elsevier Science Publishers B.V.

at P.O.B. 330, 1000 AH Amsterdam:

Elseviers Wetenschappelijke Uitg. B.V.

at P.O.B. 103, 1000 AC Amsterdam:

Noord-Hollandse Uitg. mij. B.V.

at P.O.B. 1126, 1000 BC Amsterdam:

Excerpta Medica B.V.

These subholdings include some 60 subsidiaries in the Netherlands and abroad specializing in: reference works, handbooks, paperbacks, children's books, textbooks, illustrated books, atlases, (post) university textbooks, weekly magazines, newspapers, trade, technical and scientific journals, audiovisual materials, further education study courses, databases; Exec. Mans. Prof. P. J. VINKEN (Pres.), H. N. APPEL, D. P. VAN DE MERWE, J. H. VERLEUR.

Koninklijke Tijl N.V.: Blaloweg 20, 8041 AH Zolle; f. 1777; daily newspapers, printing, periodical publishing; Man. C. HUT.

Europese Bibliotheek Uitgeverij-Boekhandel Antiquariaat B.V.: P.O.B. 49, 5300 AA Zaltbommel, f. 1963; history, topography; Man. Dir. J. C. LISSENBERG.

Uitg. De Fontein B.V.: P.O.B. 308, 3740 AA Baarn; f. 1946; member of Combo holdings group; general fiction and non-fiction, children's books; Dir. W. HAZEU.

Uitgeverij en Boekhandel Van Gennep B.V.: Nes 128, 1012 KE Amsterdam; f. 1969; belles-lettres, poetry, history, philosophy, political science, architecture; Man. Dirs. R. O. VAN GENNEP, J. H. JANSEN.

Van Gorcum & Comp. B.V.: 9400 AA Assen, P.O.B. 43; f. 1800; holdings group; publishers and printers specializing in scientific work, Greek and Hebrew; Dir. H. M. G. PRAKKE.

J. H. Gottmer B.V.: P.O.B. 555, 2003 RN; f. 1937; fiction, non-fiction, children's books, religion, education; Dir. Mrs. H. GOTTMER.

Gouda Quint B.V. (S. Gouda Quint/D. Brouwer & Zoon): 6801 MK Arnhem, P.O.B. 1148; f. 1735; member of Kluwer holdings group; law and taxation; Man. K. H. MULDER.

- B. R. Grüner B.V.**—Publishers: P.O.B. 70020, 1007 KA Amsterdam; f. 1967; orientalia, classical antiquity, philosophy, theology and periodicals; Dir. B. R. GRÜNER; Man. J. C. GIEBEN.
- Ten Have N.V.**: P.O.B. 1, 3740 AA Baarn; f. 1831; member of Combo holdings group; religious, historical, maps; Dir. TON VAN DER WOP.
- Holland**: Spaarne 110, 2011 CN Haarlem; f. 1922; literature, reference, science, children's books; Man. Dir. R. VAN ULZEN.
- Uitgeverij Hollandia B.V.**: P.O.B. 70, 3740 Baarn; f. 1899; general fiction, popular scientific and children's books, natural history, history, sport, gardening, yachting and nautical books; Dirs. JAN and MAARTEN MUNTINGA.
- N.V. ICU**: P.O.B. 1115, 8001 BC Zwolle; holdings group.
- Dr. W. Junk B.V., Publishers**: P.O.B. 13713, 2501 ES The Hague; f. 1899; member of Kluwer holdings group; life sciences, agriculture and medicine; periodicals and books; Man. F. W. B. VAN EYSINGA.
- Kluwer N.V.**: P.O.B. 27, 7400 GA Deventer; f. 1889; large group embracing 53 publishing houses, printers and booksellers in the Netherlands and 21 abroad; general and scientific, industrial and technological, scholarly and educational; 9 printing offices; 14 bookshops; Chair. B. ZEVENBERGEN; Dirs. J. J. C. ALBERDINGK THIJN, A. M. W. RESIUS, J. SOMERWIL.
- J. H. Kok B.V.**: P.O.B. 130, 8260 AC Kampen; f. 1894; holdings group; theology, belles-lettres, education and science; three subsidiaries; Man. W. E. STEUNENBERG; periodical publications.
- Uitgeverij Kosmos B.V.**: 1015 CJ Amsterdam, Keizersgracht 133; f. 1922; member of Kluwer holdings group; children's literature, travel guides, nature and landscape, handicrafts; Dir. S. P. BAKKER.
- Lemniscaat B.V.**: P.O.B. 4066, 3006 AB Rotterdam; f. 1963; psychology, care of the disabled and retarded, books for juveniles and young adults, picture books.
- Uitgeverij Leopold B.V.**: Bahhuisweg 232, 2597 JS The Hague; f. 1923; member of Nijgh & Van Ditmar holdings group; children's books and belles-lettres; Man. Dir. Miss L. TEN HOUTEN.
- Van Loghum Slaterus B.V.**: P.O.B. 23, 7400 GA Deventer; member of Kluwer holdings group; Dir. A. DRABBE.
- Luitingh B.V.**: 1251 Ex Laren, Hilversumseweg 16; f. 1946; Man. Dir. A. DE GROOT.
- Malmberg B.V.**: P.O.B. 233, 5201 AE Den Bosch; educational; Mans. Dr. O. O. GORTER, J. W. A. HILLENAAR.
- Meulenhoff Nederland B.V., Publishers**: P.O.B. 100, 1000 AC Amsterdam; f. 1895; literature, historical, political, social/cultural, art, cheap paperbacks and pocket books; Dirs. D. W. VAN KREVELEN, W. E. VAN DER WILK.
- Moussault's Uitg. B.V.**: P.O.B. 17, 1400 AA Bussum; f. 1947; member of Standaard holdings group; textbooks, hobbies, collecting; Dir. Dr. I. GAY.
- Mouton Technische Uitg.**: P.O.B. 42, 3100 AA Schiedam; Dir. A. BORNKAMP.
- J. Muusses, B.V.**: P.O.B. 13, 1400 AA Purmerend; f. 1872; textbooks; Dir. D. STRUVING.
- N.V. Uitgev. Nijgh & van Ditmar**: Badhuisweg 232, 2597 JS The Hague; f. 1837; holdings group; two sections: Nijgh Bellettrie: fiction, literature; Man. Dir. E. W. M. TEN HOUTEN; Nijgh Educational: textbooks, technical books, audio-visual material; Man. Dir. A. J. J. SIEBELINK.
- Nijhoff, Martinus, Publishers**: P.O.B. 566, 2501 CN The Hague; f. 1853; member of Kluwer holdings group; works of learning, arts, literature, scientific books, gov. publs., reports of learned socs., periodicals, etc.; Man. F. W. B. VAN EYSINGA; also modern and antiquarian booksellers and subscription agency: P.O.B. 269; Man. D. T. VAN DER VAT.
- Noorduijn B.V.**: P.O.B. 1148, 6801 MK Arnhem; f. 1919; member of Kluwer holdings group; Man. K. H. MULDER.
- Uitgeverij Ploegsma B.V.**: 1017 ER Amsterdam, Keizersgracht 616; Dir. P. BRINKMAN.
- Em. Querido's Uitgeverij B.V.**: P.O.B. 3879, 1001 AR Amsterdam; f. 1915; member of "Singel 262" holdings group; general fiction, history, children's books; Dir. ARY LANGBROEK.
- D. Reidel Uitg. mij. B.V.**: P.O.B. 17, 3300 AA Dordrecht; f. 1960; member of Kluwer holdings group; publishers of books and journals on philosophy, logic, mathematics, linguistics, Soviet philosophy, sinology and oriental studies, social history, economics, econometrics, geophysics, space research, astronomy, chemistry, physics, life, environmental, and food sciences; Pres. J. F. HATTINK.
- Rodopi N.V.**: Keizersgracht 302-304, 1016 EX Amsterdam; f. 1966; Dir. F. VAN DER ZEE.
- Samsom Uitg. B.V.**: P.O.B. 4, 2400 MA Alphen aan den Rijn; f. 1882; member of ICU holdings group; periodicals and books on jurisprudence, law, business management and administration; Dirs. Dr. W. SCHRIJVER, Dr. C. VERWEIJ.
- Boekhandel Scheltema Holkema Vermeulen B.V.**: Spui 10, 1012 WZ Amsterdam; f. 1853; booksellers; economics, law, science, sociology, psychology, medical, general; Dir. M. BAKKER.
- B.V. Uitg. "Singel 262"**: Singel 262, 1016 AC Amsterdam; holdings group.
- Drukkerij Spin/van Mantgem B.V.**: Amsterdam, N.Z. Voorburgwal 271-287; f. 1819; Man. Dir. C. J. VAN TUYL.
- Stafleu's Wetenschappelijke Uitgeversmaatschappij B.V.**: P.O.B. 4, 2400 MA Alphen aan den Rijn; f. 1964; medical, dental and nursing; Man. Dir. C. L. STAFLEU.
- Standaard Uitg. en Distributie B.V.**: P.O.B. 475, 5000 AL Tilburg; holdings group.
- B.V. Uitgeverij W. P. van Stockum & Zoon**: Badhuisweg 232, 2597 JS, The Hague; f. 1833; fiction, history, philosophy and popular science; Dir. A. J. J. SIEBELINK.
- A. J. G. Strenght's Boeken B.V.**: P.O.B. 338, 1400 AH Bussum; f. 1928; Man. Dirs. F. E. BREITENSTEIN, G. VAN OORSCHOT.
- Swets & Zeitlinger, B.V.**: Heereweg 347B, 2161 CA Lisse; f. 1901; new books, reprints, microforms, subscription and backsets of scientific periodicals; Dir. A. SWETS, C. SCHUURMAN.
- Theatrum Orbis Terrarum**: Keizersgracht 526, 1017 EK Amsterdam; f. 1963; biography, history, religion, science, the arts; Dir. N. ISRAËL.
- B. V. W. J. Thieme & Cie.**: P.O.B. 7, 7200 AA Zutphen; f. 1863; educational and general books; Mans. K. SCHILLEMANS, L. GROENENDIJK.
- De Tijdstroom Uitgeversmaatschappij B.V.**: P.O.B. 14, 7240 BA Lochem; schoolbooks, medical, applied arts, cultural history, periodicals in these fields; Man. Dirs. B. MATHIS, J. BOTTEMA, G. VAN BUSSEL.
- H. D. Tjeenk Willink B.V.**: P.O.B. 4, 2400 MA Alphen aan den Rijn; f. 1874; law books; Publisher M. H. VAN HOOGSTATEN.

Uitgeverij B.V.: P.O.B. 17, 1400 AA Bussum; f. 1890; holdings group incorporating nine publishing houses; general and juvenile literature, fiction, popular science, history, medical, art, social, maritime, economics, religion, textbooks, etc.; Dirs. C. A. J. VAN DISHOECK, N. H. WITTEMAN, I. GAY, J. J. WEGGEMANS, TH. VAN DIEM.

Uitgeverij L. J. Veen, B.V.: P.O.B. 2004, 3500 GA Utrecht; f. 1887; literature, fiction, non-fiction; Dir. A. DE GROOT.

W. Versluys' Uitg.-Mij. B.V.: P.O.B. 4037, 1009 AA Amsterdam; f. 1875; educational books; Man. H. M. A. BAKKER.

J. N. Voorhoeve: P.O.B. 130, 8260 AC Kampen; f. 1876; member of Kok holdings group; theology, belles-lettres, education; Dir. W. E. STEUNENBERG; Editor E. K. KLEMENT.

Wereldvenster, B.V. Internationale Uitgeversmij: Nieuwe 's Gravelandseweg 17, P.O.B. 17, Bussum; f. 1947; member of Standaard holdings group; culture, philosophy, politics, art; Man. Dir. Dr. I. GAY.

West Friesland, Uitg. mij.: P.O.B. 45, 1620 AA Hoorn; f. 1939; biographies, children's books, paperbacks, young adults; Man. Dir. Mrs. J. C. JONKERS-BUTTER; Editor-in-Chief F. H. JONKERS.

Wetenschappelijke Uitg. B.V. (Scientific Publishing Corporation): Singel 262, 1016 AC Amsterdam; member of

"Singel 262" holdings group; general medicine* philosophy, psychology, biology, unofficial history, pedagogy, literature; Man. Mrs. L. VAN DIJK.

Wolters-Noordhoff B.V.: P.O.B. 58, 9700 MB Groningen; f. 1836; member of ICU holdings group; educational books, geographical and historical atlases and maps; Dirs. J. DE GROOT, J. BUIRING, A. GRIT, P. F. M. DE JONG, F. R. SCHREUDER, Drs. F. A. KALMEYER.

Zomer & Keuning Boeken: P.O.B. 235, 6710 BE Ede; f. 1919; member of Kluwer holdings group; nature, gardening, cookery, handicrafts, reference books, religion, international co-productions, book club; Dir. J. J. MONS.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Koninklijke Nederlandse Uitgeversbond (Royal Dutch Publishers' Association): 1012 SB Amsterdam, N.Z. Voorburgwal 44; f. 1880; Chair. Dr. J. F. REMARQUE; Sec. R. M. VRIJ; 185 mems.

Vereeniging ter bevordering van de belangen des Boekhandels (Netherlands Book Trade Society): f. 1815; Chair. G. P. J. SCHOUTEN; Sec. Mrs. M. VAN VOLLENHOVEN-NAGEL; Secretariat: Lassusstraat 9, 1075 GV Amsterdam; 2,450 mems.; publ. *Boekblad, Nieuwsblad voor het Boekenvak* (weekly).

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Nederlandse Omroep Stichting (NOS) (Netherlands Broadcasting Corporation): P.O.B. 10, 1200 JB Hilversum; f. 1969; Chair. E. C. M. JURGENSE.

Radio and television programmes in the Netherlands are broadcast by numerous organizations. The purpose of the NOS is to co-ordinate them all as well as transmitting programmes in its own right (using about 25 per cent of television time and about 15 per cent of radio time). The NOS provides technical facilities and central archives, and is responsible for orchestras and choirs, a repertory company, and other services which are available to all broadcasting organizations. The Management Board of the NOS consists of 33 members, half of whom are representatives of the main broadcasting organizations, while a quarter are appointed by the Crown and a quarter by cultural and social bodies.

The eight associate companies, listed below, retain individual autonomy in planning their programmes; the amount of transmission time allotted to each company varies according to the number of subscribers. In addition, other organizations, such as churches, political parties and educational bodies, are allocated transmission time. Advertising was first permitted in 1967 and is supplied for both radio and television by *Stichting Ether Reclame* (STER). Colour television started in 1967.

At January 1st, 1981 there were 4,181,000 television licences registered.

Algemene Omroepvereniging (AVRO) (General Broadcasting Association): 's Gravelandseweg 52, 1217 ET Hilversum; f. 1923; independent; membership 809,000; Pres. G. C. WALLIS DE VRIES; Dirs. M. VERMEULEN (Finance), S. K. VAN DER ZEE (Radio and Television); publs. *AVRO-bode, TeleVizier*.

Omroepvereniging Vara (Vara Broadcasting Corporation): Hilversum, Heuvellaan 33-35; f. 1925; Socialist and Progressive; membership 480,000; Pres. A. H. KLOOS, M.P.; Sec.-Treas. J. MULDER; Radio and TV Sec. H. VAN WIJK; publ. *Varagids*.

Omroepvereniging VPRO (Radio and Television Company): Hilversum, 's Gravelandseweg 63-73; f. 1926; membership 140,000; Pres. L. LAUS; Chief Editor F. DE SMIT; publ. *VPRO-gids*.

Katholieke Radio Omroep (KRO) (Catholic Broadcasting Society): Hilversum, Emmastraat 52, P.O.B. 9000; f. 1926; Catholic; 580,000 mems.; Pres. J. P. M. HENDRIKS; Sec. F. J. G. WIJSEN; publ. *Studio and Mikro-gids*.

Nederlandse Christelijke Radio Vereniging (NCRV) (Netherlands Christian Broadcasting Association): Schuttersweg 8-10, P.O.B. 121, 1200 JE Hilversum; f. 1924; Protestant; over 520,000 subscribers; Pres. Dr. TH. D. JANSEN; Sec. Dr. F. L. BURGER; publ. *NCRV-Gids*.

Televisie Radio Omroep Stichting (TROS) (Television and Radio Broadcasting Foundation): Lage Naarderweg 45-47, Hilversum; independent; Chair. H. J. MINDEROP; publ. *Troskompas*.

Egangelische Omroep (EO): Oude Amersfoortseweg 79A, P.O.B. 565, Hilversum.

Veronica Omroep Organisatie (VOO): Vaartweg 89, 1217 SM Hilversum; f. 1976; Chair. Dr. W. J. M. BORDEWIJK; Man. Dir. R. S. OUT; publ. *Veronica*.

There are also two regional stations, organized by the N.O.S., *Regionale Omroep Noord en Oost (RONO)* and *Regionale Omroep Zuid (ROZ)*; and a station broadcasting only religious services and music, *Radio Bloemendaal*. The *American Forces Network (AFN)* is relayed in the Netherlands by the Benelux Transmitter.

OVERSEAS BROADCASTING

Radio Nederland Wereldomroep (Radio Netherlands International): P.O.B. 222, 1200 JG Hilversum; f. 1947; Mans. J. W. ACDA, C. H. VERHEUGD.

Programme Bulletins in Dutch, English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Indonesian, Arabic, Sranan Tongo and Papiamentu.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; subs.=subscribed; dep.=deposits; res.=reserves; m.=million; brs.=branches; all values are given in guilders unless otherwise stated)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

De Nederlandsche Bank N.V. (*The Netherlands Bank*): Central Bank: Westeinde 1, 1017 ZN Amsterdam; P.O.B. 98, 1000 AB Amsterdam; f. 1814; nationalized 1948; cap. subs. and p.u. 20m.; res. 1,396.1m.; bullion 12,847.4m. guilders; notes in circ. 21,708.8m. guilders (Dec. 1980); 15 brs.; Pres. Dr. W. F. DUSENBERG; Sec. F. F. POSTHUMUS MEYJES.

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.: 32 Vijzelstraat, P.O.B. 669, 1000 EG Amsterdam; f. 1964; 720 brs. in the Netherlands; share cap. 594.7m.; res. 1,613.8m.; dep. 35,330.8m. (Dec. 1979); Chair. Supervisory Board P. L. JUSTMAN JACOB; Chair. Man. Board Dr. A. BATENBURG.

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. (Amro Bank): Amsterdam, Herengracht 595; Rotterdam, Coolsingel 119; f. 1964; cap. 578m.; dep. 80,349m. (Dec. 1979); Chair. O. VOGELZANF; Vice-Chair. R. J. NELISSEN; 850 brs.

Bank Mees & Hope, N.V.: P.O.B. 293, 548 Herengracht, 1017 CG Amsterdam; f. 1969; part of Mees & Hope Groep; cap. 70m.; dep. 6,361m.; res. 192m. (Dec. 1977); Chair. Dr. D. M. N. VAN WENSVEEN; 24 brs.

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas N.V.: P.O.B. 274, 1000 AG Amsterdam; f. 1872 in Netherlands; cap. 40m.; dep. 1,928m.; res. 58.0m. (1980); Chair. G. RAMBAUD; Mans. W. WERNER, J. H. BOOMSTRA, A. P. M. BRANS, C. HOLLANDER, J. W. TERMIJTELEN.

H. Albert de Bary and Co. N.V.: 1017 CA Amsterdam, 448-456 Herengracht; f. 1919; cap. 15m.; res. 38m.; dep. 707.4m. (Sept. 1980); Man. Dirs. W. O. KOENIGS, W.-R. BRINGEWALD.

Bax' Bank N.V.: The Hague, Nieuwe Uitleg 26; subsid. of Lloyds Bank International Ltd.; f. 1930; Chair. J. H. H. BLIJDENSTEIN; Man. Dr. E. IDEMA GREIDANUS.

Indonesische Overzeese Bank N.V.: Amsterdam-C, Keizersgracht 662-8; f. 1965; cap. and res. 60m.; dep. 3,131m. (1980); Chair. Dr. RACHMAT SALEH; Man. Dirs. Dr. R. TANUSEPUTRA, Dr. C. L. VAN ZUYLEN; publs. *Economic Bulletin*, *Wirtschaftsnachrichten aus Indonesien*.

Kas-Associatie N.V.: Spuistraat 172, P.O.B. 178, 1000 AD Amsterdam; f. 1806; cap. 12.5m.; res. 23m.; dep. 998.2m. (1979); Man. Dirs. W. MAZZOLA, C. P. PLUIJLAART.

F. van Lanschot Bankiers N.V.: P.O.B. 1021, Hoge Steenweg 29, 5200 HC 's-Hertogenbosch; f. 1737; cap. 145m.; dep. 3,712m. (1980); Gen. Mans. J. C. VAN LANSCHOT, C. L. M. DE QUAY; 14 brs.

De Nationale Investeringsbank N.V. (National Investment Bank of the Netherlands): Carnegieplein 4, 2517 HJ The Hague; f. 1945; medium and long-term credit for investment purposes; cap. 100m.; Pres. Th. A. J. MEYS; Sec. K. G. DE GROOT; Man. Dirs. H. H. LAMBERS, W. SWANKHUISEN.

Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V.: P.O.B. 1800, Eduard van Beinumstraat 2, 1077 XT Amsterdam; f. 1927; cap. and res. 2,113m.; dep. 51,628m. (June 1981); Man. Dirs. W. E. SCHERPENHUIJSEN ROM (Chair.), J. J. GROULS (Deputy Chair.), H. H. FABER, A. A. SOETEKOUW, J. STOFFER, G. J. TAMMES; 477 brs. in the Netherlands.

Nederlandse Credietbank N.V.: 458 Herengracht, 1000 AX Amsterdam; f. 1918; cap. 94.0m.; dep. 10,924.1m.; res. 138.4m. (June 1980); Gen. Mans. J. A. H. DELSING, H. C. VAN STRAATEN, A. A. GIEBEN, J. CH. ESTOURGIE, C. MÜLLER, G. J. A. VAN DER LUGT, N. J. NOUWEN; 116 brs.; publs. *Money and Capital Market*, *Currency Outlook*, *Review of the Dutch Economy*, *Survey of Dutch Banking*, *The Netherlands in Figures*.

Rabobank Nederland: Catharijnesingel 30, 3511 GB Utrecht; f. 1898; res. 4,128m.; dep. 93,429m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. P. J. LARDINOIS; Vice-Chair. J. A. VAN OGTHROP; over 3,000 brs.

N.V. Slavenburg's Bank: 63 Coolsingel, P.O.B. 1045, 3012 AB Rotterdam; f. 1925; cap. 516m.; dep. 10,000m. (Dec. 1980); Exec. Bd. P. SLAVENBURG, J. W. COERT, H. S. GONGGRIJP, J.-L. LE GRUX DE LA SALLE, G. H. HINTZEN, R. SLAVENBURG, G. VIGON.

BANKERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Amsterdamse Bankiersvereniging (*Asscn. of Amsterdam Bankers*): Herengracht 136; Pres. Dr. J. R. M. VAN DEN BRINK; Sec. Dr. S. R. STEENSMa.

Nederlandse Bankiersvereniging (*Netherlands Bankers' Association*): 1015 BV Amsterdam, Herengracht 136; Pres. Dr. W. E. SCHERPENHUIJSEN ROM; Sec. Dr. S. R. STEENSMa.

Rotterdamse Bankiersvereniging (*Asscn. of Rotterdam Bankers*): c/o N. V. Slavenburg's Bank, P.O.B. 1045, 3012 BA Rotterdam; f. 1920; Pres. J. W. ROSKAMP; Sec. Drs. P. L. M. PEX.

STOCK EXCHANGES

European Options Exchange: P.O.B. 19164, 1000 GD Amsterdam; f. 1978; operates as an exchange for gold options under supervision of the Minister of Finance.

Vereniging voor de Effectenhandel (*Amsterdam Stock Exchange*): Beursplein 5, 1012 JW Amsterdam; f. 1876; Chair. Baron B. F. VAN ITTERSUM; Sec. J. G. N. DE HOOP SCHEFFER; publ. *Officiële Prijscourant*; circ. 3,200.

INSURANCE

PRINCIPAL COMPANIES

B.V. Algemene Assurantie Groep (AAG): 3 Van Vollenhovenstraat, Rotterdam; subsidiary of Algemene Bank Nederland; Man. Dirs. J. G. V. DE JONGH, J. J. M. VAN RIJCKEVORSEL.

AGO Verzekeringen (AGO Group): Head Office: Van Brienenhuis, Herengracht 182, Amsterdam, P.O.B. 571; f. 1968; life and general insurance, savings, etc.; Chair. Dr. B. PRUIJT; Chief Exec. Drs. J. A. BAKKER.

N.V. AMEV: Archimedeslaan 10, Utrecht; insurance and financial group comprising 38 cos. in 9 countries; assets 12,310m. (1980).

Amfas: Westerstraat 3, 3016 DG Rotterdam; P.O.B. 314, 3000 AH Rotterdam; f. 1968; cap. 120m.; life, property; Mans. J. VAN SOMEREN, L. L. COLLIGNON, J. DE VRIES, J. J. VAN LUYK.

Delta-Lloyd Verzekeringsgroep N.V.: Spaklerweg 4, Amsterdam, P.O.B. 1000; Dirs. P. ADRIAANSE, A. A. ANBEEK VAN DER MEIJDEN, G. W. VAN DER FELTZ, G. WALSTRA, G. ZOUTENDIJK.

Ennia N.V.: 2501 CE The Hague, 1 Churchillplein, P.O.B. 202; f. 1969; life and general; gross premium income 1,573.7m. (1980); Man. Board A. W. DEK (Chair.), P. LEVER, J. EV. M. LIPPMANN, P. J. M. MACHIELSEN, J. F. M. PETERS.

Hollandsche Sociëteit B.V.: 1000 BA Amsterdam, Spaklerweg 4, P.O.B. 1000; f. 1807; Man. Dir. J. L. ANDRÉ DE LA PORTE.

Nationale-Nederlanden N.V.: Pr. Beatrixlaan 15, 2595 AK The Hague, and Schiekade 830, 3032 AL Rotterdam; f. 1963; cap. p.u. 165,275m. (1980); Chair. Prof. Dr. E. H. VAN DER BEUGEL.

Nationale-Nederlanden International General Insurance N.V.: Pr. Beatrixlaan 15, 2595 AK The Hague; f. 1845; Chair. E. K. DEN BAKKER.

Nationale-Nederlanden Levensverzekering Maatschappij N.V. (National Life Insurance Co. Ltd.): Schiekade 830, 3032 AL Rotterdam; f. 1970; Chair. Prof. Dr. E. H. VAN DER BEUGEL.

Nationale-Nederlanden Schadeverzekering Maatschappij N.V. (General Insurance): Pr. Beatrixlaan 15, 2595

AK The Hague; f. 1970; Chair. Prof. Dr. E. H. VAN DER BEUGEL.

RVS Levensverzekering, N.V.: Westerstraat 3, Rotterdam 3002; f. 1838; life; Man. Dirs. J. VAN DEN BRINK, G. J. B. J. M. VAN HELLENBERG HUBAR, A. JONKER, L. A. OSTER, J. DE VRIES.

RVS Schadeverzekering N.V. (Fire and Casualty Insurance): Westerstraat 29, Rotterdam 3002; Man. Dirs. J. BRABER, A. JONKER.

Stad Rotterdam: Blaak 101, Rotterdam.

N.V. Levensverzekering Maatschappij "Utrecht" ("Utrecht" Life Insurance Co.): 10 Archimedeslaan, 3584 BA Utrecht; f. 1883; Sec. L. J. LEWIN.

INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS

Nederlandse Vereniging van Levensverzekeraars NVL (Dutch Life Insurance Association): The Hague, Groot-hertoginnelaan 8; f. 1923; Chair. J. A. TIMMERMAN; Gen. Man. W. A. MOOIJ.

Verzekeringskamer (Chamber of Insurance): Apeldoorn, John F. Kennedylaan 32; f. 1923; Pres. W. M. DE BRAUW, A.K.C.Z.N.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Nederlandse Organisatie voor de Internationale Kamer van Koophandel (Netherlands National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce): Prinses Beatrixlaan 5, P.O.B. 95309, 2509 CH The Hague; f. 1921; Pres. C. T. C. HEYNING; Sec. D. Ae. STIGTER; 321 mems.

There are numerous Chambers of Commerce and Industry in the Netherlands. The most important are:

Kamer van Koophandel en Fabrieken voor Amsterdam (Chamber of Commerce and Industry for Amsterdam): Koningin Wilhelminaplein 13, 1062 HH, Amsterdam; f. 1811; Pres. E. G. STIJKEL; Gen. Sec. Dr. F. L. SCHIMSHEIMER.

Kamer van Koophandel en Fabrieken voor Rotterdam en de Beneden-Maas (Rotterdam and Lower Maas Chamber of Commerce and Industry): Beursgebouw, Coolingsingel 58; f. 1803; Pres. Ir. B. WILTON; Sec.-Gen. Dr. A. D. J. BRANTENAAR.

Kamer van Koophandel en Fabrieken voor 's-Gravenhage (Chamber of Commerce and Industry of The Hague): The Hague, Alexander Gogelweg 16; f. 1853; Pres. Dr. G. BROUWERS; Sec.-Gen. Dr. L. F. VAN DER ZEE.

TRADE ORGANIZATION

Nederlands Centrum voor Handelsbevordering (Netherlands Council for Trade Promotion): Kettingstraat 2, P.O.B. 10, 2501 CA The Hague; Dir. P. H. VAN BEEK.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Koninklijke Nederlandse Landbouw Comité (Royal Netherlands Agricultural Board): The Hague, Prins Mauritsplein 23; Chair. Ir. D. LUTEIJN; Sec. Dr. N. A. VAAN-DRAGER; 51,000 mems.; publ. *De Landbode*.

Koninklijke Nederlandse Zuivelbond FNZ (Royal Netherlands Dairy Fed.): P.O.B. 29815, Van de Spiegelstraat 16, 2502 LV The Hague; f. 1900; a federation of 114 co-operative dairy factories and unions; Chair. Dr. R. ZIJLSTRA; Sec. Ir. W. M. DIJKSTRA; publs. *Zuivel-zicht*, *Officieel orgaan van de Koninklijke Nederlandse Zuivelbond FNZ* (weekly).

Nederlands Christelijk Werkgeversverbond (Netherlands Federation of Christian Employers): Scheveningseweg 52, 2517 KW The Hague; f. 1970; 8,000 mems.; Chair. S. J. VAN EIJKELBURG; publ. *De Werkgever* (fortnightly).

Nederlands Elektronica- en Radiogenootschap: P.O.B. 39, 2260 AA Leidschendam; f. 1921; Pres. Dr. M. E. J. JEUKEN; Sec. G. A. VAN DER SPEK; 600 mems.; publ. *Journal* (6 a year).

Nederlandsche Maatschappij voor Nijverheid en Handel (Netherlands Society for Industry and Trade): Florapark 11, 2000 AE Haarlem; P.O.B. 205; f. 1777; Chair. M. L. DE BRAUW; Sec.-Gen. M. Th. TEGELBERG; over 8,800 mems.; publ. *Maatschappijbelangen* (monthly).

Nederlandsche Tuinbouwraad (Netherlands Horticultural Council): 2596 RC The Hague, Schiefbaanstraat 29; f. 1908; Chair. Mr. R. TROOST; Sec. Ir. A. GROOT.

Verbond van Nederlandse Ondernemingen (Federation of Netherlands Industry): P.O.B. 93093, 2509 AB The Hague, Prinses Beatrixlaan 5; f. 1968; covers industry, transport, finance, trade and fisheries; mems.: 90 asscns. representing 9,000 companies; Pres. Dr. C. VAN VEEN; Dir.-Gen. Dr. C. VAN VULPEN; publ. *Onderneming* (weekly).

TRADE UNIONS

Central Federations and affiliated unions are usually organized on a religious, political or economic basis.

The most important unions are those of the transport, metal, building and textile industries, and agriculture.

CENTRAL FEDERATIONS

Federatie Nederlandse Vakbeweging (FNV) (Netherlands Trade Union Confederation): Amsterdam, P.O.B. 8456; f. 1976 as confederation of the Netherlands Confederation of Trade Unions (f. 1906) and the Catholic Trade Union Federation (f. 1909); Pres. W. KOK; Vice-Pres. H. A. BODE, F. DRABBE; Gen. Sec. H. VAN EEKERT; publs. *De Vakbondskrant* (weekly), *Bondgenoot*, *FNV News* (every 2 months); 1,040,000 mems.

Principal affiliated unions:

Algemene Bond van Onderwijzend Personeel (Teachers): Herengracht 54, 1015 BN Amsterdam; f. 1966; Pres. J. D. v. D. BOSCH; Sec. R. VAN LEEUWEN; 45,000 mems.; publ. *Het Schoolblad*.

Bouw-en Houtbond FNV (Building): Houttuinlaan 3, P.O.B. 510, 3447 GM Woerden; f. 1917; Pres. A. BUYS; Sec.-Gen. P. VAN DER VEN; 180,000 mems.; publ. *Profiel*.

Dienstenbond FNV (Workers in Retail, Banking, Insurance and Trade): Houttuinlaan 3, P.O.B. 550, 3440 AN Woerden; f. 1903; Pres. F. J. THOMASSEN; Gen. Sec. A. FOGARIN; 72,000 mems.; publ. *Bondskrant* (fortnightly).

Druk en Papier Bond (Printing and Allied Trades): Koninginneweg 20, P.O.B. 53028, 1007 RA Amsterdam; Pres. J. DRAIJER; Vice-Pres. A. M. J. DOEZÉ; Gen. Sec. P. A. M. VAN BUUL; 50,000 mems.; publ. *Druk en Papier*.

Federatie ABVA-KABO (Government Personnel, Civil Servants): Bredewater 16, 2715 CA Zoetermeer, P.O.B. 3010, 2700 KT Zoetermeer; f. 1980 as a merger of ABVA (Algemene Bond van Ambtenaren) and KABO (Nederlands Katholiek Bond van Overheidspersoneel); Pres. J. W. DUTMAN; Gen. Sec. H. A. P. M. PONT; 250,000 mems.

Industriebond FNV (Metal, Electrical and Electronic Workers, General Factory Workers, Textile and Clothing Workers, Chemical Workers, etc.): Sloterveerlaan 80, P.O.B. 8107, 1005 AC Amsterdam; Pres. A. GROENEVELT; Vice-Pres. P. SPIJKERS; 280,000 mems.

Nederlandse Politiebond (Police): Postbus 8502, 1005 AM Amsterdam; f. 1946; Pres. L. v. D. LINDEN; Gen. Sec. J. F. W. VAN DUYN; 17,000 mems.

Vervoersbond FNV (Railway, Tram, Inland Waterways, Civil Aviation and Transport Workers): Goeman Borgesiuslaan 77, 3515 ET Utrecht; Pres. J. H. SCHROËR; Gen. Sec. J. DE VRIES; 73,000 mems.

Voedingsbond FNV (Agricultural and Food Workers): Goeman Borgesiuslaan 77, P.O.B. 9750, 3506 GT Utrecht; Pres. C. SCHELLING; Sec. A. C. BASTIAANSEN; 33,878 mems.

Christelijk Nationaal Vakverbond in Nederland (CNV) (Christian Nat. Fed. of Trade Unions in the Netherlands): 3533 JE Utrecht, Ravellaan 1; f. 1909; Pres. H. VAN DER MEULEN; Gen. Sec. A. HORDIJK; 300,000 mems.; publs. *De Gids* (fortnightly), *Evangelie en Maatschappij* (monthly).

Fifteen affiliated unions, of which the principal are:

Dienstbond (CNV) (Civil Servants): Hobbemastraat 12, Amsterdam-Z; f. 1897; Pres. D. W. VAN DER WINDT; Sec. C. J. SMELT; 13,000 mems.; publ. *Beginnel en Bedrijf* (fortnightly).

Grafische Bond CNV (NCGB) (Printing): Valeriusplein 30, 1075 BJ Amsterdam; Pres. N. F. KRUIJFF; Sec. K. HEINEN; 7,000 mems.; publ. *Grafisch Orgaan* (every 2 weeks).

Hout- en Bouwbond CNV (Wood and Building): Kromme Nieuwe Gracht 22, 3512 HH Utrecht; Pres. D. VAN COMMENÉE; Sec. P. H. DE KLEUVER; 44,000 mems.

Industriebond CNV: Nijenoord 2, Utrecht; Pres. L. R. A. ESTER; Sec. C. HARMSSEN; 50,000 mems.

Nederlandse Christelijke Bond van Personeel, Werkzaam bij de Overheid en in de Sectoren Gezondheidszorg en Maatschappelijk Welzijn (Civil Servants): Zeekant

35, 2586 AA The Hague; Pres. L. H. POST; Sec. E. J. ANNEVELD; 61,000 mems.

Vervoersbond CNV (Transport): Oostdam 9-10, 3441 EN Woerden; f. 1903; Pres. C. GROENENDIJK; Sec. W. H. HENDRIKS; 15,500 mems.

Nederlandse Centrale van Hoger Personeel (NCHP) (Netherlands Federation of Managerial Personnel): Godehaldkwartier 383, P.O.B. 2272, 3500 GG Utrecht; Pres. Drs. G. J. DRIESSEN; 150 affiliated organizations; publ. *Sociaal-Economisch Management*.

CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATIONS

Stichting van de Arbeid (Foundation of Labour): The Hague, 60 Bezuidenhoutseweg; f. 1945; central organ of co-operation between employers and employees; 20 board mems.; Joint Pres. Mr. C. VAN VEEN, W. KOK; Sec. Mr. H. P. ENGEL.

Sociaal-Economische Raad (Social Economic Council): The Hague, 60 Bezuidenhoutseweg; tripartite advisory body f. 1950 to advise the Government on social and economic problems; 45 members, of which 15 belong to the Netherlands trade union federations, 15 belong to the employers' organizations, and 15 independent experts in social and economic affairs; Pres. J. W. DE PONS, M.A.

LAND RECLAMATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Ministry of Transport, Water Control and Public Works: The Hague, Plesmanweg 1-6; is the authority responsible for land reclamation and waterways.

Without intensive land protection schemes nearly the whole of the north and west of the Netherlands (about half of the total area of the country) would be inundated by sea-water twice a day. A large part of the country (as, for example, part of the former Zuiderzee, now the IJsselmeer) has already been drained.

The Delta Plan, which was accepted by Parliament in 1958, will shorten the southern coastline by 435 miles and protect the estuaries of Zeeland and Southern Holland. The Scheme consists of 4 closing dams across the mouths of the estuary, 3 of which have been completed. The remaining dam in the Eastern Scheldt is to be finished in 1985. In addition there is a barrier further inland in the mouth of the Hollandse IJssel to prevent the very high tides from penetrating inland. There are also 3 regulating dams and 2 more under construction which are also due for completion in 1985.

The total cost of the delta works, originally estimated at 2,500 million guilders, will be about 10,000 million guilders, as the result of a complex adaptation of the closing dam in the Eastern Scheldt.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Nederlandse Spoorwegen: Moreelsepark 1, Utrecht; f. 1937; length of lines 2,918 km.; Pres. and Chief Exec. L. F. PLOEGER.

All railway lines in the Netherlands are operated by the Nederlandse Spoorwegen, a limited liability company of which the State is the sole shareholder. Most of the Dutch railway network is electrified; the remaining track carries diesel electric stock.

ROADS

Ministry of Transport, Water Control and Public Works: The Hague, Plesmanweg 1-6; there are some 1,774 km. of motorway and a total of 92,525 km. of roads in the Netherlands.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Ministry of Transport, Water Control and Public Works: Plesmanweg 1-6, The Hague; responsible for all waterways, water control, construction of dikes and land reclamation (see also above).

An extensive network of rivers and canals navigable for ships of 100 tons and over, totalling 4,847 km., has led to an outstanding development in Dutch inland shipping. About one third of goods transported inside the Netherlands are carried on the canals and waterways. Dutch inland shipping has access to the Federal Republic of Germany and France along the Rhine and its branch rivers, and to France and Belgium along the Meuse and Scheldt. Ocean traffic reaches Rotterdam via the New Waterway, and Amsterdam is connected to the North Sea by the 21 km.-long North Sea Canal.

SHIPPING

PRINCIPAL COMPANIES

Holland Amerika Lijn N.V.: Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles, J. B. Gorsiraweg 6; f. 1873; gross tonnage 123,419; specialized transport (integrated heavy loads, worldwide); cruises from U.S. to all parts of the world, and from Singapore to Indonesia; Mems. Exec. Board N. VAN DER VORM, J. T. GARRITY.

KNSM-Kroonburg B.V.: Westerkade 31, Rotterdam, P.O.B. 958; freight services between the Netherlands and Bordeaux, Guernsey, Jersey; Casablanca, Gibraltar, Spain (Cadiz); Tunisia, Greece, Turkey, Egypt; Lebanon; Malta, Israel; Copenhagen, Aarhus; Man. Dir. H. J. VAN DE ROEMER.

Koninklijke Hollandsche Lloyd N.V. (tot Voortzetting van de): Amsterdam, Oostelijke Handelskade 12, P.O.B. 132; f. 1936; gross tonnage 54,127; freight services from Hamburg, Bremen and Amsterdam to Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina; Mans. P. DE VREEDE, J. B. MEYER.

Koninklijke Nedlloyd Groep N.V. (Royal Nedlloyd Group): Houtlaan 21, 3016 DA Rotterdam, P.O.B. 487, 3000 AL Rotterdam; divisions: Nedlloyd Fleet Services, Nedlloyd Lines, Nedlloyd Bulk, Neddrill, Ports Division, Specialized Transport Division, Industrial Services Division, Damco International Transport, Heavy Transport Division, Transavia; controls over 100 subsidiaries in shipping, transport, travel and industry; Chair. B. E. RUVS; Deputy Chair. J. GROENENDIJK; fleet of 126 ships with tonnage of 2.8m. d.w.t.

Nederlandsche Stoomvaart Maatschappij "Oceaan" B.V.: Prins Hendrikkade 160, P.O.B. 29, 1000 AA Amsterdam; gross tonnage 46,409; associated with Ocean Transport and Trading Ltd., see U.K.; Man. Dir. J. W. DIETRICH.

Phs. van Ommeren N.V. (Nederland) B.V. (Internationaal) B.V.: 3016 CK Rotterdam, Westerlaan 10; f. 1839; ocean-going tankers, bulk carriers, coastal vessels, chartering, brokerage and marine consultancy, bulk storage, inland shipping, agencies and transport, trading and insurance; Chair. W. H. BROUWER.

Shell Tankers B.V.: P.O.B. 874, Rotterdam; total d.w. tonnage, Aug. 1981, 3,045,785 (34 tankers, 1 bulk carrier); Man. Dir. A. L. RASTERHOFF.

SHV Shipping Group: Van Vollenhovenstraat 3, 3016 BE Rotterdam; P.O.B. 941, 3000 AX Rotterdam; major subsidiary companies in Netherlands, U.K., Federal Republic of Germany, South America and Singapore.

Stoomvaart Maatschappij Zeeland, Koninklijke Nederlandsche Postvaart N.V.: P.O.B. 2, 3150 AA Hook of Holland; f. 1875; gross tonnage 15,920.86; passenger, commercial freight vehicle and car ferry service daily

day and night between Holland and England in co-operation with Sealink U.K. Ltd.; Gen. Man. Internatio-Müller N.V.

Van Nievelt, Goudriaan & Co. B.V.: Veerhaven 2, 3016 CJ Rotterdam, P.O.B. 825, 3000 AV Rotterdam; f. 1905; mem. of SHV Shipping Group (q.v.); regular services: *Rotterdam South America Line:* Rotterdam, Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, East Coast South America; *Europe-Paraguay Line:* Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Paraguay; *Holland Pan-American Line:* East Coast South America, East Coast U.S.A.; *Africa-Europe Line:* Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, South Africa; *Elephant Line:* Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Mozambique; *Macwan Container Service:* Rotterdam, U.K.; *Associated Portugal Lines:* Rotterdam, Antwerp, Portugal, U.K.; *Meri Line:* Finland, U.K., Belgium; Man. Dir. B. C. FOCK.

Van Uden's Scheepvaart en Agentuur Maatschappij B.V.: 3016 CJ Rotterdam, Veerhaven 14; gross tonnage 21,000; regular freight services to Scandinavia, North and West Africa, east-coast South America; Pres. and Man. Dir. PH. VAN 'T HOFF, Jr.

Vinke and Co.: Amsterdam, De Ruyterkade 107; Rotterdam, Parklaan 28; shipowners, shipbrokers, forwarding and passenger agents; Dirs. A. VINKE, E. VINKE, G. WARNDERINK VINKE, Th. E. WARNDERINK VINKE.

B.V. Maatschappij Zeevaart: Rotterdam, Willemskade 23; f. 1913; gross tonnage 1,305; liner service from Rotterdam to Belfast, Dublin, Waterford and Le Havre twice weekly; Man. Dir. G. A. FONTEIN.

SHIPPING ASSOCIATION

Koninklijke Nederlandse Redersvereniging (Royal Netherlands Shipowners' Assn.): 2006 The Hague, Stationsweg 137, P.O.B. 16638; f. 1905; Deputy Mem. of Council Dr. G. H. BAST; 45 mems.

CIVIL AVIATION

The main Dutch airport is at Schiphol, near Amsterdam and there are international airports at Zestienhoven for Rotterdam, Beek for Maastricht and at Eelde for Groningen.

KLM (Koninklijke Luchtvaart Maatschappij N.V.) (Royal Dutch Airlines): Schiphol Airport, P.O.B. 7700, 1117 ZL Schiphol; f. 1919; regular air services throughout Europe; inter-continental services between Europe, Near, Middle and Far East, Australia, North, Central and South America, Africa; fleet of 9 Boeing 747-200B, 7 747-200 Combi, 6 DC-10-30, 11 DC-8-63 and 20 DC-9; Pres. S. ORLANDINI; Deputy Pres. J. F. A. DE SOET; Man. Dir. L. J. VAN AMEIJDEN.

Martinair Holland N.V.: P.O.B. 7507, 1118 ZG Schiphol Airport; f. 1958; worldwide passenger and cargo charter services; Pres. J. M. SCHRÖDER; Excc. Vice-Pres. F. C. PEDERSEN; fleet of 4 DC-10-30, 2 DC-9-33, 1 DC-9-80, 1 Cessna Citation II, 1 Cessna 402, 5 Fuji 200, 1 Beechcraft 182C23, 2 Cessna F-127, 8 Pipers Super Cub (Nov. 1981).

NLM Dutch Airlines (NLM City Hopper B.V.): P.O.B. 7700, 1117 ZL Schiphol; f. 1966; subsidiary of KLM; scheduled domestic services from Amsterdam to Eindhoven, Enschede, Groningen and Maastricht, also operates from Eindhoven, Amsterdam and Rotterdam to destinations in France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, the U.K. and Ireland; fleet of 5 F-27 MK 200, 3 F-27 MK 500 and 4 F-28; Pres. A. J. LEYER.

NETHERLANDS

Transavia Holland B.V.: P.O.B. 7777, 1118 ZM Schiphol; f. 1966; world-wide charter and sub-services, passenger and freight; Man. Dir. P. J. LEGRO; fleet of 9 Boeing 737.

The Netherlands is also served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot (U.S.S.R.), Aer Lingus (Ireland), Air Anglia, Air France, Air Portugal, Air Zaire, Alitalia, British Air Ferries, British Airways, Canadian Pacific, CSA (Czechoslovakia), Dan-Air (U.K.), El Al (Israel), Finnair, Garuda Indonesian, Iberia (Spain), JAL (Japan), JAT (Yugoslavia), LOT (Poland), Lufthansa (Federal Republic of Germany), Luxair (Luxembourg), MALEV (Hungary), Nigeria Airways, Olympic (Greece), PIA (Pakistan), Pan American, Philippine Airlines, Qantas (Australia), Royal Air Maroc, Sabena (Belgium), SAS (Sweden), SAA (South Africa), Swissair, TAROM (Romania), TIA (U.S.A.), Tunis Air, THY (Turkey) and Varig (Brazil).

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Stichting Nederlands Nationaal Bureau voor Toerisme (*Netherlands National Tourist Office*): Bezuidenhoutseweg 2, P.O.B. 90415, 2594 AV The Hague; f. 1969; Dir. J. A. T. CORNELISSEN.

Koninklijke Nederlandse Toeristenbond ANWB: Wassenaarseweg 220, 2596 EC The Hague; f. 1883; 2,500,000 mems.; Dir.-Gen. B. IJNTEMA.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Ministry of Cultural Affairs, Recreation and Social Welfare: "Bogaard Centre", Sir Winston Churchilllaan 366-368, P.O.B. 5406, 2280 HK Rijswijk; Minister ANDRÉ A. VAN DER LOUW.

Nederlands Impresariaat: P.O.B. 5253, Amsterdam; government subsidized foundation; organizes concerts and other performances.

Dutch Arts Council (*Raad voor de Kunst*): R. J. Schimmelpennincklaan 3, 2517 JN The Hague; advises the Government in all fields of the arts.

NATIONAL THEATRES

Publiekstheater: Marnixstraat 427, 1017 PK Amsterdam.

Haagse Comedie: Schouwburgstraat 8, 2511 VA The Hague; f. 1947; Management EDDY HABBEMA, GUIDO DE MOOR, HANS VAN WESTREENEN.

Koninklijke Schouwburg (*Royal Theatre*): Korte Voorhout 3, The Hague; f. 1804; used for all kinds of performances, notably by De Haagse Comedie company; Dir. FRANS VAN DER VEEN.

OPERA AND BALLET

De Nederlandse Operastichting (*Netherlands Opera Foundation*): Korte Leidsedwarsstraat 12, Amsterdam; f. 1965; Dir. HANS DE ROO; publ. *Opera* (monthly).

Het Nationale Ballet: Marnixstraat 427, 1017 HN Amsterdam; f. 1961; Artistic Dir. R. VAN DANTZIG; Administrative Dir. A. L. GERRITSEN; Resident Choreographers RUDI VAN DANTZIG, HANS VAN MANEN, TOER VAN SCHAYK; 140 mems.; publ. monthly newsletter.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Concertgebouw Orchestra: Jacob Obrechtstraat 51, 1071 KJ Amsterdam; Chief Conductor BERNARD HAITINK.

Transport, Tourism and Culture, Atomic Energy

Residentie-Orkest: Statenlaan 28, The Hague; Principal Conductor HANS VONK.

Rotterdams Philharmonisch Orkest: c/o de Doelen, Kruisstraat 2, 3012 CT Rotterdam; f. 1918; Conductor DAVID ZINMAN; Principal Guest Conductor SIMON RATTLE; Gen. Man. Dr. J. OOSTERLEE; Artistic Adviser WILLEM VOS; 113 musicians.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Industrial Council for Nuclear Energy: Bezuidenhoutseweg 6, The Hague; to advise the ministers on the industrial application of nuclear energy and ionizing radiation; Pres. H. W. BLOEMERS.

The first nuclear power plant, a 54 MW boiling-water reactor, at Dodewaard (nr. Nijmegen), was brought into operation at the end of 1968. A second power plant at Borssele (near Flushing), with a 477 MW pressurized water reactor, came into full operation in autumn 1973. A proposal for the construction of three more plants which would increase present capacity sixfold was still under discussion in 1981.

Interdepartmental Committee on Nuclear Energy: c/o Ministry of Economic Affairs, Directorate of Electricity and Nuclear Energy, Bezuidenhoutseweg 30, P.O.B. 20101, 2500 EC The Hague; f. 1964; interdepartmental preparation of the policy of various ministries as to measures to be taken towards peaceful uses of nuclear energy; members: representatives of most ministries.

Stichting voor Fundamenteel Onderzoek der Materie (FOM) (*Foundation for Fundamental Research on Matter*): Van Vollenhovenlaan 659-663, 3527 JP Utrecht; Dir. Dr. A. A. BOUMANS.

In the FOM Institute for Atomic and Molecular Physics at Amsterdam work on fundamental atomic physics with ion beams is carried out. The FOM Institute for Plasma Physics at Nieuwegein (Utrecht) is a centre for thermonuclear research, established 1959. FOM organizes and finances research on nuclear physics, atomic physics, metals, molecular physics, solid state physics, high energy physics, and plasma physics at the Universities in the Netherlands. A National Institute for Nuclear and High Energy Physics is being established.

Stichting Instituut voor Kernfysisch Onderzoek (*Foundation Institute for Nuclear Physics Research*): Ooster Ringdijk 18, Amsterdam; Man. Dir. Dr. J. SCHUTTEN; Scientific Dir. Prof. Dr. A. H. WAPSTRA.

A 300 MeV linear electron accelerator with instrumentation for electron scattering and pion-muon physics research, as well as for radiochemistry, was near completion in 1980. Both the Institute and FOM (above) also undertake radioisotope research.

Nederlandsche Centrale Organisatie voor Toegepast-Natuurwetenschappelijk Onderzoek (TNO) (*Central Organization for Applied Scientific Research in the Netherlands*): Head Office, Juliana van Stolberglaan 148, 2595 CL The Hague; P.O.B. 297, 2501 BD The Hague; 5,600 employees; Chair. Prof. Ir. W. A. DE JONG; publs. general information about TNO.

Hoofdgroep Bouw en Metaal TNO (*Division for Building and Metal Research TNO*): Laan van Westen 501, 7334 DT Apeldoorn, P.O.B. 541, 7300 AM Apeldoorn; Dir. Ir. J. M. NIJES.

The Project Group for Nuclear Energy TNO, Laan van Westenenk 501, 7334 DT Apeldoorn, P.O.B. 370, 7300 AJ Apeldoorn, co-ordinates the research and development activities within TNO in the nuclear field; Dir. Ir. A. R. BRAUN.

Focus is on high temperature technology in the frame of development of large components for sodium-cooled fast reactors (in co-operation with the industrial consortium Neratoom).

Main activities are:

Materials research and development (mechanical and corrosion properties of structural materials, bearing facing materials); strength, safety and reliability (development of calculational methods including fatigue, creep and plasticity effects); heat transfer and fluid flow (including stability, vibrations in tube bundles); remote repair methods development; bearing, vibration and sealing problems of long shafts.

Under contract from the Government, operation of a 50 MW sodium component test facility.

Association Euratom—ITAL (*Institute for Atomic Sciences in Agriculture*): Keyenbergseweg 6, Wageningen; f.

1957; 105 mems.; Dir. Dr. A. RINGOET; Deputy Dir. Drs. W. F. OOSTERHEERT.

Irradiation facilities include a 1.7 MeV electron generator, gamma sources of 300 and 3,000 Curie Cs 137, X-ray machine.

There is a pilot plant for food-irradiation with gamma sources of 250,000 and 50,000 Curie Co 60.

Netherlands Energy Research Foundation ECN (*formerly Reactor Centrum Nederland RCN*): Head office: 112 Scheveningseweg, 2584 AE The Hague; Research centre: 3 Westerduinweg, 1755 LE Petten; f. 1955; conducts research into fission energy, fusion energy and superconductivity, flow energies, combustion energy, non-energy applications of nuclear fission (nuclear physics, solid state physics and radiobiology); staff of 863; Chair. Dr. Ir. H. Hoog; Financial Dir. Drs. R. W. R. DEE; Scientific Dir. Prof. Dr. J. A. GOEDKOOP; Technical Dir. Ir. J. PELSER; publ. *Energie spectrum* (12 a year).

In August 1976 the foundation changed its name to ECN and broadened its scope from research on the release of nuclear energy to research concerned with the whole field of energy supply.

NORWAY

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Kingdom of Norway forms the western part of Scandinavia in Northern Europe, bordered to the East by Sweden and, within the Arctic Circle, by Finland and the U.S.S.R. A long, indented coast faces the Atlantic. Norway exercises sovereignty over the Svalbard archipelago, and the uninhabited islands of Jan Mayen, Bouvet and Peter I. Queen Maud Land in Antarctica is also a Norwegian dependency. Norway's climate is temperate on the west coast but colder inland. There are two forms of the Norwegian language, which are officially recognized as equal. About 80 per cent of children in schools use the older form *Bokmål* as their principal language, whereas only 20 per cent use the newer form, *Nynorsk* (Neo-Norwegian). The Evangelical Lutheran Church is the established religion. The national flag (proportions 11 by 8) has a dark blue cross, bordered with white, on red field, the upright of the cross being left of centre. The capital is Oslo.

Recent History

Norway was a founder member of the United Nations in 1945 and the country's Minister for Foreign Affairs, Trygve Lie, was elected as the first UN Secretary-General. Norway abandoned its traditional policy of neutrality and joined NATO in 1949. It was also a founder member of the Nordic Council in 1952 and of EFTA in 1960.

Apart from the German occupation of 1940 to 1945, when a "puppet" régime was administered by Vidkun Quisling, the Labour Party formed the Government, with only one month's interruption, from 1935 to 1965. The 1965 elections resulted in the formation of a non-socialist coalition Government under Per Borten, which lasted until March 1971. The Labour Government led by Trygve Bratteli which then came to power resigned in October 1972, after its Treaty of Accession to the EEC was rejected in a referendum. A minority coalition of Liberals and the Centre and Christian People's Parties formed a Government with Lars Korvald as Prime Minister, but the general election of September 1973 resulted in a major redistribution of political power. The Labour Party had been split over EEC entry and lost many seats to the left-wing Socialist Electoral League; the Liberals also lost heavily because of the defection of the New People's Party; and four seats were won by a new populist movement, Anders Lange's Party (later renamed the Progress Party).

In October 1973 Bratteli formed a minority Labour Government, dependent on the support of the Socialist Electoral League (from 1975 the Socialist Left Party). In September 1977 Bratteli's successor, Odvar Nordli, called a general election whose results gave the Labour Party and the Socialist Left Party an aggregate majority of one seat. In August 1980, the Government had to resort to compulsory arbitration to end an economically damaging labour strike on offshore oil rigs, and in September made a highly controversial commitment to stockpile U.S. non-nuclear military equipment in central Norway for use in the event of conflict with the U.S.S.R. Under pressure from its left-wing, the Government later declared

its support for a Nordic nuclear-free zone. In February 1981 Nordli resigned on health grounds and was succeeded by Mrs. Gro Harlem Brundtland, Norway's first woman Prime Minister. The Government's popularity declined, however, amid growing debate about rising inflation and the extent of state participation in the economy. In general elections held in September, the Labour Party lost ground to centre-right groups. In October a minority administration led by Kåre Willoch became Norway's first Conservative Government since 1928. Willoch promised to cut taxation and public spending and to increase private sector participation in North Sea exploration and development.

Government

Norway is a constitutional monarchy, headed by an hereditary King. Legislative power is held by the unicameral Parliament (*Storting*), with 155 members elected for four years by universal adult suffrage, using proportional representation. For the consideration of legislative proposals, the *Storting* divides itself into two chambers by choosing one-quarter of its members to form the *Lagting* (upper house), the remainder forming the *Odelsting* (lower house). Executive power is nominally held by the King but is exercised by the State Council (Council of Ministers), led by the Prime Minister. The Council is appointed by the King in accordance with the will of the *Storting*, to which the Council is responsible. Norway comprises 19 counties (*fylker*).

Defence

Norway is a full member of NATO. In 1980, 8,000 million kroner was spent on defence. Every male is liable for national service from the age of 19 to 45. At 19 he does twelve months' service in the army, or fifteen months in the navy or air force. He is then called back periodically for refresher training. The total strength of the armed forces in July 1981 was 37,000, including 26,580 conscripts: army 18,000, navy 9,000, and air force 10,000. There is also a mobilization reserve of 162,000 and a Home Guard of 85,000.

Economic Affairs

The geographic structure and climate of Norway make farming difficult. Less than 3 per cent of the land surface is cultivated and the Norwegians have naturally turned to the sea for a living, and fish is a major export. Norway's merchant fleet is one of the largest and most modern in the world. The great majority of ships are not home-based, but are totally engaged in foreign trading.

For a long while industry, which is protected and subsidized by the Government, was based on local raw materials such as iron ore, timber and fish. The use of hydroelectric power has expanded industry rapidly and aluminium has now become a valuable export. Shipbuilding, engineering and electro-technical industries are also important.

Two of Norway's most important trade partners, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom,

are in the EEC. Following the popular decision not to join, the Government negotiated a free trade agreement with the EEC in 1973, gaining trade advantages for Norway's major exports, particularly fish, aluminium, paper and steel.

In the late 1960s reserves of petroleum and natural gas were discovered in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea. The Government set up a state oil company to exploit these resources in partnership with foreign oil companies, and three major fields, Frigg, Ekofisk and Statfjord, are now in production and undergoing further development. In late 1975 Norway began exporting crude petroleum on a large scale. It has been government policy to hold back development of offshore finds, in order to avoid imposing undue strains on the economy, but in 1978 there was some acceleration in the opening up of new blocks for exploration. The resumption of oil and gas exploration north of the 62nd parallel was approved by the *Storting* in March 1980 and exploratory drilling by three Norwegian companies took place in 1980 and 1981, although no discoveries have yet been reported.

Anti-recession measures taken in 1975 led to a rise in the current deficit on the balance of payments, which was partly due to the increase in the net debt of oil companies, as Norway had been borrowing abroad against future oil income. However, oil exports have narrowed the deficit; in 1980 they contributed 34 per cent of export earnings. In 1979 an area west of Bergen was identified which is believed to contain the world's biggest offshore gas field and proposals for its exploration have been approved. Plans for the construction of a major gas gathering pipeline with a Norwegian mainland terminal were approved by the *Storting* in April 1981. This technically-difficult project is expected to cost 12,500 million kroner and is due for completion in 1986. In October 1980 the Labour Government stated that it intended to maintain a "moderate" rate of development of Norway's oil and gas fields and would not allow any future finds in Arctic waters to increase the country's overall rate of production. In 1980 the petroleum industry accounted for 20 per cent of state revenues.

In 1975, for the first time in twenty years, the shipping industry ran into financial difficulties and a guarantee institute was established to provide loans to shipping companies which might otherwise be sold. Severely depressed conditions persisted in 1978 and the outlook has remained clouded. The size of the merchant fleet has been gradually reduced by sales to foreign buyers.

Discussions were held with the U.S.S.R. in December 1977 to decide on fishing limits, as both countries have claimed exclusive economic zones within 200 nautical miles (370 km.) of their coastlines. Agreement was reached in January 1978 providing for the temporary introduction of a "grey zone" in which the two countries would exercise joint control pending the future settlement of a dividing line in the Barents Sea. The U.S.S.R., however, refused to recognize Norway's unilateral establishment of a fishery protection zone around Svalbard. In 1979 Norway entered negotiations with Iceland over conflicting claims to fishing rights, and similar negotiations with Denmark were begun in October 1981.

Reflecting the Government's concern at the rising level of external debt, the 1979 budget sought zero growth in

private consumption and minimal rises in public sector spending. By late 1979 the consequent decline in real living standards had eroded the Government's popularity, but by late 1980 Norway's liberal use of oil revenues to buoy the domestic economy had become a major factor in increasing the rate of inflation to 10.9 per cent, although oil revenues reduced Norway's foreign debt by 10,300 million kroner to 93,300 million, the first net reduction since 1969. Inflation was expected to rise to 12 per cent for 1981, although the new Government assigned a high priority to the control of public spending and increasing industrial productivity in 1982.

Transport and Communications

The Norwegian State Railways have a total length of 4,241 km., more than half of which is electrified. In 1981 Norway had 81,717 km. of roads, 25,282 km. of which are main roads and 212 km. modern motorway. In 1980 the Norwegian merchant fleet numbered 1,697 ships, totalling over 21 million gross tons. Norwegian Airlines has a two-sevenths share in the Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS).

Social Welfare

A compulsory National Pension Scheme covers old age, disability, widows, widowers, children and rehabilitation. Financed by premiums from those covered, employers' contributions and grants from local and central government, the Scheme provides a basic pension, irrespective of former income, as well as an additional pension calculated on previous earnings which rises automatically with wage and price increases.

Education

Education is compulsory for all children between the ages of 7 and 16. Elementary education is divided into a 6-year lower stage (*barneskolen*) and a 3-year upper stage (*ungdomsskolen*). A pupil may then transfer to an upper secondary school for a course which may last from 1 to 3 years. Upon completion of a 3-year course, a pupil may then seek admission to one of the four universities and 10 colleges of university standing. A broader system of higher professional education is being organized on a regional basis. Since 1969 10 regional colleges (*distriktshøgskole*) have been established.

Tourism

Norway is a popular resort for tourists who prefer holidays in rugged, peaceful surroundings. It is also a centre for winter sports. Receipts from tourism in 1980 amounted to 3,673 million kroner.

Public Holidays

1982: April 8th (Maundy Thursday), April 9th (Good Friday), April 12th (Easter Monday), May 1st (May Day), May 17th (Constitution Day), May 20th (Ascension Day), May 31st (Whit Monday), December 25th, 26th (Christmas).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 øre = 1 Norwegian krone.

Exchange rates (October 1981):

£1 sterling = 10.865 kroner;

U.S. \$1 = 5.80 kroner.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	ESTIMATED POPULATION (at January 1st)		
	1979	1980	1981
323,895	4,066,134	4,078,900	4,092,340

POPULATION BY COUNTY
(January 1st, 1981)

Østfold	233,301
Akershus	369,193
Oslo	452,023
Hedmark	187,223
Oppland	180,765
Buskerud	214,571
Vestfold	186,691
Telemark	162,050
Aust-Agder	90,629
Vest-Agder	136,718
Rogaland	305,490
Hordaland	391,463
Sogn og Fjordane	105,924
Møre og Romsdal	236,062
Sør-Trøndelag	244,760
Nord-Trøndelag	125,835
Nordland	244,493
Troms	146,818
Finnmark	78,331
TOTAL	4,092,340

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (January 1st, 1981)

Oslo (capital)	452,023	Stavanger	90,687
Bergen	207,799	Kristiansand	60,938
Trondheim	134,976	Drammen	49,523

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS
(per '000)

	BIRTH RATE	MARRIAGE RATE	DEATH RATE
1974 . . .	15.0	6.9	9.9
1975 . . .	14.1	6.5	10.0
1976 . . .	13.3	6.3	10.0
1977 . . .	12.6	5.9	9.8
1978 . . .	12.8	5.8	10.0
1979 . . .	12.7	5.7	10.2
1980 . . .	12.5	5.4	10.1

EMPLOYMENT

	1980
Agriculture and forestry . . .	147,000
Fishing and whaling . . .	14,000
Mining, quarrying and manufacturing . . .	401,000
Construction, electricity and water supply . . .	166,000
Commerce and finance . . .	337,000
Water transport . . .	50,000
Other transport . . .	121,000
Government and business services . . .	548,000
Personal services . . .	57,000
TOTAL (incl. others) . . .	1,913,000

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION

	EMIGRANTS				IMMIGRANTS			
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1977	1978	1979	1980
Europe . . .	9,252	9,461	9,626	11,134	12,169	11,653	10,500	9,045
The Americas . . .	2,816	2,970	2,952	3,083	3,574	3,413	2,919	3,027
Asia . . .	1,175	1,255	1,426	3,166	2,072	2,371	3,045	1,371
Africa . . .	907	914	783	1,184	1,318	1,160	1,199	918
Australasia . . .	163	147	130	141	245	146	113	173
Others . . .	56	104	168	68	25	82	55	171
TOTAL . . .	14,369	14,851	15,085	18,776	19,403	18,825	17,831	14,705

AGRICULTURE

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND (1979)

	ARABLE LAND	PERMANENT GRASS AND PASTURE	WOOD AND FOREST	OTHER LAND*
Thousand hectares . . .	890	123	8,330	27,795
Percentage . . .	2.4	0.3	22.5	74.8

* Including Svalbard and Jan Mayen.

PRINCIPAL CROPS*

	AREA (⁰⁰⁰ hectares)			PRODUCTION (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)			YIELD (metric tons per hectare)		
	1978	1979	1980†	1978	1979	1980†	1978	1979	1980†
Wheat	21	17	16	80	66	65	3.9	3.9	4.2
Rye	2	2	1	8	4	5	3.4	3.2	n.a.
Barley	185	200	187	668	637	651	3.6	3.2	3.5
Oats	97	101	113	367	361	428	3.8	3.8	3.8
Potatoes . . .	23	21	21	576	406	489	24.9	20.3	23.9

* Refers to holdings with at least 0.5 of a hectare of agricultural area in use.

† Preliminary figures.

LIVESTOCK
(⁰⁰⁰)

	1978	1979	1980*
Horses	20	21	18
Cattle	954	969	976
Sheep	1,845	1,949	1,979
Goats	72	81	90
Pigs	705	672	666

* Preliminary figures.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980*
Milk†	1,811.3	1,840.2	1,906.0
Butter	19.8	19.9	21.1
Cheese	66.1	67.5	69.5
Eggs	40.8	42.8	43.5
Horse Meat . .	0.9	0.8	0.8
Beef and Veal	69.4	73.6	71.2
Mutton and Lamb	18.2	18.7	19.3
Goat and Kid	0.3	0.3	0.3
Pork	77.5	80.6	85.6

* Preliminary figures.

† Million litres.

FORESTRY
ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS*
(⁰⁰⁰ cubic metres)

	CONIFEROUS (soft wood)			BROADLEAVED (hard wood)			TOTAL		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
Sawlogs	4,157	4,522	4,646	14	11	7	4,171	4,533	4,653
Pulpwood . . .	2,590	2,971	3,058	248	276	289	2,838	3,247	3,347
Fuel wood . . .	151	173	186	345	373	408	506	546	594
Other wood . .	362	349	454	17	22	22	379	371	476
TOTAL	7,270	8,015	8,344	624	682	726	7,894	8,697	9,070

* Estimates.

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION*
(⁰⁰⁰ cubic metres, including boxboards)

	1977	1978	1979
Coniferous . .	1,966	1,983	2,115
Broadleaved .	11	n.a.	n.a.
TOTAL	1,977	n.a.	n.a.

* Estimates.

SEA FISHING*
(Norway, Svalbard and Jan Mayen)

	WEIGHT (⁰ 00 metric tons)			VALUE (million kroner)		
	1978	1979	1980†	1978	1979	1980†
Capelin	1,280.6	1,232.2	1,120.0	529.3	530.6	549.3
Cod	403.9	334.6	278.5	1,100.0	1,004.6	957.7
Haddock	42.8	73.9	68.7	106.6	202.9	203.8
Saithe (Coalfish)	140.0	160.0	174.0	231.3	289.5	376.9
Norway pout	155.5	143.0	129.6	64.1	61.1	55.7
Horse mackerel	1.1	1.2	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.1
Herring	19.8	10.3	17.1	68.8	35.9	54.0
Mackerel and young mackerel	92.9	125.5	77.2	109.9	136.4	118.6
TOTAL (incl. others)	2,586.6	2,650.2	2,410.0	2,907.9	3,132.4	3,328.2

* Figures refer to quantities landed (in live weight), excluding subsistence catches and fish-farming production.

† Preliminary figures.

MINING

		1976	1977	1978	1979
Hard coal*	'000 metric tons	525	437	402	280
Crude petroleum	" " "	13,799	13,554	16,957	18,819
Iron ore†	" " "	2,565	2,339	2,440	2,616
Iron pyrites (unroasted)	" " "	368	308	293	241
Copper concentrates†	metric tons	31,080	29,053	29,073	28,659
Lead concentrates†	" "	3,861	3,163	3,076	2,996
Zinc concentrates†	" "	29,317	31,277	29,592	28,361
Natural gas	million cu. metres	319	2,645	15,483	21,507

Vanadium (metal content in metric tons)· 530 in 1976; 540 in 1977; 460 in 1978 (estimates by the U.S. Bureau of Mines).

* Production from Norwegian-operated mines in Svalbard (Spitsbergen).

† Figures refer to the metal content of ores and concentrates.

INDUSTRY

(gross production, million kroner, large establishments only)

	1977	1978	1979
Food, beverages and tobacco	24,804.2	26,339.6	28,256.0
Textiles	2,338.6	2,287.2	2,495.8
Footwear and clothing	1,625.4	1,597.2	1,742.6
Wood and cork	6,981.6	7,333.0	7,585.4
Paper and paper products	6,763.2	6,819.2	7,806.4
Chemicals, petroleum and coal	13,502.9	16,464.9	25,342.0
Other non-metallic mineral products	3,650.4	3,858.9	4,125.3
Basic metals	10,945.6	10,724.3	14,273.0
Metal products	5,585.8	5,494.8	5,650.7
Machinery	12,688.4	10,934.1	12,417.1
Machinery (electrical)	5,349.8	5,672.4	5,788.3
Transport equipment	13,077.7	12,394.2	11,902.7
Electric power	10,788.0	12,551.0	14,737.0
Gas	14.4	12.9	14.5

FINANCE

100 øre=1 Norwegian krone.

Coins: 5, 10, 25 and 50 øre; 1 and 5 kroner.

Notes: 10, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 kroner.

Exchange rates (October 1981): £1 sterling=10.865 kroner; U.S. \$1=5.80 kroner.

100 Norwegian kroner=£9.20=\$17.23.

Note: Between September 1949 and August 1971 the par value of the krone was 14 U.S. cents (U.S. \$1=7.143 kroner). From December 1971 to February 1973 the central exchange rate was \$1=6.645 kroner (1 krone=15.05 U.S. cents). In terms of sterling, the exchange rate was £1=17.143 kroner from November 1967 to August 1971; and £1=17.316 kroner from December 1971 to June 1972. Since March 1973 the Norwegian krone has been allowed to "float" against the U.S. dollar and sterling. The average exchange rate (kroner per U.S. dollar) was: 5.7658 in 1973; 5.5397 in 1974; 5.2269 in 1975; 5.4565 in 1976; 5.3235 in 1977; 5.2423 in 1978; 5.0641 in 1979; 4.9392 in 1980.

BUDGET ESTIMATE 1981

(million kroner)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Income and property tax	10,840	Defence	9,621
Customs and excise	650	Social Services	16,364
Purchase tax	31,700	Church and Education	10,625
Tax on alcohol	3,186	Communications	11,147
Tobacco tax	1,400	Aid to Developing Countries	2,899
TOTAL (incl. other items)	100,520	TOTAL (incl. other items)	104,742

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million kroner)

	1978	1979*	1980*
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	191,579	212,615	254,276
Income from abroad	-7,182	-9,323	-9,287
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	184,397	203,292	244,989
Less depreciation	34,598	36,981	40,473
NET NATIONAL INCOME	149,799	166,311	204,516
Taxes less subsidies	21,500	24,111	28,713
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	171,299	190,422	233,229
Depreciation allowances	34,598	36,981	40,473
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	205,897	227,403	273,702
Balance of imports and exports of goods and services	1,898	-6,295	-16,640
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	207,795	221,108	257,062
of which:			
Private consumption expenditure	110,670	118,911	133,221
Government consumption expenditure	43,543	46,729	53,564
Fixed capital formation	67,705	65,802	70,852

* Provisional.

CONSUMER PRICE INDICES

(1979=100)

	1977	1978	1980
Food	91	96	109
Heating	75	90	124
Clothing and footwear	87	95	110
Miscellaneous	88	95	118
Rent	90	96	108
AVERAGE	88.2	95.4	110.9

GOLD RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

(million kroner—at December 31st)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Gold Fund	260	272	285	285
Notes and Coin in Circulation	16,725	17,756	18,620	19,814
of which:				
Notes	16,100	17,059	17,870	19,013
Coin	625	697	750	801

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(million kroner)

	1979			1980		
	Debit	Credit	Balance	Debit	Credit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>						
Merchandise	69,903	70,376	-473	92,514	84,306	8,208
Non-factor services	35,546	28,778	6,768	42,489	34,057	8,432
Factor income	3,337	12,660	-9,323	5,227	14,514	-9,287
Total	108,786	111,814	-3,028	140,230	132,877	7,353
<i>Transfer Payments.</i>	594	2,801	-2,207	750	3,093	-2,343
CURRENT BALANCE	109,380	114,615	-5,235	140,980	135,970	5,010

AID TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

('000 kroner)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
<i>Bilateral Aid:</i>						
Technical assistance	84,337	121,256	151,107	180,784	192,935	208,807
Project aid	173,456	147,625	266,871	258,132	296,649	346,638
Programme aid	272,917	312,721	461,380	571,764	769,655	783,883
<i>Multilateral Aid:</i>						
Contributions to international organizations	392,400	566,597	675,722	800,176	850,330	933,808
Humanitarian relief work	34,086	43,094	14,572	49,835	60,264	57,434
Total Governmental Aid	957,196	1,191,320	1,569,652	1,860,691	2,169,833	2,330,570

INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENTS

(nominal value in million kroner—at December 31st)

	1977	1978	1979	1980*
Norwegian Holdings of Foreign Shares	2,428	2,717	2,658	2,748
of which:				
U.S.A.	326	342	394	462
United Kingdom	376	518	512	682
Sweden	140	165	166	161
Canada	311	395	40	29
Foreign Holdings of Norwegian Shares	2,729	3,043	3,465	4,001
of which:				
U.S.A.	687	706	869	1,004
United Kingdom	273	409	425	464
Switzerland	350	391	467	527
Sweden	442	500	610	697

* Provisional figures.

EXTERNAL TRADE*
(million kroner)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports c.i.f. . . .	36,041	46,556	50,545	60,533	68,579	60,169	69,339	83,602
Exports f.o.b. . . .	27,085	34,732	37,922	43,330	47,263	57,084	68,527	91,672

* Including all ships bought and sold but excluding trade in gold coins, monetary gold and parcel post of minor value. Also excluded are imports and exports of military supplies under military defence agreements. From October 1975 figures include crude petroleum exported by pipeline to the United Kingdom and later re-imported. From September 1977 figures include exports of North Sea gas to the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(million kroner)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1977	1978	1979	1980
Food and live animals	3,706.1	3,891.5	4,227.1	5,042.0
Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	1,149.8	1,233.9	1,172.2	1,277.3
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	4,566.1	4,360.5	5,553.9	7,248.9
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	2,286.6	1,979.5	2,612.9	3,775.7
Non-ferrous ores and concentrates	2,203.2	1,904.0	2,519.0	3,616.4
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	7,646.8	7,354.7	10,656.3	14,416.5
Petroleum and petroleum products	6,909.7	6,618.5	9,461.1	12,934.2
Crude petroleum	4,626.3	4,532.3	5,679.4	7,725.5
Petroleum products	2,283.4	2,086.2	3,781.7	5,208.7
Chemicals	3,786.4	3,967.2	4,963.9	5,672.5
Chemical elements and compounds	884.7	890.1	1,294.6	1,428.2
Plastic materials, etc.	1,112.2	1,157.1	1,449.0	1,655.6
Basic manufactures	11,428.8	11,452.2	12,083.0	15,430.1
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	1,940.8	1,927.6	2,136.8	2,415.1
Iron and steel	2,508.5	2,488.5	2,940.5	4,062.3
Universals, plates and sheets	1,081.3	1,066.2	1,130.0	1,624.0
Finished structural parts and structures of metal	1,287.1	1,080.8	402.8	712.2
Finished structural parts, etc. of iron or steel	1,241.2	1,029.9	345.6	657.0
Machinery and transport equipment	28,945.8	20,219.4	21,720.6	23,978.3
Non-electric machinery	8,754.5	8,493.3	8,898.7	11,568.2
Power generating machinery	1,195.4	1,116.0	1,183.2	1,424.2
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	4,174.2	4,264.9	4,578.7	5,290.6
Telecommunications apparatus	1,462.1	1,466.8	1,545.6	1,672.4
Transport equipment	16,017.1	7,461.1	8,243.2	7,119.4
Road motor vehicles and parts	4,291.9	2,748.5	3,470.2	4,489.9
Passenger cars (excl. buses).	2,733.9	1,346.9	1,882.8	2,048.2
Ships and boats	10,594.5	3,983.5	3,714.8	1,568.8
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	7,757.6	8,228.8	9,187.8	10,800.5
Clothing (excl. footwear)	2,584.7	2,579.4	2,977.6	3,503.2
Clothing not of fur	2,493.9	2,481.1	2,852.0	3,340.1
Non-knitted textile clothing (excl. accessories and headgear)	1,352.4	1,370.3	1,596.7	1,822.6
Scientific instruments, watches, etc.	1,354.4	1,483.1	1,589.4	1,899.4
TOTAL (incl. others)	68,579.2	60,168.6	69,338.9	83,601.6

[continued on next page]

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES—continued]

EXPORTS f.o.b.	1977	1978	1979	1980
Food and live animals	4,562.2	4,387.4	4,998.5	5,386.7
Fish and fish preparations*	2,866.7	3,075.9	3,582.1	3,886.6
Fresh and simply preserved fish*	2,319.5	2,467.3	2,908.4	3,055.2
Fresh, chilled or frozen fish	1,103.5	1,277.3	1,460.8	1,355.2
Salted, dried or smoked fish	1,125.6	1,108.5	1,364.1	1,592.1
Animal feeding-stuff (excl. cereals)	1,214.5	827.3	879.1	969.0
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	2,760.8	2,901.5	3,629.1	4,016.2
Pulp and waste paper	908.7	882.1	975.2	1,067.0
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	9,610.7	15,183.0	25,070.0	44,543.0
Petroleum and petroleum products	8,599.6	10,043.0	17,242.8	31,260.9
Crude petroleum	7,286.1	8,796.3	14,697.8	28,500.4
Petroleum products	1,313.5	1,246.6	2,545.0	2,760.5
Natural gas	838.3	4,818.1	7,338.9	12,980.8
Chemicals	2,871.5	3,448.8	4,764.7	5,748.5
Chemical elements and compounds	875.7	1,100.9	1,448.6	1,713.5
Basic manufactures	11,646.5	13,027.2	15,646.9	17,530.4
Paper, paperboard and manufactures	2,035.5	2,273.5	2,795.3	3,233.4
Paper and paperboard	1,914.7	2,148.8	2,653.0	3,052.7
Printing and writing paper in bulk (incl. newsprint)	1,095.4	1,291.6	1,621.2	1,922.0
Iron and steel	2,289.7	2,771.3	3,646.3	3,654.8
Pig iron, spiegeleisen, sponge iron, etc.	1,402.3	1,704.4	2,292.9	2,165.9
Ferro-alloys	1,329.9	1,618.2	1,656.4	2,056.2
Non-ferrous metals	4,912.5	5,945.7	6,824.1	7,866.6
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	3,412.3	4,126.8	4,526.8	5,127.6
Unwrought aluminium and alloys	3,011.1	3,614.7	3,871.6	4,341.2
Other metal manufactures	1,146.5	832.6	950.5	1,179.1
Machinery and transport equipment	13,435.4	15,695.0	11,519.4	11,126.5
Non-electric machinery	2,927.9	3,130.1	3,545.5	4,249.4
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	1,288.5	1,236.1	1,357.5	1,653.1
Transport equipment	9,218.9	11,328.8	6,616.3	5,224.0
Ships and boats	8,766.8	10,710.6	5,912.9	4,442.3
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1,528.4	1,663.4	2,037.6	2,435.1
TOTAL (incl. others)	47,263.3	57,083.8	68,527.2	91,672.4

* Including crustacea and molluscs.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS
(million kroner)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1978	1979	1980	EXPORTS f.o.b.	1978	1979	1980
Austria	771.7	873.3	1,035.7	Belgium/Luxembourg	676.3	710.6	943.6
Belgium/Luxembourg	1,621.1	2,251.5	2,829.3	Denmark	3,060.3	3,071.1	3,815.8
Brazil	788.7	776.8	873.5	Finland	1,011.5	1,241.8	1,479.8
Canada	801.0	1,409.8	2,011.0	France	1,664.9	1,629.8	2,096.7
Denmark	4,001.0	4,277.1	5,157.8	Germany, Fed. Rep.	7,538.1	9,737.9	15,480.2
Finland	2,415.0	3,230.8	3,122.8	Italy	899.1	1,090.3	1,342.8
France	1,952.6	2,581.9	3,027.1	Liberia	1,545.1	1,530.0	907.1
Germany, Fed. Rep.	8,548.8	9,644.6	11,598.3	Netherlands	1,637.9	1,991.9	3,361.6
Iran	815.1	428.3	185.2	Poland	392.5	450.2	339.0
Italy	1,334.3	1,538.0	1,934.9	Sweden	5,721.5	7,712.4	8,505.8
Japan	3,022.9	2,343.8	2,982.6	United Kingdom	19,982.2	24,968.9	37,897.1
Netherlands	2,319.0	2,432.3	2,827.4	U.S.A.	2,856.5	2,755.9	2,729.1
Poland	432.8	725.9	713.2				
Sweden	11,014.0	12,285.6	13,999.3				
Switzerland	1,167.8	1,175.5	1,366.2				
United Kingdom	7,184.7	9,571.5	12,265.8				
U.S.A.	4,064.1	4,993.5	6,790.6				
TOTAL (incl. others)	60,168.6	69,338.9	83,601.6	TOTAL (incl. others)	57,083.8	68,527.2	91,672.4

TRANSPORT
STATE RAILWAYS

		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Passengers carried . . .	'000	32,686	33,628	34,134	35,422	37,948
Goods carried . . .	'000 metric tons	29,210	23,899	27,110	33,495	31,141
Passenger-kilometres . . .	million	1,997	2,004	2,058	2,265	2,394
Goods, ton-kilometres . . .	"	2,771	2,631	2,713	3,085	3,081

ROAD TRAFFIC
(motor vehicles registered at December 31st)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Passenger cars (including taxis) .	1,022,918	1,106,605	1,146,894	1,189,754	1,233,615
Buses	9,215	10,038	10,779	11,443	11,919
Lorries, vans and special vehicles .	138,709	143,150	145,825	151,697	152,545
Motor cycles and mopeds . . .	135,122	137,830	139,855	142,781	146,572
TOTAL	1,305,964	1,397,623	1,443,353	1,495,675	1,544,651

SHIPPING
MERCHANT FLEET
(Over 100 gross tons, excluding fishing boats, ice-breakers, tugs, etc.)

END OF YEAR	TANKERS ONLY		ALL VESSELS	
	Number	Gross Tons	Number	Gross Tons
1977	337	15,384,000	1,961	26,788,000
1978	308	15,376,000	1,800	23,109,000
1979	280	14,536,000	1,730	21,513,000
1980	276	13,152,000	1,697	21,143,000

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING*
(freight traffic in '000 metric tons)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Goods loaded . . .	34,218	29,765	35,303	39,490	37,074
Goods unloaded . . .	21,966	21,794	21,246	22,554	22,357

* Figures exclude transit traffic (other than Swedish iron ore, totalling 17.5 million metric tons in 1976, 14.4 million in 1977, 17.6 million in 1978, 22.3 million in 1979 and 18.3 million in 1980), packing and re-export.

CIVIL AVIATION
SCHEDULED AIR SERVICES

	DISTANCE FLOWN (⁰ 000 km.)	PASSENGERS		POST, BAGGAGE, FREIGHT, PASSENGERS (Ton-kms.)	
		Number	Pass.-km. (⁰ 000)	Total (⁰ 000)	of which Post (⁰ 000)
1977	53,853	4,192,516	3,441,000	433,000	15,000
1978	56,525	4,487,440	3,789,000	476,000	16,000
1979	58,950	4,866,926	4,070,000	497,000	16,000
1980	57,885	4,809,612	4,068,000	493,000	18,000

TOURISM

	TOURIST NIGHTS* (⁰ 000)	RECEIPTS (million kroner)
1977	5,527	2,586
1978	5,503	3,018
1979	5,398	3,228
1980	5,630	3,673

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1978	1979	1980
Telephones . . .	1,634,321	1,725,066	1,851,683
Television Licences .	1,147,198	1,173,060	1,204,770
Books Published (No. of Titles) .	3,361	3,997	4,238
Daily Newspapers .	72	72	72
Net Circulation .	1,683,000	1,747,000	1,756,000

* Figures relate to approved hotels, camping sites and other lodging places.

EDUCATION
(1980/81)

	SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES	TEACHERS* (Full-time)	STUDENTS
Primary	3,518	30,818	591,323
Secondary and Vocational	1,002	14,939	183,664
Special	96	1,118	3,629
Teacher-Training . . .	30	1,063	13,696
Non-university	115	1,043	19,540
University	13	3,652	40,620

* Not including teachers at military colleges.

Source: Statistisk Sentralbyrå, Dronningens Gate 16, Oslo-Dep., Oslo 1.

THE CONSTITUTION

THE Constitution of the Kingdom of Norway was promulgated on May 17th, 1814, by the National Assembly at Eidsvold.

According to the Constitution, Norway is a "free, independent, indivisible, inalienable Kingdom"; its form of government a "limited and hereditary monarchy". The Evangelical-Lutheran religion is the established religion of the State.

Executive power is vested in the King, legislative power in the Storting (the Parliament), and judicial power in the Judicature.

EXECUTIVE POWER

The King exercises his power through the Statsråd (State Council). The State Council (the Government) is composed of a Prime Minister and not fewer than seven other Councillors of State, all above thirty years of age. The business to be dealt with in State Council is prepared by the various executive Ministries, each with a State Councillor at its head. These executive departments conduct the administrative work of the country.

The Government submits the budget estimates and introduces bills in the Storting.

Formally, the King appoints the Government, but since the introduction of the parliamentary system in 1884 it is the practice for him to act in accordance with the will of the Storting.

LEGISLATIVE POWER

The Storting is elected quadrennially by universal suffrage. All Norwegian citizens aged 18 and over are eligible to vote and every qualified voter who has resided in Norway for at least 10 years is eligible to stand for election. The Storting has 155 members, who elect a quarter of their own

body to constitute the Lagting; the other three-quarters compose the Odelsting. All bills must first be introduced in the Odelsting, either by the Government through a State Councillor or by a member of the Odelsting. Should the bill be passed by the Odelsting, it is sent to the Lagting, who may adopt it or return it with amendments. If a bill be passed twice by the Odelsting and rejected on both occasions by the Lagting, it is submitted to the entire Storting and decided by a two-thirds majority. When a bill has thus been passed it must receive the royal assent in State Council.

Bills for the revision of the Constitution must be introduced in the first, second or third session after a new election. But only the Storting, after the next election, has power to decide whether the proposed alteration should be adopted. Bills relating to the Constitution are dealt with only by the united Storting. For the adoption of a bill of this nature a two-thirds majority is required, and the measure becomes law without the royal assent.

The Storting votes all State expenditure and determines State revenue, taxes, customs tariffs and other duties; the Odelsting exercises control over government administration, government appointments and so forth.

The Storting prepares its business through its committees and settles such business, with the exception of bills, in plenum. The State Councillors (Ministers) may attend the Storting, having the right of speech but not of voting.

The Storting determines the duration of each session. It is opened and prorogued by the King each year. The Storting cannot be dissolved either by the King or by its own resolution until the expiry of the quadrennial period for which it has been elected.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

KING OLAV V (succeeded to the throne September 21st, 1957).

STATE COUNCIL

(November 1981)

Prime Minister: KÅRE WILLOCH.

Minister for Foreign Affairs: SVENN STRAY.

Minister for Defence: ANDERS C. SJAASTAD.

Minister for Industry: JENS HALVARD BRATZ.

Minister for Local Government and Labour: ARNE RETTE-DAL.

Minister for Fisheries: THOR LISTAU.

Minister for Agriculture: JOHAN C. LOKEN.

Minister for Finance: ROLF PRESTHUS.

Minister for Communications: INGER KOPPERNÆS.

Minister for Justice: MONA RØKKE.

Minister for Commerce and Shipping: ARNE SKAUGE.

Minister for Health and Social Affairs: LEIF ARNE HELOE.

Minister for Church and Education: TORE AUSTAD.

Minister for Consumer Affairs and Government Administration: ÅSTRID GJERTSEN.

Minister for Environment: WENCHE FRØGN SELLÆG.

Minister for Petroleum and Energy: VIDKUNN HVEDING.

Minister for Cultural Affairs: LARS ROAR LANGSLET.

LEGISLATURE

STORTING

President: PEK HYSSING-DAHL.

STATE OF THE PARTIES

(General Election, September 14th, 1981)

PARTY	1977	1981		
	Seats	Seats	Votes	Percentage
Labour	76	65	896,796	37.6
Conservative	41	55	746,614	31.3
Centre Party	12	14	220,827	9.3
Christian Democratic Party	22	11	160,224	6.7
Socialist Left Party (Socialist People's Party and Democratic Socialists)	2	4	116,637	4.9
Progress Party	0	4	107,971	4.5
Liberal	2	2	92,266	3.9
Other	0	0	40,860	1.7

POLITICAL PARTIES

Arbeiderpartiet (*The Labour Party*): Youngstorget 2, Oslo; f. 1887. Social democratic; 170,000 mems.; Chair. GRO HARLEM BRUNDTLAND; Vice-Chair. EINAR FØRDE; Sec.-Gen. IVAR LEVERAAS; publs. include *Arbeiderbladet*, Oslo; *Bergens Arbeiderblad*, Bergen; *Arbeider-Avisa*, Trondheim; *Rogaland Avis*, Stavanger; *Nordlys*, Tromsø.

Fremskrittspartiet (*Progress Party*): P.O.B. 815, Sentrum, Oslo 1; formerly Anders Lange's Party; Chair. CARL I. HAGEN; Sec.-Gen. PETER N. MYHRE.

Høyre (*Conservative*): Stortingsgt. 20, Oslo; f. 1884. The chief objects of the party are to promote economic growth and sound State finances, achieve a property-owning democracy, and to uphold democratic government, social security, private property, private initiative and personal liberty; 165,000 mems.; Chair. JO BENKOW; Sec.-Gen. FRIDTJOF CLEMET.

Kristelig Folkeparti (*Christian Democratic Party*): Rosenkrantzgt. 13, Oslo 1; f. 1933. Aims at promoting a democratic policy based on Christian outlook; Chair. KÅRE KRISTIANSEN; Sec. GUSTAV BERENTSEN; publ. *Folkets Framtid*.

Norges Kommunistiske Parti (*The Communist Party of Norway*): Gronlandsleiret 39, Oslo 1; f. 1923. The aim of the party is to supersede capitalism through a peaceful transition to a parliamentary socialist republic; Chair. MARTIN GUNNAR KNUITSEN; Sec. ROLF NETTUM; publ. *Friheten*, Oslo.

Det Nye Folkepartiet (*The New Liberal Party*): P.O.B. 510, Prinsensgt. 7, Oslo 1; f. 1972 by former members of the Liberal Party and independents; Chair. INGVAR HELLE; Sec. ARNOLD N. CHRISTOFFERSEN.

Senterpartiet (*Centre Party*): Arbeidergt. 4, Oslo; f. 1920 as the Bondepartiet (*Farmers' Party*), name changed 1939. Aims at a decentralized society which will secure employment and diversified settlements in all parts of the country; encourages the responsible use of resources and a humane policy of technological development; Chair. JOHAN J. JAKOBSEN; Sec.-Gen. SVEIN SUNDSBØ; publ. *Nationen*, Oslo.

Sosialistisk Venstreparti (*Socialist Left Party*): St. Olavsgt. 27, Oslo 1; f. 1975 as a fusion of the Socialist People's Party, the Democratic Socialists and other socialist forces united previously in the Socialist Electoral League (f. 1973); advocates non-alignment and socialism independently of international centres, based on workers' control, decentralized powers and ecological principles; Chair. BERGE FURRE; Sec. ERIK SOLHEIM; publ. *Ny Tid*, Oslo (weekly).

Venstre (*The Liberal Party*): Möllergaten 16, Oslo; f. 1884. Aims at promoting national and democratic progress on the basis of the present system by gradual reforms of an economic, social and cultural nature. Chair. HANS H. ROSSBACH; Sec.-Gen. KJELL STRØMME; publs. *Trønder Avisa*, *Steinkjer*, *Vår Framtid*, Oslo.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO NORWAY

(In Oslo unless otherwise stated)

- Afghanistan:** London, England.
Albania: Stockholm, Sweden.
Algeria: Stockholm, Sweden.
Argentina: 35 Parkveien; *Ambassador:* JUAN CARLOS VIGNAUD.
Australia: Stockholm, Sweden.
Austria: 2 Sophus Lies gate; *Ambassador:* KARL WOLF.
Bangladesh: Stockholm, Sweden.
Barbados: London, England.
Belgium: 103c Drammensveien; *Ambassador:* JACQUES VERNER.
Benin: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.
Botswana: London, England.
Brazil: 82c Drammensveien; *Ambassador:* ANDRÉ T. DE MESQUITA.
Bulgaria: 11 Tidemans gate; *Ambassador:* GEORGI ANDREEV.
Burma: London, England.
Burundi: Wachtberg-Niederbachem, Federal Republic of Germany.
Cameroon: London, England.
Canada: 20 Oscars gate; *Ambassador:* W. K. WARDROPER.
Cape Verde: Lisbon, Portugal.
Central African Republic: Stockholm, Sweden.
Chile: 5 Meltzers gate; *Ambassador:* PABLO VALDÉS PHILLIPS.
China, People's Republic: 11 Inkognitogaten; *Ambassador:* DING GUOYU.
Colombia: 39 Parkveien; *Ambassador:* LUIS GUILLERMO VÉLEZ TRUJILLO.
Congo: Brussels, Belgium.
Costa Rica: London, England.
Cuba: 20 Uranienborg terrasse; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Cyprus: London, England.
Czechoslovakia: 32 Thomas Heftyes gate; *Ambassador:* ŠTEFAN ŠUTKA.
Denmark: 7 Olav Kytres gate; *Ambassador:* TROELS OLDENBURG.
Ecuador: Stockholm, Sweden.
Egypt: 7 Gange-Rolvs gate; *Ambassador:* AHMED FOUAD HOSNY.
El Salvador: London, England.
Ethiopia: Stockholm, Sweden.
Finland: 40 Drammensveien; *Ambassador:* LARS SEBASTIAN LINDEMAN.
France: 69 Drammensveien; *Ambassador:* CHRISTIANE MALITCHENKO.
Gabon: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.
German Democratic Republic: 111B Drammensveien; *Ambassador:* WERNER KRAUSE.
Germany, Federal Republic: 45 Oscars gate; *Ambassador:* Dr. JOHANNES BALSER.
Ghana: Copenhagen, Denmark.
Greece: 45 Nobels gate; *Ambassador:* MICHALIS DOUNTAS.
Guatemala: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.
Guinea: Rome, Italy.
Guyana: Brussels, Belgium.
Honduras: London, England.
Hungary: 3 Sophus Lies gate; *Ambassador:* PETER FÜLÖP.
Iceland: 30 Stortingsgaten; *Ambassador:* PÁLL ÁSGEIR TRYGGVASON.
India: 30 Niels Juelsgate; *Ambassador:* RAJ KUMAR DORENDRA SINGH.
Indonesia: Copenhagen, Denmark.
Iran: 88E Drammensveien; *Ambassador:* ABDOLRAHIM GAVAHÍ (resident in Stockholm, Sweden).
Iraq: Stockholm, Sweden.
Ireland: Copenhagen, Denmark.
Israel: 82c Drammensveien; *Ambassador:* HAVA HARELLI.
Italy: 7 Inkognitogaten; *Ambassador:* FRANCO FERRETTI.
Ivory Coast: Copenhagen, Denmark.
Jamaica: London, England.
Japan: 33B Parkveien; *Ambassador:* TOMIZO ARIMOTO.
Jordan: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.
Kenya: Stockholm, Sweden.
Korea, Democratic People's Republic: 4B Vestheimgaten; *Ambassador:* KIM BONG ROK.
Korea, Republic: 1 Bjørn Farnmannsgate; *Ambassador:* SUK SHIN CHOI.
Kuwait: London, England.
Lebanon: Stockholm, Sweden.
Lesotho: Copenhagen, Denmark.
Liberia: Stockholm, Sweden.
Libya: Stockholm, Sweden.
Madagascar: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.
Malawi: Brussels, Belgium.
Malaysia: The Hague, Netherlands.
Mali: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.
Malta: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.
Mauritius: London, England.
Mexico: 108B1 Drammensveien; *Ambassador:* FRANCISCO GARCÍA SANCHO.
Mongolia: London, England.
Morocco: Copenhagen, Denmark.
Nepal: London, England.
Netherlands: 29 Oscars gate; *Ambassador:* WILLY SYLVIO JULIEN CAMPAGNE.
New Zealand: The Hague, Netherlands.
Nicaragua: Stockholm, Sweden.
Niger: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.
Nigeria: Stockholm, Sweden.
Pakistan: Stockholm, Sweden.
Panama: 22 Tvetenveien; *Ambassador:* ELMO MARTÍNEZ BLANCO.
Peru: Stockholm, Sweden.
Philippines: London, England.

NORWAY

Poland: 1 Olav Kyrres plass; *Ambassador:* KAROL NOWAKOWSKI.

Portugal: 37 Josefines gate; *Ambassador:* ANTÓNIO CABRITA MATIAS.

Qatar: London, England.

Romania: 51 Oscars gate; *Ambassador:* TEODOR VASILIU.

Rwanda: Brussels, Belgium.

Saudi Arabia: Stockholm, Sweden.

Senegal: Stockholm, Sweden.

Sierra Leone: London, England.

Somalia: Stockholm, Sweden.

Spain: 35 Oscars gate; *Ambassador:* AURELIO VALLS.

Sri Lanka: Stockholm, Sweden.

Sudan: Stockholm, Sweden.

Sweden: 16 Nobels gate; *Ambassador:* LOVE KELLBERG.

Switzerland: 6 Drammensveien; *Ambassador:* PIERRE NUSSBAUMER.

Tanzania: Stockholm, Sweden.

Thailand: Copenhagen, Denmark.

Togo: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Norway also has diplomatic relations with the Bahamas, Bahrain, Bolivia, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Fiji, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Luxembourg, Monaco, Mozambique, Oman, Paraguay, Saint Lucia, Seychelles, Singapore, South Africa, Suriname, Syria and the Yemen Arab Republic.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System

Trinidad and Tobago: London, England.

Tunisia: Stockholm, Sweden.

Turkey: 5 Halvdan Svartes gate; *Ambassador:* HALÜK ÖZGÜL.

Uganda: Copenhagen, Denmark.

U.S.S.R.: 74 Drammensveien; *Ambassador:* YURI A. KIRICHENKO.

United Arab Emirates: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

United Kingdom: 8 Thomas Heftyes gate; *Ambassador:* Dame GILLIAN GERDA BROWN.

U.S.A.: 18 Drammensveien; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Upper Volta: Copenhagen, Denmark.

Uruguay: Stockholm, Sweden.

Venezuela: 7 Josefines gate; *Ambassador:* Dr. LEONARDO DIAZ-GONZALEZ.

Viet-Nam: 85 Bygdøy Allé; *Ambassador:* NGUYEN DINH THANH.

Yugoslavia: 105 Drammensveien; *Ambassador:* DžON ŠIROKA.

Zaire: Stockholm, Sweden.

Zambia: Stockholm, Sweden.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Judges are appointed by the Crown. The Supreme Court, sitting in Oslo, deals with both civil and criminal cases.

Supreme Court, Oslo: Pres. ROLV RYSSDAL.

Superior Court for Civil and Criminal Cases, Bergen: Pres. HANS FR. MARTINUSSEN.

Superior Court for Civil and Criminal Cases, Oslo: Pres. ASTRI S. RYNNING.

Superior Court for Civil and Criminal Cases, Skien: Pres. KRISTEN SYVERTSEN.

Superior Court for Civil and Criminal Cases, Tromsø: Pres. JON FJALSTAD.

Superior Court for Civil and Criminal Cases, Trondheim: Pres. KARL S. SOLBERG.

CIVIL

In each municipality there is a Conciliation Court (*Forliksrdd*) consisting of three members elected by the municipal council for four years. As a rule, no case may be taken to a court of justice without mediation having been attempted by a Conciliation Court. In addition to mediation, the Conciliation Court has a judicial capacity and is intended to settle minor cases in a simple manner without great expense to the parties involved.

The ordinary lower courts are the District and Town Courts (*Hervedsrett, Byrett*), which decide all cases not adjudicated upon by the Conciliation Court, and they also act as courts of appeal from judgments given in the Conciliation Court. The cases are adjudicated by a judge or magistrate, who sits either alone or with two lay judges.

Judgments delivered in the District and Town Courts may be taken, on appeal, to the Courts of Appeal (*Lagmannsrett* or "Lagmann's" Courts) or to the Supreme Court (*Høyesterett*). In the Courts of Appeal cases are judged by three qualified judges, but if requested by one of the parties, lay judges may be summoned.

The Supreme Court sits in Oslo and decides cases in the last instance. Five judges here participate in judging appeal cases.

CRIMINAL

The criminal courts are: Examining Courts (*Forhørsretten*), the District and Town Courts, Courts of Appeal (*Lagmannsrett*) and the Supreme Court. In the Examining Courts the professional judge presides alone, but in the District and Town Courts two lay judges also sit. The more serious criminal cases must be brought directly before the *Lagmannsrett*. Cases originating in the lower courts may be retried by the *Lagmannsrett* when the question of guilt is at issue; otherwise they are appealed directly to the Supreme Court. The *Lagmannsrett* is presided over by three legally qualified judges, who judge the case with the assistance of a jury of ten jurymen. For the accused to be pronounced guilty, at least seven jurymen must vote that he is so.

The Supreme Court (*Høyesterett*) is the Court of Final Appeal. In criminal cases the competence of the Court is, however, limited to questions concerning the application of the law, the nature of the penalty, and procedural errors of the lower court.

Capital punishment has been abolished.

OMBUDSMAN

Since the office was introduced by law in 1963, an Ombudsman has been elected by the Storting every four years. The Ombudsman provides a free service to all citizens to "try and ensure against the public administration committing any injustice to the individual citizen" and "that civil servants and others employed in the state administration do not make mistakes or fail in their duties". The Ombudsman's field of activity does not cover private legal affairs, and does not carry the right to reverse an official decision. In practice, however, his pronouncements are normally complied with. In 1981 an additional Ombudsman was appointed with special responsibility for matters involving the interests of children.

RELIGION

The Evangelical Lutheran Church is the established Church of Norway and is endowed by the State. The King is the head of the Church and nominates its clergy. There are 10 dioceses, 90 archdeaconries and some 600 clerical districts.

The Evangelical Lutheran State Church: Bishops: ANDREAS AARFLOT, Oslo; GUNNAR LISLERUD, Borg; GEORG HILLE, Hamar; HÅKON E. ANDERSEN, Tunsberg; ERLING UTNEM, Agder; SIGURD LUNDE, Stavanger; THOR WITH, Bjørgvin; KRISTEN KYRRE BREMER, Nidaros; BJARNE O. WEIDER, Sør-Hålogaland; ARVID H. NERGÅRD, Nord-Hålogaland.

The United Methodist Church: Northern Europe Area, which includes Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden; f. 1856; 35,000 mems.; *see* Sweden.

The Norwegian Baptist Union: f. 1860; 6,423 mems.; Gen.-Sec. PER MIDTEIDE, Micheletsvei 62, 1320 Stabekk.

The Lutheran Free Church of Norway: f. 1877; 19,450 mems.; Chair. of Synod Rev. JENS LUND ANDERSEN, Eventyrvn. 32, Oslo 8; Sec. KARSTEIN SOLVANG, Synod Office, Kristian 4. gt. 15, P.O.B. 6787, St. Olavs plass, Oslo 1.

The Roman Catholic Church: 14,600 mems.; Diocese of Oslo: Bishop Rt. Rev. J. W. GRAN, Akersveien 5, Oslo 1; Diocese of Central Norway: Bishop Rt. Rev. Dr. GERHARD SCHEWNER, S.S., C.C., Prinsengate 2 A 2, 7000 Trondheim; Diocese of North Norway: Rt. Rev. GERHARD GOEBEL, M.S.F., Storgaten 94, 9000 Tromsø.

THE PRESS

The principle of press freedom is safeguarded in the Norwegian Constitution. There is no law specifically dealing with the Press. Editors bear wide responsibility in law for the content of their papers, especially regarding such matters as libel. Although a journalist is legally entitled to conceal his source he may be required to disclose this information under penalty of imprisonment; but such instances are rare. A three-member Council of Conduct gives judgements in cases of complaint against a paper or of disputes between papers. It has no powers of enforcement but its judgements are highly respected. The Press Association has a Code of Ethics aimed at maintaining the standards and reputation of the profession.

The Eastern region is the scene of most press activity. Oslo has eight dailies which are especially influential throughout this area, and four of these—*Aftenposten*, *Verdens Gang*, *Dagbladet* and *Arbeiderbladet*—have a national readership. Nevertheless, in Norway's chief cities the large local dailies easily lead in their own districts. There are no Sunday newspapers but on Saturday the dailies usually have an extra large edition. In 1981 Norway had 141 newspapers, including 72 dailies, with a total circulation of over 2.2 million. A few very large papers are responsible for the bulk of this circulation.

There are almost 2,000 periodicals with an estimated total circulation of two million copies. Women's magazines are particularly popular and make up over a quarter of this circulation figure.

There are no major publishing chains; newspapers are mainly privately owned. Most of the big papers are owned by corporations whose shares are held by individuals and political parties. The Labour Party and the Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions (LO) own and subsidize the Labour press. Certain papers with Conservative sympathies such as *Morgenbladet* are subsidized by the Conservative holding company, *Libertas*, but many Conservative papers insist on being financially independent. The chief organs of the parties are *Nasjonen* (Centre), *Arbeiderbladet* (Labour) and, to a lesser extent, *Aftenposten* (Conservative).

A number of medium-sized papers which have been experiencing economic difficulties receive financial help from private individuals, parties and other organizations. Some papers economize by engaging in a form of co-operation by which two papers, sometimes with different

political views, share the news copy while carrying different headings, editorials and sometimes one or two different pages. A State loan fund was set up in 1972 to ease newspapers' credit problems.

In 1980/81 the most popular newspapers were *Aftenposten* (Oslo), *Verdens Gang* (Oslo), *Dagbladet* (Oslo), *Bergens Tidende*, *Adresseavisen* (Trondheim), *Arbeiderbladet* (Oslo) and *Stavanger Aftenblad*.

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

ÅL

Hallingdølen: f. 1936; Independent; three times weekly; Editor SIGBJØRN TORMODSGARD; circ. 6,843.

ÅLESUND

Sunnmøre Arbeideravis: f. 1921; Labour; Editor S. SLAGSTAD; circ. 7,000.

Sunnmørsposten: f. 1882; Liberal; Editor MAGNE FLEM; circ. 33,000.

ÅNDALSNES

Åndalsnes Avis: f. 1926; non-political; three times weekly; Editor JOHN N. LARSEN; circ. 3,400.

ANDENES

Andoya Avis: f. 1924; Labour; three times weekly; Editor BJØRN HALL-HOFSE; circ. 2,300.

ARENDAL

Agderposten: f. 1874; Independent; Editor JENS P. CHRISTENSEN; circ. 20,100.

Tiden: f. 1906; Labour; Editor JERJE STEMLAND; circ. 2,885.

ÅRNES

Raumnes: f. 1947; non-political; three times weekly; Editor TRYGVE BRYNILDSEN; circ. 2,780.

ASKIM

Øvre Smaalenene: P.O.B. 52; f. 1902; Independent; four times weekly; Editor BIRGIT BORGERSEN WIG; circ. 7,030.

BERGEN

Bergens Arbeiderblad: P.O.B. 825; f. 1927; Labour; Editor O. R. TORVIK; circ. 17,790.

Bergens Tidende: P.O.B. 873, 5001 Bergen; f. 1868; Editor KJARTAN RØDLAND; circ. 89,700.

Bergen: Sparebankgaten 4; f. 1919; religious daily; Editor ARTHUR BERG; circ. 11,300.

Bjula Tidend: P.O.B. 250; f. 1904; non-political; advocating the national language and culture and rural progress; three times weekly; Editor S. KRINGNES; circ. 6,200.

Norwegianavisen: Allehelgensgate 6; f. 1765, re-formed in 1879 and 1902; Conservative morning daily; Editor LEON LUCKOW; circ. 10,330.

BJØRKELANGEN

ndre Akershus Blad: f. 1908; non-political; three times weekly; Editors PER ERIK NILSSEN, JAN VESTRENG; circ. 6,010.

BJUGN

Fosna-Folket: f. 1964; non-political; three times weekly; Editors ADA SCHWABE EINARSEN, LARS LETH-OLSEN; circ. 5,300.

BODØ

Nordlands Framtid: f. 1910; Labour; Editor RAGNAR LARSEN; circ. 13,290.

Nordlandsposten: Box 299; f. 1862; Independent; Editor GUDM. ANDREASSEN; circ. 15,070.

BRANDBU

Hadeland: f. 1918; non-political; three times weekly; Editor-in-Chief KOLBJØRN GULLIKSEN; circ. 7,470.

BRØNNØYSUND

Brønnøysunds Avis: f. 1920; non-political; three times weekly; Editor PETER STEPHAN KROKAA; circ. 4,940.

DRAMMEN

Drammens Tidende og Buskeruds Blad: Buskerudveien 219, Box 131, 3001 Drammen; f. 1832 and 1883; Conservative daily; Dir. JAN PARMO; Editor GUNNAR JOHNSEN; circ. 34,920.

Fremtiden: f. 1905; Labour; Editor JOHAN KLEVEN; circ. 17,880.

DRØBAK

Akershus Amtstidende: f. 1873; Independent; four times weekly; Editor THOR BJURSFROM; circ. 4,850.

EGERSUND

Dalane Tidende: f. 1884; Independent; three times weekly; Editor ALF BARSTAD; circ. 5,655.

EIDSVOLL

Eidsvold Blad: f. 1901; Agrarian; four times weekly; Editor BJØRN T. KASPERSEN; circ. 6,600.

ELVEBAKKEN

Altaposten: f. 1969; Independent; three times weekly; Editor JAN SMITH-NOVIK; circ. 2,800.

ELVERUM

Østlendingen/Østerdolen, Østlendingen Solor-Odal og Hamar Dagblad: f. 1901; Agrarian; Editor-in-Chief ANDREAS HAGEN; circ. 24,370.

FAGERNES

Valdres: P.O.B. 55, 2901 Fagernes; f. 1903; non-political; four times weekly; Editor-in-Chief JOSTEIN PEDERSEN; circ. 8,000.

FARSUND

Farsunds Avis: f. 1889; Conservative; six times weekly; Editor-in-Chief KRISTIAN FAHLSTRÖM; circ. 5,430.

FINNAAS

Bomlo-Nytt: f. 1953; non-political; twice weekly; Editor ELSE-MARIE ØVESEN; circ. 3,700.

FINNSNES

Troms Folkeblad: f. 1965; non-political; three times weekly; Editor JARLE A. LARSEN; circ. 3,430.

FLEKKEFJORD

Agder: f. 1877; three times weekly; Editor KNUT BERG; circ. 7,610.

FLORØ

Firda Folkeblad: f. 1906; Liberal; twice weekly; Editor ALF FOLKESTAD; circ. 2,520.

Firdaposten: f. 1948; Labour; three times weekly; Editor ODD BRANDSOY; circ. 4,790.

FORDE

Firda: f. 1917; non-political; three times weekly; Editor-in-Chief PER NORDEIDE; circ. 11,620.

FOSNAVÅG

Vestlandsnytt: f. 1935; non-political; twice weekly; Editor FRED FRANTZEN; circ. 2,700.

FREDRIKSTAD

Demokraten: f. 1906; Labour; Editor CHARLIE JANSSON; circ. 9,660.

Fredriksstad Blad og Dagbladet Sarpen: f. 1889; Conservative; Editor ERIK SKOGSTROM; circ. 19,700.

GJØVIK

Oppland Arbeiderblad: f. 1924; Labour; Editor-in-Chief LEIF SVEEN; circ. 22,800.

Samhold Velgeren: f. 1860; Agrarian, Liberal; Editor KNUF RAMBERG; circ. 7,780.

GRIMSTAD

Grimstad Adresstidende: f. 1856; Conservative; three times weekly; Editor BJARNE BERG; circ. 4,300.

HALDEN

Halden Arbeiderblad: f. 1929; Labour; Editor OLAF JENSEN; circ. 9,600.

HAMAR

Hamar Arbeiderblad: f. 1925; Labour; Editor PER WIEDSWANG; circ. 25,950.

HAMMERFEST

Finnmark Dagblad: f. 1913; Labour; daily; Editor PER O. FIGENSCOU; circ. 9,860.

HARSTAD

Harstad Tidende: f. 1887; Conservative; Editor-in-Chief JOHAN A. IVERSEN; circ. 14,950.

HAUGESUND

Kaugesunds Avis: f. 1895; Liberal; Chief Editor BJARNE AAGAARD STROM; circ. 32,300.

HERMANNSVERK

Sogn og Fjordane: f. 1932; Liberal; three times weekly; Editor EINAR SVARTEFOSS; circ. 8,100.

HOLMESTRAND

Jarlsberg: f. 1843; Conservative; three times weekly; Editor BENT HARRIS EVANDT; circ. 1,010.

HØNEFOSS

Ringerikes Blad: f. 1845; Conservative; Editor-in-Chief ODDVAR ROSTE; circ. 11,155.

HONNINGSVÅG

Finmarksposten: f. 1866; Conservative; three times weekly; Editor VIBJØRN MADSEN; circ. 3,140.

HORTEN

Gjengangeren: f. 1851; Conservative; Editor CHR. OSET; circ. 5,430.

HØYANGER

Sogn Dagblad: f. 1938; Labour; Editor NORVALD STEDJE; circ. 5,400.

HUSNES

Kvinnheringen: f. 1973; Independent; three times weekly; Editor SJUR TJELMELAND; circ. 3,900.

ISDALSTØ

Nordhordland: f. 1974; Independent; twice weekly; Editor ODDBJØRN ROSNES; circ. 2,150.

KIRKENES

Sørv-Varanger Avis: f. 1949; Conservative; three times weekly; Editor EDWARD FLØTTEN; circ. 3,270.

KONGSBERG

Laagendalsposten: f. 1903; Independent; five times weekly; Editor-in-Chief ROAR WADD FUSCHE; circ. 8,580.

KONGSVINGER

Glåmdalen: f. 1926; Labour; Editor-in-Chief EGIL TORENG; circ. 22,410.

KOPERVIK

Karmøybladet: f. 1954; Labour; twice weekly; Editor NILS ERIK LANGVA; circ. 3,200.

KRAGERØ

Kragerø Blad: f. 1844; Conservative; three times weekly; Editor WILLY NILSEN; circ. 4,180.

Vestmar: f. 1867; Liberal; three times weekly; Editor HANS CHR. PAUS-KNUDSEN; circ. 3,450.

KRISTIANSAND

Agdir Tidend: Agrarian; twice weekly; f. 1919; Editor TOM SVENNEVIG; circ. 2,040.

Fædrelandsvennen: f. 1875; daily; Independent Liberal; Editors E. R. JENSEN, J. VETLAND; circ. 40,000.

Sorlandet: f. 1906; Labour; Editor EGIL ROSENLOV; circ. 7,530.

KRISTIANSUND

Romsdalsposten: f. 1876; Liberal; Editor PAUL ØHRVIK; circ. 5,805.

Tidens Krav: f. 1906; Labour; Editor A. JORDAHL; circ. 12,600.

LAKSELV

Sågat: f. 1956; Independent; Lappish; Editor GEIR WULFF; circ. 3,030.

LARVIK

Nybrott: f. 1911; Labour; Editor A. TUMYR; circ. 3,770.

Østlands-Posten: f. 1881; Independent, Liberal; Editor JAN L. NÆSS; circ. 12,000.

LEIKANGER

Sogningen/Sogns Avis: f. 1896; Conservative and Agrarian; three times weekly; Editor HANS ARNESEN; circ. 8,450.

LENA

Totens Blad og Raufoss Blad: f. 1928; non-political; three times weekly; Editor ODD M. SÆTHER; circ. 3,780.

LEVANGER

Levanger-Avisa: f. 1848; non-political; three times weekly; Editor MAGNE MAGNUSSON; circ. 2,710.

LILLEHAMMER

Dagningen: f. 1924; Labour; Editor KNUT HELGE LARSEN; circ. 10,505.

Gudbrandsdølen og Lillehammer Tilskuer: f. 1837 and 1894; Agrarian; Conservative; Editor-in-Chief KNUT RAMBERG; circ. 19,600.

LILLESAND

Lillesands-Posten: f. 1870; Liberal; twice weekly; Editor SIGRUN GAUSLAA; circ. 2,330.

LILLESTRØM

Akershus Arbeiderblad og Romerikes Blad: f. 1913; Labour; Editor-in-Chief THOR BJURSTRØM; circ. 28,970.

LINDAAS

Strilen: f. 1961; non-political; three times weekly; Editor STANLEY HAUGE; circ. 5,900.

LOFHUS

Hardanger: f. 1913; twice weekly; Editor BJØRN HØRKEN; circ. 2,990.

MÅLØY

Fjordenes Tidende: f. 1910; Conservative; three times weekly; Editor PER GUNNAR LARSEN; circ. 6,380.

MANDAL

Lindenes: f. 1888; Independent; Liberal; Editors KJELL GASE NYGAARD, ODD NYGAARD; circ. 6,500.

MO I RANA

Rana Blad: f. 1902; Labour; Editor Ø. HIRSTI; circ. 9,120.

MOELV

Ringsaker Blad/Brumunddølen: f. 1935; Independent; three times weekly; Editor MATHIAS NILSEN; circ. 7,300.

MOLDE

Fylket: f. 1926; Agrarian; three times weekly; Editor HENRY VIK; circ. 3,660.

Romsdals Budstikke: f. 1843; Independent, Conservative; Editor-in-Chief Ø. NORBORG; circ. 9,730.

Romsdal Folkeblad: f. 1928; Labour; Editor-in-Chief KOLBJØRN EIDE; circ. 7,130.

MOSJØEN

Helgeland Arbeiderblad: f. 1929; Labour; Editor EINAR JENSEN; circ. 7,150.

MOSS

Moss Avis: P.O.B. 250, 1501, Moss; f. 1876; Independent Conservative; Editor FREDRIK TH. BOLIN; circ. 13,200.

Moss Dagblad: f. 1912; Labour; Editor ODDVAR AASEN; circ. 2,960.

MYSEN

Indre Smaalenenes Avis: f. 1899; Conservative; three times weekly; Editor-in-Chief KJELL CRISTOPHERSEN; circ. 6,780.

NAMSOS

Namdal Arbeiderblad: f. 1917; Labour; Editor ROLF A. AMDAL; circ. 8,700.

Nordtrønderen og Namdalen: f. 1882; Agrarian, Liberal; Editor GEORG BONDØ; circ. 3,890.

NARVIK

Fremover: f. 1903; Labour; Editor AAGE ULVIK; circ. 11,000.

Ofotens Tidende: f. 1899; Conservative; three times weekly; Editor CARL-JØRGEN NÆSJE; circ. 2,120.

NITTEDAL

Varingen: f. 1946; Independent; twice weekly; Editor ALF BIEM; circ. 3,700.

NORDFJORDEID

Fjordabladet: f. 1874; Liberal; three times weekly; Editor GEIR BREKKJE; circ. 2,500.

NORHEIMSUND

Hordaland Folkeblad: f. 1873; twice weekly; Editor BJØRN SKAAR; circ. 3,800.

NOTODDEN

Telen: f. 1928; Independent; Editor KAARE HANSEN; circ. 4,700.

ODDA

Hardanger Folkeblad: f. 1919; three times weekly; Labour; Editor ØIVIND MADSEN; circ. 5,100.

OPPDAL

Opdalingen: f. 1934; non-political; twice weekly; Editor INGE GODTLAND; circ. 2,430.

ORKANGER

Sor-Trøndelag: f. 1908; Liberal; four times weekly; Editor ODDBJØRN LINDSETMO; circ. 7,020.

ØRSTA

More-Nytt: f. 1935; non-political; three times weekly; Editor ERIK BERGMANN; circ. 3,600.

OSLO

Aftenposten: Akersgaten 51; f. 1860; Independent; Conservative; Chief Editors TRYGVE RAMBERG, HANS VANTE; circ. morning 222,750, evening 157,000.

Arbeiderbladet: Youngstorget 2; f. 1884; Labour; Editor-in-Chief PER BRUNVAND; circ. 60,000.

Akers Avis: P.O.B. 40, Veitvæ, Oslo 5; f. 1928; non-political; twice weekly; Editor HJALMAR KIELLAND; circ. 10,500.

Dagbladet: Akersgate 49; f. 1869; Chief Editors A. SOLSTAD, ROALD MORSLETTEN, JAHN OTTO JOHANSEN; circ. 124,005.

Folket: Møllergt. 38, Oslo 1; f. 1919; non-political; once a week; Editor ØYSTEIN SØRAA; circ. 6,960.

Folkets Framtid: Rosenkrantzgt. 13 II, Oslo 1; Christian Democratic Party; twice weekly; Editor IVAR GRIMS-MO; circ. 13,810.

Friheten: P.O.B. 3623, Gamlebyen, Oslo 1; f. 1923; Communist; twice weekly; Editor ARNE JØRGENSEN; circ. 5,520.

Morgenbladet: P.O.B. 2325, Solli, Oslo 2; f. 1819; Independent Conservative; Editor CHR. CHRISTENSEN; circ. 9,840.

Nationen: Arbeidergata 4; f. 1918; Agrarian; Centre party; Chief Editor DAGFINN VÅRVIK; circ. 21,050.

Norges Handels- og Sjøfartstidende: Kirkegt. 7, P.O.B. 108, Sentrum, Oslo 1; f. 1890; Independent; Chief Editor ARNE HARTMARK; circ. 13,410.

Ukens Nytt: Arsgt. 51F; f. 1889; Independent Conservative; three times weekly; Chief Editors H. VATNE, TRYGVE RAMBERG; circ. 16,310.

Ullern Avis/Akers Posten: P.O.B. 238, Sentrum, Oslo 1; f. 1905; non-political; twice a week; Editor HARALD ELIASSEN; circ. 7,000.

Verdens Gang: Akersgaten 34; f. 1945; Independent; Chief Editors TIM GREVE, ANDREAS NORLAND; circ. 275,000.

Vårt Land: Storgt. 23; f. 1945; religious daily; Editors-in-Chief THOR BJARNE BØRE, GISLE HOLLEKIM; circ. 24,200.

PORSGRUNN

Porsgrunns Dagblad: f. 1914; Liberal; Editor OLAV GARVIK; circ. 7,475.

RAKKESTAD

Østfold Bygdeblad: f. 1900; non-political; three times weekly; Editor C. P. LØKEN; circ. 2,250.

RISØR

Aust-Agder Blad: f. 1866; Labour; twice weekly; Editor ODDVAR MYKLAND; circ. 3,515.

RJUKAN

Rjukan Arbeiderblad: f. 1923; Labour; five times weekly; Editor OLA TORP; circ. 2,340.

RØROS

Arbeidets Rett: f. 1907; Labour; three times weekly; Editor HANS LUDVIG GRYTBakk; circ. 5,710.

ROSENDAL

Grenda: f. 1951; non-political; three times weekly; Editor KNUH HASS; circ. 2,450.

SANDANE

Firda Tidend: f. 1924; Agrarian; twice weekly; Editor BJØRN GROV; circ. 2,900.

SANDEFJORD

Sandefjords Blad: f. 1861; Conservative; Editor-in-Chief BJØRN HØELSEH; circ. 13,000.

Vestfold Fremtid: f. 1921; Labour; Editor IVAR TOLLNES; circ. 2,160.

SANDNESSJØEN

Helgelands Blad: f. 1904; non-political; three times weekly; Editor KALF FORFANG; circ. 6,190.

SANDVIKA

Asker og Baerums Budstikke: f. 1898; Conservative; five times weekly; Editor-in-Chief ROLF KLUGE; circ. 25,000.

SARPSBORG

Sarpsborg Arbeiderblad og Østfold-Posten: f. 1917 and 1929; Labour; Editor-in-Chief OLE MOE; circ. 16,230.

SJØHOLT

Bygdebladet: Independent; twice weekly; Editor KJELL OPSAL; circ. 2,660.

SKI

Østlandets Blad: f. 1908; Conservative; five times weekly; Editor HARRY HARRSON; circ. 11,380.

SKIEN

Telemark Arbeiderblad: f. 1921; Labour; Editor ALP SKÅUM; circ. 25,070.

Varden: f. 1874; Conservative; Editors JOHAN E. HOLAND and BJØRN JACOBSEN; circ. 24,900.

SORTLAND

Vesterålen: f. 1921; Independent; three times weekly; Editor KARL GLAD NORDAHL; circ. 7,500.

STAVANGER

Rogaland: f. 1925; Agrarian; Editor JØRUND UBØE SOMA; circ. 3,430.

Rogalands Avis: Verksgt. 9-II; f. 1899; Labour; Editor ENGWALL PAHR IVERSEN; circ. 22,060.

Stavanger Aftenblad: Verksgt. 1A; f. 1893; Editors PER SURNEVIK, JON ARNØY; Man. Dir. S. KVERNELAND; circ. 53,780.

STEINKJER

Trønder-Avisa: Agrarian and Liberal; Editors GREGAR REKAA, FRITJOF ØVERLAND; circ. 19,030.

STJORDAL

Stjordalens Blad: f. 1892; Labour; three times weekly; Editor BJARNE T. SALBERG; circ. 5,030.

Stjordalingen: f. 1924; Agrarian; three times weekly; Editor EGIL HYLDMO; circ. 2,160.

STOKMARKNES

Vesteraalens Avis: f. 1892; Independent; three times weekly; Editor MARGOT NOTØ VIK; circ. 2,800.

STORD

Sunnhordland: f. 1902; non-political; three times weekly; Editor HALVDAN HYSTAD; circ. 6,410.

STÖREN

Gauldalposten: f. 1963; Independent; three times weekly; Editor ARNE MELLAND; circ. 3,820.

STRYN

Fjordingen: f. 1946; Conservative; three times weekly; Editor MARTIN LILLEHEIM; circ. 4,500.

SUNNDALSØRA

Aura Avis: f. 1947; Labour; three times weekly; Editor LEIF ANDERSEN; circ. 3,410.

SVELVIK

Svelviks Tidende og Sandbladet: f. 1963; non-political; three times weekly; Editor BENT HARRIS EVANDT; circ. 1,490.

SVOLVAER

Lofotposten: f. 1896; Independent; Chief Editor BJØRN PAULSEN; circ. 13,400.

TÖNSBERG

Tönsbergs Blad: f. 1870; Conservative; Editor-in-Chief SVEIN DÖVLE LARSEN; circ. 25,000.

Vestfold Arbeiderblad: f. 1909; Labour; Editor STEIN GULLVÅG; circ. 8,680.

TROMSÖ

Nordlys: f. 1902; Labour; Editor REIDAR NIELSEN; circ. 28,020.

Tromsø: f. 1898; Independent, non-Socialist; Chief Editor ERLEND RIAN; circ. 6,560.

TRONDHEIM

Adresseavisen: f. 1767; Conservative; Editors KJELL EINAR AMDAHL, F. M. ÄLDSTEDT; circ. 81,000.

Arbeider-Avisa: f. 1924; Labour; Editor EIGIL GULLVÅG; circ. 16,530.

TVEDESTRAND

Tvedestrandsposten: f. 1872; non-political; twice weekly; Editor THORFINN N. ESKILD.; circ. 3,270.

ULSTEINVIK

Vikebladet: non-political; twice weekly; Editor JOHAN OFFESEN; circ. 2,800.

VADSÖ

Finnmarken: f. 1899; Labour; Editor-in-Chief SVERRE NILSEN; circ. 6,745.

VERDAL

Innherreds Folkeblad og Verdalingen: f. 1900; non-political; twice weekly; Editor SISSEL BEATE ERIKSEN SKAR; circ. 4,100.

VOLDA

Møre: f. 1810; non-political; three times weekly; Editor PER NESJE-NILSEN; circ. 3,080.

VOSS

Hordaland: f. 1883; Independent; three times weekly; Editor OLAV SKRAM; circ. 8,600.

Horda Tidend: f. 1929; Agrarian; twice weekly; Editor JOHS. K. RINGHEIM; circ. 2,010.

YTRE ARNA

Bygdanytt: f. 1951; non-political; twice weekly; Editor DAG ANTON BOGE; circ. 3,300.

POPULAR PERIODICALS

Alle Menn: Lilletorget 1, Oslo 1; men's weekly; Man. Dir. FINN H. MATHIESEN; circ. 65,000.

Allers: Persveien 20, P.O.B. 250, Økern, Oslo 5; family weekly; Chief Editor FINN REFSNES; circ. 240,290.

Alt om Mat: Udnæs-gruppen a.s., Bygdoy Allé 37, P.O.B. 3073, Elisenberg, Oslo 2; wine and food monthly; Editor AASE STROMSTAD; circ. 41,182.

Det Beste: Lilleakervn. 31, Oslo 2; monthly edition of *Readers' Digest*; Chief Editor DAG CHRISTENSEN; circ. 226,000.

Familien: P.O.B. 8298, Hammersborg, Oslo 1; family fortnightly; Chief Editor KAARE LUNDE; circ. 97,000.

Hjemmet: Kristian IV's Gt. 13, Oslo 1; family weekly; Chief Editor CONRAD ANDLER; circ. 372,378.

Husmorbladet: Brobekkveien 80, Oslo 5; f. 1895; monthly; housewives; Editor BARBRØ SVEEN; circ. 45,700.

Kvinner og Klær: Persveien 20, P.O.B. 250, Økern, Oslo 5; women's weekly; Chief Editor NANCY PIHLFELDT; circ. 85,500.

Mitt Liv: Thv. Meyersgt. 72, P.O.B. 2089, Grünerløkka, Oslo 5; young women's fortnightly; Editor WENCKE E. SJOSTEDT; circ. 30,715.

Nå: Oscars gate 53, Oslo 3; illustrated news weekly; Man. Dir. BJØRN GLORVIGEN; circ. 82,000.

Norsk Ukeblad: Sorkedalsveien 10A, Oslo 3; family weekly; Chief Editor SOLVEIG HØYSAETER; circ. 321,873.

Det Nye: Sorkedalsveien 10A, Oslo 3; young women's weekly; Chief Editor RIGNOR FOSS; circ. 103,923.

Programbladet: Bjørnstjerne Bjørnsonspl. 1, Oslo 3; f. 1946; radio and television weekly; Chief Editor BJØRG ØYDEGARD; circ. 90,000.

Romantikk: Stålfjaera 5, P.O.B. 148, Kalbakken, Oslo 9; romantic weekly; Editor GUSTAV M. GALÅSEN; circ. 92,500.

Se og Hør: P.O.B. 9316, Egertorvet, Oslo 1; f. 1978; news weekly; Chief Editor KNUT HAAVIK; circ. 173,000.

Vi Menn: Sorkedalsveien 10A, Oslo 3; men's weekly; Chief Editor ARNE BONDE; circ. 93,746.

Western: Stålfjaera 5, P.O. B. 148, Kalbakken, Oslo 9; men's quarterly; Editor FINN ARNESEN.

SPECIALIST PERIODICALS

Aktuelt Perspektiv: Youngstorget 2A, Oslo 1; f. 1963; 16 issues a year; Labour; Editor JOHS. SKEIDE LARSEN; circ. 27,000.

Bank: Industrigt. 36, Box 5108, Majorstua, Oslo 3; f. 1922; 13 issues a year; bank employees and management; Editor ARNO RASMUSSEN; circ. 24,000.

Bedriftsøkonomen: Lybekkergt. 2, P.O.B. 9049, Oslo 1; f. 1939; 10 issues yearly; trade, economics; Editor ARNE FOSTVEDT; circ. 5,425.

Bok og Bibliotek: Munkedams vn. 62, P.O.B. 8145, Oslo-Dep.; 8 issues yearly; literary and library; Editor ELSE GRANHEIM; circ. 7,700.

NORWAY

- Bondebladet:** P.O.B. 3747, Gamlebyen, Oslo 1; f. 1974; weekly; farming; Editor PER J. RÅNDEN; circ. 108,000.
- Bonytt:** Bygdøy Allé 9, Oslo 2; f. 1941; monthly; architecture, interior design, design; Editor TORE GILJANE; circ. 90,000.
- Buskap og Avdrått:** Storgaten 1, 2800 Gjøvik; f. 1950; quarterly; farming; Editor SVEIN OVERSKOTT; circ. 44,700.
- Bygg:** P.O.B. 2476, Solli, Oslo 2; f. 1953; 11 issues a year; building and construction; Editor FRODE FÆRØYVIK; circ. 15,500.
- Elektro:** Kronprinsensgt. 9, Oslo 2; f. 1888; 22 issues yearly; power, lighting, electronics, automation, data-handling; Editor TRULS FALLET; circ. 16,000.
- Farmand:** P.O.B. 1388, Vika, Oslo 1; f. 1891; weekly; Neo-Liberal; economic and financial; Editor-in-Chief KÅRE VARVIN; circ. 33,700.
- Fiskerinytt:** Veiten 2, 5000 Bergen; f. 1968; 10 issues a year; fishing; Editor GUNNAR M. PEDERSEN; circ. 39,900.
- Fri Fabvegeelse. Landsorganisasjonen i Norge** (organ of the Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions); Folkets Hus, Youngsgt. 11, Oslo; f. 1906; fortnightly; Editor KNUT RIBU; circ. 43,000.
- Internasjonal Politikk:** publ. by the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs, Bygdøy Allé 3, Oslo Dep.; quarterly, and two supplements; international affairs; Editor ARNE OLAV BRUNDTLAND.
- Kirke og Kultur:** Universitetsgt. 16, Oslo; f. 1894; 10 issues a year; moral and social problems, religion, literature.
- Kjemi:** P.O.B. 2476, Solli, Oslo 2; f. 1940; monthly; chemistry, chemical engineering, mining, metallurgy; Editor NILS H. LUNDBERG; circ. 7,200.
- Me'a:** P.O.B. 519, 7001 Trondheim; f. 1947; monthly; fishing and boats; Editor MARTIN DAHLE; circ. 27,000.
- Motor:** P.O.B. 494, Sentrum, Oslo 1; monthly; motoring; Editor HARALD BRATHEN; circ. 444,600.
- Norges Industri:** P.O.B. 2476, Solli, Oslo 2; fortnightly; organ of the Federation of Norwegian Industries; Editor GUNNAR STAVSETH; circ. 5,700.
- Norges Utenrikshandel:** f. 1922; published by the Export Council of Norway, Drammensveien 40, Oslo 2; 11 issues a year; foreign trade; Editor JAN RAVN; circ. 3,000.
- Norsk Hagetidend:** P.O.B. 9008, Vaterland, Oslo 1; f. 1885; monthly; gardening; Chief Editor DAGFINN TVEITO; circ. 65,500.
- Norsk Landbruk:** P.O.B. 3647, Gamlebyen, Oslo 1; f. 1882; 24 issues a year; agriculture, horticulture and forestry; Editor KARE SINGSAAS; circ. 20,400.
- Norway Exports:** Drammensveien 40, Oslo 2; 5 or 6 editions a year; export journal, also in French and German.
- Norwegian Shipping News:** Chr. Krohsgt. 16A, P.O.B. 9070, Vaterland, Oslo 1; f. 1945; fortnightly; mainly in English; Scandinavian shipping and shipbuilding; Editor KJELL MATHISEN; circ. 5,000.
- Offshore Engineer and Northern Offshore:** P.O.B. 9070, Vaterland, Oslo 1; monthly; English; Scandinavian Editor FAY GJESTER; circ. 14,230.
- Reiseliv:** H. Heyerdahlsgt. 1, Oslo 1; f. 1923; 10 issues a year; for Norway Travel Association; Editor ODDVAR HEGGE; circ. 3,200.
- Samtiden:** Schesteds plass, Oslo 1; f. 1890; 6 issues a year; politics, literature and social problems; Editors SIMEN SKJONSBORG, MARIKEN VAA, HELGE RONNING; circ. 8,000.

- Sellas:** Holtegaten 28, Oslo 3; f. 1906; monthly; yachting; Editor HENRICH NISSEN-LIE; circ. 30,200.
- Skogelieren:** Stortingsgaten 30, Oslo 1; f. 1914; 11 issues a year; forestry; Editor HARALD RØMULD; circ. 49,600.
- Sykepleien:** P.O.B. 3649, Gamlebyen, Oslo 1; f. 1914; 21 issues a year; nursing; Editor BERIT ONARHEIM; circ. 36,000.
- Syn og Segn** (Review, *Past and Present*): Trondheimsvegen 15, Oslo 5; f. 1894; 8 issues a year; national language; Editors ASTRID STRAAND, SIGRID BREKKEN, JON TVINNEREIM; circ. 8,000.
- Teknisk Ukeblad:** P.O.B. 2476, Solli, Oslo 2; f. 1854; engineering and technical weekly; Editor-in-Chief MAGNE LEIN; circ. 51,800.
- Tidsskrift for Den norske Laegeforening:** Inkognitogt. 26, Oslo 2; f. 1881; three issues a month; organ of the Norwegian Medical Association; Editors OLE K. HARLEM, H. M. SVABØ; circ. 11,800.
- Vårt Blad:** Kirkegt. 5, Oslo 1; f. 1903; organ of the Consumers' Co-operative Movement; circ. 255,000; Editor NIC GULBRANDSEN.

NEWS AGENCIES

- Norsk Presse Service A/S** (*Norwegian Press Services*). Soerkedalsveien 10A, Oslo 3; f. 1960; distributes the services of Associated Press (AP) in Norway; Editor-in-Chief HANS KRISTOFFERSEN.
- A/S Norsk Telegrambyrå** (*Norwegian News Agency*): Pressens Hus, Rosenkrantzgt. 3, Oslo 1; f. 1867; Editor-in-Chief IVAR JOHANSEN.

FOREIGN BUREAUX Oslo

- Agence France-Presse (AFP):** Pressens Hus, Rosenkrantzgt. 3, Oslo 1; Bureau Chief LARS OTTO VOLLUM.
- Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN)** (*U.S.S.R.*): Bogstadveien 35; Bureau Chief V. DYOMIN.
- Agencia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA)** (*Italy*): c/o Thoresen, Vossegt. 16A, Oslo 4; Correspondent HELGE RABBE.
- Associated Press (AP)** (*U.S.A.*): A/S Soerkedalsveien 10A, Oslo 3; Bureau Chief ERIK A. WOLD.
- Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa)** (*Federal Republic of Germany*): Pressens Hus, Rosenkrantzgt. 3, Oslo 1; Chief ERNST SIEGRIED HANSEN.
- Reuters (U.K.):** Pressens Hus, Rosenkrantzgt. 3, Oslo 1.
- United Press International (UPI)** (*U.S.A.*): Pressens Hus, Rosenkrantzgt. 3, Oslo 1.
- Agencia EFE (*Spain*) is also represented.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

- Norsk Presseforbund** (*Norwegian Press Association*): Pressens Hus, Rosenkrantzgt. 3, Oslo; an association of newspapermen, editors and journalists; f. 1910; Pres. KARE WESTLUND; Sec. Gen. HANS A. IHLEBAEK.
- Norsk Journalistlag** (*Norwegian Union of Journalists*): Pressens Hus, Rosenkrantzgt. 3, Oslo 1; f. 1946; 3,700 mems.; Pres. TRYGVE MOE; publ. *Journalisten*, circ. 4,700.
- Norske Fagpresses Forening** (*Trade, Technical and Professional Press Assen.*): Pilestredet 5B, Oslo 1.
- Norwegian Magazine Publishers' Association:** P.O.B. 6841, St. Olav, Oslo 1; Exec. Dir. SVEIN E. T. ANDERSEN.
- Norwegian Newspaper Publishers' Association:** Storgaten 32, Oslo 1.

PUBLISHERS

- Ansgar Forlag A/S:** Møllergt. 26, Oslo 1; general, fiction and religion; Man. EDVIN TINNESAND.
- Antropos Forlag A/S:** P.O.B. 124, Vinderen, Oslo 3; anthroposophical literature.
- H. Aschehoug & Co. (W. Nygaard):** Sehestedsgt. 3, Oslo 1; f. 1872; Dir. WILLIAM NYGAARD; general non-fiction, fiction, belles-lettres, popular science, children's and educational books.
- Bladkompaniet A/S:** Stålfjæra 5, Oslo 9; f. 1915; general fiction and non-fiction, paperbacks and magazines; CLAUS HUITFELDT.
- Børsums Forlag og Antikvariat A/S:** Radhuspassasjen, Fr. Nansens pl. 2, Oslo 1; historical and literary.
- F. Bruns Bokhandels Forlag A/S (Publishers):** Kongensgt. 10, P.O.B. 476, 7001 Trondheim; f. 1873; Propr. FINN BRUN; technological and scientific.
- J. W. Cappelens Forlag A/S:** Kirkegaten 15, Oslo 1; f. 1829; Man. Dirs. SIGMUND STRØMME, JAN WIESE; general books, school books, popular science, fiction, maps, juveniles, encyclopaedias.
- N. W. Damm og Søn A/S:** Tvetenvn. 32, P.O.B. 6140-Etterstad, Oslo 6; f. 1843; school books, juvenile, illustrated and art books, dictionaries, guide-books, hobbies; Mans. ARNE DAMM, PER STØKKEN.
- Dreyers Forlag:** Arbiensgate 7, Oslo 2; f. 1942; general literature, school books, atlases, art reproductions, magazines; Dir. HALFDAN KIELLAND.
- A/S J. W. Eide Forlag:** Fosswinkelsgt. 8, P.O.B. 146, 5001 Bergen; f. 1946; general children's and educational books; Man. Dir. SIGVALD FLATAKER.
- Eli Forlag A/S:** 2750 Gran; textbooks.
- Fabritius Forlagshus:** P.O.B. 1156, Sentrum, Oslo 1; f. 1844; Dir. ØYVIND SKARLUND; educational and audio-visual materials.
- Fonna Forlag:** St. Olavs pl. 3, Oslo 1; educational and literary, encyclopaedias, children's books; Man. Dir. BORGE HOFSET.
- Forfatterforlaget:** Lensmannsgården, 1550 Holen; fiction and general non-fiction, handbooks; Publ. TORSTEIN HILT.
- John Griegs Forlag:** Vaskerelven 8, 5001 Bergen; f. 1721; fiction, travel, leisure, maps, children's books; Dir. ROLF MOE-NILSEN.
- Grøndahl og Søn Forlag A/S:** Munkedamsvn. 35, Oslo 2; f. 1812; Propr. C. C. GRØNDAHL; Dir. FINN NYQUIST; illustrated and general books, history, law.
- Gry Forlag A/S:** Grensen 19, Oslo 1; religion and fiction.
- Gyldendal Norsk Forlag:** Universitetsgt. 16, Oslo 1; f. 1925; general, non-fiction, fiction, encyclopedias, school and university text books, children's books, periodicals; Man. Dir. ANDREAS SKARTVEIT.
- Hennys Forlag:** Hagaliveien 1, 1342 Jar; f. 1945; general; Dir. HENNY ANDENAS.
- Hjemmenes Forlag A/S:** Postboks 1739, Vika, Oslo 1; cultural and historical books; Dir. Y. VOXHOLTH.
- Interneco A/S:** Cort Adlersgt. 27, Oslo 2; fiction, history, encyclopaedias, medical and pocket books; Dir. D. MAGNUS-ANDRESEN.
- Lunde Forlag og Bokhandel A/S:** Grensen 19, Oslo 1; children's books, religious and fiction; Man. TORSTEIN LINDHEIM.
- Luther Forlag A/S:** Kirkegt. 32, Oslo 1; f. 1974; religious, fiction, general; Dir. NILS-TORRE ANDERSEN.
- Lyches Forlag:** N. Vollgate 9, Oslo 1; general, school books; Man. TROND WIKBORG.
- Mittet & Co. A/S:** Kongensgt. 15, Oslo; f. 1899; art publishers and wholesale stationers; Dirs. HARALD GRAV, HANS ROSS.
- Ernst G. Mortensens Forlag A/S:** Sørkedalsveien 10A, Oslo 3; f. 1914; general fiction and non-fiction and periodicals; Man. Dir. CARL L. MORTENSEN.
- Nå Forlag:** Postboks 7058, Homansbyen, Oslo 3; political, social and cultural; Man. Dir. OLAF SALOMONSEN.
- Noregs Boklag:** Platousgt. 9, Oslo 1; f. 1922; modern Norwegian literature; Man. PER ROAR ØIAN.
- Det Norske Samlaget:** Trondheimsvegen 15, Oslo 5; f. 1868; Dirs. AUDUN HESKESTAD, MADS LILAND; general literature, fiction, quality paperbacks, school and university textbooks, children's books.
- Novus Forlag A/S:** Postboks 748, Sentrum, Oslo 1; educational and general; Man. OLAV ROSSET.
- Pax Forlag A/S:** Goeteborggata 8, Oslo 5; f. 1964; fiction, social and political science; encyclopaedias and magazines; Man. Dir. J. W. RUDOLPH; Editor-in-Chief PAUL HEDLUND.
- Bjarne H. Reenskaug A/S Forlag:** P.O.B. 130, 2260 Kirkenær, Oslo; f. 1958; periodicals; Propr. BJARNE H. REENSKAUG.
- Rune Forlag:** Postboks 1202, 7001 Trondheim; general; Publ. ERLING SKJOLBERG.
- Chr. Schibsteds Forlag:** Kristian IV's gt. 1, Box 1178, Sentrum, Oslo 1; f. 1839; children's and educational books, reference books, hand books, hobbies, crafts, guides, maps; Man. Dir. INGE Ø. BAGN; Gen. Man. OLA VEIGAARD.
- K/S Selvig Publishing A/S:** P.O.B. 9070, Vaterland, Oslo 1; yearbooks and magazines on shipping, oil, packaging, sanitation and maintenance.
- Snøfugl Forlag:** 7084 Melhus; fiction and general; Man. ÅSMUND SNØFUGL.
- Solum Forlag A/S:** Åsveien 5, 1324 Lysaker; fiction and general; Man. KNUST ENDRE SOLUM.
- St. Olav Forlag:** Akersveien 5, Oslo 1; religion and general; Man. JOHN BRUCE.
- Stabenfeldt Forlag:** P.O.B. 189, 4001 Stavanger; f. 1920; general fiction and non-fiction, reference, translations; Dir. HUGO STABENFELDT.
- P. F. Steensballe's Forlag:** P.O.B. 130, 2260 Kirkenær, Oslo; f. 1848; hunting and fishing library.
- Forlaget Tanum-Norli A/S:** Kristian Augustsgt. 7A, Oslo 1; professional and educational books; general non-fiction, reference books; Gen. Man. STEINAR GUXDERSEN.
- Teknologisk Forlag:** Enebakkveien 117, Oslo 6; f. 1958; technical, reference, sports and crafts; international co-productions; Man. Dir. RUDOLF JENSEN.
- Tiden Norsk Forlag:** Youngstorget 2A, Oslo 1; f. 1933; Dir. TRYGVE JOHANSEN; general, political and children's.
- Universitetsforlaget:** Box 2959, Toyen, Oslo 6; f. 1950; publishers to the Universities of Oslo, Bergen and Tromsø and various learned societies; learned and general works, textbooks; Dir. TOR BJERKMANN.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Den Norske Forleggerforening (Norwegian Publishers Assn.): Øvre Vollgate 15, Oslo 1; f. 1895; Chair. SIGMUND STRØMME; Dir. TOR SOLUMSØEN; 42 mem. firms.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Norsk Rikskringkasting (*Norwegian Broadcasting Corporation*): Bj. Bjørnsøns Plass 1, Oslo 3; f. 1933; controls all radio and television; Dir.-Gen. TOROLF ELSTER; Admin. and Finance Dir. ODDVAR SVANEVIK; Foreign Relations ANDOR BIRKELAND; Press and Information Officer REIDAR HUSEBY; Dir. of Radio Programmes HALFDAN HEGTUN; Dir. of TV Programmes OTTO NES; Tech. Dir. KJELL LOVAAS (Radio and Television); publ. *Programbladet* (weekly).

RADIO

Broadcasting is a monopoly of the State, which operates 2 long wave, 4 medium wave, 3 short wave, 43 VHF transmitters and 428 low-power relay stations. Programmes are broadcast for 120 hours per week. The foreign

service broadcasts from one medium wave and two short wave transmitters.

In 1980 there were an estimated 1,335,000 radio sets in use.

TELEVISION

A non-commercial State monopoly. There are 44 main transmitters with 959 low-power relay stations. Transmissions are obtainable by about 96.2 per cent of the population. In the South-East it is possible to receive Swedish TV programmes, Finnish and U.S.S.R. transmissions can be received in the North, Danish and Swedish programmes on the South coast and British programmes on the South-West coast.

In 1980 there were 1,204,770 television licences.

FINANCE

Norway's banking system is of comparatively recent date. The central bank, the Bank of Norway, has existed in its present form since 1816; the first savings bank was founded in 1822, and the first commercial bank began operations in 1848. Commercial banking gained impetus during the industrial upsurge in the second half of the 19th century. In mid-1980 there were 25 commercial banks, although several mergers were planned.

The commercial banks can be divided into three categories: the major banks, some large regional banks and a number of smaller regional and local banks. The three largest banks in Norway have an extensive network of local offices and branches, and collectively account for about 63 per cent of the combined total assets of the commercial banks. At the end of 1979, deposits held by all commercial banks totalled 59,000 million kroner.

BANKING

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; res.=reserves; m.=millions; brs.=branches; amounts in kroner).

CENTRAL BANK

Norges Bank (*Bank of Norway*): Bankplassen 4, Oslo; f. 1816; with the exclusive right of note issue; cap. p.u. 35m.; dep. 9,372m. (July 31st, 1981); 20 brs.; Governor KJELL GETZ WOLD.

Bergen Bank: Torvalmenning 2, P.O.B. 826, 5001, Bergen, and Kirkegaten 23-25, P.O.B. 1170, Oslo 1; f. 1975; cap. p.u. 410m.; dep. 12,271m. (Dec. 1980); 101 brs.; Chair. JAN EINAR GREVE; Man. Dir. FINN B. HENRIKSEN.

Bergens Skillingsbank A/S: 4 Rådstuplass, 5001 Bergen; f. 1857; cap. p.u. 18 23m.; dep. 543m. (Dec. 1980); 3 brsn Man. Dir. GUNNAR LORENTZEN.

Bøndernes Bank A/S: P.O.B. 9525, Egertorvet, Oslo 1; f. 1918; cap. p.u. 48m.; dep. 2,216.9m. (Dec. 1980); 27 brs.; Man. Dir. PER RAMM BENZEN.

Buskerudbanken A/S: P.O.B. 54-56, 3001 Drammen; f. 1929; cap. p.u. 6.5m.; dep. 405.4m. (Dec. 1980); 5 brs.; Man. Dir. ROAR STEEN.

Christiana Bank og Kreditkasse: Stortorvet 7, P.O.B. 1166, Sentrum, Oslo 1; f. 1848; cap. p.u. 465m.; dep. 18,782m. (Dec. 1980); 120 brs.; Man. Dir. TOR MOUR-SUND.

Fellesbanken A/S (*Union Bank of Norway Ltd.*): Kirkegate; 14-16-18, P.O.B. 1172, Sentrum, Oslo 1; f. 1919; cap.

p.u. 147m.; dep. 4,468.5m. (Dec. 1980); 15 brs.; Chair LEIF KRUGE; Man. Dir. VICTOR PEDERSEN.

A/S Fiskernes Bank: Grønnegat. 78-80, P.O.B. 878, 9001 Tromsø; f. 1948; cap. p.u. 61.3m.; dep. 1,550m. (Dec. 1980); 20 brs.; Man. Dir. KJELL VOLLELV.

Forretningsbanken A/S: Søndre gate 10, P.O.B. 236, 7001 Trondheim; f. 1868; cap. p.u. 98m.; dep. 3,594.9m. (Dec. 1980); 42 brs.; Man. Dir. KLAUS BERG.

A/S Kjøbmandsbanken: Biskop Gunnerus gate 2, P.O.B. 106, Sentrum, Oslo 1; f. 1913; cap. p.u. 1.5m.; dep. 174m. (Dec. 1980); 2 brs.; Man. Dir. ARNE OVE LARSEN.

Kristiansands og Oplands Privatbank A/S: 4601 Kristiansand S.; f. 1926; cap. p.u. 28m.; dep. 821m. (Dec. 1980); 5 brs.; Man. Dir. TORJUS RAVNAAS.

Landkreditt (*Norway Association of Credit for Agriculture and Forestry*): Karl Johansgate 45, Oslo; f. 1915; funds 78,500m. (Dec. 1979); Chair. JAN E MELLBYE; Man. Dir. BIRGER SVEIN.

Landsbanken A/S: P.O.B. 8240, Hammersborg, Oslo 1; f. 1898; cap. p.u. 56m.; dep. 1,643.7m. (Dec. 1980); 10 brs.; Chair. SVEIN-ERIK OXHOLM; Man. Dir. HELGE MORKA.

A/S Nordlandsbanken: Storgaten 38, P.O.B. 317, Bodø; f. 1893; cap. p.u. 60m.; dep. 1,505.6m. (Dec. 1980); 18 brs.; Man. Dir. TORBJORN HAUG.

Norsk Skibs Hypothekbank A/S: Drammensveien 20A, Oslo 2; f. 1906; cap. 90m. (Dec. 1979); Chair. JØRGEN FAYE; Man. HAAKON NYGAARD.

Den norske Creditbank: Kirkegaten 21, Oslo 1; f. 1857; cap. p.u. 560m.; dep. 17,005m. (Dec. 1980); 111 brs.; Man. Dir. LEIF TERJE LODDESOL.

Oslo Handelsbank A/S: Tollbugaten 28, Oslo 1; f. 1917; cap. p.u. 10m.; dep. 413.7m. (Dec. 1980); Man. Dir. VILHELM TVEDET.

Rogalandsbanken A/S: Haakon VII gate 8, P.O.B. 209, 4001 Stavanger; f. 1925; cap. p.u. 60m.; dep. 1,734.2m. (Aug. 1981); 23 brs.; Man. Dir. KONRAD B. KNUTSEN.

Romsdals Fellesbank A/S: Storgata 31, P.O.B. 85, 6401 Molde; f. 1927; cap. p.u. 15m.; dep. 489.4m. (Dec. 1980); 8 brs.; Man. Dir. TOR BRANDEGEN.

Samvirkebanken A/S: Kirkegaten 5, P.O.B. 289, Sentrum, Oslo 1; f. 1932; cap. p.u. 9.6m.; dep. 627.2m. (Dec. 1980); 3 brs.; Man. Dir. ROLF LOCKEN.

Sorlandsbanken A/S: Markensgaten 16, P.O.B. 187, 4601 Kristiansand S.; f. 1925; cap. p.u. 13.5m.; dep. 673.7m. (Dec. 1980); 10 brs.; Man. Dir. JAN M. WESENBERG.

Sunnmørsbanken A/S: Notenesgt. 2, P.O.B. 124, 6001 Ålesund; f. 1975; cap. p.u. 53.9m.; dep. 1,738.6m. (Dec. 1980); 18 brs.; Man. Dir. OLAV BALSNER.

Tromsbanken A/S: Storgaten 74, 9000 Tromsø; f. 1928; cap. p.u. 15m.; dep. 550m. (Dec. 1980); 5 brs.; Man. Dir. HOLGER KIL.

Vestlandsbanken L/L: Rådstuplass 3, P.O.B. 1162-1165, 5001 Bergen; f. 1926; cap. p.u. 72m.; dep. 2,122.3m. (Dec. 1980); 34 brs.; Man. Dir. ARNE HOLM.

Voss Veksel- og Landmandsbank: P.O.B. 10, 5701 Voss; cap. p.u. 3.2m.; dep. 153.3m. (Dec. 1980); Man. Dir. ARNE GJERDE.

SAVINGS BANKS

Bergens Sparebank: Sparebankgaten 1, Bergen; f. 1823; funds 96m.; dep. 2,098m. (Dec. 1980); 150 brs.; Man. Dir. ROBERT NØDTVEDT.

Mandals Sparebank: 4501 Mandal; f. 1840; funds 5.4m.; dep. 181m. (Dec. 1976); 2 brs.; Man. OLAV GUNDERSEN.

Sparebanken Nord: Sjøgaten 8, Tromsø; f. 1904; funds 16.4m.; dep. 659m. (Dec. 1978); 18 brs.; Man. Dir. GUNNAR JAKOBSEN.

Sparebanken Oslo Akershus: Tordenskioldsgate 8-10, Oslo 1; f. 1822; funds 199m.; dep. 6,105m. (Dec. 1979); 84 brs.; Man. Dir. OVE FLOETAKER.

Sandnes Sparebank: P.O.B. 128, 4301 Sandnes; f. 1876; funds 12.2m.; dep. 298m. (Dec. 1980); 4 brs.; Man. Dir. TERJE MOSSIN.

Sør-Gudbrandsdal Sparebank: Kirkgt. 74, Lillehammer; f. 1841; funds 63m.; dep. 1,048.3m. (Dec. 1979); 12 brs.; Man. Dir. OLE SJETNE.

Tønsbergs Sparebank: Øvre Langgate 46, 3101 Tønsberg; f. 1847; funds 46m.; dep. 452m. (Dec. 1980); Man. Dir. PER TORJUSEN.

Trondhjems og Strindens Sparebank: Kongensgate 4, 7000 Trondheim; f. 1823; funds 70m.; dep. 1,727m. (Dec. 1980); 48 brs.; Man. Dir. IVAR SOLLIE.

BANKERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Distriktsbankenes råd (*Council of the Regional Banks of Norway*): Storgaten 5, Oslo 1.

Den norske Bankforening (*Norwegian Bankers' Asscn.*): Haakon VII gt. 6, P.O.B. 1489 Vikta, Oslo 1; f. 1915; Pres. and Chair. FINN B. HENRIKSEN (Bergen Bank); Man. Dir. TROND R. REINERTSEN; 21 mems.; publs. *Økonomisk Revy* (monthly), *Financial Review* (quarterly).

Sparebankforeningen i Norge (*Savings Banks Asscn.*): Boks 6772, St. Olavs Pl., Oslo 1; f. 1914; Pres. HALVOR BJELLAANES (Aust-Ager Sparebank, Arendal); Man. Dir. HELGE ASDAHL (Oslo); 315 mems.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Oslo Børs: Tollbugt. 2, Oslo; f. 1819; Bourse Commissioner ERIK JARVE.

Aalesunds Børs: Røysegaten 15, Aalesund; f. 1905; Bourse Commissioner ARNE BIRKEVOLD.

Bergens Børs: Olav Kyrresgate 11, 5000 Bergen; f. 1813; Bourse Commissioner KAARE MELAND.

Christianssands Børs: Kristiansand (S.); f. 1837; Bourse Commissioner KAARE ALBERT.

Drammens Børs: Drammen; f. 1839; Bourse Commissioner CHRISTIAN RESCH.

Fredrikstad Børs: Nygaardsgaten 5, Fredrikstad; f. 1921; Bourse Commissioner E. SIMONSEN.

Haugesunds Børs: Haugesund; f. 1914; Bourse Commissioner J. T. ODLAND.

Kristiansunds (N.) Børs: Kristiansund; f. 1894; Bourse Commissioner ØYSTEIN SELEN.

Stavanger Børs: Stavanger; f. 1878; Bourse Commissioner BJØRN SUNDSEVIK.

Trondheim Børs: Dronningensgt. 12, Trondheim; f. 1819; Bourse Commissioner GUNNAR FJELD OLSEN.

INSURANCE

Arendal Forsikringsselskab A/S: P.O. No. 100, 4801 Arendal; f. 1860; cap. p.u. 10m. Kr.; reserves and funds 145m. Kr.; Chair. RUDOLF MARCUSSEN; Man. Dir. BERNHARD B. SAMUELSEN.

Assuranceforeningen Skuld: Stortingsgaten 18, Oslo; f. 1897; mutual, shipowners' protection and indemnity; reserves 540.5m. Kr.; Chair. ERIK F. LORENTZEN; Man. Dir. N. KIEDING.

Forenede Skadeforsikring A/S: Munkegt. 22, 7000 Trondheim; f. 1863; cap. subs. 8m. Kr.; funds 4.4m. Kr.; fire, marine and general accident; Dir. H. S. ARNESSEN.

Forsikringsaksjeselskapet Polaris-Norske Sjø: Stortingsgaten 18, Oslo; f. 1917; cap. p.u. 24m. Kr.; marine, war, fire and general accident; Chair. KNUT H. STAUBO; Man. Dir. ERIK L. FLINDER.

Forsikringsselskapet Norge A/S: N. Strandgt. 3, P.O.B. 1091, 3001 Drammen; f. 1857; fire, marine, motor-car, accident; Chair. S. K. NEDBERG; Man. Dir. NILS HAGERUP.

Forsikringsselskapet Viking A/S: Dr. Maudsgt. 1, Oslo; f. 1911; cap. p.u. 3m. Kr.; res. 5.6m. Kr.; all branches except life; Chair. JANNIK LINDBÆK; Man. Dir. JOHN L. ØDEGAARD.

idun, Det norske Livsforsikrings-Selskap: Haakon VII's Gate 10, Oslo 1; f. 1861; life insurance; cap. p.u. 300,000 Kr.; insurance fund 2,124m. Kr.; funds 146m. Kr.; Chair. GUSTAV AARESTRUP; Man. Dir. ODD ESPOLIN JOHNSON.

Livsforsikringsselskapet Gjensidige: Drammensveien 4, Oslo 2; f. 1847; life insurance and pensions; funds 2,000m. Kr.; Chair. K. PETERSEN; Dir. O. KOLSTAD.

Livsforsikringsselskapet Hygea: Folke Bernadottesv. 50, 5033 Fyllingsdalen; f. 1883; life insurance; cap. p.u. 680,000 Kr.; res. 1,965m.; Chair. EINAR FALCK; Dir. AKSEL IRGENS.

Norden Forsikring A/S: Eiksvcién 110, Østerås; f. 1867; cap. subs. 16.8m.; res. 31.8m.; p.u. 139.8m.; Chair. C. RINGNES; Dir. GUNNAR AASBERG.

Norden Livsforsikring A/S: Eiksveien 110, P.O.B. 100, 1345 Østerås; f. 1974 when Brage-Fram-Livs og Pensjonsforsikring A/S joined Nordengruppen A/S; share cap. 2.05m. Kr.; total cap. 1,718m. Kr.; Chair. PER MUNTHE-KAAS; Man. Dir. GUNNAR AASBERG.

Norske Liv: Drammensveien 21, Oslo; f. 1844; mutual life insurance; funds 961m. Kr.; Chair. H. CHRISTIANSEN; Man. Dir. KJELL NORDBY.

Skibsassuranseforeningen Unitas: Arbiens Gate 5, Post Box 1290, Vikta, Oslo; f. 1951; mutual ship insurance; Chair. DAG KLAIVENESS; Man. Dir. THOROLF WIKBORG, Jr.

A/S Stella Assuranceselskap: P.O.B. 100, 4801 Arendal; f. 1935; cap. p.u. 500,000 Kr.; reserve and other funds 1,208m. Kr.; Chair. RUDOLF MARCUSSEN; Man. Dir. BERNHARD B. SAMUELSEN.

Storebrand: P.O.B. 1380-Vikta, Haakon VII's Gate 10, Oslo; f. 1847; cap. p.u. and free reserves 355.9m. Kr.; underwriting reserves for own account 1,655m. Kr.; Chair. GUSTAV AARESTRUP; Man. Dir. JANNIK LINDBÆK; Foreign Man. TORE MELGÅRD.

Vesta, Forsikringsaktieselskapet: Folke Bernadottesv. 50, Bergen; f. 1880; Chair. EINAR FALCK; Man. Dir. OLAF CHRISTOPHERSEN.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

EXPORT COUNCIL

Export Council of Norway: Drammensveien 40, Oslo 2.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Oslo Handelskammer: Drammensveien 30, Oslo 2; Dir. TORE B. LAURITZEN.

Bergens Handelskammer: Olav Kyrresgt. 11, 5000 Bergen; Pres. KJELL ESPELID; Dir. JOHAN HENRIK BOLLMANN.

Kristiansands Handelskammer: Rådhusgt. 3, Kristiansand S.

Haugesunds Handelskammer: Haraldsgt. 165, Haugesund; Sec. J. T. ODLAND.

Trondheim Handelskammer: Dronningensgt. 12, Trondheim; Sec. KAARE BAKØV.

Arendal Handelsforening (Arendal Commercial Association): Peder Thomassensgt. 202c, Arendal.

Drammens Handelsstands Forening (Drammen Commercial Association): Bragernes Torg 13, Drammen.

Haugesunds Handelsstands Forening (Haugesund Commercial Association): Strandgt. 178, 5500 Haugesund; Sec. EIRIK GAARD.

Skiens Handelsstands og Industriforening (Skien Commercial and Industrial Assn.): Henrik Ibsensgt. 5, 3700 Skien.

Stavanger Handelsforening (Stavanger Commercial Assn.): Handelens Hus, Kongsgt. 10, P.O.B. 182, 4001 Stavanger.

Tromsø Handelsstands Forening (Tromsø Commercial Association): Grønnegade 84, Tromsø.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Norges Industriforbund (Fed. of Norwegian Industries): Drammensvn. 40, Oslo 2; f. 1919; Pres. L.-F. ONARHEIM; Dir.-Gen. JAN DIDRIKSEN; publ. *Norges Industri*, fortnightly; the chief organization of Norwegian industry.

Norges Håndverkerforbund (The Norwegian Federation of Crafts): Rosenkrantzgt. 7, Oslo; f. 1886; leading association of Norwegian mastercraftsmen; local handicraft associations all over the country and professional unions are members; aims to promote the professional development of handicraft, and to deal with social, economic and other questions; 7,000 mems.; Pres. FINN GULBRANSEN, Oslo; Man. Dir. EIVIND HALLE; publ. *Håndverk og Industri* (ten issues a year).

Norges Handelsstands Forbund (Fed. of Norwegian Commercial Assns.): Drammensvn. 30, Oslo 2; f. 1889; Pres. F. MUGGERUD; Dir. HERMAN SCHEEL; it includes 87 local commercial associations, 56 national branch organizations and 4 national group organizations; publ. *Næringsrevyen*.

Norges Skogelerforbund (The Norwegian Forest Owners' Federation): Stortingsgt. 30, Oslo 1; f. 1913; 56,000 mems.; aims to promote the economical and technical interests of the forest owners, a general forest policy in the interests of private ownership and co-operation between the affiliated associations; Pres. JAN JENSEN; Man. Dir. IVAR AAVATSMARK; publ. *Skogelieren* (The Forest Owner); monthly; circ. 50,697.

Norsk Arbeidsgiverforening (Norwegian Employers' Confederation): Oslo, 23 Kr. Augustsgt.; f. 1900; Man. Dir. PÅL KRABY; Deputy Man. Dirs. VILHELM DAHL,

LARS AARVIG; 9,000 mems.—industry, artisans, handicraft, transport, hotels and catering (1978); it includes 53 national groups; publ. *Arbeidsgiveren* (twice a month).

Norsk Senter for Informatikk (Norwegian Centre for Informatics): Forskningsveien 1, Blindern, Oslo 3; f. 1944; central organization for technical information service in Norway; associated with the Royal Norwegian Council for Scientific and Industrial Research; Man. Dir. HANS K. KROG.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

(Principal National Associations affiliated to the Norges Industriforbund)

Bergverkenes Landssammenslutnings Industrigruppe (Mines): Kr. Augustsgt. 23, Oslo; f. 1934; Pres. IVAR BYEDAHL; Dir. ASBJØRN LIEN; 13 mems.

Konfeksjonsfabrikanternes Landsforbund (Garment Manufacturers): Madserud Allé 27, P.O.B. 23, Skøyen, Oslo 2; f. 1914; Pres. HAGBARTH SCHJØTT; Man. Dir. JON ANDERSEN; 89 mems.

Dagligvare Leverandørenes Forening (Suppliers of Convenience Goods): St. Olavs plass 3, Oslo 1; Pres. HANS LERENG; Man. Dir. TURID CALDWELL; 89 mems.

Elektronikkindustriens Bransjeforening (Assn. of Electronic Industries): Oscarsgt. 20, P.O.B. 7072, Homansbyen, Oslo 3; Pres. PETTER SV. PLANKE; Sec. IVAR A. LUND.

Entreprenørenes Landssammenslutning (Associated General Contractors of Norway): Holtegaten 26, Oslo 3; Pres. TOR EIDE; Man. Dir. J. SKAU-JACOBSEN; 150 mems.

Grafiske Bedrifters Landsforening (Norwegian Federation of Graphic Enterprises): Akersgt. 16, Oslo 1; Dir. IVAR STAVIK; 382 mems.

Laervare- og Sportsartikkelfabrikantenes Landsforening (Leather and Sports Goods Manufacturers): Torvet 3, P.O.B. 288, 1701 Sarpsborg; f. 1916; 40 mems.; Pres. OLE JØRGEN JØRGENSEN; Principal Officer ODD N. NÅHEIM.

Landsforeningen for Elektrokjemisk og Elektrometallurgisk Industri (Assn. of Electro-Chemical and Electro-Metallurgical Industries): Drammensveien 40, Oslo 2; Pres. OVE SANDBERG; Sec. ARNE FESTERVOLL.

Margarinfabrikkernes Landsforening (Margarine Producers Assn.): Prinsensgt. 21, Oslo; f. 1920; Pres. KARL JACOB DONS; Sec. PER STORMFELT; 23 mems.

Mekaniske Verksteders Landsforening (Engineering Industries): Oscars gt. 20, P.O.B. 7072, Homansbyen, Oslo 3; f. 1880; Pres. ANDERS M. LIAEN; Man. Dir. JENS ULVIN; 440 mems. with c. 56,500 workers; publ. *Jernindustri* (monthly).

Mineralvannfabrikkebes Landsforening (Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages): Drammensveien 40, Oslo 2; f. 1913; Pres. and Admin. Dir. ERIK HJORTH; 44 mems.

Norges Betongvarefabrikkers Forbund (Norwegian Precast Concrete Fed.): Kjelsåsveien 160, Oslo 4; Pres. OLE HOVLAND; Dir. ARNE SKJELLE; 130 mems.

Norges Medisinalindustriels Felleskontor (Pharmaceutical Manufacturers): P.O.B. 2937, Tøyen, Oslo 6; Pres. BENDIK NIELSEN; Man. Dir. DR. BJØRN JOHANNESSEN.

Norsk Mølleforening (Norwegian Milling Assn.): Fridtjof Nansens plass 9, Oslo 1; Pres. KAARE R. BERGE; Dir. AGNAR MOE.

Norsk Plastforening (Norwegian Plastics Federation): Rosenkrantzgt. 17, Oslo 1; Dir. KJELL STAVNSBORG.

- Den Norske Bryggeriforening** (*Norwegian Brewery Assn.*): Uranienborg terrasse 2, Oslo 3; Pres. TOR SKÅRE; Man. DIR. FREDRIK RAMM; 16 mems.
- De Norske Hermetikfabrikers Landsforening** (*Canners' Assn.*): 4001 Stavanger; f. 1917; Pres. JOHAN SVELE; Admin. DIR. HARALD PEDERSEN; 68 mems.; publ. *Norwegian Canners' Export Journal*.
- Norske Såpefabrikkers Landsforening** (*Norwegian Soap Manufacturers' Assn.*): Klingenbergt. 7, Oslo; f. 1915; Pres. OLE CHR. MOE; Sec. ODD SEIM-HAUGEN; 20 mems.
- Norske Skofabrikkers Landsammenslutning** (*Norwegian Fed. of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers*): Haakon VII's gt. 2, Oslo 1; f. 1901; Pres. JAN MORSETH; DIR. EGIL OFFENBERG.
- Norske Traneksportørers Landsforening** (*Exporters of Cod Liver oil and Fish oils*): Christies gate 14, 5001 Bergen; Pres. JOHAN SØVIK; DIR. ALF P. BERENTSEN; 13 mems.
- Papirindustriens Sentralforbund** (*Norwegian Pulp and Paper Assn.*): Drammensveien 30, P.O.B. 2446, Solli, Oslo 2; f. 1893; Pres. ODDMUND SØRHHUS; Man. DIR. ARILD HOLLAND; 31 mems.
- Sildemel-fabrikkenes Landsforening** (*Norwegian Assn. of Fishmeal Manufacturers*): Torggt. 7, Oslo 1; Pres. JOHAN RASMUSSEN; DIR. LARS ROTNES.
- STÅLMET, Stål- og Metallvarefabrikkenes Merkantile Landsforening** (*Steel- and Metalware Manufacturers'*): Nedre Vollgt. 1, Oslo 1; Pres. VOSTEIN REYSNES; DIR. JOHN A. HAGEM.
- Stålverksdøntoret** (*Norwegian Steel Fed.*): Drammensveien 40, Oslo 2; Pres. ERIK LUNDGAARD; Sec. CHRISTIAN EITZEN; 2 mems.
- Tekstilfabrikkenes Forening** (*Textile Manufacturers*): Akersgt. 16, Oslo 1; f. 1898; Pres. PER BRAATHEN; Admin. DIR. O. A. HANNISDAL; 95 mems.
- Tobaksfabrikernes Landsforening av 1901** (*Nat. Assn. of Tobacco Manufacturers*): Fr. Nansens plass 9, Oslo; f. 1901; Chair. ASBJ. ASBJØRNSSEN, Jr.; Sec.-Gen. ARNE M. FALCH; 9 mems.
- Trehusindustriens Sentralforbund** (*Manufacturers of Prefabricated Houses*): Drammensveien 40, Oslo 2; Pres. H. BJERTNÆS; Sec. JAN A. BERGGRAF; 29 mems.
- Trelastindustriens Sentralforbund** (*Sawmill Industries*): Storgt. 14, Oslo 1; f. 1959; Chair. JAN HOLM; Man. DIR. ERLING L. JOHANSEN; 139 mems.
- Vestlandske Fartyggjærlag** (*West Norway Shipbuilders*): Kong Oscars gate 62, 5000 Bergen; Pres. GERHARD EIDE; DIR. JAN RYVER; 46 mems.

TRADE UNIONS

- Landsorganisasjonen i Norge (LO)** (*Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions*): Folkets Hus, Youngsgt. 11, Oslo; f. 1899; Pres. TOR HALVORSEN; Vice-Pres. LEIF HARALDSETH; Treas. THOR ANDREASSEN; First Sec. LIV BUCK; Secs. SVEN ERIK OXHOLM, HARRIET ANDREASSEN, OLE KNAPP, YNGVE HÅGENSEN; 680,000 mems. in 36 affiliated unions; publ. *Fri Fagbevegelse*. The most important unions are:
- Arbeiderpartiets Presseforbund** (*Norwegian Union of Labour Journalists*): c/o AOF, Storgt. 23c, Oslo 1; f. 1909; Pres. ALF HILDRUM; 807 mems.
- Bekleddingsarbeiderforbundet** (*Union of Clothing, Textile, Shoe and Leather Workers*): Youngsgt. 11, Oslo; f. 1890; Pres. FINN NILSEN; 18,300 mems.
- Hotell- og Restaurant-Arbeider-Forbundet** (*Norwegian National Union of Hotel and Restaurant Workers*): Storgt. 49, Oslo 1; Pres. EIVIND STRÖMMEN; 12,500 mems.
- Norges Handels- og Kontorfunksjonærers Forbund** (*Norwegian National Union of Commercial and Office*

- Employees*): Youngsgt. 11, Oslo; f. 1908; Pres. OTTO TOTLAND; 44,200 mems.
- Norsk Arbeidsmandsforbund** (*Norwegian Union of General Workers*): Möllergt. 3, VIII, Oslo 1; f. 1895; Pres. ØYSTEIN LARSEN; 28,090 mems.
- Norsk Bygningsindustriarbeiderforbund** (*Norwegian Union of Builders*): Henrik Ibsensgt. 7, Oslo 1; f. 1923; Pres. RASMUS SOLEND; 47,189 mems.
- Norsk Elektriker- og Kraftstasjonsforbund** (*Norwegian National Union of Electrical and Power Station Workers*): Youngsgt. 11, Oslo; f. 1918; Pres. NILS H. JOHANSEN; 25,000 mems.
- Norsk Forbund for Arbeidsledere og Tekniske Funksjonærer** (*Norwegian National Union of Supervisors and Technical Employees*): Youngsgt. 11, Oslo; f. 1951; Pres. ROAR HELGESEN; 14,500 mems.
- Norsk Grafisk Forbund** (*Norwegian Graphical Workers Union*): Arbeidersamfunnets plass 1, Oslo 1; f. 1882; Pres. ARILD KALVIK; 14,105 mems.
- Norsk Gullsmedarbeiderforbund** (*Norwegian National Union of Goldsmiths*): Torggt. 10, Oslo; f. 1909; Pres. KÅRE DALBERG; mems. 1,077.
- Norsk Jern og Metallarbeiderforbund** (*Norwegian National Union of Iron and Metal Workers*): Youngsgt. 11, Oslo; f. 1891; Pres. JAN BALSTAD; 98,737 mems.
- Norsk Jernbaneforbund** (*Norwegian National Union of Railway Workers*): Storgt. 23, Oslo; f. 1892; Pres. SVERRE KORTVEDT; 14,602 mems.; publ. *Jernbanemanden*.
- Norsk Kjemisk Industriarbeiderforbund** (*Norwegian Union of Chemical Workers*): Youngsgt. 11, Oslo 1; f. 1923; Pres. HÅKON A. ØRDEGAARD; 37,560 mems.
- Norsk Kommuneforbund** (*Norwegian National Union of Municipal Employees*): Roald Amundsens gt. 6, Oslo 1; f. 1920; Pres. ARNE BORN; 147,000 mems.; publ. *Norsk Kommuneforbunds Fagblad*.
- Norsk Lokomotivmannsforbund** (*Norwegian National Union of Locomotive Workers*): Storgt. 23, Oslo 1; f. 1893; Pres. G. TØNDER; 1,825 mems.; publ. *Locomotivmands Tidende*.
- Norsk Murerforbund** (*Norwegian National Union of Masons*): Henrik Ibsensgt. 7, Oslo 1; f. 1900; Pres. VILLY JACOBSEN; 3,438 mems.
- Norsk Nærings og Nydelsesmiddearbeiderforbund** (*Norwegian National Union of Food Industry Workers*): Arbeidersamfunnets pl. 1, Oslo; f. 1923; Pres. AAGE PETERSEN; 29,680 mems.
- Norsk Papirindustriarbeiderforbund** (*Norwegian National Union of Paper Industry Workers*): Arbeidersamfunnets plass 1, Oslo 1; Pres. ROLF HAUGE; 15,594 mems.
- Norsk Sjømannsforbund** (*Norwegian Seamen's Union*): Grev. Wedels Plass 7, Oslo; f. 1910; Pres. HENRIK AASARØD; 27,024 mems.
- Norsk Skog- og Landarbeiderforbund** (*Norwegian National Union of Forest and Agricultural Workers*): Arbeidersamfunnets pl. 1, Oslo 1; f. 1927; Pres. SVEIN MØRGENLEIN; 10,100 mems.
- Norsk Tjenestemannsforbund** (*Norwegian Union of Government Employees and Civil Servants*): Hammersborg torg 1, Oslo 1; f. 1947; Pres. DAGFINN HABBESTAD; 40,000 mems.
- Norsk Transportarbeiderforbund** (*Norwegian National Union of Transport Workers*): Youngsgt. 11, Oslo; f. 1896; Pres. WALTER KOLSTAD; 20,000 mems.

Norsk Treindustriarbeiderforbund (*Norwegian National Union of Furniture and Wood Workers*): Henrik Ibsensgt. 7, Oslo 1; f. 1904; Pres. O. AXELSEN; 6,300 mems.

Telefolkernes Fellesforbund (*Norwegian National Union of Telegraph and Telephone Workers*): Arbeidersamfunnets pl. 1, Oslo 1; f. 1930; Pres. OVE RAGNAR; 11,340 mems.

Norges Kooperative Landsforening (*Co-operative Union and Wholesale Society*): P.O.B. 451, Sentrum, Oslo 1; f. 1906; Chair. MAGNE BOLVIKEN; Dir., Gen. Man. KNUT MOE; 643 local affiliated co-op societies with 524,555 mems.

MAJOR STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES

Ardal og Sunndal Verk a.s.: Sørkedalsveien 6, P.O.B. 5177 Maj., Oslo 3; aluminium; 100 per cent state-owned.

Fosdalens Bergverks-Aktieselskab: 7720 Malm; f. 1912; iron; 100 per cent state-owned, Pres. PER BLIDENSOL; Gen. Man. LEIF HALVORSEN; 430 employees.

A/S Horten Verft: P.O.B. 51, 3191 Horten; f. 1818; ship-building; limited co.; 100 per cent state-owned; Pres. TOR ASPENGREN; Gen. Man. OTTO L. LARSEN; 2,000 employees.

A/S Kongsberg Våpenfabrikk: 3601 Kongsberg; f. 1814; defence products, data systems, maritime electronics, oil activities, gas turbines, automotive parts; 100 per cent state-owned; Chair. BJARNE HURLEN; Man. Dir. ROLF QVENILD; 5,000 employees.

A/S Norsk Jernverk: 8600 Mo; f. 1946; steel; 100 per cent state-owned; Chair. BJARNE HURLEN; Pres. PER BLIDENSOL; 4,170 employees.

Norsk Kokswerk A/S: 8600 Mo; f. 1961; coke; 100 per cent state-owned; Chair. PER BLIDENSOL; Gen. Man. ARNE BOTTOLFSSEN; 340 employees.

A/S Olivin: 6146 Aheim; f. 1948; sand, stone; 99.95 per cent state-owned; Pres. CHRISTEN KNUDSEN; Gen. Man. OLA ØVERLIE; 180 employees.

A/S Raufoss Ammunisjonsfabrikker: 2830 Raufoss; f. 1896; munitions, metal engineering; Chair. BJARNE HURLEN; Man. Dir. MAGNUS TAJET; 2,800 employees.

Statoil (Den norske stats oljeselskap a/s): Lagårdsveien 80, P.O.B. 300, 4001 Stavanger; f. 1972; integrated oil company; 100 per cent state-owned; Chair. FINN LIED; Gen. Man. ARVE JOHNSEN.

Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompagni: coal-mining; 100 per cent state-owned.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Norges Statsbaner (*Norwegian State Railways*): Storgaten 33, Oslo 1; f. 1854; Dir.-Gen. ROBERT F. NORDÉN.

Total length of line operated by Norwegian State Railways is 4,241 km., of which 2,440 km. has been electrified (1981).

ROADS

Vegdirektoratet: Grensevn. 92, Oslo; f. 1864; Dir. KARL OLSEN.

There are 81,717.2 km. of public roads in Norway, 25,281.6 km. of which are national roads and 212.2 km. modern motorway (1981).

SHIPPING

The Norwegian merchant fleet numbered 1,697 vessels totalling 21,143,000 gross tons in December 1980.

PRINCIPAL COMPANIES

Det Bergenske Dampskibsselskab: Bradbenken 1, P.O.B. 4068, 5015 Bergen; f. 1851; 21 ships totalling 118,315 g.r.t.; operates coastal and North Sea passenger and cargo services; Man. Dir. TORSTEIN HAGEN.

Sig. Bergesen d.y. & Co.: Bregelhus, Drammensveien 106, P.O.B. 7600, Skillebekk, Oslo 2; Owners MORTEN SIG. BERGESEN, PETTER C. G. SUNDT, J. E. JACOBSEN; 27 ships totalling 5,763,124 g.r.t.; tankers, oil-ore vessels, OBO vessels, LPG-carriers.

Sigval Bergesen: Ankerbygget (P.O.B. 44), Stavanger 4001; f. 1887; Owner CHARLES R. BERGESEN; tanker and tramp trade; 1 tanker and 1 L.P.G. carrier; 48,733 g.r.t.

Th. Brovig: Postboks 55, Farsund; tanker services; 6 ships totalling 164,000 g.r.t.

A/S Thor Dahl: P.O.B. 263, 3201 Sandefjord; f. 1887; 7 ships totalling 1,068,208 d.w.t.; Man. Dir. LARS CHRISTENSEN, Jr.

Halfden Ditlev-Simonsen & Co.: Haakon VII's gt.1, Oslo 1; tramping, OBO, tanker and chemical tanker services; 9 ships totalling 628,602 g.r.t.; Dirs. HALFDAN DITLEV-SIMONSEN Jr., GUTTORM FOSSEN.

Fearnley & Eger A/S: Rådhusgt. 23, P.O.B. 1158 Sentrum, Oslo 1; f. 1869; tanker and cargo services; total tonnage managed: 216,549 g.r.t.; Dirs. NILS J. ASTRUP, KNUT W. WANG, JOHAN LYG OLSEN.

Odd Godager & Co.: Haakon VII's gt. 1, Oslo 1; tank and tramp services; 4 ships totalling 750,740 g.r.t.; Owner JAN BUCHA GODAGER.

A/S Havtor Management: Kronprinsesse Marthasplass 1, Postboks 1374 Vik, Oslo 1; 6 motor ships (bulk carriers), 2 turbine tankers, 1 OBO carrier, 4 LPG carriers, 1 LNG carrier; total tonnage 929,248 d.w.t.

Sigurd Herlofson & Co. A/S: Drammensvn. 88B, Oslo 2; 3 OBO carriers, 1 motor tanker; total tonnage 473,294 d.w.t.; Owners P. D. HERLOFSON, SIGURD HERLOFSON.

Leif Hoegh & Co. A/S: Wergelandsveien 7, P.O.B. 2596, Solli, Oslo 2; 33 vessels totalling 1,881,476 d.w.t. managed and on time charter, including OBO and OO vessels, container/bulk carriers, car and car/bulk carriers, passenger cruise ships and 1 oil tanker; worldwide services; Chair. and Chief Exec. CHR. A. OLSEN; Pres. T. BERGERSEN.

Anders Jahre: P.O.B. 250, 3201 Sandefjord; 3 passenger vessels, 12 tankers, 1 OBO carrier, 1 O-O vessel and 8 dry cargo vessels; total tonnage 2,878,992 g.r.t.; Owners BJØRN BETTUM, JØRGEN JAHRE, Jr.

A/S Kristian Jebsens Rederi: Sandbrugt. 5/7, 5015 Bergen-Breggen; Chair. ATLE JEBSEN.

A. F. Klaveness & Co. A/S: Drammensveien 314, 1324 Lysaker; 4 tankers totalling 599,968 g.r.t.; Dirs. DAG KLAVENESS, NILS KLAVENESS, N. A. OMEJER, A. REKDAL.

Klostere Rederi A/S: Haakon VII's gate 5, Oslo; f. 1924;

five cruise passenger liners in the Caribbean; Man. LAURITZ KLOSTER.

Knut Knutsen O.A.S.: Møllerveien 6, P.O.B. 158, Hauge-sund; dry cargo and tanker services; 10 ships totalling 814,530 g.r.t.

J. Ludwig Mowinckels Rederi A/S: Olav Kyrresgate 9, Bergen (associated Co. A/S Aurland); f. 1898; co-owners of *Gearbulk Limited* and *Team Tankers A/S*, tankers and cargo services; 10 vessels totalling 334,050 g.r.t.; Man. Dir. BJORN KUHNLE.

Det Nordenfjeldske Dampskibsselskab: Kjøpmannsgt. 52, Trondheim; f. 1857; passenger, mail, goods services; routes: Norwegian coast and North Sea U.K. and Continental ports; chemical and product tankers, worldwide cruises and dry cargo; offshore oil drilling units; 36 vessels; Man. Dir. ARNE STRAND.

Den norske Amerikalinje A/S: Havnelageret, Langkaia, Oslo 1; f. 1910; tramp services; total tonnage 20,220 d.w.; Man. Dir. EINAR JOYS.

Odffjell, A/S Rederiet: Postboks 25, Minde; chemical tanker services; 10 ships totalling 157,844 g.r.t.

Odffjell Westfal-Larsen Tankers A/S & Co.: Postboks 25, Minde; operates 28 vessels totalling 442,000 g.r.t.

Fred. Olsen & Co.: Fred. Olsensgt. 2, P.O.B. 1159, Oslo 1; passenger, mail, goods services; also air transport; routes Norway, U.K., Continent, North Africa, Canaries, Mediterranean; 15 cargo and passenger vessels and ferries; 95,609 g.r.t.; Owner FRED. OLSEN.

Einar Rasmussen: P.O.B. 37, Kristiansand S, 9 tankers, 4 cargo and bulk carriers; 925,347 g.r.t.; Man. Dir. E. RASMUSSEN.

Redieret Johan Reksten: P.O.B. 145, 5042 Fjosanger, Bergen; 13 ships totalling 3,008,160 g.r.t.

Bj. Ruud-Pedersen A/S: Dronningensgt. 10-12, Oslo 1; 8 vessels totalling 195,480 g.r.t.; Man. Dir. KNUT A. ERICHSEN.

I.M. Skaugen Management Co. A/S: Haakon VII's gt. 1, Oslo; passenger, bulk carrier, tanker services; 7 ships totalling 280,000 g.r.t.; Pres. B. SKAUGEN, M. SKAUGEN.

G. H. Sørensen and Sonner: Kadhusgt. 8, Postboks 130, Arendal; tramp services; 7 ships totalling 502,407 g.r.t.; Dirs. R. MARCUSSEN, H. SØRENSEN, A. SØRENSEN.

Det Stavangerske Dampskibsselskab: P.O.B. 40, 4001 Stavanger; f. 1855; 31 vessels; 16,335 g.r.t.; mail, passenger and cargo services, Scandinavian ports and Poland; Man. Dir. FINN BAUMANN.

Thoresen Car Ferries A/S: Drammensveien 20A, Oslo 2; services between Continent and U.K. ports; 2 ships totalling 7,341 g.r.t.

A/S Uglands Rederi: P.O.B. 128, 4891 Grimstad; 3 tankers and 4 dry cargo vessels totalling 461,402 g.r.t.; Owners A. K. L. UGLUND, J. J. UGLAND.

Westfal-Larsen & Co. A/S: Engen 44, 5000 Bergen; f. 1905; 12 ships totalling 202,219 g.r.t.; chemical and product tankers; Dirs. P. SCHUMANN OLSEN, GEORG VON ERPECOM, H. P. WESTFAL-LARSEN, R. WESTFAL-LARSEN.

Wilh. Wilhelmsen: Roald Amundsensgt. 5, Oslo; f. 1861; 43 ships totalling 1,400,000 d.w.t.; regular fast freight-

reefer-mail services between Europe and Australia, New Zealand, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Persian Gulf, Far East; also U.S.A./Canada/Far East, U.S.A. West Africa, U.S.A.-Middle East, Far East-Persian Gulf-Far East; Partners NIELS WERRING, Jr., WILHELM WILHELMSEN.

SHIPPING ORGANIZATIONS

Nordisk Skibsfederforening (*Northern Shipowners' Defense Club*): P.O.B. 3000 El., Oslo 2; f. 1889; Pres. HALFDAN DITLEV-SIMONSEN, Jr.; Vice-Pres. FRIDTJOF LORENTZEN; Gen. Man. OLE LUND.

Norsk Skibsmæglerforbund (*Norwegian Shipbrokers' Assn.*): Fr. Nansens plass 7, Oslo 1; f. 1919; Pres. ROLF PEDERSEN; Sec. KNUT ASKVIG; 250 mems.

Skibsfartens Arbejdsgiverforening (*Norwegian Shipping Federation*): Rådhusgt. 25, Oslo; f. 1940; deals with wages and working conditions for officers and crew on Norwegian vessels in foreign-going trade; Chair. FRIDTJOF LORENTZEN; Man. Dir. DAVID VIKØREN.

Norges Rederforbund (*Norwegian Shipowners' Association*): Rådhusgt. 25, Oslo 1; f. 1909; Pres. FRIDTJOF LORENTZEN; Man. Dir. DAVID VIKØREN.

CLASSIFICATION AND REGISTRY OF SHIPPING

Det Norske Veritas: Veritasveien 1, P.O.B. 300, 1322 Høvik; f. 1864; Chair. of the Council GEORG VON ERPECOM; Chair. of the Board ERIK F. LORENTZEN; Man. Dir. EGIL ABRAHAMSEN.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are 38 airports in Norway. Extensive domestic services are operated by the following airlines:

Det Norske Luftfartselskap A/S (DNL) (*Norwegian Airlines Ltd.*): Fornebu Airport, Oslo; f. 1946; Chair. JENS CHR. HAUGE; Gen. Man. JOHAN NERDRUM. Partner in Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS). See under Sweden.

Braathens South American and Far East Airtransport A/S (SAFE): Ruselokkvn. 26, Oslo; f. 1946; scheduled airline and charter company; domestic routes: Oslo-Stavanger, Oslo-Kristiansand-Farsund-Stavanger, Oslo-Ålesund, Oslo-Røros-Trondheim, Stavanger-Bergen-Ålesund-Molde-Kristiansund-Bodo-Tromsø, Oslo—Kristiansund, Oslo-Molde; fleet of 10 Boeing 737-200, one Boeing 737-200C, four Fokker F-28; Pres. B. G. BRAATHEN.

Nor-Fly Charter A/S: P.O.B. 185, 1330 Oslo Lufthavn; passenger and cargo charter services to points in Europe and North Africa; fleet of two Convair 440, one Convair 580.

Widerøe's Flyveselskap A/S: Mustadsvei 1, Oslo 2; f. 1934; scheduled domestic service with 13 Twin Otters; Chair. FRED OLSEN; Man. Dir. PER BERGSLAND.

Oslo is served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot (U.S.S.R.), Air France, British Airways, Finnair, Icelandair, KLM (Netherlands), Lufthansa (Federal Republic of Germany), MALEV (Hungary), Pan American and Swissair. In addition, British Airways flies to Bergen and Stavanger and Dan-Air Services serves Kristiansand, Stavanger and Bergen from Newcastle-upon-Tyne (U.K.).

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Norwegian Tourist Board: f. 1903; Information agency only; Head Office: Landslaget for Reiselivet i Norge, H. Heyerdahls gate 1, Oslo 1; Pres. of Council ERLING STORRUSTEN; Chair. MARTIN KILLI; Dir. J. MUUSFALCK.

Directorate for Travel and Tourism: P.O.B. 8117, Dep., Oslo 1; f. 1978; Dir. ANNA BALE.

Oslo Travel Association: City Hall, Oslo 1; Man. ARILD N. KRISTIANSEN.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Department of Press and Cultural Relations of the Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 7 Juni-Plassen 1, Oslo 1.

The Ministry of Church and Education: Postboks 8119, Oslo-Dep., Oslo 1.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Den Nationale Scene (*The National Stage*): Bergen; f. 1850; Dir. SVEN HENNING; publ. *Premiere*.

Nationaltheatret (*National Theatre*): Stortingsgt. 15, Oslo 1; f. 1899; Dir. TORALV MAURSTAD.

Den Norske Opera A/S: Storgaten 23C, Oslo 1; f. 1959; includes the national opera and national ballet companies; Gen. Man. BJØRN EGELAND; Musical Dir. (vacant); Dir. (Opera) Prof. Mrs. AASE NORDMO LØVBERG; Dir. (Ballet) JENS GRAFF.

Det Norske Teatret (*The Norwegian Theatre*): Oslo; f. 1913; Dir. TORMOD SKAGESTAD.

Riksteatret (*State Travelling Theatre*): Kongensgt. 1, P.O.B. 724, Sentrum, Oslo 1; f. 1949; Dir. GUDRUN WAADELAND.

All receive State subsidies.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Filharmonisk Selskap (*Oslo Philharmonic Orchestra*): Munkedamsveien 14, Oslo 1; f. 1919; Dir. MARISS JANSON; Man. ALV RASMUSSEN.

Musikskelskabet Harmonien—Bergen Symphony Orchestra (*Harmonien Music Society*): Grieghallen, Lars Hilles gt. 3a, 5000 Bergen; f. 1765; 1,200 mcms.; Conductor KARSTEN ANDERSEN; Admin. Man. LAILA KISMUL.

ATOMIC ENERGY

A boiling heavy water reactor in Halden started operations in 1959. This reactor, the first of its type, is also being used for a joint programme of research undertaken under the auspices of OECD. Participants in the 3-year research programme 1976-78 were Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, U.S.A. In 1978 a Royal Commission endorsed the future construction of nuclear power stations, subject to rigorous safety measures for the handling and disposal of radioactive waste.

Institutt for energiteknikk I.F.E. (*Institute for Energy Technology*): P.O.B. 40, 2007 Kjeller; f. 1948; Chair. FINN LIED; Man. Dir. VIKING O. ERIKSEN; Asst. Dir.

N. G. AAMODT; national institute for energy research with emphasis on nuclear power energy technology in general, process control and instrumentation, safety technology, mathematical modelling, isotope technology, process chemistry, basic physics; publ. *Kjeller Reports*.

Co-operation: Norway has bilateral agreements with the U.S.A. and the United Kingdom, and is a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the European Nuclear Energy Agency, the European Organisation for Nuclear Research, the Nordic Institute for Theoretical Atomic Physics and the European Atomic Energy Society.

SVALBARD

Location and Climate

The Svalbard archipelago lies in the Arctic Sea between latitudes 74° and 81°N. and longitudes 10° and 35°E., comprising a total area of 62,000 sq. km. (24,000 sq. miles). The group consists of nine principal islands, Spitsbergen (formerly Vestspitsbergen), the main island, Kvitøya, Edgeøya, Barentsøya, Bjørnøya, Nordaustlandet, Prins Karls Forland, Kong Karls Land and Hopen, together with numerous small islands. Mild Atlantic winds lessen the severity of the Arctic climate.

History and Government

The existence of Svalbard has been known since Viking exploration in the 12th century. There were conflicting claims to sovereignty by Britain, the Netherlands and Denmark-Norway in the 17th century, when the area was an important centre for whale hunting, but interest subsequently lapsed until the early years of the 20th century, when coal deposits were discovered. By a treaty of 1920, the sovereignty of Norway was recognized by 41 nations. International rights of access and economic exploitation were agreed but use for military purposes and the construction of fortifications was expressly forbidden. In accordance with the treaty of 1920, the Norwegian Government in 1925 laid down a Mining Code regulating all mineral prospecting and exploitation in the islands and their territorial waters extending to 4 nautical miles (7.4 km.). The Mining Code is administered by a Commissioner of Mines. Apart from a small permanent research station established by Poland, only Norway and the U.S.S.R. maintain permanent settlements on Svalbard, which was formally incorporated in Norway in 1925 and is

administered by a Governor resident at Longyearbyen, on Spitsbergen, which is the administrative centre of the archipelago.

In 1941 the population was evacuated by Allied forces for the duration of the war, and three years later the U.S.S.R., to which Svalbard is of considerable strategic interest, unsuccessfully sought Norway's agreement to a revision of the 1920 treaty whereby part of the archipelago would become a Soviet-Norwegian condominium. The U.S.S.R. currently maintains a helicopter station and a mobile radar station adjoining its coal mining settlement at Barentsburg on Spitsbergen. The U.S.S.R. has refused to recognize Norway's unilateral declaration of a fisheries protection zone around Svalbard.

Economic Affairs

Coal is the islands' main product. One Norwegian and two Soviet mining camps are in operation and a second Norwegian camp is being developed. In 1980, 486,097 metric tons were exported by the U.S.S.R. and 313,462 metric tons by Norway.

Three deep drillings for petroleum have been carried out by Norwegian and other companies, but no results have been reported.

The total population (December 1980) was 3,755, of whom 1,308 were resident in the Norwegian communities, 2,437 in the Soviet settlements and 10 at the Polish research station.

Norway maintains radio and meteorological stations at Bjørnøya, Hopen, Isfjord, Longyearbyen and Ny-Ålesund. An airport was opened near Longyearbyen in 1975.

Governor: JAN GRØNDAHL.

Commissioner of Mines: JOHANNES VIK.

COAL SHIPMENTS (metric tons)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Norway . . .	454,261	470,934	372,024	302,406	313,462
U.S.S.R. . . .	454,942	459,180	486,853	477,311	486,097

POLAND

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Polish People's Republic is situated in Eastern Europe, bounded to the north by the Baltic Sea, to the west by the German Democratic Republic, to the south by Czechoslovakia and to the east by the U.S.S.R. The climate is temperate. Over 70 per cent of the population are Roman Catholic but there are 18 other religious denominations, the largest being the Polish Autocephalous Orthodox Church. The language is Polish. The national flag (proportions 8 by 5) has two equal horizontal bands of white and red. The capital is Warsaw (Warszawa).

Recent History

A people's democracy was set up after the defeat of the German forces in 1944. Under the Potsdam Agreement signed by the major Allied powers in 1945, the former German territories along the line of the rivers Oder and Neisse, and now forming one-third of Poland's total area, came under Polish sovereignty. Józef Cyrankiewicz led a Communist-dominated government elected in 1947, with Władysław Gomułka as deputy premier. As the control of the Communists increased and allegiance to the Soviet Union strengthened, Gomułka was dismissed. The Government's strict control eased slightly with the death of Stalin, and in 1956 "bread riots" by industrial workers brought a political crisis which resulted in Gomułka's return to office. Soviet intervention was resisted by the new leaders and a period of liberalization followed.

In 1970 "bread riots" led to Gomułka's resignation. He was succeeded as First Secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP) by Edward Gierek, who gave priority to raising living standards. In June 1976 substantial rises in food prices were proposed, but strikes and violent demonstrations forced the Government to postpone the increases. In 1978 further unrest was created by the introduction of a compulsory production-linked pension scheme for farmers. A major government reshuffle took place in February 1979, and in February 1980 Piotr Jaroszewicz was replaced as Chairman of the Council of Ministers by Edward Babuch.

In July the introduction of higher meat prices led to strikes in factories near Warsaw. A wave of labour unrest began to sweep the country, and many industries and services were disrupted. The Government adopted a conciliatory stance and permitted pay negotiations with the unofficial strike committees. However, workers' demands for higher wages developed into unprecedented protests against the economic and political management of the country, and in August Babuch resigned. He was succeeded by Józef Pińkowski, a Secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, and an extensive reshuffle was carried out. Shipyard workers along the Baltic, where the port of Gdańsk had been brought to a standstill, continued to press for the right to form free trade unions, independent of the Central Council. The Government was compelled to make concessions and, under agreements concluded with the strike committees of Gdańsk and Szczecin, permission to establish independent trade unions and the right to strike were granted. Self-governing unions were formed

under the guidance of *Solidarność* (Solidarity), the organization involved in the Gdańsk strike.

In September Gierek was taken ill and was removed from the PUWP leadership. Stanisław Kania was promoted to the post of First Secretary of the Central Committee. The revelation of a series of corruption and mismanagement scandals involving high-ranking officials resulted in further dismissals in October. Tension was renewed by the delays in the registration process for the new trade unions, and in particular by the Warsaw Provincial Court's insertion into the statutes of *Solidarność* of a clause upholding the leading role of the PUWP. The Supreme Court, however, allowed *Solidarność's* appeal against the lower court. In November the fourth major reshuffle of the Council of Ministers since January included the appointment of a prominent Independent Catholic as Deputy Chairman.

In January 1981 the Central Council of Trade Unions was formally dissolved. The question of the implementation of the five-day working week led to further widespread strike action, but lengthy negotiations between the Government and *Solidarność* resulted in a compromise. Pińkowski resigned as Chairman of the Council of Ministers in February, and was succeeded by Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, Minister of Defence and member of the Politburo. A ministerial reshuffle followed.

Solidarność welcomed the appointment of Gen. Jaruzelski, who then appealed for a 90-day respite from strikes. The announcement of new arrangements for meat and sugar rationing, however, followed by an incident at Bydgoszcz during which *Solidarność* members were allegedly assaulted by the police, provoked a fresh crisis, and at the end of March the country was paralyzed by a four-hour national strike. The formal recognition of *Rural Solidarność* in May ended the protracted dispute between the Government and Poland's 3.5 million private farmers.

The Council of Ministers was reorganized in June, and again in July, when several ministries were restructured. At the Ninth (Extraordinary) Congress of the PUWP, Kania retained his leadership, under the new system of multi-candidacy and secret ballot. *Solidarność's* first National Congress was convened in September. Radical proposals for social and economic reform were debated, indicating the union's widening sphere of interest. By the autumn the most crucial issue was that of food supplies. "Hunger marches" had begun in July, and the worsening shortages of food and other commodities led to further strikes. Kania was replaced by Gen. Jaruzelski as First Secretary of the PUWP in October. The Government, *Solidarność* and the Church met to discuss the crisis. In December the authorities used force for the first time to break a sit-in strike at a firemen's college. Martial law was imposed in mid-December (see Late Information).

Government

Under the 1952 Constitution, the supreme organ of state power is the *Sejm* (Parliament), a unicameral body comprising 460 deputies elected for a four-year term by all

citizens of 18 years and over. From its number the *Sejm* elects the Council of State (17 members) to be its permanent organ. The Council of State, headed by a President, functions as a collective head of state. Supreme executive power lies with the Council of Ministers, who are appointed or recalled by the *Sejm*. The Council of Ministers is responsible for its activities to the *Sejm* and to the Council of State between sessions of parliament. The Supreme Board of Control oversees national and local administration. It is responsible to the *Sejm*, but remains independent of the Government and the Council of State whose activities it supervises.

In February 1976 numerous amendments to the 1952 Constitution were approved. The Republic was for the first time officially described as a socialist state and the Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP) recognized as the leading political force in the state. The Communist PUWP dominates the Front of National Unity (including two other smaller parties), which presents an approved list of candidates for elections to representative bodies. The PUWP's highest authority is the Party Congress, normally convened every five years. The Congress elects a Central Committee (200 full members and 70 candidate members were elected in July 1981) to supervise Party work. To direct its policy the Committee elects a Political Bureau (Politburo), with between 12 and 19 full members and between two and five alternate members.

Since 1975 local government has been on a two-tier system. The country is divided into 49 provinces (voivodships), each with a People's Council elected for four years.

Defence

Poland is a member of the Warsaw Pact. Military service normally lasts for two years in the army, internal security forces and air force, and for three years in the navy. The estimated strength of the armed forces in July 1981 was 319,500: army 210,000, navy 22,500, air force 87,000. There was also 72,000 security and border troops. The defence budget for 1980 totalled 70,400 million zlotys.

Economic Affairs

Poland is traditionally a major exporter of agricultural produce and 30 per cent of the labour force work on the land. Although co-operative and state farms exist, 68.4 per cent of agricultural land remains in private hands (1980). Livestock production is important, and meat and meat products such as ham, bacon, sausage, etc. normally make significant contributions to Polish exports. The principal crops are rye, wheat, oats, sugar beet and potatoes.

About 30 per cent of the working population are in industry, which provides about 55 per cent of Poland's material product. The mineral industry is another vital source of foreign earnings. There are rich deposits of coal, copper, silver and sulphur, and also natural gas. About 80 per cent of Poland's energy needs are derived from coal. Output fell to 198 million tons in 1980, 12 million tons less than planned. Other important industries are shipbuilding, textiles, engineering, steel, cement, chemicals and foodstuffs. The main exports are coal, ships, motor cars and clothing.

The 1971-75 Five-Year Plan aimed at increasing exports and satisfying the home market. During this period, total agricultural production rose by 20 per cent, and industrial

output by 73 per cent, thus exceeding the target. National income increased by 64 per cent, and investment expanded by 133 per cent. The 1976-80 Five Year Plan, which was not fulfilled, originally envisaged an increase of 30 per cent in industrial production, with emphasis on the mechanical engineering, electrical and chemical industries, and a 16 per cent increase in agricultural production. National income was expected to rise by 55 per cent, and investment by 40 per cent.

Since 1975, however, there have been mounting difficulties brought about by excessive investment and related purchases of capital equipment, exceptionally adverse weather conditions, and successive bad harvests, which necessitated the import of large quantities of grain and fodder. Many key commodities, particularly meat and butter, have been in short supply, leading to the introduction of rationing. Industry has been disrupted by shortages of power, fuels, raw materials and components, and by the labour unrest since 1980. The mineral industry has also been affected by falling copper and silver prices on the world market. In 1980 net industrial production fell by 3 per cent over the previous year, and agricultural output declined by 15 per cent. National income decreased by 4 per cent. Only 60 per cent of the investment projects scheduled for completion in 1980 went into operation.

This decline continued in 1981, the sharp drop in coal production being particularly serious. The system of food subsidies, which were expected to total 228,000 million zlotys in 1981 (40 per cent more than in 1980), represents a heavy burden on the economy. Foreign loan repayment obligations have also placed a severe strain on resources. The total foreign debt at June 1981 was stated to total U.S. \$23,000 million. The situation was eased by deferments and further foreign credits.

Poland is a member of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), and a contracting party to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). In 1980 about 35 per cent of Poland's foreign trade was with the Soviet Union. Since 1978 steady progress towards eliminating the trade deficit with the West has been made, but the surplus on trade with CMEA in 1979 moved into a deficit of 3,000 million zlotys in 1980. The value of exports rose by 3.4 per cent in 1980, compared with 1979, and that of imports by 6.1 per cent.

Transport and Communications

Transport is by rail, road, inland waterway and air. In 1980 there were 27,185 km. of railways, 6,868 km. of which were electrified. There were 117,653 km. of main roads and 4,040 km. of navigable waterways. The Polish airline LOT maintains internal and international services. There are three large ports on the Baltic coast at Gdynia, Gdańsk and Szczecin. The merchant fleet had 331 ships in 1980, with a displacement of 2,904,300 gross tons.

Social Welfare

The Polish social welfare system is controlled by the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare. Locally the system is administered by the Health and Social Welfare Departments of the Presidiums of the National Councils. Medical care is provided free for all workers and rural population. In 1980 there were 67,780 physicians and 237,300 hospital beds. The Polish Red Cross organizes and carries out the

care of the sick at home and general home assistance to those who are incapacitated through ill-health, etc. Alimony is assured by law to single mothers. Pensions are organized and managed by the Union of Pensioners, Invalids and Retired Persons.

Education

Education is free and compulsory for children between the ages of 7 and 14 years. Before the age of 7, children may attend creches (*złobki*) and kindergartens (*przedszkola*). Basic schooling begins at 7 years of age with the eight-year school (*szkola podstawowa*). Curricula are uniform throughout Poland. There is a small number of private schools run under state supervision. Secondary education is free to candidates successful in the entrance examination and about 98 per cent of pupils continue their studies. Of these, 80 per cent go to vocational and technical schools (*technika zawodowe*), or to basic vocational schools (*zasadnicze szkoły*). The latter provide three-year courses consisting of three days' theoretical and three days' practical training per week, and in addition some general education is given. Vocational technical schools provide five-year courses of general education and vocational training together, and can lead to qualifications for entering higher educational establishments. The remaining 18 per cent of children who leave the eight-year school to continue with their education enter general secondary schools (*liceum ogólnokształcące*), where four-year courses lead to college or university entrance. In 1978 the first pupils started courses in ten-year comprehensive schools, but the new system

was abandoned in 1980. There are 91 higher educational establishments in Poland, including ten universities and 18 technical universities. Expenditure from the government budget on education for 1980 was 79,984 million zlotys.

Tourism

The Polish Tourist and Country Lovers' Society is responsible for tourism and itself maintains about 260 tourist hotels and hostels throughout the country. Poland is rich in historic cities such as Wrocław, Cracow and Warsaw. There are 30 health and climatic resorts, while the mountains, forests and rivers provide splendid scenery and excellent facilities for sporting holidays. Poland was visited by 7,080,000 foreign tourists in 1980.

Public Holidays

1982: April 11th and 12th (Easter), May 1st (Labour Day), May 9th (Victory Day), June 10th (Corpus Christi), July 22nd (Polish National Day), November 1st (All Saints' Day), December 25th, 26th (Christmas).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 groszy = 1 zloty.

Tourist rates (October 1981):

£1 sterling = 62.05 zlotys;

U.S. \$1 = 33.20 zlotys.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	CENSUS POPULATION†				ESTIMATED POPULATION† (December 31st)	
	December 8th, 1970	December 7th, 1978 (microcensus)			1979	1980
		Male	Female	Total		
312,683 sq. km.*	32,642,270	17,079,587	17,981,863	35,061,450	35,413,500	35,734,900

Population (latest estimate): 35,936,000 at July 31st, 1981.

* 120,727 square miles.

† Population figures exclude civilian aliens within the country and include civilian nationals temporarily outside the country.

VOIVODSHIPS*

	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (December 31st, 1980)				
		Male ('000)	Female ('000)	Total ('000)	Density (per sq. km.)	Capital* ('000)
Warszawskie	3,788	1,900.4	1,228.7	2,319.1	612.2	1,596.1
Białskopodlaskie	5,348	141.0	145.4	286.4	53.6	39.6
Białostockie	10,055	312.3	328.8	641.1	63.8	224.2
Bielskie	3,703	402.5	427.4	829.9	224.1	163.8
Bydgoskie	10,349	503.1	532.9	1,036.0	100.1	348.6
Chelmskie	3,865	112.5	118.4	230.9	59.7	53.0
Ciechanowskie	6,362	199.9	205.5	405.4	63.7	33.8
Częstochowskie	6,182	363.9	384.0	747.9	121.0	234.7

[continued on next page]

VOIVODSHIPS—continued]

	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (December 31st, 1980)				
		Male (⁰ 000)	Female (⁰ 000)	Total (⁰ 000)	Density (per sq. km.)	Capital* (⁰ 000)
Elbląskie	6,103	219.0	222.5	441.5	72.3	110.2
Gdańskie	7,394	657.1	676.7	1,333.8	180.4	456.7
Gorzowskie	8,484	224.2	231.2	455.4	53.7	105.9
Jeleniogórskie	4,378	239.1	253.6	492.7	112.5	86.9
Kaliskie	6,512	323.4	344.6	668.0	102.6	98.9
Katowickie	6,650	1,854.1	1,879.8	3,733.9	561.5	355.1
Kieleckie	9,211	520.4	548.3	1,068.7	116.0	185.3
Konińskie	5,139	216.5	224.7	441.2	85.9	67.1
Koszalińskie	8,470	228.2	234.0	462.2	54.6	93.5
Krakowskie	3,255	561.3	606.2	1,167.5	358.7	715.7
Krośnińskie	5,702	217.4	230.8	448.2	78.6	39.1
Legnickie	4,037	229.2	229.7	458.9	113.7	89.6
Leszczyńskie	4,154	174.1	183.5	357.6	86.1	49.2
Lubelskie	6,793	451.4	483.8	935.2	137.1	304.4
Łomżyńskie	6,684	161.9	163.9	325.8	48.7	40.8
Łódzkie	1,523	524.9	602.9	1,127.8	740.5	835.7
Nowosądeckie	5,576	304.1	324.7	628.8	112.8	64.1
Olsztyńskie	12,327	336.1	345.3	681.4	55.3	133.3
Opolskie	8,535	472.1	502.3	975.0	114.2	116.7
Ostrolęckie	6,498	185.1	186.3	371.4	57.2	38.0
Piłskie	8,205	215.7	221.4	437.1	53.3	58.9
Piotrkowskie	6,266	295.6	308.6	604.2	96.4	72.1
Płockie	5,117	244.4	251.7	496.1	97.0	102.6
Poznańskie	8,151	594.8	643.0	1,237.8	151.9	552.9
Przemyskie	4,436	182.7	197.3	380.0	85.7	61.3
Radomskie	7,295	344.4	357.9	702.3	96.3	191.1
Rzeszowskie	4,398	314.7	334.2	648.9	147.5	121.3
Siedleckie	8,499	304.8	311.5	616.3	72.5	54.8
Sieradzkie	4,869	192.0	200.3	392.3	80.6	31.3
Skierniewickie	3,959	193.7	203.1	396.8	100.3	32.4
Słupskie	7,453	183.3	186.5	369.8	49.6	86.1
Suwałskie	10,490	210.0	212.6	422.6	40.3	40.7
Szczecińskie	9,981	446.7	451.2	897.9	90.0	388.3
Tarnobrzęskie	6,283	275.8	280.5	556.3	88.5	37.3
Tarnowskie	4,151	292.9	314.1	607.0	146.2	105.1
Toruńskie	5,348	293.3	317.5	610.8	114.2	174.4
Wałbrzyskie	4,168	346.2	369.9	716.1	171.8	133.5
Wrocławskie	4,402	201.6	211.8	413.4	93.9	106.8
Wrocławskie	6,287	523.0	553.2	1,076.2	171.2	617.7
Zamojskie	6,080	231.3	240.8	472.1	71.7	46.8
Zielonogórskie	8,868	298.5	310.7	609.2	68.7	101.1
TOTAL	312,683	17,410.6	18,324.3	35,734.9	114.3	—

* Each Voivodship is named after the town from which it is administered.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(December 31st, 1980)

Warszawa (Warsaw)	1,596,100
Łódź	835,700
Kraków (Cracow)	715,700
Wrocław	617,700
Poznań	552,900
Gdańsk	456,700
Szczecin	388,300
Katowice	355,100
Bydgoszcz	348,600
Lublin	304,400
Sosnowiec	246,100
Gdynia	236,400
Częstochowa	234,700

Bytom	234,300
Białystok	224,200
Gliwice	197,500
Zabrze	196,000
Radom	191,100
Kielce	185,300
Toruń	174,400
Tychy	166,600
Bielsko-Biała	163,800
Ruda Śląska	159,100
Chorzów	150,100
Dąbrowa Górnicza	141,400
Wałbrzych	133,500

Olsztyn	133,300
Rybnik	122,700
Rzeszów	121,300
Opole	116,700
Elbląg	110,200
Wrocław	106,800
Wrocław	105,900
Gorzów Wielkopolski	105,500
Wodzisław Śląski	105,100
Tarnów	102,600
Płock	101,100
Zielona Góra	—

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	REGISTERED LIVE BIRTHS		REGISTERED MARRIAGES		REGISTERED DEATHS	
	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)
1973 . . .	598,559	17.9	314,537	9.4	277,188	8.3
1974 . . .	621,080	18.4	319,608	9.5	277,085	8.2
1975 . . .	643,772	18.9	330,884	9.7	296,896	8.7
1976 . . .	670,140	19.5	326,669	9.5	304,057	8.8
1977 . . .	626,582	19.1	326,300	9.4	312,956	9.0
1978 . . .	666,300*	19.0	327,200*	9.3	325,104	9.3
1979* . . .	688,300	19.5	319,000	9.1	323,000	9.2
1980* . . .	692,800	19.5	307,400	8.6	350,200	9.9

* Provisional. Average life expectation at birth (1980): Males 66.0 years; Females 74.4 years.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION*

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Immigrants . . .	1,763	1,791	1,600	1,500	1,700	1,500
Emigrants . . .	9,592	26,657	28,900	29,500	34,200	22,700

* Figures refer to immigrants arriving for permanent residence in Poland and emigrants leaving for permanent residence abroad.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION
(1978 Census)

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Agriculture, hunting and forestry* . . .	2,758,802	2,660,392	5,419,194
Mining, manufacturing and public utilities† . . .	3,280,621	2,089,617	5,370,238
Construction . . .	1,228,826	252,699	1,481,525
Trade (wholesale and retail) and restaurants . . .	384,077	989,944	1,374,021
Transport, storage and communications . . .	928,491	291,952	1,220,443
Finance, insurance, property and business services . . .			
Community, social and personal services‡ . . .	1,225,428	1,871,277	3,096,705
TOTAL . . .	9,806,245	8,155,881	17,962,126

* Includes fishing from inland waters.

† Including sea fishing.

‡ Including hotels.

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE EMPLOYED
('000 persons)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Agriculture, forestry and fishing . . .	5,042.7	4,947.8	4,872.4	4,759.5	4,609.3	4,491.7
Mining and quarrying . . .	487.7	489.1	502.4	510.8	530.4	536.3
Manufacturing . . .	4,678.9	4,707.5	4,752.0	4,738.6	4,702.4	4,702.4
Electricity, gas and water supply . . .	161.2	160.6	160.4	160.3	162.8	166.1
Construction . . .	1,521.0	1,504.3	1,497.9	1,502.9	1,478.6	1,439.9
Trade, restaurants and hotels . . .	1,306.9	1,309.3	1,347.9	1,362.6	1,373.6	1,375.8
Transport, storage and communications . . .	1,183.0	1,206.6	1,222.6	1,238.5	1,244.9	1,255.4
Finance, insurance, property and business services . . .						
Community, social and personal services . . .	159.7	148.3	151.6	154.5	155.6	157.1
Others . . .	2,553.2	2,590.6	2,643.2	2,690.2	2,761.6	2,819.6
	81.4	82.8	84.3	87.5	89.7	94.6
TOTAL . . .	17,175.7	17,146.9	17,234.7	17,205.4	17,108.9	17,038.9

AGRICULTURE
LAND USE, June 1980
('000 hectares)

Arable Land	14,620.7
Orchards	279.9
Meadows	2,503.5
Pastures	1,542.8
Forest Land	8,684.0
Other Land	2,823.6
LAND AREA	30,454.5
Inland Water	813.8
TOTAL AREA	31,268.3

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA HARVESTED (⁰ 000 hectares)			PRODUCTION (⁰ 000 metric tons)			YIELD (100 kg. per hectare)		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
Wheat*	1,852.3	1,549.1	1,608.6	6,029	4,187	4,176	32.6	27.0	26.0
Rye*	3,030.0	2,868.2	3,039.0	7,434	5,201	6,566	24.5	18.1	21.6
Barley*	1,202.5	1,469.8	1,322.4	3,636	3,731	3,419	30.2	25.4	25.9
Oats*	1,029.8	1,094.2	997.2	2,492	2,186	2,245	24.2	20.0	22.5
Mixed Grain*	643.7	764.7	736.8	1,769	1,764	1,773	27.5	23.1	24.1
Millet*	61.4	79.1	126.2	57	90	99	9.4	11.4	7.8
Buckwheat*									
Sugar Beet	523.3	454.8	459.7	15,707	14,154	10,139	300	311	221
Potatoes	2,359.6	2,440.6	2,343.7	46,648	49,572	26,391	198	203	113
Carrots	27.6	27.5	28.3	600.8	597.6	548.3	218	217	194
Onions (dry)	25.2	23.9	26.1	430.6	334.0	301.4	171	140	115
Beets	20.5	20.8	20.7	438.1	456.8	375.9	214	220	182
Tomatoes	30.7	30.8	30.7	159.6	470.7	180.3	52	153	59
Cabbages	62.0	58.7	60.3	1,841.8	1,496.0	1,353.0	297	255	225
Cauliflowers	9.2	10.6	10.6	135.2	152.5	143.1	146	144	135
Cucumbers	31.8	33.3	32.0	224.7	500.2	237.5	71	150	74
Dry Beans	50	64	70	100	108	92	19.9	17.0	13.1
Dry Peas									
Linseed	83.9	100.9	82.1	51.4	35.3	28.8	6.1	3.5	6.0
Flax Fibre									
Rapeseed	336.7	180.0	319.8	691	234	572	20.5	13.0	17.9
Tobacco	43.8	43.0	51.7	59	74	56	13.5	17.3	10.9
Hemp Fibre	10.0	2.7	4.9	15†	2.8	4.3	14.1	10.5	8.7

* Figures for area and yield relate to the sown area in June of the year stated.

† FAO estimate.

FRUIT PRODUCTION*
('000 metric tons)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Apples	911.9	1,030.3	1,050.7	844.1
Pears	137.7	85.7	108.5	80.4
Plums	147.1	176.5	145.2	210.4
Sweet Cherries	33.0	23.9	32.1	25.2
Sour Cherries	36.1	35.3	37.6	41.9
Apricots, Peaches and Walnuts	13.5	12.2	13.1	n.a.
Strawberries	182.8	201.9	192.7	179.8
Raspberries	20.6	24.1	24.7	19.5
Currants	130.6	110.8	151.4	112.0
Gooseberries	23.3	29.7	34.9	37.0

* Estimates.

LIVESTOCK
(numbers recorded in June)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Horses	2,062,000	1,890,500	1,856,400	1,779,900
Cattle	13,019,200	13,115,400	13,035,600	12,648,600
Pigs	20,051,100	21,717,300	21,223,800	12,325,600
Sheep	3,933,700	4,247,900	4,221,500	4,206,500
Chickens*	76,299,400	70,714,800	71,995,500	67,239,300
Ducks*	4,436,500	5,633,300	3,571,000	3,439,800†
Geese*	2,349,300	1,832,400	1,536,600	1,268,300†
Turkeys*	623,000	704,700	501,300	405,400†

Beehives: 2,226,500 at December 31st, 1980.

* Adult birds only. Totals for all birds at June 1975 were: Chickens 162,891,000, Ducks 31,000,000, Turkeys 3,300,000.

† Numbers recorded in December.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(metric tons)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Beef*	698,500	690,100	734,300	697,800
Veal*	40,600	48,700	42,300	43,700
Mutton and Lamb*	23,500	26,000	27,900	26,600
Pig Meat*	1,548,400	1,766,200	1,795,400	1,711,500
Horse Meat*	55,500	53,800	50,900	42,700
Poultry Meat	320,400	358,300	398,400	418,900
Edible Offal	182,600	185,600	193,900	182,600
Lard	110,000	130,000	n.a.	n.a.
Cows' Milk	16,929,000	17,105,000	16,942,160	16,480,000
Sheep's Milk	75,000†	70,000†	50,000†	50,000†
Goats' Milk	2,000†	2,000†	2,000†	2,000†
Butter: Factory	244,001	258,046	} 309,400	318,800
Farm	36,500	40,584		
Cheese from Cows' Milk	348,342	385,640	380,314	399,400
Dried Milk	132,000	131,000	121,954	132,737
Hen Eggs	475,682	473,956	482,000	494,500
Honey	10,000	14,215	14,600	8,900
Wool: Greasy	12,324	12,802	13,585	12,725
Clean	7,394	7,681	8,152	n.a.
Cattle Hides	54,400†	53,500†	57,000†	58,000†

Cows' milk (million litres): 16,420.0 in 1977; 16,606.9 in 1978; 16,448.7 in 1979; 18,000 in 1980.

Eggs (million units): 8,494 in 1977; 8,531 in 1978; 8,670 in 1979; 8,902 in 1980.

* Figures refer to carcass weight, including slaughter fats.

† FAO estimate.

FORESTRY

('000 cu. metres)

	ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS			SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION*		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
Coniferous (Soft Wood)	17,348.6	16,450.7	16,787.7	6,527.0	6,212.0	6,308.0
Broadleaved (Hard Wood)	4,181.3	3,887.6	4,034.5	1,155.0	1,105.0	1,120.0
TOTAL	21,529.9	20,338.3	20,822.2	7,682.0	7,317.0	7,428.0

* Excluding railway sleepers.

FISHING

('000 metric tons)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Baltic Sea	159.5	170.6	195.1	184.5
Atlantic Ocean	401.1	416.3	452.7	471.8
TOTAL SEA CATCH	560.6	586.9	647.8	656.3
of which:				
Atlantic Cod	72.8	73.0	87.6	99.3
Hakes	n.a.	n.a.	114.0	91.7
Herring	111.3	104.3	91.5	65.1
Pilchards	n.a.	n.a.	90.2	110.4
FRESH WATER FISH	28.6	27.9	30.7	32.9
TOTAL CATCH	589.2	614.8	678.5	689.2

1977 ('000 metric tons): Sea 733.5; Fresh water 34.5; Total 768.0.

1978 ('000 metric tons): Sea 666.2; Fresh water 26.9; Total 693.1.

1979 ('000 metric tons): Sea 803.4; Fresh water 27.4; Total 830.8.

1980 ('000 metric tons): Sea 791.0; Fresh water 26.7; Total 817.7.

MINING

		1977	1978	1979	1980
Hard Coal	'000 metric tons	186,112	192,622	201,004	193,000
Lignite	" " "	40,760	41,005	38,083	36,900
Iron Ore*: gross weight	" " "	659	529	249	104
metal content	" " "	198	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Crude Petroleum	" " "	363.9	363.4	331.2	329.0
Rock Salt	" " "	1,562	1,435	1,458	1,464
Evaporated Salt	" " "	2,795	2,958	2,971	3,069
Native Sulphur	" " "	4,765	5,051	4,830	5,164
Copper Ore†	metric tons	289,000||	316,200||	n.a.	n.a.
Lead Ore†	" "	54,900||	49,600||	n.a.	n.a.
Magnesite (crude)	" "	25,400	23,700	n.a.	n.a.
Nickel Ore†	" "	2,800†	2,800†	n.a.	n.a.
Silver†	" "	550||	590||	n.a.	n.a.
Zinc Ore†	" "	216,500||	218,500||	n.a.	n.a.
Natural Gas§	million cu. metres	7,295.9	7,990.5	7,335.0	6,329.0

* Including the iron content of iron pyrites.

† Figures refer to the metal content of ores.

‡ Estimated production (Source: U.S. Bureau of Mines).

§ Including gas repressed.

|| Estimated production (Source: Metallgesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft, Frankfurt am Main).

Source: mainly United Nations, Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.

INDUSTRY

		1977	1978	1979	1980
Sausages and Smoked Meat	metric tons	803,000	799,000	816,000	811,000
Refined Sugar	'000 metric tons	1,668	1,605	1,586	1,067
Margarine	metric tons	185,200	185,000	180,000	184,000
Wine and Mead	'000 hectolitres	3,010	3,020	3,220	3,040
Beer	" "	12,069	11,378	11,300	11,200
Cigarettes	" million	89,593	90,786	91,400	93,400
Cotton Yarn ¹	metric tons	219,069	225,000	214,000	217,000
Woven Cotton Fabrics ²	'000 metres	951,100	919,200	886,000	884,000
Flax and Hemp Yarn ¹	metric tons	50,600	46,300	40,800	38,900
Linen and Hemp Fabrics ²	'000 metres	145,879	148,307	130,000	124,000
Wool Yarn ¹	metric tons	106,000	108,000	107,000	107,000
Woven Woollen Fabrics ²	'000 metres	124,482	124,085	123,000	121,000
Rayon Continuous Filaments	metric tons	28,600	28,000	27,600	25,400
Rayon Discontinuous Fibres	" "	67,100	65,400	56,400	61,000
Rayon and Acetate Fabrics ²	'000 metres	88,500	81,700	78,400	74,800
Leather Footwear	'000 pairs	75,959	73,494	72,800	72,400
Mechanical Wood Pulp	metric tons	158,000	148,000	143,000	145,000
Chemical Wood Pulp	" "	588,200	541,200	494,000	526,000
Newsprint	" "	84,000	89,000	91,000	91,000
Other Paper	" "	994,000	977,000	916,000	939,000
Paperboard	" "	270,000	251,000	232,000	244,000
Synthetic Rubber	" "	119,356	125,598	129,940	118,000
Rubber Tyres ³	'000	5,425	5,854	6,559	6,533
Ethyl Alcohol	'000 hectolitres	3,300	3,230	3,270	2,700
Sulphuric Acid	'000 metric tons	3,293.4	3,172.3	2,983.4	3,019
Nitric Acid	" " "	2,113	2,111	2,002	1,882
Caustic Soda (96%)	metric tons	450,200	488,800	453,600	433,000
Soda Ash (98%)	" "	684,900	677,100	697,800	762,000
Nitrogenous Fertilizers (a) ⁴	'000 metric tons	1,520.9	1,470.2	1,375.5	1,290
Phosphate Fertilizers (b) ⁴	" " "	966.2	1,026.4	931.0	843
Plastics and Synthetic Resins	metric tons	461,638	467,495	440,000	549,000
Motor Spirit (Petrol) ⁵	'000 metric tons	3,354.8	3,529.7	3,329	3,282
Distillate Fuel Oils	" " "	5,097.9	5,353.9	5,193	5,093
Residual Fuel Oils	" " "	4,374	4,322	4,463	3,933
Petroleum Bitumen (Asphalt)	" " "	1,158	1,389	n.a.	n.a.
Hard-coal Briquettes	" " "	1,539	1,612	1,606	1,567
Coke-oven Coke	" " "	19,054	19,429	19,324	19,800
Gas Coke	" " "	858.4	776.9	713.3	604.8
Cement	" " "	21,300.7	21,651.3	19,179.5	18,400
Pig-iron ⁶	" " "	10,079	11,668	11,527	11,935
Crude Steel	" " "	17,840.9	19,251.1	19,218.2	19,485
Rolled Steel Products	" " "	11,949.2	13,565.2	13,577.3	13,551
Aluminium (unwrought) ⁷	metric tons	103,500	100,000	96,600	95,100
Refined Copper (unwrought)	" "	306,600	332,000	336,000	357,000
Refined Lead (unwrought) ⁷	" "	85,400	86,700	84,200	82,000
Zinc (unwrought) ⁷	" "	228,200	222,000	209,000	217,000
Radio Receivers	'000	2,290.8	2,569.2	2,662.5	2,695
Television Receivers	" "	920.3	971.9	915.4	900
Merchant Ships Launched	gross reg. tons	588,600	589,700	484,200	384,600
Passenger Motor Cars	number	278,597	325,702	350,126	351,000
Lorries	"	54,686	55,261	50,634	47,700
Motor Cycles	"	92,000	96,700	95,000	94,200
Domestic Washing Machines	"	724,000	807,000	754,000	809,000
Domestic Refrigerators	"	821,000	890,000	765,000	894,000
Construction: Dwellings Completed	"	266,100	283,600	278,000	217,100
Electric Energy	million kWh.	109,364	115,559	117,468	122,000
Manufactured Gas: from gasworks	million cu. metres	492.0	461.0	403.0	361.3
from cokeries	" " "	7,319	7,513	7,390	7,241

¹ Pure and mixed yarns. Cotton includes tyre cord yarn.

² Pure and mixed fabrics, after undergoing finishing processes. Cotton and wool include substitutes.

³ Tyres for passenger motor cars and commercial vehicles, including inner tubes and tyres for animal-drawn road vehicles, and tyres for non-agricultural machines and equipment.

⁴ Fertilizer production is measured in terms of (a) nitrogen or (b) phosphoric acid. Phosphate fertilizers include ground rock phosphate.

⁵ Including synthetic products.

⁶ Including blast-furnace ferro-alloys.

⁷ Figures refer to both primary and secondary metal. Zinc production includes zinc dust and remelted zinc.

FINANCE

100 groszy=1 zloty.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 groszy; 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 zlotys.

Notes: 50, 100, 200, 500, 1,000 and 2,000 zlotys.

Exchange rates (October 1981):

£1 sterling=62.05 zlotys; U.S. \$1=33.20 zlotys (non-commercial rates).

1,000 zlotys=£16.12=\$30.12.

Note: Since 1961, except for a short period in 1975-76, the zloty has been officially valued at 22.5 Soviet kopeks (1 rouble=4.444 zlotys). Prior to August 1971 the official exchange rate was U.S. \$1=4.00 zlotys (1 zloty=25 U.S. cents). Between December 1971 and February 1973 the rate was \$1=3.68 zlotys (1 zloty=27.14 U.S. cents). In terms of sterling, the basic exchange rate between November 1967 and June 1972 was £1=9.60 zlotys. In March 1973 the basic exchange rate was fixed at U.S. \$1=3.32 zlotys (1 zloty=30.12 U.S. cents). This remained in effect until 1978. During the same period the value of foreign trade transactions was calculated on an exchange rate of 1 zloty=30.10 U.S. cents (\$1=3.322 zlotys). The average value of the exchange zloty was 31.59 cents in 1978; 32.37 cents in 1979; 32.74 cents in 1980. Since 1978 the non-commercial rate has been \$1=33.20 zlotys.

BUDGET

(million zlotys)

REVENUE	1977	1978	1979	1980
Turnover Tax and Budget Surpluses of State Enterprises	352,248	389,280	421,302	441,984
Share in Profits and Income Tax of State Enterprises*	126,871	148,517	174,098	189,782
Interest on Fixed Assets of State Enterprises	43,492	46,812	42,528	40,682
Taxes from the Private Sector	11,943	12,303	13,066	14,329
Taxes from Population	10,307	10,628	12,472	14,601
Social Insurance Premiums	48,372	52,020	56,692	63,981
Surplus of Financial Sector	123,058	143,569	161,743	156,637
TOTAL (incl. others)	993,948	1,103,457	1,150,411	1,215,188
<i>of which:</i>				
Central Government	946,916	1,054,146	1,089,251	1,151,690
Local Authorities	47,032	49,311	61,160	63,498

* Including income tax from financial institutions and co-operative organizations.

EXPENDITURE	1977	1978	1979	1980
National Economy	442,653	534,867	640,220	757,246
Science	15,877	15,985	16,196	16,366
Education	59,175	64,117	71,620	79,984
Culture	9,931	11,143	11,939	12,523
Public Health	58,296	64,107	73,814	86,643
Social Welfare	4,533	4,962	5,664	6,493
Physical Culture and Tourism	2,668	2,937	3,820	4,033
Social Insurance	39,081	42,608	44,797	53,409
National Defence	57,678	59,781	64,268	66,593
Public Administration and Jurisdiction	39,741	42,504	46,459	49,454
Loans and Advances	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
CURRENT EXPENDITURE (incl. others)	767,690	882,627	987,511	1,141,718
INVESTMENT EXPENDITURE	119,909	111,531	122,113	104,557
TOTAL	887,599	994,158	1,109,624	1,246,275
<i>of which:</i>				
Central Government	686,919	775,815	868,850	977,813
Local Authorities	200,680	218,343	240,774	268,462

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

(million zlotys at December 31st)

1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
96,312	117,151	141,197	164,020	182,263	209,338	238,920	296,684

COST OF LIVING

Consumer Price Index (Base: 1970=100)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
All items . . .	99.8	100.3	104.7	112.6	117.9	123.6	134.4	143.5	156.5
Food . . .	99.7	102.1	106.1	109.5	115.0	122.2	132.5	141.5	160.3

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

NET MATERIAL PRODUCT*

('000 million zlotys at current market prices)

ACTIVITIES OF THE MATERIAL SPHERE	1977	1978	1979	1980
Agricultural Production† . . .	227.1	257.2	256.7	246.3
Agricultural Services . . .	28.8	31.5	33.6	35.5
Forestry and Logging . . .	16.2	15.7	14.5	15.1
Industry† . . .	910.9	993.8	1,023.6	1,062.8
Construction§ . . .	202.6	233.0	215.0	178.2
Trade, Restaurants, etc. . .	183.0	196.0	203.9	201.9
Transport and Storage . . .	111.5	113.5	112.1	116.3
Communications . . .	16.5	17.5	22.6	27.1
Others . . .	39.5	44.4	53.4	53.0
TOTAL . . .	1,736.1	1,902.6	1,935.4	1,936.2

* Defined as the total net value of goods and "productive" services, including turnover taxes, produced by the economy. This excludes economic activities not contributing directly to material production, such as public administration, defence and personal and professional services.

† Including fishing from inland waters.

‡ Principally manufacturing, mining, sea fishing, electricity, gas and water supply.

§ Including geodesy, cartography, geology offices and design offices.

EXTERNAL TRADE*

(million exchange zlotys)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports f.o.b. . .	34,822.9	41,650.7	46,070.9	48,558.4	50,938.4	54,317.3	58,298.6
Exports f.o.b. . .	27,624.8	34,160.7	36,600.3	40,747.8	44,685.0	50,192.0	51,908.3

* Including ships' stores and bunkers but excluding parcel post and transactions of military material.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(million exchange zlotys)

IMPORTS f.o.b.	1977	1978	1979	1980
Fuels and power	5,643.5	6,539.2	8,297.5	10,559.4
Crude petroleum	4,290.2	5,011.8	6,237.6	7,785.0
Petroleum products and synthetic liquid fuels	1,136.8	1,287.1	1,756.0	2,493.3
Products of basic metal industries*	6,424.3	6,222.5	6,422.8	6,233.2
Iron ore (crude and enriched)	942.8	905.7	1,015.9	1,177.8
Rolled iron and steel products	1,443.6	1,226.6	1,106.6	1,034.3
Steel tubes and pipes	684.6	613.1	681.9	607.4
Non-ferrous ores and metals	1,423.1	1,589.0	1,650.2	1,561.9
Products of electro-engineering industries	19,898.4	20,606.5	20,303.8	20,171.6
Products of metal manufacturing	1,644.7	1,558.2	1,559.7	1,370.9
Smelting and foundry machinery and equipment	614.5	820.4	527.9	666.5
Metal-working machinery and equipment	1,745.8	1,688.1	1,325.4	1,045.5
Machinery and equipment for light industry and food manufacturing	955.0	983.5	930.5	780.3
Products of precision instruments industry	1,345.2	1,324.6	1,371.9	1,401.2
Transport equipment	3,126.2	3,436.2	3,834.5	4,411.5
Chassis, assemblies and parts for road motor vehicles	951.4	1,022.9	1,141.4	n.a.
Products of electrotechnical and electronics industry	1,328.6	1,471.4	1,593.1	1,740.4
Equipment and materials for complete industrial plants	2,597.7	2,433.3	1,863.2	944.8
Products of chemical industry*	5,534.3	5,927.9	6,635.2	7,081.5
Chemical elements, inorganic products, manufactured fertilizers	1,311.0	1,308.7	1,213.4	1,405.7
Plastics, rubber and synthetic fibres	1,212.2	1,354.8	1,542.9	1,602.9
Products of wood and paper industry	1,051.8	1,014.1	1,183.6	1,172.8
Products of light industry (textiles, clothing and leather)*	2,193.2	2,101.2	2,413.4	2,547.9
Textiles	1,456.9	1,321.7	1,507.3	1,543.8
Products of food industry	2,646.2	2,533.8	3,060.1	3,442.2
Agricultural products	3,471.3	4,131.9	4,161.8	5,306.5
Cereals	1,979.0	2,278.9	2,683.9	3,642.7
Wheat	925.4	844.8	1,284.6	1,844.0
Maize	517.0	643.0	804.8	997.7
TOTAL (incl. others)	48,558.4	50,938.4	54,317.3	58,298.6

EXPORTS f.o.b.	1977	1978	1979	1980
Fuels and power	6,672.6	6,941.4	7,495.2	7,330.1
Hard coal	5,175.4	5,505.7	5,719.4	4,786.2
Products of basic metal industries*	2,446.1	2,856.5	3,470.4	4,536.6
Rolled iron and steel products	801.3	803.5	1,418.1	1,596.7
Non-ferrous ores and metals	985.6	1,131.9	1,408.9	2,369.2
Products of electro-engineering industries	17,278.0	19,263.4	21,343.8	22,471.0
Products of metal manufacturing	1,168.2	1,306.3	1,497.2	1,651.3
Products of precision instruments industry	976.6	1,172.6	1,358.3	1,419.3
Rail transport equipment	659.2	770.5	882.0	863.3
Road transport equipment	1,599.7	1,754.5	1,939.4	2,317.1
Water transport equipment	2,171.0	2,167.7	2,378.3	2,552.1
Ships and boats	1,585.2	1,603.3	1,851.6	2,026.4
Equipment and materials for complete industrial plants	1,268.5	1,492.6	1,921.1	n.a.
Products of chemical industry*	3,513.8	3,609.5	3,758.6	4,426.0
Chemical elements, inorganic products, manufactured fertilizers	1,180.4	1,117.5	1,149.2	1,472.7
Nitrogenous fertilizers	261.4	163.0	136.0	131.6
Products of wood and paper industry	934.8	1,054.3	1,186.9	1,239.9
Products of light industry (textiles, clothing and leather)*	3,666.9	4,302.4	4,283.7	4,455.9
Textile clothing and underwear	1,161.1	1,342.7	1,416.5	1,361.1
Products of food industry	2,717.7	2,996.3	3,058.2	2,862.5
Meat and meat products	887.3	1,016.0	1,131.9	1,084.3
Agricultural products	1,199.7	1,021.5	1,297.8	1,113.4
TOTAL (incl. others)	40,747.8	44,685.0	50,192.0	51,908.3

*Including raw materials.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS
(million exchange zlotys)

IMPORTS f.o.b. (by country of purchase)	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Argentina	32.5	72.6	53.3	192.6	243.3
Australia	191.4	367.8	319.8	381.3	316.5
Austria	1,952.3	1,824.5	1,788.6	1,818.0	1,746.6
Belgium	1,001.1	892.4	570.0	648.8	575.4
Brazil	329.3	604.8	797.5	1,323.8	1,554.7
Bulgaria	800.9	977.6	1,024.3	1,008.5	1,244.2
Canada	290.8	564.4	635.4	585.4	835.3
China, People's Republic	131.0	180.4	301.8	314.3	406.6
Czechoslovakia	2,711.8	2,969.2	3,169.2	3,166.6	3,345.9
Denmark	356.4	268.3	230.3	281.9	193.6
Finland	274.8	174.0	156.9	141.5	182.3
France	2,683.5	1,899.0	1,625.8	1,994.6	2,443.0
German Democratic Republic	3,515.7	3,688.2	4,029.8	4,176.6	3,848.9
Germany, Federal Republic (excl. West Berlin)	3,996.0	3,517.2	3,479.5	3,536.9	3,933.5
Hungary	1,049.7	1,307.0	1,436.7	1,526.6	1,791.6
India	383.1	411.2	216.8	222.4	212.1
Iran	104.5	168.9	278.8	307.2	358.8
Iraq	3.0	8.4	366.8	781.9	1,090.4
Italy	1,134.0	1,262.3	1,257.7	1,173.8	1,173.4
Japan	818.2	912.2	1,029.1	870.2	700.4
Libya	—	—	—	276.8	286.5
Netherlands	734.3	895.7	1,068.0	856.0	664.5
Nigeria	—	—	—	—	477.4
Norway	338.1	213.6	232.4	266.1	196.0
Romania	760.0	961.8	1,308.0	975.9	1,201.2
Spain	354.9	243.4	250.5	199.8	150.6
Sweden	1,169.2	1,032.7	932.1	983.8	769.4
Switzerland	1,724.6	1,654.0	1,222.5	1,263.9	1,068.6
Turkey	39.4	50.5	114.5	153.3	269.7
U.S.S.R.	11,744.4	14,107.2	15,227.1	16,984.0	19,323.5
United Kingdom	2,265.6	2,741.5	2,920.8	2,346.8	2,030.7
U.S.A.	2,765.0	1,811.7	2,238.3	2,342.2	2,351.3
Yugoslavia	688.9	763.0	761.8	966.4	785.7
TOTAL (incl. others)	46,070.9	48,558.4	50,938.4	54,317.3	58,298.6

EXPORTS f.o.b. (by country of sale)	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Austria	535.0	511.5	564.3	684.2	836.4
Belgium	207.7	346.6	370.9	479.2	533.9
Brazil	354.5	382.3	234.0	336.0	245.6
Bulgaria	875.4	916.9	965.4	994.0	1,204.2
Canada	165.2	172.6	244.1	245.3	192.4
China, People's Republic	209.8	201.3	309.7	444.5	331.7
Cuba	48.6	93.6	120.1	199.3	253.8
Czechoslovakia	2,861.9	3,086.7	3,302.4	3,619.0	3,571.5
Denmark	524.4	432.2	572.6	707.5	877.3
Finland	351.2	487.5	494.1	623.6	657.2
France	1,223.1	1,339.1	1,469.2	1,513.7	1,514.2
German Democratic Republic	3,634.6	3,794.4	3,684.0	3,639.6	3,572.2
Germany, Federal Republic (excl. West Berlin)	2,309.5	2,579.6	3,037.9	3,615.1	4,220.7
Hungary	1,269.4	1,552.6	1,585.4	1,557.0	1,515.0
Iran	253.6	223.6	197.5	101.3	339.5
Iraq	229.0	210.6	209.1	291.3	390.0
Italy	1,000.3	980.4	1,144.4	1,359.1	1,519.9
Libya	392.9	343.0	352.4	400.7	594.2
Netherlands	334.3	484.4	421.8	475.3	539.5
Norway	588.8	573.1	357.3	205.9	366.4
Romania	1,028.1	958.8	966.3	1,075.5	1,103.2
Spain	335.4	360.6	328.9	327.6	272.3
Sweden	852.5	720.6	554.0	686.6	972.8
Switzerland	460.8	463.8	538.5	626.4	1,136.3
Turkey	120.6	130.3	152.6	244.1	283.8
U.S.S.R.	11,080.4	12,900.0	15,138.6	17,745.5	16,181.3
United Kingdom	1,057.4	1,143.3	1,416.2	1,609.6	1,678.5
U.S.A.	936.9	1,214.3	1,463.8	1,306.8	1,298.5
Yugoslavia	700.4	871.3	1,026.9	968.5	846.7
TOTAL (incl. others)	36,600.3	40,747.8	44,685.0	50,192.0	51,908.3

TOURISM

(including visitors in transit)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Foreign Tourist Arrivals	9,623,178	10,544,509	10,695,000	9,131,000	7,080,000

VISITORS BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Austria	39,163	43,000	45,000	38,000
Belgium	16,370	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Bulgaria	86,943	94,000	85,000	67,000
Canada	12,726	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Czechoslovakia	2,177,891	2,171,000	1,764,000	1,549,000
Denmark	22,123	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Finland	39,934	45,000	42,000	35,000
France	87,154	84,000	85,000	69,000
German Democratic Republic	5,706,189	5,752,000	4,800,000	3,403,000
Germany, Federal Republic	291,286	304,000	303,000	279,000
Hungary	755,357	693,000	420,000	331,000
Italy	31,142	34,000	42,000	35,000
Netherlands	27,020	28,000	29,000	24,000
Romania	43,136	72,000	58,000	40,000
Sweden	75,916	84,000	80,000	70,000
U.S.S.R.	756,182	766,000	789,000	717,000
United Kingdom	48,871	51,000	52,000	39,000
U.S.A.	52,143	55,000	59,000	40,000
Yugoslavia	74,013	152,000	190,000	87,000
Total (incl. others)	10,544,509	10,695,000	9,131,000	7,080,000

TRANSPORT

POLISH STATE RAILWAYS

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Paying passengers ('000 journeys)	1,151,702	1,131,987	1,099,455	1,100,508
Freight ('000 metric tons)	481,056	489,385	479,971	482,062
Passenger-kilometres (million)	44,312.1	46,715.9	45,473.3	46,324.5
Freight ton-kilometres (million)	135,406.1	138,100.7	135,362.1	134,737.4

ROAD TRAFFIC

(motor vehicles registered at December 31st)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Passenger Cars	1,547,277	1,835,413	2,117,068	2,383,011
Goods Vehicles*	509,465	544,099	583,732	617,800
Buses and Coaches	59,487	61,488	64,967	66,356
Motor Cycles and Scooters	1,895,572	1,831,470	1,789,930	1,722,747

* Including non-agricultural tractors.

INLAND WATERWAYS

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Passengers carried ('000)	9,128	9,132	9,683	9,355
Freight ('000 metric tons)	19,142	22,423	23,152	22,247
Passenger-kilometres (million) . . .	133.4	127.8	139.4	126.6
Freight ton-kilometres (million) . .	2,342	2,654.4	2,036.3	2,325.3

 SHIPPING FLEET
 (registered at December 31st)

	NUMBER OF SHIPS			DISPLACEMENT ('000 gross registered tons)		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
Merchant Vessels	323	322	331	2,826.8	2,875.2	2,904.3
Fishing Vessels	630	633	641	334.3	333.4	336.7
TOTAL	953	955	972	3,161.1	3,208.6	3,241.0

 SEA TRANSPORT
 (Polish merchant ships only)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Passengers carried ('000)	264.0	330.0	359.0	303.0
Freight ('000 metric tons)	37,624	41,600	39,191	39,572
Passenger-kilometres (million) . . .	229.1	257.5	297.3	272.4
Freight ton-kilometres (million) . .	262,657.0	298,931.3	250,881.6	257,428.0

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING AT POLISH PORTS

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Vessels ('000 net reg. tons):				
Entered	15,197	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Cleared	20,888	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Passengers (number):				
Arrivals	125,808	161,458	169,516	151,903
Departures	123,113	156,272	164,707	150,186
Cargo* ('000 metric tons):				
Loaded†	37,798	38,761	37,818	32,049
Unloaded†	23,990	27,175	27,522	26,991

* Including ships' bunkers.

† Including trans-shipments.

 CIVIL AVIATION
 Polish Airlines—"LOT"
 (scheduled and non-scheduled flights)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Passengers carried	1,755,000	1,831,000	1,993,000	1,828,000
Passenger-kilometres ('000)	2,024,200	2,458,900	2,793,100	2,714,200
Cargo (metric tons)	18,000	18,000	17,000	17,000
Cargo ton-kilometres ('000)	27,500	31,500	28,900	30,100

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Radio Licences*	8,348,000	8,486,000	8,555,000	8,666,000
Television Licences*	7,170,000	7,474,000	7,708,000	7,954,000
Telephones in Use*	2,925,500	3,095,300	3,243,700	3,387,400
Book Titles	11,552	11,849	11,191	11,919
Daily Newspapers	44	44	44	43
Non-daily Newspapers	38	37	43	45
Newspaper Circulation:				
Dailies (average)	8,332,000	8,301,000	8,433,000	8,407,000
Non-dailies (average) . . .	1,971,000	1,954,000	2,118,000	2,266,000

* At December 31st.

EDUCATION*

	SCHOOL YEAR 1980/81		
	Schools and Colleges	Teachers ('000)	Students ('000)
Primary	13,524	204.3	4,259.8
Secondary (General)	1,230	22.9	415.0
Technical, Art and Vocational . .	10,864	80.0	1,851.0
Higher	91	54.7	453.7

* Including part-time courses for workers.

Principal Sources: Rocznik Statystyczny, Biuletyn Statystyczny and Concise Statistical Yearbook of Poland, all published by the Central Statistical Office, Warsaw.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Adopted on July 22nd, 1952; amended in 1976).

Summary

The Polish People's Republic is a republic of the working people. A State of People's Democracy has been firmly established, and a new social system is taking shape and growing in strength.

Political Structure

The Polish People's Republic is a socialist State. Power belongs to the working people of town and country, who rule the State through their representatives elected to the *Sejm* (Parliament) and to the People's Councils. The Polish United Workers' Party is the leading political force in the building of socialism. Co-operation between the Polish United Workers' Party, the United Peasants' Party and the Democratic Party is the basis of the National Unity Front. The main aim of the Polish People's Republic is the development of a socialist society. The Polish People's Republic is guided by the interests of the Polish nation, strengthens friendship and co-operation with the U.S.S.R. and other socialist states, and bases relations with states of different social structure on the principles of peaceful co-existence and co-operation.

Social and Economic Structure

The socialist economic system is the basis of the socio-economic structure of the Polish People's Republic. The State has the monopoly of foreign trade. The State provides for participation by the workers in the management of State enterprises. The Polish People's Republic promotes the development of different forms of the co-operative movement, and recognizes and protects indi-

vidual property. Work is the right and the duty of every citizen.

The Supreme Organs of State Authority

The supreme organ of State authority is the *Sejm*, which is made up of 460 Deputies. The Council of State convokes a session of the *Sejm* at least twice a year. The *Sejm* elects from among its members a Chairman, Deputy Chairmen and Committees. The right to propose legislation is vested in the Council of State, the Government and the Deputies. The *Sejm* is elected for a term of four years. It elects a Council of State composed of a President, four Vice-Presidents, a Secretary and eleven members. The Council of State is accountable to the *Sejm*. In the intervals between the sessions of the *Sejm*, the Council of State issues decrees with force of law. The Council of State exercises ultimate supervision over the local People's Councils.

The Supreme Board of Control

The Supreme Board of Control is appointed to supervise the activities of the central and local organs of State administration. It serves the *Sejm*, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers, and is supervised by the *Sejm*. The Chairman of the Supreme Board of Control is appointed and recalled by the *Sejm*.

The Supreme Organs of State Administration

The *Sejm* appoints and recalls the Government—the Council of Ministers or its individual members. In the

intervals between sessions of the *Sejm* the Council of State, on the motion of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, appoints and recalls members of the Council of Ministers. The Council of Ministers is the supreme executive and administrative organ of State authority, and is responsible to the *Sejm*. The Council of Ministers is composed of: the Chairman and Deputy Chairmen of the Council of Ministers, the Chairman of the Supreme Board of Control, Ministers and Chairmen of Commissions and Committees. The Chairman and Deputy Chairmen of the Council of Ministers are the Presidium of the Government.

The Local Organs of State Authority and Administration

The People's National Councils are the local organs of State authority. The People's Councils express the will of the working people, and direct and co-ordinate the activity of all administrative and economic units in their regions. The local organs of State administration are: voivods, mayors of cities and heads of towns, heads of districts and heads of communes.

The Courts and the Public Prosecutor's Office

The administration of justice is carried out by the Supreme Court, Voivodship Courts, District Courts and Special Courts. People's Assessors take part in the hearing of cases and the pronouncement of judgment, and have equal rights with judges. People's Assessors are elected by People's Councils. Judges are appointed and recalled by the Council of State. The Supreme Court is the highest judicial organ, and is appointed by the Council of State

for a term of five years. The Chief Public Prosecutor is appointed and recalled by the Council of State.

Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens

The Polish People's Republic strengthens and extends the rights and liberties of citizens. Citizens have equal rights, irrespective of sex, origin, education, occupation, nationality, race, religion, descent or social status. Citizens have the right to work and the right to rest; the right to health protection; and the right to education. Women are guaranteed equal rights with men. Freedom of conscience is guaranteed. The Church is separated from the State. Citizens are guaranteed freedom of speech, of the press, of meetings etc.; the right to unite in public organizations; and the inviolability of the person and of the home.

Principles of Electoral Law

Election of the *Sejm* and to People's Councils are universal, equal, direct and carried out by secret ballot. At the age of 18 every citizen has the right to vote, and is eligible for election to People's Councils; at the age of 21 every citizen is eligible for election to the *Sejm*. Candidates to the *Sejm* and to the People's Councils are nominated by political and social organizations uniting citizens of town and country.

Coat-of-Arms, Colours and Capital of the Polish People's Republic

The coat-of-arms of the Polish People's Republic is a white eagle on a red field. The National Anthem is the *Mazurek Dąbrowskiego*. The capital of the Polish People's Republic is Warsaw.

THE GOVERNMENT

(November 1981)

THE COUNCIL OF STATE

President: HENRYK JABŁOŃSKI.

Vice-Presidents: TADEUSZ MŁYŃCZAK, KAZIMIERZ SECOMSKI, ZDZISŁAW TOMAL, JERZY ZIĘTEK.

Secretary: EDWARD DUDA.

Members: KAZIMIERZ BARCIKOWSKI, EUGENIA KEMPARA, EMIL KOŁODZIEJ, WŁADYSŁAW KRUCZEK, KRYSZYNA MARZALEK-MŁYŃCZYK, JÓZEF OZGA-MICHAŁSKI, RYSZARD REIFF, MIECZYSLAW RÓG-SWISTEK, HENRYK SZAFRAŃSKI, JAN SZCZEPAŃSKI, STANISŁAW WRÓŃSKI.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: Gen. WOJCIECH JARUZELSKI.

Deputy Chairmen:

ANDRZEJ JEDYNAK	JANUSZ OBODOWSKI
EDWARD KOWALCZYK	JERZY OZDOWSKI
ZBIGNIEW MADEJ	MIECZYSLAW RAKOWSKI
ROMAN MALINOWSKI	

Minister of Foreign Affairs: JÓZEF CZYREK.

Minister of Foreign Trade: TADEUSZ NESTOROWICZ.

Minister of National Defence: Gen. WOJCIECH JARUZELSKI (duties discharged by Gen. FLORIAN SIWICKI).

Minister of Finance: MARIAN KRZAK.

Minister of Mining and Power Industry: Gen. CZESŁAW PIOTROWSKI.

Minister of Internal Trade and Services: ZENON KOMENDER.

Minister of Culture and Art: JÓZEF TEJCHMA.

Minister of Forestry and Timber Industry: WALDEMAR KOZŁOWSKI.

Minister of Education: BOLESŁAW FARON.

Minister of Science, Higher Education and Technology: JERZY NAWROWSKI.

Minister of Communications: WŁADYSŁAW MAJEWSKI.

Minister of Maritime Economy: STANISŁAW BEJGER.

Minister of Raw Materials: JAN ANTOSIK.

Minister of Metallurgy and the Engineering Industry: ZBIGNIEW SZALAJDA.

Minister of Transport: JANUSZ KAMIŃSKI.

Minister of Administration, Local Economy and Preservation of Environment: Gen. TADEUSZ HUPALOWSKI.

Minister of Chemical and Light Industries: JAN KNAPIK.

Minister of Labour, Wages and Social Affairs: ANTON RAJKIEWICZ.

Minister of Agriculture and the Food Industry, Member of Government Presidium: JERZY WOJTECKI.

Minister of Justice: SYLWESTER ZAWADSKI.

Minister of Health and Social Welfare: TADEUSZ SZELACHOWSKI.

Minister of Internal Affairs: Gen. CZESŁAW KISZCZAK.

Minister of Building and the Building Materials Industry:
TADEUSZ OPOLSKI.

Chairman of the Planning Commission attached to the Council of Ministers: ZBIGNIEW MADEJ.

Minister, First Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission: WŁADYSŁAW JABŁOŃSKI.

Minister, Chairman of the State Price Commission: ZDZISŁAW KRASIŃSKI.

Press Spokesman for the Government: JERZY URBAN.

Minister, Chief of the Bureau for Denominational Affairs:
JERZY KUBERSKI.

Ministers, Members of the Council of Ministers: STANISŁAW CIOSEK (responsible for trade union affairs), WŁADYSŁAW BAKA (responsible for economic reform).

POLITICAL BUREAU OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE POLISH UNITED WORKERS' PARTY

First Secretary: Gen. WOJCIECH JARUZELSKI.

Members:

KAZIMIERZ BARCIKOWSKI
TADEUSZ CZECHOWICZ
JÓZEF CZYREK
ZOFIA GRZYB
STANISŁAW KANIA
HIERONIM KUBIAK
JAN ŁABĘCKI

ZBIGNIEW MESSNER
MIROSLAW MILEWSKI
STEFAN OLSZOWSKI
STANISŁAW OPALKO
TADEUSZ PORĘBSKI
JERZY ROMANIK
ALBIN SIWAK

Alternate Members: JAN GŁÓWCZYK, WŁODZIMIERZ MOKRZYSCZAK, Prof. MARIAN ORZECZOWSKI, Gen. FLORIAN SIWICKI.

THE SEJM

The Sejm consists of a single chamber of 460 members elected every four years. At the election of March 23rd, 1980, 98.87 per cent of the electorate voted; 99.52 per cent of the valid votes were for the National Unity Front's list.

Marshal of the Sejm: STANISŁAW GUCWA.

Vice-Marshals: Mrs. HALINA SKIBNIEWSKA, PIOTR STEFAŃSKI, ANDRZEJ WERBLAN.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

Polska Zjednoczona Partia Robotnicza—PZPR (*Polish United Workers' Party—PUWP*): 00-920 Warsaw, Nowy Świat 6; formed December 1948, when the Socialist Party was merged with the Workers' Party; in July 1981 there were 2,870,000 members and candidates; 200 full members and 70 candidate members were elected to the Central Committee in July 1981; First Sec. of the Cen. Cttee. Gen. WOJCIECH JARUZELSKI; Secs. KAZIMIERZ BARCIKOWSKI, JÓZEF CZYREK, HIERONIM KUBIAK, ZBIGNIEW MICHAŁEK, MIROSLAW MILEWSKI, WŁODZIMIERZ MOKRZYSCZAK, STEFAN OLSZOWSKI, Prof. MARIAN ORZECZOWSKI, MARIAN WOŹNIAK; publs. *Trybuna Ludu* (daily), *Chłopska Droga* (2 a week), *Nowe Drogi* (monthly), *Życie Partii* (2 a week), *Ideologia i Polityka* (monthly).

Zjednoczone Stronnictwo Ludowe—ZSL (*United Peasants' Party*): 00-131 Warsaw, Grzybowska 4; f. 1949 by a union of the Peasant Party and the Polish Peasant Party; based on the principles of the worker-peasant alliance, working in co-operation with the PUWP in common development programmes; 477,000 mems. (August 1981); Chair. Supreme Executive of the Party ROMAN MALINOWSKI; publs. *Zielony Sztandar* (official organ), *Dziennik Ludowy* (daily), *Wiesć Współczesna* (monthly), *Tygodnik Kulturalny*, *Wieści* (weeklies).

Stronnictwo Demokratyczne (*Democratic Party*): Warsaw, ul. Rutkowskiego 9; f. 1939; recruits its members mainly from among progressive intellectuals and craftsmen, inhabitants of towns and cities; 113,000 mems. (1981); Chair. of the Central Cttee. Prof. Dr.

EDWARD KOWALCZYK; Deputy Chairmen JAN FAJECKI, JÓZEF ELJASIEWICZ, JÓZEF MUSIOŁ; publs. *Kurier Polski*, *Ilustrowany Kurier Polski* (dailies), *Tygodnik Demokratyczny*, *Rzemieślnik* (weeklies), *Gazeta Targowa* (15-20 a year), *Biuletyn S.D.* (monthly), *Zeszyty Historyczno-Polityczne S.D.* (quarterly).

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

National Unity Front: 00-902 Warsaw, Al. Ujazdowskie 13; unites all political parties and social organizations towards the realization of the tasks facing the nation; at elections, prepares and proposes the lists of candidates and organizes meetings; also initiates and effects various social campaigns; Chair. of the Presidium of the All-Poland Cttee. Prof. HENRYK JABŁOŃSKI.

YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS

Union of Polish Socialist Youth: Chair. of Central Board JERZY JASKIERNIA.

Polish Pathfinders' Union: Commandant ANDRZEJ ORNAT.

Socialist Union of Polish Students: Chair. TADEUSZ SAWIC.

Independent Students' Association: Chair. JAROSŁAW GUZY.

Rural Youth Union: Chair. of National Board WALDEMAR ŚWIRGOŃ.

Democratic Youth Union: Chair. of National Council PIOTR WALLO.

Communist Union of Polish Youth: Chair. of National Committee PAWEŁ DARCEWICKI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO POLAND

(In Warsaw unless otherwise stated)

Afghanistan: Lekarska 4; *Ambassador:* MOHAMMAD AYAN AYAN.**Albania:** Słoneczna 15; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* LLAZAR MUÇO.**Algeria:** Dąbrowiecka 21; *Ambassador:* HAFID KERAMANE.**Argentina:** Styki 17/19; *Ambassador:* JULIO BARBOZA.**Australia:** Estońska 3/5; *Ambassador:* JOHN ROBSON BURGESS.**Austria:** Juriija Gagarina 34; *Ambassador:* FRIEDRICH CHRISTIAN ZANETTI.**Bangladesh:** Rejtana 15; *Ambassador:* MUSTAFA KAMAL.**Belgium:** Senatorska 34; *Ambassador:* CONSTANT E. CLERCKX.**Benin:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.**Bolivia:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.**Brazil:** Poselska 11; *Ambassador:* (vacant).**Bulgaria:** Al. Ujazdowskie 33/35; *Ambassador:* IVAN PETROV NEDEV.**Burma:** Prague, Czechoslovakia.**Burundi:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.**Canada:** Matejki 1/5; *Ambassador:* JOHN MACLEOD FRASER.**Central African Republic:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.**China, People's Republic:** Bonifraterska 1; *Ambassador:* LI ZEWANG.**Colombia:** Świętokrzyska 36 m. 58; *Ambassador:* MIGDONIA BARON RESTREPO DE ANAYA.**Congo:** Berlin, German Democratic Republic.**Costa Rica:** Filtrowa 77 m. 5; *Ambassador:* ARNOLDO AMRHEIN PINTO (resident in Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany).**Cuba:** Reja 6; *Ambassador:* RAÚL FORNELL DELGADO.**Cyprus:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.**Czechoslovakia:** Koszykowa 18; *Ambassador:* JINDŘICH ŘEHOŘEK.**Denmark:** Starościńska 5; *Ambassador:* PER WELSH FRELLESVIG.**Ecuador:** Starościńska 1; *Ambassador:* (vacant).**Egypt:** Al. Wyzwolenia 6; *Ambassador:* TAHA MOHAMED AL-MAGDEUB.**Ethiopia:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.**Finland:** Chopina 4/8; *Ambassador:* TANELI KALEVA KEKKONEN.**France:** Piękna 1; *Ambassador:* JACQUES DUPUY.**German Democratic Republic:** Al. I Armii Wojska Polskiego 2-4; *Ambassador:* HORST NEUBAUER.**Germany, Federal Republic:** Dąbrowiecka 30; *Ambassador:* Dr. GEORG NEGWER.**Ghana:** Prague, Czechoslovakia.**Greece:** Paska 21; *Ambassador:* JOANNIS RETALIS.**Guinea:** Berlin, German Democratic Republic.**Haiti:** Paris, France.**Honduras:** Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.**Hungary:** Chopina 2; *Ambassador:* JÓZSEF GARAMVÖLGYI.**Iceland:** Oslo, Norway.**India:** Rejtana 15; *Ambassador:* MANDALAM RAMASESHIER SIVARAMAKRISHNAN.**Indonesia:** Wąchocka 9; *Ambassador:* JANWAR MARAH DJANI.**Iran:** Zawtat 4; *Ambassador:* (vacant).**Iraq:** Dąbrowiecka 9A; *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED GHANIM AL-ANNAZ.**Ireland:** Stockholm, Sweden.**Italy:** Plac Dąbrowskiego 6; *Ambassador:* MARCO FAVALE.**Jamaica:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.**Japan:** Willowa 7; *Ambassador:* FUJIO HARA.**Jordan:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.**Kenya:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.**Korea, Democratic People's Republic:** Al. Ujazdowskie 14; *Ambassador:* O EUNG KWEUN.**Kuwait:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.**Laos:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.**Lebanon:** Prague, Czechoslovakia.**Liberia:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.**Libya:** Kryniczna 2; *Head of People's Bureau:* (vacant).**Luxembourg:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.**Madagascar:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.**Malaysia:** Rejtana 15; *Ambassador:* RAZALI ISMAIL.**Mali:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.**Mauritania:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.**Mexico:** Starościńska 1-B; *Ambassador:* ERNESTO MADERO.**Mongolia:** Al. Ujazdowskie 12; *Ambassador:* SANDAGIYN SOSORBARAM.**Morocco:** Starościńska 1; *Ambassador:* (vacant).**Nepal:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.**Netherlands:** Rakowiecka 19; *Ambassador:* JOAST LOD-
EVIJK VAN DER KUN.**New Zealand:** Vienna, Austria.**Nicaragua:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.**Niger:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.**Nigeria:** Gruzńska 3; *Ambassador:* SYLVANUS ALOYSIUS
NDULUE ENEDUANYA.**Norway:** Chopina 2A; *Ambassador:* KAARE DAHLEN.**Pakistan:** Starościńska 1 m. 1, 2; *Ambassador:* ZAFAR
MAHMUD.**Peru:** Felińskiego 25; *Ambassador:* MARIANO PAGADOR
PUENTE.**Philippines:** The Hague, Netherlands.**Portugal:** Dąbrowiecka 19; *Ambassador:* MANUEL SÁ NO-
GUEIRA.**Romania:** Chopina 10; *Ambassador:* ION COZMA.**Rwanda:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.**Senegal:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.**Sierra Leone:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.**Singapore:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.

POLAND

Spain: Starościńska 1B; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Sri Lanka: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Sudan: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Sweden: Bagatela 3; *Ambassador:* OLIN KNUT THYBERG.

Switzerland: Al. Ujazdowskie 27; *Ambassador:* ROGER-ETIENNE CAMPICHE.

Syria: Narbutta 19A; *Ambassador:* MOHAMMAD TAUFIK JUHANI.

Tanzania: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Thailand: Starościńska 1-B; *Ambassador:* UTHAI THONG-PHAKDI.

Togo: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Tunisia: Myśliwiecka 14; *Ambassador:* ZINE EL ABIDINE BEN ALI.

Turkey: Malczewskiego 32; *Ambassador:* TURGUT TÖLÜMEN.

Uganda: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

U.S.S.R.: Belwederska 49; *Ambassador:* BORIS ARISTOV.

Poland also has diplomatic relations with Botswana, Cape Verde, Chad, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Kampuchea, Lesotho, Malta, Mauritius, Mozambique, Panama, San Marino, São Tomé and Príncipe, Seychelles, Somalia, the Vatican City and Zimbabwe.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion

United Kingdom: Al. Róż 1; *Ambassador:* CYNLAIS MORGAN JAMES.

U.S.A.: Al. Ujazdowskie 29/31; *Ambassador:* FRANCIS J. MEEHAN.

Upper Volta: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Uruguay: Rejtana 15; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Venezuela: Al. Jerozolimskie 101/7; *Ambassador:* JOSÉ FRANCISCO SUORE FIGAVELLA.

Viet-Nam: Chocimska 18; *Ambassador:* TRUONG QUANG NGO.

Yemen Arab Republic: Berlin, German Democratic Republic.

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: Berlin, German Democratic Republic.

Yugoslavia: Al. Ujazdowskie 23/25; *Ambassador:* MUHIDIN BEGIĆ.

Zaire: Hoene-Wrońskiego 9; *Ambassador:* NAWÉJ A. MUSHITU.

Zambia: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Note: the administrative reforms of June 1975 have not yet been implemented in the Judicial system. Below is the system as it was before.

THE SUPREME COURT

First President: Prof. Dr. hab. WŁODZIMIERZ BERUTOWICZ.

The Supreme Court is the highest judicial organ and court of cassation, and is the court of revision for sentences passed by Voivodship Courts. The judges for this court are elected by the Council of State for a term of five years.

Volvodship and Regional Courts. Persons may appeal from

the Regional Courts to the Voivodship (province) Courts. The Regional Courts consist of one professional magistrate and two laymen, and these try less serious cases. The Voivodship Courts try more serious cases; when acting as court of first instance they consist of one professional judge and two laymen, and when acting as court of second instance they consist only of professional judges.

The Public Prosecutor-General is appointed and recalled by the Council of State. He is especially charged with the protection of social property.

Prosecutor-General: FRANCISZEK RUSEK.

RELIGION

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Over 70 per cent of the Polish population are Roman Catholic.

Sekretariat Prymasa Polski (*Office of the Primate of Poland*): 00-246 Warsaw, ul. Miodowa 17.

Gniezno: Archbishop JÓZEF GLEMP, Primate of Poland.

Warsaw: Archbishop JÓZEF GLEMP, Primate of Poland.

Poznań: Archbishop JERZY STROBA.

Cracow: Cardinal FRANCISZEK MACHARSKI.

Wrocław: Archbishop, Metropolitan. HENRYK GULBINOWICZ.

Białystok: Bishop EDWARD KISIEL, Apostolic Administrator.

Lubaczów: Bishop MARIAN RECHOWICZ, Apostolic Administrator.

OTHER CATHOLIC CHURCHES

Polish Catholic Church: 00-544 Warsaw, ul. Wilcza 31; f. 1920; 32,500 mems.; Prime Bishop Rt. Rev. TADEUSZ R. MAJEWSKI; publs. *Rodzina* (Family) (weekly), *Postannictwo* (Messenger) (quarterly), *Catholic Calendar*.

Old Catholic Mariavite Church: 09-400 Płock, ul. Wieczorka 27; f. 1907; Chief Bishop STANISŁAW KOWALSKI; 25,000 mems.; publ. *Mariavita* (monthly).

Mariavite Catholic Church: Felicjanów, 09-470 Bodzanów, powiat Płock; f. 1893; 3,600 mems.; Archbishop JÓZEF M. RAFAEL WOJCIECHOWSKI.

ORTHODOX CONFESSION

Polish Autocephalous Orthodox Church: 03-402 Warsaw, Al. Świerczewskiego 52; Metropolitan BAZYLI DOROSZ-KIEWICZ; Bishop of Łódź and Poznań SZYMON ROMANKCZUK; Archbishop of Białystok and Gdańsk SAWA HRYCUNIAK; Bishop of Wrocław and Szczecin ALEKSJ JAROSZUK; 560,000 mems.

PROTESTANTS

There are approximately 100,000 Protestants in Poland.

Evangelical Augsburg Church: Warsaw, ul. Miodowa 21; Bishop and Pres. of Synod and Consistory Prof. JANUSZ NARZYŃSKI; 75,000 mems.; publ. *Zwiastun*

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Evangelical-Reformed Church: 00-145 Warsaw, Al. Świerczewskiego 76A; f. 16th century; 4,500 mems.; Bishop ZDZISŁAW TRANDA; Pres. of the Consistory JAN BAUM; publ. *Jednota* (monthly).

Methodist Church: 00-561 Warsaw, ul. Mokotowska 12; f. 1921; Gen. Supt. Prof. WITOLD BENEDYKTOWICZ; 3,900 mems.; publ. *Pielgrzym*.

Baptist Church: 00-865 Warsaw, ul. Waliców 25; f. 1858; Pres. Rev. PIOTR DAJLUZZONEK; Sec. Rev. MICHAŁ STANKIEWICZ; 5,700 baptized mems.; publ. *Słowo Prawdy*.

Seventh Day Adventist Church in Poland: 00-366 Warsaw, ul. Foksal 8; f. 1921; 6,500 mems.; 71 preachers; Pres. STANISŁAW DĄBROWSKI; Sec. ZACHARIASZ ŁYKO.

Religion, The Press

United Evangelical Church: Warsaw, Zagórna 10; f. 1947; about 10,000 mems.; Pres. KONSTANTY SACEWICZ; publ. *Chrześcijańca*.

JEWISH COMMUNITY

Religious Union of the Mosaic Faith in Poland: 00-950 Warsaw, ul. Twarda 6; Pres. MOSES FINKELSTEIN; there are about 20 synagogues and approx. 2,000 registered Jews.

There are also small communities of Karaites, Muslims and Mormons, and five other small Protestant churches.

THE PRESS

The Polish Press is probably the most distinctive in Eastern Europe. It was nationalized in 1946 along with the other communications media and remains under strict government control. The majority of newspapers and magazines are published by the Communist Party (Polish United Workers' Party).

Freedom of the Press is guaranteed by the 1952 constitution, yet is subject to general control by administrative bodies. The government dictates general policy on what appears in Polish newspapers, and they must still follow the Party line. However, Poland has long been one of the more nationalistic of the Communist Bloc countries, and this spirit is still evident in the Press. More and more editors have expressed Poland's national awareness of the currents of European thought. It has resulted in the Polish Press becoming slightly more objective than its East European counterparts, more representative of public opinion, and more aware of a responsibility to its readership. This national awareness has produced a Press with a far more individual character than elsewhere in Eastern Europe. Poland has always had close affinities with the West, and a considerable Western influence is evident in its newspapers and periodicals. *Trybuna Ludu* (circ. 1,220,000), the Party daily, has published display advertisements since 1957 and in some papers they now take up to 20 per cent of the total space. *Express Wieczorny* (circ. 560,000) and *Życie Warszawy* (circ. 420,000) have a particularly Western appearance. *Perspektywy* (circ. 170,000), a weekly magazine, is similar.

In 1980 there were 43 daily newspapers in Poland with a total circulation of 8,407,000. *Trybuna Ludu* is the most influential daily newspaper. There are 2,527 periodicals with a combined circulation of 32.3 million copies.

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

WARSAW

Dziennik Ludowy: 00-131 Warsaw, ul. Grzybowska 4; f. 1945; organ of the Supreme Executive of the United Peasants' Party; Editor-in-Chief PIOTR ZIARNIK; circ. 200,000 (340,000 Sat.-Sun.).

Express Wieczorny: 02-017 Warsaw, Al. Jerozolimskie 125/127; f. 1946; non-party; evening; Editor KAZIMIERZ WIĘCH; circ. 560,000.

Głos Pracy (Labour Voice): 00-375 Warsaw, ul. Smólna 12; f. 1945; organ of Trade Unions; Editor URSZULA KOZIOROWSKA; circ. 215,000.

Kurier Polski: 00-018 Warsaw, ul. Hibnera 11; f. 1957; organ of the Democratic Party; Editor RADOSŁAW OSTROWICZ; circ. 170,600.

Słowo Powszechne: 00-551 Warsaw, ul. Mokotowska 43; f. 1947; organ of the "Pax" Catholic Association; Editor JERZY ŚLASKI; circ. 85,780.

Sztandar Młodych: 00-687 Warsaw, ul. Wspólna 61; f. 1950; central organ of Socialist Union of Polish Youth; Editor ANDRZEJ ZIEMSKI; circ. 260,000.

Trybuna Ludu: 02-015 Warsaw, Plac Starynkiewicza 7; f. 1948; organ of the PUWP; Editor WIESŁAW BEK; circ. 1,220,000 (Mon. to Fri.), 1,650,000 (Sat., Sun.).

Trybuna Mazowiecka: 00-687 Warsaw, Wspólna 61; f. 1954; local organ of the PUWP; Editor-in-Chief JERZY SZYMAŃSKI; circ. 125,000.

Żołnierz Wolności: 00-950 Warsaw, ul. Grzybowska 77; f. 1943; Editor ALFRED DĄBEK; circ. 150,000.

Życie Warszawy (Warsaw Life): 00-624 Warsaw, Marszałkowska 3/5; f. 1944; independent; Editor ZDZISŁAW MORAWSKI; circ. 420,000 daily.

OTHER TOWNS

Dziennik Bałtycki: 80-886 Gdańsk, Targ Drzewny 3/7; f. 1945; non-party; economic, specializing in Polish maritime affairs; Editor JÓZEF KRÓLIKOWSKI; circ. 90,000.

Dziennik Łódzki: 90-103 Łódź, ul. Piotrkowska 96; f. 1945; non-party; Editor HENRYK WALENDA; circ. 100,000.

Dziennik Zachodni: 40-925 Katowice, ul. Młynska 1; f. 1945; non-party; Chief Editor BRONISŁAW SCHMIDT-KOWALSKI; circ. 220,000.

Echo Krakowa: 31-007 Cracow, Wiślna 2; f. 1946; independent; evening; Editor TERESA STANISŁAWSKA; circ. 132,000.

Gazeta Krakowska: 31-072 Cracow, ul. Wielopole 1; f. 1949; local organ of the PUWP; Editor MACIEJ SZUMOWSKI; circ. 215,000.

Gazeta Lubuska: 65-042 Zielona Góra, P.O.B. 120, ul. Niepodległości 25; f. 1952; local organ of PUWP; Editor ZDZISŁAW OLAS; circ. 159,000.

Gazeta Olsztyńska (Olsztyn Gazette): 10-417 Olsztyn, Towarowa 2; f. 1951; local organ of the PUWP; Editor-in-Chief CZESŁAW PAZERA; circ. 87,000.

Gazeta Pomorska: 85-011 Bydgoszcz, ul. Sniadeckich 1; f. 1948; local organ of the PUWP; Editor JANUSZ GARLICKI; circ. 285,000.

Gazeta Poznańska: 60-782 Poznań, ul. Grunwaldzka 19; f. 1948; local organ of the PUWP; Editor ROMAN CZAMAŃSKI; circ. 230,000.

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- Gazeta Robotnicza:** 50-043 Wrocław, ul. Podwale 62; f. 1948; local organ of the PUWP; Editor JULIAN BARTOSZ; circ. 295,000.
- Gazeta Współczesna:** 15-950 Białystok, P.O.B. 193, ul. Wesolowskiego 1; f. 1951; local organ of the PUWP; Editor JAN SOCHA; circ. 141,000.
- Głos Pomorza (Voice of Pomerania):** 75-604 Koszalin, ul. Zwycięstwa 137/139; f. 1952; local organ of the PUWP; Editor-in-Chief ANDRZEJ CZECHOWICZ; circ. 115,000.
- Głos Robotniczy:** 90-103 Łódź, ul. Piotrkowska 96; f. 1945; local organ of the PUWP; Editor LUCJAN GŁADKOWSKI; circ. 268,000 (500,000 Sat.-Sun.).
- Głos Szczeciński (Voice of Szczecin):** 70-550 Szczecin, Pl. Holdu Pruskiego 8; f. 1947; local organ of the PUWP; Editor-in-Chief HENRYK PRAWDA; circ. 150,000.
- Głos Wielkopolski:** 60-782 Poznań, ul. Grunwaldzka 19; f. 1945; non-party; Editor WIESŁAW PORZYCKI; circ. 152,000.
- Głos Wybrzeża:** 80-886 Gdańsk, Plac Targ Drzewny 3/7; f. 1948; local organ of the PUWP; Editor-in-Chief TADEUSZ KUTA; circ. 202,000.
- Ilustrowany Kurier Polski:** 85-070 Bydgoszcz, ul. Czerwonej Armii 20; f. 1945; regional organ of the Democratic Party; Editor-in-Chief WITOLD LASSOTA; circ. 102,500.
- Nowiny:** 35-025 Rzeszów, ul. Marchlewskiego 19; f. 1949; local organ of the PUWP; Editor HENRYK PASŁAWSKI; circ. 212,000.
- Słowo Ludu (Word of the People):** 25-367 Kielce, Pl. Obrońców Stalingradu 2; f. 1949; local organ of the PUWP; Editor ANDRZEJ MAŁACHOWSKI; circ. 146,000.
- Sztandar Ludu:** 20-059 Lublin, Al. Racławickie 1; f. 1945; local organ of the PUWP; Editor MICHAŁ SKALENAJDO; circ. 200,000 (300,000 Sat.-Sun.).
- Trybuna Opolska:** 45-086 Opole, ul. Powstańców Śląskich 9; f. 1952; local organ of the PUWP; Editor WŁODZIMIERZ KOSIŃSKI; circ. 165,000.
- Trybuna Robotnicza:** 40-098 Katowice, ul. Młyńska 1; f. 1945; regional organ of the PUWP; Editor STANISŁAW WOJTEK; circ. 710,000 (900,000 Sat.-Sun.).

PERIODICALS

(weekly unless otherwise stated)

- Ekonomista:** 00-042 Warsaw, ul. Nowy Świat 49; f. 1900; bi-monthly of the Polish Economic Society and the Economic Committee of the Polish Academy of Sciences; circ. 12,000.
- Ekran (Screen):** 00-056 Warsaw, ul. Kredytowa 5/7; f. 1957; film and television illustrated magazine; Editor JERZY CHŁOPECKI; circ. 120,000.
- Filipinka:** 00-511 Warsaw, Nowogrodzka 31; f. 1957; illustrated for teenage girls; fortnightly; Editor HALINA BARBARA SIDORCZUK; circ. 340,000.
- Film:** 02-595 Warsaw, Puławska 61; f. 1946; illustrated magazine; Editor ZBIGNIEW KLACZYŃSKI; circ. 150,000.
- Forum:** 00-656 Warsaw, Śniadeckich 10; f. 1965; survey of foreign press; political, social, cultural and economics; Editor-in-Chief MICHAŁ HOFMAN; circ. 100,000.
- Głos Nauczycielski (Teachers' Voice):** 00-389 Warsaw, ul. Spasowskiego 6/8; organ of the Polish Teachers' Union; f. 1917; Editor ZBIGNIEW PAWŁOWSKI; circ. 80,000.
- Gospodarka Planowa:** 00-098 Warsaw, Niecała 4A, P.O.B. 29; f. 1946; monthly; published by the State Publishing House for Economic Literature; Editor Prof. ZYGMUNT KNYZIAK; circ. 8,000.
- Gromada-Rolnik Polski:** 00-375 Warsaw, ul. Smolna 12; f. 1947; three issues a week; Editor WŁODZIMIERZ CHEĆKO; circ. 430,000 (470,000 Sun.).
- IMT Światowid:** 00-695 Warsaw, ul. Nowogrodzka 49; f. 1952; illustrated tourist magazine; Editor KAZIMIERZ KUNICKI; circ. 85,000.
- Karuzela (The Merry-Go-Round):** 90-103 Łódź, ul. Piotrkowska 96; f. 1957; satirical; twice monthly; Editor WOJCIECH DRYGAS; circ. 600,000.
- Kierunki:** Warsaw, ul. Mokotowska 43; f. 1956; Catholic cultural and social; Editor ADAM RADAJEWSKI; circ. 20,000.
- Kobieta i Życie (Women and Life):** 00-511 Warsaw, Nowogrodzka 31; f. 1946; women's; Editor HALINA BARBARA SIDORCZUK; circ. 630,000.
- Kulisy:** 02-017 Warsaw, Al. Jerozolimskie 125; f. 1957; independent Sunday papers; Editor KAZIMIERZ WIĘCH; circ. 420,000.
- Kultura (Culture):** 00-490 Warsaw, ul. Wiejska 12; f. 1963; culture and social magazine; Editor DOMINIK HORODYŃSKI; circ. 138,000.
- Literatura:** 00-564 Warsaw, Koszykowa 6A; f. 1972; literary; Editor JERZY PUTRAMENT; circ. 65,000.
- Miesięcznik Literacki:** 00-078 Warsaw, Pl. Zwycięstwa 9; f. 1966; literary; monthly; Editor WŁODZIMIERZ SOKORSKI; circ. 10,000.
- Morze:** 00-023 Warsaw, Widok 10; f. 1924; illustrated monthly; maritime affairs; Editor-in-Chief JERZY MICIŃSKI; circ. 50,000.
- Nowe Drogi:** 00-485 Warsaw, ul. P. Maszynskiego 18; f. 1947; monthly; Editor STANISŁAW WRÓŃSKI; circ. 85,500.
- Nowe Rolnictwo (New Agriculture):** 00-024 Warsaw, Al. Jerozolimskie 28; f. 1951; agricultural; Chief Editor RUDOLF KOWALSKI; fortnightly; circ. 17,000.
- Nowa Wieś:** 00-480 Warsaw, ul. Wiejska 17; f. 1948; peasant illustrated magazine; Editor KAZIMIERZ DŁUGOSZ; circ. 200,000.
- Panorama:** 40-098 Katowice, ul. Młyńska 1; f. 1954; illustrated popular magazine; Editor FELIKS NETZ; circ. 500,000.
- Panorama Północy:** 10-007 Olsztyn, ul. Szrajbera 11; f. 1957; illustrated magazine; Editor MIREK ZDZISŁAW; circ. 180,000.
- Państwo i Prawo (State and Law):** 00-490 Warsaw, ul. Wiejska 12; f. 1946; monthly organ of the Polish Academy of Sciences; Editor LESZEK KUBICKI; circ. 11,000.
- Perspektywy (Perspectives):** 00-363 Warsaw, Nowy Świat 58; f. 1969; political illustrated magazine; Editor-in-Chief LESŁAW TOKARSKI; circ. 270,000.
- Poezja:** 00-679 Warsaw, ul. Wilcza 46; f. 1965; monthly; poetry, literary; Editor BOHDAN DROZDOWSKI; circ. 11,000.
- Polityka (Politics):** 00-182 Warsaw, St. Dubois 9; f. 1957; political, economic, cultural; Editor MIECZYSLAW RAKOWSKI; circ. 350,000.
- Poradnik Gospodarski:** 61-816 Poznań, ul. F. Ratajczaka 33; f. 1899; fortnightly; Editor-in-Chief EUGENIUSZ ROZDŹYŃSKI; circ. 29,000.
- Poznaj Świat:** 00-042 Warsaw, ul. Nowy Świat 49; f. 1947; monthly organ of the Polish Geographical Society; illustrated magazine; Editor Mgr. TADEUSZ LENCZOWSKI; circ. 112,000.
- Prawo i Życie (Law and Life):** 00-028 Warsaw, ul. Bracka 20A; f. 1956; legal and social; Editor ANDRZEJ DOBRZYŃSKI; circ. 115,000.

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Problemy: 00-537 Warsaw, ul. Krucza 6/14; f. 1945; monthly; popular science review; Editor ALICJA TEJCHMA; circ. 48,000.

Przegląd Sportowy: 02-017 Warsaw, Al. Jerozolimskie 125-127, P.O.B. 181; f. 1921; five times weekly; Editor LUKASZ JEDLEWSKI; circ. 250,000.

Przekrój: 31-110 Cracow, ul. Reformacka 3; f. 1945; illustrated; Editor-in-Chief MIECZYSLAW CZUMA; circ. 700,000.

Przyjaciółka (The Friend): 00-490 Warsaw, ul. Wiejska 16; f. 1948; women's magazine; Editor BARBARA KUSIEL-MOROZ; circ. 2,000,000.

Przyjaźń (Friendship): 00-102 Warsaw, Marszałkowska 115; f. 1948; organ of the Society for Polish-Soviet Friendship; Editor DOBROSLAW POPRZECZKO; circ. 120,000.

Razem (Together): 00-920 Warsaw, Nowy Świat 18/20; f. 1976; illustrated; organ of Federation of Socialist Unions of Polish Youth; Editor LESZEK GONTARSKI; circ. 300,000.

Robotnik Rolny (Land Worker): 02-017 Warsaw, Al. Jerozolimskie 125; f. 1951; organ of the Trade Union of Workers in Agriculture; Editor-in-Chief BENEDYKT LEWANDOWSKI; circ. 97,000.

Solidarność (Solidarity): Warsaw, ul. Batorego 14; f. 1980; weekly organ of the Solidarity and Independent and Self-Governing Trade Union; Editor-in-Chief TADEUSZ MAZOWIECKI; circ. 500,000.

Sport: 40-953 Katowice, ul. Młyńska 1; f. 1945; five times weekly; Editor JANUSZ JELEN; circ. 210,000.

Sportowiec (Sportsman): 00-640 Warsaw, ul. Mokotowska 24; f. 1949; Chief Editor WITOLD DUŃSKI; circ. 130,000.

Sprawy Międzynarodowe (International Affairs): 00-950 Warsaw, ul. Warecka 1A; f. 1948; monthly; also in English, French and Russian; international affairs; published by the *Polski Instytut Spraw Międzynarodowych*; Editor MICHAŁ DOBROCZYŃSKI; circ. 6,000.

Stolica (The Capital City): 00-590 Warsaw, ul. Marszałkowska 8; f. 1946; cultural and historical life of Warsaw; illustrated; Editor LESZEK WYSZNACKI; circ. 57,000.

Szpilki: 00-499 Warsaw, Plac Trzech Krzyży 16A; f. 1935; illustrated satirical; Editor WITOLD FILLER; circ. 120,000.

Sztuka: 00-375 Warsaw, Smolna 10; f. 1973; bi-monthly art review; Editor-in-Chief WOJCIECH CESARSKI; circ. 16,500.

Teatr: 03-902 Warsaw, ul. Jakubowska 14; f. 1945; fortnightly; illustrated, theatrical life; Editor (vacant); circ. 7,000.

Twoje Dziecko: 00-238 Warsaw, ul. Długa 38-40; f. 1951; monthly; women's magazine concerning children's affairs; Editor-in-Chief JANINA SZEWCZYKOWSKA; circ. 200,000.

Tygodnik Demokratyczny: Warsaw, ul. Hibnera 11; f. 1953; acts as an organ of the Democratic Party; political and social; Editor WITOLD KULISIEWICZ; circ. 30,000.

Wrocławski Tygodnik Katolików: 00-551 Warsaw, ul. Mokotowska 43; f. 1953; organ of the PAX; Editor-in-Chief JAN WAGNER; circ. 50,000.

Zielony Sztandar (Green Banner): 00-950 Warsaw, ul. Grzybowska 4; f. 1931; twice weekly; main organ of the United Peasants' Party; Editor TADEUSZ KISIELEWSKI; circ. 160,000.

Żołnierz Polski: 00-950 Warsaw, ul. Grzybowska 77; f. 1945; illustrated magazine primarily about the armed forces; Editor JAN IGNACZAK; circ. 155,000.

Życie Gospodarcze: 00-681 Warsaw, ul. Hoża 35; f. 1945; economic; Editor JAN GŁÓWCZYK; circ. 65,000.

Życie Literackie: 31-007 Cracow, ul. Wiślna 2; f. 1951; literary; Editor WLADYSŁAW MACHEJEK; circ. 76,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

Polska Agencja Prasowa—PAP (Polish Press Agency): 00-950 Warsaw, Al. Jerozolimskie 7; f. 1944; 77 hrs. in larger Polish towns and foreign capitals; 260 journalist mems.; information is transmitted abroad in English, French, German, Russian and Spanish; Editor-in-Chief JANUSZ ROSZKOWSKI; publs. daily and weekly *Information Bulletins*.

Polska Agencja Interpress (Polish Agency Interpress): 00-585 Warsaw, ul. Bagatela 12; f. 1967; multi-lingual books, magazines, bulletins and news, television films, feature and photo services on Polish culture, foreign policy and economics; Editor-in-Chief MIROSLAW WOJCIECHOWSKI.

Centralna Agencja Fotograficzna CAF (The Press-Photo Agency CAF): 00-372 Warsaw, ul. Foksal 16; f. 1951; supplies photographs to Polish Press and to foreign press photo agencies; serves photographic publishing houses, and advertising agencies; Editor-in-Chief and Dir. MICHAŁ GARDOWSKI.

Krajowa Agencja Wydawnicza KAW (National Publishing Agency KAW): 00-679 Warsaw, ul. Wilcza 46; f. 1974; supplies photographs to institutions by order, publishes books for children and youth on social and political topics, science, culture, sport, novels, albums, reproductions, posters, records, etc.; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief DOBROSLAW KOBIELSKI.

Młodzieżowa Agencja Wydawnicza MAW (Youth Publishing Agency MAW): Warsaw, ul. Koszykowa 6A; f. 1976; books, magazines, albums and posters for youth; Editor-in-Chief and Dir. ZYGMUNT KONOPKA.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Warsaw

Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN) (U.S.S.R.): Alcja I Armii, Wojska Polskiego 2/4; Correspondents WIKTOR STRIŻKO, ALEKSANDR TSEREPANOV, ANDREI LEONIDOV.

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN) (German Democratic Republic): ul. Świętokrzyska 36 m. 61; Correspondents PAUL WEINREICH, IRMA WEINREICH, WOLFGANG SZUSGLEN.

Agence France-Presse (AFP): ul. Piękna 68, p. 305; Correspondents JACQUES-MICHEL TONDRE.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): ul. Piękna 68, p. 301; Bureau Chief FRANCESCO BIGAZZI.

Associated Press (AP) (U.S.A.): ul. Piękna 68, p. 302; Correspondent TOM NETTER.

Bulgarian Telegraph Agency (BTA): Ul. Marszałkowska 10/16 m. 60; Correspondent KIRIL ILIJEV.

Československá tisková kancelář (ČTK) (Czechoslovakia): Świętokrzyska 36 m. 46; Correspondent JIŘÍ VASKO.

Deutsche-Press-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): Berezynska 37 m. 6; Correspondent RENATA MARSCH-POTOCKA.

Magyar Távirati Iroda (MTI) (Hungary): ul. Świętokrzyska 38 m. 19; Correspondent ISTVÁN KELEMEN.

Novinska Agencija Tanjug (Yugoslavia): Ul. Karwińska 18 75B m. 30; Correspondent ZORAN ZLATANOVIĆ.

Prensa Latina (Cuba): ul. Poznańska 3 m. 22; Correspondent NELSON GARCÍA.

Reuters (U.K.): ul. Piękna 68, p. 303.

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovetskogo Soyuza (TASS) (U.S.S.R.): Litewska 10 m. 18; Correspondents ANATOLI SZAPOWAŁOW, FIODOR ŁABUTIN, MICHAŁ TRETIKOW.

United Press International (UPI) (U.S.A.): ul. Piękna 68, p. 306; Correspondents BOGUSŁAW TUREK, RUTH GRUBER.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Polish Journalists' Association: 00-366 Warsaw, ul. Foksal 3/5; Pres. STEFAN BRATKOWSKI.

PUBLISHERS

WARSAW

AGPOL (*Foreign Trade Publicity and Publishing Enterprise*): 00-957 Warsaw, Kierbedzia 4; f. 1956; foreign trade publicity and services for Polish firms and local advertising for foreign firms; Gen. Dir. TADEUSZ POLANOWSKI.

Centralny Związek Spółdzielni Rolniczych "Samopomoc Chłopska" Wydawnictwo Spółdzielcze (*Publishing House of the Central Agricultural Union of the "Peasant Self-Aid" Co-operatives*): 00-013 Warsaw, Jasna 1; books, periodicals, information bulletins, catalogues, albums; Dir. DANUTA MIESZKOWSKA.

Instytut Wydawniczy Związków Zawodowych (*Trade Unions' Publishing Institute*): 00-950 Warsaw, ul. Spasowskiego 1/3; f. 1950; social, economic, scientific, cultural, labour safety and trade union literature and fiction; Editor-in-Chief TADEUSZ LIPSKI.

Instytut Wydawniczy "Nasza Księgarnia" ("Nasza Księgarnia" Publishing Institute): 00-389 Warsaw, ul. Spasowskiego 4; f. 1921; books and periodicals for children and educational publications; Dir. and Chief Editor CZESŁAW WIŚNIEWSKI.

Instytut Wydawniczy "Pax" (Pax Publishing Institute): 00-791 Warsaw, ul. Chocimska 8/10; f. 1949; Catholic; Editor-in-Chief ANTONI KAPLIŃSKI; Dir. Dr. SYLWESTER ZALEWSKI.

Ludowa Spółdzielnia Wydawnicza (*People's Publishing Co-operative*): 00-131 Warsaw, ul. Grzybowska 4/8; f. 1949; fiction and popular science; Chair. and Editor-in-Chief LEON JANCZAK.

Państwowe Przedsiębiorstwo Wydawnictw Kartograficznych (*State Cartographical Publishers*): 00-410 Warsaw, ul. Solec 18; f. 1951; maps, atlases, books on geodesy and cartography, and a quarterly review; Dir. JAN RZĘDOWSKI.

Państwowe Wydawnictwo Ekonomiczne (*State Publishing House for Economic Literature*): 00-098 Warsaw, ul. Niecała 4A; f. 1949; economics books and magazines; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief ZBIGNIEW GAJCZYK.

Państwowe Wydawnictwo "Iskry" (State Publishing Company "Iskry"): 00-375 Warsaw, ul. Smolna 11/13; f. 1952; travel, fiction, science fiction, political literature for youth, popular science, poetry, religion; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief ŁUKASZ SZYMAŃSKI.

Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe (PWN) (State Scientific Publishers): 00-251 Warsaw, ul. Miodowa 10; f. 1951; works of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Polish and foreign languages; scientific publications and journals, encyclopaedias, dictionaries, university manuals; various reference books; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief RFAŁ ŁĄKOWSKI.

Państwowe Wydawnictwo Rolnicze i Leśne (*State Agricultural and Forestry Publishers*): 00-024 Warsaw, Al. Jerozolimskie 28; f. 1947; for professional publications on agriculture and forestry; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief MARIAN BAJOREK.

Państwowe Wydawnictwo "Sport i Turystyka" (State Publishers "Sport i Turystyka"): 01-021 Warsaw, ul. Rutkowskiego 7-9; f. 1953; publications in the field of tourism, sports, popular topography, and artistic albums; Dir. ALFRED GÓRNY; Editor-in-Chief EUGENIUSZ SKRZYPEK.

Państwowe Wydawnictwo "Wiedza Powszechna" (Popular Knowledge): 00-054 Warsaw, Jasna 26; f. 1952; popular scientific books, Polish and foreign language dictionaries, teach-yourself handbooks, foreign language textbooks, encyclopaedias and lexicons; Man. Dir. and Editor-in-Chief TADEUSZ KOSMAŁA.

Wydawnictwa Szkolne i Pedagogiczne (*Publishing House for School and Pedagogical Books*): 00-950 Warsaw, P.O.B. 480, Plac Dąbrowskiego 8; f. 1945; school textbooks and popular science books, scientific literature for teachers, visual teaching aids, periodicals for teachers and youth; Man. Dir. and Editor-in-Chief JERZY ŁOZIŃSKI.

Państwowy Instytut Wydawniczy (*State Publishing Institute*): 00-372 Warsaw, P.O.B. 377, ul. Foksal 17; f. 1946; Polish and foreign classical and contemporary literature, fiction, literary criticism, biographies, performing arts, culture, history, popular science and fine arts; Dir. ANDRZEJ WASILEWSKI.

Państwowy Zakład Wydawnictw Lekarskich (*State Medical Publisher*): 00-950 Warsaw, P.O.B. 379, ul. Długa 38/40; f. 1945; medical textbooks, monographs, atlases, dictionaries, handbooks for medical personnel, popular medical books; about 56 medical periodicals; films and slides; Man. Dir. IGNACY NYKA; Editor-in-Chief (vacant).

Spółdzielnia Wydawnicza "Czytelnik" ("Reader" Co-operative Publishing House): 00-490 Warsaw, ul. Wiejska 12A; f. 1944; general, especially fiction; Chair. and Editor-in-Chief STANISŁAW BĘBENEK.

Wydawnictwa Artystyczne i Filmowe (*Art and Film Publications*): 02-595 Warsaw, ul. Puławska 61; f. 1959; theatre, cinema and art publications and reprints; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief JERZY WITTLIN.

Wydawnictwo Czasopism i Książek Technicznych Sigma (*Publishers of Technical Periodicals and Books*): 00-950 Warsaw, ul. Świętokrzyska 14A, P.O.B. 1004; f. 1949; popular and specialized periodicals and books on general technical subjects; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief WŁADYSŁAW POLESIŃSKI.

Wydawnictwa Geologiczne (*Geological Publishing House*): 02-519 Warsaw, ul. Rakowiecka 4; f. 1953; geology; Dir. FRANCISZEK SZEJGIS; Editor-in-Chief DANUTA NISOU.

Wydawnictwo "Epoka": 00-018 Warsaw, ul. Hibnera 11; f. 1957; social and political problems in connection with Democratic Party; Pres. and Editor-in-Chief Prof. JAN PAWEŁ FAJĘCKI.

Wydawnictwa Komunikacji i Łączności (*Transport and Communications Publishing House*): 02-546 Warsaw, ul. Kazimierzowska 52; f. 1949; technical books and peri-

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odicals on electronics, radio engineering, television and telecommunications, road, rail and air transport; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief CZESŁAW KULESZA.

Wydawnictwa Naukowo-Techniczne (*Scientific-Technical Publishers*): 00-048 Warsaw, ul. Mazowiecka 2-4; f. 1949; technical and scientific books on mathematics, physics, chemistry, engineering, computer science, light industry; encyclopaedias and dictionaries; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief CZESŁAW KULESZA.

Wydawnictwa Normalizacyjne (*Standardization Publishing House*): 00-511 Warsaw, Nowogrodzka 22; f. 1956; standards, catalogues and reference books on standardization, periodicals; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief JERZY WYSOKIŃSKI.

Wydawnictwo "Arkady": P.O.B. 169, 00-950 Warsaw, ul. Sienkiewicza 14; f. 1957; publications on building, town planning, architecture and art; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief EUGENIUSZ PILISZEK.

Wydawnictwo "Ars Christiana": 00-844 Warsaw, ul. Ogrodowa 37; f. 1951; religious books; Dir. BRONISŁAW PRZYGODZIŃSKI.

Wydawnictwo Ministerstwa Obrony Narodowej (*Publishing House of the Ministry of the National Defence*): 00-873 Warsaw, ul. Grzybowska 77; f. 1947; fiction and military; Dir. LECH SZYMAŃSKI; Editor-in-Chief FRANCISZEK STĘPNIEWSKI.

Wydawnictwo "Książka i Wiedza" (*"Book and Knowledge" Publishing House*): 00-375 Warsaw, ul. Smolna 13; f. 1948; social sciences, economics, history and philosophy, etc.; Dir. WITOLD SKRABALAK; Editor-in-Chief STANISŁAW ZALEWSKI.

Wydawnictwo Interpress (*Interpress Publishing House*): 00-585 Warsaw, ul. Bagatela 12; Poland past and present, handbooks, monographs, guide-books, albums; publishing co-operation and printing services; Editor-in-Chief TADEUSZ ŁON; see also under News Agencies.

Wydawnictwo Prawnicze (*Legal Publishing House*): 02-520 Warsaw, Wiśniowa 50; f. 1952; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief STANISŁAW ZIEMBIŃSKI.

Zarząd Wydawnictw Statystycznych i Drukarni (*Statistical Publishing and Print House Board*): 00-925 Warsaw, Al. Niepodległości 208; f. 1973; statistics and theory of statistics, periodicals; Dir. JERZY SUFIN-SULIGA.

CRACOW

Polskie Wydawnictwo Muzyczne (*PWM—Edition*): 31-111 Cracow, Al. Krasińskiego 11A; f. 1945; music and books on music; Dir. MIECZYSLAW TOMASZEWSKI.

Spółeczny Instytut Wydawniczy "Znak" (*"Znak" Social Publishing Institute*): 31-007 Cracow, Wiślna 12; f. 1959; religion, philosophy, belles-lettres, essays, periodicals; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief JACEK WOŹNIAKOWSKI.

Wydawnictwo Literackie (*Literary Publishing House*): 31-147 Cracow, Długa 1; f. 1953; works of literature and belles-lettres; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief (vacant).

GDAŃSK

Wydawnictwo Morskie (*Maritime Publishing House*): 80-835 Gdańsk, ul. Szeroka 38/40; f. 1951; marine

literature, science, politics, economics, popular science, belles-lettres; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief EDWARD MAZURKIEWICZ.

KATOWICE

Wydawnictwo "Śląsk" (*"Silesia" Publishing House*): 40-161 Katowice, ul. Armii Czerwonej 51; f. 1954; books and periodicals on mining and metallurgy, social and political sciences, fiction, poetry, juvenile books and regional literature; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief JEREMI GLISZCZYŃSKI.

ŁÓDŹ

Wydawnictwo Łódzkie: 90-447 Łódź, ul. Piotrkowska 171/173; f. 1957; contemporary Polish literature, translations from Soviet and Yugoslav literature; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief JACEK ZAORSKI.

LUBLIN

Wydawnictwo Lubelskie (*Lublin Publishing House*): 20-022 Lublin, Okopowa 7; f. 1957; social and political literature, memoirs, essays, fiction, poetry, translations from Ukrainian literature; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief IRENEUSZ CABAN.

POZNAŃ

Księgarnia św. Wojciecha (*St. Adalbert Printing and Publishing Co.*): 61-738 Poznań, Pl. Wolności 1; f. 1895; textbooks and Catholic publications; Dir. Dr. MICHAŁ MACIOŁKA.

"Pallottinum"—**Wydawnictwo Stowarzyszenia Apostolstwa Katolickiego**: 60-959 Poznań 2, Al. Przybyszewskiego 30; f. 1947; religious books; Dir. Mgr. STEFAN DUSZA.

Wydawnictwo Poznańskie (*Poznań Publishing House*): 61-701 Poznań, ul. Fredry 8; f. 1956; fiction, poetry and popular science, translations from Scandinavian and German literature; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief Dr. JERZY ZIOŁEK.

WROCŁAW

Zakład Narodowy im. Ossolińskich, Wydawnictwo Polskiej Akademii Nauk (*Ossolineum—Publishing House of the Polish Academy of Sciences*): 50-106 Wrocław, Rynek 9; f. 1817; humanities and sciences; Editor-in-Chief JERZY JAKUBOWSKI; Dir. EUGENIUSZ ADAMCZAK.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Polskie Towarzystwo Wydawców Książek (*Polish Association of Book Publishers*): 00-048 Warsaw, ul. Mazowiecka 2/4; f. 1926; 2,100 mems.; Chair. STANISŁAW BĘBENEK; Sec. Gen. TADEUSZ SZAFRAŃSKI; publ. *Biuletyn PTWK* (quarterly).

WRITERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Związek Literatów Polskich (*Union of Polish Writers*): 00-079 Warsaw, Krakowskie Przedmieście 87-89; f. 1920; Chair. JAN JÓZEF SZCZEPAŃSKI.

Agencja Autorska (*Authors' Agency*): 00-092 Warsaw, ul. Hipoteczna 2; f. 1964; represents Polish authors abroad; publishes monographs on contemporary Polish writers, and periodicals; Dir. WŁADYSŁAW JAKUBOWSKI; Pres. ANTONI MARIANOWICZ.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Polskie Radio i Telewizja (*Polish Radio and Television*): Komitet do Spraw Radia i Telewizji, Warsaw, Woronicza 17; Pres. WŁADYSŁAW LORANC; Dir.-Gen. (TV News, Information) STANISŁAW CZEŚNIN; Dir. of Foreign Service JERZY TEPLI.

RADIO

Home Service: Four programmes; one long-wave transmitter (2000 kW) broadcasting on 1,321 m.; four medium-wave transmitters and 18 relay stations; six V.H.F. transmitters and 29 relay stations covering all four programmes.

Foreign Service: Seven transmitters broadcast on seven frequencies on medium-wave, eight transmitters broadcast on seventeen frequencies on short-wave. Beamed programmes in Polish, English, Esperanto, Finnish, Swedish, Danish, German, French, Spanish, Italian, Russian and Arabic.

At the end of 1980 there were 8,666,000 licences.

TELEVISION

Two programmes, one for thirteen and a half hours, one for seven and a half hours per day via 65 transmitters and 104 relay stations.

There were 7,954,000 television licences in 1980.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap. = capital; res. = reserves; dep. = deposits; m. = million; brs. = branches)

NATIONAL BANK

Narodowy Bank Polski (*The National Bank of Poland*): Head Office: Warsaw, ul. Świętokrzyska 11/21; f. 1945; 49 principal brs. and 616 others throughout Poland; merged with Powszechna Kasa Oszczędności 1975; State central bank; Pres. STANISŁAW MAJEWSKI.

Bank Gospodarki Żywnościowej (*Bank of Food Economy*): Warsaw, ul. Świętokrzyska 12; f. 1975; the function of the bank is to finance agriculture, forestry and food processing; Chair. BOHDAN WŁADOŃ.

Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A.: Warsaw, ul. Chałubińskiego 8; f. 1870; authorized foreign exchange bank; cap. 5,000m. złotys; res. 4,357m. złotys; dep. 110,658m. złotys (1978); brs. in Gdynia, Katowice, Łódź, Szczecin and Warsaw; Pres. MARIAN MINKIEWICZ.

Bank Polska Kasa Opieki S.A. (*Polish Guardian Bank*): 00-950 Warsaw, Traugutta 7/9; f. 1929; foreign exchange bank; branches in Białystok, Bydgoszcz, Cracow, Gdańsk, Katowice, Łódź, Lublin, Olsztyn, Opole, Poznań, Rzeszów, Szczecin, Wrocław and Warsaw; also Paris and Tel-Aviv; Pres. KAZIMIERZ LATOPOLESKI.

INSURANCE

Państwowy Zakład Ubezpieczeń (*Polish National Insurance*): 00-916 Warsaw, ul. Traugutta 5; State insurance company; f. 1803; all branches of direct insurance; Gen. Man. ZBIGNIEW MASŁOWSKI.

Towarzystwo Ubezpieczeń i Reasekuracji "Warta" S.A. (*"Warta" Insurance and Reinsurance Co. Ltd.*): 00-916 Warsaw, ul. Traugutta 5A; f. 1920; marine, air, motor, fire, illness, luggage, technical and credit; deals with all foreign business; branches in Gdynia, Katowice, Koszalin, Cracow, Łódź, Olsztyn, Poznań, Szczecin and Warsaw; representatives in London and New York; Dir.-Gen. Dr. STANISŁAW KOBAK.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF TRADE

Polska Izba Handlu Zagranicznego (*Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade*): Head Office: 00-950 Warsaw, Trębacka 4, P.O.B. 361; regional offices in Gdynia, Szczecin, Lublin, Poznań, Cracow, Katowice, Bydgoszcz, Wrocław, Kielce, Koszalin, Olsztyn, Opole, Rzeszów, Zielona Góra, Białystok, Warsaw, Bielsko Biala and Łódź; f. 1949; Pres. JANUSZ BURAKIEWICZ; Vice-Pres. HENRYK CISAJEWSKI; Sec.-Gen. (vacant); publs. *Rynki Zagraniczne* (Foreign Markets, 3 times a week), *Handel Zagraniczny* (Foreign Trade, monthly), *Polish Maritime News* (monthly).

FOREIGN TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

Agromet-Motoimport: 00-950 Warsaw, Przemysłowa 26, P.O.B. 990; import and export of tractors and farming machinery; Gen. Dir. Dr. ANTONI PONIATOWSKI.

Agros: 00-950 Warsaw, Chałubińskiego 8, P.O.B. P-41; import and export of processed fruit and vegetables, forest produce, sugar products, drinks and tobacco products; Dir. STANISŁAW MIRGOS.

Animex: 00-613 Warsaw, Chałubińskiego 6A; imports and exports meat and meat products, poultry, eggs; Dir. RYSZARD KOZYRA.

Ars Polona: 00-068 Warsaw, Krakowskie Przedmieście 7; P.O.B. 1001; import and export of books, newspapers and stamps; Dir. JANUSZ PALACZ.

Baltona: 81-963 Gdynia, Pułaskiego 6, P.O.B. 365; f. 1959; import and export of ships; Gen. Dir. CZESŁAW GODEK.

Bełama: 43-300 Bielsko Biala, Powstańców Śląskich 6; f. 1851; textile machinery; Man. Dir. STANISŁAW GALUSZKA.

Budimex: 00-503 Warsaw, Zurawia 3/5; industrial building, civil engineering, housing, assembly works, land reclamation; Dir. STEFAN OLSZAK.

Bumar: 00-828 Warsaw, Marchlewskiego 11, P.O.B. 85; building machines; Dir. RYSZARD MIKODA.

H. Cegielski: 60-965 Poznań, ul. Dzierżyńskiego 223/229; exports power equipment, marine engines; Dir. ZDZISŁAW MIEDZIAREK.

- Centromor:** 80-819 Gdańsk, ul. Okopowa 7, P.O.B. 384; f. 1950; imports and exports ships and marine equipment; Man. Dir. ROMAN BOGACZ.
- Centrozap:** 40-036 Katowice, Ligonja 7, P.O.B. 825; imports and exports complete plants, materials and equipment for the iron, steel, non-ferrous and coke industries; Dir.-Gen. STANISŁAW LABIS.
- Ciech:** 00-950 Warsaw, Jasna 12, P.O.B. 271; imports and exports organic and inorganic chemicals, dyestuffs, fertilizers, paints, varnishes, enamels, cosmetics, petroleum products, rubber and synthetic rubber products, plastics, sulphur and pharmaceutical products; Dir. ZYGMUNT STEFAŃSKI.
- Co-opexim:** 00-975 Warsaw, Puławska 14, P.O.B. 257; import and export of household goods, toys, folk art; Dir. ZDZISŁAW PRZYGODA.
- M. Czarnecki S.A.:** 00-683 Warsaw, ul. Marszałkowska 87, P.O.B. 215; representation of foreign firms in Poland; Dir. TADEUSZ WYZGAŁ.
- Dal:** 00-044 Warsaw, Świętokrzyska 12; international trading company, barter transactions, industrial co-operation; Dir. HENRYK USAKOWSKI.
- Dromex:** 02-261 Warsaw, Trojańska 7; f. 1967; export of construction work; Dir. JERZY TRĘPIŃSKI.
- Dynamo:** 00-957 Warsaw, ul. Olszewska 8, P.O.B. 30; representation of foreign firms in Poland; Dir. LEOPOLD BULANDRA.
- Elektrim:** 00-916 Warsaw, Chałubińskiego 8, P.O.B. 638; f. 1945; imports and exports electrical and telecommunication equipment; Dir. Dr. RYSZARD DOBROWOLSKI.
- Elwro:** 53-238 Wrocław, Ostrowskiego 32; manufacture and export of computers, calculators, etc.; Dir. JAN MARKOWSKI.
- Energopol:** 00-950 Warsaw, Al. Jerozolimskie 53, P.O.B. 367; construction of pipelines for export; Dirs. JÓZEF SAPUŁA, EUGENIUSZ GRODZKI.
- Eximpol:** 00-950 Warsaw, Stawki 2, P.O.B. 810; representation of foreign firms in Poland; Gen. Dir. JERZY DYLEWSKI.
- Film Polski:** 00-950 Warsaw, Mazowiecka 6/8, P.O.B. 161; imports and exports films for television and the cinema; Gen. Man. JANUSZ ZAPOROWSKI.
- G. Hartwig:** 00-950 Warsaw, Poznańska 15, P.O.B. 375; f. 1858; also Katowice, Gdynia, Gdańsk, Szczecin; sole forwarding agent for rail, air, sea, river and road transport; Dir. ZYGMUNT KORDECKI.
- Hortex-Polcoop:** 00-950 Warsaw, Kopernika 30, P.O.B. 199; f. 1956; exports fresh and frozen fruit and vegetables, fruit and vegetable products, rabbit meat, dairy products, peat moss and cut flowers; Gen. Dir. MIRON TRZECIAK.
- Impexmetal:** 00-842 Warsaw, Łucka 7/9, P.O.B. 62; imports and exports non-ferrous metals, ball and roller bearings; Dir. STEFAN MROCZEK.
- Intraco:** 00-950 Warsaw, P.O.B. 812, ul. Stawki 2; exports building services, interior architecture; Dir. STANISŁAW NIEGOWSKI.
- Kolmex:** 00-950 Warsaw, Mokotowska 49, P.O.B. 236; imports and exports railway rolling-stock and containers; Dir. RYSZARD SZYMAŃSKI.
- Kopex:** 40-952 Katowice, Grabowa 1, P.O.B. 245; services to mining, mining equipment; Dir. ZYGMUNT PRUSEK.
- Labimex:** 00-950 Warsaw, Krakowskie Przedmieście 79, P.O.B. 261; f. 1973; exports and imports scientific and research apparatus, teaching aids, laboratory equipment, optical and geodetic instruments; Dir.-Gen. KAZIMIERZ ZACZEK.
- Metalexport:** 00-950 Warsaw, Mokotowska 49, P.O.B. 642; exports and imports technological equipment, complete engineering plants, tools and machine tools; Dir. Dr. ZBIGNIEW PAWLIK.
- Metronex:** 00-950 Warsaw, Al. Jerozolimskie 44, P.O.B. 198; exports and imports measurement apparatus, nuclear devices, industrial installations, computers, electronic instruments; Dir. BOLESŁAW DROŻAK.
- Minex:** 00-950 Warsaw, Chałubińskiego 8; f. 1949; exports and imports minerals, cement, glass and ceramics; Dir. ZYGMUNT LIS.
- Mundial:** 00-957 Warsaw, Czerniakowska 58, P.O.B. 23; representation of foreign firms in Poland; Dir. ZYGMUNT KOZŁOWSKI.
- Navimor:** 88-890 Gdańsk, ul. Heweliusza 11, P.O.B. 249; ship repairs, import and export of shipyard installations, floating docks and pontoons, yachts, river vessels and coasters, fishing vessels, marine equipment, motors for small craft; Dir. ALFRED BOROWIEC.
- Pagart:** 00-078 Warsaw, Plac Zwycięstwa 9; f. 1957; represents Polish artists abroad and organizes guest performances of foreign artists in Poland; Gen. Dir. WŁODZIMIERZ SANDECKI.
- Paged:** 00-950 Warsaw, Plac Trzech Krzyży 18, P.O.B. 991; f. 1932; imports and exports timber, boards, furniture, paper and stationery; Dir. STANISŁAW JAKUBCZYK.
- Pewex:** 00-193 Warsaw, ul. Stawki 2, P.O.B. 240; import of consumer goods, raw materials, etc.; Dir. JÓZEF PIETRZYKOWSKI.
- Pezetel:** 00-991 Warsaw 44, Aleja Stanów Zjednoczonych; import and export of aircraft, gliders, sailplanes, turbo-shaft, jet and radial-piston aircraft engines, diesel engines, generators, air equipment, motor cycles, aviation and agricultural services; Dir. JERZY KRĘŻLEWICZ.
- Polcago (International Superintendence and Testing Services):** 81-963 Gdynia, ul. Żeromskiego 32, P.O.B. 223; Dir. WŁODZIMIERZ STAŻEWSKI.
- Polcomex:** 00-961 Warsaw, Marszałkowska 140, P.O.B. 478; representation of foreign firms in Poland; Dir. JERZY J. DZIUBIŃSKI.
- Polexpo:** 02-232 Warsaw, Łopuszańska 38, P.O.B. 46; international fairs, exhibitions; Dir. CYPRIAN PACZKOWSKI.
- Poliglob:** 00-950 Warsaw, Stawki 2, P.O.B. 40; f. 1950; representation of foreign firms in Poland; brs. in Katowice and Łódź, Dir. BRONISŁAW PIASECKI.
- Polimar:** 00-232 Warsaw, ul. Stawki 2, P.O.B. 151; international trading company; Dir. KAZIMIERZ MICHAŁSKI.
- Polimex-Cekop:** 00-950 Warsaw, Czackiego 7/9, P.O.B. 815; f. 1971; imports and exports machines and complete plants; Dir. ZYGMUNT MAKONASKI.
- Pol-Mot:** 03-468 Warsaw, Stalingradzka 23, P.O.B. 16; import and export of motor cars, lorries and buses; Dir. EDWARD PIETRZAK.
- Polservice:** 00-950 Warsaw, Chałubińskiego 8; export and import of patents, licences and technical services; Dir. LESZEK ŚWIĘCH.
- Polskie Wydawnictwo Muzyczne:** 00-950 Warsaw, Senatorska 13/15; import and export of gramophone records, recording tape, sheet music; Dir.-Gen. WANDA DOLEŻAŁ; see under Publishers.

- Remex:** 00-950 Warsaw, Bracka 11/13; f. 1977; export of Polish handicraft articles; Gen. Dir. JACEK SZYDŁOWSKI.
- Rollimpex:** 00-950 Warsaw, ul. Chałubińskiego 8; f. 1951; exports and imports agricultural products of vegetable origin; Dir. JAN GIEDWIDZ.
- Rybex (Fisheries Central Board):** 71-420 Szczecin, Odrowąża 1; imports and exports fish and fish products; Dir. MAKSYMILIAN JĘDRZEJCZYK.
- Shipcontrol:** 81-334 Gdynia, Polska 21; supervision, survey; Dir. HENRYK ŁYSAKOWSKI.
- Skórimpex:** 90-950 Łódź, Piotrkowska 148/150, P.O.B. 133; imports and exports skins and hides, leather, footwear and leather goods; Dir. IRENEUSZ MINTUS.
- Spedrapid:** 81-337 Gdynia, Rotterdamska 3, P.O.B. 201; Polish-Czech forwarding company; Dir. KAZIMIERZ LETKE.
- Stalexport:** 40-922 Katowice, Plebiscytowa 36, P.O.B. 401; exports and imports rolled steel products, high quality steels, tubes, ores, pig iron, ferro alloys; Dir. JANUSZ ZIĘBA.
- Supervise:** 81-369 Gdynia, Derdowskiego 7, P.O.B. 167; exports and imports, arbitration, quality and quantity control; Dir. TADEUSZ OLEWNICZAK.
- Textilimpex:** 90-950 Łódź, ul. Traugutta 25, P.O.B. 320; import and export of textile goods and raw materials for the textile industry; Dir. JERZY WOJTKOWSKI.
- Timex:** 00-193 Warsaw, Stawki 2, P.O.B. 268; import and export for foreign firms; Dir. EUGENIUSZ LESZCZYŃSKI.
- Torimex:** 00-950 Warsaw, ul. Nowogrodzka 35/41, P.O.B. 394; import and export within exchange market, suppliers of stores in Poland and abroad with imported goods; Dir. Dr. RYSZARD KOTOWSKI.
- Transactor:** 00-950 Warsaw, Stawki 2, P.O.B. 276; representation of foreign firms in Poland; Gen. Dir. ANTONI LEWIŃSKI.
- Unitex:** 02-237 Warsaw, ul. Instalatorów 7; electronic equipment; Dir. EUGENIUSZ KAZIMIERCZAK.
- Unitex:** 00-950 Warsaw, Stawki 2, P.O.B. 404; Dir. CZESŁAW GRAD.
- Unitra:** 00-950 Warsaw, Al. Jerozolimskie 44, P.O.B. 66 PL; import and export of equipment for the electronics industry; Dir. WITOLD JOŁSKI.
- Universal:** 00-950 Warsaw, Al. Jerozolimskie 44, P.O.B. 370; export and import of electrical and household appliances, sports and camping equipment and ironmongery; Dir. ZBIGNIEW MIKOLEIT.
- Varimex:** 00-950 Warsaw, Wilcza 50/52; import and export of medical and photographic equipment, valves and fittings, fire-fighting equipment, building hardware, catering and typographic equipment; import of textile machines; Dir. ZYGMUNT RUT.
- Węglokoks:** 40-156 Katowice, Armii Czerwonej 119; imports and exports coal, coke, electric power, gas; Dir. WITOLD RÓSNOWSKI.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Industrial enterprises, State-owned or under State administration, are grouped into Industrial Federations or into Central Administrations of Industry, and are administered in accordance with the principles established for commercial State-controlled enterprises. Local groupings on Federal lines are formed in the various provinces and organized by the industrial departments of the provincial governments.

The principal Central Administrations of Industry and Industrial Federations are:

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIONS OF INDUSTRY

- (ZP=Zjednoczenie Przemysłu=Amalgamated Industries)
- Centrala Przemysłu Mięsnego (Meat and meat products):** 00-957 Warsaw, Chocimska 28, P.O.B. 9; f. 1945; Man. Dir. WITOLD PERETA.
- Centrala Przemysłu Zbożowo-Młynarskiego "PZZ" (Corn Milling):** 00-950 Warsaw, ul. Jasna 14/16, P.O.B. 34.
- Jaworznicko-Mikolowskie ZP Węglowego (Coal):** 41-400 Mysłowice, Mikołowska 4A.
- Katowickie ZP Węglowego (Coal):** 40-157 Katowice, Wełnowiec, Armii Czerwonej 117.
- Kopalnie Lubelskiego Zagłębia Węglowego w Budowie (Coal):** 20-071 Lublin, Wieniawska 12.
- Przedsiębiorstwo Przemysłu Spirytusowego "POLMOS" (Distilling):** 00-006 Warsaw, Szkolna 2/4; spirits, liqueurs, vodka, yeast.
- Zespół Portowy Gdańsk-Gdynia (Gdańsk-Gdynia Sea Ports Corp.):** 81-361 Gdynia, Zgoda 8, P.O.B. 247.
- Zjednoczenie Górnictwa Naftowego i Gazownictwa (Oil and Gas mining):** 00-537 Warsaw, Krucza 6/14.
- Zjednoczenie Górnictwo-Hutnicze Metali Nieżelaznych "Metale" (Mining and smelting of non-ferrous metals):** 40-954 Katowice, Dąbrowskiego 22, P.O.B. 399.
- Zjednoczenie Gospodarki Rybnej (Fisheries):** 70-952 Szczecin, Odrowąża 1, P.O.B. 512.
- Zjednoczenie Hutnictwa Żelaza i Stali (Iron and steel metallurgy):** 40-951 Katowice, Lompy 14, P.O.B. 208.
- Zjednoczenie Konstrukcji Stalowych i Urządzeń Przemysłowych "MOSTOSTAL" (Steel constructions):** 00-926 Warsaw, Krucza 20/22, P.O.B. 6.
- Zjednoczenie Kopalnictwa Surowców Chemicznych (Chemical raw material mining):** 30-133 Cracow, Dzierżyńskiego 210, P.O.B. 187.
- Zjednoczenie Maszyn Hutniczych, Hutmasz (Smelting machinery):** 40-956 Katowice, Graniczna 29.
- Zjednoczenie Mechanizacji Budownictwa "Zremb" (Mechanized building):** 00-052 Warsaw, Świątokrzyska 18.
- Zjednoczenie Morskich Stoczní Remontowych (Sea repair shipyards):** 80-958 Gdańsk, Waly Piastowskie 24, P.O.B. 381.
- Zjednoczenie Produkcji Drobiarskiej Poldrob (Eggs and poultry):** 00-682 Warsaw, ul. Hoza 66/68, P.O.B. 248; f. 1951; Dir. Dr. Eng. JERZY SZELIGA.
- Zjednoczenie Przedsiębiorstw Przemysłu Cukierniczego (Confectionery and sugar products):** 00-526 Warsaw, Krucza 24-26, P.O.B. 429.
- Zjednoczenie Przedsiębiorstw Welnarskich "Pólnoc" (Wool "North"): 90-982 Łódź, Kosciuszki 3, P.O.B. 74.**
- Zjednoczenie Sprzętu Oświetleniowego i Elektroinstalacyjnego "POLAM" (Cables and electro-technical instruments):** 00-082 Warsaw, Senatorska 6; f. 1976; Gen. Man. MARIAN MAROSZEK.
- ZP Automatyki i Aparatury Pomiarowej "Mera" (Measurement apparatus):** 02-363 Warsaw, Al. Jerozolimskie 202.
- ZP Bawełnianego (Cotton):** 90-950 Łódź, Sienkiewicza 3-5, P.O.B. 105.
- ZP Betonów (Concrete):** 00-526 Warsaw, Krucza 16/22.
- ZP Budowy Maszyn Ciężkich "Zemak" (Builders of heavy machinery):** 00-950 Warsaw, Nowogrodzka 50/54, P.O.B. 313.
- ZP Budowy Urządzeń Chemicznych "Chemak" (Chemical equipment):** 00-950 Warsaw, Wspólna 62, P.O.B. 45.
- ZP Cementowego, Wapienniczego i Gipsowego (Cement):** 41-201 Sosnowiec, ul. Nowotki 14.
- ZP Ceramiki Budowlanej (Building ceramics):** 00-926 Warsaw, Mazowiecka 12, P.O.B. 8.

ZP Cukrowniczego (*Sugar refining*): 00-950 Warsaw, Pl. Dąbrowskiego 3, P.O.B. 725.

ZP Elektronicznego "Unitra-Dom" (*Electronics*): 01-204 Warsaw, Siedmiogrodzka 1/3.

ZP Farmaceutycznego "Polfa" (*Pharmaceutical*): 00-926 Warsaw, Wspólna 4, P.O.B. 18.

ZP Gumowego "Stomil" (*Rubber*): 90-513 Łódź, Andrzeja Struga 26.

ZP Kruszyw, Kamienia Budowlanego i Surowców Mineralnych (*Aggregate building stones and mineral material*): 00-950 Warsaw, Świętokrzyska 18, P.O.B. 899.

ZP Lniarskiego (*Flax, hemp and jute textiles*): 90-113 Łódź, ul. Sienkiewicza 9, P.O.B. 19.

ZP Lotniczego i Silnikowego "PZL" (*Aviation and motors*): 00-950 Warsaw, Miodowa 5, P.O.B. 285.

ZP Maszyn Budowlanych Bumar (*Building machinery*): 00-950 Warsaw, Senatorska 6.

ZP Maszyn Górniczych "Polmag" (*Mining machinery*): 40-956 Katowice, ul. Armii Czerwonej 2, P.O.B. 525.

ZP Maszyn i Aparatów Elektrycznych "Ema" (*Electrical machinery and apparatus*): 00-082 Warsaw, Senatorska 10.

ZP Maszyn Rolniczych "Agromet" (*Agricultural Machinery*): 02-456 Warsaw, Czeresniowa 96.

ZP Maszyn Włókienniczych "POLMATEX" (*Textile machinery*): 90-950 Łódź, Wólczńska 55/59, P.O.B. 11.

ZP Maszynowego Leśnictwa (*Forestry machinery*): 00-922 Warsaw, Wawelska 52/54.

ZP Materiałów Ogniotrwałych (*Fireproof materials*): 44-101 Gliwice, Zygmunta Starego 6.

ZP Meblarskiego (*Furniture*): 61-967 Poznań, Libelta 1A, P.O.B. 111.

ZP Motoryzacyjnego "Polmo" (*Motorized industry*): 00-987 Warsaw, Stalingradzka 23/25, P.O.B. 274.

ZP Nieorganicznego Nieorganika (*Inorganic chemicals*): 00-108 Warsaw, Zielen 39.

ZP Obrabiarkowego "Ponar" (*Instrument making*): 00-950 Warsaw, Barbary 1.

ZP Odzieżowego (*Garment-making*): 90-441 Łódź, T. Kosciuszki 123, P.O.B. 130.

ZP Okrętowego (*Shipbuilding*): 80-824 Gdańsk, Al. Leniugradzka 2/4.

ZP Olejarskiego (*Oils and fats*): 00-950 Warsaw, Szkolna 2/4, P.O.B. 138.

ZP Organicznego Organika (*Organic chemicals*): 00-926 Warsaw, Żurawia 6-12, P.O.B. 7.

ZP Owocowo-Warzywnego (*Fruit and vegetable processing and canning*): 00-950 Warsaw, Krucza 24/26, P.O.B. 356; f. 1951.

ZP Papierniczego (*Paper-making*): 90-950 Łódź, Wępkowskiego 33, P.O.B. 75.

ZP Piwowarskiego (*Brewing and malting*): 00-950 Warsaw, Krucza 24/26, P.O.B. 144; f. 1947.

ZP Poligraficznego (CENTRGRAF) (*Graphite*): 00-950 Warsaw, Jasna 26, P.O.B. 513; f. 1945.

ZP Pomocy Naukowych i Zaopatrzenia Szkół (*Scientific services and school equipment*): 00-950 Warsaw, Mysia 2, P.O.B. 326.

ZP Rafineryjnego i Petrochemicznego "Petrochemia" (*Refineries and petrochemicals*): 30-960 Cracow, Al. 3 Maja 7, P.O.B. 866; Gen. Man. A. BAZAN.

ZP Skórzanego (*Leather*): 90-950 Łódź, Piotrkowska 260, P.O.B. 90.

ZP Sprzętu Optycznego i Medycznego "Omel" (*Optical and medical equipment*): 03-808 Warsaw, Mińska 25.

ZP Szklarskiego i Ceramicznego "Vitrocer" (*Glass and ceramics*): 02-677 Warsaw, Wyzalek 2.

ZP Taboru Kolejowego "Tasko" (*Rolling stock*): 60-965 Poznań, Dzierżyńskiego 231/239, P.O.B. 5.

ZP Tartaczego i Wyrobów Drzewnych (*Sawmills and wood products*): 00-922 Warsaw, Wawelska 52/54, P.O.B. 3.

ZP Tworzyw i Farb "Plastofarb" (*Plastics and Paints*): 43-190 Mikołow k/Gliwic, Waryńskiego 65.

ZP Tytoniowego (*Tobacco*): 00-950 Warsaw, Szkolna 2/4, P.O.B. 12.

ZP Węgla Brunatnego i Elektrowni (*Brown coal and power stations*): 53-314 Wrocław, Plac Powstańców Śląskich 20, P.O.B. 2019.

ZP Welnianego "Poludnie" (*Wool "South"*): 43-301 Bielsko Biala, ul. Inwalidów 2.

ZP Włókien Chemicznych "Chemitex" (*Board of Chemical Fibres Industry*): 90-137 Łódź, Uniwersytecka 2/4, P.O.B. 21; f. 1945; Man. Dir. AŁOJZY URBANOWSKI.

ZP Wyrobów Metalowych (*Metal products*): 31-261 Cracow, Krowoderskich Zuchów 2.

ZP Wyrobów Odlewniczych (*Castings*): 26-600 Radom, 22 Lipca 15.

ZP Zmechanizowanego Sprzętu Domowego "Predom" (*Domestic utensils*): 00-921 Warsaw, Krucza 36.

Polskie Nagrania: 00-263 Warsaw, ul. Długa 5; produces gramophone records of serious and light music.

Zjednoczenie Budowlano-Montażowe Przemysłu Węglowego (*Coal-Mine Construction*): 40-028 Katowice, ul. Francuska 70; Dir. DARIUSZ SPYRA.

Zjednoczenie Budownictwa Górniczego (*Union of Mining Work Enterprises*): 40-953 Katowice, ul. Damrota 16, P.O.B. 324; f. 1958.

Zjednoczenie Przemysłu Chłodniczego (*Union of Freezing Industry*): 00-950 Warsaw, Szkolna 2/4, P.O.B. 441.

Zjednoczenie Wytwórní Surowic i Szczepionek "Biomed" (*Serum and Vaccine Production Board*): 04-109 Warsaw, ul. Korytnicka 42/44; f. 1950; Dir. Dr. LECHOSŁAW RUSZCZYKOWSKI.

INDUSTRIAL FEDERATIONS

There are Industrial Federations for the following industries: Agricultural Machinery, Automobiles, Coal, Constructional Machinery, Electrical Goods, Electronics, Foundry Products, Machine Tools, Metal Products, Railway Rolling Stock, Shipbuilding, Textile Machinery, Iron Mining and Iron and Steel Smelting.

TRADE UNIONS

In 1980 striking workers won the right to establish free trade unions (see Recent History, p. 987). In September the Government adopted a resolution on the registration of unions formed outside the official Central Council of Trade Unions. It was originally envisaged that the independent unions would exist alongside those affiliated to the Central Council. The latter was dissolved in January 1981.

Founding committees of new unions apply to the Provincial Court in Warsaw for registration, which is granted if the Court finds the union's statutes not in conflict with the Polish Constitution and other legal regulations. Upon registration, the union is granted legal identity. The registration procedure is free of charge. The parties concerned have the right of appeal to the Supreme Court if the Provincial Court refuses to register a union. By September 1981 a total of 86 independent trade unions had been registered and many applications were still pending.

POLAND

Solidarność (NSZZ) (*Solidarity*): Hotel Morski, Grunwaldzka 103, Gdańsk; by November 1980 membership was estimated at 10 million; 107-member national committee elected in October 1981; Chair of National Committee LECH WAŁĘSA; publ. *Solidarność* (weekly).

Rural Solidarity: Warsaw; f. 1981; represents 3.5 million private farmers; Chair. JAN KUŁAJ.

Centralny Związek Kółek Rolniczych (*Central Union of Agricultural Circles*): 00-916 Warsaw, ul. Świętokrzyska 12; f. 1957; organization of agricultural producers; granted the status of trade unions of individual farmers in October 1980; formally recognized May 1981; 2,656,200 mems. in 1979; Chair. of Central Council NORBERT ALEKSIEWICZ; Chair. of Board JÓZEF KOZIEŁ; publs. *Plon* (weekly), *Gospodyni* (weekly), *Informator CZRR* (monthly).

Konfederacja Autonomicznych Związków Zawodowych (*Confederation of Autonomous Trade Unions*): Al. Jerozolimskie 55 m. 13, 00-697 Warsaw; Presidium ADAM KACZMARSKI, BOŻENA RAJEWSKA-OLSZAŃSKA, ANDRZEJ SOBOCIŃSKI, ALICJA ŚWIERCZYŃSKA, PAWEŁ ZIELIŃSKI.

Ogólnopolska Komisja Współpracy Branżowych Związków Zawodowych (*All-Poland Committee for Co-operation of Branch Trade Unions*): ul. Kopernika 36/40, 00-328 Warsaw; Chair. EUGENIUSZ MIELNICKI.

TRADE FAIRS

Poznań International Fairs: 60-734 Poznań, ul. Głogowska 14; f. 1921; international general fair yearly in June, with about 40 countries represented each year; also various specialized fairs; Gen. Dir. Dr. H. SITAREK.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Polskie Koleje Państwowe (*Polish State Railways*): Ministerstwo Komunikacji, 00-928 Warsaw, ul. Chałubińskiego 4-6; f. 1842.

At the end of 1980 there were 27,185 km. of railway lines making up the State network, of which 6,868 km. were electrified and 2,829 km. were narrow gauge.

There are plans for an underground railway in Warsaw.

ROADS

There were 147,680 km. of hard-surfaced, public roads in 1980, of which 117,653 km. were main roads.

PKS/Państwowa Komunikacja Samochodowa (*Polish Motor Communications*): 02-973 Warsaw, ul. Grójecka 17; f. 1945; State enterprise organizing inland road transport for passengers and goods. Bus routes cover a total of 109,301 km. Traffic (1980): Passengers carried—2,365,256; Freight—10,512,000 million ton-kilometres.

"Pekaes" Enterprise (*International Road Co.*): 00-049 Warsaw, ul. Świętokrzyska 30; f. 1958; organizes tourist circuits to West and East Europe, and goods road transport to all European countries; passengers carried 18,656; freight 380,000 tons (1977).

INLAND WATERWAYS

Zjednoczenie Żeglugi Śródlądowej (*United Inland Navigation and River Shipyards*): 50-149 Wrocław 2, Wita Stwosza 28; includes five inland navigation enterprises and eight inland shipyards.

Poland has 6,850 km. of waterways, of which 4,040 km. are navigable. The main rivers are the Vistula (1,047 km.),

Trade and Industry, Transport, Tourism and Culture

Oder (742 km. in Poland), Bug (587 km. in Poland), Warta (808 km.), San, Narew, Notec, Pilica, Wieprz, and the Dunajec. There are some 5,000 lakes, the largest being the Śniadruv, Mamry, Lebsko, Dąbie and Miedwie.

In addition, there is a network of canals (approximately 1,215 km.).

About 9,355,000 passengers and 22,247,000 tons of freight were carried in 1980 on inland water transport.

SHIPPING

Poland has three large harbours: Gdynia, Gdańsk and Szczecin.

The Polish merchant fleet had 331 ships in December 1980, with a total displacement of 2,904,300 gross tons (excluding fishing vessels).

Principal shipping companies:

Polskie Linie Oceaniczne (*Polish Ocean Lines*): 81-364 Gdynia, 10 Lutego 24; 170 ships totalling 1,233,000 d.w.t. and serving all five continents; Gen. Dir. TADEUSZ GREMBOWICZ.

Polska Żegluga Morska (*Polish Steamship Co.*): 70-515 Szczecin, Małopolska 43-44; f. 1951; world-wide tramp; fleet of 125 ships totalling 3,200,000 d.w.t. (1980); Dir. RYSZARD KARGER.

Przedsiębiorstwo Polowów Dalekomorskich i Usług Rybackich "Gryf": Szczecin, Pl. Batorego 4; Man. Dir. MARIUSZ RYBIŃSKI.

CIVIL AVIATION

There is an international airport at Warsaw. Domestic flights serve Bydgoszcz, Cracow, Gdańsk, Katowice, Koszalin, Poznań, Słupsk, Szczecin, Rzeszów and Wrocław.

Polskie Linie Lotnicze-LOT (*Polish Airlines-LOT*): 02-148 Warsaw, 17 Stycznia 39; f. 1929; domestic services and international services to the Middle and Far East, Africa, U.S.A., Canada and throughout Europe; fleet of six Il-62, two Il 62M, four Tu-134, seven Tu-134A, nine Il-18, one An-12 and 17 An-24; Dir.-Gen. Dr. JÓZEF KOWALSKI.

Poland is served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot (U.S.S.R.), Air France, Air Iraq, Alitalia, Austrian Airlines, Balkan (Bulgaria), British Airways, CSA (Czechoslovakia), Interflug (German Democratic Republic), Finnair, Iberia (Spain), JAT (Yugoslavia), KLM (Netherlands), Libyan Arab Airlines, Lufthansa (Federal Republic of Germany), MALEV (Hungary), MEA (Lebanon), Sabena (Belgium), SAS (Sweden), Swissair and TAROM (Romania).

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Polskie Towarzystwo Turystyczno-Krajoznawcze (*Polish Tourist and Country-Lovers' Society*): 00-075 Warsaw, Senatorska 11; f. 1950; Chair. ANDRZEJ GORDON; the Society has about 250 tourist accommodation establishments; 730,873 mems.

"Orbis": 00-028 Warsaw, Bracka 16; f. 1923; Polish Travel Office; Gen. Man. STEFAN HILKNER; 167 branch offices and 47 tourist hotels.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Teatr Wielki: 00-950 Warsaw, Moliera 5; f. 1833; Dir. STANISŁAW PIOTROWSKI; Art. Dir. JANUSZ CEGIELLA.
Teatr Narodowy: 00-077 Warsaw, Plac Teatralny 5; Dir. ADAM HANUSZKIEWICZ.

POLAND

Teatr Dramatyczny: 00-901 Warsaw, Pałac Kultury i Nauki; Dir. GUSTAW HOŁOUBEK.

Teatr Współczesny: 00-640 Warsaw, Mokotowska 13; f. 1945 in Łódź; specializes in modern playwrights; Dir. MACIEJ ENGLERT.

Teatr Polski: 00-327 Warsaw, Karasia 2; Gen. Dir. and Art. Dir. KAZIMIERZ DEJMEK.

Teatr im Juliusza Słowackiego: 31-023 Cracow, Plac św. Ducha 2; f. 1976; Dir. and Art. Dir. ANDRZEJ KIJOWSKI.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

National Philharmonic Choir and Orchestra: 00-950 Warsaw, Jasna 5; f. 1901; Dir.-Gen., Chief Conductor and Artistic Dir. KAZIMIERZ KORD.

Cracow Philharmonic Orchestra and Choir "Karol Szymanowski": Cracow, ul. Zwierzyniecka 1; f. 1945; Dir.-Gen. WIESŁAW KOLANKOWSKI; Art Dir. TADEUSZ STRUGAŁA.

Katowice Philharmonic Orchestra: Katowice, ul. Gen. Zawadzkiego 2; Artistic Dir. KAROL STRYJA; Dir. MARIAN BUKOWSKI.

Polish Radio National Symphony Orchestra: Katowice, Plac Dzierżyńskiego 3; Dir.-Gen. MARIAN WALLEK-WALEWSKI; Artistic Dir. and Chief Conductor STANISŁAW WISŁOCKI; Chief Conductor JACEK KASPRZYK.

Tourism and Culture, Atomic Energy

ATOMIC ENERGY

Poland's first nuclear power station was due to open at Żarnowiec in 1986, but construction has been delayed.

Institute of Physics of the Polish Academy of Sciences: 02-668 Warsaw, Al. Lotników 32/46; f. 1953; Dir. Prof. Dr. JERZY KOŁODZIEJCZAK.

Institute of Nuclear Research: Świerk, 05-400 Otwock, near Warsaw; f. 1955; Dir. Prof. Dr. JERZY MINCZEWSKI.

Research centres attached to the Institute:

Świerk Nuclear Research Centre: Świerk, 05-400 Otwock.

Żerań Nuclear Research Centre: 03-195 Warsaw, ul. Dorodna 16.

Institute of Nuclear Physics: 31-342 Cracow, ul. Radzikowskiego 152; f. 1955; department covering high and low energy nuclear physics, structural investigations and applied physics; Dir. ZBIGNIEW BOCHNACKI.

Co-operation: Agreements have been signed with many countries. Poland is a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna, and of the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, near Moscow.

PORTUGAL

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The mainland portion of the Portuguese Republic lies on the Atlantic side of the Iberian peninsula, bordered by Spain to the north and east. The country also includes two archipelagos in the Atlantic Ocean, the Azores and the Madeira Islands. The climate is mild and temperate, with an annual mean temperature of 16°C (61°F). In the interior the weather is drier and hotter. The language is Portuguese. Roman Catholicism is the religion of the majority of the people. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) carries two vertical bands of green and red, the green occupying two-fifths of the total area, with the state coat of arms superimposed. The capital is Lisbon (Lisboa).

Recent History

The monarchy which had ruled Portugal since the 11th century was overthrown in 1910. A period of great instability ensued until the regime of the *Estado Novo* (New State) began in 1926. Dr. António Salazar became Prime Minister in 1932 and established a right-wing dictatorship. In 1968 Dr. Salazar was succeeded by Dr. Marcello Caetano, who pursued slightly more liberal policies.

The drain on Portugal's economy by the long wars against nationalist forces in the overseas provinces contributed to the bloodless coup of April 25th, 1974, initiated by the *Movimento das Forças Armadas* (MFA), a group of young army officers. Gen. António de Spínola, head of the Junta of National Salvation which had then assumed power, became President in May and promised liberal reforms. In July Brig.-Gen. Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves replaced Prof. Adelino da Palma Carlos as Prime Minister. President Spínola resigned in September, following a split between left- and right-wing factions in the MFA, and was replaced by Gen. Francisco da Costa Gomes.

The abortive counter-coup by high-ranking officers in March 1975 resulted in a swing to the left. All existing organs of the MFA were dissolved and the Council of the Revolution was created. Six parties signed an agreement with the armed forces movement, ensuring that it would stay in power for five years. In April, elections for the Constituent Assembly resulted in a victory for the Socialist Party (PS). Disputes between Socialists and Communists provoked the PS and the People's Democratic Party (PPD) into leaving the Government. Gen. Vasco Gonçalves was dismissed and Admiral José Pinheiro de Azevedo became Prime Minister in August. In September the provisional government resigned and a new government of "united action" was formed, including members of the armed forces, the PS, the PPD and the Communist Party (PCP). In November the Government suspended its activities due to a lack of support from the armed forces. An abortive leftist military coup resulted from the political turmoil. Changes took place within the Council of the Revolution and in December the armed forces put forward a plan to reduce its political power.

In April 1976 a new Socialist Constitution was promulgated, and elections to a Legislative Assembly resulted in the PS's remaining the largest single party but not having an overall majority. In June the Army Chief of

Staff, Gen. António Ramalho Eanes, backed by the PS, the PPD and the Centre Democratic Party (CDS), was elected President on a platform of law and order. A minority Socialist Government, dependent on temporary alliances with other parties, was formed under Dr. Mário Soares.

In December 1977 the Government resigned following defeat over its proposals to implement an IMF austerity programme, and attempts to undo collectivization in agriculture and industry. The President again invited Dr. Soares to take office as Prime Minister and in January 1978 a new PS/CDS coalition government was established. After only six months the coalition collapsed and, at the President's request, an independent, Alfredo Nobre de Costa, attempted to form a government but without success. A government was finally formed in November under Dr. Carlos Mota de Pinto.

The new Government's draft Budget was rejected by the Assembly in March 1979. Angered at having been forced to abstain, 73 PSD deputies resigned from their party. In July the PS and the PCP tabled two motions of censure against the Government. The second draft Budget was then approved by the Assembly but only after extensive amendments. Faced with such strong opposition to his Government's policies, Dr. Mota de Pinto resigned in July. President Eanes announced that early general elections would be held in December and appointed Dr. Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo to head a provisional Government. The centre-right Democratic Alliance (AD) won a sweeping victory and Dr. Francisco Sá Carneiro, as leader of the main party (PSD) in the coalition, was appointed Prime Minister.

At the general elections held in October 1980, as scheduled in the Constitution, the AD increased its majority of seats in the Assembly from six to 18. Dr. Sá Carneiro expressed the hope that this would enable the Government to alter the character of the 1976 Constitution from socialist to social democratic and to enact legislation to provide for more private investment in the economy, especially in banking and insurance.

On December 4th Dr. Sá Carneiro and the Minister of Defence, Adelino Amaro da Costa, were killed in an air crash. The presidential election took place as planned, however, on December 7th, and in an 84 per cent electoral turnout President Eanes gained a definitive victory, winning over half the votes. The Government resigned and Dr. Sá Carneiro was replaced by Dr. Francisco Pinto Balsemão, co-founder of the PSD and former Minister. In January 1981 Dr. Balsemão formed a new Council of Ministers, and pledged to support the policies of the previous Government. At the PSD Congress in February Dr. Balsemão survived a challenge to his leadership from a conservative faction of the Party. In March President Eanes fulfilled his election promise, when the offices of President and Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces were formally separated.

A reshuffle of the Council of Ministers in June reflected the growing tension within the coalition Government, and

the resignation of the Minister of Social Affairs in July precipitated a major crisis. As a result of divisions within the PSD, Dr. Balsemão resigned as Prime Minister in August. A week later, however, the PSD passed a vote of confidence in Dr. Balsemão, who then agreed to return to office, thus resolving the situation. A new Council of Ministers was then appointed.

Government

A new Constitution, envisaging the construction of a socialist society in Portugal, was promulgated in April 1976. The organs of sovereignty are the President, the Council of the Revolution, the Assembly of the Republic and the Government. The President, elected by popular vote for a five-year term, appoints the Prime Minister after consultation with the Council of the Revolution and the parties represented in the Assembly. The President appoints other members of the Government on the proposal of the Prime Minister. The Council of the Revolution, comprising the four military commanders plus the President and 12 officers elected by the armed forces, is an advisory body and acts as the guarantor of the Constitution. The unicameral Assembly has 250 members serving a four-year term. Macau is governed by special statute, and the Azores and Madeira were granted autonomy in 1976.

Defence

Military service is compulsory and lasts for 16 months in the army and 24 months in the navy and air force. Portugal is a member of NATO. In July 1981 total strength of the armed forces was 70,926, comprising: army 47,000, navy 13,426 and air force 10,500. Defence expenditure for 1981 was estimated at 49,000 million escudos.

Economic Affairs

Under the regimes of Salazar and Caetano, Portugal was traditionally an agricultural country. Major exports were textiles, clothing, wood products and wine. The coup of 1974 severely disrupted the economy. Foreign investment fell, and two principal sources of revenue, tourism and remittances from emigrant workers, were halted. The achievement of independence by the former colonies in Africa ended Portugal's cheap supply of raw materials, especially cotton, and the return of 800,000 refugees from Africa put a severe strain on resources.

After 1974 the long-awaited agrarian reform programme began. Over 1.5 million hectares of land were expropriated and a further 700,000 hectares were taken over illegally. In 1976 the new Socialist Government announced that land occupied illegally should be returned to its former owners, or compensation made, and the Land Reform Review Law of August 1977 increased the amount of land legally retained by private farmers in the Alentejo. The process of handing back illegally seized land in this region began in 1978, and was accelerated in 1981. Current emphasis is on improving efficiency.

The chief crops are wheat, maize, potatoes, tomatoes and grapes for the production of wine, particularly port, most of which is exported. The initial chaotic application of agrarian reform, along with successive poor harvests owing to adverse weather, led to a drop in agricultural output. By 1980 Portugal was importing over 50 per cent of its basic foodstuffs.

Another heavy burden on the economy is Portugal's dependence on imported energy. The petroleum import bill doubled to reach U.S. \$2,000 million in 1980, and in 1981 the World Bank granted a loan of \$20 million to support petroleum exploration in Portugal. Industry accounts for over 40 per cent of G.N.P. and employs one-third of the labour force. Textiles provide 40 per cent of industrial output and 30 per cent of total exports. Other significant items are shoes, leather, cork and other wood products and ceramics.

The huge Sines development area south of Lisbon, planned to cover 400,000 hectares and begun in the 1960s, comprises a deep-water port handling about 11.5 million metric tons of goods per year and an oil refinery and petrochemical complex which began operations in 1979. There are strong doubts as to whether investment in the complex should continue, in view of the unforeseen escalation in energy costs, but in 1980 there were signs that Portugal was attracting larger investments from foreign companies.

The austerity programme imposed by the IMF in 1977 succeeded in stabilizing Portugal's economy. The Sá Carneiro Government was able to reduce the level of inflation from 24.2 per cent in 1979 to 16.6 per cent in 1980. The revaluation of the escudo in February 1980 contributed towards the increased growth rate in G.D.P. of 5.5 per cent, compared with 4.5 per cent in 1979. Exports, however, rose by only 5 per cent in 1980 (27 per cent in 1979), while imports went up by 9.6 per cent (7.8 per cent in 1979). The trade deficit was \$4,034 million (\$2,634 million in 1970). This was offset by remittances from workers abroad and from tourism, which reached U.S. \$2,200 million and \$1,100 million respectively.

The restructuring of the economy in preparation for Portugal's entry into the EEC in the mid-1980s was the main priority of Dr. Balsemão's Government. Pre-accession aid to finance agricultural and regional development projects was granted in 1980. Negotiations for further IMF credit began in 1981. The prolonged drought during the winter of 1980/81 not only led to crop losses and to even greater expenditure on imported food and animal feed, but also resulted in critical shortages of hydro-electricity and the disruption of industry.

In September 1981 Dr. Balsemão announced plans to boost agricultural output and to increase exports, in an attempt to reduce the current account deficit, which was expected to reach U.S. \$1,700 million by the end of the year. Other proposals included a new housing programme, the decentralization of the administration and greater promotion of tourism.

Transport and Communications

In 1979 there were 51,749 km. of roads in Portugal. The state-operated railways cover 2,829 km. Portugal's merchant fleet had a displacement of 1,240,000 g.r.t. in June 1978. Regular air services connect Lisbon with European, American and African capitals.

Social Welfare

A Ministry of Social Affairs is maintained within the structure of the present Government, with two Secretariats of State, one for Health and one for Social Security. Under the new Constitution the State is obliged to provide a social security system and full health facilities. Many

PORTUGAL

measures have already been taken, including the integration of all health services under the responsibility of the Secretariat of State for Health, increased family allowances, old age pensions, pensions for the handicapped and a statutory minimum wage. The present health system provides free medical consultation for contributors to the national insurance scheme—about 85 per cent of the population. In 1979 the Assembly of the Republic approved a plan for a National Health Service which aims to distribute free medical service evenly throughout the country. Private practices will be allowed to coexist.

Education

Education is free and compulsory between the ages of 7 and 14, and consists of four years' primary school followed by three years' continuation classes. Compulsory schooling at the age of 6 has been virtually guaranteed by the State. Secondary education is voluntary and fees are charged. State fees are low and scholarships are provided. There are eleven universities, and about thirty colleges and institutes providing technical and vocational courses. The *bacharelado* is generally awarded after three years, and the *licenciatura* after five; all universities award doctorates and the creation of a Master's degree is envisaged. University entrance examinations were reintroduced in the 1977/78 academic year, and the year of civic service formerly required was replaced by one of introductory study.

Between 1960 and 1970 average adult illiteracy fell

from 37.2 per cent to 29.0 per cent (males 22.4 per cent; females 34.7 per cent).

Tourism

Portugal is popular with visitors because of its mild and clement weather. Apart from Lisbon and the Algarve on the mainland, Madeira and the Azores are much favoured as winter resorts. Earnings from tourism are an important source of revenue. In 1979 the number of foreign visitors exceeded 5 million.

Public Holidays:

1982: April 9th (Good Friday), April 25th (Liberty Day), May 1st (Labour Day), June 10th (Portugal Day), June 13th (St. Anthony—Lisbon only), June 24th (St. John the Baptist—Oporto only), August 15th (Assumption), October 5th (Proclamation of the Republic), November 1st (All Saints' Day), December 1st (Restoration of Independence), December 8th (Immaculate Conception), December 25th (Christmas).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centavos = 1 Portuguese escudo.

Exchange rates (October 1981):

£1 sterling = 119.00 escudos;

U.S. \$1 = 63.75 escudos.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

	AREA (sq. km.)	CENSUS POPULATION		DENSITY (per sq. km.) 1970
		December 15th, 1960	December 15th, 1970	
Continental Portugal	88,941	8,292,975	8,108,214	91
The Azores	2,335	327,480	289,096	124
Madeira Islands	796	268,937	251,059	315
TOTAL (Metropolitan Portugal) .	92,072*	8,889,392	8,648,369	94

* 35,549 square miles.

Estimated population ('000 at mid-year): 8,976 in 1973; 9,098 in 1974; 9,426 in 1975; 9,664 in 1976; 9,733 in 1977; 9,798 in 1978; 9,866 in 1979; 9,933 in 1980.

DISTRICTS
POPULATION
(estimated at July 1st, 1979)

Continental Portugal	9,337,800	Santarém	460,030
Aveiro	638,600	Setúbal	626,200
Beja	184,700	Viana do Castelo	261,900
Braga	719,900	Vila Real	287,300
Bragança	196,300	Viseu	435,300
Castelo Branco	244,000	The Azores	259,800
Coimbra	434,300	Angra do Heroísmo	77,400
Évora	175,800	Horta	35,800
Faro	308,800	Ponta Delgada	146,600
Guarda	216,300	Madeira (Funchal)	265,100
Leiria	415,800		
Lisbon	2,019,700		
Oporto	1,575,000		
Portalegre	137,600		
		TOTAL (Metropolitan Portugal)	9,862,700

CHIEF TOWNS
POPULATION (1970)

Lisbon (capital)	769,044*	Setúbal	50,730
Oporto	306,176*	Vila Nova de Gaia	50,219
Amadora	66,189	Braga	49,693
Coimbra	56,568	Funchal	40,057
Barreiro	53,200	Almada	38,714

* Estimated population at July 1st, 1978: Lisbon 859,200, Oporto 333,300.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

	BIRTHS	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGES	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATHS	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1975	179,648	19.1	103,125	10.91	97,936	10.4
1976	186,712	19.3	101,885	10.58	101,750	10.5
1977	181,064	18.6	91,403	9.49	96,201	9.9
1978	167,467	17.1	81,111	8.3	96,380*	9.8*
1979	160,318*	16.3*	n.a.	n.a.	92,987*	9.5*

* Provisional figures.

EMIGRATION
METROPOLITAN PORTUGAL

DESTINATION	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Legal Emigration	79,517	43,397	24,811	19,469	19,543
France	20,692	10,568	2,866	2,637	2,489
Germany, Federal Republic	31,479	3,049	1,072	346	210
Luxembourg	2,870	2,123	649	174	254
Other European countries	2,385	1,835	920	1,402	1,801
South Africa	359	452	217	212	209
Other African countries	130	139	50	106	199
Canada	7,403	11,650	5,857	3,599	2,335
U.S.A.	8,160	9,540	8,975	7,496	6,822
Brazil	890	719	1,553	837	557
Venezuela	4,294	2,550	1,903	1,833	3,681
Other American countries	183	129	119	191	101
Asia	—	—	374	277	481
Oceania	672	643	256	213	441
Illegal Emigration	40,502	26,876	20,107	15,753	11,763
France*	40,502	26,876	20,107	15,753	11,763
TOTAL	120,019	70,273	44,928	35,076	31,343

* Figures relate only to the number of permits granted by the French Government as from 1974 to illegal emigrants already residing in France.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT
(^{'000} persons at July-December each year)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Agriculture, forestry and hunting . . .	1,290	1,246	1,263	1,209	1,147	1,158
Fishing	22	19	23	19	23	21
Mining and quarrying	16	16	17	16	21	22
Manufacturing	962	939	961	905	982	1,000
Construction	306	297	284	313	321	329
Electricity, gas and water	16	16	18	19	20	13
Trade, banks, insurance and real estate	56	61	72	70	73	76
Transport, storage and communication	153	158	150	163	157	161
Public administration, community, social and personal services and defence	136	164	177	175	197	200
Health services and education	132	150	162	168	172	208
Sundry services	259	233	252	264	244	252
Activities not adequately described	3	—	—	—	1	—
TOTAL EMPLOYED	3,767	3,734	3,820	3,781	3,808	3,906

Remittances from workers abroad (million escudos): 20,975 in 1975; 26,566 in 1976; 43,312 in 1977.

AGRICULTURE
LAND USE
(1979, ^{'000} hectares)

Arable land	2,970*
Land under permanent crops	585*
Permanent meadows and pastures	530†
Forest and woodland	3,641†
Other land	1,438
TOTAL LAND	9,164
Inland water	44
TOTAL AREA	9,208

* FAO estimate. † Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA (^{'000} hectares)			PRODUCTION (^{'000} metric tons)		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
Wheat	360	316	340	255	233	377
Rice (paddy)	33	35	35*	135	135	155
Maize	389	357	370†	499	456	468
Rye	213	208	217	123	113	127
Potatoes	130	113	110†	1,225	1,012	1,115
Olives	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	309	336†	389†
Tomatoes	21	24	24*	632	685	650*
Grapes	372*	372*	373*	845	1,500*	1,300*
Sugar beet	1	2*	2†	46	101*	55*

* FAO estimate.

† Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)

LIVESTOCK (⁰⁰⁰ head, year ending September)			
	1978	1979	1980
Cattle	1,320	1,050†	1,110†
Sheep	4,900	5,200*	5,210*
Pigs	2,270	3,000†	3,300†
Goats	906	745†	745†
Horses	35	30†	29†
Asses	183	182	183†
Mules	84	92	93†
Poultry	17,300	17,200*	17,300*

* FAO estimate. † Unofficial figure.

	1978	1979	1980
Beef and veal	96	91	92†
Mutton and lamb	23†	23†	23†
Goats' meat	4	3*	3*
Pig meat	155	160†	173†
Poultry meat	131†	135†	135†
Edible offals	41	40	n.a.
Cows' milk	691†	680*	695*
Sheep's milk	83	86*	90*
Goats' milk	37	36*	40*
Butter	4.9	5.2*	5.4*
Cheese	30.9	34.2*	36.5*
Hen eggs	55.8	60.2*	62.4*
Wool: greasy	9.2	9.0	9.0†
clean	3.7†	3.6†	3.6†
Cattle hides	11.9*	10.5*	10.7*
Sheep skins	4.7	4.0*	4.2*

* FAO estimate. † Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.FISHING
(metric tons)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Diadromous fishes	243	483	308	763
Cod	40,305	34,813	30,190	22,710
Horse-mackerel and small saurel	52,127	54,596	35,994	7,277
Whiting	27,122	15,877	19,271	14,716
Sardine	79,246	79,823	83,600	90,523
Other marine fishes	78,603	96,744	75,131	101,609
TOTAL FISH	277,646	282,336	244,494	237,598
Crustaceans	255	101	111	278
Molluscs	8,656	8,424	10,520	6,474
Sundry	11	4	3	1
TOTAL CATCH	286,568	290,865	255,128	244,351

MINING
PRODUCTION
(metric tons)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Non-crystalline calcareous stone	6,517,814	7,350,267	8,886,657	10,541,526
Cupriferous iron pyrites	416,205	359,687	313,845	349,172
Marble	253,048	266,600	302,594	324,363
Anthracite	193,443	195,265	180,101	179,118
Kaolin	63,895	72,860	73,555	80,039
Tungsten concentrates	2,146	1,703	1,873	1,749
Copper ore	1,761	1,432	1,370	2,103
Gold and silver sulphides	2,333	2,021	1,806	1,751
Tin concentrates	474	379	403	346

INDUSTRY
PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS
 (Continent and Adjacent Islands)
 (metric tons)

	1976	1977	1978	1979*
Sardines in oil or sauce	21,744	30,296	33,803	30,047
Tunny in oil or sauce	4,241	5,201	5,979	3,113
Sugar, refined	276,216	313,793	298,638	346,472
Olive oil ('000 hectolitres)	400	330	n.a.	n.a.
Wine ('000 hectolitres)	9,486	6,908	n.a.	n.a.
Beer ('000 hectolitres)	2,812.7	2,794.8	3,369.5	3,561.6
Animal fodder	2,243,561	2,800,893	2,592,060	2,577,474
Cigarettes	12,409	13,352	13,583	12,462
Woollen and mixed fabrics	8,037	7,357	8,190	9,857
Cotton fabrics	51,901	53,080	53,965	56,150
Knitted fabrics and clothing	27,150	26,704	31,083	34,679
Clothing	29,341	31,976	35,033	39,048
Cork products	256,789	249,092	284,070	220,032
Paper pulp	480,528	527,101	623,636	752,723
Paper and cardboard	389,232	449,601	454,121	494,991
Tyres and inner tubes ('000 units)	3,962	4,196	4,438	4,750
Pitch and turpentine	102,606	110,239	98,621	99,509
Fertilizers	1,717,215	1,639,431	1,705,982	1,763,385
Bricks and roof tiles	3,537,291	3,818,117	3,641,739	3,313,190
Cement	3,793,770	4,435,892	5,185,372	5,138,296
Steel in ingots	391,528	341,243	366,656	422,722
Rolled steel	431,879	559,047	668,579	643,639
Electric power (million kWh):				
Hydraulic	4,887	9,683	n.a.	n.a.
Thermal	5,259	3,641	n.a.	n.a.

* Provisional.

FINANCE

100 centavos=1 Portuguese escudo (1,000 escudos are known as one *conto*).

Coins: 10, 20 and 50 centavos; 1, 2½, 5 and 10 escudos.

Notes: 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 escudos.

Exchange rates (October 1981): £1 sterling=119.00 escudos; U.S. \$1=63.75 escudos.

1,000 Portuguese escudos=£8.40=\$15.69.

Note: Between September 1949 and August 1971 the official exchange rate (par value) was U.S. \$1=28.75 escudos (1 escudo=3.478 U.S. cents). From December 1971 to February 1973 the central rate was U.S. \$1=27.25 escudos. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate was £1=69.00 escudos from November 1967 to August 1971; and £1=71.006 escudos from December 1971 to June 1972. Since March 1973 the escudo has been allowed to "float". The average exchange rate (escudos per U.S. dollar) was: 24.67 in 1973; 25.41 in 1974; 25.55 in 1975; 30.22 in 1976; 38.28 in 1977; 43.94 in 1978; 48.92 in 1979; 50.06 in 1980.

GENERAL STATE BUDGET

(million escudos)

REVENUE	1979	EXPENDITURE	1979
Current revenue:		Public debt	35,517
Direct taxes	48,110	General charges	11,407
Indirect taxes	90,080	National defence:	
Taxes, fines and other penalties	1,200	General Staff of the Armed Forces	2,697
Income from property	14,578	Air Force	6,511
Transfers	8,771	Army	12,102
Sale of durable goods	1	Navy	6,586
Sale of non-durable goods and services	1,250	Ministries:	
Other current revenue	1,010	Planning and economic co-ordination	57,388
Capital revenue:		Internal administration	31,388
Sale of investment goods	5	Justice	1,849
Transfers	4,316	Foreign affairs	2,478
Financial assets	519	Agriculture and fisheries	11,537
Financial liabilities	100,978	Industry and technology	1,617
Refunds	2,400	Trade and tourism	3,796
Transitory accounts	10,177	Labour	616
		Education and culture	32,454
		Social affairs	31,058
		Transport and communications	8,774
		Housing and public works	25,315
		Social communication	305
TOTAL	283,395	TOTAL	283,395

1981: Estimated expenditure 440,000 million escudos.

1982: Proposed expenditure 560,300 million escudos.

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES

(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Gold	1,163	1,193	1,136	1,125	1,025	1,009	1,020
IMF Special Drawing Rights	—	—	8	10	5	—	1
Reserve position in IMF	35	36	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign exchange	1,641	1,125	364	191	364	874	933
TOTAL	2,839	2,354	1,508	1,326	1,394	1,883	1,954

MONEY SUPPLY

(million escudos at December 31st)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Currency outside banks	110,426	113,579	121,995	145,320
Demand deposits at commercial and savings banks	135,893	161,228	192,883	251,206
TOTAL MONEY	246,319	274,807	314,878	396,526

COST OF LIVING INDEX

(Base: 1963=100)

	FOOD	CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	RENT	FUEL AND ELECTRICITY	HYGIENE	MISCEL- LANEOUS	TOTAL
LISBON							
1976 . . .	374.8	246.6	448.8	170.3	261.7	339.5	355.6
1977 . . .	490.8	272.5	503.2	228.9	308.7	396.2	440.4
1978 . . .	571.4	288.5	480.9	318.9	442.8	485.1	503.8
1979 . . .	739.9	761.2	553.1	436.1	614.9	601.0	633.2
Oporto							
1976 . . .	347.5	184.9	655.0	194.7	203.2	280.3	345.0
1977 . . .	451.0	229.9	756.1	290.6	242.4	330.0	436.0
1978 . . .	541.9	267.1	756.1	477.1	309.2	387.9	515.7
1979 . . .	683.1	386.0	756.1	622.1	389.3	483.4	635.9
COIMBRA							
1976 . . .	332.7	172.2	794.4	202.1	207.5	275.1	347.1
1977 . . .	430.2	202.8	939.6	227.1	255.6	309.2	426.0*
1978 . . .	508.4*	224.0	1,013.0*	302.8*	359.4*	411.3	363.9*
1979 . . .	639.8	415.9	1,070.3	481.0	467.1	463.2	620.4

* Revised.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million escudos at current prices)

	1974	1975	1976	1977†
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (AT FACTOR COST) .	308,962	342,138	419,656	572,489
of which:				
Agriculture	47,726	53,187	61,494	78,235
Manufacturing	112,653	114,817	142,754	203,872*
Wholesale and retail trade	37,576	41,978	53,954	290,382
Public administration and defence	17,376	21,428	28,321	
Other activities	93,631	110,728	134,033	
Income from abroad	3,279	-369	-4,021	-6,500
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	312,241	341,769	415,635	565,989
Less depreciation allowances	15,599	18,022	20,168	28,300
NET NATIONAL INCOME	296,642	323,747	395,467	537,689
Indirect taxes less subsidies	29,452	34,101	45,021	60,400
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	326,094	357,848	440,488	598,089
Depreciation allowances	15,599	18,022	20,168	28,300
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	341,693	375,870	460,656	626,389
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	49,137	47,352	67,000	100,378
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	390,830	423,222	527,656	726,767
of which:				
Private consumption expenditure	257,407	303,768	374,348	476,812
Government consumption expenditure	49,136	57,983	66,122	95,000
Fixed capital formation	66,761	73,992	78,784	121,664
Change in stocks	17,526	n.a.	8,402	33,291

* Including mining.

† Bank of Portugal estimates.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	1,940	1,791	2,531	2,738	3,549	4,578
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-3,544	-3,959	-4,530	-4,782	-6,183	-8,612
TRADE BALANCE	-1,604	-2,168	-1,999	-2,044	-2,634	-4,034
Exports of services	1,057	836	943	1,202	1,784	2,267
Imports of services	-1,250	- 910	-1,035	-1,258	-1,682	-2,102
BALANCE OF GOODS AND SERVICES	-1,797	-2,242	-2,091	-2,100	-2,532	-3,869
Unrequited transfers (net)	1,042	963	1,133	1,636	2,477	3,000
CURRENT BALANCE	-755	-1,279	-958	-464	-55	-869
Direct capital investment (net)	104	49	47	50	59	101
Other long-term capital (net)	-198	-19	46	693	679	608
Short-term capital (net)	-31	106	559	-180	-1,003	-494
Net errors and omissions	-166	74	-31	230	599	1,012
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	-1,046	-1,069	-357	329	279	358
Monetization of gold	-6	-6	-149	-224	—	9
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights	—	—	—	—	23	24
Valuation changes (net)	-36	-50	-10	14	10	-49
Loans for BOP support (net)	—	35	—	—	—	—
Official financing (net)	320	664	423	198	-213	-362
CHANGES IN RESERVES	-768	-426	-53	317	99	-20

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

EXTERNAL TRADE*
(million escudos)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Imports c.i.f.	60,684	74,776	118,095	99,474	130,859	190,684	230,128	331,927
Exports f.o.b.	35,255	45,410	58,014	49,328	55,089	77,685	106,451	176,051

* Excluding government gold transactions and military goods. Exports include stores and bunkers for foreign ships and aircraft but exclude fish landed abroad directly from Portuguese fishing vessels.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(distribution by SITC, million escudos)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1976	1977	1978	1979
Food and live animals	21,971.0	27,560.6	29,086.5	40,945.8
Fish and fish preparations*	3,068.5	3,061.3	2,588.7	3,423.9
Fresh and simply preserved fish*	3,059.3	3,057.6	2,581.8	2,560.2
Cereals and cereal preparations	8,245.5	10,704.5	16,049.7	23,577.3
Maize (unmilled)	4,803.9	5,418.1	8,805.5	13,349.2
Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	3,611.7	2,525.7	2,626.6	3,266.0
Sugar and honey	3,592.8	2,513.4	2,614.7	3,251.0
Raw sugar (excl. syrups)	3,454.9	2,326.6	2,326.8	2,522.2
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	15,248.8	25,045.2	24,974.5	37,922.1
Oil-seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	3,052.5	5,035.1	6,366.8	9,304.3
Textile fibres and waste	7,418.7	10,643.8	9,941.0	15,071.1
Cotton	4,497.5	7,246.0	6,915.2	10,046.2
Raw cotton (excl. linters)	4,493.7	7,223.6	6,900.8	10,036.9
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	21,330.7	28,209.1	36,350.3	62,957.9
Petroleum and petroleum products	19,134.6	25,322.0	32,136.7	57,456.2
Crude and partly refined petroleum	17,384.3	23,302.4	28,917.9	51,506.0
Crude petroleum	17,384.3	23,302.4	28,917.9	51,506.0
Chemicals	15,398.9	21,454.4	28,296.6	40,232.7
Chemical elements and compounds	4,632.9	6,767.3	9,273.0	13,601.3
Organic chemicals	3,389.8	4,924.2	6,612.0	10,491.4
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	2,929.2	3,876.8	5,684.0	7,107.2
Plastic materials, etc.	4,229.8	5,757.7	6,595.0	10,848.5
Products of polymerization, etc.	2,879.1	4,130.5	4,544.7	7,905.1
Basic manufactures	18,151.2	30,378.8	36,817.2	48,297.9
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	3,627.3	5,011.6	5,783.2	9,420.2
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	1,376.8	2,887.6	4,019.2	5,319.9
Iron and steel	6,389.9	10,706.6	13,107.5	13,766.8
Universals, plates and sheets	1,671.8	3,707.6	n.a.	4,450.1
Non-ferrous metals	2,673.6	5,223.7	6,269.6	8,886.5
Machinery and transport equipment	32,374.0	50,031.1	64,424.3	86,038.9
Non-electric machinery	14,524.5	24,066.3	32,077.0	n.a.
Agricultural machinery and implements	1,570.9	3,476.9	n.a.	4,458.1
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	8,042.6	10,007.1	13,902.4	12,035.1
Transport equipment	9,806.9	15,957.7	n.a.	25,933.0
Road motor vehicles and parts (excl. tyres, engines and electrical parts)	7,608.6	14,357.9	16,551.5	22,748.9
Passenger cars (excl. buses)	1,452.1	627.1	1,971.4	6,652.5
Lorries and trucks (incl. ambulances)	4,135.5	9,843.4	9,581.6	10,075.0
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	5,177.1	6,275.1	7,484.4	10,849.8
Scientific instruments, watches, etc.	2,110.7	3,123.8	n.a.	6,375.3
TOTAL (incl. others)	130,858.6	190,684.5	230,128.4	331,926.6

* Including crustacea and molluscs.

[continued on next page]

PORTUGAL

Statistical Survey

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES—continued]

EXPORTS f.o.b.	1976	1977	1978	1979
Food and live animals	5,124.3	6,509.5	8,223.0	11,304.1
Fish and fish preparations*	1,751.3	2,571.7	n.a.	4,646.8
Preserved (excl. simply preserved) fish*	1,543.8	2,265.0	n.a.	n.a.
Prepared or preserved fish	1,539.7	2,259.9	n.a.	3,901.2
Fruit and vegetables	2,667.1	3,179.7	3,649.8	4,803.0
Preserved and prepared vegetables	2,055.5	2,333.7	2,376.6	2,982.4
Beverages and tobacco	3,070.0	5,181.1	14,462.8	10,500.5
Beverages	3,641.5	5,158.2	7,206.3	10,432.2
Alcoholic beverages	3,628.7	5,140.0	7,184.4	10,397.0
Wine (incl. grape must)	3,551.9	5,033.4	7,071.1	10,204.0
Wine of fresh grapes	3,549.0	5,027.9	7,064.9	10,184.2
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	7,507.3	9,244.3	10,609.1	17,212.2
Wood, lumber and cork	2,311.0	3,457.5	4,322.9	7,443.0
Shaped or simply worked wood	1,331.5	2,188.0	n.a.	4,774.3
Shaped coniferous lumber	1,305.9	2,155.5	n.a.	4,658.6
Sawn coniferous lumber	1,295.4	2,145.5	n.a.	4,617.9
Pulp and waste paper	3,554.7	3,649.0	3,219.8	5,805.2
Sulphate wood pulp (excl. dissolving grades)	2,901.7	2,436.4	2,450.7	4,225.5
Bleached sulphate wood pulp	2,362.2	2,533.8	n.a.	3,359.4
Chemicals	2,895.6	3,968.6	6,158.7	10,196.6
Basic manufactures	17,964.8	25,827.4	35,191.1	60,699.6
Wood and cork manufactures (excl. furniture)	3,181.7	4,996.8	6,729.7	10,377.2
Cork manufactures	2,904.8	4,679.9	6,049.5	8,647.7
Articles of natural cork	2,182.5	3,569.6	4,556.1	8,346.1
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	8,361.6	12,003.6	17,715.0	27,954.8
Textile yarn and thread	1,901.8	2,535.3	3,567.3	5,144.6
Woven cotton fabrics†	1,722.2	2,593.9	n.a.	5,175.4
Cotton fabrics other than grey†	1,277.1	2,206.2	n.a.	4,390.1
Other woven textile fabrics†	1,750.2	2,647.3	n.a.	4,830.4
Fabrics of synthetic fibres†	1,389.1	2,034.3	n.a.	3,819.2
Linen and other furnishing articles	1,666.6	2,460.0	n.a.	n.a.
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	2,093.9	3,293.4	3,290.4	7,073.6
Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones	878.0	1,407.0	526.3	2,605.2
Non-industrial diamonds (unset)	878.0	1,407.0	526.3	2,605.2
Machinery and transport equipment	6,945.5	11,553.9	14,588.2	21,103.9
Non-electric machinery	1,732.2	3,454.4	3,460.7	n.a.
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	3,597.4	5,357.7	7,228.6	5,635.1
Telecommunications apparatus	1,447.3	2,092.0	n.a.	3,752.6
Transport equipment	1,615.9	2,741.8	n.a.	6,561.7
Ships and boats	1,108.9	2,021.4	n.a.	1,736.8
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	8,516.1	12,329.5	19,479.6	34,688.1
Clothing (excl. footwear)	6,096.8	8,583.3	13,468.0	23,652.9
Clothing not of fur	6,095.6	8,580.9	13,467.9	23,650.2
Non-knitted textile clothing (excl. accessories and headgear)	3,287.5	4,839.3	7,377.6	13,038.0
Men's and boys' outer garments	1,625.2	2,482.4	n.a.	5,716.0
Knitted clothing and accessories (excl. headgear)	2,444.5	3,276.2	5,377.4	10,012.1
TOTAL (incl. others)‡	55,088.5	77,685.3	106,450.6	176,050.7

* Including crustacea and molluscs.

† Excluding narrow or special fabrics.

‡ Including postal packages not classified by commodity (million escudos): 215.0 in 1976; 298.4 in 1977.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS*

(million escudos)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1977	1978†	1979	EXPORTS f.o.b.	1977	1978†	1979
Argentina	2,194.1	2,282.6	2,229.2	Angola	2,430.5	2,864.6	5,872.9
Austria	1,418.8	1,509.7	2,185.9	Austria	884.1	1,145.0	1,750.8
Belgium/Lux'bourg	5,921.1	7,215.9	9,164.8	Belgium/Lux'bourg	2,840.8	3,425.0	5,631.8
Brazil	4,186.1	2,919.0	3,463.7	Bolivia	12.3	1,297.4	1,085.6
Canada	1,273.8	1,602.1	3,224.1	Brazil	585.6	1,104.3	1,871.2
France	15,400.5	20,466.7	28,389.3	Canada	981.4	1,416.8	2,119.5
Germany, Fed. Rep.	23,689.3	31,541.0	41,822.4	Denmark	1,821.8	2,256.6	3,828.3
Iran	4,604.8	6,560.4	7,514.0	Finland	955.7	1,137.2	2,392.6
Iraq	7,857.3	11,289.6	21,057.0	France	6,176.1	9,553.0	17,079.4
Italy	10,228.9	12,411.9	17,054.9	Germany, Fed. Rep.	9,177.8	13,983.7	21,575.0
Ivory Coast	1,549.2	751.5	1,087.4	Italy	2,904.0	6,113.3	10,361.5
Japan	7,256.2	7,378.6	9,152.2	Japan	722.9	1,228.9	1,093.7
Netherlands	6,494.8	7,976.3	11,114.0	Mozambique	1,377.5	1,502.8	1,128.8
Norway	2,079.2	2,107.9	2,139.1	Netherlands	2,658.9	4,340.3	8,242.5
Saudi Arabia	5,819.4	6,795.5	12,909.9	Norway	2,589.8	2,815.8	3,381.5
South Africa	1,586.6	2,108.4	3,017.7	Spain	1,608.9	2,248.7	5,068.5
Spain	9,217.7	12,400.3	19,258.8	Sweden	4,875.1	4,901.7	8,492.5
Sweden	4,278.8	5,388.8	7,440.7	Switzerland	2,373.7	4,039.9	6,024.6
Switzerland	6,244.0	9,605.6	11,611.0	U.S.S.R	1,597.9	1,779.1	2,576.8
Turkey	1,380.3	1,625.8	1,833.7	United Kingdom	14,173.8	19,388.7	31,421.9
U.S.S.R.	4,751.6	4,211.6	7,225.0	U.S.A.	5,211.0	7,462.0	10,783.4
United Kingdom	19,845.9	22,852.3	30,747.4				
U.S.A.	19,438.0	26,928.0	38,958.8				
TOTAL (incl. others)	190,684.5	227,182.2	331,926.6	TOTAL (incl. others)	77,685.3	107,204.3	176,050.7

* Imports by country of production; exports by country of consumption. Except for the totals, figures exclude trade for which the distribution by country is not recorded (million escudos): Imports 801.7 in 1977, 603.6 in 1978; Exports (mainly ships' and aircraft stores) 1,254.5 in 1977, 1,874.0 in 1978.

† Provisional.

TOURISM

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	NUMBERS			TOURIST REVENUE (million escudos)		
	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979
Argentina	10,587	12,090	13,445	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Belgium and Luxembourg	52,237	48,520	49,642	492	712	1,134
Brazil	35,547	45,042	52,108	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Canada	31,953	36,867	40,675	479	720	1,171
Denmark	19,569	24,369	24,979	123	153	320
France	172,352	179,562	183,164	3,495	6,078	9,470
Federal Republic of Germany	204,216	259,331	286,667	2,465	4,163	6,819
Italy	65,363	72,316	70,145	100	146	203
Netherlands	42,248	111,067	129,844	731	1,249	2,207
Spain	1,599,482	1,755,220	3,514,810	585	911	3,472
Sweden	61,033	56,270	51,411	402	539	707
Switzerland	32,766	31,686	35,873	579	1,075	2,310
United Kingdom	292,804	327,872	399,771	1,507	3,105	5,611
U.S.A.	141,532	161,245	153,807	3,884	6,655	11,407
TOTAL (incl. others)	3,055,238	3,389,252	5,287,352	15,514	26,401	46,102

Total available accommodation (August 31st, 1977): 99,906 (including 47,464 hotel beds).

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

		1976	1977	1978	1979
Number of passengers	('000)	191,676	196,256	204,697	210,657
Passenger-kilometres	(")	5,235,394	5,234,839	5,514,356	5,635,003
Freight	('000 tons)	3,432	3,663	3,861	3,378
Freight ton-kilometres	('000)	854,540	884,710	932,648	871,632

ROAD TRAFFIC (motor vehicles in use at December 31st)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Passenger cars	854,395	936,978	1,034,284	1,109,674	1,161,355	1,211,966
Goods vehicles	40,384	42,669	45,117	49,911	57,000	63,443
Buses and coaches	6,030	6,438	6,876	7,246	7,556	8,002
Motorcycles	74,577	79,898	86,376	88,778	90,405	92,030

SHIPPING

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Merchant fleet (gross registered tonnage)	1,127,481	1,179,566	1,075,224	n.a.
Vessels entered ('000 gross registered tonnage)	61,454	59,850	61,916	69,474
Goods loaded (tons)	5,655,032	5,457,581	4,745,599*	3,898,003
Goods unloaded (tons)	17,350,849	17,877,711	16,210,302*	17,210,523

* Covering only the ports of Lisbon, Douro and Leixões.

CIVIL AVIATION ('000)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Kilometres flown	34,920	34,614	37,476	39,162
Passenger-kilometres	2,845,834	3,036,163	3,410,187	3,958,980
Freight ton-kilometres	68,043	85,643	105,718	116,823
Mail ton-kilometres	5,478	6,157	6,383	7,022

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	TELEPHONES*	RADIO SETS	TELEVISION SETS	BOOKS PUBLISHED (No. of Titles)	DAILY NEWSPAPERS	
					Number	Circulation
1975	1,065,974	1,510,703	722,315	5,943	36	226,883,000
1976	1,118,970	n.a.	914,354	5,668	36	226,263,000
1977	1,128,840	n.a.	1,137,100	6,122	36	201,315,000
1978	1,205,924	n.a.	1,174,815	5,611	34	196,002,000

* Continent only.

EDUCATION

(1977/78)

	INSTITUTIONS	TEACHERS	STUDENTS
Pre-primary	993	3,243	64,739
Primary	10,690	40,011	925,857
Secondary	332	29,371	486,380
Higher	87	7,419	81,955
Teacher training . .	215	1,540	11,084

Source (unless otherwise specified): Instituto Nacional de Estatística, Avda. António José de Almeida, Lisbon 1.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Promulgated on April 2nd, 1976)

(Summary)

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

Portugal is a sovereign Republic based on the dignity of the individual and the will of the people. It comprises the territory defined by history on the European continent and the archipelagos of the Azores and Madeira. The territory of Macau, under Portuguese administration, shall be governed by a Statute. The Azores and Madeira shall constitute autonomous regions.

The fundamental duties of the State include the following: to safeguard national independence; to secure participation by the people in the solving of national problems; to socialize the means of production; and to promote general welfare.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES

All citizens are equal before the law.

Rights, freedoms and safeguards

These are upheld by the State and include the following: the right to life; of *habeas corpus*; to the inviolability of the home and of correspondence; to freedom of expression and of conscience; to freedom of movement and of assembly.

Economic, social and cultural rights and duties

The collective appropriation of the means of production and the planning of economic development are safeguards and conditions for the effective exercise of rights and duties which include the following: the right and the duty to work; the freedom to form trade unions and the right to strike; the right to set up co-operatives; the right to private property; the right to social security and medical services; the duty of the State and of society to protect the family and the disabled; the right to education, culture and sport.

ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION

The economic and social organization of Portugal shall be based on the development of socialist relations of production through collectivization of the principal means of production, land and natural resources and through the exercise of democratic power by the working classes.

The State shall promote the establishment of co-operatives. Foreign investment shall be regulated by law. During the transition to socialism there shall be three sectors of ownership: the public, co-operative and private.

The development of social ownership shall be based on the expansion of the public and co-operative sectors.

PLAN

The Plan will be drawn up by a National Planning Council and approved by the Assembly of the Republic.

AGRARIAN REFORM

The aim of agrarian reform is to improve the situation of farm workers and to increase agricultural production and productivity. *Latifundia* (large estates) will be eliminated, and property which has been expropriated shall be handed over to small farmers and farm workers. Co-operatives and other forms of collective farming by workers will be formed.

FINANCIAL AND FISCAL SYSTEM

The financial and fiscal system aims at encouraging savings and achieving the equal distribution of wealth and incomes. The General State Budget shall be supervised by the Assembly and the Audit Office.

TRADE

The State shall intervene in the fixing of prices and the rationalization of the distribution network, and also in the promotion and control of external trade transactions.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

Political power shall lie with the people. The organs of sovereignty shall be: the President of the Republic, the Council of the Revolution, the Assembly of the Republic, the Government and the Courts. Direct, secret and regular elections shall be held. No-one shall hold political office for life.

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

The President of the Republic shall represent the Republic and exercise the functions of the President of the Council of the Revolution. He shall be elected by direct and secret universal adult suffrage. The candidate who obtains more than half the valid votes will be elected President. The President shall hold office for five years.

The duties of the President include the following: to preside over the Council of the Revolution; to appoint and dismiss the Prime Minister; to appoint and dismiss mem-

bers of the Government at the proposal of the Prime Minister. The President may exercise the right of veto on legislation emanating from the Assembly.

COUNCIL OF THE REVOLUTION

The Council of the Revolution acts as an advisory body to the President, as guarantor of the proper working of democratic institutions, of the implementation of the Constitution and of loyalty to the spirit of the Portuguese Revolution of April 25th, 1974. It also serves as a political and legislative organ in military matters.

The Council is composed of the President, the Chief and Deputy Chief of the General Staff, the Prime Minister (if he is a member of the armed forces), eight army officers, three air force officers and three navy officers and the three Chiefs of Staff.

ASSEMBLY OF THE REPUBLIC

The Assembly shall have a minimum of 240 and a maximum of 250 members, elected by the electoral constituency. The duties of the Assembly include the following: to approve amendments to the Constitution and to approve the political and administrative statutes of the Autonomous Regions and the Statute of the territory of Macau; to enact legislation; to confer legislative authority on the Government; to approve the Plan and the Budget; to approve treaties; to supervise the fulfilment of the Constitution and laws and to scrutinize Government acts; to scrutinize the Government's programme.

Each legislative period shall last four years. The legislative session shall run from October 15th to June 15th each year.

GOVERNMENT

The Government formulates the general policy of the country and is the highest organ of public administration. It shall comprise the Prime Minister, Ministers, Secretaries and Under-Secretaries of State and may include one or more Deputy Prime Ministers. The Prime Minister is appointed and dismissed by the President. Other members of the Government are appointed by the President at the proposal of the Prime Minister. The Government shall be responsible to the President and the Assembly. The Government's programme shall be presented to the Assembly for scrutiny within ten days of the appointment of the Prime Minister.

JUDICIARY

The courts are organs of sovereignty with competence to administer justice. There shall be Courts of First Instance (District Courts), Courts of Second Instance (Courts of Appeal) and the Supreme Court of Justice. There shall also be military courts and a Court of Audit.

The jury shall comprise the judges of the plenary court and the jurors. People's judges may be created. It is the duty of the *Ministério Público* to represent the State. Its highest organ is the *Procuradoria-Geral* which is presided over by the *Procurador-Geral*.

AUTONOMOUS REGIONS

The special political and administrative arrangements for the archipelagos of the Azores and Madeira shall be based on their geographical, economic and social conditions and on the historic aspirations of the people to autonomy. The sovereignty of the Republic is represented in each of the Autonomous Regions by a Minister of the Republic.

The organs of government in the Autonomous Regions are: the Regional Assembly, elected by direct and secret universal adult suffrage, and the Regional Government which shall be politically responsible to the Regional Assembly. Its Chairman is appointed by the Minister of the Republic. The Minister shall appoint or dismiss members of the Regional Government on the proposal of its Chairman.

The President of the Republic shall be assisted by a five-member advisory commission on the affairs of the Autonomous Regions.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The local authorities shall be territorial bodies corporate with representative organs serving the particular interests of the local population. The local authorities on the mainland shall be the parishes, municipal authorities and administrative regions. The Autonomous Regions of the Azores and Madeira shall comprise parishes and municipal authorities.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITIES

The public administrative authorities shall seek to promote the public interest whilst respecting the legal interests and rights of all citizens. Citizens shall have the right to be informed of, and to have redress against, the public administrative authorities when the matter directly concerns them.

ARMED FORCES

The Portuguese Armed Forces shall safeguard national independence, the unity of the State and the integrity of the national territory. They shall secure the continuation of the Revolution of April 25th, 1974. Military service shall be compulsory.

SAFEGUARDS AND REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION

Before promulgation, all laws shall be sent simultaneously to the President and the Council of the Revolution for a decision on their constitutionality.

Changes in the Constitution shall be approved by a majority of two-thirds of the members of the Assembly present, provided that the number of such members exceeds an absolute majority of the members entitled to vote.

The Statute of the territory of Macau, promulgated on February 17th, 1976, shall continue in force. Portugal shall remain bound by its responsibility to promote and safeguard the right to independence of East Timor.

THE GOVERNMENT

(November 1981)

HEAD OF STATE

President: Gen. ANTÓNIO DOS SANTOS RAMALHO EANES (took office July 14th, 1976; re-elected December 7th, 1980).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Prime Minister: Dr. FRANCISCO PINTO BALSEMÃO (PSD).

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence: Dr. DIOGO FREITAS DO AMARAL (CDS).

Minister of State and of the Quality of Life: GONÇALO RIBEIRO TELES (PPM).

Minister of State for Finance and Planning: JOÃO SALGUEIRO (PSD).

Minister of State at the Prime Minister's Office: FERNANDO MONTEIRO DO AMARAL (PSD).

Minister of the Interior: ANGELO CORREIA (PSD).

Minister of Foreign Affairs: ANDRÉ GONÇALVES PEREIRA (Independent).

Minister of Justice and Administrative Reform: JOSÉ MENERES PIMENTEL (PSD).

Minister of Education and Universities: Dr. VÍTOR PEREIRA CRESPO (PSD).

Minister of Labour: ANTÓNIO QUEIRÓS MARTINS (PSD).

Minister of Social Affairs: LUÍS EDUARDO DA SILVA BARBOSA (CDS).

Minister of Agriculture, Trade and Fisheries: Dr. BASÍLIO ADOLFO DE MENDONÇA HORTA DA FRANCA (CDS).

Minister of Industry, Energy and Exports: RICARDO BAIÃO HORTA (CDS).

Minister of Culture and Science: FRANCISCO LUCAS PIRES (CDS).

Minister of Housing, Public Works and Transport: JOSÉ VIANA BAPTISTA (PSD).

COUNCIL OF THE REVOLUTION

Ex-officio members:

Gen. ANTÓNIO DOS SANTOS RAMALHO EANES (President)

Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces:

Gen. NUNO VIRIATO DE MELO EGÍDIO

Gen. AMADEU GARCIA DOS SANTOS

Gen. JOSÉ LENOS FERREIRA

Vice-Admiral ANTÓNIO SOUSA LEITÃO

Members elected by the armed forces:

Brig. Gen. MANUEL RIBEIRO FRANCO CHARAIS

Brig. Gen. PEDRO JÚLIO PEZARAT CORREIA

Lt.-Col. JOSÉ MANUEL DA COSTA NEVES

Lt.-Col. JORGE RIBEIRO CARDOSO

Commdr. VÍTOR MANUEL TRIGUEIROS CRESPO

Commdr. MANUEL BEIRÃO MARTINS GUERREIRO

Maj. JOSÉ BERNARDO DE CANTO E CASTRO

Maj. ERNESTO AUGUSTO DE MELO ANTUNES

Maj. VÍTOR MANUEL RODRIGUES ALVES

Maj. VASCO CORREIA LOURENÇO

Maj. RODRIGO MANUEL LOPES DE SOUSA E CASTRO

Capt. ANTÓNIO ALVES MARQUES JUNIOR

PRESIDENT AND LEGISLATURE

PRESIDENT

(Elections of December 7th, 1980)

	VOTES	%
Gen. ANTÓNIO DOS SANTOS RAMALHO EANES .	3,249,296	56.40
Gen. ANTÓNIO SOARES CARNEIRO .	2,319,841	40.27
Maj. OTELO SARAIVA DE CARVALHO .	85,181	1.47

The three other candidates polled less than 2 per cent of the vote.

ASSEMBLÉIA DA REPÚBLICA
(General Election, October 5th, 1980)
President: FRANCISCO OLIVEIRA DIAS.

PARTY	SEATS	VOTES	%
AD	131	2,787,089	47.0
FRS	73	1,658,201	28.0
APU	41	1,000,967	16.9
UDP	1	81,916	1.4
Others	0	262,403	4.3
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Blank votes	246	5,790,576	97.6
Invalid votes	—	33,188	0.6
	—	106,213	1.8
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	246	5,929,977	100.0

Emigrants' seats: AD 3, FRS 1.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Aliança Democrática—AD (*Democratic Alliance*): f. 1979 by the following parties to fight the December 1979 and October 1980 elections:

Partido Social Democrata—PSD (*Social Democratic Party*): Rua Buenos Aires 39, 1296 Lisbon; f. 1974; formerly the PPD—Partido Popular Democrático; policies similar to European social-democratic parties; policy of nationalization and financial participation of the State, mainly in key sectors; 85,000 mems.; Leader Dr. FRANCISCO PINTO BALSEMÃO; publ. *Povo Livre* (weekly).

Partido do Centro Democrático Social—CDS (*Centre Democratic Party*): Largo do Caldas 5, Lisbon; f. 1974; centre; the only Portuguese member of the European Union of Christian Democrats; supports social market economy and consumer participation in production planning; Pres. Prof. Dr. DIOGO FREITAS DO AMARAL; publs. *Folha CDS* (weekly) and *Democracia* 76 (fortnightly).

Partido Popular Monárquico—PPM (*People's Monarchist Party*): Rua da Escola Politécnica 167-1º, 1200 Lisbon.

Aliança Povo Unido—APU (*United People's Alliance*): f. 1979 to fight the December 1979 and October 1980 elections; comprises the following two parties and a number of other minor left-wing parties:

Movimento Democrático Popular—MDP/GDE (*People's Democratic Movement*): Rua Artilharia Um 105, Lisbon; f. 1969; Leader JOSÉ MANUEL TENGAR-RINHA.

Partido Comunista Português—PCP (*Portuguese Communist Party*): R. Soeiro Pereira Gomes 1, Lisbon; f. 1921, legalized 1974; guided by the Marxist-Leninist doctrine; its aims are the defence and consolidation of the democratic regime and the revolutionary achievements, and ultimately the building of a socialist society in Portugal; 187,018 mems.; Sec.-Gen. ÁLVARO CUNHAL; publs. *Avante* (weekly), *O Militante* (monthly).

Frente Republicana e Socialista—FRS (*Republican and Socialist Front*): f. 1980 to fight the October 1980 elections; comprises:

Partido Socialista—PS (*Socialist Party*): Rua da

Emenda 46, Lisbon; f. 1973 from former Acção Socialista Portuguesa (*Portuguese Socialist Action*); affiliate of the Socialist International and Confederation of the Socialist Parties of the EEC; advocates a society of greater social justice and co-operation between public, private and co-operative sectors, while respecting public liberties and the will of the majority attained through free elections; 100,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. Dr. MÁRIO SOARES; Pres. ANTÓNIO MACEDO; publ. *Portugal Socialista* (weekly).

União da Esquerda Socialista Democrática—UESD (*Union of the Socialist and Democratic Left*): f. 1978; holds points of view mid-way between the PS and the PCP; Pres. ANTÓNIO LOPES CARDOSO.

Acção Social-Democrata Independente—ASDI (*Social Democrats Independent Action*): Tv. Fala-Só, 9-1º, 1200 Lisbon; f. 1980; Leader Prof. SOUSA FRANCO; publ. *Acção Social-Democrata*.

União Democrática Popular—UDP (*People's Democratic Union*): Rua Bernardo Lima 64, Lisbon; f. 1974; comprises various political groups of the revolutionary left.

There are also the following small parties and political movements:

Movimento Independente da Reconstrução Nacional—MIRN (*Independent Movement for National Reconstruction*): right-wing; Leader Gen. KAULZA DE ARRIAGA.

Organização Comunista Marxista-Leninista de Portugal—OCMLP (*Marxist-Leninist Communist Organization of Portugal*).

Partido Comunista dos Trabalhadores Portugueses—PCTP/MRPP (*Portuguese Workers' Communist Party*): Av. Álvares Cabral 19, Lisbon 1; f. 1976 from former Movimento Reorganizativo do Partido do Proletariado; Marxist-Leninist-Maoist; Sec.-Gen. ARNALDO MATOS; publ. *Luta Popular* (weekly).

Partido da Democracia Cristão—PDC (*Christian Democracy Party*): right-wing; Sec.-Gen. SANTOS FERREIRA.

Partido Operário de Unidade Socialista—POUS (*Workers' Party for Socialist Unity*).

Partido Socialista Revolucionário—PSR (*Revolutionary Socialist Party*).

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO PORTUGAL

(In Lisbon unless otherwise stated).

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

- Afghanistan:** Paris, France (E).
- Algeria:** Av. Frei Miguel Contreiras 54-A, 10° (E); *Ambassador:* HOCINE DJOUDI.
- Angola:** Av. das Descobertas 18 (E); *Ambassador:* ADRIANO SEBASTIÃO.
- Argentina:** Av. João Crisóstomo 8 r/c Esq. (E); *Ambassador:* WALTER VIRGILIO COSTANZA.
- Australia:** Av. da Liberdade 244-4° (E); *Ambassador:* GEOFFREY VINCENT BRADY.
- Austria:** Rua das Amoreiras 70-3° (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ERICH HOCHLEITNER.
- Bangladesh:** Paris, France (E).
- Belgium:** Praça Marquês de Pombal 14-6° (E); *Ambassador:* KAREL COECKX.
- Bolivia:** Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 145, 4° Dt. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* CLÉLIA ARGUEDAS DE PÉREZ-LUNA.
- Brazil:** Av. Fontes Pereira de Melo 14 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. DÁRIO MOREIRA DE CASTRO ALVES.
- Bulgaria:** Rua do Sacramento à Lapa 31 (E); *Ambassador:* CHRISTO TZANKOV GEORGIEV.
- Canada:** Rua Rosa Araújo 2-6° (E); *Ambassador:* LUCIEN LAMOUREUX.
- Cape Verde:** Av. do Restelo 33 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. CORSINO FORTES.
- Chile:** Av. Miguel Bombarda 5-1° (E); *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* ROLAND STEIN.
- China, People's Republic:** Rua de São Caetano 2 (E); *Ambassador:* YANG QILIANG.
- Colombia:** Praça José Fontana 10-5° Dt. (E); *Ambassador:* JAIME SERRANO-RUEDA.
- Congo:** Paris, France (E).
- Costa Rica:** Rua de S. Félix 37-2°E (E); *Ambassador:* ANTONIO CAÑAS IRAETA.
- Cuba:** Rua Pero da Covilhã 14 (Restelo) (E); *Ambassador:* JUAN CÉSAR DÍAZ.
- Cyprus:** Paris, France (E).
- Czechoslovakia:** Rua Pinheiro Chagas 6 (E); *Ambassador:* JÁN JANÍK.
- Denmark:** Rua Castilho 14-3° (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. PER FERGO.
- Dominican Republic:** Rome, Italy (E).
- Ecuador:** Rua das Amoreiras 80-8° D (E); *Ambassador:* HERNÁN GUARDERAS.
- Egypt:** Rua das Amoreiras 80-4° Dt. (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED MAHER EL SAYED.
- Finland:** Rua Miguel Lupi 12, 14-5° (E); *Ambassador:* PENTTI TALVITIE.
- France:** Rua dos Santos-o-Velho 5 (E); *Ambassador:* JACQUES CHAZELLE.
- German Democratic Republic:** Rua Barão de Sabrosa 213 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANK BOCHOW.
- Germany, Federal Republic:** Campo Mártires da Pátria 38 (E); *Ambassador:* JESCO VON PUTTKAMER.
- Ghana:** Paris, France (E).
- Greece:** Rua Visconde de Santarém 71-5° (E); *Ambassador:* DIMITRIS HERACLIDES.
- Grenada:** Rua Tenente-Coronel Ribeiro dos Reis 4-6 (E); *Ambassador:* ANGEL SANCHIS PERALES.
- Guinea-Bissau:** Av. Praia da Vitória 41-2° (E); *Ambassador:* LEONEL SEBASTIÃO VIEIRA.
- Hungary:** Calçada de Santo Amaro 85 (E); *Ambassador:* EDE GAZDIK.
- Iceland:** Paris, France (E).
- India:** Rua das Amoreiras 72D-6° (E); *Ambassador:* AVADHUTH RAOJI KAKODKAR.
- Iran:** Paris, France (E).
- Iraq:** Av. da República 9-1° (E); *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* SAFAH SALI AL-FALAKI.
- Ireland:** Rua da Imprensa 1-4° (E); *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* JAMES KIRWAN.
- Israel:** Rua António Enes 16-4° (E); *Ambassador:* DOV HALEVY MILMAN.
- Italy:** Largo Conde de Pombeiro 6 (E); *Ambassador:* MARIO MAGLIANO.
- Japan:** Av. Fontes Pereira de Melo 14-13° (E); *Ambassador:* YUTAKA TAMURA.
- Jordan:** Rome, Italy (E).
- Korea, Democratic People's Republic:** Rua Jau 62 (E); *Ambassador:* JON YONG JIN.
- Korea, Republic:** Edifício Aviz, Bloco 3, Rua Latino Coelho 1 (E); *Ambassador:* YOON HEE LEE.
- Lebanon:** Rome, Italy (E).
- Lesotho:** London, England (E).
- Libya:** Rua das Amoreiras 72E-11°; *Head of People's Bureau:* SALEM HEFTAH ABUSREWIL.
- Malaysia:** Paris, France (E).
- Mali:** Paris, France (E).
- Malta:** Rua Silva de Carvalho 230-1° (E); *Ambassador:* Count ENRICO EMO-CAPO DILISTA.
- Mauritania:** Rabat, Morocco (E).
- Mexico:** Praça do Areeiro 8-3° Esq. (E); *Ambassador:* JUAN GALLARDO MORENO.
- Mongolia:** Boulogne-sur-Seine, France (E).
- Morocco:** Av. João Crisóstomo 66-2° (E); *Ambassador:* MOULAY SLAMA BENZIDANE.
- Mozambique:** Rua Sampaio e Pina 1-3°, Esq. (E); *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* JOÃO DA SILVA ATAIDE.
- Nepal:** Paris, France (E).
- Netherlands:** Rua do Sacramento à Lapa 4 (E); *Ambassador:* JOHANNES KNEPPELHOUT.
- New Zealand:** Paris, France (E).
- Nigeria:** Av. Frei Miguel Contreiras 54A-10° (E); *Ambassador:* P. L. UDEH.
- Norway:** Avda. D. Vasco da Gama 1 (E); *Ambassador:* LEIF EDWARDSSEN.
- Oman:** Paris, France (E).
- Pakistan:** Rua Pero de Alenquer 12 (Restelo) (E); *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* (vacant).
- Panama:** Alameda de D. Afonso Henriques 39-7° Dt. (L); *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* GUSTAVO GARCÍA DE PAREDES.

PORTUGAL

Peru: Av. da República 56-3° Dt. (E); *Ambassador:* CARMELA AGUILAR AYANZ.

Poland: Av. das Descobertas 2 (E); *Ambassador:* EUGENIUSZ SZLEPER.

Romania: Rua João Caetano 5 (E); *Chargé d'affaires, a.i.:* NICOLAE VULPASIN.

São Tomé and Príncipe: Rua da Junqueira 2 (E); *Ambassador:* MANUEL FRANCISCO DA FONSECA VELOSO.

Senegal: Av. 5 de Outubro 10-2° D (E); *Ambassador:* ASSANE BASSIROU DIOUF.

Sierra Leone: Paris, France (E).

South Africa: Av. Luís Bivar 10 (E); *Ambassador:* W. MALAN.

Spain: Rua do Salitre 1 (E); *Ambassador:* FERNANDO RODRÍGUEZ-PORRERO Y DE CHÁVARRI.

Sweden: Rua Miguel Lupi 12-2° (E); *Ambassador:* SVEN FREDERIK HEDIN.

Switzerland: Trav. do Patrocínio 1 (E); *Ambassador:* CHARLES-ALBERT WETTERWALD.

Tanzania: Paris, France (E).

Thailand: Paris, France (E).

Tunisia: Rabat, Morocco (E).

Turkey: Av. das Descobertas 22 (E); *Ambassador:* ISMAIL SOYSAL.

. Portugal also has diplomatic relations with Albania, Benin, Botswana, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, El Salvador, Gabon, The Gambia, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mauritius, Monaco, Nicaragua, the Philippines, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Trinidad and Tobago, Viet-Nam and Zimbabwe.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion

U.S.S.R.: Rua Visconde de Santarém 59 (E); *Ambassador:* ARNOLD IVANOVICH KALININ.

United Kingdom: Rua de S. Domingos à Lapa 37 (E); *Ambassador:* Sir HUGH CAMPBELL BYATT.

U.S.A.: Av. Duque de Loulé 39 (E); *Ambassador:* RICHARD BLOOMFIELD.

Upper Volta: Paris, France (E).

Uruguay: Rua Sampaio e Pina 16-2° (E); *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* MARÇAL HOURCADE CHESPO.

Vatican City: Av. Luís Bivar 18 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. SANTE PORTALUPI.

Venezuela: Av. Duque de Loulé 47-4° (E); *Ambassador:* NAPOLEÓN GIMÉNEZ.

Yemen Arab Republic: London, England (E).

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: London, England (E).

Yugoslavia: Av. das Descobertas 12 (E); *Ambassador:* ALEKSANDAR MANETOVIĆ.

Zaire: Av. Fontes Pereira de Melo 31-7° (E); *Ambassador:* MABOLIA INENGO TRA BWAT.

Zambia: Av. da República 9-6° (E); *Ambassador:* PETER MUFALO KWALONBOTA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The State is represented in the courts by the Public Prosecution, whose highest organ is the *Procuradoria-Geral da República* (Attorney General's Office).

Procurador-Geral: EDUARDO AUGUSTO DE ARALA CHAVES.

The principle of *habeas corpus* is recognized and persons illegally detained may appeal to the Supreme Court.

Judges are appointed for life and are irremovable. Conditions of appointment, service, dismissal, pension and transfer are governed by law. They may take no other office of profit under the Government, except service on permanent or temporary commissions. The *Conselho Superior da Magistratura* controls their appointment, transfer and promotion and the exercise of disciplinary action.

The jury system was reintroduced in 1976 although it operates only at the request of the prosecutor or defendant.

The Supreme Court: Praça do Comércio, Lisbon; it is the highest organ of the judicial system and has jurisdiction over Metropolitan Portugal and Macau; it consists of a president and 29 judges; Pres. ANTÓNIO ACÁCIO DE OLIVEIRA CARVALHO.

Courts of Second Instance (or Courts of Appeal): there are four courts of appeal; that in Lisbon consists of a president and 44 judges and also has jurisdiction over Macau; in Oporto, of a president and 34 judges; in Coimbra, of a president and 15 judges; and in Évora, of a president and 14 judges.

Courts of First Instance: there is one court for every judicial district or *comarca*, including one in Macau.

Special Courts: these have exclusive jurisdiction in certain matters, i.e. military courts for military crimes, a Court of Audit to judge the public accounts and administrative and revenue courts.

RELIGION

The dominant religion is Roman Catholicism. There is freedom of worship, and some Protestant Churches have been established.

In 1976 there were 8,485,775 Roman Catholics in Portugal.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Metropolitan See:

Lisbon . . . ANTÓNIO RIBEIRO, Cardinal Patriarch of Lisbon.

Suffragan Sees:

Guarda . . . ANTÓNIO SANTOS.

Leiria . . . ALBERTO COSME DO AMARAL.

Portalegre,
Castelo Branco AUGUSTO CÉSAR ALVES FERREIRA DA SILVA.

Santarém . . . ANTÓNIO FRANCISCO MARQUES, O.F.M.

Setúbal . . . MANUEL DA SILVA MARTINS.

PORTUGAL

Religion, The Press

Angra, Azores . AURELIO GRANADA ESCUDEIRO.
Funchal, Madeira FRANCISCO ANTUNES SANTANA.

Metropolitan See:

Braga . EURICO DIAS NOGUEIRA.

Suffragan Sees:

Aveiro . MANUEL D'ALMEIDA TRINDADE.
Bragança e
Miranda . ANTÓNIO JOSÉ RAFAEL.
Coimbra . JOÃO ALVES.
Lamego . ANTÓNIO DE CASTRO XAVIER MONTEIRO.

Oporto . ANTÓNIO FERREIRA GOMES.
Viana do Castelo JULIO TAVARES REBIMBAS.
Vila-Real . ANTÓNIO CARDOSO CUNHA.
Viseu . JOSÉ PEDRO DA SILVA.

Metropolitan See:

Évora . DAVID DE SOUSA, O.F.M.

Suffragan Sees:

Beja . MANUEL DOS SANTOS ROCHA.
Faro . ERNESTO GONÇALVES DA COSTA, O.F.M.

THE PRESS

After the *coup d'état* of April 1974 censorship of the press was abolished. Under the 1976 Constitution the freedom of the press is guaranteed in so far as it affects: freedom of expression and creation by journalists and writers; intervention by journalists of those organs of the mass media which do not belong to the State or to political parties; the right to found newspapers and other publications; permission for periodical publications to become the property of non-profit-making collective organizations, of societies formed by journalists' groups or publishing companies and of Portuguese citizens; and the independence of the press.

The Lisbon newspapers *A Capital*, *Diário de Lisboa*, *Diário de Notícias*, *Diário Popular*, *Jornal de Comércio* (which ceased publication in 1976) and *O Século* (ceased publication in February 1977) were owned by various banking and financial groups which were nationalized in 1974 and 1975 and have since themselves become state-owned. In 1979 the *Diário de Lisboa* was handed back to private ownership.

Oporto is the principal press centre in northern Portugal. Two of its principal morning dailies, *O Comércio do Porto* and *Jornal de Notícias* were under State control from 1974 until 1979.

Decree-law No. 639/76 of July 29th, 1976, nationalized the following newspaper publishing groups: *Sociedade Nacional de Tipografia*, *Sociedade Industrial de Imprensa*, *Sociedade Gráfica de A Capital* and *Empresa Nacional de Publicidade*. The following state-owned groups were established: *EPNC—Empresa Pública dos Jornais Notícias e Capital* and *EPSP—Empresa Pública dos Jornais O Século e Diário Popular*.

Circulations have recently been falling and many newspapers, particularly in the State-owned sector, have been making heavy losses. In September 1977 the Government announced that it could no longer subsidize unprofitable publications, which must adopt Government guidelines to improve their economic viability or risk bankruptcy. In 1980 the Government proposed financial aid for the private press.

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

LISBON

- A Capital:** Travessa do Poço da Cidade 26, 1200; f. 1968; evening; Dir. Dr. FRANCISCO SOUSA TAVARES; circ. 49,893.
Correio da Manhã: Rua Ruben A. Leitão 2A-4A, 1200; f. 1979; morning; independent; Man. CARLOS BARBOSA; circ. 53,000.
O Dia: Rua Vítor Cordon 27, 1294; f. 1975; morning; Dir. Eng. FRANCISCO BRÁS DE OLIVEIRA; circ. 44,100.

O Diário: Rua João de Deus 24, 2700, Venda Nova, Amadora; f. 1976; morning; Dir. Dr. MIGUEL URBANO TAVARES RODRIGUES; circ. 51,820.

Diário de Lisboa: Rua Luz Soriano 44, 1200; f. 1921; evening; Dir. Dr. ANTÓNIO RUELLA RAMOS; circ. 42,300.

Diário de Notícias: Avenida da Liberdade 266, 1200 Lisbon; f. 1864; morning; Dir. MÁRIO MESQUITA; circ. 56,552.

Diário Popular: Rua Luz Soriano 67, 1200 Lisbon; f. 1942; evening; Dir. PACHECO DE ANDRADE; circ. 81,400.

Portugal Hoje: Rua Sacadura Cabral 26-1º, Dafundo, 1495 Lisbon; f. 1979; morning; Dir. JOÃO GOMES; circ. 50,000.

A Tarde: Rua de Santa Catarina 2, 1294 Lisbon; f. 1979; evening; Dir. TORQUATO DA LUZ; circ. 35,200.

A Tribuna: Rua 2, aos arruamentos da Matinha, Lote A. 5º piso B/C, 1900; f. 1979; morning; Dir. Dr. JOSÉ MARIA CALDAS.

BRAGA

Correio do Minho: Rua Abade de Loureira 37, 4700; morning; Dir. MANUEL FILIPE DE MOURA COUTINHO; circ. 1,080.

Diário do Minho: Rua de Santa Margarida 4, 4719; f. 1918; morning; Dir. Padre DOMINGOS DA SILVA ARAÚJO; circ. 2,510.

COÍMBRA

Diário de Coimbra: Rua da Sofia 179, 3000; f. 1930; morning; Dir. Eng. ADRIANO MÁRIO DA CUNHA LUCAS; circ. 4,100.

ÉVORA

Diário do Sul: Travessa de Santo André 6, 7001, Apdo. 37; f. 1969; morning; Dir. MANUEL MADEIRA PIÇARRA; circ. 2,450.

Notícias d'Evora: Rua do Raimundo 41-43, 7000; f. 1900; morning; Dir. CARLOS PEDROSA REIS; circ. 1,769.

O PORTO

O Comércio do Porto: Avenida dos Aliados 107, 4008; f. 1854; morning; Dir. JOAQUIM QUEIRÓZ; circ. 53,587.

Jornal de Notícias: Rua Gonçalo Cristóvão 195, 4052; f. 1888; morning; Dir. Dr. ALBERTO DE CARVALHO; circ. 85,500.

O Primeiro de Janeiro: Rua de Santa Catarina 326, 4000; f. 1868; independent; morning; Dir. Dr. PEDRO FEYTOR PINTO; circ. 40,603.

PORTUGAL

The Press

MADEIRA

(Funchal)

Diário de Notícias: Rua da Alfandega 8, 9000; f. 1876; morning; independent; Dir. SILVIO L. F. SILVA; circ. 6,150.

Jornal da Madeira: Rua Dr. Fernão de Ornelas 35 r/c, 9000; f. 1927; morning; Catholic; Dir. MANUEL TOMÉ TEIXEIRA VELOSA; circ. 8,000.

THE AZORES

(Angra de Heroísmo)

Diário Insular: Rua das Minhas Terras 17-21, 9700; f. 1946; morning; Dir. GERVÁSIO MARTINS; circ. 2,100.

A União: Rua Padre António Cordeiro 13-21, 9700; f. 1893; evening; Dir. MANUEL COELHO DE SOUSA; circ. 1,500.

(Horta)

Correio da Horta: Rua Comendador Ernesto Rebelo 5, 9900; f. 1930; evening; Dir. FERNANDO M. FARIA RIBEIRO; circ. 1,020.

O Telégrafo: Rua Conselheiro Medeiros 30, 9900; f. 1893; morning; Dir. JOSÉ ROGÉRIO DA SILVA GONÇALVES; circ. 1,850.

(Ponta Delgada)

Açoriano Oriental: Rua Dr. Bruno Tavares Carreiro 34, 9500; f. 1835; morning; Dir. GUSTAVO MOURA; circ. 4,300.

Correio dos Açores: Rua da Misericórdia 42, 9500; f. 1920; morning; Dir. JORGE DO NASCIMENTO CABRAL; circ. 2,514.

Diário dos Açores: Rua do "Diário dos Açores" 11, 9500; f. 1870; evening; Dir. MARIA ISABEL CARREIRO M. COSTA; circ. 2,020.

PRINCIPAL MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS

There are more than 1,300 periodicals published in Portugal, of which more than half are published in Lisbon. Among the more widely known in Lisbon are:

A.C.P.: Avda. Barbosa du Bocage 23, 2º E.; f. 1908; motoring; every two months; Propr. Automóvel Club de Portugal; Dir. FRANCISCO PINTO BALSEMÃO; Editor MARIA MANUELA MARTINS; circ. 80,000.

Anglo-Portuguese News: Avenida de São Pedro 14-D, Monte Estoril; f. 1937; fortnightly; English language; Publ. and Editor NIGEL BATLEY.

Aqui: Rua Félix Correia, Lote 8; weekly; Dir. MÁRIO HENRIQUE BAPTISTA LEIRIA.

Arte e Decoração: Rua Saraiva de Carvalho 207; monthly; Dir. VITORIANO ANTÓNIO MARIA ROSA; publication suspended.

Autores: Av. Duque de Loulé 31; bulletin of the Play-writers and Theatrical Composers Society, quarterly; Dir. CÉSAR DE OLIVEIRA.

Avante: Rua Socorro Pereira Gomes 1, 1699 Lisbon; weekly; organ of the Communist Party; Dir. A. DIAS LOURENÇO DA SILVA.

A Bola: Travessa da Queimada 23; f. 1945; sport; three times a week; Propr. Soc. Viciosa Desportiva Lda.; Dir. CARLOS MIRANDA; Editor VÍTOR SANTOS; circ. 150,000.

Brotéria (Revista de Cultura): Rua Maestro António Taborda 14, Caixa Postal 2364; f. 1902; review of culture; monthly; Dir. MANUEL ANTUNES.

Brotéria (Genética): Rua Maestro António Taborda 14, Caixa Postal 2364; f. 1902; natural sciences; quarterly; Dir. LUIS J. ARCHER.

Crónica Feminina: Rua Saraiva de Carvalho 207; women's

magazine; weekly; Dir. MARIA H. DE ALMEIDA DIAS DOS SANTOS VERDE; circ. 220,000.

Democracia 76: Largo do Caldas 5; fortnightly; organ of the Centre Democratic Party; Dir. Dr. VÍTOR SÁ MACHADO; circ. 50,000.

Ela/Donas de Casa: Rua Luciano Cordeiro 89-2º; fortnightly; Dir. MARIA JOÃO AGUIAR; circ. 40,000.

Eva: Largo Trindade Coelho 9; fashion; quarterly.

Expresso: Rua Duque de Palmela 37, 2º Dto., 1296 Lisbon; current affairs; weekly; Editors MARCELO REBELO DE SOUSA, AUGUSTO DE CARVALHO; circ. 90,000.

Folha GDS: Largo do Caldas 5, Lisbon 2; organ of Centre Democratic Party; weekly; circ. 200,000.

Gaíola Aberta: Rua Conde Redondo 53-1º, Esq., 1100; f. 1974; humour; circ. 35,000.

O Jornal: Av. da Liberdade 232-r/c Dto., 1200; weekly; Dir. JOAQUIM LETRIA.

Liberdade: Rua João Pereira da Rosa 20, A; current affairs; weekly; Dir. LUIS AROUCA; circ. 50,000.

Luta Popular: Av. Pedro Álvares Cabral 19, f. 1971; organ of the Portuguese Workers' Communist Party; weekly; Dir. FERNANDO ROSAS; circ. 30,000.

Motor: Rua Marquês da Fronteira 177, 1º Dto.; f. 1963; motoring; weekly; Dir. MANUEL SILVA PEREIRA; circ. 15,000.

Mundo Desportivo: Av. da Liberdade 266; sport; three times a week; Dir. CARLOS VIEIRA DE CARVALHO.

Nova Imagem: Av. Gago Coutinho, 43-1D, 1700 Lisbon; f. 1978; Dir. JOÃO AGUIAR; circ. 35,000.

Opção: Rua Artur Paiva 38; weekly; Dir. ARTUR PORTELA FILHO.

O País: Rua D. Pedro V 7-1º, 1294; weekly; Dirs. JOSÉ BALDONERO PINTO VACEONDEUS, VERA LAGOA.

Plataea: Rua Saraiva de Carvalho 207-Porta P; cinema and show business; monthly; Dir. JOÃO EMÍLIO BAPTISTA ROSA.

Portugal Socialista: Largo do Rato 2; f. 1967; organ of the Socialist Party; monthly; Dir. TITO DE MORAIS; circ. 7,000.

Povo Livre: Rua Buenos Aires 39, 1296 Lisbon; weekly; organ of the Social Democratic Party; Dir. JOSÉ SILVA MARQUES.

Record: Travessa dos Inglesinhos 3 r/c, Lisbon 2; sport; three times a week; Dir. JOSÉ MONTEIRO POÇAS.

Seara Nova: Rua Bernardo Lima 42 r/c, Lisbon 1; f. 1921; politics, sociology; monthly; Dir. ULPIANO NASCIMENTO.

Tele Semana: Rua Gomes Freire 183-3º Dto.; television; weekly; Dir. A. DUARTE RAMOS; circ. 35,000.

Tempo: Rua Ruben A. Leitão 4-C, 1200; f. 1974; independent; weekly; Propr. Imprensa Nova, S.A.; Dir. NUNO ROCHA; circ. 72,000.

O Tempo e o Modo: Rua Francisco Sanches 8 r/c Dto.; f. 1963; politics, sociology; monthly; Dir. JOSÉ GUERREIRO JORGE; circ. 7,000.

Vária 8: Rua Almirante Barroso 11-2º; weekly; Dir. JOSÉ PINHEIRO DA SILVA.

NEWS AGENCIES

Agência Noticiosa Portuguesa (ANOP): Rua Julio de Andrade 5, 1100 Lisbon; Dirs. JOSÉ MANUEL BARROSO, Dr. WILTON FONSECA.

Agência Europeia de Imprensa, Lda. (AEI): Rua Sampaio e Pina 7, 1º Frente, Lisbon; Dir. ANTÓNIO EUGÉNIO ARAÚJO MONTEIRO.

PORTUGAL

Agência Literária Imprensa e Promoções, Lda. (JA): Rua Custódio Vieira 6-1, Dto., 1200 Lisbon; f. 1971; Dirs. EDMUNDO MONTEIRO DOS SANTOS FIGUEIREDO, MARIA DE FÁTIMA COSTA GUERREIRO.

Agência de Representações Dias da Silva, Lda. (ADS): Av. Almirante Reis 82-6º, 1100 Lisbon; Dir. JULIO CALDERON DIAS DA SILVA.

Agência Universal de Imprensa, Lda. (Unipress): Rua de Santa Bárbara 81, 7ºA, Lisbon 1; Dir. FERNANDO DE COSTA GONÇALVES.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse (AFP): Rua Rosa Araújo 34, 3º, 1200 Lisbon; Dir. JEAN-FRANÇOIS LEVEN.

Agencia EFE (Spain): Largo da Rosa 7, Lisbon 1; Dir. MIGUEL HIGUERAS CLERIES.

Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN) (U.S.S.R.): Praça Andrade Caminha 3; Dir. ALGUMANTAS YOURGUIS TCHECUOLIS.

Agencia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): Rua Tristao Vaz 17-4º Esq., Restelo, 1400 Lisbon; Dir. FRANCO VASELLI.

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN) (German Democratic Republic): Rua Latino Coelho 1, Edifício Avis, Bloco a 1, 11 Andar Dto., Lisbon; Dir. FOLKER FÖRSTERLING.

The Press, Publishers

API (Brazil): Av. Visconde de Valmor 57, 2º D., Lisbon; Correspondent MARIAC DIMBLA.

Associated Press (AP) (U.S.A.): Praça da Alegria 58, 3º, 1200 Lisbon; Dir. PATRICK N. REYNA.

Prensa Latina (Cuba): Av. da República 51-2º; Dir. RAFAEL JAVIER RODRIGUEZ ROQUE.

Reuters (U.K.): Praça da Alegria 58, Portas D/F, Lisbon 2.

United Press International (UPI) (U.S.A.): Praça da Alegria 58, 4º G, Lisbon 1200; Dir. DAVID DUAN PEARCE.

Xinhua (People's Republic of China): Rua Gonçalo Velho Cabral 11A, Restelo, Lisbon 3; Dir. SHEN TING-YI.

The following news agencies have press correspondents in Lisbon: ČTK (Czechoslovakia), dpa (Federal Republic of Germany), and TASS (U.S.S.R.).

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Associação da Imprensa Diária: Rua de Artilharia Um 69-2º, 1297 Lisbon; f. 1976; 24 mens.; Pres. Dr. ANTÓNIO RUELLA RAMOS; Sec. Col. CELSO MENDES DE MAGALHÃES.

Associação da Imprensa Não-Diária: Rua Gomes Freire 183-4º Esq., Lisbon 1; f. 1960.

PUBLISHERS

In 1978, 5,611 titles were published.

LISBON

A Regra do Jogo, Edições: Rua Sousa Martins 5-2º; Dir. JOSÉ LEAL LOUREIRO.

Assírio & Alvim: Rua Passos Manuel 67B; sociology and politics.

Ática S.A.R.L.: Rua Alexandre Herculano 17; poetry, theatre.

Casa do Livro Editora: Avda. Poeta Mistral 6-B; Dir. JOÃO MARQUES DE OLIVEIRA.

C.L.B.—Centro do Livro Brasileiro, Lda.: Rua Almirante Barroso 13, 2º; f. 1963; Gen. Man. ÁLVARO GONÇALVES PEREIRA.

Edições Branco e Negro: Rua Conde Redondo 53-1º, Esq., 1100; f. 1974; Dir. JOSÉ VILHENA.

Edições Cosmos: Rua da Emenda 111, 2º; f. 1938; paperback classics; new collections of history, human sciences and sociology; Dir. M. RODRIGUES DE OLIVEIRA.

Edições Itau: Avda. Elias Garcia 87-A; Dir. JULIO ROBERTO.

Edições 70, Lda.: Avda. Duque de Ávila 69-r/c Esq.; f. 1970; humanities and social sciences, reference books, children's books, African works; Dir. JOAQUIM SOARES DA COSTA.

Editora Arcádia S.A.R.L.: Campo de Santa Clara 106; f. 1957; fiction, art, science, history, sociology, religion.

Editora Ulisseia, Lda.: Av. Visconde de Valmor 47, 1º Dto.; classical literature and translations; Dir. F. GUEDES.

Editores Associados: Rua João de Deus, Venda Nova; general.

Editorial Aster, Lda.: Largo D. Estefânia 8-1º, 1096 Lisbon.

Editorial Avante, S.A.R.L.: Avda. Santos Dumond 57-2º; politics; Dir. FRANCISCO MELO.

Editorial Confluência: Rua Almeida e Sousa 23; f. 1945; publs. dictionaries, *Morais* (12 vols.), *Ethimological* (3 vols.), and *Trilingue* in Portuguese, French and English (3 vols.).

Editorial Enciclopédia, Lda.: Rua António Maria Cardoso 33-35; f. 1934; art and technical books.

Editorial Estampa, Lda.: Rua da Escola do Exército 9 r/c; politics, sociology, economics; Dir. ANTÓNIO CARLOS MANSO PINHEIRO.

Editorial Estúdios Cor, S.A.R.L.: Rua João Pereira da Rosa 20A; f. 1949; fiction, science, classical, modern and contemporary literature, arts.

Editorial Futura: Av. 5 de Outubro 317, 1º; general.

Editorial Inquérito, Lda.: Trav. da Queimada 23, 1º.

Editorial Minerva: Rua Luz Soriano 31-33, 1º; f. 1927; fiction.

Editorial Notícias: Rua Rodrigues Faria 103.

Editorial Presença, Lda.: Rua Augusto Gil 35-A; social sciences, textbooks, leisure, health, children's books, etc.; Dir. FRANCISCO ESPADINHA.

Editorial Verbo S.A.R.L.: Rua Carlos Testa 1; f. 1959; encyclopaedias, history, general science, textbooks, education and children's books; Dir. FERNANDO GUEDES.

Electroliber, Lda.: Rua Prof. Reinaldo dos Santos, Lote 1488, P 1500; Dir. G. W. DE VASCONCELOS.

Empresa Literária Fluminense, Lda.: Rua S. João Nepomuceno; textbooks; Dir. J. DIAS DE SOUSA.

Empresa de Publicidade "Seara Nova": Rua Bernardo Lima 42 r/c; f. 1921; politics, sociology.

Guimarães Editores: Rua da Misericórdia 68-70.

INEDE: Avda. Rio de Janeiro 6.

PORTUGAL

- Livraria Bertrand S.A.R.L.:** Rua João de Deus, Apdo. 37, 2701 Amadora; general.
- Livraria Clássica Editora:** Praça dos Restauradores 17; fiction and agronomics; Dir. JOSÉ TEIXEIRA.
- Livraria "O Século":** Praça D. Pedro IV, 23; general.
- Livraria Sá da Costa Editora:** Praça Luís de Camões 22, 4°; literary; Dir. JOÃO SÁ DA COSTA.
- Livros do Brasil, S.A.R.L.:** Rua dos Caetanos 22; f. 1944; literature, history, politics, pedagogy and science; Dir. ANTÓNIO DE SOUZA-PINTO.
- Livros Horizonte, Lda.:** Rua das Chagas 17, 1°; f. 1953; art, pedagogy; Chair. ROGÉRIO MENDES DE MOURA.
- Moraes Editores, S.A.R.L.:** Rua do Século, 34-2°; politics, sociology, theology, Portuguese literature, law, psychology, pedagogy, human sciences; Chair. Eng. PROTESTES DA FONSECA; Commercial Man. Dr. ACACIO DE OLIVEIRA.
- Parceria A. M. Pereira, Lda.:** Rua Augusta 52; fiction, economics and politics.
- Plátano Editora, S.A.R.L.:** Avda. de Berna 31-2°, Esq°.
- Portugália Editora, Lda.:** Rua do Século 171; f. 1942; general literature; translations.
- Publicações Alfa, S.A.R.L.:** Avda. António Augusto de Aguiar 150-5° Esq.
- Publicações Europa-América, Lda.:** Estrada de Lisboa, Sintra Km 14, Apart. 8 Mira, 2725 Mem Martins; f. 1945; fiction, technical, reference, textbooks; Dir. FRANCISCO LYON DE CASTRO.
- Publicações Dom Quixote:** Rua Luciano Cordeiro 119, 1098 Lisbon; f. 1965; general fiction, poetry, history, philosophy, psychology, politics, didactics and sociology; university text books; Dir. NELSON DE MATOS.
- João Romano Torres & Ca., Lda.:** Largo de S. Mamede 3-A, Lisbon 2; fiction; Dir. FRANCISCO NORONHA E ANDRADE.

OPORTO

- Brasília Editora:** Rua José Falcão 173, P.O.B. 101; f. 1961; 2 mems.; general; Dirs. Dr. Z. C. BRANCO, Dr. J. C. BRANCO, J. M. SILVA COUTO.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

- RDP—Radiodifusão Portuguesa, E.P.:** Avda. Eng. Duarte Pacheco 5, Lisbon; f. 1975 after the nationalization of nine radio stations and their merger with the existing national broadcasting company; Pres. Dr. JOÃO BARREIROS CARDOSO; Dir.-Gen. AMILCAR MARTINS; Dir. non-commercial programmes Dr. A. OLIVEIRA PIRES; Dir. commercial programmes J. DAVID NUNES; Tech. Dir. Eng. VITO DE OLIVEIRA; Admin. Dir. Dr. ALVES DA CUNHA.

Programmes: *Home Services*: Network I broadcasts 24 hours daily on medium-wave and FM, and on short-wave to the Azores; Network II broadcasts daily on FM; Network III broadcasts on medium-wave and Network IV broadcasts on FM.

International Service: Radiodifusão Portuguesa, Rua do Quelhas 21, 1200 Lisbon; Programmes in Portuguese to Europe, Timor, Macau, India, the Middle East, Africa, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde, Brazil, Venezuela, the U.S.A. and Canada. Programmes in English, French, German, Italian and Spanish to Europe; in English to India, the Middle East, Africa, the U.S.A. and Canada; in French to India, the Middle East and Africa; in Spanish

Publishers, Radio and Television

- Edições Asa:** Rua dos Mártires da Liberdade 112; didactics.
- Editora A Educação Nacional, Lda.:** Rua do Almada 125; school textbooks and review, *Educação Nacional*.
- Editorial Argus, Lda.:** Rua Alexandre Braga 48; Dir. ROGÉRIO FERREIRA.
- Editorial Domingos Barreira:** Rua Cedoteita 376.
- Lello & Irmão, Lda.:** Rua das Carmelitas 144; fiction, poetry, history and children's books; Dir. LYA LELLO.
- Livraria Civilização:** Américo Fraga Lames & Ca., Lda., Rua Alberto Aires de Gouveia 27; f. 1920; social sciences, politics, economics, history, art, fiction, children's; Man. Dir. MOURA BESSA.
- Livraria Editora Figueirinhas, Lda.:** Praça da Liberdade 66; f. 1898; literature, school textbooks; Dir. MÁRIO RENATO FIGUEIRINHAS.
- Porto Editora, Lda.:** Rua da Restauração 365, 4099 Oporto; f. 1944; general literature, school books, dictionaries, children's books; Dir. VASCO TEIXEIRA.

COÍMBRA

- Arménio Amado, Editor, Sucessor:** Ceira-Coímbra; f. 1931; philosophy, history, law, education, social sciences, cybernetics, linguistics; Dir. SIMÕES PEREIRA.
- Atlântida Editora, S.A.R.L.:** Rua Ferreira Borges 103; f. 1920; law, didactics; Dir. Col. LUÍS LEITE FERREIRA.
- Coimbra Editora, Lda.:** Rua Ferreira Borges 77; law, didactics; Dir. Col. LUÍS LEITE FERREIRA.
- Livraria Almedina:** Arco do Almedina 15; law, didactics; Dir. JOAQUIM MACHADO.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

- Associação Portuguesa dos Editores e Livreiros:** Largo do Andaluz 16, 1° Esq., 1000 Lisbon; f. 1939; Pres. ALVARO MOURA BESSA.

to South America and in Konkani to India and the Middle East.

Emissores Regionais: Delegações da RDP (Regional Stations):

Northern Zone: Rua Cândido dos Reis 74-1°, Oporto.

Central Zone: Rua Dr. José Alberto dos Reis (Celas), 3000 Coimbra.

Central Zone II: Av. Duarte Pacheco 5, 1000 Lisbon.

Southern Zone: Campo da Sra. da Saúde, 8000 Faro.

RDP Madeira: Rua dos Netos 27, 9000 Funchal, Madeira; Admin. MANUEL JOSÉ CAMACHO CORREIA; one medium-wave transmitter on 1,331 kHz and one FM transmitter on 94.1 MHz.

Centro Regional Açores da RDP-E.P.: Avda. Gaspar Frutuoso, 9500 Ponta Delgada, São Miguel, Azores. Dir. JAIME ARTUR LUIS MORAIS.

PRIVATE BROADCASTING

Clube Asas do Atlântico: Aeroporto de Santa Maria, Santa Maria, Azores; f. 1946; Pres. OSCAR MONTEIRO DE

MEDEIROS ARRUDA; one medium-wave transmitter on 191 metres.

Emissora das Beiras (Rádio Polo Norte): 3475 Caramulo.

Estação Rádio da Madeira: Caixa Postal 450, Pico dos Barcelos, Funchal, Madeira; f. 1948; Dir. MARIA TERESA SARDINHA; one transmitter on 202 metres, 1,484 kHz; broadcasts daily from 07.30 to 24.00; broadcasts occasionally in Danish, English and German.

Posto Emissor de Radiodifusão do Funchal: Rua Ponte de S. Lázaro 3, Funchal, Madeira; Dir. Dr. W. E. CLODE; one medium-wave transmitter on 196.2 metres and one FM transmitter on 91.9 megacycles.

Rádio Altitude: Sanatório Sousa Martins, Rua Batalha Reis, Guarda; Dir.-Gen. A. FERREIRA.

Rádio Club de Angra: Apdo. 12, 9700 Angra do Heroísmo, Terceira, Azores; f. 1947; Dir. ANTÓNIO DOS SANTOS CAIADO; one medium-wave transmitter on 251.2 metres.

Rádio Renascença: Rua Capelo 5-2º Esq., 1294 Lisbon; f. 1938; Roman Catholic station; Pres. CÓNego ANTÓNIO GONÇALVES PEDRO; two medium-wave and 17 FM transmitters; broadcasts 24 hrs. a day.

Other radio stations in operation include:

Base Aérea No. 4 da Defesa Nacional (military), *Força Aérea Americana* (American Air Force) operating from the Azores, *IFA Portuguesa de Radiodifusão, S.A.R.L.* which

is a short-wave station under the auspices of Radio Trans Europa and which operates closely with the German broadcasting station Deutsche Welle and *RARET—Sociedade Anónima de Rádio Retransmissão, S.A.R.L.* which is a short-wave station and also a subsidiary of Radio Free Europe.

TELEVISION

RTP—Radiotevisão Portuguesa, E.P.: Av. 5. de Outubro 187, Apdo. 2034, 1000 Lisbon; f. 1956; nationalized in 1975; Chair. Dr. D. PROENÇA DE CARVALHO; Technical Dir. J. M. FRANCO DIAS; Studios in Lisbon, Oporto, Ponte Delgada and Funchal.

Madeira Island Delegation: Rua das Maravilhas 42, Funchal.

Azores Delegation: Rua Ernesto Canto 19, Ponta Delgada, San Miguel.

The television broadcasting network serves 90 per cent of the population of Portugal on Programme I (VHF) and 60 per cent on Programme II (UHF). Daily programmes for 5 hours began in 1972 in Madeira and in 1974 in the Azores.

There are transmitters in Lisbon, Oporto, Coimbra, Fôia, Lousã, Montejunto, Mendro, Muro, Madeira and the Azores and there are 38 retransmitters.

In December 1975 there were 1,495,503 radio receivers and in 1980 there were 1,361,115 television receivers, of which 5,892 were in colour.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; res.=reserves; dep.=deposits; m.=million; brs.=branches; amounts in escudos)

BANKING

In 1974 and 1975 all banks, except Banco do Brasil, Bank of London and South America and Crédit Franco-Portugais, were nationalized and management boards were appointed by the Government. In addition to the banks listed below there are nineteen savings banks operating in Portugal. Decree Law 745/76 of October 1976 regulated the installation and functioning of the representative offices of foreign banks.

LISBON

CENTRAL BANK

Banco de Portugal: Rua do Comércio 148; f. 1846, reorganized 1931 with the sole right to issue notes in Continental Portugal and adjacent islands (Madeira, Azores); cap. 200m.; res. 1,746m.; notes in circ. 176,751m.; dep. and current accs. 142,646m. (Dec. 31st, 1980); Gov. Dr. MANUEL JACINTO NUNES; Vice-Govs. Dr. EMILIO RUI VILAR, Dr. ANTÓNIO JOSÉ LOUREIRO BORGES, Dr. Vítor CONSTÂNCIO; chief br. Oporto, with 23 others including Madeira and Azores.

DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Banco de Fomento Nacional: Rua Mouzinho da Silveira 26; f. 1959; investment bank; cap. and res. 6,932m.; dep. 31,348m. (Dec. 31st, 1980); Pres. Dr. JOÃO SALGUEIRO; Vice-Pres. EURICO NUNES; 20 brs.

Sociedade Financeira Portuguesa: Rua Duque de Palmela 30, 8º B; f. 1969; cap. and res. 1,700m. (Dec. 31st, 1980); Pres. JOSÉ MANUEL JÚDICE DA COSTA NUNES DA GLORIA.

SPECIAL CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

Caixa Geral de Depósitos, Crédito e Previdência: Palácio do Calhariz; f. 1876; main institutional source of long-term and non-commercial short-term credit, it handles

credits for agriculture, industry and other purposes. Its Caixa Nacional de Previdência administers the pension funds of the civil and defence services; res. 12,562m.; dep. 260,535m. (Dec. 31st, 1980); Pres. Dr. ALBERTO ALVES DE OLIVEIRA PINTO; 196 brs.

Crédito Predial Português: Rua Augusta 237, 1100 Lisbon; f. 1864 to further building development for industrial, commercial and residential purposes; incorporated Banco Agrícola e Industrial Viseense in January 1977; cap. and res. 1,644m.; dep. 48,719m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. ANTÓNIO PALMEIRO RIBEIRO; 50 brs.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

LISBON

Banco Espírito Santo e Comercial de Lisboa: Rua do Comércio 95-119; f. 1875; in May 1976 the bank Manuel Mendes Godinho e Filhos was incorporated; cap. and res. 2,823m.; dep. 126,639m. (Dec. 1980); 120 brs.; Pres. FRANCISCO VELOSO.

Banco Fonsecas e Burnay: Rua do Comércio 132; f. 1967 from a merger of Banco Fonsecas, Santos and Viana (f. 1861) and Banco Burnay (f. 1875); Pancada Moraes & Cia. was incorporated into the bank in May 1976 and Banco do Alentejo in January 1977; cap. and res. 2,374m.; dep. 69,878m. (Dec. 31st, 1980); Pres. Eng. FRANCISCO JOÃO RESSANO GARCIA DE LACERDA; 99 brs.

Banco Nacional Ultramarino: Rua do Comércio 84, P.O.B. 2419; f. 1864; cap. and res. 1,705m.; dep. 104,899m. (Dec. 31st, 1980); 146 brs. including 2 on Madeira, 2 in the Azores and 1 in Macau; Pres. Dr. JOSÉ DE OLIVEIRA MARQUES.

Banco Pinto e Sotto Mayor: Av. Fontes Pereira de Melo 7, 1000; f. 1914; Banco Intercontinental Português

PORTUGAL

Finance

merged in 1977; cap. 1,200m.; res. 1,807m.; dep. 156,556m. (Dec. 31st, 1980); brs.: 118 in Portugal, 27 abroad; Chair. EDUARDO CONSIGLIERI PEDROSO.

Banco Totta e Açores: Rua do Ouro 88; f. 1970, by merger of Banco Totta-Aliança (f. 1961) and Banco Lisboa e Açores (f. 1875); cap. 1,500m.; res. 632m.; dep. 127,810m. (Dec. 31st, 1980); 122 brs. in Portugal and 2 abroad; Pres. Eng. A. PINTO CORREIA.

União de Bancos Portugueses: f. 1978 from merger of Banco da Agricultura, Banco de Angola and Banco Pinto de Magalhães; res. 1,630m.; dep. 100,188m. (Dec. 1980); 120 brs.; Pres. Dr. ANTÓNIO DE ALMEIDA.

OPORTO

Banco Borges e Irmão: Rua Sá da Bandeira 12-20; f. 1884; res. 675m.; dep. 103,157m. (Dec. 31st, 1980); 90 brs.; Pres. Dr. JOSÉ MANUEL CASTRO DA ROCHA.

Banco Português do Atlântico: Palácio Atlântico; f. 1919; Banco Fernandes Magalhães and Banco do Algarve incorporated Jan. 1977; cap. 1,159m.; res. 2,183m.; dep. 179,286m. (Dec. 31st, 1980); 93 brs.; Pres. Eng. JORGE JARDIM GONÇALVES.

AZORES

(Ponta Delgada)

Banco Comercial dos Açores: Largo da Matriz, Ponta Delgada, São Miguel; f. 1912; fmily. Banco Micaelense; cap. and res. 248m.; dep. 5,336m. (Dec. 31st, 1980); Pres. JOSÉ JOAQUIM SERRÃO SANTOS; 7 brs.

FOREIGN BANKS

Banco do Brasil: Av. Fontes Pereira de Melo 14, Lisbon; f. 1972; cap. and res. 278m.; dep. 694m. (Dec. 31st, 1980); Dir. NAZARENO PARANHOS.

Bank of London & South America Limited: Rua do Ouro 48, Lisbon 2; f. 1862; cap. and res. 225m.; dep. 4,249m. (Dec. 31st, 1980); Man. H. R. TIMISTIT; 4 brs.

Crédit Franco-Portugais: Rua da Conceição 92; f. 1895 by Crédit Lyonnais; cap. and res. 555m.; dep. 10,489m. (Dec. 1980); 6 brs.; Dir. REGIS AGOSTINI.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Bolsa de Valores de Lisboa: Praça do Comércio, 1100 Lisbon; f. 1901; the Stock Exchange was closed by order of the Government in April 1974 and was reopened in January 1976 for business on public and private bonds, and in February 1977 for business on shares; Pres. and Treasury Rep. Dr. ANTÓNIO BRAZ DOS SANTOS; Board mems. Dr. ABÍLIO A. DE SOUSA (Stockbrokers), Engo. FRANCISCO J. RESSANO G. DE LACERDA (Banks), Dr. MANUEL J. MATOS FAZENDA (Companies); publ. *Boletim Oficial de Cotações* (4 times a week).

INSURANCE

Most Portuguese insurance companies were nationalized in 1975 and are managed by administrative committees. Only those founded with both foreign and Portuguese capital maintained the same board of directors. In 1979 the Government amalgamated a number of smaller nationalized companies into the larger companies.

SUPERVISING AUTHORITY

Instituto Nacional de Seguros: Av. 5 de Outubro 17, P-1094 Lisbon; f. 1976; Pres. RUY OCTÁVIO MATOS DE CAR-

VALHO; offices in Oporto, Madeira and the Azores; publs. *Segurança* (quarterly), *Egide* (quarterly).

NATIONALIZED COMPANIES

Aliança Seguradora, E.P.: Rua do Bolhão 25, 6º, 4002 Oporto; f. 1979; Pres. Dr. JOSÉ MANUEL VILAÇA CARNEIRO.

Companhia de Seguros Açoreana, E.P.: Largo da Matriz 45-52, Apdo. 186, 9502 Ponta Delgada, S. Miguel, Azores; f. 1892; Pres. ANTÓNIO CARLOS RIBEIRO.

Companhia de Seguros Bonança, E.P.: Rua dos Sapateiros 12, 1116 Lisbon; Reinsurance Dept. Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 178, 1000 Lisbon; f. 1980 as a result of the merger of Companhia de Seguros Bonança (1808), Companhia de Seguros Comércio e Indústria (1907), Companhia de Seguros Ultramarina (1901), Companhia de Seguros União (1918); Chair. Dr. Lúis FREDERICO REDONDO LOPES; all branches of insurance and reinsurance.

Companhia de Seguros Império: Rua Garrett 62, 1200 Lisbon; f. 1977 from the merger of the Império, Sagres and Universal insurance companies; Pres. PORFÍRIO ASSUNÇÃO MOREIRA.

Companhia de Seguros Mundial-Confiança: Largo do Chiado 8, 1200 Lisbon; f. 1980 from Mundial Confiança and A Patria insurance companies; Pres. Lúis V. SEIXAS PEREIRA.

Cosce—Companhia de Seguros de Créditos, E.P.: Av. da República 58, 1094 Lisbon; f. 1969; cap. 100m.; Pres. Dr. ALBERTO REGUEIRA; domestic and export credit insurance; bond insurance.

Fidelidade Grupo Segurador, E.P.: Largo do Corpo Santo, 1013 Lisbon; f. 1835; Pres. CARLOS GUILHERME IVENS FERRAZ MESQUITA.

Tranquilidade Seguros, E.P.: Avda. da Liberdade 242, 1200 Lisbon; f. 1871; Pres. Dr. BRÁULIO BARBOSA.

MIXED COMPANIES

Companhia de Seguros A Social: Rua Braamcamp 11, 1200 Lisbon; Pres. ANTÓNIO REIS.

Companhia de Seguros Garantia: Av. dos Aliados 211, 4099 Oporto; f. 1853; Pres. ALBANO JOSÉ DE CARVALHO.

Companhia de Seguros Metrôpolis: Avda. Róvisco Pais 34, 1000 Lisbon; f. 1918; Pres. Engo. JOSÉ DA VEIGA LIMA; general.

Companhia de Seguros Portugal: Rua Braamcamp 88, 3º, 1297 Lisbon; f. 1884; Pres. JOAQUIM JOSÉ VIEIRA MACEDO DA FONSECA; marine and general.

Companhia Europeia de Seguros: Av. Fontes Pereira de Melo 6, 1000 Lisbon; f. 1922; Pres. ANTÓNIO CARVALHO NUNES DA MOTA.

O Trabalho—Companhia de Seguros: Rua Engenheiro Vieira da Silva 12, 1006 Lisbon; f. 1921; Pres. Dr. EDUARDO FERREIRA DA COSTA.

Portugal Previdente—Companhia de Seguros: Rua Andrade Corvo 19, 1298 Lisbon; f. 1907; Pres. BERNARDO DE SOUSA HOLSTEIN BECK.

Sociedade Portuguesa de Seguros: Av. de Liberdade 259, 1200 Lisbon; f. 1900; Pres. HILÁRIO JOSÉ PEDRO BUSTORFF SILVA.

MUTUAL COMPANIES

Mútua dos Armadores da Pesca da Sardinha (Sociedade

Mútua de Seguros: Av. António Augusto de Aguiar 23, 5º, 1000 Lisbon; f. 1942; Principal Officers Dr. HORÁCIO DOS SANTOS PORTO, EUGÉNIO LUIZ BARRETO DA CRUZ, HÉLIO DIAS; personal accident, marine, workers' compensation.

Mútua dos Armadores da Pesca de Arrasto: Avda. António Augusto de Aguiar 7, 1º, 1000 Lisbon; f. 1941; Dirs. Dr. CARLOS MOURISCA, VÍTOR ALEXANDRINO TEIXEIRA,

ANTÓNIO FONSECA MOREIRA RATO; personal accident, marine and workers' compensation; privately owned.

Mútua dos Navios Bacalhoeiros: Rua do Ferragial 33, 3º, 1200 Lisbon; f. 1936; Pres. Dr. FERNANDO LADEIRA; personal accident, marine, workers' compensation.

Mútua dos Pescadores (Sociedade Mútua de Seguros): Avda. Torre de Belém 29, 1400 Lisbon; f. 1942; Pres. MANUEL VILAÇA; privately owned.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

International Chamber of Commerce: Rua das Portas de Santo Antão 89, 1194 Lisbon; f. 1903; Pres. SÉRGIO TEIXEIRA DE QUEIROZ; Sec.-Gen. Dr. JOSÉ LUIS CATARINO.

Associação Comercial de Lisboa—Câmara de Comércio e Indústria Portuguesa: Rua das Portas de Santo Antão 89, 1194 Lisbon; f. 1834; Pres. SÉRGIO TEIXEIRA DE QUEIROZ; 2,500 mems.; publs. *Comércio, Indústria, Serviços* (fortnightly).

Associação Comercial do Porto: Palácio da Bolsa, 4000 Oporto; f. 1834; Pres. Engo. PAULO VALLADA; 520 mems.

Confederação do Comércio Português: Rua Saraiva de Carvalho 1, 2º andar, 1300 Lisbon; f. 1977; Pres. Dr. MANUEL EDUARDO DE NORONHA GAMITO.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Associação Industrial Portuguesa: Praça das Indústrias, 1399 Lisbon; f. 1860; under management of Sociedad de Empreitadas Somague, S.a.r.l. represented by Eng. JOÃO VAZ GUEDES; 1,500 mems.; publs. *Indústria Portuguesa* (monthly), *AIP Informação* (irregular), *Newsletter* (irregular).

Associação Industrial Portuense: Rua Mousinho da Silveira 228, 4000 Oporto; f. 1849; 1,200 mems.; represents industry in Northern Portugal; Pres. FRANCISCO DE ALMEIDA E SOUSA; publs. *A Indústria do Norte* (fortnightly), *Índice da Produção Industrial Portuguesa* (irregular).

Confederação da Indústria Portuguesa: Avda. 5 de Outubro 35, 1º, 1000 Lisbon; f. 1974; represents employers; Pres. PEDRO FERRAZ DA COSTA; over 35,000 mems.; publ. *Boletim* (monthly).

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Fundo de Fomento da Exportação: Av. 5 de Outubro 101, 1000 Lisbon; to promote Portuguese exports; Dirs. Dr. JOSÉ ANTÓNIO LEITE DE ARAÚJO, Dr. RAÚL BAPTISTA NUNES.

Gabinete da Área de Sines: Rua Artilharia Um 33, 1297 Lisbon; to co-ordinate the development of the Sines industrial complex.

Gabinete de Estudos e Planeamento: Avda. Conselheiro Fernando de Sousa 11-do 12º, ao 15º, 1092 Lisbon; planning and research board (Ministry of Industry).

Gabinete de Promoção do Investimento (GAPI): Rua de S. Domingos à Lapa 117-2º, 1200 Lisbon; f. 1978; industrial information and support to investors (Ministry of Industry).

Instituto de Apoio às Pequenas e Médias Empresas Industriais: Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 73, 1200 Lisbon;

financial and technical aid to small and medium-sized industrial enterprises (Ministry of Industry); Pres. Eng. AMADEU PIRES.

Instituto Financeiro de Apoio ao Desenvolvimento da Agricultura e Pescas (IFADAP): Rua D. Estefânia 71, 1000 Lisbon; provides loans for agriculture and fisheries; Chair. Dr. PAULO DANIEL.

Instituto do Investimento Estrangeiro (I.I.E.): Avda. da Liberdade 258-5º, 1200; f. 1977; supports and guides foreign investors and foreign exporters of technology. It grants legal permission for direct foreign investment and contracts for the transfer of technology.

Instituto do Vinho do Porto: Rua Ferreira Borges, 4000 Oporto; an official body dealing with quality control and the promotion of port wine; also gives technical advice to exporters; Dir. Eng. EDUARDO SERPA PIMENTEL.

Laboratório Nacional de Engenharia e Tecnologia Industrial (LNETI): Rua S. Pedro de Alcântara 79, 1200 Lisbon; industrial and technological research (Ministry of Industry); Pres. Prof. JOSÉ VEIGA SIMÃO.

Sociedade Nacional de Empreendimentos e Desenvolvimento Económico: Av. Fontes Pereira de Melo 35-19B, 1000 Lisbon; private enterprise to develop foreign trade and promote industry.

NATIONALIZED INDUSTRIES

Since 1974 over 60 per cent of the Portuguese industrial sector has been nationalized. Decree Law 46/77 of July 1977 regulates the sectors liable to full State control, majority State ownership and private ownership. Many companies have already reverted to private ownership.

Instituto das Participações do Estado, E.P.: Avda. Júlio Dinis 11, 1000 Lisbon; f. 1976 to co-ordinate the activities of the public sector; Pres. Dr. João COUTINHO DE LENCASTRE.

Centralcer—Central de Cervejas, E.P.: Avda. Almirante Reis 115, 1100 Lisbon; beer and beverage industry; Pres. Eng. VIRGILIO RUI TEIXEIRA LOPO.

Cimpor-Cimentos de Portugal, E.P.: Rua Alexandre Herculano 35, 1200 Lisbon; cement; Pres. Eng. TORRES CAMPOS.

Companhia Nacional de Petroquímica (CNP): Avda. Engo. Duarte Pacheco 19, 1200 Lisbon; f. 1976; petrochemical industry; Pres. Dr. AMILCAR MARTINS.

Electricidade de Portugal, EDP Avda. José Malhoa Lote A-13, 1000 Lisbon; f. 1976; responsible for the generation, transmission and distribution of electrical energy.

Empresa de Electricidade da Madeira: Avda. do Mar, 9000 Funchal, Madeira; generation, transmission and distribution of electrical energy of Madeira Island.

Empresa Mineira e Metalúrgica do Alentejo (EMMA), E.P.: Calçada da Estrela 84-4°, P.1200, Lisbon; f. 1979; mining and non-ferrous metals production; also holds majority interest in Pirites Alentejanas, SARL and Somincor, SARL; Pres. Eng. J. M. LEAL DA FERIA; Dirs. Eng. F. J. LIMPO DE FARIA, Eng. B. M. COSTA PEREIRA, Eng. V. V. PEREIRA BORRALHO.

Empresa Nacional de Urânio: Urgeirica, Canas de Senhorim, 3520 Nelas; mining; Pres. Eng. ALBUQUERQUE E CASTRO.

Empresa Pública de Parques Industriais: Rua Carlos Testa 1-r/c-Esq., 1000 Lisbon; f. 1973; development and management of industrial estates; Dirs. M. F. B. SARAGOÇA, E. FIALHO BORRALHO, R. FIGUEIREDO ROCHA SANTOS.

ISNAVE—Estaleiros Navais de Lisboa, S.A.R.L.: P.O.B. 2138, 1103 Lisbon; ship-building and repairing.

Estaleiros Navais de Setúbal (SETENAVE): P.O.B. 135, 2902 Setúbal; f. 1976; ship-building and repairing; Pres. FERNANDES MARQUES.

Estaleiros Navais de Viana do Castelo, E.P.: Avda. do Restelo 37, 1400 Lisbon; f. 1944; ship-building and repairing; Pres. Dr. MARTINS LACERDA.

Fábrica Escola Irmãos Stephens, E.P.: 2431 Marinha Grande; f. 1764; blown glass and lead crystal; Dirs. Eng. NUNES DA SILVA, Eng. ROLDÃO GALLO, Dr. CARLOS OLIVEIRA.

Errominas E.P.: Rua Sampaio e Pina, 1-7th floor, 1000 Lisbon; f. 1977; mining; Pres. Eng. SANTIAGO BAPTISTA.

Eurogal—Petróleos de Portugal, E.P.: Apdo. 2539, 1113 Lisbon; f. 1976 by merger of Cidla, Petrosul, Sacor and Sonap; oil and petrochemicals; Pres. Eng. CARLOS JORGÊ M. CORREIA GAGO; Vice-Pres. Eng. LUÍS FILIPE MOURA VICENTE.

Petroquímica e Gás de Portugal, E.P.: Av. António Augusto de Aguiar 104-4°, 1004 Lisbon; f. 1979; incorporates Empresa de Petroquímica e Gás, E.P. and Petrofibras, E.P.; Pres. Eng. F. DAVID MOURA; Chief Exec. José CARLOS DA SILVA NUNES CORREIA.

Portucel—Empresa de Celulose e Papel de Portugal, E.P.: Rua Joaquim António de Aguiar 3-4° a 8°, 1092 Lisbon; f. 1976; pulp and paper; Pres. Eng. DESLANDES; Mans. Eng. MARQUES LEITE, Eng. LOPES SERRA.

Quimigal—Química de Portugal, E.P.: Av. Infante Santo 2, 1399 Lisbon; f. 1977; fertilizers and pesticides, products for livestock, inorganic and organic chemicals, industrial gases, non-ferrous metals, plastics, margarines, edible oils, soaps, glycerines, home textiles; Pres. Eng. RICARDO CABRITA; publ. *Quimigal Noticiário*.

Siderurgia Nacional, E.P.: Rua Braamecamp 7, 1297 Lisbon; f. 1954, nationalized 1975; metallurgical industry; Pres. Eng. FERNANDO HENRIQUE MARQUES VIDEIRA.

SOREFAME—Sociedades Reunidas de Fabricações Metálicas, S.A.R.L.: Rua Vice-Almirante Azevedo Coutinho, P.O.B. 5, 2701 Amadora; heavy industry equipment, rolling stock; Chair. CARLOS MONTEZ MELANCIA.

Tabaqueira—Empresa Industrial de Tabacos, E.P.: Rua Alexandre Herculano 51-6°, 1200 Lisbon; tobacco industry; Pres. Dr. JOSÉ NUNES RODRIGUES.

Unicer—União Cervejeira, E.P.: Leça do Balio 4465 São Mamede de Infesta; beer and beverage industry; Pres. Eng. MÁRIO DE ABREU.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Between April 1974 and 1976 there was only one trade union, Intersindical, whose monopoly at law was established by decree in early 1975 and revoked in October 1976.

Confederação Geral dos Trabalhadores Portugueses—Intersindical Nacional: Rua Victor Cordon 1-3°, Lisbon; f. 1970; reorganized 1974; 220 affiliated unions; represents 87 per cent of organized labour; Sec. ARMANDO DA SILVA.

União Geral de Trabalhadores de Portugal—UGTP: Rua dos Douradores 178, 1°, 1100 Lisbon; f. 1978 after the voluntary dissolution of the *Carta Aberta* trade union federation grouping 45 industrial unions; Pres. MIGUEL PACHECO; Gen. Sec. JOSÉ MANUEL TORRES COUTO; 942,325 mems.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Caminhos de Ferro Portugueses, E.P. (C.F.): Calçada do Duque 20, 1294 Lisbon; f. 1859, nationalized in 1975; incorporated Sociedade Estoril Caminhos de Ferro from Cais do Sodré to Cascais in 1977; total route length 2,829 km.; 432 km. of track are electrified; Chair. Eng. MARQUES DA COSTA.

Metropolitano de Lisboa, E.P. (ML-EP): Avda. Fontes Pereira de Melo 28, 1098 Lisbon; f. 1949; nationalized in 1975; operates the 12 km. underground system; Pres. Dr. JOSÉ M. PESTANA BASTOS.

Mining companies operate 48.5 km. of private railways.

ROADS

At the end of 1978 there were 51,749 km. of roads in Portugal, of which 66 km. were motorway and 18,674 km. were main or national roads. A motorway between Lisbon and Setúbal was opened in 1979.

Rodoviária Nacional, E.P.: Avda. Fontes Pereira de Melo

14; f. 1975 by incorporating the nationalized transportation enterprises; Pres. JOSÉ ALFREDO RODRIGUES FERRAZ.

SHIPPING

The principal Portuguese ports are Lisbon, Leixões (Oporto), Setúbal and Funchal (Madeira), and the Viana do Castelo port is being developed. The ports of Portimão (Algarve) and the Azores regularly receive international cruise liners.

LISBON

Companhia Nacional de Navegação, E.P. (CNN): Rua do Comércio 85; f. 1918; headquarters in Oporto; agencies in many ports throughout the world; regular cargo services between Lisbon, Oporto, Guinea-Bissau, Angola, Mozambique, South Africa; regular freight services between northern ports of Europe (London, Liverpool, Rotterdam, Bremen and Dunkirk), Angola and Mozambique; Pres. Dr. MARIO ALBERTO TRINDADE SALVADO.

C.T.M.—Companhia Portuguesa de Transportes Marítimos, E.P.: Rua de S. Julião 63, P.O.B. 2747, 1118 Lisbon;

PORTUGAL

cargo services between Portugal and Madeira, the Azores, Germany, the Netherlands, the U.K., South Africa, Mozambique, South America and the U.S.A.; international cruising; tramping world-wide; Pres. Dr. JOÃO MANUEL DA COSTA MELO.

Sociedade Portuguesa de Navios Tanques (SOPONATA): Rua do Açúcar 86, P.O.B. 2627, Lisbon; oil tankers; Pres. Dr. HUGO DE JESUS.

CIVIL AVIATION:

There are international airports at Lisbon, Oporto, Faro (Algarve), Funchal (Madeira) and Santa Maria (Azores).

TAP—Air Portugal: Aeroporto de Lisboa, 1704 Lisbon; Portuguese Airlines, formed in 1944, was a government airline until June 1953, when it became a limited liability company, Transportes Aéreos Portugueses (TAP), under the control of the Portuguese Government; it was nationalized in April 1975; internal network and international services to Europe, Africa, North and South America; fleet of 2 Boeing 747, 12

Transport, Tourism and Culture

Boeing 707, 7 Boeing 727/100, 3 Boeing 727/200, 1 Beechcraft Kingair, 2 Beechcraft Baron, 2 Twin Otters; Chair. FERNANDO DOS SANTOS MARTINS.

Sociedade Açoreana de Transportes Aéreos, E.P. (S.A.T.A.): Head Office: Av. Infante D. Henrique, 9500 Ponta Delgada, San Miguel, Azores; f. 1947; owned by the regional government of the Azores; fleet of 3 HS 748 for inter-island services in the Azores; Admin. Council: Eng. FERNANDO PACHECO COSTA, Capt. JOSÉ SEQUEIRA MARCELINO, JOÃO SAN-BENTO SOUSA.

The following international airlines also serve Portugal: Aeroflot (U.S.S.R.), Air France, Air India, Air Zaire, Alitalia, Austrian Airlines, British Airways, British Caledonian, Canadian Pacific, ČSA (Czechoslovakia), DETA (Mozambique), El Al (Israel), Finnair, Iberia (Spain), JAL (Japan), JAT (Yugoslavia), KLM (Netherlands), LAN (Chile), Lufthansa (Federal Republic of Germany), Luxair (Luxembourg), MALÉV (Hungary), Pan Am (U.S.A.), Royal Air Maroc, Sabena (Belgium), SAS (Sweden), SAA (South Africa), Swissair, TAAG (Angola), TAROM (Romania), TWA (U.S.A.), VARIG (Brazil), and Viasa (Venezuela).

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Secretaria de Estado do Turismo: Av. Visconde Valbom 72, 1093 Lisbon; Sec. of State Dr. NANDIM DE CARVALHO.

Direcção Geral do Turismo: Av. António Augusto de Aguiar 86, Lisbon; Dir.-Gen. CRISTIANO A. BARROS DE FREITAS.

PRINCIPAL THEATRE COMPANIES

Grupo de Teatro a Barraca: Trav. Enviado de Inglaterra 20-1º, 1100 Lisbon.

Grupo de Teatro A Comuna: Praça de Espanha, 1100 Lisbon.

Grupo de Teatro da Cornucópia: Rua Tenente Raúl Cascais 1-A, 1200 Lisbon.

Grupo de Teatro Estúdio de Lisboa: Teatro Vasco Santana, Av. da República, 1600 Lisbon.

Grupo de Teatro Hoje: Trav. de S. Vicente 11, Lisbon.

Grupo de Teatro Trabalhadores de Teatro da Casa da Comédia: Rua S. Francisco Borja 24, 1200 Lisbon.

Repertório Cooperativa Portuguesa de Teatro: Av. Frei Miguel Contreiras 52, 1700 Lisbon.

Primeiro Acto—Clube de Teatro: Rua Eugénio Augusto Pedrosó 16-A, Alges, Lisbon.

Grupo de Teatro de Animação de Setúbal: Rua Dr. Aníbal Álvares da Silva 8—R/C, 2900 Setúbal.

Grupo de Teatro de Campolide: Teatro da Academia Almadense, Rua Capitão Leitão, 2800 Almada.

Grupo de Teatro Ensaio Transmontano: Apdo. 160, 5000 Vila Real.

Grupo de Teatro Estúdio de Arte Realista: Ex-Batalhão Caçadores 9, Caserna 2-1º, Largo 9 de Abril, 4900 Viana do Castelo.

Grupo de Teatro Experimental de Cascais: Trav. Tenente Valadim 1-3º, Dto., 2750 Cascais.

Grupo de Teatro Laboratório de Faro: Rua de Olivença 25, 8000 Faro.

Teatro d'O Semeador: Convento de Santa Clara, Rua de Elvas, 7300 Portalegre.

PRINCIPAL BALLET COMPANIES

Ballet Gulbenkian: Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, Av. de Berna, 1000 Lisbon.

Companhia Nacional de Bailado: R. Serpa Pinto 9, 1200 Lisbon.

Grupo de Bailado das Caldas da Rainha: Largo da Copa, Apdo. 105, 2502 Caldas da Rainha.

Group de Bailado de Santarém: Rua Maestro Luís Silveira, 2000 Santarém.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Grupo de Música Contemporânea: Rua Almeida e Sousa 36-3º D, Lisbon; Dir. JORGE PEIXINHO.

Orquestra Gulbenkian: Gulbenkian Foundation, Avenida de Berna 45, Lisbon.

Orquestra Teatro S. Carlos: Teatro Nacional de S. Carlos, Lisbon; Dir. SILVA PEREIRA.

Orquestra Sinfónica da Radiodifusão Portuguesa: Rua do Quelhas 2, Lisbon; run by the Government Radio Station; f. 1936; Dirs. SILVA PEREIRA, ALVARO CASSUTO.

Orquestra Sinfónica do Porto: Oporto; f. 1947; run by the Government Radio Station since 1956; Dir. GUNTHER ARGLEBE.

Orquestra Sinfónica Juvenil: Rua da Páscoa 34-3º, Lisbon; f. 1973; educational concerts, school for instrumentalists and conductors; Dir. ALBERTO NUNES.

ATOMIC ENERGY

In 1979 the activities of the former Junta de Energia Nuclear were integrated into the following departments under the Ministry of Industry:

Laboratório Nacional de Engenharia e Tecnologia Industrial (see p. 1044).

Subdirecção Geral de Energia Nuclear: 45 Avda. da República, 1000 Lisbon; Dir. Eng. HENRIQUE CARREIRA PICH.

Gabinete de Protecção e Segurança Nuclear: 45 Avda. da República, 1000 Lisbon; Dir. Prof. JOSÉ VEIGA SIMÃO.

Complexo Interdisciplinar do Instituto Nacional de Investigação Científica: Avda. Rovisco Pais, Lisbon; interdisciplinary research institute of the Scientific Research Institute comprising the six research centres of the universities in Lisbon: Molecular Physics, Mass Spectrometry, Molecular Chemical Physics, Structural Chemistry, Electrodynamics and Signal Analysis, and

one support service, Serviços de Apoio à Investigação e Desenvolvimento.

Laboratório de Física e Engenharia Nucleares (*Nuclear Research Centre*): Estrada Nacional 10, Sacavém; f. 1961. Equipped with a 2 MeV Van de Graaff accelerator and a 1 MW pool-type research reactor. Activities cover basic and applied research and engineering in the fields of nuclear physics, neutron physics, plasma physics, reactor physics, electronics, chemical and isotopic analysis, radiochemistry, hydrometallurgy, metals and alloys (physical properties, structure and oxidation), nuclear safety and radiation protection, radiobiology, biochemistry, immunology and nuclear medicine, data handling.

CO-OPERATION

Portugal has bilateral agreements with the United Kingdom, France, the U.S.A., Spain and Brazil (a co-operation agreement), and is a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the OECD Nuclear Energy Agency and the European Atomic Energy Society.

ROMANIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Socialist Republic of Romania lies in south-east Europe, bounded to the north and north-east by the U.S.S.R., to the north-west by Hungary, to the south-west by Yugoslavia and to the south by Bulgaria. The south-east coast is washed by the Black Sea. It has a climate of hot summers and cold winters with a moderate rainfall. The average summer temperature is 21°C (70°F) and the winter average is -2°C (28°F). The official language is Romanian, a Romance language, although there are minority groups speaking German and Hungarian. The dominant religion is the Romanian Orthodox Church. The national flag (proportions 5 by 3) consists of three equal vertical stripes, blue, yellow and red, the middle stripe bearing the state emblem. The capital is Bucharest (București).

Recent History

A government of Communists, Social Democrats and members of the Ploughmen's Front, under the leadership of Dr. Petru Groza, was constituted following a coup towards the end of the Second World War, and after elections in 1946 Communists held most of the important posts. A People's Republic was declared in December 1947 and King Michael was forced to abdicate. In 1948 the Republic's first constitution was adopted, and in the same year the nationalization of the main industrial and financial institutions was begun. There followed numerous political arrests, during which full control was gained by the Communist People's Democratic Front. In 1952, following a purge in the Romanian Workers' Party (since 1965 the Romanian Communist Party), a new constitution closer to the Soviet model was adopted. Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej then dominated the Government until his death in 1965. Nicolae Ceaușescu succeeded him as First (later General) Secretary of the Party. A new constitution in 1965 made Romania a Socialist Republic. Ceaușescu also became President of the State Council (Head of State) in December 1967, and President of the Republic in March 1974.

Since 1977 there have been numerous party and government reshuffles aimed at strengthening the country's economic management and also Ceaușescu's own position. Ilie Verdeț became Chairman of the Council of Ministers in March 1979. A reshuffle of the Communist Party leadership followed the Twelfth Congress in November. In March 1980 the number of First Deputy Chairmen was increased to three, including Ceaușescu's wife, Elena. The Chairman of the State Planning Committee was replaced in March 1981. In September a reorganization of Ministries included the separation of the Ministry of Mining, Oil and Geology into its three components.

Romania joined the CMEA in 1949, and the Warsaw Pact and the United Nations in 1955. Romania has gradually adopted a more independent foreign policy. In 1979 Romania refused to endorse a Warsaw Pact declaration condemning China's policy in South-East Asia. Romania also opposed its Warsaw Pact partners on a plan to increase defence spending. Instead, Ceaușescu has

reduced successive defence budgets to allow for increased expenditure on social welfare. In late 1980 Ceaușescu called for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. In October 1981 he spoke in favour of multi-lateral nuclear disarmament in Europe.

Government

Under the 1965 Constitution, the supreme organ of state power is the unicameral Grand National Assembly, with 369 members elected by universal adult suffrage for five years. In the elections of March 1980 a total of 593 candidates contested the 369 seats. The Assembly elects from its number the State Council (25 members were elected in 1980) to be its permanent organ. The President of the Republic (an office created in March 1974) is elected by the Assembly for its duration and is also President of the State Council. The Council of Ministers, the highest organ of state administration, is elected by (and responsible to) the Assembly.

Political power is held by the Romanian Communist Party (RCP), the only legal party, which dominates the Front of Socialist Democracy and Unity. The Front presents an approved list of candidates for elections to representative bodies. The Head of State is General Secretary of the RCP and Chairman of the Front. The RCP's highest authority is the Party Congress, convened every five years. The Congress elects a Central Committee which in its turn elects an Executive Political Committee from its members to direct policy. The Executive Committee has a 16-member Permanent Bureau (including the President), which is the Party's most powerful policy-making body.

Romania comprises the municipality of Bucharest and 40 administrative districts, each with a People's Council elected for two and a half years.

Defence

Romania is a member of the Warsaw Pact. Military service is compulsory and lasts for 16 months in the army and air force, and two years in the navy. In July 1981 total regular forces were estimated at 184,500, comprising army 140,000, navy 10,500 and air force 34,000. There were 37,000 para-military forces, including border troops, and a militia of about 900,000. The defence budget for 1981 totalled 10,400 million lei.

Economic Affairs

Formerly based on agriculture, forestry and petroleum, the Romanian economy is now dominated by industry, which by 1980 accounted for about 60 per cent of the national income. All of industry, mines, banks, telecommunications, transport and external trade enterprises have been nationalized. In 1978, however, in an attempt to increase productivity, new measures giving greater flexibility of economic management, through the relaxation of central controls, were introduced.

The most important industries are mainly heavy: petroleum and natural gas, mining and metallurgy, mechanical engineering, chemicals and timber processing. Principal

exports include petroleum products, timber, machinery and equipment, mineral raw materials, metals and chemical products.

Agriculture uses over 60 per cent of the land area and employs about 30 per cent of the working population. A state-financed irrigation plan, to be completed in 1990, aims to increase agricultural production. Cereals and fruit make large contributions to the export trade. Romania is a principal grape-producing country. Other important products are wheat, maize, rye, sunflower seed, sugar beet, potatoes, plums, apples and eggs.

Both the 1966-70 and the 1971-75 Five-Year Plans emphasized expansion of industry in preference to consumption. The 1976-80 Plan was also directed towards greater industrial expansion, priority being given to the chemical and machine-building industries, and the development of foreign trade. Investment increased by 10.9 per cent annually and the volume of foreign trade by 16.5 per cent annually. National income grew at an average annual rate of 7.2 per cent. Real wages rose by 5.2 per cent a year. Net industrial production went up by an average annual rate of 10.1 per cent and gross agricultural output by 4.8 per cent.

The aims of the seventh Five-Year Plan (1981-85) are more modest, in view of the difficulties encountered in fulfilling the targets of the previous Plan. The annual growth of investment is to be restricted to 5 per cent. National income should increase by over 7 per cent a year. Industrial production is expected to rise by an annual rate of 7.6 per cent and agricultural production by 5 per cent. Imports are to be severely curtailed in an effort to reduce Romania's foreign debt, which was stated to total U.S. \$6,000 million at January 1981. A return to self-sufficiency in energy by 1990 is envisaged. In 1980 imports of fuel, mineral raw materials and metals represented over 50 per cent of total imports (compared with 32.8 per cent in 1975).

Reforms in the exchange rate system and in the price structure are being implemented. In 1981 President Ceauşescu announced that agriculture, particularly the private sector, was to take priority over continued rapid industrialization, in an attempt to improve the food supply situation, which by October had deteriorated to such an extent that the rationing of bread was necessary.

Although the Soviet Union is still its biggest trade partner, Romania has developed commercial relations with non-CMEA countries, having agreements with France, the United Kingdom, the U.S.A., the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, and also the People's Republic of China and Japan. Trade exchanges with the developing countries accounted for about a third of foreign trade by 1980. Over 40 per cent of Romania's trade was with socialist countries in 1980. Romania became a contracting party to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in 1971, and joined the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank in 1972. In 1979 Romania became the first CMEA member to negotiate independently with the EEC, and a trade agreement was signed in July 1980.

Transport and Communications

There are over 11,000 km. of State railways and 73,361 kilometres of national roads, of which 32,764 kilometres have been modernized. The state airlines, TAROM and LAR, provide daily flights between the capital and chief towns, and international services to Europe, America, Africa and Asia. Navigation on the Danube is open to shipping of all nations. Work on the Danube-Black Sea Canal project has begun. The joint Romanian-Yugoslav Iron Gates power and navigation system on the Danube was completed in 1972. The chief ports are Constanţa (on the Black Sea), Galaţi, Brăila and Giurgiu (on the Danube).

Social Welfare

Romania has a comprehensive state insurance scheme, premiums being paid by enterprises and institutions employing the wage-earners. There were 208,213 hospital beds and 39,791 physicians in 1980. In addition, funds are allotted to sickness benefits, children's allowances, pensions, and the provision of health resorts.

Education

Children under the age of 6 may attend crèches (*creşe*), and kindergartens (*grădiniţe de copii*). Between the ages of 6 and 16 years children must attend the general educational school (*şcoală de bază de cultură generală de zece ani*). The general secondary school (*liceul*), for which there is an entrance examination, provides a specialized education suitable for entering college or university. There are also specialized secondary schools, where the emphasis is on industrial, agricultural and teacher training, and art schools, which correspond to secondary schools but cover several years of general education. Vocational secondary schools (*şcoli profesionale de ucenici*) train pupils for a particular career. There are 134 higher educational institutes in Romania, including seven universities and five technological universities.

Tourism

The Carpathian mountains, the Danube delta and the Black Sea resorts (Mamaia, Eforie, Mangalia and others) are the principal attractions. Tourism is promoted by the National Travel Office (ONT). About 6.7 million foreign tourists visited Romania in 1980.

Public Holidays

1982: May 1st (International Labour Day), May 9th (Independence Day), August 23rd (National Day), December 30th (Republic Day).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), January 24th (Union Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 bani = 1 leu.

Tourist rates (October 1981):

£1 sterling = 20.56 lei;

U.S. \$1 = 11.00 lei.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION					DENSITY (per sq. km.)
	Census Results		Official Estimates (mid-year)			
	March 15th, 1966	Jan. 7th, 1977	1978	1979	1980	
237,500 sq. km.*	19,103,163	21,559,910	21,854,622	22,048,305	22,201,387	93.5

* 91,699 sq. miles.

Estimated population: 22.3 million at December 31st, 1980.

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (July 1st, 1980)

Bucharest (capital)*	2,090,408	Galați	260,898	Sibiu	161,049
Brașov	304,670	Craiova	227,444	Bacău	149,033
Timișoara	287,543	Brăila	214,940	Pitești	139,029
Cluj-Napoca	283,647	Ploiești	211,505	Țirgu Mureș	134,287
Constanța	283,629	Oradea	184,871	Baia Mare	117,763
Iași	271,441	Arad	178,248	Satu Mare	111,358

* Including suburbs.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1975	19.7	8.9	9.3
1976	19.5	9.1	9.6
1977	19.6	9.2	9.6
1978	19.1	9.2	9.7
1979	18.6	9.0	9.9
1980	18.0	8.2	10.4

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION*

(Census of March 15th, 1966)

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Agriculture and Forestry	2,530,823	3,389,504	5,920,327
Industry†	1,514,584	498,941	2,013,525
Construction	493,006	43,513	536,519
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services	40,957	15,431	56,388
Commerce	239,622	184,225	423,847
Transport, Storage and Communications	375,478	61,697	437,175
Services	476,633	491,147	967,780
Other Activities (not adequately described)	4,073	2,666	6,739
TOTAL	5,675,176	4,687,124	10,362,300

* Excluding persons seeking work for the first time.

† Manufacturing, mining, quarrying, hunting and fishing.

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE EMPLOYED

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Agriculture and Forestry	3,559,100	3,374,900	3,203,300	3,087,600
Industry*	3,362,000	3,446,600	3,582,000	3,678,700
Construction	895,500	921,500	936,400	857,600
Commerce	604,000	617,600	623,900	619,900
Transport, Storage and Communications	512,000	537,500	563,600	709,700
Services	1,201,600	1,254,300	1,276,000	1,266,200
TOTAL (incl. others)	10,264,300	10,290,000	10,320,000	10,350,100

* Manufacturing, mining, quarrying, electricity, gas, water and sanitary services.

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE

(1979, '000 hectares)

Arable land	9,817
Land under permanent crops	664
Permanent meadows and pastures	4,486
Forests and woodland	6,334
Other land	1,733
TOTAL LAND	23,034
Inland water	716
TOTAL AREA	23,750

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA (⁰⁰⁰ hectares)			YIELD (kg. per hectare)			PRODUCTION (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
Wheat and rye	2,324	2,140	2,279	2,710	2,200	2,840	6,300	4,716	6,467
Barley	722	773	810	3,190	2,640	3,050	2,307	2,044	2,466
Oats	48	60	51	1,190	1,000	920	57	60	47
Maize	3,179	3,311	3,288	3,210	3,720	3,390	10,208	12,425	11,153
Sunflower	512	519	508	1,600	1,710	1,610	816	888	817
Sugar beet	279	259	238	23,470	23,620	23,400	5,848	6,109	5,562
Potatoes	293	294	286	14,800	14,120	14,070	4,465	4,562	4,135
Rice (paddy)	22	23	20	2,670	2,660	1,960	58	60	39

FRUIT

(⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Grapes	1,459.1	1,320.6	1,486.2	1,312.6
Plums	510.2	602.4	782.6	621.1
Apples	593.4	359.4	594.0	413.9
Pears	97.0	80.2	111.3	82.2
Cherries	47.4	66.6	96.2	72.2
Apricots	57.1	33.5	31.6	35.3
Walnuts	30.6	30.4	43.6	37.0
Peaches	52.8	73.2	40.3	58.1

LIVESTOCK
(on January 1st)

	1978	1979	1980	1981
Cattle . . .	6,306,000	6,511,000	6,513,000	6,485,000
Pigs . . .	9,744,000	10,337,000	10,899,000	11,542,000
Horses . . .	550,000*	570,000*	566,000*	n.a.
Sheep . . .	14,463,000	15,612,000	15,820,000	15,865,000
Poultry . . .	89,019,000	99,725,000	95,417,000	97,800,000

* Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

		1977	1978	1979	1980
Meat	'000 metric tons	2,318	2,415	2,571	2,476
Wool	metric tons	34,699	35,937	37,325	37,376
Milk	hectolitres	52,290	54,285	54,879	53,145
Eggs	'000	6,299	6,650	7,085	6,727

FORESTRY

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS

('000 cubic metres, excluding bark)

	CONIFEROUS (Soft Wood)			BROADLEAVED (Hard Wood)			TOTAL		
	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers . . .	3,000	3,332*	4,258	5,500	5,503	5,365†	8,500	8,835	9,623
Pitprops (mine timber) . .	574*	574*	574*	168*	168*	168*	742*	742*	742*
Pulpwood	1,721*	1,721*	1,721*	2,047*	2,047*	2,047*	3,768*	3,768*	3,768*
Other industrial wood . .	231*	231*	231*	2,154*	2,154*	2,154*	2,385*	2,385*	2,385*
Fuel wood	569*	569*	569*	4,310*	4,310*	4,310*	4,879*	4,879*	4,879*
TOTAL	6,095	6,427	7,353	14,179	14,182	14,044	20,274	20,609	21,397

* FAO estimate.

† Unofficial estimate.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION

('000 cubic metres)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Coniferous sawnwood* . . .	1,848	1,831	1,982	2,097	2,129
Broadleaved sawnwood* . .	2,463	2,431	2,483	2,557	2,464
Railway sleepers	4,311 82	4,262 76	4,465 83	4,654 83	4,593 84
TOTAL	4,393	4,338	4,548	4,737	4,677

* Including boxboards.

FISHING

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Inland waters and Black Sea	47.2	52.6	54.9	59.3	53.2	56.0	58.8
Atlantic Ocean	82.5	86.7	69.2	89.7	86.6	125.6	130.0
TOTAL CATCH	129.7	139.3	124.1	149.0	139.8	181.6	188.8

MINING

		1977	1978	1979	1980
Coal	'000 metric tons	29,144	31,454	34,888	37,814
Crude petroleum	" " "	14,650	13,724	12,323	11,511
Iron ore	" " "	2,467	2,511	2,523	2,333
Salt	" " "	4,535	4,739	4,720	5,056
Methane gas	million cu. metres	28,755	28,973	27,189	28,156

INDUSTRY

		1977	1978	1979	1980
Motor Spirit	'000 metric tons	4,466	4,993	4,884	4,765
Distillate Fuel Oils	" " "	6,482	7,014	7,279	7,475
Coke	" " "	3,148	3,458	3,066	3,033
Cement	" " "	13,122	13,892	14,656	14,607
Pig Iron	" " "	7,784	8,155	8,879	9,012
Crude Steel	" " "	11,457	11,779	12,909	13,175
Caustic Soda	" " "	735	725	704	723
Sulphuric Acid	" " "	1,523	1,655	1,750	1,756
Chemical Fertilizer	" " "	1,981	2,461	2,522	2,451
Cellulose	" " "	595	588	597	588
Paper	" " "	594	624	639	633
Refined Sugar	" " "	713	555	525	509
Cotton Fabrics	million sq. metres	703	717	707	748
Woollen Fabrics	" " "	119	123	125	128
Silk Fabrics	" " "	120	126	130	130
Footwear	'000 pairs	98,806	99,569	104,492	113,401
Motor Vehicles	number	131,367	131,908	128,847	128,464
Radio Sets	'000	730	664	757	863
Electricity	million kWh.	59,858	64,255	64,933	67,486
Window Glass	'000 sq. metres	72,668	76,567	79,074	77,504
Timber	'000 cu. metres	4,262	4,465	4,654	4,593
Prepared and Canned Meat	tons	281,000	289,000	324,000	356,000
Metal Equipment	"	168,384	213,108	265,465	247,856
Oil Equipment	"	23,307	25,156	27,996	24,877
Chemical Equipment	"	128,398	124,725	146,894	157,083
Soap	metric tons	62,000	61,000	61,000	66,000
Lathes	number	7,427	7,288	7,393	7,779
Freight Wagons	"	14,029	13,392	12,402	12,287
Tractors	"	59,306	65,715	62,494	70,873
Bicycles	"	243,000	214,000	205,000	214,000
Electric Washing Machines	"	208,000	270,000	294,000	344,000
Gas Cookers	"	300,000	280,000	222,000	329,000
Television Sets	"	476,000	516,000	574,000	541,000
Tyres	"	5,301,000	5,382,000	5,104,000	5,254,000
Sewing Machines	"	95,000	94,000	86,000	95,000

FINANCE

100 bani=1 leu.

Coins: 5, 15 and 25 bani; 1, 3 and 5 lei.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 lei.

Exchange rates (October 1981): £1 sterling=28.04 lei (commercial rate) or 20.56 lei (non-commercial rate);

U.S. \$1=15.00 lei (commercial rate) or 11.00 lei (non-commercial rate).

1,000 lei=£48.64=\$90.91 (non-commercial rates).

Note: Prior to August 1971 the official exchange rate was U.S. \$1=6.00 lei. Between December 1971 and February 1973 the exchange rate was \$1=5.53 lei. From February 1973 to March 1978 the rate was \$1=4.97 lei. Since March 1978 it has been \$1=4.47 lei. In terms of sterling, the basic exchange rate between November 1967 and June 1972 was £1=14.40 lei. In February 1973 a commercial exchange rate of \$1=20.00 lei was established. This remained in force until March 1978, when the rate was set at \$1=18.00 lei. This was revised to \$1=15.00 lei in January 1981. At the same time the non-commercial rate, set at \$1=12.00 lei in 1974, was altered to \$1=11.00 lei.

BUDGET
(million lei)

REVENUE	1979	1980	EXPENDITURE	1979	1980
Turnover Tax	35,674.3	39,420.1	National Economy	241,154.6	185,080.5
Share in Profit of State Enterprises	145,396.6	151,995.4	Social Services	65,556.9	70,977.5
Income Tax	35,397.4	38,136.4	Defence	11,834.7	10,393.6
State Social Insurance	29,987.1	32,323.7	Administration	3,360.0	3,439.9
Regularization Tax	—	—	Other Expenditure	15,720.6	26,875.8
TOTAL (incl. others)	339,309.3	298,004.2	TOTAL	337,626.8	296,787.3

*Including profit taxes.

1981 estimate: revenue 313,600 million lei; expenditure 313,600 million lei.

1982 estimate: revenue 288,500 million lei; expenditure 288,500 million lei.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million lei)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Total Imports	26,548.5	30,293.9	34,879.4	40,618.9	48,792.0	59,006.2
Total Exports	26,546.9	30,504.5	34,684.0	36,821.3	43,466.6	53,890.3

SELECTED COMMODITIES
(million lei)

IMPORTS	1977	1978	1979	1980
Electrical engineering and power equipment	1,091	1,149	1,263	1,239
Mining equipment	386	283	328	385
Metallurgical equipment	968	1,340	855	577
Equipment for chemical industry	758	1,218	1,145	838
Lifting and transport equipment	642	637	813	804
Telecommunication equipment	283	349	397	421
Excavation and road construction equipment	296	365	365	279
Agricultural machinery and equipment	114	207	213	179
Bearings	137	129	141	174
Pharmaceuticals	200	183	226	275
EXPORTS	1977	1978	1979	1980
Electrical engineering and power equipment	1,053	1,070	1,190	1,371
Oilfield machinery and equipment	1,049	1,495	1,669	1,852
Equipment for chemical industry	330	343	223	483
Tractors and agricultural machinery	1,436	1,455	1,477	1,666
Ships and marine equipment	172	215	204	852
Pharmaceuticals	133	169	180	182
Furniture	1,377	1,412	1,567	1,799
Glassware and ceramics	105	132	160	179
Textile manufactures	1,172	1,322	1,476	1,905
Knitwear	552	710	762	916

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

(million lei)

IMPORTS	1978	1979	1980
Austria	1,159.8	1,286.3	1,197.0
Belgium	363.7	597.1	810.9
Bulgaria	922.8	988.6	1,084.1
China, People's Repub. .	1,893.5	2,233.5	2,796.6
Czechoslovakia	1,964.5	2,128.1	1,929.3
Egypt	120.7	285.4	963.5
France	1,479.5	1,773.7	1,473.3
German Democratic Re- public	2,825.2	3,112.3	2,634.1
Germany, Federal Re- public	3,299.8	4,322.1	3,782.3
Greece	657.0	274.5	392.4
Hungary	1,205.0	1,516.5	1,561.4
India	174.2	230.6	307.7
Iran	1,083.1	1,616.7	3,086.9
Italy	1,137.0	1,364.0	1,232.2
Japan	1,207.9	907.4	946.1
Libya	1,148.8	1,315.0	1,860.1
Netherlands	705.2	662.6	568.5
Poland	1,509.0	1,586.3	1,682.8
Spain	184.9	396.5	310.1
Sweden	467.7	512.8	586.4
Switzerland	1,138.6	588.5	488.8
U.S.S.R.	6,520.8	7,164.4	9,222.2
United Kingdom	947.8	865.4	1,121.1
U.S.A.	2,161.9	2,930.3	4,365.4
Yugoslavia	636.1	767.6	926.5
TOTAL (incl. others) .	40,618.9	48,792.0	59,006.2

EXPORTS	1978	1979	1980
Austria	690.2	741.6	739.5
Belgium	291.5	366.7	399.1
Bulgaria	689.5	735.2	967.0
China, People's Repub. .	1,707.1	2,487.1	2,564.0
Czechoslovakia	2,062.4	1,944.5	1,851.0
Egypt	593.0	984.6	1,251.3
France	941.9	1,314.8	1,608.3
German Democratic Re- public	2,731.6	2,544.8	3,012.4
Germany, Federal Re- public	2,931.6	4,020.0	4,516.5
Greece	613.7	801.2	1,557.8
Hungary	1,278.3	1,542.3	1,474.5
India	252.7	298.8	774.0
Iran	818.6	578.7	1,305.2
Italy	1,208.3	1,776.5	2,967.9
Japan	322.8	455.6	502.2
Lebanon	560.7	699.3	907.3
Libya	707.5	509.7	510.0
Netherlands	819.0	1,403.3	1,589.7
Poland	1,833.4	1,439.2	1,790.1
Spain	210.0	380.1	112.8
Sweden	270.6	288.0	381.5
Switzerland	613.7	558.1	1,049.4
U.S.S.R.	6,469.1	7,365.4	10,063.6
United Kingdom	890.7	977.0	842.3
U.S.A.	1,726.7	2,118.9	2,087.3
Yugoslavia	932.9	820.2	788.6
TOTAL (incl. others) .	36,821.3	43,466.6	53,890.3

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

(million)

	1978	1979	1980
Passenger-kilometres .	22,811	22,724	23,220
Freight ton-kilometres .	73,738	76,031	75,535

INLAND WATERWAYS

(million)

	1978	1979	1980
Passenger-kilometres .	90	85	79
Freight ton-kilometres .	2,292	2,184	2,390

CIVIL AVIATION

('000)

	1978	1979	1980
Passenger-kilometres .	2,082,000	2,754,000	2,790,000
Freight ton-kilometres .	148,000	138,000	75,000

TOURISM

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	FRONTIER ARRIVALS		
	1975	1976	1977
Austria	19,173	21,292	20,453
Belgium	19,027	19,333	8,545
Bulgaria	460,081	476,236	538,662
Czechoslovakia	572,756	477,084	527,980
Denmark	11,180	8,804	5,236
Finland	25,234	25,560	17,890
France	45,730	41,915	29,157
German Democratic Republic	199,912	182,601	211,771
Germany, Federal Republic	206,496	148,632	143,129
Greece	24,096	27,130	26,184
Hungary	369,149	447,588	527,675
Israel	13,059	9,634	11,229
Italy	46,156	37,614	31,942
Netherlands	31,899	29,461	16,856
Poland	477,427	477,761	751,013
Spain	8,995	4,492	8,884
Sweden	20,533	20,549	8,853
Switzerland	12,364	10,446	7,519
Turkey	17,106	21,320	32,227
U.S.S.R.	317,579	325,925	370,504
United Kingdom	37,463	36,140	18,485
U.S.A.	35,211	28,117	24,472
Yugoslavia	170,852	227,228	278,301
Other Countries	64,464	63,848	67,887
TOTAL	3,205,926	3,168,710	3,684,854

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Radio Licences	3,086,000	3,141,000	3,195,000	3,205,000
Television Sets	3,161,000	3,409,152	3,588,000	3,714,000
Telephone subscribers	1,133,154	1,300,057	1,479,627	1,617,707
Books published (titles)	3,692	3,774	3,542	7,350
Daily Newspapers	34	35	35	35
Circulation ('000)	1,157,919	1,223,074	1,247,365	1,255,335
Periodicals	424	431	431	432
Circulation ('000)	200,878	212,993	220,434	2,270,071

EDUCATION

(1980/81)

	ESTABLISHMENTS	PUPILS	TEACHERS
Kindergartens	13,467	935,711	38,512
Primary and gymnasium schools	14,381	3,308,462	156,817
Secondary schools	971	979,741	46,500
Vocational schools	603	139,758	1,954
Technical schools*	300	28,380	257
Higher education	134	192,769	14,592

* Post secondary school specialization and foreman schools.

† Number of faculties.

Source (except where otherwise stated): *Romanian Statistical Yearbook*, published by the Central Statistical Board, Bucharest, Str. Stavropoleos 6.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Adopted in August 1965, amended in March 1974)

Summary

The Socialist Republic of Romania

Romania is a socialist republic. It is a sovereign, independent and unitary state of the working people of towns and villages. People's power is based on the worker-peasant alliance. The leading political force of the whole of society is the Romanian Communist Party. The people exercises power through the Grand National Assembly and the People's Councils, bodies elected by universal, equal, direct and secret vote. The national economy of Romania is a socialist economy, based on socialist ownership of the means of production. Work is a duty of honour for each citizen. Foreign trade is a state monopoly. Romania maintains and develops relations of friendship and fraternal collaboration with the socialist countries. The foreign relations of Romania are based on the principles of respect for national sovereignty and independence, equal rights and mutual advantage, and non-interference in internal affairs. The capital of Romania is the municipality of Bucharest.

Basic Rights and Duties of the Citizens

The citizens of Romania, irrespective of nationality, race, sex or religion, are guaranteed equal rights. Citizens have the right to work and the right to leisure; the right to material security in case of old age, sickness or incapacity to work; and the right to free education. Women have equal rights with men. Citizens have the right to elect and to be elected to the Grand National Assembly and the People's Councils. All citizens who have reached the age of 18 years have the right to vote. Citizens who have reached the age of 23 years can be elected as deputies to the Grand National Assembly and to the People's Councils. The right to nominate candidates shall be vested in the Socialist Unity Front. Citizens have the right to associate themselves in trade unions, in co-operative, youth, women's and other public organizations. Citizens are guaranteed freedom of speech, of the press, of assembly, of meeting and demonstration, and freedom of conscience. Other provisions include the guarantee of the inviolability of the person and of the home, and the right to personal property. Military service is compulsory.

Supreme Bodies of State Power

THE GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The Grand National Assembly, the Supreme body of state power, is the sole legislative body. Its powers include the election and recall of the President of the Republic, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, the Supreme Court and the Procurator General, and the control of their activity. The Grand National Assembly is elected for a term of five years. It elects the Bureau of the Grand National Assembly, formed of the Chairman of the Grand National Assembly and four Vice-Chairmen. Ordinary sessions of the Grand National Assembly are convened twice a year.

THE STATE COUNCIL

The State Council is the Supreme body of state power with permanent activity; it is subordinated to the Grand National Assembly. In the intervals between the sessions of the Grand National Assembly, it exercises certain functions of the Assembly. The State Council is elected by the Grand National Assembly from among its members.

The President of the Republic is President of the State Council. The State Council consists of a President, Vice-Presidents and members.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ROMANIA

The President is head of state, Supreme Commander of the armed forces and Chairman of the Defence Council. He presides over the State Council, and over the meetings of the Council of Ministers when necessary. He appoints and recalls, on the proposal of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, the Vice-Chairmen of the Council of Ministers, the ministers and chairmen of other central bodies of state administration. The President is responsible to the Grand National Assembly.

Central Bodies of State Administration

The Council of Ministers is the supreme body of state administration and is elected by the Grand National Assembly. The Council of Ministers consists of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, the Vice-Chairmen of the Council of Ministers and ministers, as well as heads of other central bodies of state administration.

Local Bodies of State Power and Local Bodies of State Administration

The People's Councils are the local bodies of state power and consist of deputies elected by the constituencies. The mandate of the People's Council is of five years. The Executive Committee of the People's Council is the local body of state administration, and is elected by the People's Council from among its deputies. The Executive Committee of the People's Council consists of a Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, of whom one can be First Vice-Chairman, and other members.

Judicial Organs

The law is administered by the Supreme Court, district courts, county courts and by military courts. The courts defend the socialist system and try civil, penal and any other cases in their competence. The Supreme Court is elected by and responsible to the Grand National Assembly. Cases in the first instance at the county courts, district courts and military courts are tried with the participation of people's jurors.

Organs of the Procurator's Office

The Procurator's Office exercises the supervision of the work of the organs of penal prosecution and execution. It is headed by the Procurator General, who is elected by and responsible to the Grand National Assembly.

Insignia of the Socialist Republic of Romania

The emblem of Romania represents wooded mountains over which the sun is rising. In the left part of the emblem there is an oil derrick. The emblem is surrounded by a wreath of wheat ears, and surmounted by a five-pointed star. At the base of the emblem the sheaves are bound with a tricolour ribbon bearing the words "Republica Socialistă România". The flag of Romania bears the colours red, yellow and blue, placed vertically, with the blue stripe next to the flagstaff. The emblem of Romania is placed in the centre.

THE GOVERNMENT

(December 1981)

HEAD OF STATE

President: NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU

(took office as President of State Council December 9th, 1967; as President of the Republic March 28th, 1974).

THE STATE COUNCIL

President: NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU.

Vice-Presidents: MARIA CIOCAN, PETRU ENACHE, IOSIF KOVACS, GHEORGHE RĂDULESCU, ȘTEFAN VOITEC.

Secretary of the President of the Republic and Secretary of the State Council: SILVIU CURTICEANU.

Members:

IOAN ANTON
CONSTANTIN ARSENI
IOANA BRATU
SILVIU CURTICEANU

TAMARA DOBRIN
EDUARD EISENBURGER
ALEXANDRINA GĂINUȘE
VIRGINIA GEMESCU

ȘTEFANIA IONESCU
MIHALACHE MĂRGEAN
GHEORGHE MIHOC
VASILE MILEA
FERDINAND NAGY
MARIN NEDELCU

GHEORGHE PANĂ
GHEORGHE PETRESCU
ION POPESCU-PUȚURI
VASILE VILCU
ELENA VLĂDUC.

Minister, Secretary of State, Counsellor of the President of the Republic: VASILE PUNGAN.

Counsellor of the President of the Republic: VASILE BUMBĂCEA.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: ILIE VERDEȚ.

First Deputy Chairmen: ELENA CEAUȘESCU, ION DINCĂ, GHEORGHE OPREA.

Deputy Chairmen: CORNEL BURȚICĂ, NICOLAE CONSTANTIN, EMILIAN DOBRESCU, JANOȘ FAZEKAȘ, CORNELIA FILIPAȘ, ION IONIȚĂ, ION PĂȚAN.

Minister of National Defence: CONSTANTIN OLTEANU.

Minister of Internal Affairs: GEORGE HOMOSTEAN.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: ȘTEFAN ANDREI.

Chairman of the State Planning Committee: EMILIAN DOBRESCU.

Minister of Finance: PETRE GIGEA.

Minister of Metallurgical Industry: NECULAI AGACHI.

Minister of Machine Building Industry: IOAN AVRAM.

Minister of Machine Tool, Electric Engineering and Electronics Industry: GHEORGHE PETRESCU.

Minister of Chemical Industry: GHEORGHE CARANFIL.

Minister of Transport and Telecommunications: VASILE BULUCEA.

Minister of Agriculture and Food Industry: ION TEȘU.

Minister of Technical and Material Supply and Fixed Assets Management Control: ION PĂȚAN.

Minister of Industrial Construction: DUMITRU POPA.

Minister of the Timber and Building Materials Industry: IOAN FLOREA.

Minister of Light Industry: LINA CIOBANU.

Minister of Mining: ION LAZARESCU.

Minister of Oil: GHEORGHE VLAD.

Minister of Geology: IOAN FOLEA.

Minister of Electric Power: TRANDAFIR COCĂRLĂ.

Minister of Health: EUGEN PROCA.

Minister of Internal Trade: ANA MUREȘAN.

Minister of Foreign Trade and International Economic Co-operation: CORNEL BURȚICĂ.

Minister of Education and Instruction: ANETA SPORNIC.

Minister of Labour: MAXIM BERGHIANU.

Minister of Justice: ION CETERCHI.

Minister of Tourism and Sports: EMIL DRĂGĂNESCU.

First Vice-Chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology: IOAN URȘU.

Minister, Secretary of State of the National Council for Science and Technology: GHEORGHE CIOARĂ.

Minister, Secretary of State of the National Council for Science and Technology: MIHAI FLORESCU.

Chairman of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education: SUZANA GÂDEA.

Chairman of the Committee for the Problems of the People's Councils: LUDOVIC FAZEKAȘ.

Chairman of the State Committee for Prices: GHEORGHE GASTON MARIN.

Chairman of the National Union of Agricultural Production Co-operatives: VASILE MARIN.

Minister, Secretary of State of the Technical and Material Supply and Fixed Assets Management Control: RICHARD WINTER.

Minister, Secretary of State, First Vice-Chairman of the State Planning Committee: PETRE PREOTEASA.

Minister, Secretary of State of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs: AUREL DUMA.

Minister, Head of the Foreign Constructions Department: ION STĂNESCU.

Minister, Secretary of State of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Chief of the State Security Department: TUDOR POSTELNICU.

Minister, Secretary of State of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Co-operation, Chief of the International Economic Co-operation Department: ALEXANDRU MĂRGĂRITESCU.

Minister, Secretary of State of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Co-operation: DUMITRU BEJAN.

Chairman of the National Council for Water Resources: ION ILIESCU.

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Chairman of the State Committee for Nuclear Power:
CORNEL MIHULECEA.

Minister, Secretary of State of the Ministry of Light Industry: LAUREAN TULAI.

Minister, Secretary of State of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, Head of the Food Industry Department: MARIN CAPIZISU.

The Government, Legislature, Political Party

First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Economic and Social Organization: MIHAI MARINESCU.

First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth, Minister for Youth Affairs: PANTELIMON GĂVĂNESCU.

Secretary of the Council of Ministers: STAN MĂGUREANU.

Deputy Secretary: ION CIOLAN.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE ROMANIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

EXECUTIVE POLITICAL COMMITTEE

General Secretary: NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU.

Members:

IOSIF BANC	CORNELIA FILIPAȘ
EMIL BOBU	ALEXANDRINA GĂINUȘE
CORNEL BURTICĂ	PETRE LUPU
VIRGIL CAZACU	PAUL NICULESCU
ELENA CEAUȘESCU	GHEORGHE OPREA
LINA CIOBANU	GHEORGHE PANĂ
ION COMAN	ION PĂȚAN
NICOLAE CONSTANTIN	DUMITRU POPESCU
CONSTANTIN DĂSCĂLESCU	GHEORGHE RĂDULESCU
ION DINCĂ	ANETA SPORNIC
JANOȘ FAZEKAȘ	ILIE VERDET
LUDOVIC FAZEKAȘ	ȘTEFAN VOITEC

Alternate Members:

ȘTEFAN ANDREI	LEONARD CONSTANTIN
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PETRE DĂNICĂ	ȘTEFAN MOCUȚA
EMILIAN DOBRESCU	ANA MUREȘAN
MIU DOBRESCU	ELENA NAE
GHEORGHE DUMITRACHE	CONSTANTIN OLTEANU
PETRU ENACHE	CORNEL ONESCU
EVA FEDER	MARIN RĂDOI
MIHAI GERE	ION STOIAN
NICOLAE GIOSAN	IOSIF SZASZ
SUZANA GÂDEA	IOAN URSU
ION IONIȚĂ	RICHARD WINTER

Permanent Bureau: NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU, ȘTEFAN ANDREI, IOSIF BANC, EMIL BOBU, CORNEL BURTICĂ, VIRGIL CAZACU, EMILIAN DOBRESCU, ELENA CEAUȘESCU, NICOLAE CONSTANTIN, CONSTANTIN DĂSCĂLESCU, PAUL NICULESCU, GHEORGHE OPREA, ION PĂȚAN, DUMITRU POPESCU, GHEORGHE RĂDULESCU, ILIE VERDET.

LEGISLATURE

MAREA ADUNARE NAȚIONALĂ (GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY)

The Assembly is elected for a five-year term and consists of 369 deputies. The last elections were held on March 9th, 1980. Since 1975 many seats have been contested by more than one candidate. All candidates were nominated by the Front of Socialist Democracy and Unity.

Chairman: NICOLAE GIOSAN.

Vice-Chairmen: EMILIA SONEA, CECILIA STAN, IOSIF SZASZ, VIRGIL TEODORESCU.

POLITICAL PARTY

Partidul Comunist Român (Romanian Communist Party—RCP): Bucharest, Str. Academiei 34; created 1921 by the decision of the old Socialist Party (existing from 1893) to change into a communist party; merged in 1947 with the Social Democratic Party to form the Romanian Workers' Party; name changed to present title at the 9th Congress in July 1965; supreme body is the Party Congress, convened every five years, which establishes the general guiding line, elects the Central Committee (245 full members and 163 alternate members were elected in November 1979), the General Secretary of the Party and the Central Auditing Commission; between congresses the Central Committee may convene the National Conference of the Party; the Central Committee elects the Executive Political Committee (27 full members and 18 alternate members were elected in November 1979) and the Secretariat; party membership: 3,044,336 (Dec. 1980); Gen. Sec.

of the Central Cttee. of the Romanian Communist Party NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU; Secs. IOSIF BANC, EMIL BOBU, VIRGIL CAZACU, ION COMAN, CONSTANTIN DĂSCĂLESCU, MARIN ENACHE, PETRU ENACHE, LUDOVIC FAZEKAȘ; publs. *Scinteia* (The Spark), daily; *Era Socialist* (The Socialist Age), bi-monthly.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Frontul Democratiei și Unității Socialiste (Front of Socialist Democracy and Unity): Bucharest; f. 1968; an organization in which industrial and farm workers, professional bodies and national minorities are represented with the Communist Party; discusses questions of foreign and internal policy; Chair. NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU.

Union of Communist Youth: 3 million members between the ages of 14 and 26; First Sec. of the Central Committee PANTELIMON GĂVĂNESCU.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO ROMANIA

(In Bucharest unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy.

Afghanistan: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).**Albania:** Str. Ștefan Gheorghiu 4 (E); *Ambassador:* JORDAN PANI.**Algeria:** Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).**Argentina:** Str. Drobeta 11 (E); *Ambassador:* FEDERICO CARLOS BARTTFELD.**Australia:** Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).**Austria:** Str. Dumbrava Roșie 7 (E); *Ambassador:* ANDREAS SOMOGYI.**Bangladesh:** Șos. Kiseleff 55, vila 1 (E); *Ambassador:* A. W. SHAMS-UL ALAM.**Belgium:** Bd. Dacia 32 (E); *Ambassador:* YVES VERCAUTERIN.**Benin:** Str. Rabat 18 (E); *Ambassador:* GUY BOUKARY-MORY.**Bolivia:** Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).**Botswana:** London, England (E).**Brazil:** Str. Praga 11 (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS DOS SANTOS VERAS.**Bulgaria:** Str. Rabat 5 (E); *Ambassador:* PETAR DANAILOV HRISTOV.**Burma:** Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).**Burundi:** Str. A. Sahia 48 (E); *Ambassador:* CLÉMENT SAMBIRA.**Canada:** N. Iorga 36 (E); *Ambassador:* PETER McLAREN ROBERTS.**Central African Republic:** Str. Paris 35 (E); *Ambassador:* ANTOINE KEZZA.**Chad:** Str. Polonă 35, Ap. 2 (E); *Ambassador:* ANTOINE BANGUI.**Chile:** Str. Polonă 35 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).**China, People's Republic:** Șoseaua Nordului 1 (E); *Ambassador:* CHEN SHULIANG.**Colombia:** Bd. Dacia 25 (E); *Ambassador:* GILBERTO CRUZ VILLEGAS.**Congo:** Str. Sofia 5 (E); *Ambassador:* LAURENT MANN.**Costa Rica:** Str. Icoanei 110 (E); *Ambassador:* ARNOLDO AMRHEIN PINTO (resident in Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany).**Cuba:** Alea Alexandru 33 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HUMBERTO CASTELLO.**Cyprus:** Athens, Greece (E).**Czechoslovakia:** Str. Ion Ghica 11 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEF SIMON.**Denmark:** Str. Atena 28 (E); *Ambassador:* LORENZ PETERSEN.**Ecuador:** Str. Polonă 35 (E); *Ambassador:* CÉSAR ROMAN GONZÁLES.**Egypt:** Bd. Dacia 21 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED WAFIK HOSNY.**Ethiopia:** Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).**Finland:** Str. Atena 2 bis (E); *Ambassador:* OLLI BERGMAN.**France:** Str. Biserica Amzei 13-15 (E); *Ambassador:* MARCEL BEAUX.**Gabon:** Str. Venezuela 10 (E); *Ambassador:* JACQUES HOMBO.**German Democratic Republic:** Str. Dumbrava Roșie 6-10 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. SIEGFRIED BOCK.**Germany, Federal Republic:** Str. Rabat 21 (E); *Ambassador:* MICHAEL JOVY.**Ghana:** Str. Paris 65 (E); *Ambassador:* GEORGE YISE MAHAMA.**Greece:** Str. Orlando 6 (E); *Ambassador:* MIKEL COTTAKIS.**Guinea:** Str. Bocșa 4 (E); *Ambassador:* MAMAROU TOURÉ.**Guyana:** Brussels, Belgium (E).**Honduras:** Rome, Italy (E).**Hungary:** Str. Alexandru Sahia 63 (E); *Ambassador:* SÁNDOR RAJNAI.**Iceland:** Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).**India:** Str. Ștefan Gheorghiu 16 (E); *Ambassador:* KANWA GAJENDRA SINGH.**Indonesia:** Str. Biserica Popa Chițu 18 (E); *Ambassador:* Brig.-Gen. SOESIDARTO.**Iran:** Str. Praga 8 (E); *Ambassador:* POURANG BAHARLOU.**Iraq:** Str. Polonă 18 (E); *Ambassador:* DHIAB M. AL-ALGAWI.**Israel:** Str. Dr. Burghilea 5 (E); *Ambassador:* ABA GEFFEN.**Italy:** Str. I. C. Frimu 7 (E); *Ambassador:* BENEDETTO ŠANTARELLI.**Jamaica:** Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).**Japan:** Bd. Ama Ipatescu 8 (E); *Ambassador:* YUZURU MURAKAMI.**Jordan:** Str. Dumbrava Roșie 1 (E); *Ambassador:* HANI TABBARA.**Kenya:** Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).**Korea, Democratic People's Republic:** (E); *Ambassador:* SIN IN HA.**Kuwait:** Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).**Laos:** Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).**Lebanon:** Calea Dorobanți 18 (E); *Ambassador:* SAMIH EL-BABA.**Lesotho:** Teheran, Iran (E).**Liberia:** Str. M. Eminescu 82-88 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH ZUBAH.**Libya:** Bd. Ana Ipătescu 15 (E); *Head of People's Bureau:* ABDULHAMID S. ZINTANI.**Luxembourg:** Rome, Italy (E).**Madagascar:** Rome, Italy (E).**Malaysia:** Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).**Mali:** Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).**Mauritania:** Bd. Dacia 43 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED OULD AHMEDOU SALEM.**Mexico:** Intrarea Armașului 14 (E); *Ambassador:* LUIS WYBO ALFARO.**Mongolia:** Str. Făgăraș 6 (E); *Ambassador:* NAMSRAYN LUVSANRAVDAN.**Morocco:** Str. Vasile Conta 12 (E); *Ambassador:* BOUBKER BOUMAHDI.**Nepal:** Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).**Netherlands:** Str. Atena 18 (E); *Ambassador:* ADRIEN MANSVELT.**New Zealand:** Vienna, Austria (E).**Niger:** Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).**Nigeria:** Str. Orlando 9 (E); *Ambassador:* A. D. GADAY.

ROMANIA

Norway: Str. Rabat 3 (E); *Ambassador:* PER BORGÉN.
Oman: Rome, Italy (E).
Pakistan: Pictor Mirea 18 (E); *Ambassador:* S. S. IQBAL HOSAIN.
Panama: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Peru: Str. Paris 45A (E); *Ambassador:* ROGER ELOY LOAYZA SAAVEDRA.
Philippines: Str. M. Eminescu 82-88 (E); *Ambassador:* MARIO BELISARIO.
Poland: Aleea Alexandru 23 (E); *Ambassador:* BOLESŁAW KOPERSKI.
Portugal: Str. Dr. Th. Burghilea 3 (E); *Ambassador:* SERGIO SACADURA CABRAL.
Rwanda: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
São Tomé and Príncipe: Lisbon, Portugal (E).
Sierra Leone: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Singapore: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Spain: Str. Paris 34 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ MARÍA ÁLVAREZ DE SOTOMAYOR Y CASTRO.
Sudan: Str. Brîncuței 1 (E); *Ambassador:* SYED ISAM EL DIN HASSAN.
Sweden: Str. Sofia 11 (E); *Ambassador:* HANS E. SKÖLD.
Switzerland: Str. Pitar Moș 12 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCIS PIANCA.
Syria: Bd. Ana Ipătescu 50; *Ambassador:* HAYSSAM BARAKAT.
Tanzania: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Romania also has consular relations with San Marino and diplomatic relations with Barbados, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Djibouti, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, The Gambia, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, the Ivory Coast, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Saint Lucia, Senegal, Seychelles, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Suriname, the Vatican City and Zimbabwe.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System

Thailand: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Togo: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Trinidad and Tobago: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Tunisia: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Turkey: Calea Dorobanților 72 (E); *Ambassador:* NAHİT ÖZGÜR.
Uganda: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
U.S.S.R.: Șoseaua Kiseleff 6 (E); *Ambassador:* V. I. DROZDENKO.
United Kingdom: Str. Jules Michelet 24 (E); *Ambassador:* PAUL HOLMER, C.M.G.
U.S.A.: Str. Tudor Arghezi 7-9 (E); *Ambassador:* DAVID FUNDERBURK.
Upper Volta: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Uruguay: Str. Brîncuței 8 (E); *Ambassador:* JUAN ANSA BORDAGARAY.
Venezuela: Str. Duiliu Zamfirescu 7 (E); *Ambassador:* OLGA LUCILA CARMONA.
Viet-Nam: Str. Gr. Alexandrescu 86 (E); *Ambassador:* TAN PHONG.
Yemen Arab Republic: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Yugoslavia: Str. Aurel Vlaicu 49 (E); *Ambassador:* TRIFUN NIKOLIĆ.
Zaire: Aleea Alexandru 41 (E); *Ambassador:* MULENDA SHAMWANGE MUTEDI.
Zambia: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

SUPREME COURT

Chairman: IOAN SĂLĂJAN.

There is one Supreme Court, whose main functions are: to exercise general control over the judicial activity of all courts, by passing judgment on certain appeals and by studying judicial practices; to issue rulings to ensure uniform application of the law; to exercise original jurisdiction in certain cases. The members of the Supreme Court are professional magistrates elected by the Grand National Assembly.

COUNTY COURTS AND LOCAL COURTS

There are 40 county courts and the municipal court of Bucharest (with the status of county court). In every county there are two or three local courts subordinate to the county courts, and in Bucharest there are seven sectional courts. The county courts are mainly appeal courts, and local courts are courts of first instance. The panel of

judges consists of professional magistrates and, under certain circumstances, of people's jurors.

MILITARY COURTS

Court Martial does not exist. Military courts judge contraventions of the law by servicemen and, in certain circumstances, by civilians. The panel of judges consists of professional magistrates and, under certain circumstances, of people's jurors.

ORGANS OF THE PUBLIC PROCURATOR'S OFFICE

Procurator-General: NICOLAE POPOVICI.

The organs of the Public Procurator's office are: the Procurator-General's office and the county, local and military procurators' offices. The Public Procurator's office supervises the work of the organs of penal prosecution. The Procurator-General is appointed by the Grand National Assembly and is responsible to it. Between Assembly sessions he is responsible to the State Council.

RELIGION

According to Article 30 of the Constitution, religious groups are organized and carry on their activities on an autonomous basis, regulated by law. There are fourteen sects and denominations, 85 per cent of believers belonging to the Romanian Orthodox Church.

ROMANIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH

The Romanian Orthodox Church is the major religious organization in Romania and is organized as an autocephalous patriarchate, being led by the Holy Synod, headed by Patriarch Justin. The Patriarchate consists of 5 metropolitanates, 2 archbishoprics and 6 bishoprics.

Patriarch, Metropolitan of Oungro-Wallachia and Archbishop of Bucharest: Dr. JUSTIN MOISESCU.

Metropolitan of Moldavia and Suceava and Archbishop of Iași: THEOTIST ARĂPAȘU (resident in Iași).

Metropolitan of Ardeal and Archbishop of Sibiu: (vacant) (resident in Sibiu).

Metropolitan of Oltenia and Archbishop of Craiova: NESTOR VORNICESCU (resident in Craiova).

Metropolitan of Banat and Archbishop of Timișoara and Caransebeș: Dr. NICOLAE CORNEANU (resident in Timișoara).

Archbishop of Tomis and Lower Danube: Dr. ANTIM NICA (resident in Galați).

Archbishop of Vad, Feleac and Cluj-Napoca: TEOFIL HERINEANU (resident in Cluj-Napoca).

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

The Roman Catholic Church has approximately 1,300,000 adherents, mostly of Magyar (Hungarian) and German nationalities and chiefly in Transylvania. It is organized in two dioceses.

Archbishop of Bucharest-Iași: Mgr. FRANCISC AUGUSTIN; Str. Nuferilor 19, Bucharest.

Bishop of Alba-Iulia: ANTAL JAKAB; Str. Mihai Viteazul 21, Alba-Iulia (Raionul Alba).

REFORMED CHURCH

The Reformed (Calvinist) Church has two bishoprics and approximately 700,000 members, mostly of Magyar (Hungarian) nationality.

Cluj-Napoca: Bishop GYULA NAGY.

Oradea: Bishop LASZLÓ PAPP.

EVANGELICAL CHURCHES

The Evangelical Church of the Augsburg Confession, founded in the 16th century, comprises some 150,000 members, mainly of German nationality.

Bishop of Sibiu: ALBERT KLEIN; 2400 Sibiu, Str. General Magheru 4.

The Synodo-Presbyterian Evangelical Church comprises about 32,000 members of Magyar nationality.

Superintendent: PAUL SZEDRESSY (resident in Cluj Napoca).

UNITARIAN CHURCH

The Unitarian Church has about 80,600 members of Magyar nationality.

Bishop: LAJOS KOVÁCS; Bd. Lenin 9, 3400 Cluj-Napoca.

Other sects are: Baptist, Pentecostal, Seventh-day Adventist, Armenian-Gregorian, Ancient Rite, Gospel.

MUSLIM COMMUNITY

The Muslim Community comprises some 40,000 members of Turkish-Tatar nationality.

Central Mosque, Constanța; Grand Mufti YACUB MEHMET.

JEWISH COMMUNITY

There are about 34,000 Jews in Romania, half of them in Bucharest. The central body is the Federation of Jewish Communities.

Chief Rabbi: Dr. MOZES ROSEN; Bucharest, Str. SF. Vineri 9-II.

THE PRESS

The Romanian press is highly regionalized, with newspapers and periodicals appearing in all of the administrative districts (as listed below). In 1979 there were 491 newspapers and magazines with a total circulation of 1,521 million copies annually. Fifty-two newspapers and periodicals are published in the languages of co-inhabiting nationalities in Romania, including Hungarian, German, Serbian, Ukrainian, Armenian, Greek and Yiddish. The most influential publications are the Party organs, the most important of which is *Scinteia*.

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

(daily unless otherwise stated)

BUCHAREST

Előre (Forward): Piața Scintei 1; f. 1947; daily except Monday; organ of the National Council of the Front of Socialist Democracy and Unity; in Hungarian; Editor-in-Chief SZILAGYI DEZIDERIU; circ. 142,000.

Informația Bucureștiului (Bucharest Information): Str. Brezoianu 23-25; f. 1953; evening paper; daily except Sunday; organ of the Bucharest Committee of the RCP and Bucharest People's Council; Editor-in-Chief NICOLAE GÎRCEAG; circ. 228,000.

Neuer Weg (New Way): Piața Scintei 1; f. 1949; daily except Monday; political; organ of the National Council of the Front of Socialist Democracy and Unity; in German; Editor ERNST BREITENSTEIN; circ. 65,000.

România Liberă (Free Romania): Piața Scintei 1; f. 1943; daily except Sunday; organ of the National Council of the Front of Socialist Democracy and Unity; Editor-in-Chief OCTAVIAN PALER; circ. 400,000.

Scinteia (The Spark): Piața Scintei 1; f. 1931; daily except Monday; organ of RCP Central Committee; Editor-in-Chief CONSTANTIN MITEA; circ. 1,810,000.

Scinteia Tineretului (Spark of Youth): Piața Scintei 1; f. 1944; daily except Sunday; central organ of Union of Communist Youth; Editor-in-Chief EMIL MARINACHE; circ. 260,000.

Sportul (Sport): Str. Vasile Conta 16; f. 1945; daily except Sunday; organ of the National Council for Physical Education and Sport; Editor-in-Chief AUREL NEAGU; circ. 300,000.

The following newspapers are published by the respective District Committees of the Romanian Communist Party in conjunction with the District People's Councils.

ALBA DISTRICT

Unirea (*The Union*): Alba Iulia, Piața 23 August 1; f. 1968; daily except Monday; Editor-in-Chief MARIAN TRANDAFIR; circ. 35,000.

ARAD DISTRICT

Flacăra Roșie (*Red Flame*): Arad, Bd. Republicii 81; f. 1944; daily except Monday; Editor-in-Chief CRĂCIUN BONTA; circ. 40,000.

Vörös Lobogó (*Red Banner*): Arad, Bd. Republicii 81; f. 1945; daily except Monday; in Hungarian; Editor-in-Chief PETERFI ROZALIA; circ. 10,500.

ARGEȘ DISTRICT

Secera și ciocanul (*Sickle and Hammer*): Pitești, Bd. R.S.R. 88; f. 1951; weekly; Editor-in-Chief GHEORGHE STĂNESCU; circ. 35,000.

BACĂU DISTRICT

Steagul Roșu (*Red Flag*): Bacău, Str. Eliberării 63; f. 1946; weekly; Editor-in-Chief DUMITRU MIȚULESCU; circ. 50,000.

BIHOR DISTRICT

Crîșana: Oradea, Str. Romană 3; f. 1946; daily except Monday; Editor-in-Chief POP AUREL; circ. 38,000.

Fáklya (*The Torch*): Oradea, Str. Romană 3; f. 1946; daily except Monday; in Hungarian; Editor-in-Chief ILLÉS FERENC; circ. 30,000.

BISTRIȚA-NĂȘĂUD DISTRICT

Ecoul (*The Echo*): Bistrița, Str. Parcului 3; f. 1968; weekly; Editor-in-Chief VASILE ILOVAN; circ. 23,000.

BOTOȘANI DISTRICT

Olopotul (*The Bell*): Botoșani, Bd. Lenin 91; f. 1933; weekly; Editor-in-Chief M. MAXIM; circ. 35,000.

BRĂILA DISTRICT

Inainte (*Forward*): Brăila, Piața Independenței 1; f. 1944; weekly; Editor-in-Chief CONSTANTIN TURTEI; circ. 30,000.

BRAȘOV DISTRICT

Brassói lapok (*Brașov Gazette*): Brașov, Str. M. Sadoveanu 3; f. 1969; in Hungarian; Editor-in-Chief ALEXANDRU ALBERT; circ. 9,000.

Drum Nou (*New Road*): Brașov, Str. M. Sadoveanu 3; f. 1944; daily except Monday; Editor-in-Chief ION CIUTACU; circ. 50,000.

Karpaten Rundschau (*Carpathian Panorama*): 2200 Brașov, Str. M. Sadoveanu 3; f. 1968; weekly; in German; Editor-in-Chief EDUARD EISENBURGER; circ. 5,000.

BUZĂU DISTRICT

Viața Buzăului (*Life of Buzău*): Buzău, Str. Christigii 3; f. 1968; weekly; Editor-in-Chief NICOLAE NICOLAE; circ. 39,000.

CARAȘ-SEVERIN DISTRICT

Fiamura (*The Banner*): Reșița, Piața Republicii 7; f. 1948; weekly; Editor-in-Chief TIMOTEI JURJICA; circ. 32,000.

CLUJ DISTRICT

Făclia (*The Torch*): Cluj-Napoca, Str. Napoca 16; f. 1945; daily except Monday; Editor-in-Chief LIVIU RÎUREANU; circ. 42,000.

Igazság (*The Truth*): Cluj-Napoca, Str. Napoca 16; f. 1940; daily except Monday; in Hungarian; Editor-in-Chief GYULA ERIK KESZTHELYI; circ. 27,000.

CONSTANȚA DISTRICT

Dobrogea Nouă (*New Dobrogea*): Constanța, Șoseaua Filimon Sirbu 5; f. 1948; daily except Monday; Editor-in-Chief DUMITRU MÎNDROIU; circ. 32,000.

COVASNA DISTRICT

Cuvîntul nou (*The New Word*): Sfîntu Gheorghe, Str. Presei 8; f. 1968; daily except Monday; Editor-in-Chief CONSTANTIN TIMARU; circ. 4,500.

Megyei Tükör (*County Glass*): Sfîntu Gheorghe, Str. Presei 8; f. 1968; daily except Monday; in Hungarian; Editor-in-Chief TIBERIU JECZA; circ. 15,000.

DÎMBOVIȚA DISTRICT

Dîmbovița: Tîrgoviște, Str. Mierlei 32; f. 1968; weekly; Editor-in-Chief CONSTANTIN SOCI; circ. 27,000.

DOLJ DISTRICT

Inainte (*Forward*): Craiova, Str. Oltețului 8; f. 1944; daily except Monday; Editor-in-Chief MIHAI STĂNESCU; circ. 41,000.

GALAȚI DISTRICT

Viața Nouă (*New Life*): Galați, Str. Primăverii 1; f. 1944; daily except Monday; Editor-in-Chief TUDOREL OANCEA; circ. 31,000.

GIURGIU DISTRICT

Steagul Roșu (*Red Flag*): Giurgiu; f. 1949; weekly; circ. 30,000.

GORJ DISTRICT

Gazeta Gorjului (*The Gorj Journal*): Tîrgu-Jiu, Str. Victoriei 4; f. 1968; weekly; Editor-in-Chief XENOFON IACOB; circ. 23,000.

HARGHITA DISTRICT

Informația Harghitei (*Harghita Information*): Miercurea-Ciuc, Str. Petőfi 65; f. 1968; daily except Monday; Editor-in-Chief IOAN OANCEA; circ. 6,000.

Hargita: Miercurea-Ciuc, Str. 7 Noiembrie 43; f. 1968; daily except Monday; in Hungarian; Editor-in-Chief ANTAL ALBERT; circ. 35,000.

HUNEDOARA DISTRICT

Drumul socialismului (*The Road of Socialism*): Deva, Str. Dr. Petru Groza 35; f. 1949; Editor-in-Chief GHEORGHE PAVEL; circ. 30,000.

IALOMIȚA DISTRICT

Tribuna Ialomiței (*The Ialomița Tribune*): Slobozia, Str. Dobrogeanu-Gherea 2; f. 1968; weekly; Editor-in-Chief GEORGE GRIGORESCU; circ. 27,000.

IAȘI DISTRICT

Flacăra Iașului (*The Flame of Iași*): Iași, Str. V. Alexandri 8; f. 1944; daily except Monday; Editor-in-Chief MIHAI DUMITRIU; circ. 55,000.

MARAMUREȘ DISTRICT

Bányavidéki fáklya (*Miner's Torch*): Baia Mare, Bd. București 25; f. 1958; weekly; in Hungarian; Editor-in-Chief KLACSMÁNYI ALEXANDRU; circ. 8,000.

Pentru Socialism (*For Socialism*): Baia Mare, Bd. București 25; f. 1958; daily except Monday; Editor-in-Chief VASILE GAFTONE; circ. 30,000.

MEHEDINȚI DISTRICT

Viitorul (*The Future*): Drobeta-Turnu Severin, Str. Traian 89; f. 1968; weekly; Editor-in-Chief ION DĂESCU; circ. 25,500.

MUREȘ DISTRICT

Steaua Roșie (*The Red Star*): Tirgu-Mureș, Str. Gheorghe Doja 9; f. 1949; daily except Monday; Editor-in-Chief IOAN POP; circ. 23,500.

Vörös Zászló: Tirgu-Mureș, Str. Gheorghe Doja 9; f. 1949; Hungarian; Editor-in-Chief INCZE GAVRIL; circ. 30,500.

NEAMȚ DISTRICT

Ceahlăul: Piatra Neamț, Alea Tiparului 14; f. 1968; weekly; Editor-in-Chief ION MANEA; circ. 43,000.

OLT DISTRICT

Oltul: Slatina, Str. Al. I. Cuza 54; f. 1968; weekly; Editor-in-Chief GHEORGHE MĂRUNȚELU; circ. 25,700.

PRAHOVA DISTRICT

Flamura Prahovei (*The Prahova Banner*): Ploiești, Bd. Republicii 2; f. 1948; weekly; Editor-in-Chief ION STOIAN; circ. 60,000.

SĂLAJ DISTRICT

Năzuința (*The Aspiration*): Zalău, Piața Teilor 3; f. 1968; weekly; Editor-in-Chief ION BUDA; circ. 22,500.

SATU MARE DISTRICT

Cronica Sătmăreană (*The Chronicle of Satu Mare*): Satu Mare, Calea Traian 1; f. 1968; daily except Monday; Editor-in-Chief GHEORGHE MARINESCU; circ. 12,000.

Szatmári Hírlap (*Satu Mare Journal*): Satu Mare, Calea Traian 1; f. 1968; daily except Monday; in Hungarian; Editor-in-Chief MARIAS JOSZEF; circ. 12,500.

SIBIU DISTRICT

Tribuna Sibiului (*The Sibiu Tribune*): Sibiu, Bd. Victoriei 11; f. 1949; Editor-in-Chief VICTOR DOMSA; circ. 30,000.

SUCEAVA DISTRICT

Zori noi (*New Dawn*): Suceava, Str. Tipografiei 1; f. 1946; daily except Monday; Editor-in-Chief ION PARANICI; circ. 27,000.

TELEORMAN DISTRICT

Teleormanul: Alexandria, Str. Dunării 178; f. 1968; weekly; Editor-in-Chief MARIN LEOVEANU; circ. 35,500.

TIMIȘ DISTRICT

Drapelul Roșu (*The Red Flag*): Timișoara, Bd. 23 August 8; f. 1944; daily except Monday; Editor-in-Chief DUMITRU MĂRGINEANU; circ. 60,000.

Neue Banater Zeitung: Timișoara, Bd. 23 August 8; f. 1957; daily except Monday; in German; Editor-in-Chief NIKOLAUS BERWANGER; circ. 20,000.

Szabad Szó: Timișoara, Bd. 23 August 8; f. 1944; daily except Monday; in Hungarian; Editor-in-Chief GHERASIM EMIL; circ. 10,000.

TULCEA DISTRICT

Delta (*The Delta*): Tulcea, Str. Spitalului 4; f. 1968; weekly; Editor-in-Chief ION CHIUUDEA; circ. 19,000.

VASLUI DISTRICT

Vremea Nouă (*New Times*): Vaslui, Str. Ștefan cel Mare 79; f. 1968; weekly; Editor-in-Chief VASILE AVRAM; circ. 24,500.

VÎLCEA DISTRICT

Orizont (*Horizon*): Rimnicu Vîlcea, Str. Lenin 201; f. 1968; weekly; Editor-in-Chief GHEORGHE CÎRSTEĂ; circ. 25,000.

VRANCEA DISTRICT

Milcovul: Focșani, 13 Bd. Unirii; f. 1968; weekly; Editor-in-Chief IONEL NISTOR; circ. 24,000.

PRINCIPAL PERIODICALS

BUCHAREST

Agricultura Socialistă (*Socialist Agriculture*): Piața Științei 1; f. 1974; weekly; published by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the National Union of Agricultural Production Co-operatives and the Central Union of Consumers' Co-operatives; Editor-in-Chief NICOLAE SIMIONESCU; circ. 125,000.

A Hét (*The Week*): Piața Științei 1; f. 1970; weekly social, political and cultural review in Hungarian; published by the Council of Socialist Culture and Education; Editor-in-Chief HUSZÁR SÁNDOR; circ. 12,000.

Albina (*The Bee*): Piața Științei 1; f. 1897; monthly; published by the Council of Socialist Culture and Education; Editor-in-Chief ION BĂNUȚĂ; circ. 200,000.

Amfiteatrul (*Amphitheatre*): Bd. Șchitu Măgureanu 9; f. 1966; monthly literary and artistic review published by the Union of Communist Student Associations in the S.R.R.; Editor-in-Chief STELIAN MOȚIU; circ. 6,000.

Apărarea patriei (*The Defence of the Country*): Str. Izvor 137; f. 1945; published by the Ministry of National Defence; Editor-in-Chief Col. RADU OLARU; circ. 60,000.

Apicultura în România (*Apiculture in Romania*): Str. 1 Fučik 17; f. 1926; monthly review of apiculture published by the Beekeepers' Association; also published in Hungarian; circ. 20,000.

Arhitectura (*Architecture*): Str. Academiei 18-20; f. 1906; every two months; review of the Union of Architects of the S.R.R.; Editor-in-Chief Dr. Arch. MIRCEA LUPU; circ. 6,000.

Arta: Biserica Amzei 9; f. 1953; monthly; review of the Union of Fine Arts; Editor-in-Chief VASILE DRĂGUȚ; circ. 5,000.

Biserica ortodoxă română (*The Romanian Orthodox Church*): Intr. Patriarhiei 9; f. 1882; monthly official bulletin of the Romanian Patriarchate; Editor Archim. BARTOLOMEU ANANIA; circ. 10,000.

Cinema: Piața Științei 1; f. 1963; monthly magazine published by the Council of Socialist Culture and Education; Chief Editor ECATERINA OPROIU; circ. 120,000.

Cîntarea României: Piața Științei 1; f. 1980; monthly; published by the Council of Socialist Culture and Education; Editor LIVIU CERNĂIANU; circ. 6,500.

Contemporanul: Piața Științei 1; f. 1881; weekly; published by the Council of Socialist Culture and Education; Chief Editor (vacant); circ. 30,000.

Gutezătorii (*The Bold*): Piața Științei 1; f. 1967; weekly; review of the National Council for Pioneer Organization; Editor-in-Chief MIHAI NEGULESCU; circ. 355,000.

Educație fizică și sport (*Physical Culture and Sports*): Str. Vasile Conta 16; f. 1948; monthly; theoretical and methodical review published by the National Council for Physical Education and Sports; quarterly in English and French; Editor-in-Chief AUREL NEAGU; circ. 2,500.

Era Socialistă (*Socialist Age*): Piața Științei 1; f. 1920; bi-monthly; theoretical and political review of the RCP Central Committee; Editor-in-Chief ȘTEFAN VOICU; circ. 54,000.

Falvak Dolgozó Népe (*Village World*): Piața Științei 1; f. 1945; weekly review published by Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the National Union of Agricultural Production Co-operatives and the Central Union of Consumers' Co-operatives; in Hungarian; Editor-in-Chief VASILE ȘIMONAKA; circ. 9,000.

- Femeia (Woman):** Piața Scintei 1; f. 1948; monthly; published by National Council of Women of the S.R.R.; Editor-in-Chief MARIA COSTACHE; circ. 410,000.
- Filatelie:** Str. Boteanu 6; f. 1950; monthly; Philatelists' Association of the S.R.R.; Editor-in-Chief Dr. NICOLAE NEAGU; circ. 10,000.
- Flacăra (The Flame):** Piața Scintei 1; f. 1952; weekly; published by the National Council of the Front of Socialist Democracy and Unity; Editor-in-Chief ADRIAN PĂUNESCU; circ. 255,000.
- Foresta:** Bd. N. Bălcescu 22; f. 1969; quarterly; in English, French and German; published by Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Dir. OCTAVIAN MOARĂȘ; circ. 5,000.
- Holidays in Romania:** Nikos Beloiannis Str. 27; f. 1958; monthly; published by Ministry of Tourism; in English, French, German, and Russian; Editor-in-Chief POP SIMION; circ. 25,000.
- Ijűmunkás (Young Workman):** Piața Scintei 1; f. 1957; weekly review published by the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth in the S.R.R.; in Hungarian; Editor-in-Chief JÓZSEF VARGA; circ. 24,000.
- Jóbarát (Good Friend):** Piața Scintei 1; f. 1950; until 1967 appeared under the title of *Pionir*; weekly; review published by the National Council for Pioneer Organization; in Hungarian; Editor-in-Chief MIHAI NEGULESCU; circ. 33,000.
- Luceafărul (The Morning Star):** Piața Scintei 1; f. 1958; weekly; published by Union of Writers of the S.R.R.; Editor-in-Chief DAN FRUNTELĂȚĂ; circ. 13,000.
- Lumea (The World):** Piața Scintei 1; f. 1963; weekly review of international affairs published by the Romanian News Agency; in Romanian, English, French, German, Russian and Spanish; Editor-in-Chief RADU PASCAL; circ. 151,500.
- Luminița (The Little Light):** Piața Scintei 1; f. 1949; monthly review published by the National Council for Pioneer Organization; Editor-in-Chief IULIU RAȚIU; circ. 250,000.
- Lupta C.F.R. (Romanian Railway Workers' Struggle):** Bd. Dinicu Golescu 38; f. 1944; twice monthly; review of the Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications and of the Trade Union Committee for Transport and Telecommunications; Editor-in-Chief VASILE OANCEA; circ. 125,000.
- Magazin:** Piața Scintei 1; f. 1957; weekly for the popularization of science published by the National Council of the Front of Socialist Democracy and Unity; Editor-in-Chief OCTAVIAN PALER; circ. 445,000.
- Magazin istoric (Historical Magazine):** Intrarea Ministerului 2; f. 1967; monthly; review of historical culture; Chief Editor CRISTIAN POPÎȘTEANU; circ. 155,000.
- Manuscriptum:** Str. Fundației 4; f. 1970; quarterly; published by the Museum of Romanian Literature; Dir. AL. OPREA; circ. 5,000.
- Munca (Labour):** Piața Scintei 1; f. 1944; weekly; organ of the General Trade Union Confederation; Editor-in-Chief IOAN MOJA; circ. 260,000.
- Munkásélet (Labour Life):** Piața Scintei 1; f. 1957; weekly; the General Trade Union Confederation; in Hungarian; Editor-in-Chief TAMAS SANDOR; circ. 25,000.
- Novii vik (New Age):** Piața Scintei 1; f. 1949; twice monthly; social, political and cultural journal for the Ukrainian population of the S.R.R.; Editor-in-Chief ION COLESNIC; circ. 4,000.
- Pentru patrie (For the Motherland):** Str. Mihai Vodă 17; published by Ministry of Internal Affairs; Editor-in-Chief Col. GRIGORE CUZA; circ. 80,000.
- Revista cultului mozaic (Review of the Mosaic Creed):** Vineri Str. 9; f. 1956; twice monthly; published by Federation of Jewish Communities; Romanian, Hebrew and Yiddish; Pres. MOSES ROSEN; circ. 10,000.
- Revista de statistică (Review of Statistics):** Str. Stavropoleos 6; f. 1952; monthly; organ of the Central Statistical Board; Editor-in-Chief BUJOR STĂNESCU; circ. 4,000.
- Revista economică (Economic Review):** Bd. Magheru 28-30; f. 1974; weekly; published by the Central Institute of Economic Research; Editor-in-Chief IONIȚĂ OLTEANU; circ. 23,000.
- Revue roumaine des sciences sociales:** Str. Onești 11; quarterly; philosophy and logic series; articles in French, English, Russian and German; published by the Academy of Social and Political Sciences; Editor-in-Chief Prof. DUMITRU GHÎȘE; circ. 7,000.
- România:** Piața Scintei 1; f. 1950; monthly; published by the Foreign Languages Press; in Russian (circ. 55,000) and Chinese (circ. 8,000); Editor-in-Chief GEORGE POTRA.
- România Literară (Literary Romania):** Piața Scintei 1; f. 1968 as successor to *Gazeta Literară*; published by the Union of Writers of the S.R.R.; literary, artistic weekly; Director GEORGE IVAȘCU; circ. 25,000.
- România pitorească (Picturesque Romania):** Nikos Beloiannis 27; f. 1972; monthly; published by the Ministry of Tourism; Editor-in-Chief POP SIMION; circ. 40,000.
- Romania Today:** Piața Scintei 1; f. 1954; monthly; in English, French, German and Spanish; published by the Foreign Languages Press; Editor-in-Chief GEORGE POTRA; circ. 30,500.
- Romanian Books:** Piața Scintei 1; f. 1972; published by the Council of Socialist Culture and Education; in English, French, German and Russian; Editor-in-Chief GEORGE POTRA; circ. 8,000.
- Romanian Engineering:** Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Bd. N. Bălcescu 22; f. 1966; quarterly; in English, French, Spanish and German; Dir. D. BONDOR; circ. 6,000.
- Romanian Foreign Trade:** Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Bd. N. Bălcescu 22; f. 1952; quarterly; in English, Russian, French, Spanish and German; Dir. D. BONDOR; circ. 8,000.
- Romanian Journal of Chemistry:** Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Bd. N. Bălcescu 22; f. 1952; quarterly; in English, French, German, Spanish and Russian; Dir. D. BONDOR; circ. 6,000.
- Romanian News:** Piața Scintei 1; weekly; in English and French.
- Romanian Review:** Piața Scintei 1; f. 1946; monthly; literature and the arts; in English, French, German and Russian; published by Foreign Languages Press; Editor-in-Chief GEORGE POTRA; circ. 7,500.
- Sănătatea (Health):** Str. Bis. Amzei 29; f. 1952; monthly; published by the National Council of the Red Cross in the S.R.R.; Editor-in-Chief MARIA SILEA; circ. 120,000.
- Săptămîna culturală a capitalei (Culture Week of the Capital):** Brezoianu 23; f. 1959 (new series 1970); weekly review; published by the Committee of Socialist, Culture and Education of Bucharest; Editor-in-Chief EUGEN BARBU; circ. 76,000.
- Secolul 20 (20th Century):** Cal. Victoriei 115; f. 1961; monthly; published by the Writers' Union of the S.R.R.; Editor-in-Chief DAN HAULICĂ; circ. 8,000.

Șoimii patriei (*Motherland's Falcons*): Piața Șcintei 1; f. 1979; monthly review; published by the National Council for Pioneer Organization; Editor-in-Chief IULIU RAȚIU; circ. 180,000.

Sport: Str. Vasile Conta 16; f. 1947; monthly; illustrated magazine, published by the National Council for Physical Culture and Sports; Editor-in-Chief AUREL NEAGU; circ. 80,000.

Știință și Tehnică (*Science and Technology*): Piața Șcintei 1; f. 1949; monthly; published by the Union of Communist Youth; Editor-in-Chief IOAN EREMIA ALBESCU; circ. 100,000.

Tanügyi újság (*Education Journal*): Piața Șcintei 1; f. 1957; monthly; published by Ministry of Education and Trade Union of Workers in Education, Science and Cultural Institutions; in Hungarian; Editor STEFAN BANTO; circ. 8,000.

Tehnium: Piața Șcintei 1; f. 1970; monthly; published by the Union of Communist Youth; science review; Editor-in-Chief Ing. IOAN EREMIA ALBESCU; circ. 150,000.

Trade Unions of Romania: Piața Șcintei 1; f. 1961; quarterly review; published by the Central Council of General Trade Union Confederation of Romania (in English, French, Russian, Spanish and German); Editor (vacant); circ. 12,000.

Tribuna României (*Romania's Tribune*): Bd. Dacia 35; f. 1972; twice monthly; published by the Association "Romania"; Editor-in-Chief PETRE GHELMEZ; circ. 16,000.

Tribuna Școlii (*School's Tribune*): Piața Șcintei 1; f. 1970; monthly; published by the Ministry of Education and the Trade Union of Workers in Education, Science and Cultural Institutions; Editor-in-Chief COSTIN ȘTEFĂNESCU; circ. 70,000.

Urzica (*Stinging Nettle*): Str. Brezoianu 23-25; f. 1949; monthly; humour and satire; published by the Council of Socialist Culture and Education; Editor-in-Chief MANOLE AUNEANU; circ. 145,000.

Veac nou (*New Age*): Piața Șcintei 1; f. 1945; monthly review; published by the National Centre for Friendly Relations and Collaboration with other Nations; circ. 32,000.

Viața cooperăției meșteșugărești (*News from the Handicrafts Cooperatives*): Calea Plevnei 46; f. 1953; monthly; Editor-in-Chief MARIN PETRE; circ. 41,700.

Viața militară (*Military Life*): Str. Izvor 137; f. 1948; monthly illustrated review of the Ministry of National Defence; Editor-in-Chief DUMITRU RĂDULESCU.

Viața studentască (*Student Life*): Bd. Schitu Măgureanu 9; f. 1956; weekly; review of the Union of Communist Students Associations; Editor-in-Chief STELIAN MOȚIU; circ. 24,000.

Viitorul social (*Social Future*): Bd. Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej 64; f. 1972; 6 issues a year; review of sociology and politics published by the Academy of Social and Political Sciences; Editor-in-Chief ION IORDĂCHEL; circ. 9,200.

Vinătorul și pescarul sportiv (*The Sporting Hunter and Angler*): Calea Moșilor 128; f. 1948; monthly review; by the Association of Hunters and Anglers in S.R.R.; Editor-in-Chief TITUS POPOVICI; circ. 25,000.

BACĂU

Ateneu (*Athenaeum*): Str. Eliberării 63; f. 1964; quarterly review of culture; published by the Committee of Socialist Culture and Education of Bacău District; Editor-in-Chief CONSTANTIN CĂLIN; circ. 3,000.

BRAȘOV

Astra: Str. M. Sadoveanu 3; f. 1966; political, social and cultural; quarterly; published by the Committee of Socialist Culture and Education of Brașov District; Editor-in-Chief NICOLAE STOE; circ. 4,000.

CLUJ-NAPOCA

Dolgozo Nő (*Working Woman*): Str. Napoca 16; f. 1945; monthly; published by the National Council of Women; in Hungarian; Editor-in-Chief IRMA JAKAB; circ. 100,000.

Korunk (*Our Time*): Calea Moșilor 3; f. 1926; monthly; social ideological review; published by the Council of Socialist Culture and Education; in Hungarian; Editor-in-Chief GALL ERNŐ; circ. 5,000.

Napsugár (*Sun Ray*): Piața Păcii 1-3; f. 1957; monthly; published by National Council of Pioneer Organizations; in Hungarian; Editor-in-Chief FARKAS JÁNOS; circ. 47,000.

Steaua (*Star*): Piața Victoriei 19; f. 1949; monthly review of the Writers' Union; Editor-in-Chief AUREL RĂU; circ. 4,000.

Tribuna: Str. Universității 1; f. 1884; weekly; cultural review published by the Council of Socialist Culture and Education; Editor-in-Chief DUMITRU RADU POPESCU; circ. 11,000.

Utunk (*Our Way*): Str. Dr. Petru Groza 2; weekly; organ of the Writers' Union of the S.R.R.; in Hungarian; Editor-in-Chief LÉTAY LAJOS; circ. 15,000.

CONSTANȚA

Tomis: Șoseaua Filimon Sirbu 5; f. 1966; quarterly review published by the Committee for Culture and Socialist Education of Constanța District; Chief Editor (vacant); circ. 4,000.

CRAIOVA

Ramuri (*Branches*): bis Str. Săvinești 3; f. 1964; monthly; review of culture published by the Committee for Socialist Culture and Education of Dolj District; Editor-in-Chief MARIN SORESCU; circ. 5,000.

IAȘI

Convorbiri literare (*Literary Conversations*): Str. Vasile Alecsandri 8; f. 1867, new series 1972; monthly; review of literature; published by the Writers' Union, Iași branch; Editor-in-Chief CORNELIU STURZU; circ. 5,000.

Cronica: Str. Vasile Alecsandri 8; f. 1966; weekly; political, social and cultural review of the Committee of Socialist Culture and Education in Iași; Editor-in-Chief ION ȚĂRANU; circ. 7,500.

ORADEA

Familia (*Family*): Str. Romană 3; f. 1865 (new series from 1965); monthly; social and cultural review of the Committee of Socialist Culture and Education of Bihor District; Editor-in-Chief ALEXANDRU ANDRIȘOIU; circ. 4,000.

PETROȘANI

Steagul Rosu (*Red Flag*): 90 Str. Republicii; f. 1944; organ of the Petroșani District Cttee. of the RCP and of the District People's Council; daily except Sunday; Editor-in-Chief SIMION POP; circ. 15,500.

PITEȘTI

Argeș: Bd. R.S.R. 88; f. 1966; quarterly; social and cultural review of Pitești Cttee. for Socialist Culture and Education; Editor SERGIU NICOLAESCU; circ. 3,200.

SIBIU

Die Woche (*The Week*): Bd. Victoriei 11; f. 1968; weekly; organ of the Sibiu District Committee of the RCP and of the District People's Council; in German; circ. 9,600.

Transilvania: Bd. Victoriei 11; f. 1868; political, social and cultural monthly; published by the Committee for Socialist Education and Culture of Sibiu District; Editor-in-Chief MIRCEA TOMUŞ; circ. 2,600.

TIMIŞOARA

Orizont (*Horizon*): Str. Rodnei 1; f. 1949; weekly; review of the Writers' Union of S.R.R. (Timişoara branch) and of the Timişoara District Cttee. for Socialist Education and Culture; Editor-in-Chief ION ARIEŞANU; circ. 5,000.

TIRGU MUREŞ

Igaz Szó (*The True Word*): Str. Primăriei 1; f. 1953; monthly; review of the Writers' Union of the S.R.R.; in Hungarian; Editor-in-Chief Gyözö HAJDU; circ. 7,000.

Uj Elet (*New Life*): Str. Primăriei 1; f. 1958; bi-monthly; illustrated magazine published by the Front of Socialist Democracy and Unity; Editor-in-Chief SÜTÖ ANDRAS; circ. 18,000.

Vatra (*Home*): Str. Primăriei 1; f. 1894, 1971; published by the Writers' Union of the S.R.R. and the Committee for Socialist Education and Culture of the Mureş District; Editor-in-Chief ROMULUS GUGA; circ. 3,000.

NEWS AGENCY

Agerpres (*Romanian News Agency*): Bucharest, Piaţa Ştiinţei 1; f. 1949; co-operates with, and provides news and photo services to, 80 overseas news agencies; daily news released in English, French, Russian and Spanish; publs. news and feature bulletins in English, French, German, Russian and Spanish, and one in Arabic; Gen. Dir. ION CUMPĂNAŞU.

PUBLISHERS

BUCHAREST

Agencia "Publiturism" (*Romanian Agency for Tourist Advertising*): Bucharest 7, Luterană Str. 13; f. 1971; guide books, brochures in foreign languages, periodicals, maps, album-books, prospectuses, postcards; advertising agency for foreign firms in publications, resorts and hotels of Ministry of Tourism; Dir. POMPILIU MATEI.

Editura Academiei Republicii Socialiste Romania (*Publishing House of the Academy of the S.R.R.*): Bucharest 79717, Calea Victoriei 125; f. 1948; important books and periodicals on original scientific work, 68 periodicals in Romanian and foreign languages; Dir. C. BUSUIOCEANU.

Editura Albatros: Piaţa Ştiinţei 1; f. 1969; books for teenagers; Dir. MIRCEA SINTIMBREANU.

Editura "Cartea Românească" (*Publishing House of "The Romanian Book"*): Str. Nuferilor 41; f. 1969; Romanian contemporary literature; Dir. GEORGE BĂLĂIŢĂ.

Editura Ceres: Piaţa Ştiinţei 1; f. 1953; books on agriculture and forestry; Dir. Eng. GABRIEL MANOLIU.

Editura Didactică şi Pedagogică (*State Educational Publishing House*): Str. Spiru Haret 12; f. 1951; school, university, technical and vocational textbooks; pedagogic literature and methodology; teaching materials; Dir. ION STĂNCIU.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Bucharest

Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN) (*U.S.S.R.*): Aleea Alexandru 40; Correspondent ALEXANDR SLABYNKO.

Agencia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (*Italy*): Str. Paris 45A, Apt. 2, Sect. 1; Correspondent GIAN MARCO VENIER.

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN) (*German Democratic Republic*): Bd. Dacia 37B; Correspondent EGON LANDGRAF.

Associated Press (AP) (*U.S.A.*): Str. Corbeni 30; Correspondent VIOREL URMĂ.

Bulgarian Telegraph Agency (BTA): Str. Mihai Eminescu 124; Correspondent STAMO STAMOV.

Československá tisková kancelář (ČTK) (*Czechoslovakia*): Str. Drobeta 4-10; Correspondent JAN KOKES.

Magyar Távirati Iroda (MTI) (*Hungary*): Str. Suren Spandarian 9; Correspondent OTTO OLTVANYI.

Novinska Agencija Tanjug (*Yugoslavia*): Str. Drobeta 4-10; Correspondent ALEKSA BRAJOVIC.

Polska Agencja Prasowa (PAP) (*Poland*): Str. Mircea Vodă 14; Correspondent MACIEJ KUCZEWSKI.

Prensa Latina (*Cuba*): Str. Mihai Eminescu 124; Correspondent FELIX OLIVIERA.

SANA (*Syria*): Valea Ialomiţei Str., Bl. C10; Correspondent SALIM NAMA.

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovetskogo Soyuz (TASS) (*U.S.S.R.*): Str. General Praporgescu 33; Bureau Man. and Chief Correspondent VLADIMIR KLIMENKO.

Xinhua News Agency (*People's Republic of China*): Şoseaua Nordului 1; Correspondent ZHENG JIJUAN.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Consiliul Ziariştilor (*Journalists' Council*): Bucharest, Piaţa Ştiinţei 1; f. 1955; affiliated to Journalists' International Organization; Pres. ION CUMPĂNAŞU; publ. *Presa noastră* (monthly).

Editura Ion Creangă (*"Ion Creangă" Publishing House*): Piaţa Ştiinţei 1; f. 1969; children's books; Dir. TIBERIU UŢAN.

Editura Kriterion (*"Kriterion" Publishing House*): Piaţa Ştiinţei 1; f. 1969; works in Hungarian, German, Serbian, Ukrainian and Yiddish; Dir. DOMOKOS GÉZA.

Editura Litera (*"The Letter Publishing House"*): Piaţa Ştiinţei 1; f. 1969; original literature; Dir. GHEORGHE BUZATU.

Editura Medicală (*State Medical Publishing House*): St. 13 Decembrie 14; f. 1954; medical literature; Dir. Dr. EXARCU TEODORESCU.

Editura Meridiane (*Meridiane Publishing House*): Piaţa Ştiinţei 1; f. 1952; fine arts, theatre, cinema, architecture, photographic art; art history, theory and critique; picture art books, monographs, postcards; cultural, social and political books; Dir. GEORGE SORIN MOVILEANU; Editor-in-Chief MODEST MORARIU.

Editura Mihai Eminescu (*"Mihai Eminescu" Publishing House*): Piaţa Ştiinţei 1; f. 1969; contemporary original literary works and translations of world literature; Dir. VALERIU RĂPEANU.

ROMANIA

- Editura Militară** (*State Military Publishing House*): Str. Izvor 137; f. 1950; military history, theory, science, technics and medicine, and fiction; Dir. EUGEN DANCU.
- Editura Minerva** (*"Minerva" Publishing House*): Piața Științei 1; f. 1969; Romanian classical literature, world literature, original literary works, literary critique and history; Dir. AUREL MARTIN.
- Editura Muzicală** (*Musical Publishing House*): Str. Poiana Narciselor 6; f. 1958; books on music and musical scores; Dir. TITUS MOISESCU.
- Editura Politică** (*Political Publishing House*): Piața Științei 1; f. 1944; political literature; Dir. Prof. Dr. Ing. VALTER ROMAN.
- Editura Știința** (*Știința Publishing House*): Piața Științei 1; f. 1954; newspapers, magazines; Dir. LUCIAN NICOLAU.
- Editura Științifică și Enciclopedică** (*Scientific and Encyclopaedic Publishing House*): Piața Științei 1; f. 1968; encyclopaedias, dictionaries, bibliographies, chronologies and reference books; popular and informational literature; provides photographs and encyclopaedic and statistical data about Romania for publishing houses abroad; Dir. MIRCEA MĂCIU.
- Editura Tehnică** (*Technical Publishing House*): Piața Științei 1; f. 1950; technical and scientific books, technical dictionaries; Dir. MIHAI CONDURC.
- Editura Univers**: Piața Științei 1; f. 1961; translations from world literature; Dir. ROMUL MUNTEANU.
- Întreprinderea de Stat pentru Imprimare și Administrarea Publicațiilor** (*State Enterprise for Printed Matter and Periodicals*): Piața Științei 1; f. 1951; general publications; Dir. LUDOVIC TARNOVSKI.

CLUJ-NAPOCA

- Editura Dacia** (*"Dacia" Publishing House*): Str. 1 Mai 23;

Publishers, Radio and Television, Finance

classical and contemporary Romanian literature, art books, literary, and scientific books in Romanian, Hungarian and German; Dir. ALEXANDRU CĂPRARIU.

CRAIOVA

- Editura "Scrisul românesc"** (*"Romanian Writing" Publishing House*): Str. Karl Marx 21; f. 1972; social-political, technical, scientific and literary works; Dir. ILARIE HINOVEANU.

IAȘI

- Editura Junimea** (*"Junimea" Publishing House*): Str. Gh. Dimitrov 1; f. 1969; Romanian literature, art books, translations, scientific and technical books; Dir. ANDI ANDRIEȘ.

TIMIȘOARA

- Editura Facla** (*"The Torch" Publishing House*): Str. J. H. Pestalozzi 14; f. 1972; socio-political, technical, scientific and literary works in Romanian, Hungarian, German and Serbian; Dir. ION MARIN ALMĂJAN.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

- Centrala Editorială** (*Publishing Centre*): 71341 Bucharest, Piața Științei 1; f. 1962; a state organization which coordinates book production and distribution throughout Romania as well as the economic and financial activities of the publishing houses; organizes the import and export of books and other cultural goods; Man. Dir. GHEORGHE TRANDAFIR.

WRITERS' UNION

- Uniunea Scriitorilor din R.S.R.** (*Writers' Union of the S.R.R.*): Bucharest, Calea Victoriei 115; f. 1949; Pres. DUMITRU RADU POPESCU; publ. *România Literară*, *Luceafărul*, *Viața Românească*, *Secolul XX*, *Steaua*, *Orizont*, *Convorbiri literare*, *Utunh*, *Igaz Szó*, *Neue Literatur*, *Knjzevni Jivot*, *Vatra*.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

- Radioteleviziunea Română** (*Romanian Radio and Television*): Bucharest, Calea Dorobanților 191, P.O.B. 62-1200; Gen. Dir. ILIE RĂDULESCU; publ. *Radio-T.V.* (weekly).

RADIO

- Radiodifuziunea Română**: Bucharest, Str. Nuferilor 60-62, P.O.B. 1-111; one transmitter of 1,200 kW. (on long-wave), 10 transmitters on short wave and 28 transmitters with power below 100 kW. (on medium-wave), 32 transmitters on V.H.F. First, Second and Third Programme.

Foreign broadcasts on one medium-wave and eight short-wave transmitters in Arabic, English, French, German, Greek, Italian, Persian, Portuguese, Romanian, Russian, Serbian, Spanish and Turkish.

In March 1981 there were 3,216,277 radio subscribers.

TELEVISION

- Televiziunea Română—Telecentrul București** (*Romanian Television—Bucharest T.V. Centre*): Bucharest, Calea Dorobanților 191, P.O.B. 63-1200; 33 transmitters and 254 relay units; daily transmissions; 3,760,064 television sets (March 1981).

FINANCE

STATE BANKS

(cap.=capital; dep.=deposits; m.=million)

- Banca Națională a R.S.R.** (*National Bank of the S.R.R.*): Bucharest, Str. Lipscani 25; Central bank set up in 1880; until 1947 was the Banca Națională a României; from 1947-65 was the Banca Republicii Populare Române. It is the only bank of issue, and handles banking operations for industry, transport and internal trade; Gov. VASILE RĂUȚĂ.
- Banca de Investiții** (*Investment Bank*): Bucharest, Str.

Doamnei 4; f. 1948; finances and gives long-term credits for investments by State enterprises, the Central Unions of the handicraft and consumers' co-operatives and other State institutions; gives short credits for the activity of the building enterprises, geological prospecting and researching, and project organizations; Pres. GHEORGHE POPESCU; First Vice-Pres. ION RĂȚOI.

- Banca pentru Agricultură și Industrie Alimentară** (*Bank for Agriculture and Food Industry*): Bucharest, Str. Smîrdan 3; f. 1968; organizes and effects the financing and credit-

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ing of the food industry, state agricultural co-operatives and private farmers; Pres. ION RUȘINARU.

Banca Română de Comerț Exterior (*Romanian Bank for Foreign Trade*): Bucharest, Str. Calea Victoriei 22-24; f. 1968; cap. 1,000m. lei; dep. 21,800m. lei; organizes and effects payments in foreign currency and lei for the import and export services, tourism, etc.; receives and supplies credits to and from abroad; Pres. NICOLAE EREMIA.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the S.R.R.: Bd. Nicolae Bălcescu 22, Bucharest; f. 1949; Pres. ION CONSTANTINESCU; Gen. Sec. CICERONE GORUNESCU.

FOREIGN TRADE COMPANIES

Agroexport: Bucharest, Str. Ion Ghica 2; exports and imports agricultural produce; Gen. Man. Dr. TRIFĂ FĂNIȚĂ.

Arcom: Bucharest, Calea Victoriei 91-93; f. 1969; civil and industrial constructions, mounting work; engineering services; Gen. Man. CRISTEA HULUBEI.

Arpimex: Bucharest, Str. Lipsani 19; export of footwear, leather goods, leather and fur garments; import of raw hides, organic dyes, chemical auxiliaries; Gen. Dir. MIHAI DESELNICU.

Auto-Dacia: Pitești, Str. Mircea Vodă 42; exports and imports of road vehicles and special purpose vehicles; Dir. LEON MIULESCU.

Autoexportimport: Brașov, Str. Republicii 45; export and import of lorries, buses, spare parts, etc.; Gen. Dir. Ing. OVIDIU BARBU.

Chimimportexport: Bucharest, Bd. Republicii 10; imports and exports chemicals, plastics, rubber; pharmaceuticals, paints; Gen. Dir. GHEORGHE DALEA.

Confex: Bucharest, Bd. Armata Popoului 5-7; exports ready-made clothes and knitwear; Gen. Dir. ROMEO IORDAN.

Contransimex: Bucharest, Bd. Dinicu Golescu 38; import and export of transport and telecommunication equipment and installations; Gen. Dir. ILIE GHEORGHE.

Danubiana: Bucharest, Splaiul Independenței 202A, P.O.B. 2350; import and export of tyres, plastics, chemical fertilizers, synthetic yarns and fibres, chemical products; Dir. ION STERIU.

Electroexportimport: Bucharest, Calea Victoriei 133; export and import of electric motors, cables, conductors, electrical equipment, transformers, household electric appliances; Gen. Dir. DANIEL ȘUTEU.

Electronum: Bucharest, Str. Olari 11-15; exports and imports data processing systems, calculators, radio and TV components and receivers, ferrites, electronic measuring instruments, lighting sources; Gen. Dir. VALERIU TRĂILESCU.

Eximcoop: Bucharest 1, Str. Brezoianu 31, P.O.B. 686; export of honey, beeswax, rabbits, pigeons, frogs, snails, egg products, etc.; Dir. FĂNIȘ DUMITRU.

Exportlemn: Bucharest, Piața Rosetti 4; export of wood products, plywood, doors, cardboard, etc.; Dir. C. DRĂGAN.

Finance, Trade and Industry

Casa de Economii și Consumațiuni—CEC (*Savings and Consignment Bank*): Bucharest, Calea Victoriei 3; f. 1864; handles deposit savings; grants credits for private housing; Pres. MIRCEA POPOVICI.

INSURANCE

Administrația Asigurărilor de Stat "ADAS" (*Administration of State Insurance*): Str. Smîrdan, Bucharest 5; f. 1952; covers all types of insurance and reinsurance; Pres. ȘTEFAN POPOVICI.

Forexim: Bucharest, Str. Edgar Quinet 6; exports and imports technical documentations, projects, equipment, licences for timber, pulp, paper and building materials industry; Dir. IOAN VULPE.

Fructexport: Bucharest, Str. Brezoianu 43; exports fruit and vegetable produce; Gen. Dir. GHEORGHE MINCULESCU.

Geomin: Bucharest, Calea Victoriei 109; carries out geological and mining services; Dir. CONSTANTIN ROȘCA.

Icecoop: Bucharest, Str. Bibliotecii 2; exports carpets, toys, furniture, handicrafts, ready-made clothes, metal goods, wooden articles; Dir. ION IOAN CHINA.

Ilexim: Bucharest Str. 13 Decembrie 3; exports carpets, furniture, household equipment, textiles and clothing, plastic goods, handicrafts, toys, sports goods, toiletries, stationery, foodstuffs and chemicals; Dir. GHEORGHE IONESCU.

Industrialexportimport: Bucharest, Str. Seaune 1-3; exports complete oil refineries, complex chemical and petrochemical plants and equipment, drilling rigs and equipment, oil, gas, water and mining equipment, pumps and industrial fittings; Gen. Dir. EMILIAN ULEIA.

Mașinexportimport: Bucharest, Bd. Republicii 32; sole exporter and importer of machine tools for metalworking; also exports woodworking and textiles machinery; Gen. Dir. GHEORGHE DIMA.

Mecanoexportimport: Bucharest, Str. M. Eminescu 10; imports and exports construction equipment, diesel engines and rolling stock; Gen. Dir. STELIAN POSTELNICU.

Mercur: Bucharest, Calea Victoriei 118; exchange of consumer goods; Gen. Dir. POPESCU VASILE.

Metalimportexport: Bucharest, Str. Mendeleev 21-25; exports and imports rolled steel products, tubes, iron alloys, cables, ferrous and non-ferrous metals; Gen. Dir. MIRCEA NĂSTASE.

Mineralimportexport: Bucharest, Bd. Republicii 16; f. 1962; exports coal-tar, abrasives, etc.; imports iron ore, manganese ore, coke, anthracite, refractory materials, sands, abrasive materials, etc.; Gen. Dir. DORIN DINESCU.

National Aeronautic Centre: Bucharest, Bd. Dacia 13; import and export of aeroplanes, helicopters, gliders, equipment and technical assistance; Dir. CONSTANTIN ZGĂVÎRDICI.

Navimex: 6200 Galați, Bd. Republicii 105; export and import of boats, equipment, technical assistance, etc.; Dir. CHITILA GEORGE.

Naviomar: Bucharest, Bd. Republicii 16, P.O.B. 851; ship-brokers, chartering agents, ship agents and ship-chandlers; Gen. Dir. Dr. PETRE LUȘE.

- Petrolexport:** Bucharest, Bd. Magheru 1-3; import of crude oil and export of petroleum products; Dir. FLORIAN STOICA.
- Prodexport:** Bucharest, Piața Valter Mărcineanu 1; f. 1948; exports and imports livestock, meat, sugar, vegetable oils, tobacco, spices, food additives, etc.; Dir. AUREL ANTONIU.
- Radioteleviziunea Română—Export-Import Board:** Bucharest, Calea Dorobanți 191; export and import of films and magnetic tape recordings for TV and radio programmes; Dir. VALENTIN STOIAN.
- Romagrime:** Bucharest, Bd. Republicii 17; export of surveys, projects, technical assistance, etc.; import of agricultural products, veterinary medicines and instruments, etc.; Gen. Dir. GEORGE CONSTANTINESCU.
- Româniafilm:** Bucharest, Str. I. Fučik 25; world-wide distribution of Romanian films for cinema and TV; imports foreign films; organizes international co-operation ventures; Gen. Dir. MARIN STANCIU.
- Romanoexport:** Bucharest, Doamnei Str. 17-19; f. 1948; exports: fabrics (woollen, cotton, synthetics, silk), carpets, animal hair, wool; imports: hides, wool, cotton, synthetic fabrics and fibres; Gen. Dir. COSMA DIACONESCU.
- Romconsult:** Bucharest, Matei Millo 7; f. 1971; contract-based consultant engineering services, technical and economic surveys, feasibility and marketing studies, etc.; Dir.-Gen. MIRCEA BĂDICĂ.
- Romenergo:** Bucharest, Calea Victoriei 194; import and export of nuclear power plants and equipment; studies, training etc.; Dir. ȘTEFAN BĂRSĂNESCU.
- Romlectro:** Bucharest, Bd. Lacul Tei 1; export and import of power equipment, electrical appliances, spare parts, etc.; Dir. GRIGORE NEMTEANU.
- Rompetrol:** Bucharest, Calea Victoriei 109; carries out abroad: geological excavations, design, surveys, engineering and technical assistance in the field of petroleum and gas extraction; construction of oilfields, petroleum pipelines, oil and natural gas bulk plants and distribution facilities; participation in joint ventures for hydrocarbon development and production; Gen. Man. CONSTANTIN POPESCU.
- Romsit:** Bucharest, Str. Ion Ghica 13, Section 4; export of household metallic and plastic items, toys, glassware, office equipment, clocks, ceramic and porcelain, sports articles, complex installations, machinery and aggregates for light industry; Gen. Dir. TRAIAN TROCAN.
- Romtrans:** Bucharest, Calea Rahovei 196; f. 1952; international warehousing and forwarding agency; Dir. RADU PENCEA.
- Tehnoforestexport:** Bucharest, Piața Rosetti 4; exports furniture and other finished wooden products; Dir. AUREL RIZEA.
- Tehnimportexport:** Bucharest, Str. Doamnei 5; imports and exports technical goods; Gen. Dir. NICOLAE FINANȚU.
- Terra:** Bucharest, Bd. Republicii 16; imports and exports various commodities; Dir. NICOLAE JANTEA.
- Textile Machinery Centre:** Bucharest, Ion Ghica 13; import and export of machinery and installations, technical assistance; Dir. DUDU CONSTANTIN.
- Universal-Tractor:** Brașov, Str. Turnului 5; exports and imports tractors and farming machinery; Gen. Dir. LIVIU CORBU.

- Uzinexportimport:** Bucharest, Bd. Republicii 32, P.O.B. 2; export and import of complex installations and basic equipment for the machine-building industry and food processing and cement industries, thermoelectric and hydroelectric power plants, metallurgical and iron and steel plants; Man. Dir. CONSTANTIN ENOIU.
- Vinexport:** Bucharest 1, Str. Brezoianu 41; exports wine, spirits and grapes; Dir. GHEORGHE STĂNCULESCU.
- Vitrocim:** Bucharest, Str. Blănari 18; f. 1970; import and export of building materials; Gen. Dir. CONSTANTIN CIUBOTARU.

CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATION

- Uniunea centrală a cooperativelor de consum—"Centrocoop" (Central Union of Consumers' Co-operatives):** Bucharest, Str. Brezoianu 31; f. 1950; in 1978, 2,830 co-operatives were affiliated to the Central Union; publs. *Socialist Agriculture* (weekly), *Co-operation in Romania* (bi-annual in English, French and Spanish).

TRADE UNIONS

The trade unions group 6,608,000 members working in enterprises, institutions and civic organizations. They arrange participation of the workers in planned production, look after the social and cultural interests of their members and represent them in meetings with the management. The unions are affiliated to the trade union federations by production branches and these to the General Trade Union Confederation.

- General Trade Union Confederation:** Alcea Stefan Gheorghiu 14; f. 1906; 6,608,000 mems. (1979); Chair. CORNEL ONESCU.

Union federations by branches of production with membership in 1979:

- Agriculture, Food Industry and Water:** Chair. NICOLAE POPESCU; 788,710 mems.
- Building:** Chair. IOAN TĂTARU; 450,600 mems.
- Chemical and Crude Oil Processing Industry:** Chair. MIHAI MUNTEANU; 278,860 mems.
- Communes:** 298,620 mems.
- Education, Science and Culture:** Chair. ELENA NAE; 238,130 mems.
- Forestry and Building Materials Industry:** Chair. GHEORGHE SANDA; 518,810 mems.
- Health Units:** Chair. MARIA MÎNDRU; 232,550 mems.
- Light Industry:** Chair. MARGARETA CUCU; 625,980 mems.
- Metallurgical and Machine Building Industrial Enterprises:** Chair. CONSTANTIN NIȚĂ; 1,093,360 mems.
- Mining, Oil, Geology and Electric Power Industries:** Chair. PETRE FURDUI; 469,660 mems.
- Poligraphy, Press, Radio and Television and Publishing Houses:** Chair. LAURENȚIU DRAGONIRESCU; 34,355 mems.
- State Administration and People's Councils:** Chair. MIHAIL GORAN; 599,000 mems.
- State Commerce and Consumers' Co-operatives:** Chair. DOBRA TIRON; 414,545 mems.
- Transport and Telecommunications:** Chair. NICOLAE IOSIF; 565,090 mems.

TRADE FAIR

- Bucharest International Fair:** f. 1970; held annually in October; mainly for the machine and building industries; a fair for consumer goods is held in May; Dir. MIRCEA BĂDICĂ.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Căile Ferate Române-CFR (Departamentul Căilor Ferate) (Romanian Railways Board—Department of Railways): Bucharest 7, Bd. Dinicu Golescu 38; Minister of Transport: VASILE BULUCEA.

Total length of track (1978): 11,127 km. (standard gauge), 567 km. (narrow gauge). In 1980 there were 2,367 km. of electrified lines.

The first section of the Bucharest underground railway opened in December 1979. The second section was scheduled for completion in 1981.

ROADS

Direcția Drumurilor (Directorate of Roads): Ministerul Transporturilor și Telecomunicațiilor, Bucharest 1, Bd. Dinicu Golescu 38; Man. MIHAI BOICU.

There are 73,361 km. of roads, of which 32,764 are modernized (1979).

INLAND AND OCEAN SHIPPING

NAVROM (Romanian Shipping Co.): 8700 Constanța; organizes sea transport; lines: Mediterranean, North West Europe and West Africa, Persian Gulf, Far East.

In 1980 the merchant fleet exceeded 3 million d.w.t.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are four international airports in Romania: Bucharest-Otopeni, M. Kogălniceanu-Constanța, Timișoara and Arad.

Transporturile Aeriene Române—TAROM (Romanian Air Transport): Otopeni Airport, Bucharest; services throughout Europe, Asia, Africa and the U.S.A. and extensive internal flights; fleet of 12 Il-18, 4 I-11 400, 5 Il-62, 34 An-24, 3 An-26, 9 Tu-154B, 5 Boeing 707-320C, and 6 I-11 500; Gen. Man. SOFIAN CRĂCIUNESCU.

Linii Aeriene Române—LAR: Otopeni Airport, Bucharest; f. 1975 by TAROM to operate passenger charter services; fleet of 3 I-11 400; Man. Dir. Ing. IVANOVICI CONSTANTIN.

Romania is served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot (U.S.S.R.), Air Algérie, Air France, Alitalia, Austrian Airlines, Balkan (Bulgaria), British Airways, ČSA (Czechoslovakia), El Al (Israel), CAAC (People's Republic of China), Interflug (German Democratic Republic), Iraqi Airways, LOT (Poland), Lufthansa (Federal Republic of Germany), MALÉV (Hungary), SAS (Sweden) and Swissair.

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Ministry of Tourism: Bucharest, Bd. Magheru 7; Minister EMIL DRĂGĂNESCU.

National Tourist Office "Carpați": Bucharest 1, Bd. Magheru 7; f. 1936; Gen. Man. ION FLOREA.

National Tourist Office "Carpați"—Brașov: Brașov, Carpați Hotel; Gen. Man. LONGHIN JUCAN.

National Tourist Office "Litoral": Mamaia Constanța, București Hotel; Gen. Man. VASILE TRANDAFIR.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries: Bucharest, Str. M. Eminescu 8; f. 1947.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

I.L. Caragiale National Theatre: Bucharest, Bd. N. Bălcescu 2; f. 1852; Dir. RADU BELIGAN.

C.I. Nottara Theatre: Bucharest, Bd. Magheru 20; f. 1947; Dir. HORIA LOVINESCU.

Cluj-Napoca National Theatre: 3400 Cluj-Napoca, Piața Ștefan cel Mare 24; f. 1919.

Craiova National Theatre: Craiova, Mihai Viteazul Str. 1; f. 1899; Dir. ALEXANDRU DINCĂ.

Iasi National Theatre "Vasile Alecsandri": Iași, Str. 9 Mai 18; f. 1834; Dir. MIRCEA RADU IACOBAN.

Lucia Sturdza Bułandra Theatre: Bucharest, Bd. Șchitu Măgureanu 1; f. 1947.

Opera Română: Bucharest, Bd. Gheorghiu-Dej 70-72; f. 1921; Dir. PETRE CODREANU.

State Magyar Opera: Cluj-Napoca, Str. 1 Mai 26-28; f. 1948; Dir. SIGMOND ISTVÁN.

State Opera-Cluj: Cluj-Napoca, Piața Ștefan cel Mare 24; f. 1949; Dir. TUDOR JARDA.

State Opera-Iași: Str. 9 Mai 18; f. 1956; Dir. DUMITRU TĂBĂCARU.

State Opera-Timișoara: Timișoara, Str. Mărășești 2; f. 1946; Dir. PETRU MANZUR.

Teatrul de Comedie: Bucharest, Str. Mândinești 2; f. 1960; Dir. SILVIU STĂNCULESCU.

Teatrul Mic: Bucharest, Str. Constantin Mille 16; f. 1965; Dir. DINU SĂRARU.

Timișoara National Theatre: Timișoara, Piața Teatrului 1; f. 1945; Dir. LUCIA NICOARĂ.

ORCHESTRAS

Arad State Philharmonic Orchestra: Arad, Str. George Enescu 1; f. 1948; Dir. GHEORGHE FLUERAȘ.

"Banatul" State Philharmonic Orchestra: Timișoara, Bd. Victoriei 2; f. 1871; Dir. REMUS GEORGESCU.

"George Enescu" State Philharmonic Orchestra: Bucharest, Str. C. Exarcu 2; f. 1868; one symphony orchestra, choir, concert performers; Dir. ION VOICU.

"Gh. Dima" State Philharmonic Orchestra: Brașov, Str. Ciucaș 8; f. 1878; Dir. ILARION IONESCU-GALAȚI.

"Moldova" State Philharmonic Orchestra: Iași, Cuza Vodă 29; f. 1942; Dept. Man. LIVIU BRAICA.

"Oltenia" Philharmonic Orchestra: Craiova, Calea Unirii 22; f. 1904; Dir. TEODOR COSTIN.

ROMANIA

Ploiești Symphony Orchestra: Ploiești, Str. Anton Pann 5; f. 1953; Dir. MANOLACHE MIRCEA.

State Philharmonic Orchestra: Cluj-Napoca, E. de Martonne 1; f. 1955; Dir. DUMITRU MIRCEA.

Tourism and Culture, Atomic Energy

State Philharmonic Orchestra: Sibiu, Str. Filarmonicii 2; f. 1945; Dir. PETRE SBÂRCEA.

State Philharmonic Orchestra: Tirgu Mureș, Str. G. Enescu 2; f. 1950; Dir. SZALMAN LORANT.

ATOMIC ENERGY

State Committee for Nuclear Power: Bucharest, Măgurele, P.O.B. 5203; f. 1956, reorganized 1972; Chair. CORNEL MIHULECEA.

Romania's first nuclear power station was due to open in 1980, but construction has been delayed. In 1981 Romania negotiated the purchase of a second 600 MW

reactor from Canada. Total nuclear capacity is scheduled to reach 6,000 MW by 1990.

CO-OPERATION

Romania is a member of the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna (U.S.S.R.) and the International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna.

SAN MARINO

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of San Marino is situated in central Italy on the slopes of Mount Titano in the Apennines. San Marino has warm summers and dry, cold winters. The language is Italian. Most of the population is Roman Catholic. The national flag (proportions 4 by 3) has two equal horizontal stripes of white and light blue. The state flag has, in addition, the national coat of arms in the centre. The capital is San Marino.

History

The Republic was founded as a city-state in A.D. 301. A Convention of friendship with Italy was first signed on March 22nd, 1862. It was renewed in March 1939 and revised in September 1971. San Marino has evolved a multi-party political system, the parties paralleling those in Italy.

From 1945 to 1957 San Marino was ruled by a coalition of Communists and Socialists. Defections from the Communist Party in 1957 led to a bloodless revolution, after which a coalition of Christian Democrats and Social Democrats came to power.

This coalition survived until January 1973 when a split between the two parties over economic policy led to the resignation of the Government. In March 1973 a new Government was formed by an alliance between the Christian Democrats and the Socialists. The Socialists withdrew from the coalition in November 1975, bringing down the Government. The Captains-Regent took over the administration until March 1976, when a new Christian Democrat/Socialist Government was formed. This coalition collapsed in late 1977 but continued to govern in a caretaker capacity until a new administration was formed. Attempts by the Communist Party to form a government were frustrated by the lack of a clear majority in the Great and General Council.

Eventually the Council agreed to a dissolution and elections were held in May 1978, when the Christian Democrats gained one seat. However, they were still unable to form an administration and the three left-wing parties, who held 31 seats out of 60, agreed to form a government led by the Communist Party. San Marino thus reverted to the left-wing administration of 20 years before and became the only Western European country with a Communist-led government. Signora Maria Lea Pedini Angelini was elected as the first female Captain-Regent for the term April-September 1981.

Government

San Marino is divided into nine "Castles" corresponding to the original parishes of the Republic. Each "Castle" is governed by a Castle-Captain and an Auxiliary Council, both holding office for one year.

Legislative power is vested in the unicameral Great and General Council, with 60 members elected by universal adult suffrage for five years (subject to dissolution). Women have had the right to vote since 1960, and to stand for election to the Council since 1973. The Council elects

two of its members (one representing the capital, one the rest of the country) to act jointly as Captains-Regent (*Capitani Reggenti*), with the functions of Head of State and Government, for six months at a time (ending in March and September). Executive power is held by the Congress of State, with 10 members elected by the Council for the duration of its term. The Congress, presided over by the Captains-Regent, has three Secretaries of State and seven Deputies.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture and dairy farming are the traditional bases of the economy. Principal exports are wine, woollen goods, furniture, ceramics and building stone quarried in Mount Titano. San Marino postage stamps, sold to collectors, also constitute a source of income from abroad. In addition some income is derived from an agreement not to sell tobacco, salt or matches which are not Italian-made or subject to Italian taxation. In recent years there has been increased development of light industry, including the manufacture of cement, synthetic rubber, leather and textile products. Tourism is the major source of revenue.

Transport

San Marino is connected with Borgo Maggiore on the Adriatic coast, about 1.5 km. away, by funicular from the capital, San Marino. There is also a bus service, and a new highway down to the coast at Rimini, about 12 km. away. There are no frontier or customs formalities.

Tourism

The mild climate attracts many visitors to San Marino each year. The contrasting scenery and the well-preserved medieval architecture, together with the various sporting facilities available, are also attractions.

Public Holidays

1982: March 19th (St. Joseph), March 25th (Anniversary of the Arengo), April 1st (Entering into Office of new Captains-Regent), April 9th-12th (Easter), May 1st (Labour Day), May 20th (Ascension Day), June 29th (St. Peter and St. Paul), July 28th (Fall of Fascism), August 14th-16th (The Assumption), September 3rd (St. Marino), October 1st (Entering into Office of new Captains-Regent), November 1st (All Saints' Day), November 2nd (Commemoration of the Dead), December 8th (The Immaculate Conception), December 24th-26th (Christmas), December 31st (New Year's Eve).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), January 6th (Epiphany), February 5th (Anniversary of the Liberation of the Republic.)

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

Italian currency: 100 centesimi = 1 lira.

Exchange rates (October 1981):

£1 sterling = 2,207.00 lire;

U.S. \$1 = 1,181.75 lire.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: 61 sq. km.

Population: 19,149 (census of November 30th, 1976); 21,000 (estimate for June 30th, 1978).

Capital: San Marino (population 4,628 at December 31st, 1977).

Agriculture: Main products: Wheat and wine.

Industrial products: Textiles and clothing, cement, paper, leather, wrought iron, furniture, ceramics, tiles, synthetic rubber and paints.

BUDGET

(million lire)

REVENUE	1979	1981
Ordinary	35,196	37,114
Extraordinary	50	70,225
Compensating entries	2,723	25,260
Movement of capital	6,335	11,504
TOTAL	44,304	144,103
EXPENDITURE	1979	1981
Ordinary real expenses	33,413	} 73,534
Extraordinary real expenses	7,460	
Compensating entries	2,723	
Movement of capital	708	
TOTAL	44,304	144,103

Tourism (1979): 3,500,000 visitors, the majority Italian.

Education (1979): 17 elementary schools and one high school.

THE GOVERNMENT

(December 1981)

HEADS OF STATE

Captains-Regent: MARIO ROSSI, UBALDO BIORDI (October 1981–March 1982).

CONGRESS OF STATE

Secretary of State for Foreign and Political Affairs: Avv. GIORDANO BRUNO REFFI.

Secretary of State for Internal Affairs and Justice: Avv. ALVARO SELVA.

Secretary of State for Finance and Budget: Dott. EMILIO DELLA BALDA.

Deputy Secretary of State for Public Works, Communications and Transport: GIUSEPPE DELLA BALDA.

Deputy Secretary of State for Social Security, Health and Hygiene: ADALMIRO BARTOLINI.

Deputy Secretary of State for Education and Culture: Dott.ssa. FAUSTA SIMONA MORGANTI.

Deputy Secretary of State for Tourism, Sport and Entertainment: P.az. LIBERO BARULLI.

Deputy Secretary of State for Employment: Rag. PIER PAOLO GASPERONI.

Deputy Secretary of State for Industry and Handicraft: UMBERTO BARULLI.

Deputy Secretary of State for Agriculture, Communications and Commerce: Geom. ANTONIO VOLPINARI.

Head of the Civil Service: Dott. SIMONE ROSSINI.

GREAT AND GENERAL COUNCIL

(Elections of May 1978)

	SEATS
Christian Democrats	26
Communist Party	16
Social Democrats	2
Socialists	8
Socialist Unity	7
Committee for the Defence of the Republic	1

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

San Marino has diplomatic relations with the following countries: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, the People's Republic of China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, France, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Israel, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, the Netherlands, Panama, Poland, Senegal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom, the U.S.A., Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Judges may not be citizens of San Marino and are appointed by the Great and General Council. Civil cases and criminal cases where sentence does not exceed a fine or up to three years' imprisonment are determined by the Commissarii della Legge. Civil cases may be sent to the Judge of the Criminal Court for sentence; he is also empowered to hear appeals in criminal cases. In addition, there are two Judges of Appeal for civil and criminal cases respectively. The Council of Twelve has a special jurisdiction in administrative cases and hears final appeals in some civil cases.

TRADE UNION
CONFEDERATIONS

Centrale Sindacale Unitaria: Via Napoleone Bonaparte 75, 47031 San Marino.

Confederazione Democratica dei Lavoratori Sammarinesi: Via Napoleone Bonaparte 75, 47031 San Marino; f. 1957; 1,800 mems.; affiliated to ICFTU; Sec.-Gen. GIOVANNI GIARDI.

Confederazione Generale Sammarinese del Lavoro: Via Napoleone Bonaparte 75, 47031 San Marino; 1,400 mems.; affiliated to F.S.M.

TOURISM

Ente di Stato per il Turismo, Sport e Spettacolo (State Tourism, Sport and Entertainment Board): Palazzo del Turismo, San Marino; Dir. GIOVANNI VITO MARCUCCI. There are facilities for shooting, fishing and various other recreations. In 1977 there were 27 hotels and 55 restaurants.

SPAIN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Kingdom of Spain, in south-west Europe, forms more than four-fifths of the Iberian peninsula. The country also includes the Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean Sea, the Canary Islands in the Atlantic Ocean and a few small enclaves in Morocco. Mainland Spain is bounded to the north by France and to the west by Portugal. To the east is the Mediterranean and, 30 km. to the south, Morocco. The climate is less temperate than in most of western Europe, with hot summers and, in the hilly interior, cold winters. The language is Castilian Spanish. Catalan is widely spoken in the north-east, Basque in the north and Galician in the north-west. The overwhelming majority of the population are Roman Catholics but the 1978 constitution laid down that Spain had no official state religion. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) carries three horizontal bands of red, yellow (half the depth) and red. The state flag carries, in addition, the national coat of arms. The capital is Madrid.

Recent History

After winning the civil war of 1936-39 the Nationalist forces, led by Gen. Francisco Franco y Bahamonde, established an authoritarian rule which provided peace and stability while restricting individual liberties and severely repressing challenges to its power. In 1942 Gen. Franco revived the legislative *Cortes*, with limited powers. After keeping Spain neutral in the Second World War, Gen. Franco announced in 1947 that the monarchy (abolished in 1931) would be restored after his death or retirement.

In 1969 Gen. Franco nominated Prince Juan Carlos de Borbón as his successor, and in June 1973 relinquished the post of President of the Council of Ministers to Admiral Luis Carrero Blanco, who was killed in December: responsibility for the assassination was claimed by ETA, the Basque separatist organization. Carlos Arias Navarro became Prime Minister in January 1974 and promised reforms which, with increased press freedom, the weakening of General Franco's health and the effect of the coup in Portugal in April, led to intense left-wing political activity. Terrorism increased in the Basque provinces, where ETA supporters clashed with the police and right-wing extremists.

General Franco died in November 1975 and was succeeded as Head of State by King Juan Carlos. In December a more liberal Council of Ministers was formed, but left-wing discontent continued when the expected full amnesty for political prisoners was not granted. In 1976 bills were passed lifting restrictions on political meetings and allowing political associations, but the slow progress of the reforms resulted in widespread demonstrations. In July Arias Navarro resigned at the King's request and was replaced by Adolfo Suárez González. The introduction of democratic government proceeded rapidly. Political reforms, including the establishment of an elected bi-cameral parliament, were endorsed by the *Cortes* in November, approved by popular referendum in December and incorporated in the Electoral Law of March 1977. In

February the legalization process for political associations was amended and in April the *Movimiento Nacional*, the only political organization permitted under Franco, was disbanded. These measures enabled most of the numerous *de facto* political parties to take part in the general elections for the *Cortes* held in June. An overall majority was won by the Union of the Democratic Centre (UCD), a coalition party headed by the Prime Minister. The Socialist and regional parties gained almost as many seats.

The *Cortes* was inaugurated in July and began work on a new constitution. There was close co-operation between the Government and Opposition Socialist and Communist parties. The right to strike was accorded in March 1977 and trade unions were legalized in April. By February 1979 limited provisional regional self-government had been granted to Catalonia, Valencia, the Canary Islands, Aragon, Galicia, the Basque provinces (*Euzkadi*) and Andalusia.

In October 1978 the new constitution was approved by both Houses of the *Cortes*, although eight Basque nationalist (PNV) deputies abstained, in protest against the refusal by the *Cortes* to include specific provisions in recognition of the special status of Basque historic rights. In December the constitution was endorsed by referendum and ratified by the King. It confirmed Spain as a parliamentary monarchy, with freedom for political parties, and it recognized and guaranteed the right of Spain's "nationalities and regions" to autonomy. All the "fundamental laws" of the Franco regime were repealed and the Roman Catholic Church was disestablished.

General elections were held in March 1979, resulting in little change in the distribution of seats in the *Cortes* although there was stronger support for the regionalist parties. The new Government was again headed by Adolfo Suárez. Local elections took place a month later, when the UCD won control over 75 per cent of the municipalities, although 20 large cities, including Madrid and Barcelona, passed into left-wing or nationalist hands. Following the continued campaign of terrorism by ETA in 1979, the Basque and Catalan statutes of autonomy (based on those of 1936 and 1932) were approved by referendum in October. Basque and Catalan parliaments were elected in March 1980 and, in both, the regional nationalist moderate parties gained the greatest number of seats. The central Government had, meanwhile, revised its regional policy to slow the process of devolution, so that full powers of home rule were not to be granted until 1985. In October, however, strong protests from Andalusia resulted in the Government's bringing forward the date for autonomy.

Confidence in Suárez diminished after the UCD's defeat in the regional elections and between May and September Suárez reshuffled the Cabinet twice, survived a vote of censure brought by the Socialist Party and narrowly won a vote of confidence in September. In January 1981, as a result of growing opposition from right-wing factions within the UCD, Suárez unexpectedly resigned. The Deputy Prime Minister, Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, was nominated to succeed him.

In February, however, a group of armed Civil Guards, led by Lt.-Col. Antonio Tejero, stormed into the *Cortes*, taking hostage 350 Deputies. The military commander of Valencia, Gen. Jaime Milans del Bosch, declared a state of emergency in that region and sent tanks on to the streets of Valencia. King Juan Carlos acted swiftly to secure the loyalty of other military commanders, and by the following morning had been able to persuade Gen. Milans del Bosch himself to stand down. Lt.-Col. Tejero surrendered, and the Deputies were released unharmed. Several senior military leaders were subsequently detained, and by mid-1981 over 30 officers had been indicted.

Immediately after the attempted coup, Calvo Sotelo formed a new Council of Ministers, resisting pressure to establish a coalition government. The new Prime Minister faced highly contentious issues in 1981. The toxic cooking oil scandal, which by the end of the year had claimed over 200 lives, brought accusations of incompetence and calls for the resignation of the Minister for Health. The passing of the controversial divorce law highlighted the divisions within the UCD, and ultimately led to the resignation of the Minister for Justice. Calvo Sotelo's proposal for membership of NATO also met with fierce opposition but was approved by the Lower House in October. A ministerial reshuffle took place in December.

The violence in the Basque region did not abate in 1981. In June the Basque Government was granted the right to collect taxes. Catalonia won control over its savings bank resources. The electorates of Galicia and of Andalusia approved statutes for autonomy in December 1980 and October 1981 respectively. At the election for the 71-member Galician parliament, held in October 1981, the *Alianza Popular* won 26 seats, two more than the UCD.

Government

Under the Constitution approved in 1978, Spain is a hereditary monarchy, with the King as Head of State. He appoints the President of the Government (Prime Minister) and, on the latter's recommendation, other members of the Council of Ministers. Legislation is initiated for discussion in the *Cortes* (Parliament), in the Assemblies of the Autonomous Communities, or by popular petition. The King's actions in State affairs must receive the prior approval of the *Cortes*, to which the Government is responsible.

Legislative power is vested in the *Cortes Generales*, comprising two Houses, each elected by direct universal adult suffrage for four years (subject to dissolution). The Congress of Deputies has 350 members, elected by proportional representation, and the Senate has 208 members, including 188 for continental Spain (four for each of the 47 provinces), five for the Balearic Islands, 11 for the Canary Islands (two provinces) and two each for the African enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla. A party can gain representation only if it obtains at least 3 per cent of the votes.

Spain comprises 50 provinces, each with its own Council (*Diputación Provincial*) and Civil Governor.

In October 1979 the statutes of the Basque and Catalan Autonomous Communities were approved by referendum, and those of Galicia and Andalusia in December 1980 and October 1981 respectively. The Basque Country is governed by the *Consejo General del País Vasco* and Catalonia by the *Generalitat*. The Galician Parliament was elected in October 1981.

Defence

Military service is compulsory in Spain and lasts for 15 months. Exemption may be granted on family, medical and other grounds and in 1980 legislation relating to conscientious objection was initiated. Total strength of the armed forces was 342,000 in July 1981: army 255,000, navy 49,000 (including 10,600 marines), and air force 38,000. The para-military *Guardia Civil* numbered 64,000 and the *Policía Armada* 40,000. A new defence agreement, to replace that of 1970, was signed by Spain and the U.S.A. in 1976, providing for the U.S.A.'s continued use of its one naval and three air bases in Spain for a further five years. The arrangement was extended in September 1981, pending a further agreement. Spanish entry into NATO was approved by the Lower House in October 1981. The 1981 defence budget was 337,460 million pesetas.

Economic Affairs

Spain has traditionally been an agricultural country, its main products being cereals, vegetables and citrus fruits. By 1980, however, the proportion of the working population engaged in agriculture had dropped to 17.2 per cent from 26 per cent in 1970. The contribution of agriculture to G.D.P. in 1980 was 7.3 per cent (compared with 11.3 per cent in 1970), while that of industry was 35.8 per cent. The motor, chemical, machine tool and shipbuilding industries grew rapidly in the 1960s, but in recent years shipbuilding has been severely affected by the world recession, and the industry is undergoing a rationalization process. The steel, textile and domestic appliance industries have also declined, and plans for their restructuring are being implemented. The growth rate of the industrial sector dropped from 1 per cent in 1979 to 0.3 per cent in 1980. New investment, particularly by Nissan (Japan) and General Motors (U.S.A.), was expected to help Spain become a major car producer, manufacturing 1.75 million units in 1985. By 1980 the car industry was the country's largest employer, and Spain had become the world's seventh largest producer of cars. In 1981, however, output began to fall. The chemical sector continues to expand due to heavy public and private investment.

The long-standing trade deficit has usually been offset by invisible earnings from tourism, remittances from workers abroad and capital inflows, but since 1978 there have been fewer tourists. The balance of payments current account surplus of 1979 was followed by a deficit of U.S. \$5,000 million in 1980, largely owing to the greatly increased cost of petroleum imports (upon which Spain is heavily dependent). The value of the peseta against other currencies fell by 12.4 per cent in 1980, and this depreciation continued in 1981.

The wages pact signed in June 1981 by trade unions, employers' organizations and the Government limited private sector pay increases to between 9 and 11 per cent until December 1982, in return for a government commitment to create 350,000 jobs. Since 1979 the annual rate of inflation has remained at just over 15 per cent. The unemployment rate has risen steadily since the mid-1970s, and stood at 11.6 per cent of the workforce in September 1981. G.D.P. growth fell to 0.8 per cent in 1979, but rose to 1.7 per cent in 1980. The prolonged drought of 1981 was expected to hamper economic growth.

In the Government's new economic policy proposed in September 1980, existing investment programmes, es-

SPAIN

pecially in the steel, shipbuilding, textile and mining industries, were to receive further encouragement, while capital investment in the public sector was to be increased, primarily in public works and low-cost housing to create more jobs. Andalusia and Extremadura were to receive a 5,500 million peseta government credit to combat poverty and unemployment which was running at a regional level of 25 per cent. The draft 1982 budget reflected a continuation of this policy. Government expenditure was to increase by 26 per cent over 1981, and capital investment was to rise by 24.8 per cent. Priority sectors are energy, housing and transport.

Full negotiations for Spain's entry to the European Communities began in September 1979 but completion is not expected until the mid-1980s. Spain became a member of ECLA in 1979.

Transport and Communications

In 1980 Spain had 13,542 kilometres of wide-gauge railways, of which 5,473 kilometres were electrified. At the end of 1980 Spain had 237,904 kilometres of roads, including 2,008 kilometres of motorway. Iberia, the Spanish national airline, maintains external and internal services. Over 20 airports receive international flights.

Social Welfare

National Insurance is compulsory for all employed or self-employed Spaniards. The National Insurance Scheme covers temporary incapacity to work, accident insurance, assistance to dependants, permanent incapacity, widows' pensions, old-age pensions and unemployment. Contributions are paid by the employer (29.15 per cent of the employee's income), the employee (5.5 per cent) and the State (9.15 per cent).

Education

General basic education is compulsory and free from the ages of 6 to 14. For those students who do not go on to secondary education, first-grade vocational training is obligatory from 15 to 16 years of age.

Secondary education lasts three years from 14 to 16 years of age and leads to the *Bachiller*. In 1978 the study

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

of the Catalan language was made compulsory in primary and secondary schools in Catalonia. University education is preceded by an orientation course and in 1975-76 university entrance examination became obligatory.

There are 20 state universities, one open university, three polytechnics in Madrid, Barcelona and Valencia, two independent universities in Bilbao and Pamplona, autonomous universities in Madrid and Barcelona and eight technical universities. The degree course leads to a *Licenciatura* and lasts five years; the doctorate is usually a two-year course by examination and thesis. Higher Technical Studies in engineering and architecture are followed at *Escuelas Técnicas de Grado Medio* and *Escuelas Técnicas de Grado Superior*.

Tourism

Tourism makes an important contribution to the country's economy. In 1979, and again in 1980, the number of visitors failed to reach the 1978 record of 40 million. Receipts from tourism totalled U.S. \$7,200 million in 1980.

Public Holidays

1982: March 19th (St. Joseph), April 8th (Maundy Thursday), April 9th (Good Friday), May 1st (St. Joseph the Workman), June 10th (Corpus Christi), June 24th (King Juan Carlos's Saint's Day), July 25th (St. James of Compostela), August 15th (Assumption), October 12th (Day of the *Hispanidad*), November 1st (All Saints' Day), December 8th (Immaculate Conception), December 25th (Christmas Day).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), January 6th (Epiphany).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 céntimos=1 Spanish peseta.

Exchange rates (October 1981):

£1 sterling=176.30 pesetas;

U.S. \$1=94.15 pesetas.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION						DENSITY (per sq. km.)
	Census results				Official estimates (mid-year)		
	Dec. 31st, 1960	December 31st, 1970					
		Males	Females	Total	1980	1981	1980
504,782 sq. km.*	30,430,698	16,575,164	17,381,212	33,956,376	37,272,192	37,552,786	74.4

* 194,897 sq. miles.

PROVINCES*
(Estimates at December 31st, 1981)

	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION		AREA (sq km.)	POPULATION
Alava	3,047	278,655	Lugo	9,803	388,733
Albacete	11,858	320,249	Madrid	7,995	4,914,508
Alicante	5,863	1,191,929	Málaga	7,276	953,242
Almería	8,774	390,136	Murcia	11,317	917,373
Ávila	8,048	169,514	Navarra	10,421	496,143
Badajoz	21,657	584,577	Orense	7,278	417,206
Balears (Balearic Is.)	5,014	658,319	Oviedo	10,565	1,135,582
Barcelona	7,733	4,864,724	Palencia	8,029	168,548
Burgos	14,269	331,730	Las Palmas	4,065	747,816
Cáceres	19,945	388,037	Pontevedra	4,477	904,927
Cádiz	7,385	984,472	Salamanca	12,336	324,987
Castellón	6,679	427,499	Santa Cruz de Tenerife	3,208	746,972
Ciudad Real	19,749	445,932	Santander	5,289	505,480
Córdoba	13,718	690,689	Segovia	6,949	135,339
La Coruña	7,876	1,067,992	Sevilla	14,001	1,396,168
Cuenca	17,061	194,386	Soria	10,287	91,240
Gerona	5,886	463,542	Tarragona	6,283	528,965
Granada	12,531	727,949	Teruel	14,804	136,595
Guadalajara	12,190	128,178	Toledo	15,368	449,257
Guipúzcoa	1,997	725,386	Valencia	10,763	2,086,902
Huelva	10,085	394,918	Valladolid	8,202	482,871
Huesca	15,671	201,642	Vizcaya	2,217	1,261,321
Jaén	13,498	618,278	Zamora	10,559	206,808
León	15,468	498,892	Zaragoza	17,194	824,178
Lérida	12,028	341,795			
Logroño	5,034	242,205			
			TOTAL	504,750	37,660,368

* Excluding the African enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla (combined area 32 sq. km., population 107,582).

PRINCIPAL TOWNS*
(Population at census of December 31st, 1970)

Madrid (capital)	3,146,071	Vigo	197,144	Tarrasa	138,697
Barcelona	1,745,142	Granada	190,429	Vitoria	136,873
Valencia	653,690	La Coruña (Corunna)	189,654	Cádiz	135,743
Sevilla (Seville)	548,072	Gijón	187,612	Salamanca	125,220
Zaragoza (Saragossa)	479,843	Alicante	184,716	Elche	122,623
Bilbao	410,490	San Sebastián	165,829	Burgos	119,915
Málaga	374,452	Badalona	162,888	Almería	114,510
Las Palmas de Gran Canaria	287,038	Sabadell	159,408	Baracaldo	108,757
Murcia	243,759	Oviedo	154,117	Santa Coloma de Gramanet	106,711
Hospitalet	241,978	Santa Cruz de Tenerife	151,361	León	105,235
Valladolid	236,341	Jerez de la Frontera	149,867	Badajoz	101,710
Córdoba	235,632	Santander	149,704	Huelva	96,689
Palma de Mallorca	234,098	Pamplona	147,168		
		Cartagena	146,904		

* Population figures refer to *municipios*, each of which may contain some rural area as well as the urban centre.

Estimated population (December 31st, 1978): Madrid 3,467,438; Barcelona 1,902,713; Valencia 750,994; Sevilla 630,329; Zaragoza 563,375; Málaga 467,637; Bilbao 452,921; Las Palmas 357,158.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS
(excluding Ceuta and Melilla)

	LIVE BIRTHS	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGES	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATHS	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1976	677,456	18.85	260,974	7.26	299,007	8.32
1977	656,357	18.05	262,015	7.20	294,324	8.10
1978	636,892	17.32	258,070	7.02	296,781	8.07
1979	597,252	16.10	245,856	6.63	289,864	7.81
1980*	565,401	15.13	213,363	5.71	287,621	7.70

* Provisional.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION
(Migration by air only)

	1977	1978	1979	1980*
Emigration	3,174	3,617	4,180	3,262
Immigration	605	704	709	630

* Provisional estimate.

AGRICULTURE
LAND USE
('000 hectares)

	1973	1976	1979
Arable land	16,054	15,657	15,578
Land under permanent crops .	4,925	5,002	4,950
Permanent meadows and pastures	11,301	10,857	11,010*
Forests and woodland	14,590	15,333	15,260*
Other land	3,108	3,108	3,156
Inland water	500	521	524
TOTAL AREA	50,478	50,478	50,478

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

CEREAL CROPS

	AREA (⁰⁰⁰ hectares)			PRODUCTION (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
Wheat	2,752	2,551	2,687	4,806	4,082	5,901
Barley	3,519	3,477	3,425	8,068	6,252	8,561
Maize	443	467	453	1,969	2,212	2,297
Oats	442	436	442	553	456	664
Rice	68	69	69	401	427	433
Rye	228	220	221	251	221	292

OTHER CROPS

	PRODUCTION (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)		
	1978	1979	1980
Potatoes	5,364	5,637	5,876
Sugar beet	8,291	5,124	6,943
Oranges	1,651	1,792	1,741
Tomatoes	2,223	2,204	2,173
Onions	996	891	914
Cabbages	563	561	550*
Mandarin oranges	911	803	968
Olive oil	548	483	488
Bananas	401	409	464
Grapes	4,688	7,638	6,522
Sugar cane	317	350	300*
Almonds	307	197	221
Lemons	248	347	314

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK
([']ooo head)

	1978	1979	1980*
Horses . . .	243	242	248
Mules . . .	224	211	201
Asses . . .	214	196	194
Cattle . . .	4,706	4,615	4,679
Pigs . . .	9,770	9,769	10,715
Sheep . . .	15,403	14,728	14,547
Goats . . .	2,174	2,091	2,100

* Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FISHING
PRINCIPAL SPECIES
([']ooo metric tons, live weight)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Atlantic cod	60.6	45.0	25.0	32.4
Saithe (Pollock, Coalfish)	23.1	2.5	0.1	0.9
Blue whiting (Poutassou)	21.6	23.1	21.9	15.7
European hake	66.6	47.6	26.6	38.3
Cape hakes	168.2	141.1	133.4	116.3
Senegalese and Mauritanian hakes	36.0	39.4	29.6	32.8
Atlantic horse mackerel	111.9	102.3	75.8	55.5
European pilchard (sardine)	215.8	189.2	202.9	169.9
European anchovy	70.7	82.2	76.4	76.3
Skipjack tuna	18.5	19.6	28.9	19.8
Albacore	20.3	27.1	25.6	30.0
Yellowfin tuna	36.0	37.5	36.6	41.5
Atlantic mackerel	21.1	28.0	27.9	25.2
Shrimps and prawns	36.6	25.7	27.6	15.4
Blue mussel	65.4	61.2	65.8	78.4
Cuttlefishes	17.1	21.7	25.5	24.4
Squids	29.4	23.6	43.3	30.9
Octopuses	80.2	60.1	62.1	48.0
TOTAL (incl. others)	1,468.9	1,388.6	1,373.1	1,205.1

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*.

MINING
([']ooo metric tons)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Coal	6,969	8,115	7,668	8,049
Anthracite	3,548	3,761	3,831	3,796
Lignite	4,150	5,813	8,272	10,696
Iron ore	8,195	8,327	8,580	8,827
Potash (Silvinit)	5,657	5,958	5,777	6,289
Iron pyrites (sulphur content)	1,100	1,099	1,046	1,091
Potassium chloride	889	935	1,020	1,112
Fluorspar	293	310	301	193
Zinc*	84	98	147	143
Lead*	66	66	71	72
Copper*	36	36	37	36

* Figures refer to the metal content of ores.

INDUSTRY SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1976	1977	1978	1979
Aluminium (primary)	'000 metric tons	210.0	211.2	n.a.	n.a.
Copper	" " "	135.9	141.3	n.a.	n.a.
Lead	" " "	73.2	89.2	82.8	n.a.
Pig iron	" " "	6,626	6,622	6,243	6,454
Steel ingots	" " "	11,002	11,102	11,269	12,277
Zinc	" " "	161.1	156.6	n.a.	n.a.
Cement (Portland)	" " "	22,871	25,948	28,683	26,126
Cotton yarn	" " "	46.8	45.0	51.6	n.a.
Wool yarn	" " "	3.6	4.1	8.2	n.a.
Paper and cardboard	" " "	1,866	2,026	n.a.	n.a.
Sulphuric acid	" " "	2,958	3,284	2,965	2,950
Nitric acid	" " "	898	892	n.a.	n.a.
Ammonium sulphate	" " "	138.9	140.6	n.a.	n.a.
Calcium superphosphate	" " "	391.1	421.3	290.8	309.1
Sodium carbonate	" " "	512.5	320.2	n.a.	n.a.
Sodium hydroxide	" " "	440.4	387.6	n.a.	n.a.
Motor cycles	'000	241.9	267.8	258.6	220.4
Passenger cars	"	753	992	985	968
Merchant ships launched	'000 gross tons	1,312	1,815	1,002	n.a.
Leather footwear	million pairs	131.5	124.3	n.a.	n.a.
Electricity	million kWh	90,822	93,804	99,534	105,779

FINANCE

100 céntimos = 1 Spanish peseta.

Coins: 10 and 50 céntimos; 1, 2½, 5, 25, 50 and 100 pesetas.

Notes: 100, 500, 1,000 and 5,000 pesetas.

Exchange rates (October 1981): £1 sterling = 176.30 pesetas; U.S. \$1 = 94.15 pesetas.

1,000 Spanish pesetas = £5.67 = \$10.62.

Note: From November 1967 to August 1971 the central exchange rate was U.S. \$1 = 70.00 pesetas. Between December 1971 and February 1973 the rate was \$1 = 64.474 pesetas. In terms of sterling, the central rate between July 1959 and June 1972 was £1 = 168.00 pesetas. In February 1973 a new exchange rate of \$1 = 58.026 pesetas was established but since January 1974 the peseta has been allowed to "float". The average market rate (pesetas per \$) was: 58.260 in 1973; 57.687 in 1974; 57.407 in 1975; 66.903 in 1976; 75.962 in 1977; 76.668 in 1978; 67.125 in 1979; 71.702 in 1980.

BUDGET (million pesetas)

REVENUE	1979	1980
Direct Taxation	730,135	858,090
Indirect Taxation	693,050	823,370
Rates and other Taxes	99,586	134,626
Current Transfers	47,215	64,891
Estate Taxes	84,943	107,873
Realization of Financial Assets	1,000	650
TOTAL (incl. others)	1,680,000	1,994,000

EXPENDITURE	1978	1979
Defence	173,777	229,401
Interior	93,707	112,767
Public Works	105,797	125,693
Education	243,396	316,209
Agriculture	55,077	79,742
Industry	52,998	66,445
Transport and Communications	127,305	146,030
Health and Social Security	111,436	186,526
TOTAL (incl. others)	1,497,308	1,755,897

COST OF LIVING INDEX

(Base: 1976=100)

	1977	1978	1979	1980*
Food	123.6	147.3	162.3	177.0
Clothing	129.3	158.9	194.6	234.4
Rent	116.7	140.0	166.9	202.1
Household	125.3	155.9	186.4	216.7
TOTAL (incl. others) .	124.5	149.1	172.5	199.3

* Provisional.

GOLD AND CURRENCY RESERVES

(million U.S. \$)

	GOLD RESERVES	CURRENCY RESERVES	TOTAL
1976	602.4	4,288.2	4,890.6
1977	609.5	5,532.0	6,141.5
1978	613.1	9,384.5	9,997.6
1979	616.7	12,491.0	13,107.7
1980*	616.7	11,757.9	12,374.6

* Provisional.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

('000 million pesetas at current prices)

NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Compensation of employees	2,138.0	2,652.0	3,232.2	3,975.6	5,047.4	6,258.5
Operating surplus	1,366.9	1,710.7	1,921.1	2,236.6	2,843.1	3,600.0
DOMESTIC FACTOR INCOMES	3,504.9	4,362.7	5,153.3	6,212.2	7,890.5	9,858.6
Consumption of fixed capital	342.2	433.9	529.7	636.3	804.8	994.4
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST .	3,847.1	4,796.5	5,683.0	6,848.5	8,695.3	10,853.0
Indirect taxes	331.3	353.8	403.9	480.4	613.2	693.4
Less subsidies	38.8	48.4	68.6	94.7	130.2	213.6
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	4,139.6	5,102.0	6,018.3	7,234.2	9,178.4	11,332.8
Net factor income from abroad	-11.8	-1.0	-18.5	-40.2	-62.1	-87.4
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	4,127.8	5,101.0	5,999.8	7,194.1	9,116.3	11,245.4
Less Consumption of fixed capital	342.2	433.9	529.7	636.3	804.8	994.4
NATIONAL INCOME IN MARKET PRICES	3,785.7	4,667.1	5,470.1	6,557.8	8,311.5	10,251.0
Other current transfers from abroad (net) .	80.3	68.5	72.1	79.2	89.5	112.6
NATIONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME	3,866.0	4,735.6	5,542.1	6,637.0	8,401.0	10,363.6

EXPENDITURE ON THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Government final consumption expenditure	354.6	447.8	555.8	711.5	921.0	1,169.1
Private final consumption expenditure*	2,968.4	3,635.9	4,288.6	5,227.0	6,649.0	8,098.3
Increase in stocks	49.2	175.0	197.2	223.6	150.2	103.6
Gross fixed capital formation	976.1	1,258.5	1,400.3	1,577.7	1,927.3	2,254.7
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE	4,348.3	5,517.2	6,441.8	7,739.8	9,647.5	11,625.8
Exports of goods and services*	406.8	543.5	588.9	771.2	1,005.1	1,271.8
Less Imports of goods and services*	615.5	958.8	1,012.4	1,276.8	1,474.3	1,564.8
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	4,139.6	5,102.0	6,018.3	7,234.2	9,178.4	11,332.8
G.D.P. AT 1970 PRICES	3,153.6	3,334.0	3,370.5	3,472.0	3,586.5	3,683.3

* Exports exclude direct purchase in the domestic market of non-resident households, while imports exclude purchases abroad by resident households.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
(^{000 million pesetas at factor cost})

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Agriculture and forestry*	380.0	440.8	511.2	580.1	793.6	950.9
Fishing	37.8	43.5	49.8	59.5		
Mining and quarrying	50.2	68.0	90.8	108.7	2,616.5	3,106.5
Manufacturing	1,081.5	1,347.0	1,519.2	1,832.0		
Electricity, gas and water	84.5	106.2	135.3	157.4	700.3	872.5
Construction	330.2	435.1	502.6	569.4		
Wholesale and retail trade	464.6	585.2	691.3	838.4	1,449.8	1,928.3
Restaurants and hotels	169.8	196.1	242.1	285.8		
Transport, storage and communications	243.8	312.0	373.9	463.7	590.6	738.1
Finance and insurance	126.4	167.4	220.9	283.3	398.6	458.1
Rent of dwellings†	200.1	238.9	283.3	328.2	1,291.9	1,718.3
Other services intended for sale	357.2	452.1	563.0	691.2		
Government services not intended for sale	291.4	369.4	458.0	596.7	782.8	989.1
Other services not intended for sale	29.5	34.8	41.7	54.1	71.3	91.2
TOTAL	3,847.1	4,796.5	5,683.0	6,848.5	8,695.3	10,853.0

* Excluding agricultural services.

† Including imputed rents of owner-occupied dwellings.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	7,808	8,993	10,541	13,388	18,311	20,819
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-15,209	-16,301	-16,739	-17,497	-24,023	-32,431
TRADE BALANCE	-7,401	-7,308	-6,198	-4,109	-5,712	-11,612
Exports of services	6,071	5,558	6,614	8,928	11,593	13,236
Imports of services	-3,333	-3,686	-4,020	-4,703	-6,223	-8,262
BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES	-4,663	-5,436	-3,604	116	-342	-6,638
Private transfers (net)	400	1,160	1,414	1,674	1,807	2,067
Government transfers (net)	-18	-16	-270	-14	-18	-5
CURRENT BALANCE	-4,281	-4,292	-2,460	1,776	1,447	-4,576
Direct capital investment (net)	217	167	383	789	1,175	1,180
Other long-term capital (net)	1,593	1,841	2,563	816	1,986	3,015
Short-term capital (net)	832	716	1,596	904	1,429	1,049
CAPITAL BALANCE	2,642	2,724	4,542	2,509	4,590	5,244
Net errors and omissions	819	475	-881	-590	-2,598	-1,452
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	-820	-1,093	1,201	3,695	3,439	-784
Monetization of gold (net)	-4	3	5	45	—	—
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights	—	—	—	—	75	76
Valuation changes (net)	-125	204	41	291	124	-635
Official financing (net)	—	—	—	—	8	-10
CHANGES IN RESERVES	-949	-886	1,247	4,031	3,646	-1,353

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

EXTERNAL TRADE*
(million pesetas, including gold)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports c.i.f.	888,688	931,986	1,169,412	1,350,352	1,431,033	1,704,022	2,450,653
Exports f.o.b.	407,972	441,091	583,222	775,150	1,001,383	1,221,441	1,493,187

* Figures refer to the trade of Continental Spain, the Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla, excluding trade with other Spanish possessions but including the supply of stores and bunkers for foreign ships and aircraft.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(distribution by SITC, million pesetas)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1976	1977	1978	1979
Food and live animals	101,960	141,402	153,495	170,745
Cereals and cereal preparations	34,977	42,066	48,718	46,851
Maize (unmilled)	30,207	34,098	37,877	38,668
Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	2,290	6,313	2,910	3,580
Sugar and honey	2,162	6,160	2,681	3,306
Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	19,584	45,028	39,849	37,429
Coffee (incl. extracts, etc.)	14,810	33,737	27,026	25,654
Green or roasted coffee	14,725	33,630	26,936	25,562
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	162,658	190,518	207,484	242,802
Oil-seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	30,426	41,650	45,359	46,639
Soya beans (excl. flour)	28,526	39,354	42,999	43,974
Wood, lumber and cork	19,629	23,137	22,983	26,312
Textile fibres and waste	23,708	23,481	21,406	23,934
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	44,651	41,156	52,462	74,269
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	341,034	382,141	405,847	514,159
Petroleum and petroleum products	307,655	350,117	370,383	473,010
Crude and partly refined petroleum	299,830	339,263	356,627	442,749
Crude petroleum	299,830	339,263	356,485	434,550
Chemicals	107,120	121,985	140,695	170,759
Chemical elements and compounds	52,937	60,850	74,087	91,436
Organic chemicals	41,961	46,585	54,239	60,310
Basic manufactures	128,339	135,328	128,537	159,725
Iron and steel	52,761	41,449	32,776	42,830
Ingots and other primary forms	27,724	8,792	6,620	11,179
Machinery and transport equipment	239,893	266,401	277,384	321,922
Non-electric machinery	147,263	158,773	157,922	169,050
Office machines	21,302	25,278	29,021	34,020
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	55,817	70,190	74,279	85,566
Transport equipment	36,813	37,438	45,183	67,307
Road motor vehicles and parts*	22,600	29,490	34,846	46,535
Parts for cars, buses, etc.*	13,802	20,033	24,434	28,838
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	56,370	73,016	78,440	89,189
Scientific instruments, watches, etc.	30,061	38,494	42,325	45,248
Scientific instruments and photographic equipment	17,078	22,053	23,278	24,938
TOTAL (incl. others)†	1,169,412	1,350,352	1,431,033	1,704,022

* Excluding tyres, engines and electrical parts.

† Including gold and token coin (million pesetas): 11,773 in 1976; 14,997 in 1977; 5,942 in 1978.

[continued on next page]

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES—continued]

(million pesetas)

EXPORTS f.o.b.	1976	1977	1978	1979
Food and live animals	99,164	124,888	150,780	187,905
Fish and fish preparations*	16,201	17,666	21,357	27,392
Fruit and vegetables	69,719	85,282	105,462	133,925
Fresh fruit and nuts (excl. oil nuts)†	35,226	40,018	53,691	74,157
Oranges, tangerines and mandarins†	21,697	24,803	32,541	48,214
Fresh or simply preserved vegetables	12,142	16,356	19,650	29,271
Other preserved or prepared vegetables	15,629	20,137	21,860	20,272
Beverages and tobacco	19,516	21,764	24,045	32,456
Beverages	18,899	20,916	23,109	31,405
Alcoholic beverages	18,746	20,739	22,924	31,164
Wine (incl. grape must)	16,968	18,393	18,627	26,812
Wine of fresh grapes	15,886	17,185	18,489	26,615
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	18,275	23,759	28,817	32,491
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	21,700	28,678	25,165	23,254
Petroleum and petroleum products	21,468	28,259	25,060	23,148
Petroleum products	20,507	28,101	24,567	20,879
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	11,972	16,865	22,041	27,079
Fixed vegetable oils and fats	11,619	16,503	21,453	26,632
Soft fixed vegetable oils	11,575	16,360	21,306	26,457
Chemicals	34,895	49,584	66,850	93,237
Chemical elements and compounds	15,603	19,991	25,727	36,807
Basic manufactures	149,728	210,105	301,268	358,660
Rubber manufactures	14,305	19,908	25,232	28,617
Rubber tyres and tubes	13,226	18,393	23,081	25,511
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	18,836	27,047	37,771	41,899
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	19,246	32,288	43,311	47,286
Lime, cement, etc.	10,141	19,487	28,322	29,386
Cement	7,432	15,528	23,222	23,755
Iron and steel	43,442	54,415	97,079	115,318
Bars, rods, angles, shapes, etc.	23,636	34,095	48,158	62,110
Bars and rods (incl. wire rod)	11,560	20,282	27,130	40,180
Universals, plates and sheets	9,124	9,229	21,693	19,786
Machinery and transport equipment	143,346	198,233	255,687	323,076
Non-electric machinery	50,170	68,942	88,186	112,550
Electric machinery, apparatus, etc.	23,287	30,550	37,755	48,361
Transport equipment	69,890	98,740	129,746	162,165
Road motor vehicles and parts†	34,861	67,945	97,298	118,859
Passenger cars (excl. buses)	19,217	45,154	66,282	80,082
Ships and boats	30,105	24,559	22,488	31,480
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	82,921	99,504	124,472	141,727
Clothing (excl. footwear)	13,498	15,851	18,424	19,737
Footwear	32,107	36,379	44,220	45,436
Leather footwear	28,648	32,378	39,460	40,743
Printed matter	11,199	13,210	18,457	25,960
TOTAL (incl. others)§	583,222	775,150	1,001,383	1,221,441

* Including crustacea and molluscs.

† Dried citrus fruit are included with "fresh fruit and nuts".

‡ Excluding tyres, engines and electrical parts.

§ Including gold and token coin (million pesetas): 1,029 in 1976; 903 in 1977; 962 in 1978.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS*
(million pesetas)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1977	1978	1979	EXPORTS f.o.b.	1977	1978	1979
Algeria	11,197	12,670	13,081	Algeria	21,692	25,418	28,915
Argentina	24,281	32,990	37,270	Argentina	9,757	12,684	27,491
Belgium/Lux'bourg	26,313	25,449	31,469	Belgium/Lux'bourg	22,356	28,479	31,895
Brazil	47,573	24,878	24,145	Brazil	8,455	8,367	11,264
Canada	11,662	11,662	15,913	Canada	7,741	8,813	10,439
France	113,094	130,073	164,744	Cuba	11,558	7,654	13,398
Germany, Fed. Rep.	136,034	142,425	163,156	France	123,640	166,360	197,075
Iran	90,774	69,691	48,043	Germany, Fed. Rep.	82,015	106,721	126,022
Iraq	41,995	42,575	61,508	Italy	39,368	49,846	78,764
Italy	68,171	67,520	96,099	Japan	8,936	15,180	24,630
Ivory Coast	15,940	9,088	n.a.	Libya	12,159	9,604	11,672
Japan	42,877	40,092	39,925	Mexico	5,146	8,521	16,800
Kuwait	7,417	12,797	14,992	Morocco	24,182	27,607	26,501
Libya	38,161	52,004	53,522	Netherlands	34,616	36,858	51,972
Morocco	10,223	11,822	22,005	Nigeria	9,847	13,516	10,877
Netherlands	36,420	40,230	51,245	Portugal	17,748	20,379	27,995
Saudi Arabia	117,075	123,317	147,658	Saudi Arabia	8,288	15,244	25,011
Sweden	19,307	20,437	22,686	Sweden	8,301	11,493	11,202
Switzerland	28,025	28,869	31,209	Switzerland	11,915	17,836	20,110
United Arab Emirates	29,055	35,389	n.a.	U.S.S.R.	7,692	10,919	17,844
United Kingdom	71,337	77,050	87,834	United Kingdom	49,037	64,571	87,546
U.S.A.	162,038	190,105	211,735	U.S.A.	76,092	92,744	85,122
Venezuela	7,191	12,370	18,248	Venezuela	18,189	26,097	27,421
TOTAL (incl. others).	1,350,352	1,431,033	1,704,022	TOTAL (incl. others).	775,150	1,001,383	1,221,441

* Imports by country of production; exports by country of last consignment. For exports the distribution by country excludes stores and bunkers for ships and aircraft (million pesetas): 4,541 in 1977; 6,055 in 1978.

TOURISM
NUMBER OF FOREIGN VISITORS

1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
30,122,478	30,014,087	34,266,755	39,970,491	38,902,476	38,026,816

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
(⁰⁰⁰)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Benelux countries	2,404	1,975	2,355	2,763	2,494
France	9,354	9,476	10,533	11,994	10,741
Germany, Federal Republic	4,238	3,891	4,512	5,176	4,683
Italy	413	357	435	478	442
Portugal	3,570	4,930	6,019	7,838	8,781
Sweden, Norway and Denmark	1,391	1,166	1,391	1,594	1,485
Switzerland	617	542	620	710	608
U.K.	3,419	2,982	2,967	3,428	3,427
U.S.A. and Canada	1,120	933	1,049	1,125	1,032
Latin America	283	253	305	432	496

TRANSPORT
RAILWAYS

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Number of passengers (⁰⁰⁰)	340,000	321,100	246,000	206,000
Passenger-kilometres (million)	18,643	18,060	17,151	14,047
Freight (⁰⁰⁰ tons)	48,045	47,112	45,000	46,000
Freight ton-kilometres (million)	11,826	11,069	10,912	11,231

ROAD TRAFFIC

(licensed motor vehicles)

	MOTOR CARS	BUSES	LORRIES	MOTORCYCLES
1977 . .	5,944,942	40,729	1,117,011	1,148,804
1978 . .	6,530,428	41,569	1,189,993	1,170,527
1979 . .	7,057,521	42,067	1,261,187	1,203,922
1980 . .	7,556,511	42,631	1,362,424	1,231,182

SHIPPING

FREIGHT TRAFFIC

		1977	1978	1979	1980
Vessels entered ('000 gross tons):	Coastwise	173,327	169,692	171,184	180,600
	International	234,915	233,573	269,216	259,651
Goods loaded ('000 metric tons):	Coastwise	38,729	38,874	38,139	40,717
	International	25,997	28,412	31,621	33,393
Goods unloaded ('000 metric tons):	Coastwise	35,451	36,079	36,508	37,384
	International	83,850	82,702	90,765	94,426

Merchant fleet: total displacement 7,632,000 gross tons (1979).

CIVIL AVIATION

(scheduled services)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Passengers ('000)	24,013	26,796	31,025	31,986	30,351
Number of flights	362,932	377,456	411,674	418,339	405,720
Freight carried (tons)	274,325	311,967	348,148	361,345	355,442

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

TELEPHONES (1980)	RADIO SETS (1975)	TELEVISION SETS (1975)	BOOKS PUBLISHED (No. of Titles) (1979)	DAILY NEWSPAPERS (1977)	
				Number	Average Daily Circulation
11,844,623	8,075,000	7,425,000	24,569	143	4,710,000

EDUCATION

(1978/79)

	SCHOOLS	PUPILS ('000)	TEACHERS ('000)
Nursery and basic education	26,053*	6,668.1	206.0
Secondary education	2,342	999.5	59.4
Technical and vocational	2,364*	675.4	37.7*
Higher education	467*	649.5*	33.8*
Other	n.a.	65.1*	5.8*

* 1977/78.

Source (unless otherwise stated): Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Avda. del Generalísimo 91, Madrid.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of the Kingdom of Spain was approved by popular referendum on December 6th, 1978, and promulgated on December 29th, 1978.

According to the final provisions, all the fundamental laws of the Franco regime are repealed, together with all measures incompatible with the Constitution.

The following is a summary of the main provisions:

PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS

Spain is established as a social and democratic State whose supreme values are freedom, justice, equality and political pluralism. National sovereignty and power reside with the Spanish people, the political form of the State being a parliamentary Monarchy.

The Constitution is based on the indissoluble unity of the Spanish nation, and recognizes and guarantees the right to autonomy of the nationalities and regions.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS, DUTIES AND FREEDOMS

Standards concerning fundamental rights and freedoms recognized in the Constitution are to be interpreted in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international treaties and agreements of a similar nature ratified by Spain.

All Spaniards are equal under the law and no Spaniard by birth may be deprived of his nationality. The age of majority is 18, suffrage is free and universal and every person has a right to public service.

The main freedoms listed are described below, bearing in mind that the Constitution contains the proviso that no person, group or action pose a threat to public order and safety. Free entry to and exit from Spain, freedom of thought, belief and expression are guaranteed, as is the right of access to State and public communications media by significant social and political groups and to administrative archives and registers by individuals, except in matters concerning State security and defence, and the private life and home of the individual, which are inviolable.

The Constitution states that there is no State religion but that it will maintain co-operation with the Roman Catholic Church and other religious groups.

Freedom of association is guaranteed, except for criminal, para-military and secret associations, all associations being bound to inscribe themselves in a public register; the right to form trade unions and to strike is also guaranteed, military personnel being subject to special laws in these cases.

Every person has a right to work for a just remuneration, including paid holiday, under conditions of safety, hygiene and a healthy environment. The State is to be run on the principles of a market economy. Taxation is determined according to means and consumer protection is encouraged by the State. Social security payments are provided for and it is stipulated that special care be taken of the handicapped and the elderly.

In criminal matters, the death penalty is abolished except under military criminal law in time of war. Extra-judicial functions on the principle of reciprocity but the terms do not apply to political crimes; acts of terrorism are however, not being considered as such. All persons are presumed innocent before trial, and a *habeas corpus* clause provides for a detainee to be freed within 72 hours of arrest or brought before a court.

THE CROWN

The King is the Head of State, the symbol of its unity and permanence, and the highest representative of the Spanish State in international relations. The person of the King is inviolable. His decisions and acts must be approved by the Government, without which they are deemed invalid, and responsibility for the King's actions is borne by those who approve them. The Crown is hereditary, descending to the sons of the Sovereign in order of seniority or, if there are no sons, to the daughters. Persons marrying against the wishes of the King or *Cortes* (Parliament) are excluded from the succession. The Constitution lays down the procedure for establishing a Regency.

The King's duties are as follows:

To approve and promulgate laws;

To convene and dissolve the *Cortes Generales* and to call elections and referendums (according to the Constitution);

To propose a candidate for the presidency of the *Cortes* and dismiss him;

To appoint the members of the *Cortes* on the proposal of the President;

To issue decrees approved by the Council of Ministers, and to confer civil and military posts and grant honours and distinctions in accordance with the laws;

To be informed of the affairs of State, and to preside over the Council of Ministers when he deems it necessary on the request of the President of the Government;

To command the Armed Forces;

To grant mercy according to the law (which may not authorize general pardons);

To accredit ambassadors and other diplomatic representatives;

To express the State's assent to bind itself to international treaties;

To declare war and peace on the prior authorization of the *Cortes*.

THE CORTES GENERALES (Parliament)

The *Cortes* represents the Spanish people and is formed by the Congress of Deputies (Lower House) and the Senate (Upper House).

The Congress has a minimum of 300 deputies and a maximum of 400, elected by universal, free, equal, direct and secret suffrage. Each province forms one constituency, the number of deputies in each one being determined according to population and elected by proportional representation for four years, Ceuta and Melilla having one deputy each. Elections must be held between 30 and 60 days after the end of each parliamentary mandate, and Congress convened within 25 days of the elections.

The Senate is based on territorial representation. Each province elects four senators for four years. Each island or group of islands forms one constituency. *Gran Canaria*, *Mallorca* and *Tenerife* return three senators each, the others one each. The Autonomous Communities return, in addition, one senator, plus one more for each million inhabitants, appointed by the legislative assembly of the Community.

Each House lays down its own rules of procedure and elects its own president and governing body. Each year there are two ordinary sessions of Parliament, of four and five months each, and a standing committee of 21 members in each House looks after affairs while Parliament is in recess or during electoral periods. Plenary sessions are

normally public. Measures are adopted by a majority in both Houses providing that a majority of the members is present. If agreement is not reached between the Congress and the Senate, a joint committee must attempt to solve the differences by drawing up a text to be voted on again by both Houses. In the case of further non-agreement, the issue is decided by an absolute majority vote in Congress. Members may not vote by proxy.

LEGISLATION

Laws may not be retroactive.

Organic laws concern the development of fundamental rights and public freedoms, the approval of statutes of autonomy, the general electoral system, and other matters specified in the Constitution. Any approval, modification or repeal of these laws requires an absolute majority in Congress. The *Cortes* may delegate the power to issue measures called Legislative Decrees with the status of law to a governmental legislative body. In urgent cases the Government may issue provisional measures in the form of Decree-Laws not affecting the fundamental laws and rights of the nation, which must be voted upon by the *Cortes* within 30 days.

All laws must be sanctioned by the King within 15 days of their approval by the *Cortes*.

Provision is made for the popular presentation of bills if they are supported by 500,000 reputable signatures. Petitions to the *Cortes* by public demonstration are prohibited.

THE GOVERNMENT

The Government is the executive power and is composed of a President proposed by the King on the *Cortes'* approval and voted into office by Congress by absolute majority. If no President is elected within two months, the King will dissolve the *Cortes* and convene new elections with the President of Congress's approval. The President of the Government designates the Ministers.

The Council of State is the supreme consultative organ of the Government. (An Organic law will regulate its composition.)

Further articles provide for the procedure for declaring a state of alarm, emergency or siege.

THE JUDICIARY

Justice derives from the people and is administered in the name of the King by judges and magistrates subject only to the law. The principle of jurisdictional unity is the basis of the organization and functioning of the Courts, which are established in an Organic Law of judicial power. Emergency courts are prohibited.

The Judiciary is governed by the General Council of Judicial Power, presided over by the President of the Supreme Court and made up of 20 members appointed by the King for five years, of whom 12 are judges or magistrates, four are nominated by Congress and four by the Senate, these eight being elected by a three-fifths majority from lawyers and jurists of more than 15 years' professional service.

The Attorney-General is appointed by the King on the Government's approval. Citizens may act on juries.

TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION

The State is organized into municipalities, provinces and Autonomous Communities, all of which have local autonomy. The Constitution states that the differences between the Statutes of the Autonomous Communities shall not imply economic or social privileges.

THE AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITIES

The peripheral provinces, with their own historical, cultural and economic characteristics, are entitled to accede to self-government, but the Constitution states that in no case will the federation of the Autonomous Communities be permitted.

Article 148 lists the matters in which the Communities may assume competence, among which are: land use and building, public works and transport, ports, agriculture, environment, minerals, economic development, culture, tourism, social aid, health and local policing, all within the framework of national laws and policy and as long as nothing outside the regional boundaries is involved. Areas solely under State control are listed in article 149. In the specific case of financial autonomy, revenue proceeds from the State and from each Autonomous Community's own taxes, and a State Compensation Fund acts to correct any imbalances between the Communities. State competence will always prevail over regional competence should conflict arise over matters not under the exclusive control of the Autonomous Communities.

Although the State will delegate State powers wherever possible, legislative measures must always be guided by State law. The State, in the general public interest, may pass laws by absolute majority to establish the principles for the harmonization of measures taken by the Autonomous Communities, even concerning matters directly under their authority.

The institutional organization of the Communities is based on a Legislative Assembly elected by universal suffrage and proportional representation, a Governing Council with executive and administrative functions, and a President elected by the Assembly from its members and appointed by the King to be the supreme representative of the Community to the State, and the ordinary representative of the State in the Community, and finally a High Court of Justice, inferior only to the Supreme Court.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT

This Court monitors observance of the Constitution and comprises 12 members appointed by the King, of whom four are elected by Congress and four by the Senate by three-fifths majority, two on the proposal of the Government and two on the proposal of the General Council of Judicial Power. The members must satisfy the conditions for membership of the aforesaid Council. They are appointed for nine years, with three members resigning every three years.

Three further articles establish the procedure for constitutional reform.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

King of Spain, Head of State, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces and Head of the Supreme Council of Defence:
H.R.H. King JUAN CARLOS (succeeded to the Throne, November 22nd, 1975).

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(December 1981)

Prime Minister and President of the Council: LEOPOLDO CALVO SOTELO Y BUSTELO.

First Vice-Premier: RODOLFO MARTÍN VILLA.

Second Vice-Premier and Minister for Economy and Commerce: JUAN ANTONIO GARCÍA DIEZ.

Assistant to the President: JAIME LAMO DE ESPINOSA.

Presidency: MATÍAS RODRÍGUEZ INCIARTE

Minister of Foreign Affairs: JOSÉ PEDRO PÉREZ LLORCA.

Minister of Finance: JAIME GARCÍA AÑOVEROS.

Minister for Justice: PÍO CABANILLAS GALLAS.

Minister of Defence: ALBERTO OLIART SAUSSOL.

Minister of the Interior: JUAN JOSÉ ROSÓN PÉREZ.

Minister for Public Works and Town Planning: LUIS ORTIZ GONZÁLEZ.

Minister for Education and Science: FEDERICO MAYOR ZARAGOZA.

Minister of Labour and Social Security: SANTIAGO RODRÍGUEZ MIRANDA.

Minister for Industry and Energy: IGNACIO BAYÓN MARINÉ.

Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food: JOSÉ LUIS ALVAREZ.

Minister for Transport and Communications: LUIS GAMIR CASARES.

Minister for Culture: SOLEDAD BECERRIL.

Minister for Territorial Administration: RAFAEL ARIAS-SALGADO.

Minister for Health and Consumer Affairs: MANUEL NÚÑEZ PÉREZ.

THE COUNCIL OF STATE

President: ANTONIO MARÍA DE ORIOL Y URQUIJO.

Secretary-General: FEDERICO RODRÍGUEZ Y RODRÍGUEZ.

LEGISLATURE

LAS CORTES GENERALES

(General Elections of March 1st, 1979)

President: ANTONIO HERNÁNDEZ GIL.

CONGRESO DE LOS DIPUTADOS

(Congress of Deputies)

President: LANDELINO LAVILLA ALSINA.

PARTIES AND GROUPS	SEATS
UCD	167
PSOE	121
PCE	23
CD	9
CDC	9
PNV	7
PSA	5
HB	3
UN	1
ERC	1
EE	1
UPC	1
PAR	1
UPN	1
TOTAL	350

SENADO

(Senate)

President: CECILIO VALVERDE.

PARTIES AND GROUPS	SEATS
UCD	120
PSOE	68
PNV	8
CD	2
CDC	1
HB	1
Others	8
TOTAL	208

AUTONOMOUS REGIONS

BASQUE COUNTRY

The Basque Assembly is elected for a four-year term of office and comprises an equal number of representatives from each of the Historic Territories of Vizcaya, Guipúzcoa and Alava.

Premier of the Lendakari (Basque Government): CARLOS GARAICOETXEA.

PARLIAMENT

(Elections of March 9th, 1980)

PARTY	SEATS	VOTES
PNV . . .	25	350,283
HB . . .	11	152,162
PSE-PSOE . . .	9	130,542
EE. . . .	6	90,064
UCD	6	78,310
AP.	2	43,835
PCE	1	37,051
Others	0	44,500*
TOTAL . . .	60	926,747*

* Approximate figures.

President of the Parliament: JUAN JOSÉ PUJANA ARZA.

CATALONIA

The Catalan Assembly covers the provinces of Barcelona, Gerona, Lérida and Tarragona and is known as the *Generalitat*. It comprises the Parliament and the Executive Council and is elected for four years.

Premier of the Generalitat de Catalunya (Catalan Government): JORDI PUJOL SOLEY.

PARLIAMENT

(Elections of March 20th, 1980)

PARTY	SEATS	VOTES
CiU	43	743,508
PSC-PSOE . . .	33	597,667
PSUC	25	499,177
CC-UCD* . . .	18	284,729
ERC	14	238,245
PSA	2	70,827
Others	0	216,720
TOTAL . . .	135	2,650,873

* UCD of Catalonia.

President of the Parliament: HERIBERT BARRERA.

GALICIA

The Galician Assembly covers the provinces of La Coruña, Lugo, Orense and Pontevedra.

PARLIAMENT

(Elections of October 20th, 1981)

PARTY	SEATS	VOTES
AP.	26	302,561
UCD	24	275,203
PSG*-PSOE . . .	17	194,743
BNPG†	3	62,095
EG‡	1	33,067

* Partido Socialista Gallego (Galician Socialist Party).

† Bloque Nacional Popular Gallego (Galician People's National Block).

‡ Esquerda Gallega (Galician Left).

POLITICAL PARTIES

Until 1974 there was only one legally constituted political organization, the **Movimiento Nacional** (National Movement), based on the **Falange Española Tradicionalista y de las Juntas de Ofensiva Nacional-Sindicalistas**.

A law providing for the recognition of political associations came into force in January 1975, which specified that a political association would be recognized only if it had over 25,000 members representing over 15 provinces.

In June 1976 the Cortes approved a bill on political associations which meant that all associations permitted under the 1974 legislation (see above) could operate immediately under the new law. Spaniards over the age of 18 could form associations and the Ministry of the Interior

would register or reject the formation of an association within two months of application. Associations would in future be responsible to ordinary tribunals under the auspices of the Supreme Court. They would be forbidden to receive funds from abroad. The Penal Code was approved in July 1976 and it specifically prohibited those parties which "obeyed orders from abroad" and were "aimed at establishing a totalitarian regime".

In February 1977 Decree-Law 12/77 specified that a political association should receive recognition within ten days of submitting its statutes to the Ministry of the Interior, or that the application should be referred to the Supreme Court for a ruling within thirty days. The Natio-

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nal Movement was dissolved by decree in April. About 210 parties were registered before the general elections of March 1st, 1979. The following are among the more important parties:

NATIONAL

Coalición Democrática (CD):

Acción Ciudadana Liberal: Lagasca 73, Madrid; centre independent; Leader JOSÉ MARÍA DE AREILZA Y MARTÍNEZ RODAS.

Federación de Alianza Popular (AP): Silva 23, Madrid; f. 1976; centre-right; Leader MANUEL FRAGA IIRBARNE.

Federación Democrática Cristiana (FDC): Lagasca 12, Madrid; f. 1977; centre left; Leader JOAQUÍN RUIZ GIMÉNEZ.

Fuerza Nueva (FN): Núñez de Balboa 31-2º, Madrid; extreme right wing; Leader BLAS PIÑAR; Sec.-Gen. FRANCISCO LASSO GAITE.

Organización Revolucionaria de Trabajadores (ORT): Conde de Peñalver 94-3º, Madrid; Leaders JOSÉ SANROMÁ, FRANCISCO SANQUILLO; Promoter AMANCIO CABRERA LEDESMA.

Partido Comunista de España (PCE): Castelló 36, Madrid; f. 1922; Euro-communist; Pres. DOLORES IBARRURI; Sec.-Gen. SANTIAGO CARRILLO SOLARES.

Partido Comunista Obrero Español (PCOE): Embajadores 61, Madrid 5; pro-Soviet; Sec.-Gen. ENRIQUE LISTER FORJÁN.

Partido Socialista Obrero Español (PSOE): Madrid; f. 1879; affiliated to the Socialist International; merged with the Partido Socialista Popular in 1978; Hon. Pres. Prof. ENRIQUE TIerno GALVÁN; Sec.-Gen. FELIPE GONZÁLEZ MÁRQUEZ; publ. *El Socialista*.

Partido Socialista Obrero Español—Histórico (PSOE(h)): Espoz y Mina 5-1º, Madrid; Leaders DOMINGO DE MORA, RAFAEL CAMPILLO MARTÍN.

Partido del Trabajo de España (PTE): Velázquez 11-3º, Igda., Madrid; Sec.-Gen. ELADIO GARCÍA CASTRO.

Unión de Centro Democrático (UCD): Arlabán 1, Madrid 14; f. 1977 as an electoral coalition of several parties; Pres. LEOPOLDO CALVO SOTELLO Y BUSTELO; Sec.-Gen. INIGO CAVERO LATAILLADE.

Unión Nacional (UN): Conde de Xiquera 13, Madrid; Sec. MIGUEL SAGUHEA E. GUTIÉRREZ SOLANA.

REGIONAL

Convergencia i Unió (CIU): f. 1979 as an electoral coalition; Leader JORDI PUJOL SOLEY; an alliance of the following parties:

Convergència Democràtica de Catalunya: Provença 273, baixos, Barcelona 8; f. 1974; Catalan nationalist; centre left; Leader JORDI PUJOL SOLEY.

Political Parties, Diplomatic Representation

Unió Democràtica de Catalunya: València 246, Barcelona; Leaders MIGUEL COLL, ALENTORU CONCEPCIO FERRER, CASALS JOAQUIM XICOY I BASSEGODA.

Esquerra Democràtica (Democratic Left): Bruch 56-pral.-2º, Barcelona; Leader RAMÓN TRÍAS FARGAS; Sec. MATIAS ALAVEDRA MONER.

Esquerra Republicana de Catalunya (ERC) (Republican Left of Catalonia): Carrer de la Merced 18-pral. B, Barcelona; Leader HERIBERTO BARRERA CUESTA.

Euskadiko Ezquerria (EE) (Basque Left): Avda. de España 7-3º, San Sebastián; extreme left; Leader JUAN MARÍA BANDRÉS MOLET.

Herri Batasuna (HB) (People's Unity): Ribera 15-1º, Guecho, Vizcaya; Basque nationalist; associated with ETA-Militar; Leader JUAN DOMÍNGUEZ LÁZARO.

Partido Aragonés Regionalista (PAR): Paseo de Sagasta 20, Zaragoza 6; Pres. HIPOLITO GOMEZ DE LAS ROCES.

Partido Nacionalista Vasco (PNV): Iparragirre 39-3º, Bilbao 11; Basque nationalist; Pres. XABIER ARZALLUS; Sec.-Gen. JUAN JOSÉ PUJANA ARZA.

Partido Socialista de Andalucía (PSA): Sierpes 50-2a, Sevilla; Leader ALEJANDRO ROJAS MARCOS; Sec.-Gen. MIGUEL ANGEL ARREDONDA.

Partit Socialista Unificat de Catalunya (PSUC): Ciutat 7, Barcelona 2; f. 1936; Communist; Pres. (vacant); Sec.-Gen. FRANCISCO FRUTOS; publs. *Treball*, *Nous Horitzons*.

Partit dels Socialistes de Catalunya (PSC—PSOE): Barcelona; Leaders JOAN RAVENTÓS CARNER, JOSEP VIDAL RIAMBAÚ.

Unió Democràtica de Centre Ampli: Fernando Agullo 10-4º-1º, Barcelona; Leader ANTONI CANYELLAS BALCELS.

Unión del Pueblo Canario (UPC): Perojo 29 piso alto, Las Palmas, Gran Canaria; Leader ISABEL SÁNCHEZ MARTÍN.

Unión del Pueblo Navarro (UPN): Arrieta 16-5º, Pamplona; Leader JESÚS AIZPÚN TUERO.

There are Socialist, Communist, Christian Democrat and autonomist parties in the majority of Spanish regions.

Illegal terrorist organizations include the right-wing *Guerrilleros del Cristo Rey* and *AAA* (Apostolic Anti-Communist Alliance), the avowedly left-wing *GRAPO* (First of October Anti-Fascist Resistance Groups) and the Basque separatist *Euzkadi ta Azkatasuna* (ETA), divided into *ETA Político-militar* and the more extremist *ETA-Militar*.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO SPAIN

(In Madrid unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy.

Afghanistan: Paris, France (E).

Algeria: Zurbano 100 (E); *Ambassador:* ABDEL-AZIZ MAOUI.

Argentina: Paseo de la Castellana 53 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JORGE W. FERREIRA.

Australia: Paseo de la Castellana 143, 2º; Edificio Cuzco 1 (E); *Ambassador:* KENNETH H. ROGERS.

Austria: Paseo de la Castellana 180 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. WOLFGANG SCHALLENBERG.

Bahrain: Paris, France (E).

Bangladesh: Paris, France (E).

Belgium: Paseo de la Castellana 18 (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN VERWILGHEN.

Benin: Paris, France (E).

- Bolivia:** Paseo de la Castellana 179 (E); *Ambassador:* MANFREDO KEMPF SUÁREZ.
- Brazil:** Fernando el Santo 6 (E); *Ambassador:* SÉRGIO ARMANDO FRAZÃO.
- Bulgaria:** Santa María Magdalena 11 (E); *Ambassador:* DIMITAR PETKOV POPOV.
- Burma:** Paris, France (E).
- Burundi:** Paris, France (E).
- Cameroon:** General Moscardó 3 (E); *Ambassador:* SALOMON BAKOTO (resident in Paris, France).
- Canada:** Núñez de Balboa 35, Edificio Goya (E); *Ambassador:* JACQUES DUPUIS.
- Cape Verde:** Lisbon, Portugal (E).
- Central African Republic:** Paris, France (E).
- Chad:** Paris, France (E).
- Chile:** Lagasca 88 (E); *Ambassador:* JUAN DE DIOS CARMONA PERALTA.
- China, People's Republic:** Trafalgar 11 (E); *Ambassador:* ZHANG SHIJIE.
- Colombia:** Martínez Campos 48 (E); *Ambassador:* ABDÓN ESPINOSA VALDERRAMA.
- Congo:** Paris, France (E).
- Costa Rica:** Espronceda 34 (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* JOHNNY CHASSOUL MONGE.
- Cuba:** Paseo de la Habana 194 (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS E. ALFARAS VARELA.
- Cyprus:** Paris, France (E).
- Czechoslovakia:** Pinar 20 (E); *Ambassador:* DR. ZDENEK PISK.
- Denmark:** Claudio Coello 91 (E); *Ambassador:* MOGENS WANDEL-PETERSEN.
- Dominican Republic:** Paseo de la Castellana 30 (E); *Ambassador:* CAONABO FERNÁNDEZ NARANJO.
- Ecuador:** Príncipe de Vergara 73 (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* OSWALDO RAMÍREZ LANDÁZURI.
- Egypt:** Velázquez 69 (E); *Ambassador:* ABOU BAKA ABDEL CHAFFAR.
- El Salvador:** Serrano 114 (E); *Ambassador:* ERNESTO TRIGUEROS ALCAINE.
- Equatorial Guinea:** Claudio Coello 91 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Ethiopia:** Paris, France (E).
- Finland:** Fortuny 18 (E); *Ambassador:* JOEL PEKURI.
- France:** Salustiano Ológaza 9 (E); *Ambassador:* RAOUL DELAYE.
- Gabon:** Dr. Fleming 31 (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN-BAPTISTE ESSONGHE.
- German Democratic Republic:** Prieto Ureñas (E); *Ambassador:* ERNS WALKOWSKI.
- Germany, Federal Republic:** Fortuny 8 (E); *Ambassador:* LOTHAR LAHN.
- Ghana:** Paris, France (E).
- Greece:** Serrano 110 (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN SOSSIDIS.
- Grenada:** New York, U.S.A. (E).
- Guinea:** Paris, France (E).
- Guinea-Bissau:** Lisbon, Portugal (E).
- Haiti:** Martínez Campos 33 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH D. BAGUIDY.
- Honduras:** Fernández de la Hoz 38 (E); *Ambassador:* ELISEO PÉREZ CADALSO.
- Hungary:** Angel de Diego Roldán 21 (E); *Ambassador:* LÁSZLÓ KINCSES.
- Iceland:** Paris, France (E).
- India:** Velázquez 93 (E); *Ambassador:* SURENDRA SINGH ALIRAJPUR.
- Indonesia:** Cinca 13 (E); *Ambassador:* SEORODJO SARNI.
- Iran:** Jerez 5, Villa "El Altozano" (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* ALI ASGHAR BEHNAN.
- Iraq:** Paseo de la Castellana 83-85 (E); *Ambassador:* ANWAR SABRI ABDUL RAZZAK.
- Ireland:** Claudio Coello 73, 1º (E); *Ambassador:* D. HOLMES.
- Italy:** Lagasca 98 (E); *Ambassador:* RAFFAELE MARRAS.
- Ivory Coast:** Pedro de Valdivia 10 (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE ANGORAN.
- Japan:** Joaquín Costa 29 (E); *Ambassador:* HIROSHI YOKOTA.
- Jordan:** General Martínez Campos 41 (E); *Ambassador:* HANI KHALIFA.
- Korea, Republic:** Paseo de la Castellana 125 (E); *Ambassador:* JAE YONG CHANG.
- Kuwait:** Paseo de la Castellana 178 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED GASSEN AL-SADDAH.
- Lebanon:** José Abascal 47 (E); *Ambassador:* MAHMOUD BANNA.
- Liberia:** Paris, France (E).
- Libya:** Pisuerga 12 (E); *Head of People's Bureau:* AHMED TAHER TABIB.
- Malaysia:** Paris, France (E).
- Mali:** Paris, France (E).
- Mauritania:** Velázquez 90 (E); *Ambassador:* BAKAR OULD SIDI HAIBA.
- Mexico:** Paseo de la Castellana 93 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCISCO ALCALÁ QUINTERO.
- Mongolia:** Boulogne-sur-Seine, France (E).
- Morocco:** Serrano 179 (E); *Ambassador:* MAATI JORIO.
- Nepal:** Paris, France (E).
- Netherlands:** Paseo de la Castellana 178-180 (E); *Ambassador:* LOUIS J. GOEDHART.
- New Zealand:** Paris, France (E).
- Nicaragua:** Rafael Calvo 18, Edificio San Xigala (E); *Ambassador:* ERNESTO MEJÍA SÁNCHEZ.
- Niger:** Paris, France (E).
- Nigeria:** Segre 23 (E); *Ambassador:* IGNATIUS C. OLISEMEKA.
- Norway:** Juan Bravo 3 (E); *Ambassador:* ARNT-JAKOB JAKOBSEN.
- Oman:** Paris, France (E).
- Pakistan:** José Ortega y Gasset 5 (E); *Ambassador:* NAWABZADA MOHAMMAD AMIR KHAN.
- Panama:** José Ortega y Gasset 29 (E); *Ambassador:* Prof. JAIME INGRAM.
- Paraguay:** Castelló 30 (E); *Ambassador:* ESTEBAN OJEDA SALDIVAR.
- Peru:** Príncipe de Vergara 36 (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* GUILLERMO GERDÁU O'CONNOR.
- Philippines:** Zurbano 36 (E); *Ambassador:* MANUEL NIETO HIDALGO.
- Poland:** Guisando 23 (E); *Ambassador:* EUGENIUSZ NOWORYTA.
- Portugal:** Pinar 1 (E); *Ambassador:* JOÃO DE SÁ COUTINHO.
- Qatar:** Paris, France (E).
- Romania:** Alfonso XIII, 157 (E); *Ambassador:* ION GOLIAȚ.
- Rwanda:** Paris, France (E).

SPAIN

Saudi Arabia: Paseo de la Habana 163 (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* MOHAMED S. EL-HUSSEINI.

Senegal: Paris, France (E).

Sierra Leone: Paris, France (E).

Somalia: Algiers, Algeria (E).

South Africa: Claudio Coello 91 (E); *Ambassador:* A. L. HATTINGH.

Sudan: Miguel Angel 23 (E); *Ambassador:* IBRAHIM MOHAMED ALI.

Sweden: Zurbano 27 (E); *Ambassador:* CARL-GEORGE CRAFOORD.

Switzerland: Núñez de Balboa 35 (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERT LOUIS NATURAL.

Syria: Plaza de Platerías Martínez 1 (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* MASSOUN KASSWAT.

Tanzania: Paris, France (E).

Thailand: Segre 29 (E); *Ambassador:* LUCKIE WASIKSIRI.

Togo: Paris, France (E).

Tonga: London, England (E).

Tunisia: Plaza de Alonso Martínez 3 (E); *Ambassador:* ABDELMAJID CHAKER.

Spain also has diplomatic relations with Angola, the Bahamas, Barbados, Botswana, Djibouti, Dominica, Fiji, The Gambia, Jamaica, Kenya, Laos, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Monaco, Papua New Guinea, Seychelles, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Vanuatu, the Yemen Arab Republic and Zambia.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System

Turkey: Monte Esquinza 48 (E); *Ambassador:* MEHMET BAYDUR.

Uganda: Cairo, Egypt (E).

U.S.S.R.: Matías Montero 14 (E); *Ambassador:* YURI DUBININ.

United Arab Emirates: Capitán Haya 40 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED DARWEESH BENKARAM.

United Kingdom: Fernando el Santo 16 (E); *Ambassador:* RICHARD E. PARSONS, C.M.G.

U.S.A.: Serrano 75 (E); *Ambassador:* TERENCE A. TODMAN.

Upper Volta: Paris, France (E).

Uruguay: Paseo del Pintor Rosales 32 (E); *Ambassador:* EDGARDO HÉCTOR ABELLA.

Vatican City: Avenida de Pío XII 46 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. Dr. ANTONIO INNOCENTI.

Venezuela: Avda. Capitán Haya 1, Edif. Eurocentro (E); *Ambassador:* EDUARDO TAMAYO GASCUE.

Viet-Nam: Rome, Italy (E).

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: London, England (E).

Yugoslavia: Velázquez 162 (E); *Ambassador:* R. CACINOVIC.

Zaire: Avda. del Dr. Arce 7 (E); *Ambassador:* KANINDA MPUNBUA TSHINGOMA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Tribunal Supremo (Supreme Court of Justice): Palacio de Justicia, Plaza de la Ville de Paris 1, Madrid; is composed of six tribunals, each with its president and its respective judges; Pres. ANGEL ESCUDERO DEL CORRAL; Attorney-Gen. JUAN MANUEL FANJUL SEDENO; Sec. ISIDRO ALMONACID HERNÁNDEZ.

First Court (Civil): President and twelve judges; Pres. JULIO CALVILLO MARTÍNEZ.

Second Court (Criminal): Ten judges; Pres. FERNANDO DÍAZ PALOS.

Third Court (Litigation): Ten judges; Pres. FRANCISCO PERA VERDAGUER.

Fourth Court (Litigation): Ten judges; Pres. PEDRO MARTÍN DE HIJAS MUÑOZ.

Fifth Court (Legal Administration): Ten judges; Pres. LUIS VACAS MEDINA.

Sixth Court (Social and Labour Questions): Ten judges; Pres. RAFAEL JIMENO GAMARRA.

Audiencia Nacional (National High Court): Established in 1977 to supplement the functions of the *Tribunal Supremo* and *Audiencias Territoriales*; consists of a Tribunal for Criminal Matters, and one for Legal Administration, each with its president and respective judges; deals primarily with crimes associated with a modern industrial society; three Central Courts of Proceedings are attached; Pres. RAFAEL MENDIZABAL ALLENDE.

Audiencia Territorial (Territorial High Courts): There are fifteen Territorial Courts in the capitals of the fifteen districts into which the country is divided for the administration of justice. These courts are located in Madrid, Albacete, Barcelona, Burgos, Cáceres, Coruña, Granada, Oviedo, Palma de Mallorca, Las Palmas, Pamplona, Sevilla, Valencia, Valladolid, Zaragoza. They deal with civil and criminal cases and litigation. Pres. of the *Audiencia Territorial* of Madrid, ACISCLO FERNÁNDEZ CARRIEDO.

Audiencia Provincial (Provincial High Courts): There are fifty provincial courts, fifteen of which constitute *Salas* (Tribunals) of the corresponding *Audiencias Territoriales* and the remaining thirty-five are located in the capitals of provinces in which there is no *Audiencia Territorial*, the area of their jurisdiction corresponding to that of the provincial boundary. They deal mainly with criminal cases but since September 1968 they have also dealt with some civil cases.

Juzgados de Primera Instancia e Instrucción (Courts of Primary Jurisdiction and Proceedings): Policy is now to separate the civil and criminal jurisdiction of these courts. In Madrid there are 19 Courts of Primary Jurisdiction and 22 Courts of Proceedings and in Barcelona there are 11 and 14 respectively.

Juzgados Municipales (Municipal Courts): administer justice in localities with a population of up to 30,000 inhabitants. They have civil and criminal jurisdiction. There are thirty-three of these courts in Madrid and twenty-four in Barcelona.

Juzgados Comarcales y de Paz (Regional Courts and Justices): administer justice in less important cases in districts where the courts mentioned above do not function. Justices are freely appointed and do not belong to the legal profession.

Consejo Superior de Protección de Menores (Higher Council for the Protection of Juveniles): A Commission of the Council forms a Court of Appeal against the judgments of the Provincial Juvenile Courts. The Commission is composed of a president, a vice-president, two permanent members, two substitutes, and a secretary, all of whom must be trained in the law; Pres. GUSTAVO LESCURE MARTÍN.

Juzgados de Peligrosidad y Rehabilitación Social (Social Danger and Rehabilitation Courts): These courts have been established in Madrid, Barcelona, Burgos, Málaga, Palma de Mallorca, Valencia, Sevilla, Valladolid and Algeciras.

RELIGION

The population of Spain is overwhelmingly Roman Catholic, and there are some 61,000 churches, with about 500 persons in each parish. In 1976 there were 34,415,600 Roman Catholics in Spain.

Opus Dei (see International Organizations, p. 342) plays an important role in Spanish society.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Archbishop of Toledo and Primate of Spain: S.E.R. Cardinal MARCELO GONZÁLEZ MARTÍN, Arco de Palacio 1, Toledo.

METROPOLITAN SEES

Burgos . Mgr. SEGUNDO GARCÍA DE LA SIERRA Y MÉNDEZ.
Granada . JOSÉ MÉNDEZ ASENSIO.
Oviedo . Mgr. GABINO DÍAZ MERCHÁN.
Pamplona . JOSÉ MARÍA CIRARDA LACHIONDO.
Santiago de Compostela Mgr. ANGEL SUQUÍA GOICOECHEA.
Seville . S.E.R. Cardinal JOSÉ MARÍA BUENO Y MONREAL.

Tarragona . Mgr. JOSÉ PONT Y GOL.
Toledo . S.E.R. Cardinal MARCELO GONZÁLEZ MARTÍN.
Valencia . Mgr. MIGUEL ROCA CABANELLAS.
Valladolid . Mgr. JOSÉ DELICADO BAEZA.
Zaragoza . Mgr. ELIAS YANES ALVAREZ.

The following are under the direct supervision of the Holy See.

Archbishop of Barcelona: Cardinal NARCISO JUBANY ARNÁU.

Archbishop of Madrid y Alcalá: S.E.R. Cardinal VICENTE ENRIQUE Y TARACÓN.

Prior of the Military Order of Santiago at Ciudad Real: Mgr. RAFAEL TORIJA DE LA FUENTE.

Vicariate-General Castrense: Mgr. EMILIO BENAVENT ESCUÍN.

OTHER RELIGIOUS GROUPS

There are some 30,000 Protestants and larger minorities of Jews and Muslims.

THE PRESS

Freedom of thought, belief and expression are guaranteed in the 1978 Constitution, as is the right to receive and disseminate true information, provided that, in the exercise of these rights, the laws regulating professional secrecy are observed and that personal privacy and honour are respected. The Constitution also states that these rights may not be restricted by pre-censorship.

In 1979 all journalists were required to have a diploma from one of three universities offering courses in journalism. These are the State universities in Madrid and Barcelona and the independent university of Navarre run by the *Opus Dei*.

The Government closed six newspapers, *Solidaridad Nacional* (Barcelona), *La Prensa* (Barcelona), *El Pueblo Gallego* (Vigo), *Libertad* (Valladolid), *Arriba* (Madrid) and *Amanecer* (Madrid), and the news agency *PYRESA* in 1979 while the future of the remaining newspapers under State control was being discussed. The news agency EFE is more or less State-controlled but it does not in any way monopolize the distribution of news abroad.

There are no truly national newspapers although some, such as *ABC*, *Ya*, *El País* and *El Imparcial*, may readily be obtained outside the region in which they are published. Since 1978 there has been a marked decline in the local press and an increase in the importance of the regional press. The largest newspapers are *ABC* of Madrid and *La Vanguardia* of Barcelona whose circulation reaches 290,000 and 270,000 respectively for the Sunday editions.

No newspapers are published on Monday except the *Hojas del Lunes*. These are published by the Press Associations which exist only in towns where there are one or more dailies. The Press Associations are old-established institutions (dating back to the nineteenth century) to which all active journalists belong.

MADRID DAILIES

A.B.C.: Serrano 61; f. 1905; morning; Monarchist, independent; Dir. GUILLERMO LUCA DE TENA BRUNET; Propr. Prensa Española, S.A.; circ. 160,000.

El Alcázar: Edif. Astygi, San Romualdo 26-3°; f. 1936 during the siege of the Alcázar; evening; Dir. ANTONIO IZQUIERDO FERIGÜELA; Propr. Diarios y Revistas, S.A. (DYRSA); circ. 74,695.

As: Cuesta de San Vicente 26; f. 1967; morning, sporting paper; Dir. RAFAEL GOMEZ REDONDO RIENZI; Propr. Semana, S.L.; circ. 240,000.

La Galle: Communist.

Cinco Días: Núñez Morgado 9; morning, Dir. FRANCISCO MORA DEL RÍO.

Diario de Diarios: José Ortega y Gasset 29, Madrid 6; morning; Dir. MANUEL CALVO HERNANDO; Propr. Documentación y Prensa "Dopres"; circ. 2,000.

Diario 16: Padre Damián 19; f. 1976; evening; Dir. PEDRO J. RAMÍREZ; Propr. Información y Publicaciones, S.A.; circ. 95,000.

Iberian Daily Sun: Zurbano 74; morning; Propr. Mediterranean Publishing Co., S.A.; Dir. PEDRO SERRA BAUZA.

El Imparcial: morning; Dir. JUAN PLÁ.

Informaciones: San Roque 7, Apdo. 443; f. 1922; evening; Dir. RODRIGO ROYO; Propr. Prensa Castellana, S.A.; circ. 54,790.

Informe Económico Internacional Urgente: Avda. de José Antonio 70; f. 1946; morning; Dir. Dr. E. TERTSCH; Propr. Informaciones Económicas, S.A.; circ. 2,500.

Marca: Paseo de la Castellana 272; f. 1938 as weekly in San Sebastian, 1942 as daily in Madrid; morning; sports; Dir. CARMELO MARTÍNEZ GONZÁLEZ; Propr. MCSE; circ. 128,000.

Noticias Médicas: Sánchez Pacheco 83, Madrid 2; morning; Dir. RICARDO LIZCANO CENJOR; Propr. JULIO GARCÍA PERI.

El País: Miguel Yuste 40, Madrid 17; f. 1976; morning; Dir. JUAN LUIS CEBRIÁN ECHARRI; Propr. Promotora de Informaciones, S.A. (PRISA); circ. 235,000 daily, 360,000 Sun.

Pueblo: Huertas 73; f. 1940; evening; Dir. MANUEL CRUZ FERNÁNDEZ; Propr. Medios de Comunicación Social del Estado; circ. 105,000.

Ya: Apdo. 466, Madrid 16; f. 1935; morning; independent; Catholic; Dir. MANUEL JIMÉNEZ QUILÉZ; Propr. Editorial Católica; circ. 240,000.

Hoja del Lunes: Plaza del Callao 4, Apdo. 775; f. 1930; Mondays; all profits going to Social Security Fund of Asscn. of Madrid Journalists (Montepío de Periodistas Asociados de Madrid); Dir. ALVARO LÓPEZ ALONSO; circ. 170,000.

BARCELONA DAILIES

Avui: Consell de Cent 425; f. 1976; morning; publ. in Catalan; Conseller Delegat JAUME VILALTA; Dir. JORDI MALUQUER I BONET; Propr. Prensa Catalana, S.A.; circ. 50,000.

El Correo Catalán: Consejo de Ciento 425; f. 1876; morning; Dir. LORENZO GOMIS SANAHUJA; Propr. Fomento de la Prensa; circ. 85,500.

Diario de Barcelona: Consejo de Ciento 224-228; f. 1792; doyen of Spanish Press and one of the oldest newspapers in the world; during the Civil War was printed in Catalan; reappeared in 1940; morning; Editor Dr. JUAN SEGURA PALOMARES; Propr. Publicaciones de Barcelona; circ. 30,000.

Diario de Sabadell: Calders 21-25, Sabadell; 5 times a week; Dir. RAMÓN RODRÍGUEZ ZORRILLA; Propr. Vallesana de Publicaciones, S.A.

Dicen: Tallers 62-64, Barcelona; f. 1965; morning; sport; Dir. ANTONIO H. FILLOY; Propr. E.R.S.A.; circ. 100,000.

El Mundo Deportivo: Tallers 62-64; f. 1906; morning; sport; Dir. JUAN JOSÉ CASTILLO BIELSA; Propr. El Mundo Deportivo, S.A.; circ. 71,000.

Mundo Diario: Avda. Cardenal Reig s/n, Barcelona 14; f. 1968; morning; Sunday supplement *Mundo Internacional*; Dir. JAUME SERRALS OLLÉ; Propr. Ilustración, S.A.; circ. 56,000.

El Noticiero Universal: Lauria 35; f. 1888; evening; Dir. JOSÉ TARRÍN IGLESIAS; Propr. Editorial Mencheta; circ. 64,000.

El Periódico: Lauria 37; f. 1978; Dir. ANTONIO FRANCO ESTADELLA; Propr. Ediciones Zeta; circ. Barcelona 160,000, Madrid 70,000.

Tele-Express: Avda. Cardenal Reig s/n; f. 1964; evening; Dir. TRISTÁN LA ROSA; Propr. Barcelona Press, S.A.; circ. 35,000.

La Vanguardia Española: Pelayo 28; f. 1881; morning; Dir. HORACIO SÁENZ GUERRERO; Propr. Talleres de Imprenta, S.A.; circ. 276,500.

Hoja del Lunes: Rambla de Catalunya 10; f. 1926; Mondays; all profits going to Social Security Fund of Asscn. of Barcelona Journalists; Dir. JOSÉ ALIAGA CEBRIÁN; circ. 160,000.

PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS

ALAVA

Norte Express: Manuel Iradier 25, Vitoria; evening; Dir. JULIO ALDA; Propr. Económica Cultural Alavesa, S.A.

ALBACETE

La Voz de Albacete: Saturnino López 24; morning; Dir. DEMETRIO GUTIÉRREZ ALARCÓN; Propr. Pedro García Munera.

ALICANTE

Información: Avda. Dr. Rico s/n; f. 1941; morning; Dir. JESÚS PRADO SÁNCHEZ; Propr. MCSE; circ. 25,000.

Hoja del Lunes: Avda. Méndez Núñez 41; f. 1940; Mondays; JOSÉ MANUEL MARTÍNEZ AGUIRRE; Propr. Asociación de la Prensa; circ. 50,000.

ALMERIA

La Voz de Almería: Avda. de Montserrat 32; morning; Dir. TEÓFILO GUTIÉRREZ GALLEGÓ; Propr. MCSE; circ. 6,700.

Hoja del Lunes: Avda. de Montserrat 32; Mondays; Dir. TEÓFILO GUTIÉRREZ GALLEGÓ; Propr. Asociación de la Prensa.

AVILA

Diario de Avila: Plaza de Santa Teresa 12; evening; Dir. ANTONIO GARCÍA ZURDO; Editor GONZALO GONZÁLES DE VEGA; Propr. Editorial Católica Abulense Pío XII, S.A.; circ. 5,000.

BADAJOS

Hoy: Plaza de Portugal 18, Apdo. 34; f. 1933; morning; Catholic, regional; Dir. ANTONIO J. GONZÁLEZ-CONEJERO MARTÍNEZ; Propr. Editorial Católica, S.A.; circ. 29,000.

Hoja del Lunes: Carretera de Madrid-Lisboa s/n; Mondays; Dir. GASPAR GARCÍA MORENO; Propr. Asociación de la Prensa; circ. 14,000.

BURGOS

Diario de Burgos: San Pedro de Cardeña 34; f. 1891; morning; Catholic; independent; Dir. ANDRÉS RUIZ VALDERRAMA; circ. 15,000.

Hoja del Lunes: San Pedro de Cardeña 34; Mondays; Dir. JUAN JOSÉ CALLEJA; Propr. Asociación de la Prensa.

CÁCERES

Extremadura: Polígono la Madrilla; morning; Dir. GERMAN SELLERS DE PAZ; Propr. Editorial Extremadura, S.A.

CÁDIZ

Area: Gibraltar 25, La Línea de la Concepción; morning; Propr. and Dir. ANTONIO GÓMEZ RUBIO.

Diario de Cádiz: Ceballos 1; f. 1867; morning; independent; Dir. LUIS ALBERTO BALBOLIN; Propr. Federico Joly y Cia.; circ. 27,550.

La Voz del Sur: Plaza de las Angustias 1, Jerez de la Frontera; f. 1936; morning; Dir. ALEJANDRO DAROCA DE VAL; Propr. MCSE; circ. 10,000.

Hoja del Lunes: Rosario Cepeda 28; Mondays; Dir. EVARISTO CANTERO ALVAREZ; Propr. Asociación de la Prensa.

Hoja del Lunes: Cardenal Herrero 2, Jerez de la Frontera; Dir. ALEJANDRO DAROCA DE VAL; Propr. Asociación de la Prensa.

CASTELLÓN DE LA PLANA

Mediterráneo: Avda. Cernuda y Velasco 29; f. 1938; morning; Dir. JOSÉ MARÍA MARCELO SERRANO; Propr. MCSE; circ. 6,500.

CIUDAD REAL

Lanza: Comandante López Guerrero 5; morning; Dir. CARLOS MARÍA SAN MARTÍN LÓPEZ; Propr. Fundación Diario Lanza.

Hoja del Lunes: Comandante López Guerrero 5; Mondays; Dir. CECILIO LÓPEZ PASTOR; Propr. Asociación de la Prensa.

CÓRDOBA

Córdoba: Ing. Juan de la Cierva 18 (Polígono Industrial de

la Torrecilla); f. 1941; morning; Dir. FEDERICO M. MIRAZ FERNÁNDEZ; Propr. MCSE; circ. 15,000.

LA CORUÑA

El Correo Gallego: Preguntorio 29, Santiago de Compostela; morning; Dir. JOSÉ MARÍA GALLEGO TATO; Propr. Editorial Compostelana, S.A.

El Ideal Gallego: Francisco Mariño 12; f. 1917; morning; Catholic; Dir. RAFAEL GONZÁLEZ RODRÍGUEZ; Propr. Editorial Católica; circ. 20,200.

Norte de Galicia: Carretera Alta del Puerto s/n, El Ferrol; morning; Dir. ARTURO LEZCANO FERNÁNDEZ; Propr. Ferrol Ediciones, S.A.

La Voz de Galicia: Concepción Arenal 9-13; f. 1882; morning; commercial; Dir. JUAN RAMÓN DÍAZ GARCÍA; Propr. La Voz de Galicia, S.A.; circ. 75,000.

Hoja del Lunes: Teresa Herrera 11; Mondays; Dir. EMILIO MERINO LOSADA; Propr. Asociación de la Prensa; circ. 27,300.

CUENCA

Diario de Cuenca: Astrana Marín 4; morning; Dir. ESTEBAN GRECIET ALLER; Propr. MCSE.

GERONA

Los Sitios: Barcelona 29; morning; Dir. GONZALO GARRIDO GUTIÉRREZ; Propr. MCSE; circ. 7,600.

GRANADA

Ideal: Compás de S. Jerónimo 2, Apdo. 131; f. 1932; morning; Catholic; Dir. MELCHOR SAIZ-PARDO RUBIO; Propr. Editorial Católica; circ. 30,000; editions also in Jaén and Almería.

Patria: Oficios 8; f. 1935; morning; Dir. ANTONIO MÁRQUEZ VILLEGAS; Propr. MCSE; circ. 12,100.

Hoja del Lunes: Plaza del Caudillo 5; Mondays; Dir. JUAN JOSÉ PORTO RODRÍGUEZ; Propr. Asociación de la Prensa.

GUIPÚZCOA

Diario Vasco: Bº de Igarra s/n, Apdo. 201, San Sebastián; f. 1934; morning; Liberal; Dir. MIGUEL LARREA ZABALEGUI; Propr. Sociedad Vascongada de Publicaciones, S.A.; circ. 60,000.

Egin: Aitzgorri 3, San Sebastián; morning; Dir. MIRENTXU PURROY FERRER; Propr. Orain, S.A.

Erria: Guetaria 21, San Sebastián; Dir. SANTIAGO AIZARNA ECHAVEGUREN; Propr. Aritz, S.A.

Unidad: José María Soroa 23, San Sebastián; f. 1936; evening; Dir. JOSÉ JAVIER ARANJUELO ORRA; Propr. MCSE; circ. 10,000.

La Voz de España: José María Soroa 23, San Sebastián; f. 1885; morning; independent; Dir. EMILIO REY GORDILLO; Propr. MCSE; circ. 35,200.

Hoja del Lunes: Larramendi 6, San Sebastián; Mondays; Dir. JAIME QUESADA RÍOS; Propr. Asociación de la Prensa; circ. 75,100.

HUELVA

Odiel: General Mola 37; morning; Dir. JOSÉ MARÍA SEGOVIA AZCARATE; Propr. MCSE.

HUESCA

Nueva España: Palma 9; morning; Dir. JUAN ANTONIO FONCILLAS CEQUIER; Editor JAVIER GIRONELLA FALCES; Propr. MCSE.

JAÉN

Jaén: Avda. de Madrid, Polígono "Los Olivares"; f. 1941; morning; Dir. PEDRO MORALES GÓMEZ-CAMINERO; Propr. MCSE; circ. 25,000.

LEÓN

Diario de León: Pablo Flórez 24; morning; Dir. IÑIGO DOMÍNGUEZ CALATAYUD; circ. 6,500.

La Hora Leonesa: Lucas de Tuy 7; f. 1936; morning; Dir. ENRIQUE CIMAS ROTONDO; Propr. MCSE; circ. 9,000.

El Pensamiento Astorgano: López Peláez 3, Astorga (León); 3 times a week; Dir. PAULINO SUTIL JUAN; Propr. Editorial Luz y Pensamiento, S.A.

Hoja del Lunes: Lucas de Tuy 7; Mondays; Dir. PRIMITIVO GARCÍA RODRÍGUEZ; Propr. Asociación de la Prensa.

LÉRIDA

Diario de Lérida: Academia 17; f. 1885; morning; Dir. SALVADOR GENE GIRIBERT; Propr. Publicaciones Católicas Ilerdenses, S.A.; circ. 14,000.

La Mañana: San Anastasio 19, Apdo. 11; f. 1938; morning; Dir. JOSÉ ANTONIO ROSELL PUJOL; Editor SALVADOR ARNAU AURELIO BAUTISTA; Propr. MCSE; circ. 8,100.

LOGROÑO

Nueva Rioja: Vara del Rey 66; f. 1938; morning; Dir. FRANCISCO MARTÍN LOSA; Propr. Nueva Rioja, S.A.; circ. 15,000.

LUGO

El Progreso: José Antonio 12; f. 1908; morning; independent; Dir. JOSÉ DE CORA PARADELA; Propr. El Progreso, S.L.; circ. 14,000.

Hoja del Lunes: José Antonio 12; Mondays; Dir. ANGEL MARTÍNEZ FERNÁNDEZ DE LA VEGA; Propr. Asociación de la Prensa; circ. 7,400.

MÁLAGA

Sol de España: Carretera de Cádiz, km. 241, Málaga; morning; Dir. RAFAEL DE LOMA RODRÍGUEZ; Propr. Empresa Periodística de España, S.A.; circ. 12,000.

Sur: Avda. Dr. Marañón s/n; f. 1937; morning; Dir. FRANCISCO SANZ CAGIGAS; Propr. MCSE; circ. 26,900.

Hoja del Lunes: Avda. Dr. Marañón s/n; Mondays; Dir. FRANCISCO SANZ CAGIGAS; Propr. Asociación de la Prensa; circ. 26,000.

MURCIA

Línea: Jara Carrillo 5; f. 1939; morning; Dir. JOSÉ JUAN CANO VERA; Propr. MCSE; circ. 16,900.

La Verdad: Avda. de Ibáñez Martín 15, Apdo. 13; f. 1903; morning; independent; Dir. JUAN F. SARDAÑA FABIANI; Propr. Editorial Católica; circ. 50,000.

Hoja del Lunes: Gran Vía 7, entresuelo; Mondays; Dir. DIEGO MARTÍNEZ PEÑALVER; Propr. Asociación de la Prensa; circ. 26,000.

NAVARRA

Diario de Navarra: Zapatería 49, Apdo. 5, Pamplona; f. 1903; morning; independent; Dir. JOSÉ JAVIER URANGA SANTESTEBAN; Propr. La Información, S.A.; circ. 50,000.

El Pensamiento Navarro: Leire 18 y 20, Apdo. 3, Pamplona; f. 1897; morning; Traditionalist; Dir. GERARDO HUARTE; Propr. Editorial Navarra, S.A.; circ. 14,000.

Hoja del Lunes: Ansoleaga 12, Pamplona; Mondays; Dir. JESÚS BERUETE CALLEJA; circ. 28,300.

ORENSE

La Región: Cardenal Quiroga 11 y 15; morning; Dir. ALEJANDRO OUTERIÑO RODRÍGUEZ; circ. 11,600.

Hoja del Lunes: Cardenal Quiroga 11 y 15; Mondays; Dir. ALEJANDRO OUTERIÑO RODRÍGUEZ; Propr. Asociación de la Prensa.

OVIEDO

Asturias Diario Regional: Apdo. 357; morning; Dir. GRACIANO GARCÍA GARCÍA; Propr. Prensa del Norte, S.A.

El Comercio: Ferrocarril 1, Gijón; f. 1878; morning; Dir. FRANCISCO CARANTOÑA DUBERT; Propr. El Comercio, S.A.; circ. 24,000.

La Nueva España: Calvo Sotelo 7, Edificio Sedes; f. 1937; morning; Dir. PEDRO PASCUAL MARTÍNEZ; Propr. MCSE; circ. weekdays 43,600, Sunday 50,000.

Región: Fray Ceferino 23, Apdo. 42; f. 1923; independent; morning; Dir. JUAN DE LILLO CUADRADO; Propr. Editorial Gráfica Asturiana, S.A.; circ. 10,000.

La Voz de Asturias: General Elorza 30; f. 1923; morning; independent; Dir. JOSÉ DÍAZ JÁCOME; Propr. La Voz de Asturias, S.A.; circ. 22,000 (daily), 42,000 Sun.

La Voz de Avilés: Avda. de Gijón 70, Avilés; morning; Dir. JUAN MANUEL G. WES LÓPEZ; Propr. Viuda de G. Wes.

Hoja del Lunes: Plaza de la Escandalaria 2; Mondays; Dir. JULIO GONZÁLEZ GARCÍA; Propr. Asociación de la Prensa; circ. 40,000.

Hoja del Lunes: Marqués de San Esteban 5, Gijón; Mondays; Dir. ENRIQUE PRENDES DÍAZ; Propr. Asociación de la Prensa; circ. 15,000.

PALENCIA

El Diario Palentino—El Día de Palencia: Mayor Principal 67, Apdo. 17; f. 1882; morning; independent; Dir. ANTONIO ALAMO SALAZAR; Propr. Diario Palentino, S.L.; circ. 10,000.

PONTEVEDRA

Diario de Pontevedra: Secundino Esperón 5; morning; Dir. ENRIQUE PAREDES ESTEVEZ; Propr. Cooperativa de Producción "Diario de Pontevedra".

Faro de Vigo: Colón 30, Vigo; f. 1853; morning; Dir. JOSÉ FRANCISCO ARMESTO FAGINAS; circ. 35,000.

Hoja del Lunes: Marqués de Valladares 29, Vigo; Mondays; Dir. GUSTAVO LUCA DE TENA; Propr. Asociación Provincial de la Prensa.

SALAMANCA

El Adelanto (Diario de Salamanca): Gran Vía 46; f. 1883; morning; independent; Dir. ENRIQUE DE SENA MARCOS; Editor and Man. MARIANO NÚÑEZ-VARADÉ; Propr. Publicaciones Regionales, S.A. PRESA; circ. 18,000.

La Gaceta Regional: Plaza de la Fuente 6; morning; Dir. NICOLÁS DORADO DE LAS HERAS; Propr. MCSE.

Hoja del Lunes: Plaza de la Fuente 6; Mondays; Dir. FRANCISCO CASANOVA VILLAR; Propr. Asociación de la Prensa.

SANTANDER

Alerta: Marcelino Sanz de Sautuola 12; morning; Dir. JUAN RAMÓN PÉREZ LAS CLOTAS; Propr. MCSE; circ. 33,000.

El Diario Montañés: Montezuma 4; f. 1902; morning; Catholic; Dir. MANUEL ANGEL CASTAÑEDA (acting); Propr. Editorial Cantabria; circ. 14,000.

Hoja del Lunes: Cádiz 9; Mondays; Dir. JOSÉ RAMÓN SAN JUAN JIMÉNEZ; Propr. Asociación de la Prensa; circ. 26,070.

SEGOVIA

El Adelantado de Segovia: San Agustín 7; f. 1901; evening; Dir. PABLO MARTÍN CANTALEJO; Editor CARLOS

HERRANZ CANO; Propr. El Adelantado de Segovia, S.L.; circ. 5,000.

SEVILLE

A.B.C.: Cardenal Illandain 9; f. 1929; morning; Monarchist; independent; Propr. Prensa Española, S.A.; Dir. JOAQUÍN PELLÓN DE LEÓN; circ. 65,000 (see also under Madrid).

El Correo de Andalucía: Polígono Industrial de la Carretera Amarilla, Parcela 45; f. 1899; morning; Catholic; Dir. RAMÓN GÓMEZ CARRIÓN; Propr. Editorial Sevillana, S.A.; circ. 30,000.

Nueva Andalucía: Avda. de la Prensa 45, Polígono Industrial de la Carretera Amarilla; evening; Dir. FRANCISCO JAVIER SMITH CARRETERO; Propr. Editorial Sevillana, S.A.; circ. 6,500.

Suroeste: Polígono Store, Calle A, Parcela 67, Apdo. 335; f. 1942; morning; Dir. TIMOTEO ESTEBAN VEGA; Editor EMILIO VARA NÚÑEZ; Propr. MCSE.

Hoja del Lunes: Plaza de la Falange Española 9; Mondays; Propr. Asociación de la Prensa; circ. 42,700.

SORIA

Campo Soriano: Sagunto 8; 3 times a week; Dir. MIGUEL MORENO Y MORENO; Propr. Cámara Agraria Provincial.

Soria, Hogar y Pueblo: Alberca 6; 3 times a week; Dir. MARÍA PURIFICACIÓN SÁNCHEZ RAYÓN; Propr. FIDEL CARAZO HERNÁNDEZ.

TARRAGONA

Diario Español: Alférez Provisional 2; f. 1939; morning; Dir. Pío GÓMEZ NISA; Propr. MCSE; circ. 12,500.

TERUEL

Lucha: Amantes 26; evening; Dir. MARIANO PEDRO ESTEBAN PUEYO; Propr. Editorial Lucha, S.A.

VALENCIA

Levante: Avda. del Cid 154; f. 1939; morning; Dir. JOSÉ MOLINA PLATA; Propr. MCSE; circ. 44,000.

Las Provincias: Paseo de la Alameda 1, Apdo. 139; f. 1865; morning; Rightist, independent; Dir. JOSÉ OMBUENA ANTIÑOLO; publ. by Federico Domenech, S.A.; circ. 50,800.

Record: Gregorio Mayans 9; morning; Dir. MARÍA JESÚS LLORET CABALLERÍA; Propr. Amador Chicote Gejo.

Hoja del Lunes: Pintor Sorolla 5; f. 1934; Mondays; Dir. JOSÉ BARBERÁ ARMELLES; Propr. Asociación de la Prensa; circ. 95,000.

VALLADOLID

Diario Regional: Paraiso 8; f. 1908; morning; independent; Castilian; Dir. PEDRO MUÑOZ GARCÍA; Propr. Diario Regional, S.A.; circ. 10,000.

El Norte de Castilla: Montero Calvo 7, Apdo. 127; f. 1854; morning; agricultural and economic interests; Dir. FERNANDO ALTÉS BUSTELO; Man. PEDRO MUÑOZ ALONSO; Propr. El Norte de Castilla, S.A.; circ. 34,000.

Hoja del Lunes: Plaza de España 10; Mondays; Dir. RAFAEL GONZÁLEZ YÁÑEZ; Propr. Asociación de la Prensa; circ. 16,000.

VIZCAYA

El Correo Español—El Pueblo Vasco: Pintor Losada 7, Apdo. 205, Bilbao; *El Correo Español* f. 1937, *El Pueblo Vasco* f. 1910; fusion 1938; morning; independent; Pres. LUIS BERGARECHE; Dir. ANTONIO BARRENA BALLARÍN; Propr. Bilbao Editorial, S.A.; circ. 93,000.

Deia: Elcano 25, Bilbao; morning; Dir. FELIX GARCÍA OLANO; Propr. Editorial Iparraguirre, S.A.

La Gaceta del Norte: Henao 8, Bilbao 9; f. 1901; morning; independent; Dir. MANUEL GONZÁLEZ BARANDIARÁN; Propr. Editorial Vizcaina, S.A.; circ. 77,500, Sundays 79,100.

Hierro: Obispo Orueta 2, Apdo. 65, Bilbao; evening; Dir. JULIO CAMPUZANO CANTERO; Propr. MCSE; circ. 26,200.

Hoja del Lunes: Ledesma 6, Bilbao; Mondays; Dir. IGNACIO IRIARTE ARESO; Propr. Asociación de la Prensa.

ZAMORA

El Correo de Zamora-Imperio: Ramos Carrión 54; f. 1896; morning; Dir. SIXTO ROBLES FARIZO; Editor TOMÁS SANTOS CORCHERO; Propr. MCSE; circ. 10,500.

ZARAGOZA

Aragón Express: San Marcial 2; f. 1969; evening; Dir. EDUARDO FUEMBUENA COMÍN; Propr. Prensa Aragonesa, S.A.; circ. 25,000.

Heraldo de Aragón: Independencia 29, Apdo. 175; f. 1895; morning; independent; Dir. ANTONIO BRUNED MOMPEÓN; circ. 64,500.

ADJACENT ISLANDS

BALEARIC ISLANDS

Baleares: Paseo de Mallorca 29-31, Palma de Mallorca; f. 1939; morning; Dir. ANTONIO PIZA RAMÓN; Propr. MCSE; circ. 22,200.

Diario de Ibiza: Pasaje Vía Púnica 2, Ibiza; morning; Dir. FRANCISCO VERDERA RIBAS; Propr. Herederos de Juan Verdera Mayans.

Diario de Mallorca: Conflent 1, Palma de Mallorca; f. 1953; morning; Dir. JOAQUÍN MORALES DE RADA Y QUIROGA; Propr. Editora Balear, S.A.; circ. 20,000.

Majorca Daily Bulletin: San Felio 17, Palma de Mallorca; f. 1962; morning; English language; Propr. and Dir. PEDRO A. SERRA BAUZÁ; circ. 6,500.

Menorca: Virgen de Gracia 57, Apdo. 47, Mahón, Menorca; morning; Dir. JUAN JOSÉ MORALES; Propr. Editorial Menorca, S.L.

La Última Hora: Paseo de Mallorca 32, Palma de Mallorca; evening; Dir. PEDRO SERRA BEUNZA; circ. 18,600.

Hoja del Lunes: Paseo de Mallorca 9A, Palma de Mallorca; Mondays; Dir. GASPAR SABATER VIVES; Propr. Asociación de la Prensa.

CANARY ISLANDS

LAS PALMAS DE GRAN CANARIA

Diario de Las Palmas: León y Castillo 39; f. 1893; evening; independent; Dir. JOSÉ F. HENRÍQUEZ NÚÑEZ OJEDA; Gen. Man. JUAN IGNACIO JIMÉNEZ MESA; Propr. Editorial Prensa Canaria, S.A.; circ. 16,000.

El Eco de Canarias: Venegas 66; f. 1936; morning; Dir. ANDRÉS RUIZ DELGADO; Propr. MCSE; circ. 28,000.

La Provincia: Murga 21; f. 1965; morning; independent; Dir. FRANCISCO DE LA IGLESIA MURCIANO; Propr. Prensa Canaria, S.A.; circ. 30-40,000.

Hoja del Lunes: Venegas 66; Mondays; Dir. ANDRÉS RUIZ DELGADO; Propr. Asociación de la Prensa; circ. 22,000.

SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFE

El Día: Avda. de Buenos Aires 71; f. 1910; morning; Dir. JOSÉ MANUEL DE PABLOS COELLO; Gen. Man. JOSÉ E. RODRÍGUEZ; Propr. Herederos de Leoncio Rodríguez; circ. 27,000 and Sundays 35,000.

Diario de Avisos: Santa Rosalía 85; f. 1890, re-f. 1976; morning; Dir. LEOPOLDO FERNÁNDEZ CABEZA DE VACA; Propr. Canarias de Avisos, S.A.; circ. 12,000.

Jornada Deportiva: Avda. Buenos Aires 71; evening; sport; Dir. RICARDO ACIRON; Gen. Man. JOSÉ E. RODRÍGUEZ; Propr. Editorial Leoncio Rodríguez.

La Tarde: Suárez Guerra 34; evening; Dir. ALFONSO GARCÍA-RAMOS y FERNÁNDEZ DEL CASTILLO; Propr. M. Real y Cía., S.L.

Hoja del Lunes: Suárez Guerra, 16; f. 1950; Mondays; Dir. JOSÉ ALBERTO SANTANA DÍAZ; Man. FRANCISCO HERNÁNDEZ DÍAZ; Propr. Asociación de la Prensa; circ. 20,000.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

GENERAL INTEREST

MADRID

Actualidad Económica: Recoletos 1-7º, Madrid, 1; f. 1958; weekly; economics; Dir. JOSÉ MARÍA GARCÍA-HOZ ROSALES; Propr. Punto Editorial S.A.

Actualidad Política Extranjera: Vinateros 70; weekly; Propr. and Dir. ENRIQUE VÁZQUEZ DOMÍNGUEZ.

Actualidad Política Nacional y Extranjera: Vinateros 70; weekly; Propr. and Dir. ENRIQUE VÁZQUEZ DOMÍNGUEZ.

Blanco y Negro: Serrano 61; f. 1892; weekly; illustrated news and general; Pres. JOSÉ LUIS MARTÍN DESCALZO; Propr. Prensa Española, S.A.; circ. 78,000.

Brújula 2,000: San Bernardo 17; weekly; Dir. FERNANDO BARRERA MORATE; Propr. Prensa de Opinión, S.A.

Cambio 16: Avda. del Generalísimo 15-17, 9º; weekly; general; Dir. JOSÉ MANUEL ONETO REVUELTA; Propr. Información y Publicaciones, S.A.

Carta de España: Paseo del Pintor Rosales 40; monthly; general; Dir. ERNESTO PÉREZ DE LAMA; Propr. Instituto Español de Emigración.

Chis: Avda. Cardinal Herrera Oria 3, Madrid 34; weekly; Dir. BASILIO ROGADO ADALIA; Propr. Sociedad Anónima Gráficas Espejo; circ. 103,150.

Ciudadano: Villanueva 8; monthly; consumer news; Dir. MANUEL SACO CID.

Connotación 2: O'Donnell 6, 5º; weekly; Dir. ISABEL DE ARMAS SERRA; Propr. General Prensa, S.A.

Crítica: Príncipe de Vergara 90, 5ºB, Madrid 6; f. 1969; monthly; Dir. ISABEL SANCHO ROYO; Propr. Dulma, S.A.; circ. 12,500.

Desarrollo: Padre Damián 19; weekly; Dir. ORESTES SERRANO LINUESA; Propr. Prensa Económica, S.A.

Diez Minutos: Avda. Cardenal Herrera Oria 3, Madrid 34; weekly; Dir. JAVIER ALONSO OSBORNE; Propr. Editorial Gráficas Espejo, S.A.; circ. 472,342.

España 21: Avda. del Generalísimo 66; fortnightly; Dir. LUIS SOLANO FLETA; Propr. España 21, S.A.

El Europeo: Avda. Cardenal Herrera Oria 3, Madrid 34; weekly; Dir. JOAQUÍN VALDES SANCHO; circ. 25,000.

Fuerza Nueva: Núñez de Balboa 31-2º; weekly; right-wing; Dir. MANUEL BALLESTEROS.

Gaceta Ilustrada: Juan Bravo 49, Madrid 6; f. 1956; weekly; general illustrated; Pres. Conde de Godó; Dir. ÁNGEL GÓMEZ ESCORIAL; Gen. Man. JAVIER GODÓ; circ. 125,000.

Guadiana: Serrano 110; monthly; general; Dir. DANIEL GAVELA ABELLA; Propr. Guadiana de Publicaciones, S.A.

Hola: Miguel Ángel 1; f. 1944; weekly; general, illustrated; Dir. ANTONIO SÁNCHEZ GÓMEZ; circ. 463,000.

- I.E.N. Opinion:** Andrés Mellado 84; weekly; Dir. ANTONIO ALEMANY DEZCALLAR; Propr. Ediciones Cumbre, S.A.
- Iglesia-Mundo:** Santa Teresa 6; fortnightly; Dir. PEDRO RODRÍGUEZ MARTÍNEZ (acting); Propr. Ediciones Iglesia Mundo, S.A. (EDIMSA).
- Indice:** Magallanes 3; f. 1951; fortnightly; art, literature, politics and sociology; Editor JUAN FERNÁNDEZ FIGUEROA; circ. 25,000.
- Insula:** Benito Gutiérrez 26, Madrid 8; f. 1946; monthly; humanities, science and arts; Dir. ENRIQUE CANITO BERRERA.
- Juventud Obrera:** Alfonso XI 4-3°, Madrid 14; monthly; Dir. VENANCIO PALOMO PULIDO; Editor CASTOR BOVEDA; Propr. Juventud Obrera Cristiana (JOC); circ. 10,000.
- Más:** Juan de Austria 9; monthly; Dir. RICARDO CARLOS VIEIRA PENOSCOS; Propr. Movimiento de las Hermanidades del Trabajo.
- Mujer 16:** Avda. del Generalísimo 15-17; weekly; Dir. JOSÉ MARÍA ONETO REVUELTA; Propr. Información y Publicaciones, S.A.
- Mundo Obrero:** Santísima Trinidad 5; weekly; organ of Spanish Communist Party; Dir. JOSÉ MARÍA GONZÁLEZ JÉREZ.
- Mundo Social:** Pablo Aranda 3; monthly; Dir. JOSÉ MARÍA PUIGJANER MATAS; Propr. Casa de Escritores de la Cía. de Jesús.
- Personas:** Avda. del Generalísimo 88; fortnightly; Dir. FRANCISCO SÁEZ GONZÁLEZ; Propr. Edipesa.
- ¿Qué Pasa?:** Lagasca 121; weekly; Propr. and Dir. JOAQUÍN PÉREZ MADRIGAL.
- ¿Qué Tal?:** Cinca 25; weekly; Dir. ELISA VALERO MALUENDA; Propr. Prospección de Publicaciones, S.A.
- Reforma 75:** Clara del Rey 43; monthly; Dir. JOAQUÍN GRAU MARTÍNEZ; Propr. Strips Editores, S.A.
- Revista de Revistas:** José Ortega y Gasset 29; weekly; Dir. JULIA SÁEZ ANGULO; Propr. Documentación y Prensa, S.A.; circ. 1,000.
- Sábado Gráfico:** Covarrubias 1, Madrid 10; weekly; general; Propr. and Dir. GERMÁN ALVAREZ BLANCO; circ. 90,000.
- Selecciones del Reader's Digest:** Telémaco 3; monthly; Dir. VÍCTOR OLMOS BALDELLÓU; Propr. Selecciones del Reader's Digest (Iberia) S.A.
- Semana:** Paseo Onésimo Redondo 22, Apdo. 383; f. 1942; weekly; general, illustrated; Dir. LUIS GONZÁLEZ DE LINARES; circ. 466,000.
- Servicio:** Alonso Cano 3; monthly; Dir. JOSÉ LUIS CASTRO VÁZQUEZ DE PRADA; Propr. Hermandad Nacional de Alfereces Provisionales.
- The Spanish Economic News Service:** Avda. de José Antonio 70; weekly; editions in Spanish, English and French; Dir. Dr. E. TERTSCH; circ. 3,500.
- Tierra 5:** Pablo Aranda 3; monthly; Dir. JAVIER DE JUAN PEÑALOSA; Propr. Casa de Escritores de la Compañía de Jesús.
- Tribuna Dominical:** Arenal 21; weekly; Dir. GUILLERMO MEDINA GONZÁLEZ; Propr. Editora y Distribuidora Europea, S.A.
- Triunfo:** Plaza del Conde Valle de Suchil 20, Madrid 15; f. 1946; monthly; illustrated; Dir. JOSÉ ÁNGEL EZCURRA CARRILLO; Propr. Prensa Periódica, S.A.; circ. 50,000.
- Vida Nueva:** Enrique Jardiel Poncela 4, Madrid 16; f. 1958; weekly; Dir. BERNARDINO M. HERNANDO; Chief Editor PEDRO MIGUEL LANET; Propr. Promoción Popular Cristiana.

La Voz Social: Huertas 73; monthly; Dir. RAMÓN TESTA ALAVEZ; Propr. Ediciones y Publicaciones Populares.

BARCELONA

- Arreu:** Conde de Forrell 140; weekly; Dir. FRANCISCO JAVIER CAÑO TAMAYO; Propr. Ediciones Arreu, S.A.
- El Ciervo:** Calvet 56, Barcelona 21; f. 1952; monthly; Dir. LORENZO GOMIS SANAHUJA; Propr. Publicaciones El Ciervo, S.A.; circ. 6,000.
- Destino:** Consejo de Ciento 425; f. 1942; weekly; Dir. JOSÉ PERNAU RIV; Propr. Publicaciones y Revistas, S.A.
- Dos Quartos de Tres:** La Corunya 29, Apdo. 1122, Barcelona 13; weekly; Catalan.
- Garbo:** Tallers 62 y 64; weekly; popular illustrated; Propr. and Dir. MARÍA FERNANDA GAÑÁN CORTÉS DE NADAL RODÓ; circ. 180,000.
- Interviú:** Rocafort 104; weekly; Dir. EDUARDO ALVAREZ PUGA; Propr. Ediciones Zeta, S.A.; circ. 700,000.
- Lecturas:** Diputación 211; f. 1921; weekly; Pres. FRANCISCO ELIES ARMENGOL; Dir. JULIO BOU GIBERT; Propr. El Hogar y la Moda, S.A.; circ. 520,000.
- LIB:** Rocafort 104, Barcelona 15; f. 1976; weekly; Dir. JULIÁN PEIRO ESCARRÉ; circ. 225,000.
- Nova Catalunya:** Travescra de las Corts 100; weekly; Dir. CLAUDIO COLOMER MARQUÉS; Propr. Inter Press, S.A.
- Nuevo Fotogramas:** Ramblas 130; monthly; Dir. ELISENDA NADAL GANÁN; Propr. EDNA, Empresas Periodísticas, S.A.
- Playman:** Cardenal Gomá 3-6°, Martorell; monthly; Dir. JOSÉ MARÍA BAYONA MONTURIOL; Propr. Carlos Sendrós Casanovas.
- Sal y Pimienta:** Rocafort 104, Barcelona 15; f. 1979; weekly; Dir. MANUEL IRUSTA CERRO; circ. 180,000.

SPECIALIZED PUBLICATIONS

MADRID

Economics

- Balance:** Miguel Angel 22; fortnightly; Dir. FRANCISCO JOSÉ MORA DEL RÍO; Propr. Balance, S.A.
- Economía:** Avda. del Generalísimo 88; f. 1923; fortnightly; Dir. JOSÉ LÓPEZ DEL ARCO y SOLER.
- Economía:** Paseo de la Castellana 202-5°; f. 1923; fortnightly; Dir. JOSÉ LÓPEZ DEL ARCO y SOLER.
- Economía Mundial:** Salustiano Olozaga 12-3°; Dir. EMILIO DE LA CRUZ H.
- El Economista:** Conde de Aranda 8; weekly; Dir. RICARDO CID LENO; Propr. El Economista.
- Gaceta Financiera:** Joaquín Costa 47; monthly; Propr. and Dir. ENRIQUE SÁNCHEZ PRIETO.
- Información Comercial Española:** Paseo de la Castellana 14; weekly; Dir. ENRIQUE FUENTES QUINTANA; Propr. Ministerio de Comercio.
- Moneda y Crédito:** Modesto Lafuente 68, Madrid 3; quarterly; Dir. GONZALO ANÉS ALVAREZ; Propr. Moneda y Crédito, S.A.
- Panorama Industrial:** Pérez Ayuso 11, 1°B; monthly; Dir. JOSÉ MARÍA MENÉNDEZ RÍOS; Propr. JOSÉ LEYVA FERNÁNDEZ.
- Revista de Economía Política:** Plaza de la Marina Española 9; 3 a year; Dir. JESÚS FUEYO ALVAREZ; publ. by Centro de Estudios Constitucionales.

History

- Historia 16:** Hermanos García Noblejas 41-6°; f. 1976; monthly; Dir. JOSÉ DAVID SOLAR; Propr. Información y Revistas, S.A.; circ. 80,000.

Tiempo de Historia: Plaza del Conde Vallé de Suchil 20; monthly; Dir. EDUARDO HARO TEGLEN; Propr. Prensa Periódica, S.A.

Humour

La Codorniz: Hermosilla 100; weekly; Dir. CARLOS LUIS ALVAREZ; circ. 80,000.

El Cronopio: Isla Graciosa 4; monthly; adult humour; Dir. EVELIO EMETERIO JIMÉNEZ JIMÉNEZ; Propr. MIGUEL EMILIO JOSÉ VIDAL GALÁN.

Law, Politics, Sociology

Comentario Sociológico: Alcalá 27; quarterly; Dir. JOSÉ MANUEL GONZÁLEZ PÁRAMO; Propr. Confederación Española de Cajas de Ahorros.

Revista de Administración Pública: Plaza de la Marina Española 9; 3 a year; Dir. JESÚS FUEYO ALVAREZ; publ. by the Centro de Estudios Constitucionales.

Revista de Occidente: Génova 23-4º, Madrid 4; f. 1923; monthly; philosophy, sociology, literature; Dir. SOLEDAD ORTEGA SPOTTORNO; Man. JAVIER GÓMEZ NAVARRO; circ. 20,000.

Revista de Estudios Internacional: Plaza de la Marina Española 9; quarterly; Dir. MANUEL MEDINA ORTEGA; publ. by Centro de Estudios Constitucionales.

Revista de Política Social: Plaza de la Marina Española 8; quarterly; Dir. MANUEL ALONSO ALEA; publ. by Centro de Estudios Constitucionales.

Sindicalismo: Plaza Mostenses 1; monthly; syndicalism; Propr. and Dir. Dr. CEFERINO LUIS MAESTÚ BARRIO.

Religion

Eclesia: Alfonso XI 4; weekly; f. 1941; Dir. JOAQUÍN LUIS ORTEGA; Propr. Junta Nacional de Acción Católica Española; circ. 24,000.

Noticias Obreras: Alfonso XI 4; fortnightly; Dir. ANGEL RUIZ CAMPS; Propr. Comisión General de H.O.A.C.; circ. 12,000.

Mundo Cristiano: Hermosilla 48, Madrid 1; f. 1963; monthly; Dir. JESÚS URTEAGA LOIDI; Propr. EPALSA; circ. 200,000.

Science and Medicine

Arbor: Vitrubio 16; science and arts; publ. by the Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas.

Doctorama: Avda. de Pío XIII 96; fortnightly; medical and paramedical; Propr. and Dir. ALBERTO POLO FERNÁNDEZ.

Límites: Diego de León 16; fortnightly; medical and paramedical; Dir. JOSÉ MARÍA CASASUS GURI; Propr. Prensa Ibérica, S.A.

Sport

As-Color: Paseo de Onésimo Redondo 26 y 28, Madrid 8; weekly; Dir. LUIS GONZÁLEZ DE LINARES LAMAZOU; Propr. Semana, S.A.; circ. 100,000.

Caza y Pesca: José Abascal 24; f. 1943; monthly; hunting, fishing, shooting; Dir. JOAQUÍN ESPAÑA PAYÁ; circ. 35,000.

Deporte 2,000: C/Martín Fierro s/n; monthly; Dir. SANTIAGO COCA FERNÁNDEZ; publ. by Consejo Superior de Deportes.

Fútbol-In: Dr. Fleming 51, 2º A 1º; weekly; Dir. FRANCISCO DAUNIS RIBERA; Propr. Ediciones Sedmay, S.A.

El Ruedo: Avda. del Generalísimo 142; weekly; bull-fighting; Dir. FERNANDO VIZCAÍNO CASAS; Propr. MCSE.

Women's Magazines

Ama: Fuentes 13; fortnightly; Dir. RAFAEL ANDREU DE LA CRUZ; Propr. Distribuciones Hogar, S.A.; circ. 140,000.

Dunia: Velázquez 109-7º, Madrid 6; fortnightly; Dir. EJ. WOLFHART BERG; Propr. Editorial Orbe S.A.; circ. 114,000.

Teresa: Almagro 36; monthly; Dir. ANA MARÍA CARBONARA HERRAIZ; publ. by Delegación Nacional de la Sección Femenina.

Others

Arte y Hogar: Paseo del General Martínez Campos 19; monthly; homes and interior decoration; Dir. ANGELES VILLARTA TUÑÓN; Propr. Fermina de Bonilla Acuña.

El Caso: Covarrubias 1; f. 1952; weekly; crime; Dir. JUAN CAÑO DÍAZ; Propr. EUGENIO SUÁREZ GÓMEZ.

El Magisterio Español: Quevedo 5; twice weekly; education; Dir. JOSÉ OLMO LOSADA; Propr. Magisterio Español, S.A.

Tria: O'Donnell 17-4A planta, Madrid 9; fortnightly; agriculture; Dir. LEANDRO DE LA VEGA GIL.

BARCELONA

Algo: Diputación 211; monthly; science, technology and culture; Dir. JULIO BOU GIBERT; Propr. El Hogar y la Moda, S.A.

Barrabas: Pelayo 28; weekly; sport; Dir. FRANCISCO JAVIER DE ECHARRI MOLTO; Propr. ELF Editores, S.A.

Cristiandad: Palomar 8; fortnightly; religion; Dir. ROGELLO RENGEL MERCADER; Propr. Publicaciones Schola, S.A.

Don Balón: Rocafort 241; weekly; sport; Dir. MERCEDES MILA MENCÓS; Propr. Gráficas Deportivas, S.A. (GRADESA).

Historia y Vida: Tallers 62 y 64; monthly; history; Dir. NÉSTOR LUJÁN FERNÁNDEZ; Propr. Gaceta Ilustrada, S.A.; circ. 84,000.

El Hogar y la Moda: Diputación 211; fortnightly; homes and fashion; Dir. JAVIER GIBERT PORRERA; circ. 74,000.

Jano: Travesera de Gracia 17; f. 1971; weekly; medical and paramedical; Dir. JAVIER FOZ SALA; Propr. Ediciones Doyma, S.A.; circ. 40,000.

El Jueves: weekly; satirical; Propr. Ediciones Zeta; circ. 93,000.

Médica Clínica: Travesera de Gracia 17; f. 1943; fortnightly; medicine; Dir. C. ROZMAN BORSTNAR; Propr. Ediciones Deyma, S.A.; circ. 20,000.

Muchas Gracias: Plaza de Castilla 3, 2º; weekly; humour; Dir. MIGUEL VILLAGRASA NAVARRO; Propr. Garbo Editorial, S.A.

El Papus: Plaza Castilla 3, 3º; weekly; humour; Dir. FRANCISCO SÁEZ GONZÁLEZ; Propr. Ediciones Amaika, S.A.; circ. 120,000.

El Piruli: Concepción Arenal 146; weekly; humour; Dir. MIGUEL VILLAGRASA NAVARRO; Propr. JOSEFA PERALES ORELLANA.

Por Favor: Plaza Castilla 3, 2º; weekly; humour; Dir. EDUARDO ARCE CIVERA; Propr. Garbo Editorial, S.A.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

Boletín Oficial del Estado: Trafalgar 29, Madrid 10; f. 1936; successor of *Gaceta de Madrid*, f. 1661; daily except Sundays; laws, decrees, orders, etc.

Boletín Oficial de las Cortes Españolas: Fernánflor 1, Madrid; bills, edicts, internal movement of the Cortes; publ. irregularly as the occasion arises.

NEWS AGENCIES

Agencia EFE, S.A.: Espronceda 32, Apdo. 1112, Madrid 3; f. 1939; national and international news; 59 offices and correspondents abroad; sports, features and photographic branches; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. LUIS MARÍA ANSON OLIART.

Central Press: Pº Habana 41, Madrid; Pres. JUAN VAN-
HALEN; Dir. JOSÉ MANUEL GONZÁLEZ TORGA.

Colpisa: Padre Damián 43, Madrid; Dir. MANUEL LEGUIN-
ECHE BOLLAR; Propr. Carlos Sentís Anfruns.

Europa Press: Avda. del Generalísimo 96, Madrid; Dir.
ANTONIO HERRERO LOSADA; Propr. Europa Press, S.A.

Euskadi Press: Avda. Inmaculada 51, Zarauz; Dir.
ANTONIO ITURRÍA ASTIAZARÁN.

Iberia Press, S.A.: Espronceda 32, Madrid 3; Dir. FRAN-
CISCO DAUNIS RIBERA.

Logos Agencia de Información: Mateo Inurria 15, Madrid
16; f. 1929; domestic news; Dir. ANTONIO GONZÁLEZ
HERNÁNDEZ; Propr. Editorial Católica, S.A.

Mencheta: Cea Bermúdez 24, Madrid; Dir. JUAN PERIS-
MENCHETA Y PERIS-MENCHETA; Propr. Familia
Mencheta.

Multipress: Recoletos 1-2º, Madrid 1; Dir. NICOLÁS DE
LAURENTIS.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse: Paseo de Recoletos 18, Madrid 1;
Man. MARC HUTTEN.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy):
Plaza de las Cortes 3, Madrid 14; Bureau Chief RIC-
CARDO CARUCCI.

**Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN) (German
Democratic Republic):** Juan Hurtado de Mendoza 7,
5º derecha, Madrid 16; Bureau Chief SIEGRIED KÖNIG.

Associated Press (AP) (U.S.A.): Espronceda 32, Madrid 3;
Bureau Chief JOHN F. WHEELER.

**Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of
Germany):** Espronceda 32, Madrid 3; Man. ELISABETH
GUTH.

Reuters (U.K.): Espronceda 32, Madrid 3.

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovetskogo Soyuza (TASS)

(U.S.S.R.): Estrella Polar 24, Madrid; Man. VLADI-
MIR SHKHOVTSOV.

United Press International (UPI) (U.S.A.): Espronceda 32,
5º, Madrid 3; Man. BJORN EDLUND.

APN (U.S.S.R.) is also represented.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

MADRID

Asociación de la Prensa de Madrid (Madrid Press Assn.):
Plaza del Callao 4, Apdo. 775; f. 1895; Pres. and Dir.
LUIS MARÍA ANSON OLIART; Sec.-Gen. ALVARO LÓPEZ
ALONSO; 1,500 mems.; publs. *Hoja del Lunes*, *Memoria*
(yearly).

Federación de Asociaciones de la Prensa de España: Plaza
del Callao 4, Madrid 13; Pres. LUIS MARÍA ANSON
OLIART; mems.: 4,000 journalists in 49 associations.

Asociación de Editores de Diarios Españoles: asscn. of 80
private firms publishing 87 daily newspapers; Pres.
LUIS MARÍA BERGARECHE MARURI; Exec. Sec.-Gen.
PEDRO CRESPO DE LARA.

BARCELONA

Asociación de la Prensa de Barcelona: Rambla de Cataluña
10; f. 1909; 587 mems.; Pres. JOSÉ PERNAU I RÍU; Sec.
JOAQUÍN PERRAMON I PALMADA.

BILBAO

Asociación de la Prensa de Bilbao: Calle Ledesma 6, 2º;
f. 1912; 100 mems.; Pres. FERNANDO BARRENA BAL-
LARIN; Dir. IGNACIO IRIARTE ARESO; Man. JUAN
RIBECHINI SALAVERRIA; publ. *Hoja del Lunes*.

SEVILLE

Asociación de la Prensa de Sevilla: Falange Española;
f. 1918; Pres. CELESTINO FERNÁNDEZ ORTIZ; Sec.
FAUSTO BOTELLO DE LAS HERAS.

VALENCIA

Asociación de la Prensa de Valencia: Calle del Marqués de
Dos Aguas 5; f. 1906; Pres. JOSÉ BARBERÁ ARMELLES;
Sec. RAFAEL ALFARO TABOADA.

There are also Press Associations in every provincial
capital.

PUBLISHERS

In 1979, 24,569 titles were published.

MADRID

Aguilar, S.A. de Ediciones: Juan Bravo 38, Madrid 6;
f. 1923; Chair. and Man. Dir. CARLOS AGUILAR GON-
ZÁLEZ; world classics, literature, reference books, law,
history, geography, political and social economics,
science, medicine, psychology, technical, art, children's
books, education, etc.

Alianza Editorial, S.A.: Milán 38, Madrid 33; f. 1959; Pres.
and Chief Exec. JOSÉ VERGARA D.; advanced textbooks,
fiction, general non-fiction, reference, paperbacks.

Asociación para el Progreso de la Dirección: Montalbán,
3-2º Izqda., Madrid 14; f. 1956.

Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas: Vitrubio 8,
Madrid 6; f. 1939; science, reference, religion, law,
textbooks, etc.

Edaf, Ediciones y Distribuciones, S.A.: Jorge Juan 30,
Madrid 1; f. 1957; literature, dictionaries, occult,

natural medicine, paperbacks; Mans. GERARDO FOSSATI,
LUCIANO FOSSATI.

Ediciones Altea: Príncipe de Vergara 84, Madrid 6; f. 1973;
Man. Dir. MIGUEL AZAOLA RODRÍGUEZ-ESPINA.

Ediciones Anaya, S.A.: Iriarte 4, Madrid 28; Pres. GERMÁN
SÁNCHEZ-RUIPÉREZ; Man. Dir. AMBROSIO OCHOA; Man.
Editor RAMIRO SÁNCHEZ-SANZ.

Ediciones Cátedra, S.A.: Don Ramón de la Cruz 67, Madrid;
f. 1973; literature, linguistics, arts; Man. Dir. GUSTAVO
DOMÍNGUEZ.

Ediciones Cultura Hispánica: Avda. de los Reyes Católicos
s/n, Ciudad Universitaria, Madrid 3; f. 1943; arts, law,
history, economics for circulation in Latin America;
Literary Dir. JUAN CARLOS ONETTI; Artistic Dir.
CÉSAR OLMOS.

Ediciones Didascalia, S.A.: Arturo Soria 111, Madrid 33;
Man. Dir. FELIPE SEGOVIA OLMOS.

Ediciones Distein, S.A.: Zigia 3, Madrid 27; f. 1970; Man.
Dir. JUAN CAPDEVILA FONT.

- Ediciones Fondo de Cultura Económica España, S.A.:** Vía de los Poblados s/n, Edificio Indubuilding 4-15, Pueblo de Hortaleza, Madrid 33; f. 1974; Dir. FEDERICO ALVAREZ ARREGUI.
- Ediciones Guadarrama, S.A.:** Alcalá 144, Madrid 9; f. 1955.
- Ediciones Morata, S.A.:** Mejía Lequerica 12, Madrid 4; f. 1920; medicine, chemistry, psychology, psychiatry, pedagogics; Dir. FLORA MORATA.
- Ediciones Pirámide, S.A.:** Don Ramón de la Cruz 67, Madrid; f. 1973.
- Ediciones SM:** General Tabanera 39, Madrid 25; f. 1939; Man. Dir. PABLO SOLER VITORIA.
- Editora Internacional de Libros Antiguos, Edilan, S.A.:** Diego de León 31, Madrid 6.
- Editora Nacional:** Torregalindo 10, Madrid 16; f. 1937; science, history, literature, essays, art; Dir. ALBERTO DE LA PUENTE O'CONNOR.
- Editorial Alhambra, S.A.:** Claudio Coello 76, Madrid 1; f. 1952; educational, science and medicine; Pres. ERICH RUIZ ALBRECHT.
- Editorial Biblioteca Nueva:** Almagro 38, Madrid 4; f. 1945; literature, essays, poetry, psychology; Dir. JOSÉ RUIZ-CASTILLO BASALA.
- Editorial Bruño (La Instrucción Popular):** Marqués de Mondéjar 32, Madrid 28; f. 1906; textbooks, education.
- Editorial Castalia:** Zurbano 39, Madrid 10; classics, literature.
- Editorial Católica, S.A.:** Mateo Iñurría 15, Madrid 16; f. 1912; religious and philosophical.
- Editorial Dossat, S.A.:** Plaza de Santa Ana 9, Madrid 12; f. 1943; Dir. EUGENIANO BARRERA SAN MARTÍN; technology, science.
- Editorial Gredos, S.A.:** Sánchez Pacheco 81, Madrid 2; f. 1944; Editors DAMASO ALONSO (philology), ANGEL GONZÁLEZ ALVAREZ (philosophy), J. J. LÓPEZ IBOR (psychology), ENRIQUE FUENTES QUINTANA (economy).
- Editorial Magisterio Español, S.A.:** Calle de Quevedo 1-5, Madrid 14; f. 1967; educational; Man. Dir. MANUEL MÉNDEZ ENCINA.
- Editorial Moneda y Crédito:** Modesto Lafuente 68, Madrid 3; f. 1967; Man. Dir. ASUNCIÓN FERNÁNDEZ DEL AMO.
- Editorial Música Moderna:** Marqués de Cubas 6, Madrid 14; f. 1935; music; Propr. ANTONIO CARMONA REVERTÉ.
- Editorial Paraninfo, S.A.:** Magallanes 25, Madrid 15; f. 1946; Propr. and Man. Dir. ALFONSO MANGADA SANZ; technical, reference and educational.
- Editorial Patrimonio Nacional:** Bailén 10 (Palacio de Oriente), Madrid 13; f. 1958.
- Editorial Paz Montalvo:** Jorge Juan 127, Madrid 9; f. 1947; medicine; Man. Dir. JOSÉ FERNANDO DE PAZ LÓPEZ-ACEVEDO.
- Editorial Plus-Ultra, S.A.:** Sánchez Pacheco 51, Madrid 2; f. 1943; Man. Dir. ANGEL COLLADOS.
- Editorial Prensa Española, S.A.:** Padilla 6, Madrid 6; f. 1977; Man. Dir. JOSÉ LUIS HERRERA.
- Editorial Sedmay, S.A.:** López de Hoyos 36, Madrid 6; f. 1972; Man. Dir. JOSÉ LUIS Díez GARCÍA.
- Editorial Tecniban, S.A.:** Atocha 34, Madrid 12; f. 1967.
- Editorial Tecnos:** O'Donnell 27, Madrid 9; f. 1947; Pres. GERMÁN SÁNCHEZ RUIPÉREZ; Man. ALEJANDRO SIERRA BENAYAS; ; science, law, social and political science, philosophy, engineering and economics.
- Espasa-Calpe, S.A.:** Carretera de Irún, km. 12,200 (Variante de Fuencarral), Apdo. 547, Madrid 34; f. 1925; brs. in Barcelona, Bilbao, Bogotá, Buenos Aires, Mexico City and Quito; encyclopedias, history, science, literature, art, philosophy, paperbacks, etc.; Man. Dir. FERMÍN VARGAS.
- Fundación Juan March:** Castelló 77, Madrid 6.
- Ibérico Europea de Ediciones, S.A.:** Serrano 44, Madrid 1; f. 1966.
- Instituto Editorial Reus, S.A.:** Calle de Preciados 23, Madrid 13; f. 1919; Dir. RAFAEL MARTÍNEZ REUS; law, literature.
- Librería y Casa Editorial Hernando, S.A.:** Ferraz 11, Madrid 8, Apdo. 8004; f. 1828; textbooks, literature, science; Man. Dir. JESÚS CILLAN PATIÑO.
- Narcea, S.A. de Ediciones:** Dr. Federico Rubio 89, Madrid 20; f. 1968; pedagogics, education, spiritualism and textbooks.
- Offo, S.L.:** Los Mesejo 23, Madrid 7; f. 1956.
- Praxis Médica, S.A. de Ediciones:** Alcalá 126, Madrid 9; f. 1957.
- Revista de Occidente, S.A.:** Milán 38, Madrid 33; f. 1923; philosophy, sociology, history, essays; Chair. DIEGO HIDALGO; Dir. JOSÉ VERGARA D.
- Santillana S.A. de Ediciones:** Elfo 32, Madrid 27; f. 1960; Pres. J. DE POLANCO GUTIÉRREZ; educational and children's reference books.
- Selecciones del Reader's Digest (Iberia), S.A.:** Telémaco 3, Madrid 27; f. 1952; Dir. MARIO FREUDE.
- Siglo XXI de España, Editores, S.A.:** Plaza 5, Canillas, Madrid 33; f. 1967.
- Susaeta Ediciones, S.A.:** Carretera de Barcelona, km. 11, Ciudad Satélite "Las Mercedes", Madrid 22; f. 1961; children's books.
- Taurus Ediciones, S.A.:** Velázquez 76, Madrid 1; f. 1955.
- BARCELONA
- Aedos, S.A.:** Consejo de Ciento 391, Barcelona 9; f. 1949; agriculture and stockbreeding, veterinary surgery, biography, art and tourism; specialists in Catalan works; Dirs. JUAN BADOSA AGUIRREZÁBAL, Dr. A. CONCELLÓN MARTÍNEZ.
- Aymá, S.A., Editora:** Tuset 3, 3º, Barcelona 6; f. 1952; Man. Dir. J. B. CENDRÓS; general.
- Barcino Editorial:** Montseny 9, Barcelona 12; f. 1924.
- Biblograf, S.A.:** Calabria 108, Barcelona 15; f. 1953; encyclopaedias, dictionaries, education; Man. GINÉS SÁNCHEZ.
- Bosch, Casa Editorial, S.A.:** Urgel 51 bis, Apdo. 928, Barcelona 11; f. 1934; Dir. AGUSTÍN BOSCH DOMENECH; law, social science, classics.
- Luis de Caralt/Editor, S.A.:** Rosellón 246, Barcelona 8; f. 1974; Man. EMILIO ARDEVOL.
- Carroggio, S.A. de Ediciones:** Numancia 72-74, Barcelona 29; Man. Dirs. FERNANDO, ANTONIO and JOSÉ LUIS CARROGGIO TORRENTS.
- Casanovas (Francisco), Editor:** Montserrat de Casanovas 49, Barcelona 16; f. 1957.
- Círculo de Lectores, S.A.:** Valencia 344-346, Barcelona 9; f. 1962; Man. Dir. Dr. HANS MEINKE.
- Compañía Internacional Editora, S.A. (Gies):** Paseo de San Juan 97, Barcelona 9; f. 1966.
- Cultura Religiosa—Editorial Balmes:** Durán y Bas 9, Barcelona 2; f. 1916; Dir. ANGEL FÁBREGA-GRAU; religion, science, literature.
- Doposa (Documentación Periodística, S.A.):** Cardenal Reig s/n, Barcelona 28; f. 1968; Man. Dirs. HIGINIO CLOTAS, JOSÉ PLANAS.

- Ediciones Acervo:** Julio Verne 5-7, Barcelona 6; f. 1955; Man. Dir. JOSÉ A. LLORÉNS BORRÁS; law, social and political sciences, geography, history, science, fiction.
- Ediciones Don Bosco:** Paseo San Juan Bosco 62, Barcelona 17; f. 1968; Man. Dir. PASCUAL MALO LADRERO; technical, children's and educational publications.
- Ediciones Ceac, S.A.:** Perú 164, Barcelona 20; f. 1957; Dir. JOSÉ MENAL.
- Ediciones Daimón Manuel Tamayo:** Provenza 284, Barcelona 8; f. 1951.
- Ediciones Danae, S.A.:** Muntaner 81, Barcelona 11; f. 1963; Dir. JULIÁN BERMELLO MARTÍNEZ.
- Ediciones Destino, S.L.:** Consejo de Ciento 425, Barcelona 9; f. 1942; Chair. JOSÉ VERGÉS MATAS; general fiction, art.
- Ediciones Océano-Éxito, S.A.:** Paseo de Gracia 24, Barcelona 7; f. 1950; Dir. LUIS LÓPEZ CABAÑAS.
- Ediciones Garriga, S.A.:** París 143, Barcelona 36; Dir. JAVIER GARRIGA; arts, travel, encyclopaedias.
- Ediciones Grijalbo, S.A.:** Deu y Mata 98-102, Barcelona 29; Pres. JUAN GRIJALBO SERRES.
- Ediciones Martínez Roca, S.A.:** Avda. de las Cortes Catalanas 774, 7º, Barcelona 13; Man. Dirs. F. MARTÍNEZ ROCA, M. MARTÍNEZ ROCA; sociology, science reference, fiction, chess, occultism, history.
- Ediciones Musicales Clipper's:** Rambla de Cataluña 10-3º, Barcelona 7; f. 1939; Dir. JULIO GUVU CLARA.
- Ediciones Nauta, S.A.:** Loreto 16, Barcelona 29; f. 1962; Man. Dir. J. L. RUIZ DE VILLA; luxury reference and belles lettres, business-management; publ. *Alta Dirección* (every two months, business).
- Ediciones Omega, S.A.:** Casanova 220, Barcelona 36; f. 1948; Chair. GABRIEL PARICIO FONTS; Mans. ANTONIO and GABRIEL PARICIO; biology, field guides, geography, geology, agriculture, photography.
- Ediciones Polígrafa, S.A.:** Balmes 54, Barcelona 7; f. 1966; Man. Dir. MANUEL DE MUGA TOSET.
- Ediciones Vicens-Vives, S.A.:** Avda. Sarriá 130-136, Barcelona 17; f. 1975; school and university, educational.
- Edicions 62, S.A.:** Provenza 278, Barcelona 8; f. 1963; Man. ROMA CUYAS SOL; Literary Dir. JOSEP M. CASTELL.
- Editora y Distribuidora Hispano-Americana, S.A. (E.D.H.A.S.A.):** Diagonal 519-521, 2º, 2a, Barcelona 29; f. 1946; cultural, art, history, fiction.
- Editores Técnicos Asociados, S.A. (Eta):** Maignón 26, Barcelona 24; f. 1963; Pres. CARLOS PALOMAR; Dirs. JUAN CUENCA, SERGE EYROLLES.
- Editorial Argos-Vergara, S.A.:** Aragón 390, Barcelona 13; f. 1942.
- Editorial Ariel, S.A.:** Tambor del Bruch 10, San Joan Despí (Barcelona); f. 1941; Dir. ALEJANDRO ARGULLÓ MARIMÓN; social and political science, economics, history, sciences and law.
- Editorial Aries:** Diagonal 321, Barcelona 9; f. 1943; Man. Dir. FEDERICO MONTAGUD DE MÍGUEL; technology, artistic, guide books.
- Editorial Blume—Siegfried Blume Plaza:** Milanesado 21, Barcelona 17.
- Editorial Bruguera, S.A.:** Camps y Fabrés 5, Barcelona 6; f. 1954; general literature, pocket books, juvenile and children, magazines, part-works, co-editions, stamps; Dir. JOAQUÍN MIRANO.
- Editorial Científico-Médica:** Via Layetana 53, Barcelona 3; f. 1920; medicine; Dir. EUGENIANO BARRERA SAN MARTÍN.
- Editorial Claret, S.A.:** Roger de Llúria 5, Barcelona 10; f. 1926; Dirs. Claretian Fathers; religion, Latin and Greek philology, Catalan books, slides *Audiovisuales Claret*.
- Editorial Fontanella, S.A.:** Escorial 50, Barcelona 24; f. 1962; Man. Dir. F. FORTUNY COMAPOSADA; general, specializing in sociology, religion, psychology, education, politics and economics.
- Editorial Gustavo Gili, S.A.:** Rosellón 87-89, Barcelona 15; f. 1902; Man. Dir. GUSTAVO GILI TORRA; technology, art, architecture, design, communication.
- Editorial Herder, S.A.:** Provenza 388, Barcelona 25; f. 1944; Dir. ANTONIO VALTL; philosophy, pedagogy, sociology; philology, psychology, theology.
- Editorial Hispano-Europea:** Bori y Fontestà 6, Barcelona 6; f. 1954; Propr. and Man. Dir. Dr. JORGE PRAT-BALLESTER; technical, scientific and reference.
- Editorial Iberia, S.A.:** Muntaner 180, Barcelona 11; f. 1929; Man. Dir. ANTONIO PARICIO LARREA; Man. GABRIEL PARICIO LARREA; history, biography, literature, art.
- Editorial Juventud, S.A.:** Provenza 101, Barcelona 29; f. 1923; Dir. PABLO ZENDRERA; general fiction, biography, history, art, music, textbooks, reference, children's books, paper-backs.
- Editorial Labor, S.A.:** Calabria 235-9, Barcelona 29; f. 1915; medicine, technical, engineering, law, art, music, dictionaries, general; brs. in Madrid and Barcelona, and in Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Mexico City, Bogotá, Lisbon, Caracas and Quito; Man. Dir. F. GRACIA GUILLÉN.
- Editorial Lala, S.A.:** Constitución 18-20, Barcelona 14; f. 1972; Man. Dir. JOSÉ VERDURA TENAS; social sciences, politics, literature, children's books, pedagogy, Castilian and Catalan language.
- Editorial Marín, S.A.:** Nicaragua 85-95, Barcelona 29; f. 1900; Dirs. MANUEL and LUIS MARÍN CORREA; medicine, chemistry, natural science, juveniles, encyclopaedias; brs. in Madrid, Mexico, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Bogotá and Puerto Rico.
- Editorial Luis Miracle, S.A.:** Sicilia 402, Barcelona 13; f. 1961; Dir. LUIS MIRACLE ARRUFÓ; history, art, philosophy, psychology.
- Editorial Molino:** Calabria 166, Barcelona 25; f. 1933; Dirs. PABLO DEL MOLINO STERNA, LUIS DEL MOLINO MATEUS, LUIS ANTONIO DEL MOLINO JOVER; crime, cookery, children's books, reference books.
- Editorial Noguer, S.A.:** Paseo de Gracia 96, Barcelona 8; f. 1949; literature, art, children's and juveniles' books; mysteries, short stories, paperbacks, encyclopaedias, travel books, reports, historical and biographical; Pres. EMILIO ARDEVOL.
- Editorial Nova Terra, S.A.:** Canalejas 65, Barcelona 14; f. 1963; Man. Dir. ANTONIO MUNNÉ TOMAS.
- Editorial Planeta, S.A.:** Córcega 273-277, Barcelona 8; f. 1948.
- Editorial Reverté, S.A.:** Calle Encarnación 86-88, Barcelona 24; f. 1947; Man. Dir. PEDRO REVERTÉ GIL; university and scientific books.
- Editorial Selecta:** Ronda de San Pedro 3, Barcelona 10; f. 1946; Man. JESÚS VERNIS; books in Catalan.
- Editorial Ramón Sopena, S.A.:** Provenza 93-97, Barcelona 15; f. 1896; Man. RAMÓN SOPENA; encyclopaedias, dictionaries, art, science, history, geography, juvenile literature, children's books.

SPAIN

Editorial Teide, S.A.: Viladomat 29r, Barcelona 29; f. 1946; Man. Dir. FEDERICO RAHOLA; educational, scientific, technical and art.

La Galera S.A. Editorial: Ronda del Guinardó 38, Barcelona 25; f. 1965; educational and children's books; Dir. ROMÀ DÒRIA.

Instituto Gallach de Librería y Ediciones, S.L.: Paseo de Gracia 24, Barcelona 7; f. 1924; Dirs. JOSÉ BROSSA DEVÉS and JOSÉ MARÍA AGUIRRE PLANAS; illustrated books, original works by Spanish and American authors.

L.E.D.A.—Las Ediciones de Arte: Riera San Miguel 37, Barcelona 6; f. 1940; Propr. and Man. Dir. DANIEL BASILIO BONET; artistic books.

Marcombo, S.A. de Boixareu Editores: Gran Vía de les Corts Catalanes 594, Barcelona 7; Dirs. JOSÉ MARÍA BOIXAREU GINESTA, JOSPE M. BOIXAREU VILAPLANA.

Montesó (José), Editor: Escuelas Pías 30, Barcelona 17; f. 1930; Man. Dir. JOSÉ MARÍA MONTESÓ VIDAL.

Oikos-Tau, S.A.—Ediciones: Montserrat 12-14, Vilassar de Mar, Apdo. 5347; f. 1963; Man. JORDI GARCIA-BOSCH; economics, science, geography, history, marketing, management, agriculture, sociology, urban planning and education.

Plaza y Janés, S.A. Editores: Virgen de Guadalupe 21-33, Esplugas de Llobregat; f. 1959; Dir. JULIO JORDÁN SEGÚ; literature, pocket editions, omnibus editions.

Queromón Editores, S.A.: Calle Santaló 96-98, Barcelona, and Calle Narváez 49, Madrid 9; f. 1958; fashion publications.

Salvat Editores, S.A.: Mallorca 41-49, Barcelona 29; f. 1923; medicine, art, history, dictionaries and encyclopaedias.

Toray, S.A. Ediciones: Duero 6, Barcelona 31; f. 1945; Dir. MARIANO TORRECILLA; medical, children's books, general literature.

Toray-Masson, S.A.: Balmes 151, Barcelona 8; medical and scientific books.

ALICANTE

Editorial Marfil, S.A.: Plaza de Emilio Sala 1, Alcoy.

BILBAO

Ediciones Deusto, S.A.: Barraincúa 14, Bilbao 9; f. 1960; Man. Dir. IGNACIO HEREDIA ORTIZ.

Ediciones Mensajero: Av. Universidades 13, Bilbao 7; f. 1915; Dir. LUIS MANUEL DE LA ENCINA; arts, biography, theology, psychology, pedagogy, social science and paperbacks.

Ediciones Moretón, S.A.: Espartero 10, Bilbao 9; f. 1964; art, history, geography, classical literature, biographies.

RADIO

Radio Nacional Española: Prado del Rey, Madrid 11; Dir. FRANCISCO RUIZ DE ELVIRA.

Radio Nacional Española has Home and Foreign Services. The Home Service comprises the National Programme, the Second Programme (music) and the

Publishers, Radio and Television

Editorial Cantábrica, S.A.: J. Ajuriaguerra 10, Bilbao 9; f. 1958; Man. JOSÉ IGNACIO ZARZA; children's books, conversation guides, cooking, sports, dictionaries.

Editorial Fher, S.A.: Gordóniz 44-46, Bilbao 2; f. 1937.

Editorial Vasco Americana, S.A.: Avda. de Castilla 79, Bilbao 4.

Urmo, S.A. de Ediciones: Juan de Ajuriaguerra 10, Bilbao 9; f. 1963; Chair. J.-A. GRIJELMO; technical, scientific.

LEÓN

Editorial Everest, S.A.: Carretera León-Coruña, km. 5, Apdo. 339, León; f. 1960; Dir. JOSÉ ANTONIO LÓPEZ MARTÍNEZ.

LÉRIDA

Dilagro S.A.—Librería Editorial: Comercio 40, Lérida; Man. JORGE MARIMÓN SARRÁ.

PAMPLONA

Salvat, S.A., de Ediciones: Arrieta 25; f. 1963; encyclopaedias, art books.

Ediciones Universidad de Navarra, S.A. (EUNSA): Plaza de los Sauces, 1 y 2, Barañain/Pamplona; f. 1967; Dir. FRANCISCO SALVADÓ; architecture, natural sciences, law, history, social sciences, theology, philosophy, medical, engineering, journalism, education, economics and business administration, biology, literature, library science, paperbacks, etc.

Editorial Aranzadi: Avda. Carlos III 34, Pamplona; f. 1930; Man. Dir. ESTANISLAO DE ARANZADI Y RODRÍGUEZ; law.

SAN SEBASTIÁN

Centro de Cultura por Correspondencia (CCC) S.A.: Intxaurre rondo, San Sebastián; f. 1939; Pres. JOSÉ AZCARATE EZQUERRO; Gen. Man. JUAN JOSÉ AZCARATE MORERA.

VALENCIA

Mas Ivars Editores, S.L.: Gran Vía Marqués del Turia 64, Valencia 5; f. 1960; Man. Dir. MIGUEL MAS IVARS.

VALLADOLID

Miñón, S.A.: Vázquez de Menchaca 10, Valladolid.

VIGO

Editorial Galaxia: Reconquista 1, Vigo; f. 1950; Literary Dir. RAMÓN PIÑEIRO LÓPEZ.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Instituto Nacional del Libro Español: Santiago Rusiñol 8, Madrid 3; Dir. JOSÉ MARÍA BÉTHENCOURT; publ. *El Libro Español, Guía de Editores de España Catálogo de Libros en Catalán, Catálogo de Libros en Gallego, ISBN anual*.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RTVE—Radiotelevisión Española: Prado del Rey, Madrid 11; Dir.-Gen. CARLOS ROBLES PIQUER; controls and co-ordinates radio and television.

Third Programme (culture). The Foreign Service comprises a service in Spanish broadcast to Europe, Australia and the Philippines, North and South America and the Atlantic, and the International Service which broadcasts in English, French and Portuguese to Europe and in Arabic and Spanish to the Arab States.

COMMERCIAL STATIONS

Sociedad Española de Radiodifusión (SER): Gran Vía 32, Madrid 13; f. 1924; Pres. ANTONIO GARRIGUES Y DÍAZ-CAÑABATE; Dir.-Gen. EUGENIO FONTÁN; Dir. of

SPAIN

Programmes TOMÁS M. BLANCO; publ. *Ondas* (fortnightly); 25 AM and 25 FM stations and 35 associated AM and 35 associated FM stations.

Cadena Catalana: Ramblas 126, Barcelona 2; associated with SER; Dir. JOSÉ MANUEL SALILLAS GARCÍA; 8 stations.

Radiocadena Española (RCE): Avda. del Generalísimo 142-5°, Madrid 16; f. 1941; Dir. OSCAR NÚÑEZ MAYO; Sec.-Gen. ERNESTO FERNÁNDEZ VÁZQUEZ; 33 medium-wave stations and 45 FM stations. In 1979 incorporated:

Cadena de Emisoras Sindicales (GES): Huertas 73, Madrid 14; Dir. JOSÉ MARÍA FERNÁNDEZ PASCUAL; Administrator GERARDO LÓPEZ MARTÍN; 19 medium-wave and 27 FM stations.

Cadena de Ondas Populares Españolas (COPE): Alfonso XI 4, Madrid 14; Dir.-Gen. JORGE BLAJOT; 45 FM stations and 44 medium-wave stations.

Radio and Television, Finance

Radio Popular de Madrid: Juan Bravo 49-2°, Madrid; f. 1969; owned by the Cadena de Ondas Populares Españolas; Dir. VALENTÍN SEBASTIÁN PARDOS; Dir. of Programmes JOSÉ VILLEGAS LLAMAS.

Cadena Inter-Radio: Espronceda 25, Madrid 3; Pres. FERNANDO SERRANO-SÚÑER POLO; 5 MW stations.

There are an estimated 9,600,000 radio receivers in Spain (1981).

TELEVISION

Televisión Española: Prado del Rey, Apdo. 26002, Madrid 11; Dir. of 1st Programme JESÚS LÓPEZ-NAVARRO; Dir. of 2nd Programme MIGUEL ÁNGEL TOLEDANO; 28 transmitting stations.

There are 9,423,703 television receivers registered (1981).

FINANCE

There are a large number of savings banks (*cajas de ahorro*) in Spain, accounting in 1979 for just over a third of all deposits in the banking system, in which a widespread consolidation process is currently taking place. In 1981 there were over 100 private and commercial banks operating.

Following the collapse of several small banks in 1978, the Corporación Bancaria was established by the Bank of Spain and private banks to take over and administer banks which find themselves in difficulties.

In the Valencian region the Banco de Promoción de Negocios (Promobanc), Banco de la Exportación, Banco de Alicante, and the Caja de Ahorros de Valencia have agreed to set up a joint banking corporation, to be known as the Corporación Financiera del País Valenciano S.A., with capital distributed equally among the four. The Corporation will also have an option on 30 per cent of the equity in each of the banks concerned.

In 1978 a decree-law was passed to permit the free establishment in Spain of subsidiaries, branches or representative offices by foreign banks for the first time since the civil war.

BANKING

(Amounts in pesetas unless stated otherwise; cap. = capital, p.u. = paid up, res. = reserves, dep. = deposits, br. = branch, m. = million.)

CENTRAL BANK

Banco de España: Alcalá 50, Madrid 14; f. 1829; granted exclusive right of issue in 1874; cap. 228m.; dep. 888,852m. (Dec. 1979); nationalized 1962; 70 brs.; agents in London and Paris; Gov. JOSÉ RAMÓN ALVAREZ RENDUELES; Deputy Govs. JOSÉ MARÍA LA TORRE SEGURA, MARIANA RUBIO JIMÉNEZ.

DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Banco de Crédito Agrícola: Alfonso XII 40, Madrid; f. 1962; cap. 4,000m.; dep. 136,705m. (1980).

Banco de Crédito a la Construcción: Plaza Santa Bárbara 2, Madrid 4; specializes in financing house building and home purchase for middle and low income groups; also loans for shipbuilding and public services.

Banco de Crédito Industrial: Carrera de San Jerónimo 40, Madrid; Dirs. RICARDO GOYTRE BOZA, JOSÉ MARÍA RIVAS FRESNEDO.

Banco de Crédito Local de España: Paseo del Prado 4, Madrid.

Banco de Financiación Industrial (Indubán): Paseo de la Castellana 108, Apdo. 1023, Madrid 6; f. 1964; finances and undertakes industrial promotions; cap. 1,555m.; res. 5,581m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. MANUEL M. DE CORTÁZAR Y LANDECHO; Vice-Pres. JOSÉ R. DE BASABE Y MANOSO DE ZUÑIGA; 50 brs.

Banco de Granada, S.A.: Gran Vía de Colón 16, Granada; f. 1964; cap. 4,515m.; res. 35m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. ARISÓBULO DE JUAN DE FRUTOS; Vice-Pres. JUAN LUIS IGLESIAS PRADA; 48 brs.; taken over by the Corporación Bancaria in January 1979.

Banco del Noroeste: Avda. Linares Rivas 28, La Coruña; f. 1964; cap. 3,177m.; res. 391m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. LUIS ROMERO AGARRADO; 107 brs.

Banco Hipotecario de España: Paseo de Recoletos 10, Madrid 1; f. 1873; official mortgage bank; cap. 344m.; Pres. ANTONIO SANTILLANA DEL BARRIO; Man. Dirs. ANTONIO RUIZ DEL OLMO Y GARCÍA-CALVO, CARLOS LLARI DE SANGENIS SEIX.

Banco Industrial de Bilbao: Gardoqui 1, Bilbao 8; finances medium-term investments and industrial participants; cap. 2,021m.; res. 5,391m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. JOSÉ MANUEL DELCLAUX BARRENECHEA; Dir.-Gen. ALEJANDRO MAGRO MAS; 12 brs.

Banco Intercontinental Español (Bankinter): Paseo de la Castellana 29, Madrid 1; f. 1965; finances industrial and business dealings with medium- and long-term loans and investments; cap. p.u. 4,911m.; dep. incl. bonds 79,210m. (Aug. 1980); Chair. EMILIO BOTÍN-SANZ DE SAUTUOLA Y LÓPEZ; Man. Dir. JAIME BOTÍN-SANZ DE SAUTUOLA Y GARCÍA DE LOS RÍOS; 92 brs.

Banco Occidental: Plaza de España 2, Madrid 13; f. 1964; cap. 4,630m.; res. 2,515m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. GREGORIO DIEGO JIMÉNEZ; Dir.-Gen. OSCAR GARCÍA SISO; 117 brs.; administration taken over by Central Bank in July 1981.

Banco Popular Industrial (Eurobanco): José Ortega y Gasset 29, Edif. Beatriz, Madrid 6; f. 1964; brs. in San Sebastián, Bilbao, Barcelona, Gijón, Seville and Valencia; cap. p.u. 1,506.2m.; res. 2,350.4m.; Pres. MANUEL LAFFÓN DE LA ESCOSURA; Dir.-Gen. ALFREDO HERRERO GUTIÉRREZ; 7 brs.

Banco Unión: Avda. Diagonal 523-525, Barcelona 29; f. 1963; cap. 6,990m.; res. 3,686m.; Pres. MANUEL AZPILICUETA; Dir.-Gen. ISIDRO FAINÉ CASAS; 103 brs.

Banco Urquijo, S.A.: Alcalá 47, Madrid 14; f. 1870; cap. 9,742m.; res. 15,882m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. and Chief Exec. JAIME CARVAJAL URQUIJO; 43 brs. in Spain, 12 brs. abroad.

Instituto de Crédito Oficial: Paseo del Prado 4, Madrid 14.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

MADRID

Banco Arabe Español: Paseo de la Castellana 35, Madrid 1; shareholders from Spain, Libya and Kuwait; cap. 3,000m.; res. 1,784.5m.; dep. 95,980.2m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. ABDULLA SAUDI; Dir.-Gen. LUIS VAÑO MARTÍNEZ; 1 br.

Banco Central: Alcalá 49, Madrid 14; f. 1919; took over Banco Ibérico in 1978; cap. 26,343m.; res. 46,815m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. ALFONSO ESCÁMEZ LOPEZ; Gen. Man. RICARDO TEJERO MAGRO; 1,697 brs.

Banco del Desarrollo Económico Español, S.A.: Paseo de la Castellana 37, Madrid 1; f. 1963; cap. 929m.; res. 2,052m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. JOSÉ MARÍA AGUIRRE GONZALO; Dir.-Gen. JOSÉ MARÍA MARZO CHURRUCA; 8 brs.

Banco de Levante: Paseo de Recoletos 3, Madrid 4; f. 1965; cap. 750m.; res. 754.8m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. JOSÉ MIGUEL GARRIGUES WALKER; Gen. Man. ILDEFONSO SANTOS BUSTOS; 30 brs.

Banco de Madrid: Carrera de San Jerónimo 13, Madrid 14; f. 1954; cap. 4,239m.; res. 2,404m.; dep. 83,176m. (Dec. 1979); Pres. CLAUDIO BOADA VILLALONGA; 127 brs.

Banco de Valladolid: Plaza de Colón 1, Madrid 1; f. 1969; cap. 2,200m.; res. 119.3m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. ARISTÓBULO DE JUAN DE FRUTOS; Man. Dir. JOSÉ RAMON GARCÍA ARANGO; 38 brs.

Banco Español de Crédito (Banesto): Paseo de la Castellana 7, Madrid 1; f. 1902; cap. 24,483m.; res. 46,023m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. J. M. AGUIRRE GONZALO; Man. Dir. PABLO DE GARNICA MANSI; 1,926 brs.

Banco Exterior de España: Carrera de San Jerónimo 36, Madrid 14; f. 1929; cap. 17,506m.; res. 13,139m.; dep. 275,857m. (June 30th, 1981) Pres. FERMÍN ZELADA DE ANDRÉS MORENO; 266 brs.

Banco Hispano Americano: Plaza de Canalejas 1, Madrid 14 (Foreign Dept.: Plaza de Canalejas 1, Apdo. 823); f. 1900; cap. 20,964m.; res. 30,985m. (Dec. 31st, 1980); Pres. LUIS DE USERA Y LÓPEZ-GONZÁLEZ; Vice-Pres. P. GAMERO DEL CASTILLO; 1,284 brs.

Banco Internacional de Comercio: Génova 27, Apdo. 380 Madrid 4; cap. 2,093m.; res. 2,580m. (Dec. 31st, 1980); Pres. ALEJANDRO F. DE ARAOZ Y MARAÑÓN; 49 brs.

Banco Peninsular: Paseo de la Castellana 40, Madrid 1; f. 1959; cap. 844m.; res. 385m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. JUAN GICH BECH DE CAREDÁ; Gen. Man. JOSÉ MARTÍNEZ IBARZ; 30 brs.

Banco Popular Español: Alcalá 26, Madrid 14; f. 1926; cap. 8,925m.; res. 17,757m. (Dec. 31st, 1980); Pres. LUIS VALLS TABERNER; 576 brs.

Banco Rural y Mediterráneo: Alcalá 17, Madrid 14; f. 1920; cap. 1,476m.; res. 2,181m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. JULIO NIEVES BORREGO; 75 brs.

ALICANTE

Banco de Alicante, S.A.: Avda. de Alfonso El Sabio 11, Alicante; f. 1965; cap. 1,594m.; res. 363m. (Dec. 31st, 1980); Pres. CARLOS ORBEA MUÑOZ; 45 brs.

BARCELONA

Banca Catalana: Paseo de Gracia 84, Barcelona 8; f. 1904

as Banca Dorca; cap. 5,754m.; res. 3,544m. (Dec. 31st, 1980); Chair. RAIMON CARRASCO AZEMAR; 234 brs.

Banco Atlántico: Diagonal 407 bis, Barcelona 8; f. 1901; cap. 6,205m.; res. 3,978m. (Dec. 31st, 1980); Pres. CASIMIRO MOLINS RIBOT; Dir.-Gen. JOAQUÍN LÓPEZ AVUSO; 157 brs.

Banco Catalán de Desarrollo: Tuset 5, Barcelona 6; f. 1964; cap. 3,000m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. CLAUDIO BOADA VILLALONGA; 35 brs.

Banco Comercial Transatlántico (formerly Banco Alemán Transatlántico): Diagonal 446, Barcelona 6; f. 1950; cap. 1,452m.; res. 2,668m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. DEMETRIO CARCELLER-COLL; Gen. Man. EBERHARD F. KNORR; 93 brs.

Banco Condal, S.A.: Vía Layetana 69, Barcelona 3; f. 1837 as Banca Roses; cap. 2,160m.; res. 782m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. GUILLERMO BUENO HENCKE; Gen. Man. RAFAEL GARCÍA FERNÁNDEZ; 93 brs.

Banco de Barcelona: Girona 2, Barcelona 10; f. 1930; cap. 568m.; res. 294m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. SALVADOR CASANOVAS MARTÍ; Gen. Man. FERNANDO COLL MONEGAL; 21 brs.

Banco Industrial de Cataluña: Paseo de Gracia 45, Barcelona 7; f. 1965; industrial bank; cap. 4,258m.; res. 3,515m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. ANDRÉS RIBERA ROVIRA; Gen. Man. JUAN BRAT SALES; 38 brs. in Spain, brs. in London, New York and Paris.

BILBAO

Banco de Bilbao: Gran Vía 12, Bilbao 1; f. 1857; cap. 20,283m.; res. 32,440m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. JOSÉ ÁNGEL SÁNCHEZ ASIAÍN; Gen. Man. EMILIO DE YBARRA Y CHURRUCA; 1,149 brs. in Spain; brs. in France, U.K., U.S.A. and Cayman Islands.

Banco de Vizcaya: Gran Vía 1, Bilbao 1; f. 1901; cap. 11,271m.; res. 25,687m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. ÁNGEL GALÍNDEZ CELAYETA; Gen. Man. PEDRO TOLEDO UGARTE; 835 brs. in Spain.

LA CORUÑA

Banco Pastor: Edificio Pastor, Cantón Pequeño 1; f. 1776; cap. 4,678m.; res. 6,982m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. CARMELA ARIÁS Y DÍAZ DE RABAGO; 253 brs.

OVIEDO

Banco Herrero: Fruela 11; f. 1912; cap. 596m.; res. 3,610m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. IGNACIO HERRERO GARRALDA; Vice-Pres. IGNACIO HERRERO ALVAREZ; 100 brs.

SABADELL

Banco de Sabadell: San Roque 20; f. 1881; cap. 2,625m.; res. 6,630m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. JUAN COROMINAS VILA; Gen. Man. JUAN OLIVÉ PICH; 125 brs.

SAN SEBASTIÁN

Banco Guipuzcoano: Avda. de España 21; f. 1899; cap. 2,017m.; res. 3,023m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. JOSÉ MARÍA AGUIRRE GONZALO; Gen. Man. ANTONIO URQUIDÍ ASTONDOA; 122 brs.

SANTANDER

Banco de Santander: Paseo de Pereda 9-12, Apdo. 45; f. 1857; cap. and res. 59,161m.; dep. 556,098m. (Aug. 31st, 1981); Pres. EMILIO BOTÍN-SANZ DE SAUTUOLA Y LÓPEZ; 915 brs.

VALENCIA

Banco de la Exportación, S.A.: Barcas 10, Valencia 2; f. 1965; cap. 249m.; res. 202m.; dep. 5,190m. (Dec. 31st, 1977); Pres. JOSÉ SARTORIUS Y ALVAREZ DE BOHORQUES; Gen. Man. JOSÉ CELEMÍN COLLADO; 15 brs.

SPAIN

Banco de Valencia: Calle del Pintor Sorolla 2-4, Valencia 2; f. 1900; cap. 2,092m.; res. 5,059m.; dep. 90,505m. (Dec. 31st, 1980); Pres. JOAQUÍN REIG RODRÍGUEZ; Gen. Man. JOSÉ MARÍA SALES MARTÍ; 237 brs.

ZARAGOZA

Banca Zaragozano: Coso 47; f. 1910; cap. 3,716m.; dep. 88,603m. (Aug. 1981); Pres. MOISÉS CALVO PARDO; Man. Dir. JOSÉ BERMEO JALÓN; Dirs. Gen. JOSÉ LUIS CALVO GRACIA, ANTONIO BARREIRO SORIA; 176 brs.

BALEARIC IS.

Banca March, S.A.: Avda. Alejandro Roselló 8, Palma de Mallorca; f. 1946; cap. 900m.; res. 7,106m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. CARLOS MARCH DELGADO; Man. ALFREDO LAFITA.

Banco de Crédito Balear, S.A.: Plaza de España 4, Palma de Mallorca; f. 1872, reorganized 1935; cap. 814m.; res. 660m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. MIGUEL NIGORRA OLIVER; Gen. Man. MANUEL AMAT GARCÍA; 77 brs.

FOREIGN BANKS

The following foreign banks have opened branches in Spain: Algemene Bank Nederland, Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, Banco do Brasil, Bank of London and South America, Bank of Tokyo, Bankers Trust Co., Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Banque Nationale de Paris, Barclays Bank International, Chase Manhattan Bank, Chemical Bank, Citibank, Commerzbank, Continental Illinois National Bank, Crédit Lyonnais, Deutsche Bank, Dresdner Bank, Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., Morgan Guaranty, National Westminster, Société Générale.

BANKING ASSOCIATIONS

MADRID

Consejo Superior Bancario (*Central Committee of Spanish Banking*): José Abascal 57; f. 1946; Dir. GONZALO DE LACALLE; Sec.-Gen. JOSÉ MARÍA LATORRE SEGURA.

Confederación Española de Cajas de Ahorros (*Spanish Confederation of Savings Banks*): Alcalá 27, Madrid 14.

BARCELONA

Junta Provincial de Banca de Barcelona (*Bankers' Association of Barcelona*): Plaza de Cataluña 17; f. 1952; 73 mems.; Pres. VÍCTOR MORO RODRÍGUEZ; Sec. ANTONIO GARCÍA-NIETO FOSSAS.

STOCK EXCHANGES

MADRID

Bolsa de Madrid: Palacio de la Bolsa, Plaza de la Lealtad 1; f. 1831; Pres. MANUEL DE LA CONCHA Y LOPEZ ISLA; Sec. MIGUEL CEREZO FERNÁNDEZ; 72 mems. (brokers of the Ilustre Colegio de Agentes de Cambio y Bolsa de Madrid); publs. *Boletín Oficial de Cotización* (stock list, daily), *Bolsa Madrid* (monthly), *Anuario Oficial de Valores de la Bolsa de Madrid* (annual), *Memoria de la Bolsa de Madrid* (annual).

BARCELONA

Bolsa Oficial de Comercio de Barcelona: Paseo Isabel II; f. 1915; Pres. PEDRO DOMÍNGUEZ SORS; Sec. RAFAEL MARTÍNEZ MOUCHE; 42 mems.; publs. *Boletín de Cotización oficial*, *Boletín Financiero*, *Memoria Anual y Estadísticas de la Bolsa de Barcelona*, *Fichas de Valoraciones Bursátiles*, etc.

BILBAO

Bolsa de Bilbao: Calle J. M. Olabarri 1; f. 1890; 30 mems.; Dir. JAVIER ABATUA E IMAZ; Sec. JOSÉ LUIS CON-

TRERAS GONGORA; publ. *Boletín de Cotización Oficial* (daily stock list).

VALENCIA

Síndico General de la Bolsa: Pascal Genes 19, Valencia; f. 1980.

INSURANCE

(Amounts in pesetas; cap.=capital; res.=reserves; dep.=deposits; ags.=agencies; the more important companies only are listed.)

MADRID

AGF Seguros, S.A.: Albacete 5, Madrid 27; f. 1938; Pres. GEORGES PLESCOFF.

Agrícola-Previsión, Sociedad Mutua de Seguros Generales: Villanueva 20, 1º; f. 1940; res. 337,128; Pres. RAMÓN BENEYTO SANCHIS; Man. AURELIO ALONSO SALVADOR; Sec. EMILIO LACASA TASSO.

Alianza—Asociación General de Seguros: Barquillo 23, Apdo. 494, Madrid 4; f. 1939; cap. and dep. 400m.; Chair. CÉSAR CORT GÓMEZ-TORTOSA; Vice-Chair. FERNANDO OÑORO GUILARTE; Gen. Man. RAFAEL ESTÉVEZ BARTOLOMÉ.

Atlántida—Compañía Hispano-Americana de Seguros: Carrera San Jerónimo 19; cap. 7.5m.; Chair. and Gen. Man. E. COSSON MARCHANT.

Caja de Seguros Reunidos, S.A. (Caser): Calle Barquillo 17; f. 1942; cap. 60m.; Pres. PEDRO GONZÁLEZ BUENO; represented throughout Spain.

Cervantes, S.A.: Avenida Calvo Sotelo 6; f. 1930; cap. 60m.; Chair. IGNACIO FIERRO; Man. Dir. JESÚS CEÑAL FERNÁNDEZ.

Compañía Española de Reaseguros, S.A.: Gran Vía 1, Apdo. 516; f. 1940; cap. p.u. 14m.; Pres. ENRIQUE SAINZ Y ORTUETA; Dir.-Gen. JULIÁN NAVARRO VERDIER.

Compañía Ibérica de Reaseguros, S.A.: Pedro Muñoz Seca 4; f. 1944; cap. 25m.; member of La Equitativa Group.

Covadonga, S.A. de Seguros: Avda. del Generalísimo 20, Apdo. 514; f. 1924; cap. 20m.; res. 348m.; Pres. ANTONIO MUNTADAS PRIM, Conde de REUS; Man. Dir. MIGUEL ANCHÚSTEGUI GORROÑO.

La Equitativa (Fundación Rosillo), Vida: Alcalá 63, Madrid 14; f. 1916; cap. 163m.; life.

La Equitativa (Fundación Rosillo): Alcalá 63, Madrid 14; f. 1928; cap. 123m.; various risks.

La Estrella: Carretera Madrid-Coruña, Las Rozas, Apdo. 206; f. 1901; Pres. and Advisory Dir. GABRIEL DE USERA GONZÁLEZ.

Fides—Compañía Anónima de Seguros: Carrera San Jerónimo 19; cap. 5m.; Chair. and Gen. Man. E. COSSON MARCHANT.

Grupo Asegurador Hermes/Previsores: Marqués de Valdeiglesias 8-8, Madrid 4; f. 1943; cap. 155m.; Chair. D. V. SALGADO BLANCO; Gen. Man. ARCADIO ECHEZARRETA RAMÓN.

Minerva, S.A., Compañía Española de Seguros Generales: Almagro 8, Apdo. 468, Madrid 4; f. 1932; cap. 210m.; Pres. LUIS BARÓN MORA FIGUEROA; Gen. Man. LUIS VILLALBA GONZÁLEZ DE CASTEJÓN.

Multimar, S.A., Cla. de Seguros: Diego de León 34; f. 1942; cap. p.u. 34m.; Chair. ENRIQUE RAMOS FERNÁNDEZ; br. in Barcelona.

El Ocaso, S.A., Seguros y Reaseguros: Calle Princesa 23; f. 1920; cap. and res. 2,604m.; Chair. SANTIAGO CASTELO CORTÉS; Gen. Man. CARLOS DEL VALLE DOMÉNECH; 200 brs. in Spain, 1 in London, 1 ag. in Rotterdam.

Omnia, S.A.E. de Seguros Generales, Cía. de Seguros Oficial del R.A.C.E.: Calle Zurbano 73 y Gral. Sanjurjo 50; f. 1921; cap. 60m.; Pres. D. JAIME MAC-VEIGH ALFOS.

La Patria Hispana, S.A.: Serrano 12; f. 1916; Pres. and Man. J. MA. RAMOGNINO.

Plus Ultra, Compañía Anónima de Seguros Generales: Plaza de las Cortes 8; cap. 856.9m.; Pres. JOSÉ R. DE BASABE, Marqués de MIRALRÍO; Dir.-Gen. EUSTASIO RODRÍGUEZ ALVAREZ.

Previsión-Accidentes, Mutua Patronal de Accidentes del Trabajo: Claudio Coello 17; Pres. RAMÓN BENEYTO SANCHIS; Man. AURELIO ALONSO SALVADOR; Sec. EMILIO LACASA TASSO.

La Unión y El Fénix Español, Cía de Seguros Reunidos, S.A.: Paseo de la Castellana 33, Apdo. 67, F 1864, Madrid 1; f. 1864; Consejero and Dir.-Gen. for Spain EDUARDO CARRILES GALARRAGA.

Velásquez, S.A.: Villanueva 20; f. 1943; cap. 15m.; Pres. RAMÓN BENEYTO SANCHIS; Man. AURELIO ALONSO SALVADOR; Sec. EMILIO LACASA TASSO.

BARCELONA

Banco Vitalicio de España, Compañía Anónima de Seguros: Paseo de Gracia 11, Barcelona, and Alcalá 21, Madrid; f. 1880; cap. 750m.; Pres. ALFONSO ESCÁMEZ LÓPEZ; Man. Dir. FRANCISCO TEROL HERNANDO.

Centro de Navieros Aseguradores: Paseo de Gracia 45; f. 1879; cap. 10m.; Gen. Man. M. GUBERN PUIG.

Compañía Internacional de Seguros, S.A.: Avda. Diagonal 409; f. 1946; Man. Dir. D. F. PERPIÑE.

Hispania, Compañía General de Seguros: Apdo. 414, Vía Augusta 192-200, Barcelona 21; f. 1902; cap. 72m.;

Pres. J. BOEUFVÉ MIQUEL; Gen. Man. P. RICART NOGUÉS.

Ibérica, S.A. de Seguros: Paseo de Gracia 49; cap. 5m.; Man. ALFREDO BIENZOBÁS HERNÁNDEZ.

Madrid S.A. de Seguros Generales: Calle Girona 20; f. 1942; cap. 5m.; Chair. D. I. VALLS TABERNER.

Mutua General de Seguros: Diagonal 543, Barcelona 29; f. 1907; res. 2,300m.; Chair. and Gen. Man. V. GÁMINDE CORTEJARENA; bns. throughout Spain.

Sociedad Catalana de Seguros: Paseo de Gracia 2; f. 1864; cap. 100m.; Chair. D. J. MARÍA JUNCADILLA BURÉS; fire, life, third party, accidents, burglary, transport.

BILBAO

Aurora-Polar, Compañía Anónima de Seguros: Plaza de Federico Moyua 4; f. 1900; cap. 82m.; Mans. F. DE OTALORA Y ARANA, I. DE ARÁMBURU Y SALAZAR.

Bilbao, Cía. Anón. de Seguros: Rodríguez Arias 15; f. 1918; cap. p.u. 34.5m.; res. 96.2m.; 8 bns.; Gen. Man. EMILIO SOROA GÓMEZ; gen. insurance, represented throughout Spain.

SEVILLE

La Previsión Española, Entidades Reunidas (Commerce, Industry, Agriculture), Cía. Anón. de Seguros Generales: Orfila 7; f. 1883; cap. 74.4m.; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. JOSÉ MA. DE LEÓN Y GARCÍA DE LA BARGA; 4 bns., represented throughout Spain.

ZARAGOZA

Aragón, Cía. Anón. de Seguros: Avenida de la Independencia 16, Apdo. 215; f. 1927; Gen. Man. JESÚS BAGÜÉS MAYAYO.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Official Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Navigation are to be found in the capital towns of each province and, in addition, in many of the other larger towns and ports throughout the country.

MADRID

International Chamber of Commerce: Claudio Coello 19-1º; Pres. IÑIGO DE ORIOLE IBARRA; Sec.-Gen. MANUEL GUASCH MOLINS.

Consejo Superior de las Cámaras Oficiales de Comercio, Industria y Navegación de España (*Supreme Council of the Official Chamber of Commerce, Industry, and Navigation*): Calle Claudio Coello 19, 1º; f. 1922; Pres. JOSÉ MARÍA FIGUERAS BASSOLS; Dir.-Gen. MANUEL GUASCH MOLINS; Sec.-Gen. MIGUEL ARIAS GONZÁLEZ; publs. *Commercial Atlas*, *Industrial Atlas*; comprises the following 85 Chambers: Commerce and Industry 47, Commerce, Industry and Navigation 38, who all publ. *Memoria Comercial* and *Memoria de Trabajo* (annually).

Cámara Oficial de Comercio e Industria de Madrid: Huertas 13; f. 1887; 130,000 mems.; Pres. ADRIÁN PIERA JIMÉNEZ; Sec. ANGEL VERDASCO GARCÍA; publs. *Comercio e Industria*, *La Economía de Madrid*, *Economía Regional*, *Guía del Comercio y de la Industria*, *Productos Exportables*, *Guía de Exportadores*, *Boletines Informativos*.

BARCELONA

Cámara Oficial de Comercio, Industria y Navegación: Ample 11-13; f. 1886; Pres. JOSÉ MARÍA FIGUERAS

BASSOLS; Sec.-Gen. JOSÉ MARÍA CALPE IBARZ; publs. *Boletín de la Cámara Oficial de Comercio, Industria y Navegación* (every 3 months), *Noticario de Comercio Exterior* (3 times a month), *Boletín Estadístico Coyuntural* (every two months), *Memoria Económica de Cataluña* (yearly), *Régimen del Comercio Exterior*.

SAN SEBASTIÁN

Cámara Oficial de Comercio, Industria y Navegación de Guipúzcoa: Aguirre Miramón 2; f. 1887; 53,163 mems.; Pres. RAMÓN VIZCAÍNO EZQUERRA; Gen. Sec. MARTÍN GOROSTIDI LETAMENDÍA; publ. *Economía Guipuzcoana*.

CENTRAL ORGANIZATIONS

MADRID

Confederación Española de Organizaciones Empresariales—CEOE (*Spanish Confederation of Employers' Organizations*): Diego de León 50, Madrid 6; f. 1977; covers industry, agriculture, commerce and service sectors; Pres. CARLOS FERRER; Sec.-Gen. JOSÉ MARÍA CUEVAS.

Tribunal de Defensa de la Competencia: Avda. Pío XII 17-19, Madrid 16; f. 1963; Pres. (vacant); Sec. A. LANDÍN CARRASCO.

BARCELONA

Fomento del Trabajo Nacional (*Asscn. for the Development of National Labour*): Vía Layetana 32 y 34; f. 1771; Pres. ALFREDO MOLINAS BELLIDO; publ. *Horizonte Empresarial* (monthly).

STATE HOLDING COMPANY

Instituto Nacional de Industria (INI) (*Nat. Industrial Inst.*): Plaza Marqués de Salamanca 8, Madrid 6; f. 1941; public corporation; has interests in 240 companies and direct or indirect control of 128 of these; Pres. CARLOS BUSTELLO.

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS

MADRID

Agrupación de Fabricantes de Cemento de España (OFICEMEN) (*Cement Mfrs.*): Calle Velázquez 23; f. 1925; Pres. ERNESTO GARAU LLARI; Dir. MIGUEL ANDÍA MORENO; 33 mem. firms.

Agrupación Nacional de Almacenistas de Alimentación (Grocers): Paseo del Prado 18-20; Pres. JOSÉ CAPETA AULET.

Asociación de Agricultores de España (Farmers): f. 1881; 128,338 mems.; Pres. ANDRÉS GARRIDO BUEZO.

Asociación para el Desarrollo de Empresas Agrícolas (Assn. for Development of Agricultural Enterprises): Pres. FERNANDO ELZABURU.

Asociación General de Fabricantes de Azúcar de España (Sugar Mfrs.): Montalbán 11; f. 1911, re-f. 1977; Pres. JOSÉ J. DE YSASI-YSAMENDI y ADARO; Dir.-Gen. MIGUEL APONTE SÁNCHEZ; 19 mems.

Central de Fabricantes de Alambre y sus Derivados (Mfrs. of Wire and Wire Products): Plaza de Santa Ana 14; f. 1908; Pres. JUAN MANUEL MAZARRASA QUIJANO; 45 mems.

Federación de Empresas Periodísticas de Provincias de España (Assn. of Provincial Newspaper Firms): Núñez de Balboa 107; f. 1928; 31 mems.; Pres. FRANCISCO DE COSSIO; Sec.-Gen. DOMINGO LAGUNILLA.

Federación Madrileña de las Industrias de Carnes (Meat): Caños del Peral 1; f. 1931; 2,860 mems.; Pres. MANUEL BARCENILLA CUBILLO; Sec. MOISÉS PANIZO ACOSTA; publ. *Revista de la Carne* (monthly).

Grupo de Exportadores de Calzado (Import and Export of Footwear): f. 1960; 36 mems.; publ. *Boletín de Información*.

TRADE UNIONS

In April 1977 Law 19/77, amplified by Royal Decree 873/77, established the right of workers to form professional associations to safeguard their interests. Legalization is accorded twenty days after the lodging of statutes at the Public Office, provided no Supreme Court ruling to the contrary has occurred in the interim.

Royal Decree-Law 31/77 of June 1977 provided for the adaptation or cessation of the former syndicates in which both employers and workers were represented.

The following represent some of the more important trade unions, many of which have long been established as *de facto* organizations:

Confederación Sindical de Comisiones Obreras—CC.OO (*Workers' Commissions*): Atocha 90-1°, Madrid 1; f. 1956; linked with the PCE; 1,605,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. MARCELINO CAMACHO ABAD.

Confederación Nacional del Trabajo—CNT (*National Confederation of Labour*): Libertad 15-1°, Madrid; f. 1910; anarchist; 140,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. JOSÉ BONDÍA.

Confederación de Sindicatos Unitarios de Trabajadores—CSUT (*United Syndicates of Workers*): Hortaleza 15-4°C, Madrid; f. 1977; Sec.-Gen. JERÓNIMO LORENTE HERNÁNDEZ; Sec. ANTONIO CASTILLO GERENA.

Sindicato Unitario (Confederación)—SU (*United Syndicate*): Regueros 3, Madrid; f. 1978; Sec.-Gen. JOSÉ MIGUEL IBARROL SANZ MARTÍN.

Unión General de Trabajadores de España—UGT (*General Union of Spanish Workers*): San Bernardo 20, Madrid 8; f. 1888; linked with the PSOE; 1,375,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. NICOLÁS REDONDO URBETA.

Unión Sindical Obrera—USO (*Workers' Trade Union*): Príncipe de Vergara 13-6a, Madrid 1; f. 1960; independent; 640,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. MANUEL ZAGUIRRE CANO.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

R.E.N.F.E. (Red Nacional de los Ferrocarriles Españoles) (*National System of Spanish Railways*): Avda. Pío XII s/n (Chamartín), Madrid 16; Pres. ALEJANDRO REBOLLO ALVÁREZ-AMANDI; Gen. Man. EMILIO MAGDALENA CARREÑO; 13,542 km. (1980) of wide-gauge track of which 5,473 km. are electrified, and 2,271 km. double-track; passengers carried (1980): 167.2 million; goods loaded (1980): 36.5 million metric tons net.

Plans are in hand for the construction of a standard-gauge railway line linking Madrid with Barcelona and the French frontier. The estimated cost of the project (which was to be completed in 1980) is 40,000 million pesetas. At present, a variable-axle train that can adjust from the broader Spanish gauge to the narrower European one enables passengers to travel direct to Paris and Geneva.

In the 1982-84 period 322,249 million pesetas are to be invested in the railway system. A further 2,587 km. will be electrified, and 2,376 km. of double-track line will be constructed.

Ferrocarriles de Vía Estrecha (F.E.V.E.): General Rodrigo 6, 2°, Madrid 3; f. 1965; result of integration of 14 companies; Pres. FRANCISCO JAVIER SAGÜES MARTÍNEZ DE AZAGRA; Dir.-Gen. JORGE FANLO NICOLAS; 1,602.1 km. (1981) of narrow-gauge track of

which 188.9 km. (1981) are electrified; passengers carried (1980): 38 million; goods loaded (1980): 4.7 million metric tons net.

There are 384 km. (1980) of narrow-gauge railway under local government and 179 km. (1980) under private control.

There are underground systems in Madrid and Barcelona, and systems are planned for Bilbao, Seville and Valencia.

ROADS

Total road length at December 31st, 1980, was 237,904 km., including 2,008 km. of motorway. Tolls are levied on 1,071.1 km.

Motorways under construction include the Autopista del Mediterráneo, running from the French border to Alicante, the first stage of which was completed in 1976, the Bilbao-Behovia motorway and the Seville-Cádiz motorway.

SHIPPING

Spain has many ports; among the most important are Barcelona, Bilbao, Santander, Seville, Valencia and Gijón. **Empresa Nacional Elcano de la Marina Mercante**: General Martínez Campos 44, Madrid; controlled by INI; 8 vessels amounting to 656,005 g.r.t., 4 bulk-carriers and 4 tankers; Pres. AGUSTÍN COTORRUELO SENDAGORTA.

MADRID

Compañía Arrendataria del Monopolio de Petróleos, S.A.: Capitán Haya 41, Apdo. 318, Madrid 20; Pres. ALFONSO DE CHURRUCA Y CALBETÓN; 41 vessels totalling 260,330 g.r.t.

Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A.: Avda. de América 32; Pres. IGNACIO VILLALONGA VILLALBA; oil exploration, refining and petro-chemicals; manufacturing and marketing; operates 19 tankers totalling 430,010 g.r.t.

Compañía Naviera Española, S.A.: Ronda de San Pedro 34; owns 1 vessel of 9,395 g.r.t.; operates tramp services; Chair. F. GARCÍA MUNTÉ LÓPEZ.

Compañía Trasmediterránea, S.A.: Plaza Manuel Gómez Moreno s/n, Edificio Bronce (Azca), Madrid 20; f. 1917; Pres. FEDERICO ESTEVÉ JAQUOTOT; Dir.-Gen. JOSÉ ANTONIO PUJANA LARREA; Sec.-Gen. JOSÉ ANTONIO DEL CAMPO ARBULO; 30 passenger and freight ships; Spanish ports, Balcaric and Canary Is. and Spanish-African ports.

Compañía Trasatlántica Española, S.A.: Condesa de Venadito 1, Madrid 27; f. 1850; Gen. Man. ANTONIO RODRÍGUEZ ANDÍA; operates five lines; North America, Central America, Mediterranean and U.S.A. with 9 vessels of approx. 80,000 d.w.t.

Marítima del Norte, S.A.: Mino 4, Madrid 2; Gen. Man. J. A. DE SENDAGORTA; 16 refrigerated cargo vessels, liquefied gas tankers, off-shore supply vessels totalling 23,083 g.r.t.

Naviera García Minaur, S.A.: Oquendo 23, Madrid 4; Chair. A. GARCÍA-MINAUR; operates 8 vessels totalling 15,635 g.r.t. on seven lines between Northern Europe, the U.K., South and Central America, the Mediterranean and West Africa.

Naviera Pinillos, S.A.: Capitán Haya 49, Apdo. 14900, Madrid 20; f. 1940; Pres. FRANCISCO GLEZ, BRAVO DE LAGUNA; Dir. ALFREDO VALDIVIESO GANGOTENA; 5 vessels totalling 9,474 g.r.t.; services between Canary Islands and other Spanish ports.

BARCELONA

Transportes, Aduanas y Consignaciones, S.A. (T.A.C.): Aragón 271, Apdo. 5016, Barcelona 7; Pres. JOSÉ MARÍA CATA VIRGILI; 5 cargo ships totalling 40,927 g.r.t.

BILBAO

Altos Hornos de Vizcaya, S.A.: Alameda de Recalde 27; 5 vessels totalling 31,812 g.r.t.; coasting, continental, overseas trade.

Compañía Marítima del Nervión: Bailén 1, Apdo. 170; f. 1907; Pres. HONORIO F. ALDECOA DERSALUCE; one vessel of 8,229 g.r.t.; service between Gulf of Mexico and Spain.

Compañía Naviera Vascongada, S.A.: Plaza de los Alféreces Provisionales 2-3°, Bilbao 1; f. 1899; Man. Dir. IG-

NACIO IBARRONDO; tramp services; 6 vessels totalling 70,447 g.r.t.

Compañía de Remolcadores "Ibaizabal" (Tugs): Ibáñez de Bilbao; f. 1906; Pres. and Man. Dir. EDUARDO AZNAR Y COSTE; 12 vessels totalling 1,790 g.r.t.; Bilbao river service.

Naviera Aznar, S.A.: Ibáñez de Bilbao; f. 1906; Pres. JUAN ANTONIO AZNAR ZAVALA; 10 vessels totalling 84,436 g.r.t.; passengers and freight to and from Liverpool, London, Canary Is., Vigo and Coruña; summer service from Santander to Southampton and Port Vendres/Palma de Mallorca-Valencia.

Naviera Bilbaina, S.A.: Plaza de Alféreces Provisionales 2-3; f. 1942; Man. Dir. EDUARDO IBARRONDO; tramp services; 5 vessels totalling 61,203 g.r.t.

Naviera Química, S.A.: Tcofilo Guiard 2, Bilbao 11; Pres. JESÚS MARÍA DE ROTAECHE Y RODRIGUEZ LLAMAS; transport of chemicals and other liquids; six chemical tankers totalling 11,142 g.r.t.

Naviera Vizcaina, S.A.: Espartero 35, 2°; Chair. L. M. IBARRA Y ORIOI; 8 vessels totalling 310,209 g.r.t.; world-wide, but particularly Near East and Persian Gulf to Spain and transatlantic trade.

SEVILLE

Ybarra y Cia, S.A.: Menéndez Pelayo 2, Apdo. 15; f. 1881; Pres. LUIS DE YBARRA YBARRA; cargo vessels to South America from Italy, France, Spain and Portugal.

VALENCIA

Transportes Fruteros del Mediterráneo, S.A. (Trafrume, S.A.): Avda. Manuel Soto Ingeniero 15, Valencia 24; Chair. V. IBORRA; Gen. Man. J. FALGAS; worldwide fruit transporters; four fruit-carriers and four roll on/off roll off vessels.

CIVIL AVIATION

IBERIA, Líneas Aéreas de España, S.A. (Airlines of Spain): Velázquez 130, Madrid 6; f. 1927; Pres. FELIPE CONS GOROSTOLA; Sec.-Gen. JUAN B. VINIEGRA VELASCO; fleet of 5 Boeing 747, 37 Boeing 727/256, 8 DC-10, 31 DC-9, 4 Airbus A300/B4, 1 DC-8-63F, 2 Fokker F-27; domestic and international passenger and freight services to Africa, Europe, North, Central and South America and the Middle East; publ. *Ronda Iberia* (monthly).

Aviación y Comercio, S.A. (AVIACO): Calle Maudes 51, Madrid 3; f. 1948; fleet of 2 DC-8/52, 1 DC-8/54CF, 3 DC-8/55CF, 4 DC-8/63, 11 DC-9/32, 4 DC-9/34CF, 4 DC-9/34, 5 Fokker F-27; internal services and charter flights; Pres. LORENZO OLARTE CULLEN; Dir.-Gen. JOSÉ LUIS BRU TRIANA.

Numerous international airlines also serve Spain.

TOURISM AND CULTURE

MADRID

Ministry of Tourism: Alcalá 44; Dir. Promotion of Tourism JOSÉ LUIS ZAVALA; Dir. Tourist Activities and Enterprises JOSÉ JAVIER BAS PASCUAL; publ. literature covering travel, art, sport, local colour, and aspects of life in Spain.

MAIN CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Dirección General del Patrimonio Artístico, Archivos y Museos (*Central Administration for the National Artistic Heritage, Archives and Museums*): Avda. Generalísimo 39, Madrid 16; attached to the Ministry of Culture; control and preservation of national monuments and state museums including the Prado, archaeological excavations and art exhibitions; Dir. XAVIER TUSELL GÓMEZ.

NATIONAL THEATRES

Administrator: LUIS GUITIÁN GONZÁLEZ.

Teatro María Guerrero: Tamayo y Baus 4, Madrid 14; f. 1941; modern drama; Artistic Director NURIA ESPERT; Technical Dir. MANUEL CASTELLANOS DE GORRITI; financed by the Ministry of Culture.

OPERA AND BALLET

Teatro de la Zarzuela: Jovellanos 4, Madrid 14; financed by the Authors' Society; Dir. FEDERICO ORDUÑA GARCÍA DE VINUESA.

Gran Teatro del Liceo: Ramblas 61, Barcelona.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Orquesta Nacional: Teatro Real, Carlos III, Madrid 13; f. 1940; Principal Associated Conductor JESÚS LÓPEZ CABOS; financed by the Ministry of Culture.

Orquesta Sinfónica de la RTV Española: Pasco de la Castellana 109, Madrid 16; f. 1964; Conductors: ODÓN ALONSO, ENRIQUE GARCÍA ASENSIO; financed by Radio-television Española.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Junta de Energía Nuclear (*Atomic Energy Commission*): Avda. Complutense 22, Madrid 3; f. 1951; 2,087 mems.; Pres. Dr. LUIS MAGAÑA MARTÍNEZ; Dir.-Gen. Dr. MANUEL LÓPEZ RODRÍGUEZ; publ. *Energía Nuclear* (bi-monthly).

ENUSA: f. 1972; 60 per cent state-owned; co-ordinates supply of materials and fuel cycle services.

Spain's first nuclear power plant at Zorita was inaugurated in July 1968. It is owned by the Unión Eléctrica and has a capacity of 153,200 kW. A second larger power station (460 MW) at Santa María de la Garoña, in the province of Burgos, owned by Nucleon, started operations in 1971. The third power station at Vandellós near Tarragona came into operation in 1972; owned by Hifrensa, it has a capacity of 500 MW. Almaraz I, with a capacity of 930 MW, came into operation in 1981. Between 1975 and 1985 nuclear plants at Lemóniz (Vizcaya), Almaraz II (Cáceres), Asco (Tarragona) and Cofrentes (Valencia) will come into operation.

The National Energy Plan calls for 10,500 MW of

installed nuclear capacity by 1987. Eight new reactors are to be built; five are already under construction.

Co-operation: Spain has bilateral agreements with the U.S.A., France, Canada, Peru, Republic of Korea, Chile, Ecuador, Portugal, Italy, Argentina, Pakistan, the Federal Republic of Germany, Colombia, Mexico, Uruguay and Venezuela; it is a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Nuclear Energy Agency and the European Atomic Energy Society.

Centrales Nucleares S.A. (CENUSA): c/o Hermosilla 1, Madrid; three private firms (Hidroeléctrica Española S.A., Compañía Sevillana de Electricidad S.A., Unión Eléctrica Madrileña S.A.); constructs and operates the nuclear power plants of the three companies; Pres. JOSÉ MARÍA DE ORIOL Y URQUIJO.

Centrales Nucleares del Norte S.A. (NUCLEONOR): Hernán Cortés 26, Santander; constructs and operates nuclear power plants; Pres. M. GÓMEZ DE PABLOS.

Unión Eléctrica, S.A.: Capitán Haya 53, Madrid 20; participates in construction and operation of nuclear plants; Gen. Dir. ALFREDO LES.

SWEDEN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Kingdom of Sweden lies in north-west Europe, occupying half the Scandinavian peninsula. It is bordered by Finland to the north-east and Norway to the north-west and west. The Baltic Sea and the Gulf of Bothnia are to the east, the Skagerrak and Kattegat to the south-west. Winters are cold and summers mild. In Stockholm the mean summer temperature is 17°C (62°F) and the mean winter temperature -3°C (27°F). The national language is Swedish, but there are Finnish and Lapp minorities retaining their own languages. The predominant faith is Lutheran Protestantism. The national flag (proportions 8 by 5) is light blue with a yellow cross, the upright of the cross being to the left of centre. The capital is Stockholm.

Recent History

Although taking an active part in promoting international co-operation, Sweden refuses to join organizations such as the EEC which might compromise its neutrality. In 1946 Sweden joined the United Nations, to which it has since given considerable financial and military support. Sweden was also a founder member of the Council of Europe in 1949 and of the Nordic Council in 1952.

From 1932 until 1976, except for a short break in 1936, Sweden was governed by the Social Democratic Labour Party, either alone or as senior coalition partner, and a highly advanced social welfare system was developed. However, correspondingly high taxes caused growing dissatisfaction. A minority Social Democrat Government led by Olof Palme, Prime Minister since October 1969, was defeated in the September 1976 election. A centre-right coalition was formed in October, with the Centre Party leader, Thorbjörn Fälldin, as Prime Minister. However, faced with Sweden's mounting economic problems, the Government was obliged substantially to pursue Social Democratic policies.

Serious controversy over the wish of the Centre Party to abandon Sweden's nuclear power programme erupted in June 1978 when an independent commission recommended that nuclear power continue to be utilized as an energy source. This view was endorsed by the Liberal and Moderate Parties, and their rejection of a proposal by Mr. Fälldin to put the nuclear issue to a national referendum resulted in the resignation of the Government in October 1978. The Liberal Party, although holding only 39 seats in Parliament, was able to form a minority Government, led by Ola Ullsten, and a referendum on the future of nuclear power was held in March 1980. By a narrow majority, the electorate approved a limited programme of nuclear reactor development, to be phased out as and when alternative energy resources are developed.

Following general elections in September 1979, Fälldin returned as Prime Minister of a tripartite Centre, Moderate and Liberal coalition with an overall Parliamentary majority of only one seat. During 1980 the Government's economic policies came under heavy pressure, which included major industrial disputes in May and Fälldin's narrow survival of a Parliamentary vote of confidence in October. Disagreement with proposed tax reforms led to

the Moderate Party leaving the coalition in May 1981, but Fälldin was able to form a new minority government with continued Liberal support. The coalition's economic policies, particularly in relation to social welfare expenditure, were strongly opposed by the Social Democrats, and their full implementation before general elections due in September 1982 remains conjectural.

Government

The Kingdom of Sweden is a constitutional monarchy. The hereditary Monarch is Head of State but has very limited formal prerogatives. Executive power rests with the Cabinet (*Regeringen*) which is responsible to Parliament (*Riksdag*). The unicameral *Riksdag* was introduced in January 1971. It has 349 members elected by universal adult suffrage for three years, using proportional representation. The Prime Minister is nominated by the Speaker of the *Riksdag* and later confirmed in office by the whole House. The country is divided into 24 counties.

Defence

In July 1981 Sweden maintained total armed forces of 64,300, including 47,200 conscripts, and had a total mobilization strength of 800,000. The army consisted of 44,500 men, of whom 36,000 were conscripts; the navy 10,000 men, including 6,600 conscripts, and the air force 9,800 men including 4,600 conscripts. In addition there were voluntary defence reservists totalling 500,000. The 1981/82 budget for defence was 17,981 million kronor.

Economic Affairs

About 6 per cent of the working population are in agriculture, forestry and fisheries. Agriculture is concentrated in the southern region, the chief products being oats, wheat, rye, barley, potatoes and dairy produce. Nearly all the livestock and crop production is consumed in Sweden. Over half the country is covered by forests, providing raw materials for the paper and rayon industries.

Sweden is rich in mineral resources, which include approximately 15 per cent of total known world deposits of uranium. There are large deposits of iron ore, which provide the basis of domestic heavy industry and a continuing supply to the industrial market in Western Europe. Although its output has been declining since the mid-1970s, Sweden accounts for some 10 per cent of world iron ore production.

In 1980 about 25 per cent of the working population were employed in manufacturing industry, of which the largest branches are metalworking and engineering. Industrial products include machinery, vehicles, electronics, telecommunications, and shipping. Many of Sweden's state-owned businesses are controlled by *Statsföretag*, a state holding company.

In March 1976 Sweden and Norway agreed to co-ordinate their petroleum industries. A bill passed in May envisaged increasing the number of nuclear plants in Sweden from six to 13, which would be producing 50 per cent of the country's energy requirements by 1985. In April 1980, authorization was given for the fuelling of the ninth and tenth of these reactors. The future scope of

this expansion was limited to 12 reactors by the nuclear referendum held in March 1980, but it is expected that Sweden's dependence on petroleum will be reduced from 70 per cent to 40 per cent by 1990.

The krona was devalued for the third time in a year in August 1977, bringing its cumulative depreciation to 15 per cent over the preceding twelve months and forcing Sweden to leave the European joint currency float (the "snake"). The devaluation was designed to restore the competitive value of Swedish industry and to reduce the balance of payments deficit. The krona again came under pressure in late 1979, partly because of Sweden's low level of interest rates. These were raised to more competitive levels, but high industrial costs and increasing levels of foreign borrowing finally led to a 10 per cent devaluation in September 1981.

Sweden, which sells more than 50 per cent of its industrial output abroad, entered 1978 with all its main industries—shipbuilding, iron ore, pulp and paper and steel—suffering from overcapacity in world markets. By June 1978 some measure of short-term recovery had been achieved, and this revival was maintained in 1979. Measures including a national wage settlement restricting pay rises were taken, but the impact of rising inflation led in May 1980 to trade union demands for wage increases of 11.3 per cent, which in turn precipitated the most serious industrial strife in Sweden's history. Following government intervention, the unions accepted average wage rises of 7 per cent, although inflation was reported to be running at over 13 per cent. In September the Fälldin Government increased VAT by 2.9 per cent to 23.46 per cent, the highest rate of any country in Europe. In moves to stimulate economic growth and calm labour unrest, the Government reduced this rate to 20 per cent in October 1981 and froze prices until the end of the year, while concluding a two-year national wage agreement restricting rises to 13 per cent. Personal tax reductions were also promised for 1983. Public spending cuts of 12,000 million kronor, equivalent to over 2 per cent of G.D.P., were made in the 1982/83 budget. The effective restraint of industrial costs without creating unemployment remains a fundamental problem, and Sweden is expected to remain at least partially reliant on foreign borrowing in the short term if full employment and the comprehensive system of social benefits are to be maintained.

Transport and Communications

Sweden has an excellent railway system. Of the 11,377 km. (1980) of nationalized railways, about 7,000 km. are electrified. Swedish State Railways operate ferry services to Denmark and the German Democratic Republic. Roads extend for 129,066 km. (1979). The ocean-going fleet had a total displacement of 6,508,000 gross tons at June 30th,

1978. The Swedish airline, AB Aerotransport, owns a three-sevenths share in the Scandinavian consortium SAS (Scandinavian Airlines System).

Social Welfare

There is a highly advanced system of social security schemes covering old age and family pensions, sickness, unemployment and disability benefits based on a National Pension Fund. Expenditure on the social services absorbs a considerable part of the national income, and the welfare system has been under government review since 1976.

Sweden has been developing detailed planning for the development of medical services comprising hospitals and health centres for ambulatory care. There is a very high ratio of hospital beds to population—about 16.4 per 1,000 inhabitants.

Education

Basic education, which is compulsory, extends for ten years, starting at the age of 7, and is received at the comprehensive school (*grundskolan*). At the end of this period, the pupil may enter the integrated upper secondary school. In the integrated school there are 22 programmes of 2–4 years' duration and also special vocational courses of varying lengths of time. There are 13 state universities, several state owned professional schools and institutes on university level and one semi-private business school.

Tourism

Sweden offers a variety of landscape from the mountains of the Midnight Sun north of the Arctic Circle to the white sand beaches of the south. There are many lakes and forests. Stockholm, a beautifully situated capital, is famous for modern architecture. Income from visitors in 1980 totalled 4,070 million kronor.

Public Holidays

1982: April 9th (Good Friday), April 12th (Easter Monday), May 1st (May Day), May 20th (Ascension Day), May 31st (Whit Monday), June 26th (Midsummer), November 6th (for All Souls' Day), December 25th, 26th (Christmas).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), January 6th (Epiphany).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 öre = 1 Swedish krona.

Exchange rates (October 1981):

£1 sterling = 10.245 kronor;

U.S. \$1 = 5.469 kronor.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION (<i>de jure</i>)						DENSITY (per sq. km.)
	Census results				Official estimates (at December 31st)		
	Nov. 1st, 1970	November 1st, 1975					
		Males	Females	Total	1979	1980	
448,661 sq. km.*	8,076,903	4,081,820	4,126,724	8,208,544	8,303,010	8,317,937	18.5

* 173,229 sq. miles.

COUNTIES

(Population at December 31st, 1980)

Stockholms . . .	1,528,200	Älvsborgs . . .	425,452
Uppsala . . .	243,585	Skaraborgs . . .	269,730
Södermanlands . . .	252,536	Värmlands . . .	284,070
Östergötlands . . .	392,789	Örebro . . .	274,356
Jönköpings . . .	303,156	Västmanlands . . .	259,538
Kronobergs . . .	173,691	Kopparbergs . . .	286,968
Kalmar . . .	241,581	Gävleborgs . . .	294,020
Gotlands . . .	55,346	Västernorrlands . . .	267,935
Blekinge . . .	153,542	Jämtlands . . .	134,934
Kristianstads . . .	280,193	Västerbottens . . .	243,856
Malmöhus . . .	743,286	Norrbottnens . . .	267,054
Hallands . . .	230,924		
Göteborgs o. Bohus . . .	711,195	TOTAL . . .	8,317,937

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

POPULATION (1980)

Stockholm (capital) . . .	647,214	Helsingborg . . .	101,956
Göteborg (Gothenburg) . . .	431,273	Sundsvall . . .	94,742
Malmö . . .	233,803	Eskilstuna . . .	90,354
Uppsala . . .	146,192	Gävle . . .	87,378
Norrköping . . .	119,238	Umeå . . .	81,088
Västerås . . .	117,487	Södertälje . . .	80,045
Örebro . . .	116,969	Lund . . .	78,487
Linköping . . .	112,600	Botkyrka . . .	78,097
Jönköping . . .	107,561	Halmstad . . .	76,042
Borås . . .	102,129	Skellefteå . . .	74,210

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1976 . . .	12.0	5.5	11.0
1977 . . .	11.6	4.9	10.7
1978 . . .	11.3	4.6	10.8
1979 . . .	11.6	4.5	11.0
1980 . . .	11.7	4.5	11.1

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION

IMMIGRANTS			EMIGRANTS		
1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
36,187	37,025	39,426	22,168	23,467	29,839

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE EMPLOYED
([']000 persons aged 16 to 74 years)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	248	250	242	237
Mining and Quarrying	18	15	15	15
Manufacturing	1,060	1,023	1,026	1,025
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	32	32	34	36
Construction	287	290	284	287
Trade, Restaurants and Hotels	592	594	576	582
Transport, Storage and Communications	279	277	290	295
Finance, Insurance, Property and Business Services	244	253	267	283
Community, Social and Personal Services*	1,327	1,382	1,444	1,472
TOTAL*	4,099	4,115	4,180	4,232

* Including certain categories of military personnel.

AGRICULTURE
DISTRIBUTION OF LAND
(1980—[']000 hectares)

LAND AREA	ARABLE LAND		MEADOW AND PASTURE	WOOD AND FORESTS
	Total	Cereals		
41,162	2,974	1,604	725	22,599

PRINCIPAL CROPS
(Holdings of over two hectares of arable land)

	AREA (['] 000 hectares)				PRODUCTION (['] 000 tons)				YIELD PER HECTARE (quintals)			
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1977	1978	1979	1980	1977	1978	1979	1980
Wheat*	374	287	243	288	1,522	1,290	1,030	1,193	40.7	44.9	42.4	41.4
Rye†	110	79	58	66	335	294	192	223	30.5	37.1	33.3	34.1
Barley	598	674	704	648	1,966	2,434	2,346	2,172	32.9	36.1	33.3	33.5
Oats	458	453	457	452	1,416	1,550	1,524	1,567	31.0	34.2	33.4	34.7
Mixed Grains	58	57	55	55	153	170	148	157	26.6	29.6	27.3	28.6
Potatoes	47	45	42	41	1,279	1,339	1,284	1,084	269.4	299.1	309.4	267.4
Oleiferous Plants	125	157	160	176	269	329	302	326	21.6	21.1	18.9	18.6

* Spring and winter wheat.

† Winter rye.

LIVESTOCK
(Holdings of over two hectares of arable land)
([']000)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Horses	n.a.	59	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Cattle	1,879	1,863	1,878	1,892	1,911	1,935
Sheep	368	389	390	387	383	392
Pigs	2,446	2,468	2,556	2,605	2,604	2,618
Chickens	7,714	7,554	7,066	7,480	8,400	8,642

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS*
(metric tons)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Beef	135,535	135,338	140,221	145,653
Veal	12,613	11,807	11,395	11,688
Horse Meat	2,786	2,806	2,721	2,594
Mutton, Lamb and Goat Meat	4,959	4,831	4,788	4,801
Pork	303,571	306,760	313,650	317,371
Milk	3,114,003	3,167,364	3,264,884	3,337,584
Butter	38,804	37,758	40,515	40,507
Cheese	87,439	94,052	95,733	100,593
Cream	59,286	60,761	63,873	65,493

* Meat production is measured in carcass weight and includes home slaughter. Dairy produce excludes farmers' direct sales and home consumption.

FORESTRY
ESTIMATED CUTTING
(million cubic metres)

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80*	1980/81*
Sawlogs	22.1	21.8	22.0	21.5
Pulpwood	20.5	21.4	23.4	25.1
Fuelwood	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.3
Other wood	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9

* Preliminary figures.

FISHING

	QUANTITY ('000 tons)		VALUE (million kronor)	
	Herring	Total	Herring	Total
1975	80	205	92	253
1976	80	203	100	271
1977	90	181	146	312
1978	109	176	216	384
1979	121	223	190	414
1980*	128	219	249	470

* Preliminary figures.

MINING
PRODUCTION
('000 metric tons)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Iron Ore*	30,867.0	29,861.8	24,839.0	21,062.6	26,189.3
Pyrites	413.6	404.4	402.0	484.2	447.7
Silver and Lead Ore	100.2	114.2	123.7	117.5	115.1
Zinc Ore	197.2	225.8	252.3	300.0	302.9

* Figures refer to gross weight. The metal content is 60 to 65 per cent.

INDUSTRY

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Pig and Sponge Iron . . . ('000 metric tons)	2,490	2,481	3,042	2,436
Steel Ingots (" " ")	3,968	4,325	4,733	4,232
Finished Steel (" " ")	2,965	3,043	3,523	3,569
Aluminium (" " ")	78.7	84.2	82.0	81.2
Copper (refined) (" " ")	61.4	64.4	61.7	55.7
Lead (refined) (" " ")	51.9	58.8	53.8	47.1
Wool Yarn (" " ")	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.9
Wool Fabrics (" " ")	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
Cotton Yarn (" " ")	5.8	5.4	5.0	4.9
Cotton Fabrics (" " ")	11.3	10.6	9.2	9.2
Rayon Wool (" " ")	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Wood Pulp* (" " ")	5,822	6,458	6,757	6,411
Newsprint (" " ")	1,111	1,258	1,484	1,534
Paper and Board (" " ")	3,949	4,440	4,797	4,648
Cement (" " ")	2,528	2,303	2,342	2,523
Bricks (million)	195	176	140	140
Dwellings completed (number)	54,878	53,742	55,491	51,438
Electricity† (million kWh.)	90,018	92,878	95,238	96,913

* Excluding mechanical pulp.

† Gross production.

FINANCE

100 öre=1 Swedish krona.

Coins: 5, 10, 25 and 50 öre; 1 and 5 kronor.

Notes: 5, 10, 50, 100, 1,000 and 10,000 kronor.

Exchange rates (October 1981): £1 sterling=10 245 kronor; U.S. \$1=5.469 kronor.

100 kronor=£9.76=\$18.28.

Note: Between September 1949 and August 1971 the par value of the Swedish krona was 19.33 U.S. cents (U.S. \$1=5.173 kronor). From December 1971 to February 1973 the central exchange rate was \$1=4.813 kronor (1 krona=20.78 U.S. cents). In terms of sterling, the exchange rate was £1=12.416 kronor from November 1967 to August 1971; and £1=12.541 kronor from December 1971 to June 1972. Since March 1973 the krona has been allowed to "float", although until August 1977 it was part of the European joint currency float (the "snake"). Since August 1977 the krona's value has been linked to a "basket" of 15 currencies of the country's principal trading partners. The average exchange rate (kronor per U.S. dollar) was: 4.3673 in 1973; 4.4394 in 1974; 4.1522 in 1975; 4.3559 in 1976; 4.4816 in 1977; 4.5185 in 1978; 4.2871 in 1979; 4.2296 in 1980.

BUDGET

VOTED ESTIMATES

(million kronor, July 1st to June 30th)

REVENUE	1981/82	EXPENDITURE	1981/82
Taxes on income, capital gains and profits . . .	29,534	Royal Household and Residences . . .	23
Statutory social security fees	28,709	Ministry of Justice	6,873
Taxes on property	2,659	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	6,489
Taxes on goods and services	72,965	Ministry of Defence	17,981
Total revenue from taxes	133,867	Ministry of Health and Social Affairs . . .	61,471
Non-tax revenue	16,462	Ministry of Communications	10,878
Capital revenue	77	Ministry of Economic Affairs	409
Loan repayment	2,283	Ministry of the Budget	14,158
Computed revenue	5,961	Ministry of Education	30,418
		Ministry of Agriculture	6,297
		Ministry of Commerce	1,689
		Ministry of Labour	12,861
		Ministry of Housing and Physical Planning .	15,393
		Ministry of Industry	7,963
		Ministry of Local Government	2,719
		Parliament and its Agencies	436
		Interest on National Debt	29,000
		Unforeseen expenditure	1
		Estimated other expenditure	8,500
TOTAL	158,650	TOTAL	233,558

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(at current prices—million kronor)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Government final consumption expenditure	84,481	101,525	114,787	130,302	151,751
Private final consumption expenditure	180,514	197,806	218,410	240,810	268,191
Changes in stocks	7,570	-3,753	-7,673	1,390	6,530
Gross fixed capital formation	71,701	77,801	79,361	90,866	105,173
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE	344,266	373,379	404,885	463,368	531,645
Exports of goods and services	94,096	101,407	116,534	140,547	154,914
Less Imports of goods and services	99,769	107,508	112,173	145,750	167,372
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	338,593	367,278	409,246	458,165	519,187
Factor income received from abroad	3,816	4,023	5,968	6,104	7,252
Less Factor income paid abroad	3,355	4,712	7,344	8,303	12,301
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES	339,054	366,589	407,870	455,966	514,138
Less Consumption of fixed capital	34,876	39,818	44,911	50,144	57,278
NATIONAL INCOME IN MARKET PRICES	304,178	326,771	362,959	405,822	456,860
Other current transfers from the rest of the world	2,062	2,110	2,453	2,557	2,542
Less Other current transfers to the rest of the world	3,951	4,839	5,470	6,424	7,145
NATIONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME	302,289	324,042	359,942	401,955	452,257

CONSUMER PRICE INDICES
(1949=100)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Food	478	548	600	632	705
Alcoholic Drinks and Tobacco	427	494	541	562	647
Housing	406	458	493	531	617
Fuel and Light	392	434	496	599	787
Clothing and Footwear	242	258	275	289	310
Furniture and Household Utensils	280	302	330	355	398
Miscellaneous	376	412	465	502	563
ALL ITEMS	382	426	469	502	571

**GOLD RESERVES AND CURRENCY
IN CIRCULATION**
(at end of year—million kronor)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Gold Reserves	1,142	1,155	1,168	1,168
Currency in Circulation	24,419	27,747	31,580	34,420

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million SDRs)*

	1979			1980†		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>						
Merchandise	21,158	22,080	-922	23,478	25,613	-2,135
Non-monetary gold	20	10	10	96	11	85
Freight and transport	2,235	1,475	760	2,385	1,700	685
Travel	689	1,567	-878	740	1,719	-979
Investment income	739	1,350	-611	916	2,062	-1,146
Government transactions	61	42	19	65	50	15
Other services	2,100	1,649	451	2,278	1,815	463
Total	27,002	28,173	-1,171	29,958	32,970	-3,012
<i>Transfer Payments</i>	114	979	-865	70	1,077	-1,007
CURRENT BALANCE	27,116	29,152	-2,036	30,028	34,047	-4,019
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>						
<i>Non-monetary Sector:</i>						
Direct investment	239	626	-387	273	556	-283
Other private long-term	1,452	2,028	-576	1,872	2,209	-337
Other private short-term	2,049	2,650	-601	2,675	2,690	-15
Central government	1,847	227	1,620	4,237	427	3,810
Local government	71	52	19	66	94	-28
Total	5,658	5,583	75	9,123	5,976	3,147
<i>Monetary Sector:</i>						
Authorized exchange banks assets	—	732	-732	—	1,695	-1,695
Authorized exchange banks liabilities	2,087	—	2,087	3,043	—	3,043
Central institutions assets	631	—	631	26	—	26
Central institutions liabilities	—	1	-1	—	—	—
Central institutions valuation changes	—	107	-107	6	—	6
Total	2,718	840	1,878	3,075	1,695	1,380
CAPITAL BALANCE	8,376	6,423	1,953	12,198	7,671	4,527
Net Errors and Omissions	36	—	36	—	555	-555
Allocation of SDRs	47	—	47	47	—	47

* The average rates of kronor per SDR were 5.536792 in 1979 and 5.501093 in 1980.

† Preliminary figures.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million kronor)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980†
Total Imports	84,000*	90,246	92,717	122,952	141,332
Total Exports	80,195	85,678	98,205	118,147	130,777

* Estimate, adjusted from recorded total to allow for the time-lag in registering imports under new customs procedures introduced on January 1st, 1974.

† Preliminary figures.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(distribution by SITC, million kronor)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1977	1978	1979	1980
Food and live animals	6,822	7,238	7,934	8,561
Vegetables and fruit	1,960	2,127	2,313	2,594
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	3,909	3,876	5,285	6,038
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	15,753	15,119	27,038	34,171
Petroleum, petroleum products, etc.	14,899	14,329	25,689	32,700
Crude petroleum oils, etc.	6,474	7,206	10,125	17,996
Refined petroleum products	8,222	6,912	15,331	14,422
Motor spirit (petrol), etc.	1,620	1,838	3,466	3,763
Gas oils (distillate fuels)	2,755	2,626	6,117	5,660
Residual fuel oils (incl. partly refined petroleum)	3,406	1,937	4,976	4,117
Chemicals and related products	7,502	8,383	10,887	11,423
Artificial resins and plastic materials, etc.	2,075	2,317	3,200	3,458
Basic manufactures	15,294	16,824	21,318	24,180
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	3,144	3,292	3,908	4,133
Iron and steel	3,676	4,245	5,665	5,995
Universals, plates and sheets	1,421	1,643	2,010	2,118
Non-ferrous metals	1,974	2,242	3,096	3,884
Other metal manufactures	2,472	2,721	3,309	4,058
Machinery and transport equipment	28,184	27,819	34,046	37,879
Power generating machinery and equipment	2,122	2,213	2,762	2,900
Office machines and automatic data processing equipment	1,886	2,285	3,148	3,595
Telecommunications and recording apparatus	1,923	1,963	2,097	2,407
Road vehicles and parts*	6,381	6,310	8,082	8,340
Passenger motor cars (excl. buses)	3,117	2,665	3,431	3,160
Parts and accessories for motor vehicles*	1,936	2,439	3,148	3,291
Other transport equipment	2,952	1,639	2,180	1,217
Ships, boats and floating structures	2,372	1,251	1,547	549
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	11,413	11,938	14,585	17,076
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories (excl. footwear)	3,870	3,904	4,892	5,682
TOTAL (incl. others)	90,246	92,717	122,952	141,332

*Excluding tyres, engines and electrical parts.

[continued on next page]

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES—continued]

EXPORTS f.o.b.	1977	1978	1979	1980
Food and live animals	1,718	1,943	2,265	2,596
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	11,584	12,535	14,762	15,546
Cork and wood	4,056	4,615	5,336	5,674
Simply worked wood (incl. railway sleepers)	3,845	4,400	5,131	5,446
Shaped coniferous wood	3,824	4,377	5,108	5,422
Sawn coniferous wood	3,447	3,848	4,484	4,730
Pulp and waste paper	4,943	5,220	5,772	6,074
Soda or sulphate wood pulp	3,519	3,723	4,169	4,596
Bleached or semibleached sulphate pulp (excl. dissolving grades)	2,972	3,123	3,449	3,891
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	1,802	1,773	2,430	2,589
Iron ore and concentrates	1,311	1,301	1,636	1,607
Chemicals and related products	4,122	5,041	6,284	6,979
Basic manufactures	22,775	27,257	33,131	36,324
Paper, paperboard and manufactures	7,702	9,255	11,475	12,735
Paper and paperboard	7,131	8,580	10,592	11,708
Newsprint	1,442	1,829	2,311	2,525
Kraft paper and paperboard	2,439	2,835	3,469	3,920
Iron and steel	6,255	7,621	9,252	9,629
Universals, plates and sheets	1,646	1,694	2,253	2,576
Non-ferrous metals	1,684	2,029	2,694	3,055
Other metal manufactures	3,256	3,871	4,411	5,059
Machinery and transport equipment	37,343	41,785	48,532	51,921
Power generating machinery and equipment	2,120	2,662	3,060	3,259
Mechanical handling equipment and parts	1,455	1,641	1,959	2,354
Office machines and automatic data processing equipment	1,032	2,011	2,494	3,066
Telecommunications and recording apparatus	3,138	4,036	4,497	4,729
Electrical line telephonic and telegraphic apparatus	1,774	1,730	1,855	2,021
Road vehicles and parts*	9,024	11,728	14,774	15,347
Passenger motor cars (excl. buses)	2,987	4,267	5,511	5,065
Motor vehicles for goods transport (incl. special purpose vehicles)	3,036	3,929	4,713	4,973
Goods vehicles	2,979	3,868	4,627	4,866
Parts and accessories for motor vehicles*	2,597	3,042	3,904	4,496
Other transport equipment	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Ships, boats and floating structures	5,474	3,811	3,246	2,154
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	5,739	6,631	7,801	9,040
TOTAL (incl. others)	85,678	98,205	118,147	130,777

*Excluding tyres, engines and electrical parts.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS*
(million kronor)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1978	1979	1980	EXPORTS f.o.b.	1978	1979	1980
Austria	1,592	1,845	1,990	Australia	949	1,384	1,359
Belgium/Lux'bourg	2,844	4,128	4,639	Austria	1,317	1,575	1,802
Denmark	6,537	8,098	8,654	Belgium/Lux'bourg	2,762	3,793	4,254
Finland	5,718	7,906	9,642	Brazil	531	574	629
France	3,997	5,254	6,114	Canada	1,228	1,484	1,433
Germany, Fed. Rep.	17,112	21,248	23,708	Denmark	8,935	10,663	11,052
Iran	1,283	986	636	Finland	5,621	7,361	8,221
Italy	2,641	3,499	3,969	France	4,931	6,332	7,648
Japan	3,548	3,609	4,029	Germany, Fed. Rep.	10,776	13,330	16,103
Netherlands	3,695	5,559	5,256	Italy	3,233	3,804	4,984
Nigeria	673	1,168	2,391	Japan	1,389	1,527	1,499
Norway	5,047	6,656	7,352	Liberia	1,126	861	475
Poland	889	1,042	1,173	Netherlands	4,637	5,609	6,258
Portugal	549	810	966	Norway	10,081	11,218	12,818
Saudi Arabia	1,637	3,130	7,176	Poland	1,309	1,404	1,140
Switzerland	2,200	2,354	2,647	Spain	1,052	1,275	1,577
U.S.S.R.	2,472	4,564	3,157	Switzerland	1,988	2,578	2,981
United Kingdom	10,326	14,902	16,763	U.S.S.R.	957	1,453	1,778
U.S.A.	6,777	9,005	10,289	United Kingdom	10,636	13,629	13,005
				U.S.A.	6,201	7,022	6,996
TOTAL (incl. others)	92,717	122,952	141,332	TOTAL (incl. others)	98,205	118,147	130,777

* Imports by country of production; exports by country of consumption.

TOURISM*

	1978	1979	1980
Income from Visitors (million kronor)	3,405	3,816	4,070

* Since the introduction of the Scandinavian Passport Control Area there are no figures available for total arrivals in Sweden.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS
(million)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Passenger-kilometres*	5,567	5,586	5,524	6,198	7,026
Ton-kilometres	16,238	14,782	14,764	17,347	16,648

* Excluding ferry boat traffic.

ROAD TRAFFIC
(motor vehicles in use at December 31st)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Passenger cars	2,881,311	2,857,140	2,856,178	2,868,302	2,882,956
Buses and coaches	13,209	12,816	12,687	12,644	12,796
Goods vehicles	165,183	169,129	172,774	177,879	181,571
Motorcycles and scooters	28,396	21,503	18,203	15,569	15,312

SHIPPING
INTERNATIONAL

		1977	1978	1979	1980
Goods loaded	'000 tons	30,843	34,209	36,393	34,878
Goods unloaded	" "	52,770	48,481	56,310	55,009
Vessels entered	'000 net reg. tons	26,901	26,005	31,921	30,754
Vessels cleared	" " " "	17,855	19,928	21,780	19,777

CIVIL AVIATION
(*'000*)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Kilometres Flown	62,565	64,193	68,062	66,194
Passenger-kilometres	4,181,846	4,728,612	5,298,169	5,341,688
Cargo Ton-kilometres	170,780	188,146	182,332	175,001
Mail Ton-kilometres	18,464	19,335	19,194	20,801

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1977	1978†	1979	1980
Telephones	5,930,276	6,181,017	6,407,031	n.a.
Radio Licences	213,671	—	—	—
Television-Radio Licences*	3,050,931	3,076,853	3,103,203	3,165,000
Book Titles	6,009	5,256	5,396	7,598
Newspapers	144	145	161	161
Circulation	4,645,100	4,581,000	4,882,400	4,895,900

* Of which 2,044,486 included extra fees for colour television in 1977, 2,209,891 in 1978, 2,369,000 in 1979 and 2,555,000 in 1980.

† The special licence for sound broadcasting was abolished on April 1st, 1978.

EDUCATION
(1979/80)

	STUDENTS	TEACHERS†	SCHOOLS
Primary:			
Grade 1-6.	677,349		} 4,923
Secondary:		88,752	
Grade 7-9.	365,984		} 526
Integrated Upper Secondary Schools	225,035	22,342	
Higher:			
Teacher Training	} 197,389‡	n.a.	n.a.
Universities and Specialized Colleges			
People's Colleges*	14,131	2,066	115
Municipal Adult Education	151,922§	4,017	340
Study Circles	2,986,045	n.a.	n.a.

* Courses of more than 15 weeks.

† School year 1978/79.

‡ From the autumn semester 1977 those colleges and professional schools traditionally regarded as of university level were reorganized with certain other categories of state-supported institutions and restructured as common integrated schools for higher education.

§ Corresponds to a gross number of 322,238 participants.

Source: National Central Bureau of Statistics, S-115 81 Stockholm, Sweden.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Swedish constitution dating from 1809 was based on four fundamental laws: the Instrument of Government, the Act of Succession, the Freedom of the Press Act and the Riksdag Act. Following partial reforms in 1968 and 1969, a new Instrument of Government and a new Riksdag Act were adopted in 1973 and 1974, and the revised constitution came into force in January 1975. Government commissions then considered further changes. The principles behind these extensive reforms are described in the Instrument of Government:

All public power in Sweden emanates from the people. The Swedish democracy is founded on freedom of opinion and on universal and equal suffrage and shall be realized through a representative and parliamentary polity and through local self-government. Public power shall be exercised under the laws.

THE RIKSDAG

The Riksdag is described in the Instrument of Government as the prime representative of the Swedish people. It enacts laws, decides the amount and use of taxation and examines the government's actions. The Riksdag at present contains 349 members, elected for three years. Previously, Riksdag members had the right of unlimited speaking time, but the number and length of speeches a member may deliver in a debate may now be restricted.

THE COMMITTEE SYSTEM

In accordance with tradition the work of the Swedish Riksdag is, to a great extent, carried on in a non-partisan atmosphere. This is largely the result of the thorough attention given to all questions by numerous standing committees elected on a basis of proportional representation. Besides the *Utrikesnämnden* (Advisory Council on Foreign Affairs) and Special Committees, every Riksdag appoints from within the assembly a Constitution Committee, a Finance Committee, a Taxation Committee and at least 12 other committees. At the moment there are 16 standing committees, each with 15 members: Constitution (*Konstitutionsutskottet*), Finance (*Finansutskottet*), Taxation (*Skatteutskottet*), Administration of Justice (*Justitieutskottet*), Laws (*Lagsutskottet*), Foreign Affairs (*Utrikesutskottet*), Defence (*Försvarsutskottet*), Social Insurance (*Socialförsäkringsutskottet*), Social Welfare (*Socialutskottet*), Cultural Affairs (*Kulturutskottet*), Education (*Utbildningsutskottet*), Communications (*Trafikutskottet*), Agriculture (*Jordbruksutskottet*), Economic Affairs (*Näringsutskottet*), Home Affairs (*Arbetsmarknadsutskottet*) and Local Government (*Civilutskottet*).

The Constitution Committee has to examine the minutes of the Cabinet and to deal with or to initiate proposals concerning alterations of the fundamental laws and of laws regulating local government.

THE GOVERNMENT

Under the Instrument of Government, the Cabinet governs Sweden and is responsible to the Riksdag. Sweden's parliamentary system of government has been written into the constitution only since 1968-69. The constitution of 1975 formalized the position of the Monarch relative to Cabinet and Parliament, and laid down rules on the selection and resignation of the Cabinet. In 1978 the Riksdag amended the constitutional law of succession to allow the first-born royal child, whether male or female, to be heir to the throne, with effect from 1980.

As head of state, the King has representative and ceremonial duties only. The King does not participate in the government of the country, which is conducted rather by the Cabinet at meetings not attended by the King. Decisions of government do not require the King's signature, and it is the Speaker of the Riksdag, and not the King, who leads the procedure resulting in the formation of a new Government. Following consultations within the Riksdag, the Speaker nominates a candidate for Prime Minister. If not more than half of the total number of members of the Riksdag vote against the proposed candidate, he is approved. Failing this approval the procedure has to be repeated. After four unsuccessful attempts to secure Riksdag approval of a candidate for the premiership, a new election to the Riksdag must be held within three months. A candidate for the premiership approved by the Riksdag nominates the other members of the Government himself.

The Prime Minister can be dismissed at his own request, by the Speaker of the Riksdag, or in the event of a vote of no confidence in the Riksdag. Other ministers can be dismissed at their own request, by the Prime Minister or by a vote of no confidence. If the Prime Minister should resign or die, all of the ministers in his Cabinet must resign. A Cabinet which is due to resign shall, however, remain in power until a new Prime Minister has been appointed.

A demand for a vote of no confidence will be considered only if it is supported by 10 per cent of the members of the Riksdag. A vote of no confidence requires the support of more than half of the Riksdag members. If the Riksdag decides upon a vote of no confidence the Cabinet can avoid resigning if it calls for an extra general election within one week. The Riksdag may continue its business, or be summoned to convene, even after a decision has been made to hold new elections. A Riksdag session may, however, be terminated by a special decision of the Government. Existing terms of office do not expire until the new terms of office have begun.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

In Sweden, local government, following a now traditional evolution of de-centralization, is exceedingly important, and it is estimated that municipalities are responsible for about 40 per cent of public administration. However, interaction between local and national government is of fundamental importance to the development and management of the country. For these reasons local government elections have a strong element of national politics, and the turnout for local elections is as large as for general elections.

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

In order that local and national government terms of office should coincide, the Constitution calls for local and general elections to be held on the same day. In both cases the term of office for the elected candidate is three years. Proportional representation was introduced in Sweden between the years 1906 and 1909, universal and equal suffrage by 1921. The voting age is 18. In allocating the 349 seats in the Riksdag the seats are divided into two groups. The first group of 310 "constituency seats" is distributed among the constituencies according to the number of eligible voters, and within each constituency among the parties. The remaining 39 seats are distributed as "adjustment seats". First, it is calculated how many seats each party would have obtained if the whole country had been treated as a single constituency and if the

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The Constitution, The Government, Legislature, Political Parties

distribution of seats had taken place according to a modified Lague method. From this figure is subtracted the number of "constituency seats" received, the result being the number of "compensatory seats" to be allocated to each party. These seats are filled by candidates nominated in the constituencies. There is a check to the

emergence of small parties in that only parties which have received at least 4 per cent of the total votes cast are entitled to a seat. However, any party which receives 12 per cent or more of the votes in any constituency will be allowed to compete for a permanent seat in that constituency.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

KING CARL XVI GUSTAF (succeeded to the throne September 15th, 1973).

THE CABINET

(November 1981)

(A coalition of the Centre and Liberal Parties)

Prime Minister: THORBJÖRN FÄLLDIN (Centre).

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs: OLA ULLSTEN (Lib.).

Minister of Justice: CARL AXEL PETRI (Non-party).

Minister of Defence: TORSTEN GUSTAFSSON (Centre).

Minister of Health and Social Affairs: KARIN SÖDER (Centre).

Minister for Public Health and Medical Services: KARIN ÅHRLAND (Lib.).

Minister of Transport and Communications: CLAES ELMSTEDT (Centre).

Minister of the Economy and Budget: ROLF WIRTÉN (Lib.).

Minister for Civil Service Personnel: OLOF JOHANSSON (Centre).

Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs: JAN-ERIK WIKSTRÖM (Lib.).

Minister for Schools: ULLA TILLANDER (Centre).

Minister of Agriculture: ANDERS DAHLGREN (Centre).

Minister of Commerce: BJÖRN MOLIN (Lib.).

Minister of Labour and Energy Matters: INGEMAR ELIASSON (Lib.).

Minister for Immigrant and Equality Affairs: KARIN ANDERSSON (Centre).

Minister of Housing: BIRGIT FRIGGEBO (Lib.).

Minister of Industry: NILS G. ÅSLING (Centre).

Minister of Local Government: KARL BOO (Centre).

LEGISLATURE

THE RIKSDAG

(General Election, September 16th, 1979)

Speaker: INGEMUND BENGTTSSON.

PARTY	1976	1979		
	Seats	Seats	Votes	% of Votes
Social Democratic Labour Party	152	154	2,356,234	43.5
Centre Party	86	64	984,589	18.2
Liberal Party	39	38	577,063	10.6
Moderate (Conservative) Party	55	73	1,108,406	20.5
Left Party (Communists)	17	20	305,420	5.6
Christian Democratic Party	0	0	75,993	1.4
Communist Party of Sweden	0	0	10,862	0.2

POLITICAL PARTIES

Centerpartiet (Centre Party): Scheelegatan 8, 104 22 Stockholm; f. 1922, through the coalition of two smaller parties; aims at social and progressive development and decentralization. Chair. THORBJÖRN FÄLLDIN; Sec. ALLAN PETTERSON; 250,000 mems.; publ. *Fokus Politisk Tidskrift*.

Folkpartiet (Liberal Party): P.O.B. 6508, 113 83 Stockholm; f. 1902. Chair. OLA ULLSTEN; Sec.-Gen. LARS LEIJONBORG; publ. *Utsikt*.

Kristen Demokratisk Samling—KDS (Christian Democratic Party): Kungsgatan 58, ö.g., P.O.B. 451, 101 26 Stockholm; f. 1964 to promote emphasis on Christian values in political life. Chair. ALF SVENSSON; Sec. PER EGON JOHANSSON; c. 23,000 mems.; publs. *Samhällsgemenskap* (weekly), *KDS—Information* (4 a year), *KDS-Kuriren* (4 a year).

Moderata Samlingspartiet (Moderate Party—Conservatives): Lilla Nygatan 13, 111 82 Stockholm; f. 1904; advocates

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social and economic progress on traditional Swedish lines and a liberal market-oriented economy. Chair. ULF ADELSON; Sec. LARS TOBISSON; 150,000 mems.; publ. *Medborgaren*.

Socialdemokratiska Arbetarepartiet (*Social Democratic Labour Party*): Sveavägen 68, 105 60 Stockholm. The Social Democratic labour movement dates back to the 1880s. Its programme is one of socialist economic reform and support of the United Nations. Chair. OLOF PALME; Sec. STEN ANDERSSON; 1,060,000 mems.; publs. *Tiden*, *Aktuellt*, *Stockholms Tidningen*.

Swedish Workers' Communist Party: the party was formed in February 1977, following split in the Vaensterpartiet Kommunisterna (VPK); rejects the Euro-Com-

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munist orientation of the VPK's leadership. Chair. ROLF HAGEL.

Vaensterpartiet Kommunisterna (VPK) (*The Left Party—Communists*): Kungsgatan 84, Stockholm; f. 1917 as Left Social Democratic Party of Sweden; affiliated to the Communist International 1919; renamed the Communist Party in 1921; renamed The Left Party (Communists) in 1967; the policy of the Party is based on the principles of Marxism; Chair. LARS WERNER; Sec. TORE FORSBERG; c. 18,000 mems.; publs. *Socialistisk Debatt*, *Ny Dag*.

There is also a small Maoist party, the Communist Party of Sweden (SKP).

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO SWEDEN

(In Stockholm unless otherwise stated; five-digit figures indicate postal code)

Afghanistan: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Albania: 3A Tyrgatan, 114 27; *Ambassador*: DHIMITER LAMANI.

Algeria: 3 Danderydsgatan, Fack, 100 41; *Ambassador*: ABDEL-KRIM CHITOU.

Angola: 8 Skeppsbron, Box 3199, 103 64; *Ambassador*: MARIA DE JESUS HALLER.

Argentina: 5 Grevgatan, Box 14039, 104 40; *Ambassador*: HUGO URTUBEY.

Australia: 12 Sergels Torg, Box 7003, 103 86; *Ambassador*: WILLIAM KEVIN FLANAGAN.

Austria: 35 Kommendörsgatan, 114 58; *Ambassador*: Dr. STOLBERG.

Bangladesh: 7 Grev Turegatan, 114 46; *Ambassador*: MUHAMMAD FAIZ.

Barbados: London, England.

Belgium: 13A Villagatan, Box 5865, 102 48; *Ambassador*: MARC TAYMANS.

Benin: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Botswana: London, England.

Brazil: 12 Sturegatan, 114 36; *Ambassador*: CLAUDIO GARCIA DE SOUZA.

Bulgaria: 29 Karlavägen, 114 31; *Ambassador*: CHAVDAR DAMYANOV.

Burma: London, England.

Burundi: Wachtberg/Niederbachem, Federal Republic of Germany.

Cameroon: London, England.

Canada: 4 Tegelbacken, Box 16129, 103 23; *Ambassador*: ANDRÉ COUVRETTE.

Central African Republic: Box 723, 101 30; *Ambassador*: PROSPER LAVODRAMA.

Chile: 35 Kommendörsgatan, 114 48; *Ambassador*: SVANTE TÖRNVALL.

China, People's Republic: 4 Bragevägen, 114 26; *Ambassador*: CAO GEQIANG.

Colombia: 46 Östermalmmsgatan, 114 26; *Ambassador*: Dr. RAÚL VÁSQUEZ VELEZ.

Congo: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Costa Rica: London, England.

Cuba: 49 Karlavägen, 114 49; *Ambassador*: QUINTÍN PINO MACHADO.

Cyprus: London, England.

Czechoslovakia: 13 Floragatan, 114 31; *Ambassador*: Dr. ROMAN NÁROŽNÝ.

Denmark: 14 Gustaf Adolfs torg, Box 1638, 111 86; *Ambassador*: HENNING HJORTH-NIELSEN.

Ecuador: 13 Engelbrektsgatan, Box 26095, 100 41; *Ambassador*: (vacant).

Egypt: 35 Strandvägen, 114 56; *Ambassador*: OMAR ABDELAZIZ SHARAF.

El Salvador: London, England.

Ethiopia: 10 Banérgatan, 115 22; *Ambassador*: ALEMAYEHU ABEBE SHENKUTE.

Finland: 67 Regeringsgatan, Box 103 91; *Ambassador*: PAUL V. E. GUSTAFSSON.

France: 28 Narvavägen, 115 23; *Ambassador*: GÉRARD GAUSSEN.

Gabon: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Gambia: London, England.

German Democratic Republic: 2 Bragevägen, Box 19035, 104 32; *Ambassador*: Dr. WOLFGANG KIESEWETTER.

Germany, Federal Republic: 9 Skarpögatan, 115 27; *Ambassador*: JOSEPH THOMAS.

Ghana: Copenhagen, Denmark.

Greece: 60 Riddargatan, 114 57; *Ambassador*: GEORGES E. SEKERIS.

Guatemala: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Guinea: Rome, Italy.

Guyana: Brussels, Belgium.

Haiti: Byvägen 60, 183 39 Täby; *Ambassador*: AUGUSTIN RAYMOND.

Honduras: London, England.

Hungary: 74 Strandvägen, 115 27; *Ambassador*: LÁSZLÓ NAGY.

Iceland: 35 Kommendörsgatan, 114 58; *Ambassador*: INGVI S. INGVARSSON.

India: 12 Adolf Fredriks Kyrkogata, Box 1340, 111 83; *Ambassador*: N. P. ALEXANDER.

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Indonesia: 47 Strandvägen 114 56; *Ambassador:* R. AHMAD DJUMIRIL.

Iran: 7B Strandvägen, Box 14048, 104 40; *Ambassador:* ABDOL RAHIM GAVAHI.

Iraq: 33 Oxenstiernsgatan, 115 27; *Ambassador:* ABDUL-JABBAR AL HADDAWI.

Ireland: 97 Östermalmsgatan, 114 59; *Ambassador:* D. P. WALDRON.

Israel: 4 Torstenssonsgatan, Box 14006, 104 40; *Ambassador:* MORDECAI R. KIDRON.

Italy: Oakhill, Djurgården, 115 21; *Ambassador:* MARIO PRUNAS.

Ivory Coast: Copenhagen, Denmark.

Jamaica: London, England.

Japan: 10 Gärdsgatan, 115 27; *Ambassador:* MASAHISA TAKIGAWA.

Jordan: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Kenya: 37 Birger Jarlsgatan, 111 45; *Ambassador:* JOEL WANYOIKE.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: 17 Villagatan, 114 32; *Ambassador:* OM YONG SIK.

Korea, Republic: 90 Sveavägen, 113 59; *Ambassador:* YUNG KYOO KANG.

Kuwait: London, England.

Laos: London, England.

Lebanon: 35 Kommendörsgatan, 114 58; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Lesotho: Copenhagen, Denmark.

Liberia: Fafnervägen 23, 182 64 Djursholm; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Libya: 74 Valhallavägen, Box 10133, 100 55; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Madagascar: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Malawi: London, England.

Malaysia: The Hague, Netherlands.

Mali: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Malta: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Mauritania: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Mauritius: London, England.

Mexico: 3 Grevgatan, 114 53; *Ambassador:* ALFONSO CASTRO VALLE.

Mongolia: London, England.

Morocco: Copenhagen, Denmark.

Nepal: London, England.

Netherlands: 16A Götgatan, 116 46; *Ambassador:* PHILIP WILLEM VAN HEUSDE.

New Zealand: The Hague, Netherlands.

Nicaragua: *Ambassador:* Dr. OSCAR CORTES CORDERO.

Niger: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Nigeria: 8 Tyrgatan, Box 628, 101 28; *Ambassador:* ISONG UYO IBOK-ETE.

Norway: 113 Strandvägen, 115 27; *Ambassador:* GUNNAR ROGSTAD.

Oman: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Diplomatic Representation

Pakistan: 6 Grev Magnigatan, 114 55; *Ambassador:* AZMAT BAKSH AWAN.

Panama: 15 Fridhemsgatan, Box 12123, 102 24; *Ambassador:* ELMO MARTINEZ BLANCO.

Peru: 21B Brunnsgatan, 111 38; *Ambassador:* JOSÉ MIGUEL GUZMÁN HERRERA.

Philippines: 3 Tegnérsgatan, 111 40; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Poland: 35 Karlavägen, 114 31; *Ambassador:* PAWEŁ CIEŚLAR.

Portugal: 5 Fredrikshovsgatan, Box 27004, 102 51; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Qatar: London, England.

Romania: 36 Östermalmsgatan, 114 26; *Ambassador:* TEODOR VASILIU.

Rwanda: Brussels, Belgium.

Saudi Arabia: 10 Banérgatan, 115 22; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Senegal: 8 Skeppsbron, Box 2036, 103 11; *Ambassador:* CHEIK LEYE.

Sierra Leone: London, England.

Somalia: 35 Kommendörsgatan, 114 58; *Ambassador:* ABDULLAH I ISSA.

South Africa: 76 Linnégatan, 115 23; *Ambassador:* J. C. G. LIEBENBERG.

Spain: 14 Hazeliussbacken, Djurgården, 115 21; *Ambassador:* CARLOS GAMIR.

Sri Lanka: 39 Strandvägen, Box 14053, 104 40; *Ambassador:* BADDRAPALA WICKRAMATUNGA.

Sudan: 1 Klara Södra Kyrkogata, Box 16169, 103 24; *Ambassador:* ELAMIN ABDELATIF ELAMIN.

Switzerland: 20 Skeppsbron, Box 1237, 111 82; *Ambassador:* FRITZ BOHNERT.

Syria: London, England.

Tanzania: 2-4 Oxtorgsgatan, Box 7255, 103 89; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Thailand: 36 Sandhammsgatan, Box 27065, 102 51; *Ambassador:* SUBAN SAWETAMAL.

Togo: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Trinidad and Tobago: London, England.

Tunisia: 73c Drottninggatan, 111 36; *Ambassador:* BRAHIM TURKI.

Turkey: 19 Nobelgatan, 115 27; *Ambassador:* SEFIK FENMEN.

Uganda: Copenhagen, Denmark.

U.S.S.R.: 31 Gjörwellsgatan, 112 60; *Ambassador:* MIKHAIL YAKOVLEV.

United Arab Emirates: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

United Kingdom: 8 Skarpögatan, 115 27; *Ambassador:* DONALD FREDERICK MURRAY.

U.S.A.: 101 Strandvägen, 115 27; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Upper Volta: Copenhagen, Denmark.

Uruguay: 35 Kommendörsgatan, Box 10124, 100 55; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Venezuela: 35B Engelbrektsgatan, Box 26012, 100 41; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Viet-Nam: 26 Örby Slottsväg, 125 36 Älvsjö; *Ambassador:* CAO DAC HUNG.

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: London, England.

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Yugoslavia: 70 Valhallavägen, 114 27; *Ambassador:* LJUBOMIR DRNDIĆ.

Zaire: 1 Klara Södra Kyrkogata, 111 52; *Ambassador:* KALONJI TSHIKALA.

Sweden also has diplomatic relations with the Bahamas, Bahrain, Bolivia, the Comoros, Djibouti, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Fiji, Guinea-Bissau, Luxembourg, Maldives, Monaco, Mozambique, Paraguay, San Marino, São Tomé and Príncipe, Seychelles, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Suriname, Swaziland, Tonga, Western Samoa and the Yemen Arab Republic.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

In Sweden the judiciary and the executive are separate. Judges are appointed by the Government. A judge can be removed by an authority other than a court, but in such an event he may always call for a judicial trial of the decision.

To supervise the courts in administrative matters, there is a central authority, the Domstolsverket, in Jönköping. This authority has no control over the judicial process, in which the court is independent even of the Government.

There are state officers who exercise control over the judiciary as well as the administrative authorities. The *Justitiekansler* (Chancellor of Justice) and the four *Justitieombudsmen* supervise the courts and the general administration including the armed forces. The *Justitiekansler* performs his functions on behalf of the Government. The *Justitieombudsmen* are appointed by and act on behalf of Parliament.

COURTS OF FIRST INSTANCE

Tingsrätt (*District Court*): The Court of First Instance in both civil and criminal cases. In criminal cases the court is composed of a presiding professional judge and five lay judges; in petty cases the court consists of the professional judge only. In civil cases the court is ordinarily composed of three professional judges; however, preparatory sessions are conducted by one professional judge. In family-law cases, e.g. divorce cases and cases concerning the guardianship or the custody of a child, the court is, however, composed of a professional judge and five lay judges. The lay judges are elected for a period of six years. They act as members of the bench and should consequently be distinguished from the jurors of other countries. There are 97 District Courts.

APPELLATE COURTS

Hovrätt (*Court of Appeal*): The Court of Second Instance, consisting of a president, judges of appeal and assessors. The work is apportioned between various divisions, each of which has five or six members. In criminal cases the bench consists of three professional judges and two lay judges (*see above*); in petty and in civil cases there are four professional judges only. There are six Courts of Appeal:

Svea Hovrätt in Stockholm; Pres. S. RUDHOLM.

Göta Hovrätt in Jönköping; Pres. E. ÅQVIST.

Hovrätten över Skåne och Blekinge in Malmö; Pres. T. LANDAHL.

Hovrätten för Västra Sverige in Göteborg; Pres. O. LINDH.

Hovrätten för Nedre Norrland in Sundsvall; Pres. K. E. SKARVALL.

Hovrätten för Övre Norrland in Umeå; Pres. C.-I. SKARSTEDT.

SUPREME COURT

Högsta Domstolen (*Supreme Court of Sweden*): in Stockholm, consisting of 25 members, is the Court of Highest Instance. The Court works in divisions, each of which is duly constituted with five members. Certain cases are

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System

Zambia: 1 Klara Södra Kyrkogata, Box 16148, 103 23; *Ambassador:* PHILEMON BALDWIN KOPOLO.

Zimbabwe: Surbrunnsgatan 6, Box 19086, 104 32; *Ambassador:* SIFAS ELIPHAS ZHOU.

decided by full session of the Court. There are also special divisions with three members, which decide if the Court is to consider a case or not.

Supreme Court Justices: B. V. HULT (Pres. of the Court), K. J. G. GYLLENSVÄRD, N. P. WESTERLUND, S. C. E. T. HESSER, C. V. HOLMBERG, L. S. FREDLUND, O. A. HÖGLUND, L. BRUNDIN, H. N. I. ULVESON, N. O. G. MANNERFELT, L. T. WELAMSON, E. NYMAN, H. HESSLER, U. NORDENSON, S. NYMAN, A. KNUTSSON, L. PERSSON, S. VÄNGBY, B. PALM, B. BENGTTSSON, G. EHRNER, B. C. K. A. RYDIN, P. L. JERMSTEN, J. HEUMAN, T. GREGOW.

SPECIAL COURTS

Special courts exist for certain categories of cases, e.g. *fastighetsdomstolar* (real estate courts) for cases concerning real estate.

ADMINISTRATIVE COURTS

The Swedish system of guarantees of the legality of administrative actions is a mixed one, composed on the one hand of elements common to the system of control of lower agencies by higher agencies and on the other hand of a system of separate administrative courts. The most important administrative courts are:

COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE COURTS

In each of the 24 administrative districts of the country there is a *Länsrätt* (County Administrative Court). This Court is competent in certain cases under the Child Welfare Act and the Temperance Act that are appealed from administrative bodies, e.g. cases concerning detention. It also handles cases concerning compulsory transfer of a child from a custodian to another and cases concerning withdrawal of driving licences. The Court also hears cases concerning taxation. The bench consists of a professional judge and three or four lay judges.

ADMINISTRATIVE COURTS OF APPEAL

All decisions by the County Administrative Courts may be appealed to *Kammarrätt* (Administrative Courts of Appeal) consisting of a president, judges of appeal and assessors. These courts also handle cases that are appealed from administrative bodies concerning the salary of public servants, social welfare, etc. The courts work in divisions, each of which has five members. The bench consists of at least three and not more than four judges. In certain cases there are, however, three professional judges and two lay judges (*see above*). There are four Administrative Courts of Appeal:

Kammarrätten i Stockholm: Pres. H. MONTGOMERY.

Kammarrätten i Göteborg: Pres. N. WENTZ.

Kammarrätten i Sundsvall: Pres. B. ORRHEDE.

Kammarrätten i Jönköping: Pres. B. HOLMBERG.

SUPREME ADMINISTRATIVE COURT

Regeringsrätten (Supreme Administrative Court of Sweden) in Stockholm, consisting of 23 members, is the Court of Highest Instance in Administrative cases. The composition of the Court is governed by rules very similar to those that apply to the Supreme Court (see above).

Supreme Administrative Court Justices:

President of the Court: K. H. B. WIESLANDER	
B. K. L. HJERN	S. F. NORDLUND
G. F. O. CARL	E. A. P. REUTERSWÄRD
Å. B. PAULSSON	B. E. G. PETRÉN
P. I. LIDBECK	I. R. HILDING
K. G. V. ERICSSON	L. G. HULTQVIST
E. M. HELLNER	E. G. WAHLGREN
S. E. BRODÉN	G. P. DYRSSEN
L. A. DELIN	B. G. BJÖRNE
J. P. MUELLER	S. H. E. BRINK
R. ENGBLOM	B. G. P. VOSS
L. B. SIMONSSON	P. S. V. WIDMARK

THE OMBUDSMEN

For many years, Sweden's "Chancellor of Justice" officially protected the citizen from undue interference, negligence or errors caused by government officials. Furthermore, the ordinance of 1766 proclaimed that all documents from which government officials make their decisions were to be made public. By the beginning of the 19th century, however, the Chancellor of Justice was considered not sufficiently independent of the Government, and in 1809 the post of *Justitieombudsman* was created to supervise the manner in which judges, government officials and other civil servants observe the laws, and to prosecute those who act illegally, misuse their position or neglect their duties. The Ombudsman is allowed access to all documents and information and has the right to be present at the considerations of the courts and other authorities. Government ministers in Sweden are not subject to supervision by the Ombudsman. In 1941 the term of office was extended from one to four years. At present there are four Ombudsmen.

Ombudsmen: PER-ERIK NILSSON, ANDERS WIGELIUS, SIGVARD HOLSTAD, TOR SVERNE.

RELIGION

CHURCH OF SWEDEN

Svenska Kyrkan (*Church of Sweden*): Of the Evangelical Lutheran Faith. The State controls its property, and the King must profess the pure evangelical creed. About 95 per cent of the population are members. The Church consists of 13 dioceses, 2,570 parishes which are united into 1,145 rectors' districts (pastorates), and 179 rural deaneries. The number of active clergy is 3,340 (including missionaries in the mission fields). The administrative authority of the diocese is the chapter, the president of which is the Bishop. Since 1164 the Archbishop of Uppsala has been head of the Church. The relations between the Church of Sweden and other religious denominations are regulated by the Act of Religious Freedom, 1951; publs. *Vår Kyrka*, *Svensk Kyrkotidning*, *Svensk Pastoraltidskrift* (all weekly).

Archbishop of Uppsala: C. O. W. SUNDBY, P.O.B. 640, 751 27 Uppsala.

OTHER CHURCHES

Baptist Union of Sweden: Norrtullsgatan 10, 113, 27 Stockholm; 414 churches, 21,172 mems.; Pres. B. HAMMARROTH; Dir. of Missions Dr. DAVID LAGERGREN; Mission Secs. Dr. S. OHM, Rev. N. KAHLROT and Dr. ZETH ABRAHAMSSON; publ. *Veckoposten* (weekly).

Catholic Church: 102,353 members; Head of the Diocese: Most Rev. HUBERTUS BRANDENBURG, S.T.D., Box 5820, 102 48 Stockholm; publs. *Katolsk Kyrkotidning*, *Signum*.

Evangeliska Fosterlands-Stiftelsen (*Swedish Evangelical Missionary Society*): Tegnérsgatan 34, 113 59 Stockholm; f. 1856; about 25,000 members; Chair. C. LINDWERT; Mission Dir. KURT ÅBERG; publ. *EFS-Budbären*.

Metodistkyrkan i Sverige (*The United Methodist Church*): f. 1868; about 6,000 members; Bishop OLE E. BØRGEN; Pres. of Conference Board MARTIN BRINGMAN; Sec. Pastor D. RUNE KORSWING, Sibyllegatan 18, 114 42 Stockholm; publs. *Svenska Sändebudet*, *Rätt Kurs* (every 2 months), *Metod* (every 2 months).

Sjundedags-Adventistsamfundet (*Seventh-day Adventists*): P.O.B. 1107, 111 81 Stockholm; f. 1880, 3,300 mems.; Pres. GÖSTA WIKLANDER.

Svenska Missionsförbundet (*The Mission Covenant Church of Sweden*): Tegnérsgatan 8, Box 6302 113 81 Stockholm; f. 1878; about 81,000 members; Gen. Sec. and Pres. GÖSTA HEDBERG; Chair. of Board DANIEL PERERS; publ. *Svensk Veckotidning*.

Baha'i: Maltida Jungstedtsväg 27, 122 35 Enskede.

Jewish Community: There are about 16,000 Jews living in Sweden. The largest Jewish Community is in Stockholm:

Jewish Community in Stockholm (*Judiska Församlingen*): Wahrendorffsgatan 3, 103 82 Stockholm; about 5,000 members; Chief Rabbi MORTON H. NARROWE.

THE PRESS

Press freedom in Sweden dates from the law of 1766. The 1949 Freedom of the Press Act, a fundamental law embodying the whole of the press legislation in the Constitution guarantees the Press's right to print and disseminate ideas; protects those supplying information by forbidding editors to disclose sources under any circumstances; authorizes all public documents to be publicly available, official secrets being the only exception; and contains provision for defamation. Press offences are to be referred to common law; and all cases against the Press must be heard by jury.

In 1916 the *Pressens Opinionsnämnd* or Press Council

was founded. Lacking judicial status, it has powers to rehabilitate persons wronged by the Press who refuse to apply to courts of law. Its judgments are widely published and highly respected.

In 1969 the office of Press Ombudsman was established to supervise adherence to ethical standards. Public complaints shall be directed to the Press Ombudsman, who is also entitled to act on his own initiative. He may dismiss a complaint if unfounded, or if the newspaper agrees to publish a retraction or rectification acceptable to the complainant. In clear-cut cases of minor importance, he may issue an *ex officio* criticism of the newspaper. When he

finds that the grievance is of a more serious nature, he will file a complaint with the Press Council, which will then publish a statement acquitting or censuring the newspaper. The findings of the Council are published in the newspaper concerned.

Since 1969 the Swedish Parliament has granted the newspapers several forms of press support. For the budget year 1981/82 the sum of the grants amounted to 337 million kronor.

The Press serves as a major medium for political discussion, and the Conservative and Socialist press each enjoy over 20 per cent of daily circulation and the Liberal over 40 per cent. Many papers are directly owned or run by political parties or by the trade unions, which give financial support through the intermediary of the Trade Union Confederation to some 25 Socialist dailies. Though these papers are party organs, in close contact with the party, each editor expresses a considerable measure of independence. The Trade Union Confederation owns *Aftonbladet*. Affiliated trade unions publish some 20 periodical organs, with 1.6 million total circulation, including the popular *Metallarbetaren*.

Among the major dailies, *Svenska Dagbladet* is owned by an independent foundation, and *Göteborgs-Posten* by its editor. One of the main publishers is the Bonnier group which stems from Albert Bonnier's publishing house for books. This group also owns, among a number of enterprises in the paper and printing field, Semic/Åhlén & Åkerlund, whose magazines enjoy 35 per cent of the total circulation of periodicals. Bonniers is also the majority shareholder in the popular *Dagens Nyheter* and its associated evening paper *Expressen*. Five other companies account for a further 65 per cent of Sweden's magazine circulation.

The dominating influence of the few major dailies is largely confined to Stockholm, the provinces having a strong Press of their own.

The major dailies are: *Expressen*, *Dagens Nyheter*, *Aftonbladet*, *Svenska Dagbladet* (all Stockholm), *Göteborgs-Posten*, *Göteborgs-Tidningen* (Göteborg), *Sydsvenska Dagbladet*, *Kvällsposten*, *Arbetet* (Malmö). The most popular weekly periodicals include the family magazine *Året Runt* and the home and household magazine *ICA-Kuriren*. *Vi* caters for serious cultural and political discussion and *Bonniers Litterära Magasin* specializes in literary topics.

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

ALINGSÅS

Alingsås Tidning med Elfsborgs Läns Tidning och Lerums Tidning: Alingsås; f. 1865; 3 days a week; Liberal; Editor BENGT MICHELSEN; circ. 14,300 (1981).

ÄNGELHOLM

Nordvästra Skånes Tidningar: Ängelholm; f. 1847; morning; Conservative; Chief Editor RUNE GUSTAFSON; circ. 18,000 (1981).

ARVIKA

Arvika Nyheter: Arvika; f. 1895; morning; 3 days a week; Liberal-Conservative; Chief Editor REIDAR NORDENBERG; circ. 13,500 (1981).

AVESTA

Avesta Tidning/Avesta Posten: Avesta; f. 1882; morning; 3 days a week; independent; Chief Editor KURT NILSSON; circ. 9,300 (1981).

BOLLNAS

Ljusnan, Tidning för Hålsingland: Bollnas; f. 1912; morning; Liberal; Editor GÖRAN NORDIN; circ. 15,000 (1981).

BORÅS

Borås Tidning: Borås; f. 1826; morning; Conservative; Editor RUNE LARSSON; circ. 54,000 weekdays, 55,000 Sundays (1981).

Västgöta-Demokraten: Borås; f. 1926; morning; Social Democrat; Editor STIG HADENIUS; circ. 12,700 (1981).

BORLÄNGE

Borlänge Tidning: Borlänge; f. 1885; morning; independent; Editor STEN BENGTSOON; circ. 9,000 (1981).

ENKÖPING

Enköpings-Posten: Enköping; f. 1880; morning; 5 days a week; Conservative; Editor GERT STERTMAN; circ. 11,400 (1981).

ESKILSTUNA

Eskilstuna-Kuriren med Strengnäs Tidning: Eskilstuna; f. 1890; morning; Liberal; Editor HANS SCHÖIER; circ. 30,000 (1981).

Folket: Eskilstuna; f. 1905; morning; Social Democrat; circ. 25,000 (1981).

FALKENBERG

Hallands Nyheter: Falkenberg; f. 1905; morning; Centre Party; Editor ARVID JOHANSSON; circ. 28,500 (1981).

FALKÖPING

Falköpings Tidning: Falköping; f. 1857; morning; 4 days a week; Moderate; Editor LARS-ERIK LINNARSSON; circ. 13,600 (1981).

FALUN

Dala-Demokraten: Falun; f. 1917; morning; Social Democrat; Editor ERIK NORELIUS; circ. 32,000 (1981).

Falu-Kuriren: Falun; f. 1894; morning; Liberal; Editor LENNART BENGTSOON; circ. 35,000 (1981).

GÄVLE

Arbetarbladet: Gävle; f. 1902; morning; Social Democrat; Editor EWERT SÖDERBERG; circ. 32,500 (1981).

Gefle Dagblad: Gävle; f. 1895; morning; Liberal; Editor PER HILDING; circ. 34,000 (1981).

GÖTEBORG (GOTHENBURG)

Göteborgs-Posten: Polhemsplatsen 5, 405 02 Göteborg; f. 1858; morning; Liberal; Editor LARS HJÖRNE; circ. 292,000 weekdays, 283,000 Sundays (1981).

GT Göteborgs-Tidningen: Göteborg; f. 1902; evening; Liberal; Editor PÄR-ARNE JIGENIUS; circ. 102,000 weekdays, 139,000 Sundays (1981).

HALMSTAD

Hallandsposten: Halmstad; f. 1850; morning; Liberal; Editor TORE SVENSSON; circ. 34,700 (1981).

HÄRNÖSAND

Västernorrlands Allehanda: Härnösand; f. 1874; morning; Conservative; Editor Bo ÖSTMAN; circ. 18,000 (1981).

HÄSSLEHOLM

Norra Skåne: Hässleholm; f. 1899; morning; Centre Party; Editor AXEL LUNDIUS; circ. 26,600 (1981).

HELSINGBORG

Helsingborgs Dagblad: Helsingborg; f. 1867; morning; independent; Editor L. WILHELMSSON; circ. 43,000 weekdays, 45,000 Sundays (1981).

HUDIKSVALL

Hudiksvalls-Tidningen och Hålsinglands Tidning: Hudiksvall; f. 1909; Centre Party; Editor OLA THEANDER; circ. 18,500 (1981).

JÖNKÖPING

Jönköpings-Posten-Smålands Allehanda: P.O.B. 6x6, 551 02 Jönköping; f. 1865; morning; Independent; Editor STIG FREDRIKSSON; circ. 39,000 (1981).

Smålands Dagblad: Jönköping; morning; Social Democrat; circ. 12,500 (1981).

KALMAR

Barometern: Kalmar; f. 1841; morning; Conservative; Editor OLOF WESTIN; circ. 54,500 (1981).

Östra Småland: Kalmar; f. 1928; morning; Social Democrat; Editor SVEN PERSSON; circ. 12,000 (1981).

KARLSKOGA

Karlskoga Tidning: Anders Ersgatan 3, Karlskoga; f. 1884; morning; Independent; Editor PER OLOF EK; circ. 12,200 (1981).

KARLSKRONA

Blekinge Läns Tidning: Karlskrona; f. 1869; morning; Liberal; Editor HANS BLOOM; circ. 26,000 (1981).

Sydöstra Sveriges Dagblad: Karlskrona; f. 1903; morning; Social Democrat; Editor ERIK PERSSON; circ. 22,600 (1981).

KARLSTAD

Nya Wermlands-Tidningen: Karlstad; f. 1836; morning; Conservative; Editor E. GUSTAF H. ANDER; circ. 71,000 (1981).

Värmlands Folkblad: Karlstad; f. 1918; morning; Social Democrat; Editor THURE BERGMAN; circ. 29,500 (1981).

KATRINEHOLM

Katrineholms-Kuriren: Katrineholm; f. 1916; evening; Liberal; Editor ERIK HOLGER WIGERTZ; circ. 12,000 (1981).

KÖPING

Bärnslagsbladet: Köping; f. 1890; morning; 5 days a week; Liberal; Editor KARL ÖSTGREN; circ. 16,000 (1981).

KRISTIANSTAD

Kristianstadsbladet-Mellerste Skåne: Kristianstad; f. 1856; morning; Editor O. NILSSON; circ. 38,200 (1981).

KRISTINEHAMN

Nya Kristinehamns-Posten: Kristinehamn; f. 1884; evening; 3 days a week; Conservative; Editor STEN GRUNDEL; circ. 8,700 (1981).

KUNGSBACKA

Norra Halland med Nordhalland: Kungsbacka; f. 1921; morning; twice weekly; Centre Party; Editor K.-A. ANDERSSON; circ. 11,400 (1981).

LIDKÖPING

Nya Läns-Tidningen: Lidköping; f. 1903; morning; 3 days a week; Liberal; Editor FOLKE HÖRLING; circ. 21,300 (1981).

LINDESBERG

Bergslagsposten: Fack 50, 711 00 Lindesberg; f. 1892; morning; Liberal; Editor JÖRGEN SUND; circ. 17,300 (1981).

LINKÖPING

Östgöta Correspondenten: 581 89 Linköping; f. 1838; morning; Independent, non-socialist; Chief Editor BERTIL TOREKULL; circ. 67,000 (1981).

LJUNGBY

Smälänningen: Ljungby; f. 1921; morning; 5 days a week; Independent; Chief Editor AXEL ASPMAN; circ. 13,300 (1981).

LULEÅ

Norrbottnens-Kuriren: Luleå; f. 1861; morning; Conservative; Editor ULF LIDHAMMAR; circ. 32,100 (1981).

Norrländska Socialdemokraten: Luleå; f. 1919; morning; Social Democrat; Editor CARL ERIK PEHRSSON; circ. 46,000 (1981).

MALMÖ

Arbetet: Malmö; f. 1887; morning; Social Democrat; Chief Editor LARS ENGGVIST; circ. 106,000 weekdays, 103,000 Sundays (1981).

Kvällsposten: Krusegatan 19, Malmö; f. 1948; Independent Liberal; evening; Chief Editor and Publ. ULF RYTTERBORG; circ. 112,000 weekdays, 136,000 Sundays (1981).

Skånska Dagbladet: Östergatan 11, Malmö; f. 1888; morning; Centre Party; Editor TAGE OSCARSSON; circ. 29,000 weekdays, 29,000 Sundays (1981).

Sydsvenska Dagbladet Snällposten: Krusegatan 19, Malmö; f. 1848; morning; Independent Liberal; Chief Editor OLOF WAHLGREN; circ. 115,000 weekdays, 144,000 Sundays (1981).

MARIESTAD

Mariestads-Tidningen: Mariestad; f. 1817; morning; 5 days a week; Conservative; Chief Editor HARRY LUNDKVIST; circ. 15,000 (1981).

MORA

Mora Tidning: Mora; f. 1894; morning; 3 days a week; Independent; Editor STEN BENGTTSSON; circ. 14,500 (1981).

MOTALA

Motala Tidning med Vadstena Tidning: Motala; f. 1926; mid-day; Liberal; Chief Editor SVEN SLOTTER; circ. 13,400 (1981).

NÄSSJO

Smålands Dagblad: Nässjö; f. 1929; morning; Liberal; Editor JERKER ISAKSSON; circ. 12,500 (1981).

NORRKÖPING

Folkbladet Östgöten: Idrottsgatan 12, Norrköping; f. 1905; morning; Social Democrat; Editor TORSTEN NILSSON; circ. 23,200 (1981).

Norrköpings Tidningar: Stohagsgatan 2, Norrköping; f. 1758; morning; Conservative; Editor GUNNAR HENRIKSSON; circ. 52,700 (1981).

NORRTTELJE

Norrtelje Tidning: Norrtelje; f. 1880; morning; 5 days a week; Centre Party; Editor LARS J. HULTÉN; circ. 16,500 (1981).

NYKÖPING

Södermanlands Nyheter: Nyköping; f. 1893; morning; Centre Party; Editor LENNART HARRYSSON; circ. 20,400 (1981).

ÖREBRO

Nerikes Allehanda: Norra Strandgatan 5, Örebro; f. 1843; morning; Liberal; Editor HANS BERGSTRÖM; circ. 66,000 (1981).

Örebro-Kuriren: Örebro; f. 1902; morning; Social Democrat; Editor LENN ANDERSSON; circ. 15,000 (1981).

ÖRNSKÖLDSVIK

Örnsköldsviks Allehanda: Örnsköldsvik; f. 1894; morning; Liberal; Editor OLLE NORELL; circ. 23,000 (1981).

OSKARSHAMN

Barometern med Oskarhamns-Tidningen: Oskarshamn; f. 1880; morning; Conservative; Editor OLOF WESTIN; circ. 54,500 (1981).

ÖSTERSUND

Länstidningen: Östersund; f. 1924; morning; Social Democrat; Editor HÅKAN QUISTH; circ. 27,000 (1981).

Östersunds-Posten: Östersund; f. 1877; morning; Centre Party; Editor NILS RÖHNE; circ. 26,000 (1981).

PITEÅ

Piteå-Tidningen: Piteå; f. 1915; morning; Social Democrat; Editor ERIK WESTLING; circ. 16,300 (1981).

SALA

Sala Allehanda Östra Länstidningen: Sala; f. 1879; morning; independent; Chief Editor KURT NILSSON; circ. 10,300 (1981).

SKARA

Skaraborgs Läns Tidning: P.O.B. 214, 532 00 Skara; f. 1884; morning; Liberal; Editor PER ERIK BORG; circ. 20,000 (1981).

SKELLEFTEÅ

Norra Västerbotten: Skellefteå; f. 1910; morning; Liberal; Editor ROLF BRANDT; circ. 30,300 (1981).

SKÖVDE

Skaraborgs Läns Annonsblad: Skövde; f. 1884; morning; Liberal-Conservative; Editor SVEN RITSEBY; circ. 26,500 (1981).

Skaraborgs-Tidningen Skövde Nyheter: Skövde; f. 1906; morning; Liberal; Editor STURE RIKNER; circ. 8,000 (1981).

SÖDERHAMN

Hälsinge-Kuriren: Söderhamn; f. 1895; morning; Social Democrat; Chief Editor SÖREN THUNELL; circ. 18,000 (1981).

SÖDERTÄLJE

Länstidningen: Södertälje; f. 1861; morning; 5 days a week; Centre Party; Editor TORSTEN CARLSSON; circ. 17,400 (1981).

SOLLEFTEÅ

Nya Norrland: Sollefteå; f. 1907; morning; Social Democrat; Chief Editor ROLF ALSING; circ. 21,000 (1981).

STOCKHOLM

Aftonbladet: Vattugatan 12, Stockholm; f. 1830; evening; Social Democrat; Editors GÖSTA SANDBERG, GUNNAR FREDRIKSSON; circ. 383,000 weekdays, 406,500 Sundays (1981).

Dagen: Stockholm; f. 1945; morning; Independent Christian; Editor PER ÖSTLIN; circ. 23,500 (1981).

Dagens Nyheter: 105 15 Stockholm; morning; 7 days a week; Independent; Chief Editors SVANTE NYCANDER, PER VÄSTBERG, BENGT DENNIS; circ. 401,000 weekdays, 473,500 Sundays (1980).

Expressen: Gjörwellsgatan 30, 105 16 Stockholm; evening; Liberal; Editor BO STRÖMSTEDT; circ. 517,000 weekdays, 593,000 Sundays (1981).

Norrort: Stockholm; morning; twice a week; Chief Editor NISSE LILJA; circ. 23,000 (1981).

Ny Dag: Stockholm; f. 1930; morning; twice a week; organ of the Left Party-Communists; Editor INGEMAR ANDERSSON; circ. 18,700 (1979).

Stockholms Tidningen: Stockholm; f. 1981; morning; Social Democrat; Editor SVEN O. ANDERSSON; circ. 55,000.

Svenska Dagbladet: Rålambsvägen 7, 105 17 Stockholm; f. 1884; morning; Conservative; Chief Editor GUSTAF VON PLATEN; circ. 200,000 weekdays, 204,000 Sundays (1981).

SUNDSVALL

Dagbladet (Nya Samhället): Sundsvall; f. 1900; morning; Social Democrat; Editor-in-Chief PETER SWEDENMARK; Man. Editor and Publisher ANDERS JOHANSSON; circ. 12,600 (1981).

Sundsvalls Tidning: Sundsvall; f. 1841; morning; Liberal; Editor BÖRGE ALSTRÖM; circ. 38,300 weekdays, 45,000 Sundays (1981).

TRELLEBORG

Trelleborgs Allehanda: Trelleborg; f. 1876; morning; Liberal; Editor BERTIL JOHNSON; circ. 11,000 (1981).

TROLLHÄTTAN

Trollhättans Tidning och Lilla Edet-Posten: Trollhättan; f. 1906; morning; 4 days a week; independent; Editor LASSE SCHULTZ; circ. 17,500 (1981).

UDDEVALLA

Bohuslänningen med Dals Dagblad: Uddevalla; f. 1878; morning; Liberal; Editor BENGT ERLANDSSON; circ. 39,400 (1981).

ULRICEHAMN

Ulricehamns Tidning: Ulricehamn; f. 1869; morning; 3 days a week; Conservative; Editor ERIC GUNNAR HÖGBORN; circ. 8,300 (1981).

UMEÅ

Västerbottens Folkblad: Umeå; f. 1917; morning; Social Democrat; Editor SÖREN OLOFSSON; circ. 26,000 (1981).

Västerbottens-Kuriren: P.O.B. 47, 901 02 Umeå; f. 1900; morning; Liberal; Editor BENGT SCHÖIER; circ. 42,100 (1981).

UPPSALA

Uppsala Nya Tidning: Danmarksgatan 28, Uppsala; f. 1890; morning; Liberal; Editor LENNART HIRSCHFELDT; circ. 59,200 (1981).

VÄNERSBORG

Elfsborgs Läns Annonsblad: Box 127, S-462 01 Vänersborg; f. 1886; morning; 3 days a week; Independent; Editor INGRID PETRÉ-STRÖM; circ. 18,200 (1981).

VÄRNAME

Värnamo Nyheter: Värnamo; f. 1930; morning; 4 days a week; Independent; Editor K. E. JOHANSSON; circ. 26,000 (1981).

VÄSTERVIK

Västerviks-Tidningen: Västervik; f. 1834; morning; moderate Conservative; Editor BERTIL ANDERSSON; circ. 13,300 (1981).

VÄSTERÅS

Vestmanlands Läns Tidning: Västerås; f. 1831; morning; Liberal; Editor ANDERS H. PERS; circ. 58,000 (1981).

VÄXJÖ

Kronobergaren: Växjö; f. 1934; morning; Social Democrat; Chief Editor AGNE STAAV; circ. 13,600 (1981).

Smålandsposten: Växjö; f. 1866; morning; Conservative; Editor TORE ZETTERBERG; circ. 40,000 (1981).

VETLANDA

Vetlanda-Posten: Vetlanda; f. 1893; morning; Liberal; Editor ARNE JACOBSSON; circ. 10,000 (1981).

VIMMERBY

Vimmerby Tidning-Kinda-Posten: Vimmerby; f. 1856; evening; Centre Party; Editor H. INGMAR KARLSSON; circ. 10,600 (1981).

VISBY

Götländs Allehanda: Visby; f. 1873; morning; Conservative; Editor ARNE GRUBBSTRÖM; circ. 11,800 (1981).

YSTAD

Ystads Allehanda: Ystad; f. 1873; morning; Liberal; Editor STAFFAN BJÖRNBERG; circ. 25,800 (1981).

POPULAR PERIODICALS

(Selection)

Allas Veckotidning: Norra Bulltoftavägen 65, 212 20 Malmö; f. 1931; weekly; family magazine; Chief Editor TINA JANSSON; circ. 185,300 (1981).

Allers: Landskronavägen 23, 251 85 Helsingborg; f. 1877; weekly family magazine; Chief Editor LARS JONSSON; circ. 256,700 (1981).

Allt i Hemmet: 105 44 Stockholm; f. 1956; 12 issues a year; interior decoration; Editor SIGNE ROLF; circ. 100,000 (1981).

Allt om Mat: 105 44 Stockholm; monthly; food specialties; Chief Editor SIGNE ROLF; circ. 140,200 (1981).

Äret Runt: 105 44 Stockholm; f. 1946; weekly; family magazine; Editor SVEN BROMAN; circ. 370,300 (1981).

Det Bästa: Box 6064, 102 31 Stockholm; f. 1943; monthly; family magazine; Chief Editor INGMAR DICKENS; circ. 247,100 (1981).

Damernas Värld: 105 44 Stockholm; weekly; women's; BJÖRN VINGÅRD; circ. 120,000 (1981).

Femina: 251 85 Helsingborg; f. 1944; women's weekly; Chief Editors CARLÖSTEN NORDMARK, GUNILLA WESSLAU; circ. 75,500 (1981).

Fib-aktuellt: 105 44 Stockholm; f. 1963; weekly; men's magazine; Editor LARS PETTERSON; circ. 140,300 (1981).

Hänt i Veckan: Tysta Gatan 12, 123 24 Stockholm; f. 1964; weekly; family magazine; Chief Editor BENGT GUSTAVSSON; circ. 192,000 (1981).

Hem och Fritid: Västerås; f. 1966; monthly; home and household; Chief Editor INGRID EKESTRÖM; circ. 96,800 (1981).

Hemmets Journal: 21205 Malmö; f. 1920; weekly; family magazine; Chief Editor KRISTINA WALDÉN; circ. 314,600 (1981).

Hemmets Van: Örebro; weekly Christian magazine; Editor STIG HÄLLZON; circ. 48,000 (1981).

Hemmets Veckotidning: Norra Bulltoftavägen 65, 212 20 Malmö; f. 1920; weekly; family magazine; Editor GUNILLA PÅLBRO; circ. 300,300 (1981).

Husmodern: 105 44 Stockholm; f. 1917; weekly; women's; Editor ANITA CHRISTENSON; circ. 167,400 (1981).

ICA-Kuriren: 721 85 Västerås; weekly; home and household; Editor MAJA-LISA FURUSJÖ; circ. 621,000 (1981).

Kalle Anka & Co.: 212 05 Malmö 3; f. 1948; weekly; comics; Editor SIGNE WİBERG; circ. 178,800 (1981).

Lektor: Sveavägen 145, 106 63 Stockholm; f. 1923; weekly; men's magazine; Chief Editor (vacant); circ. 146,000 (1981).

Min Värld: 105 44 Stockholm 3; weekly; women's; Editor MOGENS FRIIS; circ. 143,800 (1981).

Röster i Radio-TV: 105 10 Stockholm; f. 1934; weekly; family magazine; Chief Editor HÅKAN BENGTTSSON; circ. 141,000 (1980).

Saxons Veckotidning: Sveavägen 145, 106 63 Stockholm; f. 1905; weekly; family magazine; Chief Editor RUFFA ALVING; circ. 148,500 (1981).

Svensk Damtidning: Sveavägen 145, 106 63 Stockholm; f. 1890; weekly; women's; Chief Editor LISA WINNERLID; circ. 239,000 (1981).

Vecko-Revyn: 105 44 Stockholm; young women's weekly; Editor GUNNY WIDELL; circ. 85,700 (1981).

Vi: Fack, 104 65 Stockholm 15; cultural and political; weekly; publ. by Co-operative Union and Wholesale Society; Editor STEN LUNDGREN; circ. 272,700 (1981).

Vi Bilägare: 113 87 Stockholm; fortnightly; auto, home and hobby magazine; Editor GÖRAN FALK; circ. 450,000 (1981).

Vi Föräldrar: 105 44 Stockholm; monthly; children-parents' magazine; circ. 85,000 (1981).

SPECIALIST PERIODICALS

(Selection)

Acta Radiologica: P.O.B. 7449, 103 91 Stockholm; f. 1921; monthly; Editor Prof. ERIK LINDGREN; circ. 3,800 (1980).

Affärsvärlden: Box 5617, 114 86 Stockholm; f. 1901; business journal; Publisher ARNE NILSSON; circ. 16,000 (1981).

Bonniers Litterära Magasin: Box 3159, 103 63 Stockholm; f. 1932; literary.

Grönköpings Veckoblad: Box 2080, 103 12 Stockholm; f. 1902; monthly; satire on Swedish provincial life and civil service; Editor GUNNAR LJUSTERDAL.

LO-tidningen: 105 53 Stockholm; f. 1921; trades union organ; Editor ELON JOHANSON; circ. 76,000 (1979).

Metallarbetaren: Torsgatan 10, 105 52 Stockholm; f. 1888; weekly; organ of Swedish Metal Workers' Union; Editor PER ÅHLSTRÖM; circ. 441,000 (1979).

Ny Teknik: Box 27315, 102 54 Stockholm; f. 1967; weekly; technical publication by the two largest engineering societies of Sweden; Editor-in-Chief LARS RUNDKVIST; circ. 105,600 (1981).

Ord & Bild: P.O.B. 5046, 102 41 Stockholm; f. 1892; art, literature, general; Editors E. ADOLFSSON, S. WEYLER, L. LINDER; circ. 8,000 (1980).

Sågverken: Observatoriegatan 17, 113 29 Stockholm; f. 1917; technical and commercial trade journal for sawmill industry and manufacturers of wooden houses, plywood, wallboard, etc.; monthly; Man. Dir. R. LUNDQVIST; Editor J. JOHANSSON; circ. 3,700 (1981).

Svensk Handelstidning Justitia: Box 20550, 104 60 Stockholm; f. 1890; economic journal; Publisher BIRGER STRÖMBERG; circ. 13,000 (1980).

Svensk Papperstidning: Villagatan 1, 114 32 Stockholm; f. 1898; bi-monthly organ of Swedish Pulp and Paper Association; Man. Dir. Bo WERGENSE; Chief Editor ANDERS FORSSTRÖM; circ. 3,200 (1981).

Svensk Tidskrift: Linnégatan 28-30, 114 47 Stockholm; f. 1911; politics (Conservative) and essays of general interest; Editor MARGARETHA AF UGGLAS.

Svensk Trävaru- och Pappersmassetidning: Observatoriegatan 17, 113 29 Stockholm; f. 1885; timber and wood-pulp and paper trade journal; monthly; Man. Dir. R. LUNDQVIST; Editor SVEN LYRHOLM; Swedish and English; circ. 2,100 (1981).

Sweden Now: Box 27315, 102 54 Stockholm; f. 1967; 6 times a year; English; 2 editions a year in German (*Schweden Heute*) and in Spanish (*Suecia Hoy*); Editor-in-Chief HÉLÈNE TÜRK; circ. 31,000 (1981).

Teknik för Alla: Box 503, 182 71 Stocksund; f. 1940; monthly; popular technical and consumers magazine; Editor BJÖRN BERGMAN; circ. 35,000 (1980).

Teknikens värld: Rådmansgatan 19, 105 44 Stockholm; f. 1922; fortnightly; automotive; Editor GEORGE JOHANSSON; circ. 96,000 (1980).

Teknisk Tidskrift: Box 5703, 114 87 Stockholm; f. 1870; technical fortnightly; publ. by Swedish Asscn. of Engineers and Architects; Editor-in-Chief JAN ASCHAN; circ. 30,538 (1976).

Tiden: Torsgatan 2, Box 130, 101 21 Stockholm; f. 1908; politics; organ of Social Democratic Labour Party; Editors BENGT ALEXANDERSON, ANNA HEDBORG, JAN KARLSSON, MARTIN LINDBLOM, SVERKER GUSTAVSSON; circ. 10,000 (1981).

Träindustrin: Observatoriegatan 17, 113 29 Stockholm; f. 1917; trade journal for joinery, furniture and other wood-working industries; monthly; Man. Dir. R. LUNDQVIST; Editor PER-OLOF LUNDBERGH; circ. 3,700 (1981).

Utsikt: P.O.B. 6508, 113 83 Stockholm; politics; organ of Liberal Party; Editor CURT NYBERG; circ. 53,000 (1981).

NEWS AGENCIES

Svenska Nyhetsbyrån (*The Swedish Conservative Press Agency*): Schönfeldts Gränd 2, Box 1245, 111 82 Stockholm; Pres. LARS-ERIK LINNARSSON; Editor-in-Chief and Man. Dir. NILS MAGNUSON.

Tidningarnas Telegrambyrå (*The Swedish News Agency*): Sveavägen 17, 105 12 Stockholm; f. 1921; Chair. LARS HJÖRNE; Gen. Man. SVEN GERENTZ; co-operative news agency, working in conjunction with Reuters, AFP, the "Groupe 39" agencies, dpa and other Telegraph Agencies.

Svensk-Internationella Pressbyrån (SIP) (*Swedish-International Press Bureau*): Linnégatan 42, 114 47 Stockholm; f. 1927; Man. CURT ÅGREN.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse (AFP): P.O.B. 224, Sveavägen 17, 101 22 Stockholm; Man. JACQUES COLRAT.

Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN) (*U.S.S.R.*): Birger Jarlgatan 110, 114 20 Stockholm; Chief Officer NIKOLAI V. NEJLAND.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (*Italy*): Ynglingagatan 23, 113 47 Stockholm; Man. GIACOMO OREGLIA.

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN) (*German Democratic Republic*): Nathorstvägen 22, 221 47 Johanneshov; Man. BRUNO STORM.

Anatolian News Agency (*Turkey*): Studentbacken 23, Jerum-218, 115 40 Stockholm; Man. DOGAN TÜNEY.

Associated Press (AP) (*U.S.A.*): Vattugatan 12, P.O.B. 1625, 111 86 Stockholm; Man. ROLF ULVESTAM.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (*Federal Republic of Germany*): P.O.B. 224, Sveavägen 17, 101 22 Stockholm; Man. FRANK OTTE.

Jewish Telegraphic Agency (*U.S.A.*): Nybrogatan 89, 181 41 Stockholm; Man. BERTIL SCHÖNKOPF.

Kyodo Tsushin (*Japan*): Linnéastigen 12, 150 24 Rönninge; Man. HISASHI TANAKA.

Reuters (*U.K.*): P.O.B. 224, 101 22 Stockholm.

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovetskogo Soyuza (TASS) (*U.S.S.R.*): Karlavägen 12, 114 31 Stockholm; Man. MICHAEL KOSOV.

United Press International (UPI) (*U.S.A.*): Sveavägen 13-15, 111 57 Stockholm; Man. VINCENT SCHODOLSKI.

Xinhua (*People's Republic of China*): Krokvägen 5, 181 33 Lidingö; Man. LIU XUMIN.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Centerpressen (*Centre Party's Press Organization*): Box 22 107, 104 22 Stockholm; f. 1929; Pres. A. PETTERSSON.

Svenska Journalistförbundet (*Swedish Union of Journalists*): Pressens Hus, Vegagatan 4, 113 29 Stockholm; f. 1901; 12,275 mems.; Sec.-Gen. C. H. HERNLUND; Secs. CLARA EKLUND, GÖSTA EKLUND, STAFFAN JOHNSON, MAGNUS LINDSTRÖM, LARS E. RABENIUS, BOA RUTHSTRÖM, INGRID NORDH-WALDEMARSSON, MARGARETHA WELIN, JAN SPARRMAN; publ. *Journalisten* (weekly).

Svenska Tidningsutgivareföreningen (*Swedish Newspaper Publishers' Association*): Norrtullsgatan 5, Stockholm; f. 1898; 243 mems.; Man. Dir. JOHAN ENGSTRÖM; publs. *Pressens Tidning* (monthly), *Tidnings Teknik*, etc.

Sveriges Vänsterpressförening (*The Liberal Party Press Asscn.*): Luntmakargatan 66, 111 35 Stockholm; f. 1905; approx. 145 mems.; Pres. HANS SCHÖIER; Sec. BO SWEDBERG.

Tidningarnas Arbetsgivareförening (*Newspaper Employers' Association*): Norrtullsgatan 5, 113 29 Stockholm; f. 1919; Pres. LENNART OHLSSON-LEIJON, Örebro; Vice-Pres. ERIK ANUND HALLIN, Örnsköldsvik; Man. Dir. PER-AXEL PETERSSON; 170 mems.

VECTU (*The Swedish Magazine Publishers' Association*): Malmkillnadsgatan 48A, 111 57 Stockholm; f. 1943; Man. Dir. LARS ELLERMAN.

PUBLISHERS

- Akademilitteratur:** Fiskartorpsvägen 160D, Box 50016, 104 05 Stockholm; f. 1976; university textbooks, economics and art; Man. Dir. HANSEK TÖNNHEIM.
- AB Allhem:** Norra Bulltoftavägen 65, 212 20 Malmö; f. 1952; natural history, illustrated, cultural; Man. Dir. EINAR HANSEN.
- Almqvist & Wiksell Förlag AB:** P.O.B. 2120, Brunngränd 4, 103 13 Stockholm 2; f. 1878; Man. Dir. GÖRAN AHLBERG; Publisher KARL-ÅKE KÄRNELL; fiction, non-fiction, children's and university literature.
- Askild & Kärnekull Förlag AB:** P.O.B. 10148, Banérgatan 37, 100 55 Stockholm; fiction and non-fiction; Man. Dir. TIMO KÄRNEKULL.
- Berghs Förlag AB:** S. Förstadsgatan 23A, P.O.B. 17049, 200 10 Malmö; f. 1954; general fiction and non-fiction; Chair. and Man. Dir. SVEN-ERIK BERGH.
- Albert Bonniers Förlag AB:** P.O.B. 3159, Sveavägen 56, 103 63 Stockholm; f. 1837; fiction, science, art, children's books, general literature; book-clubs; magazine *Bonniers Litterära Magasin*; Chair. GERARD BONNIER; Man. Dir. OLLE MÅBERG.
- Brombergs bokförlag AB:** Tegnérsgatan 29, Box 3158, 103 63 Stockholm; f. 1973; fiction, non-fiction, textbooks; Man. Dir. DOROTEA BROMBERG.
- Carlson/lf AB:** Bredgränd 2, 111 30 Stockholm; Man. Dir. ARNE MOSSBERG; juvenile.
- René Coeckelberghs Bokförlag AB:** Saltmätargatan 3B, Box 45059, 104 30 Stockholm; fiction, non-fiction, paperbacks; Man. Dir. RENÉ COECKELBERGHS.
- Eikan & Schildknecht, Emil Carelius:** Västmannagatan 95, 113 43 Stockholm; f. 1859; Propr. BENGT CARELIUS; music.
- Esselte Herzsogs AB:** Box 155, 131 06 Nacka; f. 1862; Man. Dir. RUNE SRVELL; bibles and hymnals, religious.
- Esselte Map Service AB:** P.O.B. 22069, 104 22 Stockholm; f. 1833; maps; Man. Dir. LARS BRENNER.
- Esselte Studium AB:** 171 76 Solna; f. 1972; textbooks, teaching aids and school equipment; Man. Dir. OLLE EMLSSON.
- Evangeliska Fosterlands-Stiftelsens Förlag/EFB-förlaget:** Tegnérsgatan 34, 113 59 Stockholm; f. 1856; religious; Man. Dir. (vacant).
- Bokförlaget Forum AB:** Tegnérsgatan 40, P.O.B. 45134, 104 30 Stockholm; f. 1943; Man. Dir. BERTIL KÄLL.
- AB C. E. Fritzes Kungl. Hovbokhandel (Booksellers to the Court):** P.O.B. 16356, 103 27 Stockholm; f. 1837; Scandinavian and foreign books, subscription agency, maps; Man. Dir. EIDE SEGERBÄCK.
- Carl Gehrman's Musikförlag:** Apelbergsgatan 58, P.O.B. 505, 101 26 Stockholm 1; f. 1893; Pres. LARS LIDÉN; Man. Dir. KETIL SKARBY; music.
- Gummessons Bokförlag/Musikförlag:** Tegnérsgatan 8, Box 6302, 113 81 Stockholm; f. 1949; juvenile, sociology, theology, general fiction, biography.
- Abr. Hirschs Förlag:** Apelbergsgatan 58, P.O.B. 505, 101 26 Stockholm 1; f. 1838; music; Propr. Carl Gehrman's Musikförlag.
- Liber Grafiska AB:** 162 89 Stockholm; general and educational publishing, maps and printing; publisher for the Government; Pres. KARL-AXEL SWEDÉRUS.
- J. A. Lindblads Bokförlags AB:** Warfvingesväg 30, 112 51 Stockholm; f. 1893; Man. Dir. Bo WAHLSTRÖM; fiction, juvenile, religious books.
- LTs förlag AB:** Drottninggatan 104, 105 33 Stockholm; f. 1934; agricultural and forestry textbooks, general educational; Man. Dir. UNO LARSSON.
- Abr. Lundquists Musikförlag AB:** Kat. Bangata 17, 116 25 Stockholm; f. 1838; Man. Dir. H. ROUNDOQUIST; music.
- Bokförlaget Natur och Kultur:** P.O.B. 6408, 113 82 Stockholm 6; f. 1922; Man. Dir. LARS ALMGREN; educational and general.
- AB Nordiska Bokhandeln:** P.O.B. 7, 101 20 Stockholm; f. 1851; Man. Dir. HANS MOLANDER; fiction and non-fiction.
- P. A. Norstedt & Söners Förlag AB:** P.O.B. 2052, Tryckerigatan 2, 103 12 Stockholm 2; f. 1843; legal and scientific, directories, annuals, belles-lettres, fiction; book club; Man. Dir. GÖRAN AHLBERG; Publisher LASSE BERGSTRÖM.
- Bokförlaget Prisma AB:** P.O.B. 3192, Kungsgatan 44, 103 63 Stockholm; f. 1960; fiction, politics, economics, social and natural sciences, reference books, paperbacks; Man. Dir. STIG EDLING.
- AB Rabén & Sjögren Bokförlag:** Tegnérsgatan 28, Box 45022, 104 30 Stockholm; f. 1942; juvenile; Man. Dir. PER A. SJÖGREN.
- Sanctus, Metodistkyrkans Förlag:** Sibyllegatan 18, Box 5020, 102 41 Stockholm; f. 1873; Man. Dir. KARIN HELLBERG; religious.
- Semic/Åhlén & Åkerlund:** Landsvägen 57, P.O.B. 74, 172 22 Sundbyberg; Pres. LUKAS BONNIER; Man. Dir. KURT BJÖRKMAN; handbooks, calendars, serial publications, magazines, juvenile.
- Skeab Förlag:** Älvsjö Ängsväg 6, Box 1504, 125 25 Älvsjö; f. 1921; religion, fiction, juvenile books, education, music; Dirs. TONY GULDBRANDZÉN, GÖSTA GAHNE.
- Tidens Förlag AB:** Torsgatan 2, Box 130, 101 21 Stockholm; f. 1912; Man. EBBE CARLSSON; fiction, sociology, politics, economics, popular science, children's, psychology, poetry.
- AB Timbro:** Valhallavägen 66, 114 27 Stockholm; Man. Dir. MATS SVEGFORS.
- Bokförlaget Trevi AB:** Barnhusgatan 3, 111 23 Stockholm; fiction and non-fiction, practical handbooks; Owner and Man. Dir. SOLVEIG NELLINGE.
- AB Wahlström & Wistrand:** Tystagatan 10, 115 24 Stockholm; f. 1884; Man. Dir. PER I. GEDIN; fiction, non-fiction, biography, history, science, paperbacks.
- B. Wahlströms Bokförlag AB:** Warfvingesväg 30, 112 51 Stockholm; f. 1911; Man. Dir. BERTIL WAHLSTRÖM; general fiction, crime novels, cheap edition series, juvenile.
- Ernst Westerbergs Förlags AB:** P.O.B. 6911, 102 39 Stockholm; f. 1897; BENGT SJÖBLON.
- Zindermans Förlag:** P.O.B. 310, 401 25 Göteborg 1; f. 1960; general; Man. Dir. SUNE STIGSJÖ.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Svenska Bokförläggareföreningen (Association of Swedish Publishers): Sveavägen 52, 111 34 Stockholm; f. 1843; 112 mems.; Man. Dir. JONAS MODIG; Editor CARL-OLOF JOSEPHSON; publ. *Svensk Bokhandel* (weekly).

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Sveriges Radio AB (*The Swedish Broadcasting Corporation*): Oxenstiernsgatan 20, 105 10 Stockholm; f. 1925; non-commercial radio and television, broadcasting under licence from the State; 6,900 employees; Dir.-Gen. Ö. WALLQVIST.

Televerket (*The Swedish Telecommunications Administration*): Mårbackagatan 11, 123 86 Farsta; responsible for the distribution of programmes produced by Sveriges Radio and for collection of fees; Dir.-Gen. TONY HAGSTRÖM.

RADIO

HOME SERVICES

Sveriges Radio broadcasts approximately 22,000 hours yearly on Home Services.

1st Programme: broadcast on Long and Medium Wave and VHF.

2nd Programme: broadcast on VHF.

3rd Programme and Local Service: broadcast on VHF.

OVERSEAS SERVICES

Short-Wave transmitters at Hörby and Karlsborg of 500 kW., broadcasting in seven languages; 8,600 hours yearly to the Americas, Australasia, Africa, the Middle East, South Asia, Europe and the Far East.

PRIVATE RADIO

I.B.R.A. Radio A.B.: 105 36 Stockholm; non-commercial Christian company broadcasting to all continents; Pres. SVERRE LARSSON.

TELEVISION

Sveriges Radio operates two television channels, using the PAL colour system.

Number of transmitters: 211 for first channel, 146 for second channel.

In 1980 there were 3,165,000 licensed TV receivers.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; sub.=subscribed; p.u.=paid up; res.=reserves; dep.=deposits; m.=million; kr.=kronor; brs.=branches)

Kungl. Bank Inspektionen (*The Bank Inspection Board*): Box 16096, 103 22 Stockholm; f. 1907; for the supervision of commercial and savings banks, mortgage institutions, stock dealers, stock exchanges and agricultural loan societies; Dirs. S. WALBERG, S. Å. ÅKERBLUM, S. DANIELSSON, P. JOHNSON, L. HEDBERG; publ. yearly banking and stock exchange statistics.

NATIONAL BANK

Sveriges Riksbank (*Bank of Sweden*): Box 16283, 103 25 Stockholm; bank of issue; f. 1668. According to a Bill of June 30th, 1934, the bank is controlled by a Board of seven directors, of whom the chairman is appointed by the government, the other six being elected by the Riksdag. The directors elect a Governor from among themselves, and a Deputy Governor who may be one of their number or an outside candidate. Cap. 1,000m. kr.; res. fund 500m. kr.; notes in circulation December 1980, 34,420m. kr.; Chair. TORSTEN BENGTSON; Gov. LARS WOHLIN.

OTHER BANKS

Bohusbanken: Box 87, Östra Hamngatan 32, 401 21 Göteborg; f. 1919; cap. 40m. kr.; dep. 283m. kr. (1979); Pres. STEN KJELLMAN; Man. Dir. ÅKE GUSTAVSSON.

Föreningsbankernas Bank: Fack, Grev Turegatan 30, 102 40 Stockholm; f. 1958; central bank of 428 local co-operative banks; cap. 22m. kr.; total resources 3,873.3m. kr. (1979); Man. Dir. INGVAR JOHNSELIUS.

Götabanken: Östra Hamngatan 16, 405 09 Göteborg; f. 1848; cap. and res. 369m. kr.; dep. 14,883m. kr. (1980); Chair. GÖSTA OLSON; Man. Dir. LARS NYRÉN.

Jämtlands Folkbank: Prästgatan 39, P.O.B. 65, 831 21

Östersund; f. 1874; cap. 20m. kr.; dep. 650m. kr. (1980); Pres. GÖSTA HEILBORN; Man. JAN ERIK ERIKSSON.

Östgötabanken: Box 328, 581 03 Linköping; f. 1837; cap. and res. 61m. kr.; dep. 3,684.4m. kr. (Dec. 1979); Chair. GUSTAF LAGERFELT; Gen. Man. JOHN ERIKSSON.

Post- och Kreditbanken, PKbanken: Hamngatan 12, 103 71 Stockholm; f. 1974 by merger of Postbanken and Sveriges Kreditbank; 134 brs., access to 5,000 post offices and postal service units; cap. p.u. and res. 2,357m. kr.; dep. 51,527m. kr.; total resources 61,561m. kr. (August 1980); Pres. and Chief Exec. BERTIL DANIELSSON; Exec. Vice-Pres. (International) LARS STRÖM.

Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken: Kungsträdgårdsgatan 8, P.O.B. 16067, 103 22 Stockholm; f. 1972 by merger of Skandinaviska Banken and Stockholm's Enskilda Bank; cap. and res. 1,212m. kr.; dep. 57,296m. kr. (1979); Chair. L. E. THUNHOLM.

Skånska Banken: Södergatan 10, 201 80 Malmö; f. 1896; cap. 51m. kr.; res. 82m. kr.; dep. 5,267.8m. kr. (Dec. 1980); Pres. CARL S. ROOS; Gen. Man. AXEL ROOS.

Skaraborgsbanken: Rådhusgatan 5, 541 01 Skövde; f. 1864; cap. p.u. 35m. kr.; dep. 2,787m. kr.; total assets 3,519m. kr. (1980); Pres. ÅKE BERGQVIST; Chief Gen. Man. GÖSTA KARLSSON; 39 brs.

Sparbankernas Bank: Brunkebergstorg 8, 105 34 Stockholm; f. 1942; cap. 120m. kr.; dep. 17,352m. kr. (1980); Pres. HENRY ALLARD; Man. Dir. BIRGER LÖNNQVIST.

Sundsvallsbanken: Kyrkogatan 15, Fack, 851 01 Sundsvall; f. 1864; cap. p.u. 102.6m. kr.; dep. 4,672m. kr. (Aug. 1980); Chair. GUNNAR HELLEROT; Man. Dir. ERIK EHN.

Svenska Handelsbanken: Blasieholmstorg 11, 103 28 Stockholm; f. 1871; cap. and res. 5,531m. kr.; dep. 33,423m. kr.; total assets 82,906m. kr. (1980); Chair. JAN WALLANDER; Pres. JAN EKMAN, TOM HEDELIN; 453 brs.; publ. *Annual Report* (in Swedish and English).

SWEDEN

Finance, Trade and Industry

Uplandsbanken: P.O.B. 276, 751 05 Uppsala; f. 1865; cap. sub. and p.u. 50m. kr.; dep. 3,499m. kr. (1979); Chair. GÖRAN Z. HAEGGSTRÖM; Man. Dir. G. LUNDH.

Wermlandsbanken: Tingvallagatan 13, Box 1008, 651 15 Karlstad; f. 1832; cap. and res. 98.8m. kr.; dep. 561.7m. kr. (1980); Pres. OLOF ERLANDSON; Man. Dir. and Chief Exec. GUNNAR SCHOTTE.

BANKING ASSOCIATIONS

Banco (Provinsbankernas centralorganisation) (*Central Organization of the Swedish Regional Banks*): Kungsgatan 26, Box 3533, 103 69 Stockholm; Man. Dir. ÅKE LÖNNBERG.

Svenska Bankföreningen (*Swedish Bankers Asscn.*): Regeringsgatan 42; Box 7603, 103 94 Stockholm; f. 1880; 11 mems.; Pres. LARS NYREN; Man. Dir. CLAES-GÖRAN KÄLLNER; publs. *Ekonomisk revy* (10 issues a year), *Ekonomiska Meddelanden* (weekly).

Svenska Sparbanksföreningen (*Swedish Savings Banks Asscn.*): Box 16426, 103 27 Stockholm; 183 mems.; Pres. PER ECKERBERG; Man. Dir. JAN RYDH; publ. *Sparbankerna*.

Sveriges Föreningsbankers Förbund (*Federation of Swedish Co-operative Banks*): Box 5844, 102 48 Stockholm; national organization for 12 regional, 424 local co-operative banks; 377,000 mems.; Pres. THORSTEN LARSSON; Man. Dir. PER SCHIERBECK; publ. *Föreningsbankerna*.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Stockholm Stock Exchange: Källargränd 2, Box 1256, 111 82 Stockholm; f. 1863 under government charter; the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and two other members are appointed by the Government, the remainder of the Board of Directors by delegates of the Bank of Sweden and the National Debt Office, the Association of Swedish Chambers of Commerce, the Federation of Swedish Industries and members of the Stock Exchange; mems. 18; Chair. N. E. ÅQVIST; Pres. B. GRÖNQVIST.

INSURANCE

STATE ORGANIZATIONS

Försäkringsinspektionen (*The Swedish Private Insur-*

ance Supervisory Service): Mäster Samuelsgatan 6, Box 7493, 103 92 Stockholm 5; f. 1904; Chief S. M. OREDS-SON; publs. *Private Insurance Companies* (annually), *Friendly Societies* (annually).

Riksförsäkringsverket (*The National Social Insurance Board*): Adolf Fredriks Kyrkogata 8, 103 51 Stockholm; f. 1961; administration of social insurance system; Dir.-Gen. K. G. SCHERMAN; Dir.-in-Chief M. SJÖNELL.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Försäkringsaktiebolaget Skandia: Sveavägen 44, 103 50 Stockholm; f. 1855; Man. Dir. BJÖRN WOLRATH; all branches of non-life insurance; parent body of Skandia Group.

Livförsäkringsaktiebolaget Skandia: Man. Dir. BJÖRN WOLRATH; life insurance.

Stockholms Stads Brandförsäkringskontor: Mynttorget 4, 111 28 Stockholm; f. 1746; mutual; Man. Dir. P. O. NILSSON; Stockholm real estate insurance.

Svenska Personal-Pensionskassan (SPP): Regeringsgatan 107, 103 73 Stockholm; f. 1917; Man. Dir. K.-A. LINDEROTH; mutual, staff pension insurance.

Trygg-Hansa Group: 106 26 Stockholm; Chair. H. LÖWBEER.

Hansa International Försäkringsaktiebolag: Man. Dir. L. PIHLGREN; reinsurance.

Hansa ömsesidig sakkörsäkring: mutual; Man. Dir. C.-S. GIESECKE; accident, automobile, aviation, burglary, fire.

Hansa Trafik ömsesidig sakkörsäkring: Man. Dir. C.-S. GIESECKE; automobile.

Sjöförsäkringsaktiebolaget Hansa: Man. Dir. Å. THORSTENSSON; marine.

Trygg ömsesidig livförsäkring: mutual; Man. Dir. C.-S. GIESECKE; life and sickness insurance.

INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

Svenska Försäkringsföreningen (*Swedish Insurance Society*): Tegeluddsvägen 100, 115 87 Stockholm; f. 1875 to promote sound development of the Swedish insurance movement; Pres. KJELL GUNNARSON; Sec. BO LINDH.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

International Chamber of Commerce: Swedish National Committee, Västra Trädgårdsgatan 9, P.O.B. 16050, 103 22 Stockholm f. 1921; about 250 mems.; Chair. ALVAR LINDENCRONA; Sec.-Gen. MARTIN DWORÉN; publ. *Newsletter* (12 issues a year).

Gotlands Handelskammare: P.O.B. 2035, 621 02 Visby; f. 1908; Pres. CHRISTER SÖDERBERG.

Handelskammaren för Örebro och Västmanlands län: Köpmangatan 5, 702 10 Örebro; f. 1897; Pres. CLAES-ULRIK WINBERG; Sec. SVEN SVENSSON.

Handelskammaren i Gävle: Drottninggatan 25, Gävle; f. 1907; 400 mems.; Pres. LARS G. SUNDBLAD; Man. Dir. BENGT W. ELFSTRÖM.

Handelskammaren i Göteborg/Västsvenska Handelskam-
maren: Parkgatan 25, 411 38 Göteborg; f. 1661; about 1,325 mems.; Man. Dir. ÅKE AHLSTRÖM; publ. *Trade Directory of Western Sweden*.

Handelskammaren i Jönköpings län: V. Storgatan 6,

552 55 Jönköping; f. 1975; 400 mems.; Pres. GUNNAR RANDHOLM; Sec. GÖRAN KINNANDER.

Handelskammaren i Karlstad: V. Torggatan 12, 652 25 Karlstad; f. 1912; about 300 mems.; Pres. GUNNAR SCHOTTE; Sec. INGVAR MÖLLER.

Norrbottens handelskammare: Storgat 35, 95132 Luleå; f. 1904; Pres. BO JOHANSSON; Sec. ÅKE TAHLIN.

Östergötlands och Södermanlands handelskammare: Box 723, 601 16 Norrköping; f. 1915; Pres. TORSTEN ARNHEIM; Sec. GUNNAR LUNDEN.

Skånes Handelskammare: Slottsgatan 20, 211 33 Malmö; f. 1905; 1,600 mems.; Pres. HANS CAVALLI-BJÖRKMAN; Sec. LARS C. G. SAMZELIUS.

Stockholms Handelskammare: V. Trädgårdsgatan 9, Box 16050, 103 22 Stockholm; f. 1902; Pres. BENGT I:SON SJÖGREN; Dir. SVEN SWARING.

Västernorrlands och Jämtlands läns Handelskammare: Kyrkogatan 26, 852 31 Sundsvall; f. 1913; 340 mems.; Pres. BO RYDIN; Sec. PER-RICHARD MOLÉN; publ. *Meddelanden*.

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS

Sveriges Industriförbund (*Federation of Swedish Industries*): Storgatan 19, Box 5501, 114 85 Stockholm; f. 1910; the central organization of industrial and manufacturing firms; Man. Dir. LARS NABSETH; Vice-Dirs. Prof. DAG HELMERS, LENNART KÖRNER; publ. *The Swedish Industrial Directory* and *SI-Nytt* (fortnightly).

The federation consists of 26 trade associations. Its 3,000 member companies employ about 750,000 people.

Företagareförbundet, SFR (*The Association of Swedish Entrepreneurs*): Odengatan 87, 113 22 Stockholm; f. 1951; 30,000 mems.; Chair. ERIK HOVHAMMAR; Man. Dir. BO SILLÉN; publ. *Företagaren*.

Försäljnings AB Gat- och Kantsten (*Export Association of the Granite Setts and Kerb Industry*): Drottninggatan 21-23, 411 14 Göteborg; f. 1933; Man. HARRY ERHEDEN.

Järnvägsföreningen (*Swedish Ironworks Commercial Assn.*): S. Blasieholmshamnen 4A, 111 48 Stockholm C; f. 1889; 51 mems.; Pres. FOLKE BENGSSON; Sec. SVEN VERNER-CARLSSON.

Jernkontoret (*Swedish Ironmasters' Association*): Kungsträdgårdsgatan 10, Box 1721, 111 87 Stockholm; f. 1747; Pres. WILHELM EKMÄN; Man. Dir. ERIK HÖÖK; publ. *Jernkontorets Annaler* (6 per year) and *Scandinavian Journal of Metallurgy* (6 per year).

Svensk Industriförening (*Association of Swedish Small Industries*): Torsgatan 2, Box 1133, 111 81 Stockholm; f. 1941; 1,700 mems.; Man. Dir. SVEN LANGENIUS.

Svenska Cellulosa- och Pappersbruksföreningen (*Swedish Pulp and Paper Association*): Villagatan 1, 114 32 Stockholm; Pres. N. LANDQVIST; Vice-Pres. M. DE VERDIER, R. PERSSON, L. SJUNNESSON; Man. Dir. B. WERGENSE; publ. *Svensk Papperstidning*.

Svenska Garverifärdkareföreningen (*Swedish Tanners' Association*): Blasieholmsgatan 5, Box 16105, 103 23 Stockholm; f. 1901; 8 mems.; Chair. WILHELM GRÖNVALL; Man. Dir. PER BONDELID.

Svenska Glasbruksföreningen (*Swedish Glass Manufacturers' Association*): Box 5501, 114 85 Stockholm; f. 1912; Chair. ERIK HOVHAMMAR; Man. GöSTA MOLIN.

Svenska Kraftverksföreningen (*Swedish Power Assn.*): Birger Jarlsgratan 41A, P.O.B. 1704, 111 87 Stockholm; f. 1909; 475 mems.; Pres. GÖRAN EKBERG; Dir. HANS BOSTRÖM; publ. *Sv. Kraftverksföreningens Publikationer*.

Svenska Kvarnföreningen (*The Swedish Flour Milling Assn.*): Box 7247, 103 89 Stockholm 2; f. 1914; 8 mems.; Chair. PER SORTE; Man. Dir. M. TÖRNQVIST.

Svenska Sägverks- och Trävaruexportföreningen (*Swedish Wood Exporters' Assn.*): Villagatan 1, 114 32 Stockholm; f. 1875; 430 mems.; Pres. G. ENGMAN; Man. Dir. L. STRÄNGH.

Svenska Skofabrikantföreningen (*Swedish Shoe Manufacturers' Association*): Blasieholmsgatan 5, Box 16105, 103 23 Stockholm; f. 1910; 20 mems.; Chair. GöSTA REHNQVIST; Man. Dir. PER BONDELID.

Svenska Stenkolsimportörers Förening (*Swedish Coal-Importers' Assn.*): Jakobsgatan 6, P.O.B. 16144, 103 23 Stockholm; f. 1902; 34 mems.; Chair. OLLE BERG; Sec. U. SOMMAR.

Sveriges Elektroindustriförening (*Swedish Electrical Manufacturers' Association*): Storgatan 19, Box 5501, 114 85 Stockholm; f. 1918; 67 mems.; Chair. TORSTEN LINDSTRÖM; Pres. MAX SETTERWALL.

Sveriges Exportråd (*Swedish Trade Council*): Storgatan 19, P.O.B. 5513, 114 85 Stockholm; f. 1972; 3,000 mems.;

Pres. HANS STAHLÉ; Man. Dir. C.-E. SJÖSTRÖM; publ. *Swedish Export Directory* (annual), *Svensk Export* (10 a year).

Sveriges Grossistförbund (*Federation of Swedish Wholesalers and Importers*): Grevgatan 34, Box 5512, 114 85 Stockholm; f. 1922; 1,200 member firms; Pres. SVEN SÖDERBERG; Man. A. SUNDQVIST; Man. Foreign Trade Dept. C. G. SÖDERLUND; publ. *Svensk Handel* (Swedish Trade).

Sveriges Handelsagenters Förbund (*Federation of Commercial Agents of Sweden*): Hantverkargatan 46, 112 21 Stockholm; f. 1914; 500 mems.; Chair. LAGE ARENÄS; Man. Dir. CLAES WENDT; publ. *Världsmarknad* (World Market; 4 a year).

Sveriges Hantverks- och Industriorganisation-Familjeföretagen—SHIO-Familjeföretagen (*Swedish Federation of Trades, Industries and Family Enterprises*): Nytorpgatan 17, 116 22 Stockholm; f. 1905; publ. *Hantverk och Industri*.

Sveriges Kemiska Industrikontor (*Association of Swedish Chemical Industries*): Storgatan 19, Box 5501, 114 85 Stockholm; f. 1917; 260 mems.; Pres. OVE SUNDBERG; Man. Dir. ERIK BRANDT.

Sveriges Köpmannaförbund (*The Swedish Retail Federation*): Kungsgatan 19, 105 61 Stockholm; f. 1918; 17,000 mems.; Chair. ERIK-V. RAMBERG; Man. Dir. E. O. HOLM; publ. *Köpmannen* (weekly).

Sveriges Mekanförbundet (*Swedish Association of Metalworking Industries*): Storgatan 19, Box 5506, 114 85 Stockholm; f. 1911; 1,100 mems.; Pres. BENGT BERG; Man. Dir. ROLAND KIESSLING.

Sveriges Redareförening (*Swedish Shipowners' Assn.*): see Shipping.

Textilrådet (*Textile Manufacturers' Association*): Blasieholmsgatan 5, Box 16133, 103 23 Stockholm; f. 1939; Man. Dir. SVEN CELE.

PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

CENTRAL ORGANIZATION

Svenska Arbetsgivareföreningen (SAF) (*The Swedish Employers' Confederation*): Södra Blasieholmshamnen 4A, 103 30 Stockholm; f. 1902; members are privately owned industrial and service enterprises; its main aim is to safeguard the interests of the employers in questions concerning their relations with employees; SAF consists of 36 employers' associations and the enterprises affiliated to the SAF as part-owners are at the same time members of these associations; in May 1981 there were approximately 37,000 members employing 1,317,000 employees, of whom about 777,000 were manual workers; Pres. CURT NICOLIN; Man. Dir. OLOF LJUNGGREN; publ. *SAF-tidningen* (weekly).

BRANCH ASSOCIATIONS

Bageri- och Konditoriarbetsgivareförbundet (*Bakery and Confectionery Employers' Assn.*): Hovslagargatan 5; 111 48 Stockholm; f. 1954; 800 mems.; Chair. HARALD JAHN; Man. Dir. ULF GÖRAN LILJEBLADH.

Biltrafikens Arbetsgivareförbund (*Road Transport Employers' Assn.*): Nybrokajen 5, 111 48 Stockholm; Chair. U. OTTOSON; Man. Dir. ROLF G. HÖGLUND.

Byggtföretag (*Employers' Federation of the Swedish Construction Industry*): Nybrokajen 5, P.O.B. 16286, 103 25 Stockholm; f. 1919; 1,750 mem. cos. with 84,000 employees; Pres. JAN STEEN; Man. Dir. WILLIAM JANSON; publ. *Swedish Building Industry* (weekly).

Byggnadsämnestörförbundet (*Employers' Asscn. of Building Material Manufacturers*): Box 4260, 203 14 Malmö; Chair. ARNE WEHTJE; Man. Dir. B. ODÉEN.

Elektriska Arbetsgivareföreningen (*Electrical Employers' Asscn.*): Box 1610, 111 86 Stockholm; Chair. JOHAN BOTTHEIM; Man. Dir. NILS FREDRIKSSON.

Försäkringsbolagens Förhandlingsorganisation (*Insurance Employers' Asscn.*): Stureplan 4, 114 35 Stockholm.

Glasindustrins Arbetsgivareförbund (*Employers' Asscn. of the Swedish Glass Industry*): Box 16105, 103 23, Stockholm; f. 1908; 15 mems. with 2,000 employees; Pres. L. PERSSON; Man. Dir. CARL ERIK VOS.

Glasmästeriförbundet (*Asscn. of Glazing Contractors*): Nybrokajen 5, Box 16 286, 103 25 Stockholm; Chair. BENGT ANDERSSON; Man. Dir. LARS LARSSON.

Grafiska Arbetsgivareförbundet (*Graphic Arts Employers' Federation*): Blasieholmsgatan 4A, Box 16383, 103 27 Stockholm; Man. Dir. TORKEL UNGE; publ. *Grafiskt Forum*.

Gruvornas Arbetsgivareförbund (*Employers' Asscn. of Mine Owners*): Blasieholmsgatan 5, 103 23 Stockholm; f. 1916; 13 mems. with 5,000 employees; Pres. L. WELLENUS; Man. Dir. CARL ERIK VOS.

Handelns Arbetsgivareorganisation (*Commercial Employers' Association*): Box 1720, 111 87 Stockholm; 11,600 mems. with 250,000 employees; Chair. CARL ERIK HEDLUND; Man. Dir. CHRISTIAN TYDÉN.

Järnbruksförbundet (*Employers' Asscn. of the Swedish Steel Industry*): S. Blasieholmshamnen 4A, 111 48 Stockholm; f. 1906; 73 mems. with 65,000 employees; Pres. CLAES-ULRIK WINBERG; Chief Exec. LARS HERLIN.

Läderindustriernas Arbetsgivareförbund (*Employers' Association of the Swedish Shoe, Leather and Leather Goods Industries*): Blasieholmsgatan 5, Box 16105, 103 23 Stockholm; f. 1908; 91 mems.; Chair. JAN EKBLOM; Man. Dir. CARL-ERIK VOS.

Livsmedelsbranschens Arbetsgivareförbund (*Employers' Asscn. of Food Producers*): Box 4260, 203 14 Malmö; Chair. ALF LARSSON; Man. Dir. B. ODÉEN.

Målaremästarnas Riksförening (*Federation of Painting Contractors*): Nybrokajen 5, Box 16 286, 103 25 Stockholm; Chair. LENNART JOHANSSON; Man. Dir. LARS LARSSON.

Motorbranschens Arbetsgivareförbund (*Swedish Motor Trade Employers' Asscn.*): Blasieholmsgatan 4A, 111 48 Stockholm; f. 1932; 3,000 mems.; Chair. BENGT HAGMAN; Man. Dir. GÖRAN LJUNGSTRÖM.

Petroleumbanschens Arbetsgivareförbund (*Employers' Association of the Swedish Petroleum Industry*): Blasieholmsgatan 4A, 111 48 Stockholm; f. 1936; Chair. ALF BERGMAN; Man. Dir. GÖRAN LJUNGSTRÖM.

Plåtslageriernas Riksförbund (*National Association of Platers*): Stytmansgatan 45, 114 54 Stockholm; Chair. HOLGER JOHANSSON; Man. Dir. DAN KRISTIANSEN.

Rörledningsfirmornas Arbetsgivareförbund (*Association of Sanitary, Heating, Insulation and Refrigeration Employers*): Blasieholmsgatan 4A, 111 48 Stockholm; f. 1918; Chair. C. A. ANDERSSON; Man. Dir. CHRISTER FLODÉN.

Skogs- och Lantarbetsgivareförbundet (*Federation of Forest and Agricultural Employers*): Blasieholmsgatan 4A, Box 16026, 103 21 Stockholm; 4,500 mems.

Stoppmöbelindustrins Arbetsgivareförbund (*Employers' Association of the Upholstery Industry*): Blasieholmsgatan 5, Box 16116, 123 43 Stockholm; Chair. NILS Y. NILSSON; Man. Dir. SVANTE AF WINKLERFELT.

Svenska Arbetsgivareföreningens Allmänna Grupp (*General Group of the Swedish Employers' Confederation*): Box 16105, 103 23 Stockholm; f. 1921; 1,685 mems.; Chair. FOLKE MÄRTENSSON; Man. Dir. CARL ERIK VOS.

Sveriges Buteljglasbruks Förbund (*Swedish Glass Bottle Manufacturers' Association*): Box 4260, 203 14 Malmö; Chair. LARS HINSELL; Man. Dir. BENGT ODÉEN.

Sveriges Hotell- och Restaurangarbetsgivareförening (*Swedish Hotel and Restaurant Employers' Association*): Kungsgatan 62, 111 22 Stockholm; Chair. LARS HELIN; Man. Dir. NILS-ERIK BRUNDELL.

Sveriges Kvarnrykesförbund (*Swedish Flour Millers' Association*): Hovslagargatan 5, 111 48 Stockholm; f. 1909; 13 mems.; Chair. PER SORTE; Man. Dir. ULF GÖRAN LILJEBLADH.

Sveriges Skogsindustriförbund (*Employers' Federation of Swedish Forest Industries*): Södra Blasieholmshamnen 4A, 111 48, Stockholm; Chair. Bo RYDIN; Man. Dir. LENNART HÖRNLUND.

Sveriges Stuvareförbund (*Swedish Master Stevedores' Association*): Tegnérsgatan 3, 111 40 Stockholm; f. 1908; 60 mems.; Chair. GUNNAR HÖGBERG; Man. Dir. NILS JOHANSSON.

Sveriges Textil- och Konfektionsindustriförbund (*Swedish Textile and Clothing Employers' Asscn.*): Blasieholmsgatan 5, Box 16116, 123 43 Stockholm; f. 1979; 305 mems. with 25,000 employees; Pres. IVAN L. LUDVIGSON; Man. Dir. SVANTE AF WINKLERFELT.

Sveriges Verkstadsförening (*Swedish Engineering Employers' Association*): Box 5510, 114 85 Stockholm; f. 1896; 2,200 mems. with 335,000 employees; Pres. ARNE MOHLIN; Man. Dir. AKE NORDLANDER; publ. *Verkstäderna* (monthly).

Svets Mekaniska Arbetsgivareförbundet (*Swedish Employers' Federation of Welding Engineering*): Blasieholmsgatan 4A, 111 48 Stockholm; Chair. OLOF THOR; Man. Dir. GÖRAN LJUNGSTRÖM.

Träindustriförbundet (*Employers' Association of the Swedish Wood Products Industry*): Grevgatan 5, P.O.B. 14033, 104 40 Stockholm; Chair. ARNE JANSSON; Man. Dir. BJÖRN LINDELL.

TRADE UNIONS

Landsorganisationen i Sverige (*Swedish Trade Union Confederation*): Barnhusgatan 18, 105 53 Stockholm; f. 1898; affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions; 24 affiliated unions with a total membership of 2,126,793 (Dec. 1980); Pres. GUNNAR NILSSON; Vice-Pres. STIG MALM; Sec. RUNE MOLIN; publ. *LO-Tidningen*.

AFFILIATED UNIONS

Beklädnadsarbetarnas Förbund (*Swedish Textile, Garment and Leather Workers' Union*): Box 1129, 111 81 Stockholm; f. 1888; 40,000 mems.; Chair. KARL ERIK PERSSON; Sec. ERIK HÅKANSSON; publ. *Beklädnadsfolket*.

Fastighetsanställdas Förbund (*Building Maintenance Workers' Union*): Upplandsgatan 4, P.O.B. 376, 101 25 Stockholm; f. 1936; 38,250 mems.; Chair. BERT-OVE PETTERSSON; publ. *Fastighetsfolket*.

Försäkringsanställdas Förbund (*Union of Social Insurance Employees and Insurance Agents*): Box 1119, 111 81 Stockholm; f. 1918; 25,100 mems.; Chair. SVEN DUNBERG; Sec. HANS SVENSSON; publ. *Försäkringsanställd*.

Frisöranställdas Förbund (*Swedish Hairdressers' Union*): Box 1146, 111 81 Stockholm; 4,100 mems.; Chair. GÖSTA JOHANSSON; publ. *Spegeln*.

Grafiska Fackförbundet (*Graphical Workers' Union*): Box 1101, 111 81 Stockholm; 44,200 mems.; Chair. STIG NILSSON; Sec. GÖRAN SÖDERLUND; publ. *Grafia*.

Handelsanställdas Förbund (*Union of Commercial Employees*): Stadiongatan 67, Box 5074, 200 71 Malmö; f. 1906; 154,000 mems.; Pres. KARL-ÅXE GRANLUND; publ. *Handelsnytt* (monthly).

Hotell- och Restauranganställdas Förbund (*Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Union*): Box 1143, 111 81 Stockholm; 29,600 mems.; Chair. HANS BILLSTRÖM; Sec. KARL DANIELSSON; publ. *Svensk Hotell-Revvy*.

Statsanställdas Förbund (*State Employees' Union*): Barnhusgatan 6-10, Box 1105, 111 81 Stockholm; f. 1970; 201,100 mems.; Chair. LARS-ERIK NICKLASSON; publ. *Statsanställd*.

Svenska Bleck- och Plåtslagareförbundet (*Swedish Sheet Metal Workers' Union*): Hornsgatan 120, 117 21 Stockholm; 5,600 mems.; Chair. SIXTEN JOHANSSON; publ. *Byggnadsarbetaren*.

Svenska Byggnadsarbetareförbundet (*Swedish Building Workers' Union*): Box 190 13, 104 32 Stockholm; 158,000 mems.; Chair. BERTIL WHINBERG; publ. *Byggnadsarbetaren* (Building Worker).

Svenska Elektrikerförbundet (*Swedish Electricians' Union*): Box 1123, 111 81 Stockholm; 27,300 mems.; Chair. STANLEY JÄMTVED; publ. *Elektrikern*.

Svenska Fabriksarbetareförbundet (*Swedish Factory Workers' Union*): Box 1114, 111 81 Stockholm; f. 1891; 102,600 mems.; Chair. UNO EKBERG; Sec. NILS KRISTOFFERSSON; publ. *Fabriksarbetaren* (fortnightly).

Svenska Gruvindustriarbetareförbundet (*Swedish Miners' Union*): Box 19, 772 01 Grängesberg; 13,400 mems.; Chair. ANDERS STENDALEN; publ. *Gruvarbetaren*.

Svenska Kommunalarbetareförbundet (*Swedish Municipal Workers' Union*): Box 19 039, 104 32 Stockholm; 514,500 mems.; Pres. SIGVARD MARJASIN; publ. *Kommunalarbetaren*.

Svenska Lantarbetareförbundet (*Swedish Agricultural Workers' Union*): Box 1104, 111 81 Stockholm; f. 1918; 11,100 mems.; Pres. BÖRJE SVENSSON; Sec. INGEMAR LARSSON; publ. *Lantarbetaren* (monthly).

Svenska Livsmedelsarbetareförbundet (*Swedish Food Workers' Union*): Box 1156, 111 81 Stockholm; 59,000 mems.; Chair. LAGE ANDRÉASSON; Sec. ALVAR BLOM; publ. *Mål och Medel*.

Svenska Målareförbundet (*Swedish Painters' Union*): Box 1113, 111 81 Stockholm; f. 1887; 22,400 mems.; Chair. JOHN PETTERSSON; Sec. ARNE DAHLBERG; publ. *Målarnas Facktidning*.

Svenska Metallindustriarbetareförbundet (*Swedish Metal Workers' Union*): Tunnelgatan 11, 105 52 Stockholm; f. 1888; 454,500 mems.; Chair. LEIF BLOMBERG; publ. *Metallarbetaren* (weekly).

Svenska Musikerförbundet (*Swedish Musicians' Union*): Box 43, 101 20 Stockholm; f. 1970; 10,500 mems.; Pres. YNGVE ÅKERBERG; Sec. GÖRAN IVARSSON; publ. *Musikern*.

Svenska Pappersindustriarbetareförbundet (*Swedish Pulp and Paper Workers' Union*): Box 1127, 111 81 Stockholm; 41,600 mems.; Chair. ROINE CARLSSON; Sec. KJELL JUHLIN; publ. jointly with Forest Workers' Union and Wood Industry Workers' Union, *Skogsindustriarbetaren* (SIA) (fortnightly).

Svenska Sjöfolkförbundet (*Swedish Seamen's Union*): Järnorget 1, 413 04 Göteborg; 11,000 mems.; Chair. OVE BJÖRK; Sec. (vacant); publ. *Sjömannen*.

Svenska Skogsarbetareförbundet (*Swedish Forest Workers' Union*): Box 903, 801 32 Gävle; 24,000 mems.; Chair. SIXTEN BÄCKSTRÖM; Sec. ALBIN AGEBRÖ; publ. jointly with Pulp and Paper Workers' Union and Wood Industry Workers' Union *Skogsindustriarbetaren*.

Svenska Träindustriarbetareförbundet (*Swedish Wood Industry Workers' Union*): Box 1152, 111 81 Stockholm; f. 1889; 82,300 mems.; Chair. BERTIL JONSSON; publ. jointly with Pulp and Paper Workers' Union and Forestry Workers' Union, *Skogsindustriarbetaren*.

Svenska Transportarbetareförbundet (*Swedish Transport Workers' Union*): Box 158, 101 22 Stockholm; 53,000 mems.; Chair. BERTIL GUSTAVSSON; publ. *Transportarbetaren*.

INDEPENDENT UNIONS

Centralorganisationen SACO/SR (*Swedish Confederation of Professional Associations*): Lilla Nygatan 14, Box 2206, 103 15 Stockholm; f. 1947; 26 affiliated unions and professional organizations; 230,000 mems. Chair. GÖRAN KALIN; publ. *SACO/SR Journal* (16 a year).

Svenska tulltjänstemannaförbundet (*Swedish Customs Officers' Union*): Västerlanggatan 54, 111 29 Stockholm; f. 1980; 4,300 mems.; Chair. L. FRANCK; Sec. BRITT-MARIE EKELUND; publ. *Tulltjänstemannen*.

Tjänstemännens Centralorganisation—TCO (*Central Organisation of Salaried Employees*): Linnégatan 14, P.O.B. 5252, 102 45 Stockholm; f. 1944; 1,100,000 mems.; affiliated to International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, European Trade Union Confed. and Council of Nordic Trade Unions; Pres. LENNART BOBSTRÖM; publ. *TCO Journal* (30 a year).

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

Kooperativa förbundet Group (*Co-operative Union and Wholesale Society*): Fack, 104 65 Stockholm; f. 1899; 165 co-operative retail societies with 1,900,000 mems., 1,677 food stores and restaurants, 249 supermarkets, 34 dept. stores, 28 hypermarkets, 10 speciality stores, 100 factories, 118 variety stores, 75 travel agencies; with a total of 72,385 employees; total sales about 20,500m. kr.; Exec. Pres. KARL ERIK PERSSON; publ. *Vi, Kooperatören, Vår tidning, KLF Forum*.

STATE-OWNED INDUSTRIES

Statsföretag AB (*Swedish State Company Ltd.*): Hamngatan 6, Box 7827, 103 97 Stockholm; f. 1970 as state holding company for 30 state owned enterprises and their subsidiaries, covering mining, steelworks, forestry, pharmaceuticals, tobacco, textiles, restaurants, etc.; with a total of 60,000 employees; Man. Dir. PER SKÖLD.

OTHER STATE OWNED COMPANIES

Apoteksbolaget AB: Humlegårdsgatan 20, 105 14 Stockholm; f. 1970; two-thirds state owned; distribution of

drugs, owns all pharmacies in Sweden; Chair. **BERTIL DANIELSSON**; Man. Dir. **ÅKE NOHLANDER**; 12,500 employees.

Board of Civil Aviation: see under Transport.

Domänverket: 791 81 Falun; f. 1859; 100 per cent state owned; forestry; Gen. Dir. **LENNART SCHOTTE**; 6,500 employees.

Riksförsäkringsverket: see under Insurance.

Statens Järnvägar: see under Transport.

Statskonsult AB: Anderstorpssvägen 12, P.O.B. 4040, 171 04 Solna 4; f. 1969; 100 per cent state owned; management and data processing consultation; Pres. **STIG MOBÄCK**; 370 employees.

Svenska Lastbil AB (Svelast): Östernalmmsgatan 47, Box 26008, 100 41 Stockholm; f. 1937; 100 per cent state owned; transport and distribution of goods; Man. Dir. **NILS-OLOF LANDBERG**; 1,400 employees.

Swedish Telecommunications Administration: Mårbackagatan 11, 123 86 Farsta; f. 1853; 100 per cent state owned; supplies telecommunication facilities; owns Teleinvest AB; Dir.-Gen. and Chair. **TONY HAGSTRÖM**; 43,607 employees.

Systembolaget AB: Kungsträdgårdsgatan 14, Box 7828, 103 97 Stockholm; f. 1955; 100 per cent state owned; monopoly of retail sale of wines, spirits and strong beers; Pres. **LENNART JANSSON**; 3,976 employees.

Tidningstjänst AB: Gamla Brogatan 11, 111 20 Stockholm; f. 1969; 100 per cent state owned; distribution of newspapers and administration of state subsidies; Pres. **OVE RAINER**; Dir. **OLOF JONSSON**; 2,487 employees.

AB Tipstjänst: Box 6, 101 20 Stockholm; f. 1934; 100 per cent state owned; monopoly of public betting on all sports except horse racing; Pres. **MARGARETA HEGARDT**; Man. Dir. **RICHARD FRIGREN**; 850 employees.

AB Trafikrestauranger: Kungsgatan, P.O.B. 746, 101 30 Stockholm; f. 1938; 100 per cent state owned; train, station and ferry catering; Pres. **BENGT FURBÄCK**; Man. Dir. **HANS VILHELM WETTER**; 1,000 employees.

AB Vin- & Spritcentralen: Formansvägen 19, P.O.B. 43005, 100 72 Stockholm; f. 1917; wholly state owned; import, wholesale and export of wines and spirits and import of beer; Chair. **GUSTAF HEDBORG**; Man. Dir. **LARS LINDMARK**; 1,089 employees.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Statens Järnvägar: Central Administration: 105 50 Stockholm; f. 1856; 100 per cent state owned; Dir.-Gen. **BENGT FURBÄCK**; at the end of 1980 there were 11,377 km. of railways, of which 7,063 km. were electrified. There were four ferry-boat lines with a total length of 159 km. and 20,551 km. of bus lines; 38,596 employees.

ROADS

In 1979 there were 129,066 km. of roads in Sweden, of which 850 km. were motorway and 12,632 km. main or national roads.

SHIPPING

ASSOCIATIONS

Sveriges Allmänna Sjöfartsförening (Swedish General Shipping Assn.): Norr Mälarstrand 78, 112 35 Stockholm; f. 1902; 500 mems.; Pres. **G. BORGGÅRD**; Sec. **U. BONTHELIUS**.

Sveriges Redareförening (Swedish Shipowners' Association): Kungsporsäven 1, Box 53046, 400 14 Göteborg; f. 1906; mems.: 187 shipping companies, with a total of 313 ships (July 1981); Pres. **PAUL PÄLSSON**; Man. Dir. **GUNNAR HÖGBERG**; publ. *Svensk Sjöfarts Tidning* (Swedish Shipping Gazette).

Sveriges Varvsindustrieförening (The Swedish Shipbuilders' Association): Gustaf Daléngsgatan 8, Box 8008, 402 77 Göteborg 8; f. 1918; includes all important shipyards as members and takes care of their common interests; 13 mems.; Chair. **E. WESSBERG**; Man. Dir. **T. THORNSTRÖM**.

PRINCIPAL SHIPPING COMPANIES

GÖTEBORG (GOTHENBURG)

Broströms Rederi A/B: Packhusplatsen 6, 403 30 Göteborg; f. 1890; 22 ships in liner division totalling 396,897 d.w.t.; 6 ships in bulk and tank division totalling 258,250 d.w.t.; Man. Dir. **PAUL G. PÄLSSON**.

Transatlantic Shipping Company Ltd.: 403 36 Göteborg; f. 1904; services to Canary Islands, South, West and East Africa, Australia and New Zealand, East Coast of North America; from Australia to Pacific Coast; bulk and tanker trades; 6 wholly-owned and 8 partly-owned vessels totalling 204,730 d.w.t.; Man. **T. CARLSSON**.

STOCKHOLM

Johnson Line AB: Stureplan 3, 103 75 Stockholm; 17 vessels totalling 363,433 d.w.t.; Pres. **AXEL AX:SON JOHNSON**.

Nordström & Thulin AB: Skeppsbron 34-36, P.O.B. 1215, 111 82 Stockholm; f. 1850; 1 vessel of 68,820 d.w.t.; Man. Dir. **L. PRYTZ**.

Oljekonsumenternas Förbund: Svcavägne 153-155, 113 87 Stockholm; 3 vessels totalling 293,979 d.w.t.; Owner **L. ANDERSSON**.

Saléninvest AB: Norrlandsgatan 15, 106 09 Stockholm; f. 1926; 11 reefers totalling 166,779 d.w.t., 3 tankers totalling 1,054,380 d.w.t., 3 bulk carriers totalling 94,713 d.w.t., 3 roll-on roll-off vessels and ferries; Pres. **SVEN H. SALÉN**; Man. Dir. **STURE ODNER**.

Stockholms Rederi AB Svea: Norrlandsgatan 20, 103 75 Stockholm 2; f. 1871; passenger and cargo services; 9 vessels totalling 35,537 d.w.t.; Man. Dir. **ERIC D. NILSSON**.

Wallenius Lines Rederi AB Soya: Swedenborgsgt. 2, P.O.B. 17086, 104 62 Stockholm; car, truck and container carriers; 10 vessels totalling 171,578 d.w.t.; Man. Dir. **ARNE KOCH**.

OTHER TOWNS

O.T.-Rederierna: P.O.B. 39, 440 60 Skärhamn; tanker and roll-on roll-off services; 28 vessels totalling 368,774 d.w.t.; Owner **LARS JOHANSSON**.

CIVIL AVIATION

Board of Civil Aviation: 601 79 Norrköping; f. 1923; state owned; Dir.-Gen. **BENGT A. W. JOHANSSON**; 3,165 employees; central government authority for matters concerning civil aviation.

The main international airport is at Arlanda, connected by bus service to Stockholm 42 km. away. There are other international airports at Landvetter, 25 km. from Gothenburg, and at Sturup, 28 km. from Malmö. There are regular flights between the main cities in Sweden.

Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS): Head Office: Ulvsundavägen 193, Bromma Airport, 161 87 Stockholm.

SWEDEN

In 1951 the three Scandinavian national airlines: Denmark's DDL, Norway's DNL and Sweden's ABA merged as the Consortium Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS). ABA holds three-sevenths of the capital, DDL and DNL have two-sevenths each.

The Board of the consortium consists of two members from each of the companies and the chairmanship alternates between the three partners. Pres. JAN CARLZON; Deputy Pres. KAI SOETORP, FREDE AHLGREEN ERIKSEN; Exec. Vice-Pres. (Finance) C. E. LINDH; Fleet: 2 Boeing 747B, 3 747-Combi, 5 DC-8-63, 49 DC-9-41, 9 DC-9-21, 6 DC-8-62, 2 DC-9-33AF, 5 DC-10-30, 4 Airbus A300.

AB Aerotransport: 161 87 Bromma; Chair. KRISTER WICKMAN; Chair. Exec. Cttee. MARCUS WALLENBERG; Pres. STURE BLOMBERG; Swedish partner of SAS.

Linjeflyg AB: Bromma Airport, 161 10 Stockholm; f. 1957; jointly owned by A.B. Aerotransport and SAS; domestic passenger, newspaper and postal services in Sweden; fleet of 5 Convair Metropolitan; 13 Fokker F-28 Fellowship, 10 Fokker F-28-4000; Chair. N. HORJEL; Pres. JAN CARLZON.

Sweden is also served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot (U.S.S.R.), Air France, Alitalia, British Airways, ČSA (Czechoslovakia), Finnair, Icelandair, JAT (Yugoslavia), KLM (Netherlands), LOT (Poland), Lufthansa (Federal Republic of Germany), MALÉV (Hungary), Pan Am (U.S.A.), Sabena (Belgium) and Swissair.

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Sveriges Turistrad (Swedish Tourist Board): Hamngatan 27, P.O.B. 7473, 103 92 Stockholm; Chair. SVEN G. SVENSON; Dir.-Gen. BERTIL HARRYSSON.

Svenska Turistföreningen (Swedish Touring Club): Stureplan 2, Box 7615, 103 94 Stockholm; f. 1885; 275,000 mems.; owns and operates mountain hotels, tourist stations, about 200 youth hostels and guest ports; Pres. S. SYNNERGREN; Dir.-Gen. S. HAAGE; publs. *STFS: Årsskrift* (yearly), *Turist* (6 issues a year), hotel guide books.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Kungliga Dramatiska teatern: Nybrogatan, Box 5037, 102 41 Stockholm; Dir. LASSE PÖYSTI.

Drottningholmsteatern (Drottningholm Court Theatre): Box 27050, S-102 51 Stockholm; f. 1766; still uses the original stage machinery and settings; opera and ballet May-Sept.; theatre and collections of theatre art open to visitors April-Oct.; Dir. ARNOLD ÖSTMAN.

OPERA HOUSES

Kungliga Teatern (The Royal Opera): Gustav Adolfs Torg, Box 16094, 103 22 Stockholm; f. 1773.

Stora Teatern: Kungportsavenyn, Box 53116, 400 15 Gothenburg.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Stockholm Philharmonic Orchestra: Konserthuset; Hötorget 8, P.O.B. 7083, 103 87 Stockholm; f. 1902; Chief Conductor YURI AHRONOVITCH.

Transport, Tourism and Culture, Atomic Energy

Swedish Radio Symphony Orchestra: Radihuset, Oxenstiernsgatan 20, 105 10 Stockholm; f. 1943; Chief Conductor HERBERT BLOMSTEDT.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Sweden is a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN) and NORDITA (Nordic Institute for Theoretical Atomic Physics). Agreements were concluded with the U.S.A. in 1956 and with the United Kingdom in 1947 and 1964.

Statens kärnkraftinspektion (Swedish Nuclear Power Inspectorate): Box 27 106, 102 52 Stockholm; undertakes the control and inspection of atomic installations and atomic fuel; Dir.-Gen. and Chair. LARS NORRSTRÖM.

Statens strålskydds institut (National Institute of Radiation Protection): Box 60204, 104 01 Stockholm; undertakes protection against ionizing and non-ionizing radiation; Dir. BO LINDELL.

Naturvetenskapliga forskningsrådet (The Natural Science Research Council): Box 6711, 113 85 Stockholm; f. 1945; 11 mems.; Pres. MATS LEMNE; Sec.-Gen. Prof. INGVAR LINDQVIST; Head of Secretariat Dr. MATS OLA OTTOSSON.

The Natural Science Research Council, an administrative board under the Ministry of Education, allocates the funds provided by the Government for fundamental research in natural science.

The Council represents Sweden in CERN (European Organization for Nuclear Research), in NORDITA (Nordic Institute for Theoretical Atomic Physics), in ESO (European Southern Observatory), in EMBC (European Molecular Biology Conference), in EMBL (European Molecular Biology Laboratory) and in the EISCAT Scientific Association.

Studsvik Energiteknik AB (The Swedish Atomic Energy Company): 611 82 Nyköping; Chair. BO ALER; Man. Dir. KJELL HÅKANSSON.

The company, formed in 1947, is a state owned development corporation, a national laboratory for applied research in nuclear and other energy fields. The latter activities have been extended considerably, especially in the fields of solar heating and solar energy storage. The staff of the company is about 900. The research station is located at Studsvik.

Statens Vattenfallsverk (State Power Board): 162 87 Vällingby; operates two light-water power reactors, one of 750 MWe and one of 800 MWe; four further reactors each of 900 MWe were scheduled to come into operation during 1981-82; one light-water power reactor of 1,050 MWe is under construction and is due to be connected to the Swedish grid in 1985.

Forskningsinstitutet för Atomfysik (Research Institute of Physics): Roslagsvägen 100, 104 05 Stockholm 50; f. 1964; Dir. Prof. INGMAR BERGSTRÖM.

The Gustaf Werner Institute, University of Uppsala (Institute for High Energy Physics and Physical Biology): Box 531, 751 21 Uppsala.

SWITZERLAND

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Swiss Confederation lies in central Europe, bounded to the north by the Federal Republic of Germany, to the east by Austria, to the south by Italy and to the west by France. The climate is generally temperate, but varies considerably with altitude, aspect and gradient. In Zürich the average temperature ranges from -1°C in winter to 16°C in summer. There are three official languages—German, French and Italian, spoken by 65, 18 and 12 per cent of the population respectively in 1970. A fourth language, Romansch, is spoken by a very small minority in parts of the canton of Grisons in eastern Switzerland. About 48 per cent of the population are Protestants and 49 per cent Roman Catholic. The Federal flag, which is square, consists of a white upright cross in the centre of a red ground. The capital is Berne.

Recent History

During the Second World War Switzerland's permanent neutrality, recognized in the Treaty of Vienna in 1815, meant that it escaped extensive damage to industry and infrastructure. Although Switzerland has long been the headquarters of many international organizations, it has not yet joined the UN, the World Bank nor the IMF. However, it maintains a Permanent Observer at the UN and has joined the UN specialized non-political agencies. In 1979 the Government announced that a proposal for full membership would be put to the Federal Assembly and to a national referendum by 1983. Switzerland was a founder member of EFTA in 1960 and joined the Council of Europe in 1963. Various agreements have been concluded with the EEC but, as a small, neutral country, Switzerland faces the problem of increasing isolation as European integration progresses.

Since 1959 government posts have been divided between the Social Democrats, the Radical Democrats, the Christian Democrats and the People's Party. This coalition has over four-fifths of the seats in the National Council, and an even larger majority in the Council of States. In the elections of October 1975 it won 169 of the 200 seats in the National Council and retained this majority following the elections of October 1979, when the Social Democrats lost their position as the strongest single party in the National Council, winning the same number of seats as the Radical Democrats.

The restricted powers of the Federal Council cause referenda and initiatives to become the main foci of political debate. In 1978 a new draft constitution for Switzerland was drawn up and was expected to be put to the Federal Assembly in the 1980s and thereafter to a national referendum. In a referendum of March 1980, the Swiss voted to give the Government special powers, without prior recourse to Parliament, to ensure essential supplies in times of international crisis and also to preserve the links between Church and State.

In May 1980 riots broke out among Zürich's youth, as a protest against established Swiss values. The riots

continued at frequent intervals until June 1981, constituting the worst civil disturbances since the 1930s. In April 1981 the Swiss people voted in a national referendum against proposals to improve the circumstances of Switzerland's foreign workers.

Government

The Swiss Confederation, composed of 20 cantons and 6 half-cantons, has a republican federal constitution. Legislative power is held by the bicameral Federal Assembly: a Council of States with 46 members representing the cantons (two for each canton and one for each half-canton), elected for three to four years; and the National Council with 200 members directly elected by universal adult suffrage for four years, using proportional representation. Executive power is held by the Federal Council, which has seven members elected for four years by a joint session of the Federal Assembly. The Assembly also elects one of the Federal Councillors to be President of the Confederation (Head of State) for one year at a time.

National policy is the prerogative of the Federal Government, but considerable power is vested in the cantons. The Swiss citizen shares three distinct allegiances—communal, cantonal and national. Direct participation is very important in communal government, and all adult Swiss residents may take part in the communal assemblies or referenda which decide upon local affairs. Each canton has its own written constitution, government and legislative assembly. The referendum, which can be on a communal, cantonal or national scale, further ensures the possibility of direct public participation in decision-making.

Defence

National defence is based on compulsory military service. Switzerland maintains no standing army except for a small permanent personnel of commissioned and non-commissioned officers primarily concerned with training. Military service consists of 17 weeks' recruit training followed by refresher training of varying lengths according to age. Service totals about one year between the ages of 20 and 50 for a private. Each soldier keeps his equipment in his own home, and receives compulsory marksmanship training between periods of service. The total strength of the armed forces when mobilized is about 625,000. The Confederation belongs to no international defence organizations, and the strategy of the army and air force is defensive. Estimated defence expenditure for 1981 was 3,490 million Swiss francs.

Economic Affairs

Switzerland is one of the world's leading industrial nations. It has no significant natural resources, except water, and has concentrated on diversified industrial production. Swiss precision engineering, especially in clocks and watches, has long been famous and heavy engineering, textiles, chocolate, chemicals and pharmaceuticals are all important export industries. Switzerland is a centre of international banking and also draws considerable revenue from tourism.

In 1979 industry employed 39.6 per cent of the working population, agriculture 7.4 per cent and the services sector 53.0 per cent. Exports of goods and services account for about 34 per cent of G.N.P. and output is closely related to demand from abroad. Industrial production rose by only 1.4 per cent in 1979, but output accelerated in almost all quarters by the end of the year. However, traditional branches of industry, such as watch manufacturing, are now facing severe problems. The number of watches exported fell by 10 per cent in 1978 and by 15 per cent in 1979. In 1980, however, the value of watch exports rose by 8.9 per cent, the highest level since 1974.

As a result of Government measures in 1975 to cut investment and private consumption, the economy recovered from the recession. G.N.P. rose by 3.2 per cent in 1979 and by 4 per cent in 1980, the biggest increase since 1972. The recovery of the dollar in the first half of 1979 depressed the value of the franc, leading to a rise in the rate of inflation, which reached 3.6 per cent in 1979, compared with 1 per cent in 1978. In August 1981 inflation reached 7.4 per cent, causing the National Bank to raise the lending rate to a record level of 6 per cent, in an effort to stabilize prices. This was the fourth increase in the Swiss bank rate since January 1981, when the rate was 3 per cent.

The 1976 trade surplus of 174 million francs was the first surplus Switzerland had achieved for over 20 years. However, in 1977-80 there was again an annual trade deficit, exceeding 11,000 million francs in 1980. In the first seven months of 1981 exports rose by 7.9 per cent, compared with the same period in 1980, while imports rose by only 0.9 per cent. The trade gap therefore narrowed to 511 million francs in July 1981, about half the figure for July 1980. Most Swiss trade is with the EEC, although figures include transit trade of raw materials and semi-finished products from developing countries. In 1979 70 per cent of imports were from the EEC and 50 per cent of Swiss exports went to EEC countries. In 1979 Switzerland signed agreements to further trade with the U.S.S.R. and the People's Republic of China.

The economy has depended on foreign labour: resident aliens, seasonal workers and workers who commute from neighbouring countries. However, in 1975, because of unemployment, restrictions on immigration and on the number of seasonal workers permitted were introduced, although Switzerland still has the highest percentage of foreign workers in Europe. In 1979 they numbered about 650,000, half of whom had residence permits. Unemployment, which reached a peak of 32,000 in February 1976, fell to 4,470 (0.1 per cent of the work force) in June 1981, the lowest level since April 1975.

The Confederation relies for more than half its receipts on indirect taxes, above all on a turnover tax (levied on goods but not on services) and on customs duties (levied on weight rather than value). A government savings programme, which includes increases in turnover tax rates and cantonal income tax rates and cuts in butter and bread subsidies, was approved by referendum in May 1978. However, a Government proposal to introduce V.A.T. was rejected for the second time in a referendum in May 1979. A proposed tax plan, including sales taxes on electricity and fuel, aims at reducing the expected deficit in the national budget by 970 million francs in 1983.

Transport and Communications

The Swiss Federal Railways (2,926 km.) are almost wholly electrified and among the most efficient in the world. The many small private railways chiefly cover short mountain routes. There are more than 18,900 km. of main roads and a comprehensive programme of motorway construction is scheduled to be completed by the late 1980s. In 1978 there was an ocean-going merchant fleet of 30 ships and 427 Rhine barges registered in the port of Basel. Swissair is the national airline and Zürich, Geneva and Basel-Mulhouse are the principal airports.

Social Welfare

Almost all Swiss citizens are insured against illness by the Federal Insurance Law of 1911. This insurance is not yet universally compulsory, but is widely undertaken as there is no national health service. There is compulsory unemployment insurance for all salaried employees, many of whom are also compulsorily insured against professional and non-professional accidents. There is a compulsory system of old-age, widows' and invalids' insurance. The social insurance schemes are under revision.

Education

Education is under cantonal and communal control with the result that there are twenty-six different systems in operation. Education has been compulsory for children between the ages of 7 and 14 years since 1874, and in most cantons a further two years of compulsory education are required. Primary education is from the age of 7 to 13, after which, up to the age of 14 or 16, children attend one of two types of lower secondary school according to ability. About 15 per cent of 16 year-olds go on to a higher secondary school (*Gymnasium/Collège*) and a leaving certificate from one of these is a prerequisite for entry to higher education. About 65 per cent go on to vocational training (trade and technical) for a period of two to three years. There are seven universities, two Federal Institutes of Technology of university standing, a college of economics and social sciences and twelve art and music colleges. Numerous private schools exist and many foreign children receive part of their education in Switzerland.

Tourism

Switzerland's principal attractions are the lakes and lake resorts and the mountains. Walking, mountaineering and winter sports are the chief pastimes. Receipts from tourism were 5,640 million francs in 1979, and overnight stays of visitors from abroad totalled 36 million in 1980.

Public Holidays

1982: April 9th (Good Friday), April 12th (Easter Monday), May 20th (Ascension Day), May 31st (Whit Monday), December 25th (Christmas).

1982: January 1st-2nd (New Year).

In addition, May 1st (Labour Day), August 1st (National Day), and various regional holidays are observed in many parts of Switzerland.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 Rappen (centimes) = 1 Franken (Swiss franc).

Exchange rates (October 1981):

£1 sterling = 3.51 francs;

U.S. \$1 = 1.88 francs.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	CENSUS POPULATION				ESTIMATED POPULATION (at January 1st)		DENSITY (per sq. km.) 1980
	December 1st, 1970			Dec. 2nd, 1980	1980	1981	
	Males	Females	Total				
41,293.2 sq. km.*	3,089,326	3,180,457	6,269,783	6,329,000	6,314,200	6,329,000	153

* 15,943.4 square miles.

LANGUAGES
(per cent)

	1950	1960	1970
German	72	69	65
French	20	19	18
Italian	6	10	12
Raeto-Romansch	1	1	1
Others	1	1	4

RELIGIONS
(per cent)

	1950	1960	1970
Protestants	56.3	52.7	47.8
Roman Catholics	41.6	45.3	49.4
Old Catholics	0.6	0.6	0.3
Jews	0.4	0.4	0.3
Others	1.1	1.0	2.2

CANTONS
(January 1st, 1980)

CANTON	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION	DENSITY (per sq. km.)	CAPITAL	POPULATION
Zürich	1,728.6	1,120,000	648	Zürich	374,200
Bern (Berne)	6,049.4	918,100	152	Berne	141,300
Luzern (Lucerne)	1,492.2	293,700	197	Luzern	62,400
Uri	1,076.5	33,700	31	Altdorf	8,200
Schwyz	908.2	93,300	103	Schwyz	12,100
Unterwalden					
Obwalden	490.7	25,300	52	Sarnen	7,200
Nidwalden	275.8	27,000	98	Stans	5,700
Glarus	684.3	34,900	51	Glarus	5,800
Zug (Zoug)	238.6	74,000	310	Zug	21,900
Fribourg	1,670.0	182,500	109	Fribourg	37,700
Solothurn (Soleure)	790.6	219,500	278	Solothurn	15,600
Basel (Bâle)					
Basel-Stadt (Town)	37.2	202,600	5,446	Basel	180,900
Basel-Land (Country)	428.1	220,100	514	Liestal	11,700
Schaffhausen (Schaffhouse)	298.3	68,500	230	Schaffhausen	31,900
Appenzell					
Ausserrhoden	243.2	46,200	190	Herisau	13,900
Innerrhoden	172.1	13,100	76	Appenzell	5,300
St. Gallen (Saint-Gall)	2,014.3	384,800	191	St. Gallen	73,800
Graubünden (Grisons)	7,105.9	162,400	23	Chur	32,500
Aargau (Argovie)	1,404.6	446,900	318	Aarau	15,900
Thurgau (Thurgovie)	1,012.7	182,400	180	Frauenfeld	18,600
Ticino (Tessin)	2,810.8	263,400	94	Bellinzona	17,200
Vaud	3,129.0	521,500	162	Lausanne	128,800
Valais	5,225.8	213,800	41	Sion	23,400
Neuchâtel	796.6	159,000	200	Neuchâtel	34,900
Genève (Genf or Geneva)	282.2	340,600	1,207	Genève	151,100
Jura	837.5	66,900	80	Delemont	11,600
TOTAL	41,293.2	6,314,200	153	—	—

PRINCIPAL TOWNS
POPULATION
(January 1980 estimates)

	CITY PROPER	CONURBATION
Bern (Berne, the capital)	141,300	282,400
Zürich	374,200	707,300
Basel (Bâle)	180,900	363,700
Genève (Genf or Geneva)	151,100	327,100
Lausanne	128,800	225,200
Winterthur	86,100	106,800
St. Gallen (Saint-Gall)	73,800	85,900
Luzern (Lucerne)	62,400	156,400
Biel	56,800	87,000
Fribourg	37,700	51,800
Thun	37,000	65,400
Neuchâtel	34,900	59,000
Schaffhausen	31,900	51,300
Lugano	28,000	69,100
Zug	21,900	52,200

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

	REGISTERED LIVE BIRTHS		REGISTERED MARRIAGES		REGISTERED DEATHS	
	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)
1973	87,518	13.6	40,768	6.3	56,990	8.9
1974	84,507	13.1	38,499	6.0	56,403	8.8
1975	78,464	12.3	35,189	5.5	55,924	8.7
1976	74,096	11.7	32,298	5.1	57,095	9.0
1977	72,829	11.5	33,032	5.2	55,658	8.8
1978	71,375	11.3	32,120	5.0	57,718	9.1
1979	71,986	11.3	33,987	5.3	57,454	9.0

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION
(annual averages, '000 persons employed)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979*
Agriculture	243.5	237.4	235.1	229.3	223.1	220.4
Industry	1,392.7	1,252.9	1,176.5	1,172.5	1,173.8	1,172.7
Services	1,550.9	1,526.7	1,506.6	1,520.9	1,543.0	1,568.8
TOTAL†	3,187.1	3,017.0	2,918.2	2,922.7	2,939.9	2,961.9
of which:						
Males	2,099.3	1,985.5	1,919.0	1,915.8	1,922.5	1,931.8
Females	1,087.8	1,031.5	999.2	1,006.9	1,017.4	1,030.1

* Provisional.

† Including foreigners ('000): 809.6 in 1974; 737.8 in 1975; 655.5 in 1976; 627.9 in 1977; 631.6 in 1978.

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE
(⁰00 hectares)

	1973	1976	1979
Arable land	366	376	376
Land under permanent crops	18	20	20
Permanent meadows and pastures	1,633	1,625	1,625
Forests and woodland	1,052	1,052	1,052
Other land	924	904	904
Inland water	136	152	152
TOTAL AREA	4,129	4,129	4,129

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA (⁰ 00 hectares)			YIELD (100 kg. per hectare)			PRODUCTION (⁰ 00 metric tons)		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
Wheat	89	88	90	45.9	48.2	44.8	408	425	403
Rye	9	10	9	47.4	47.3	45.0	44	45	41
Barley	46	48	46	46.4	46.5	43.6	215	222	201
Oats	11	10	11	47.9	45.9	44.0	55	47	48
Potatoes	24	24	24	372.2	363.0	360.0	893	871	864
Sugar beet	13	14	13	484.1	570.8	504.8	634	781	675

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FRUIT PRODUCTION

(⁰00 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Apples	355	443	342
Pears	87	174	101
Plums	53	77	55
Grapes	103	145	110
Wine	78*	105*	84†

* Unofficial figure.

† FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK

(⁰00)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Cattle	2,005	2,024	2,038	2,031
Horses	46	46	45	45
Pigs	2,065	2,115	2,062	2,205
Sheep	368	383	361	354
Chickens	6,053	6,688	6,337	6,146

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCE
(^{'000} metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Meat. . . .	438	457	494
Milk	3,518	3,642	3,616
Butter	32.5	36.6	35.0
Cheese	121.3	122.4	122.9
Eggs. . . .	42.9	43.6	42.9

Source: FAO, Production Yearbook.

FORESTRY

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
(^{'000} cubic metres, excluding bark)

	CONIFEROUS (soft wood)			BROADLEAVED (hard wood)			TOTAL		
	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	1,625	2,225	2,155	325	405	445	1,950	2,630	2,600
Pulpwood	550	590	580	250	280	270	800	870	850
Other industrial wood	65	65	65	5	5	5	70	70	70
Fuel wood	110	120	120	580	560	580	690	680	700
TOTAL	2,350	3,000	2,920	1,160	1,250	1,300	3,510	4,250	4,220

1979 (^{'000} cubic metres): Pulpwood 800 (coniferous 560, broadleaved 240).

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Forest Products.

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION
(^{'000} cubic metres)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Coniferous sawnwood*	1,175	1,460	1,350	1,400
Broadleaved sawnwood*	135	170	150	160
	1,310	1,630	1,500	1,560
Railway sleepers	35	40	40	40
TOTAL	1,345	1,670	1,540	1,600

* Including boxboards.

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Forest Products.

Fishing (^{'000} metric tons): Total catch 3.9 in 1976; 3.9 in 1977; 3.8 in 1978; 3.9 in 1979.

INDUSTRY
SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1977	1978	1979
Watches	number exported	44,053,000	39,677,000	33,725,450*
Refined sugar	'000 tons	78	99	1,084
Cement	" "	3,649	3,697	3,934
Chalk	" "	66	68	70
Cigars	million	483	441	389
Cigarettes	" "	30,537	29,735	29,282
Electric power	million kWh.	45,903	42,457	45,551
Gas	million cu.m.	65	51	53
Aluminium	'000 metric tons	80	79	83
Shoes	'000 pairs	9,113	8,336	8,367
New dwellings	units completed	32,297	34,464	n.a.
Woollen and blended yarn	tons	16,547	14,603	14,349
Woollen and blended cloth	'000 metres	12,480	9,860	9,256
Flour	'000 tons	395	397	391
Chocolate	tons	66,117	62,045	62,939

* Estimate.

Source: Bundesamt für Industrie, Gewerbe und Arbeit, Bern.

FINANCE

100 Rappen (centimes) = 1 Schweizer Franken (franc suisse) or Swiss franc.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 centimes; 1, 2 and 5 francs.

Notes: 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 francs.

Exchange rates (October 1981): £1 sterling = 3.51 francs; U.S. \$1 = 1.88 francs.

100 Swiss francs = £28.49 = \$53.26.

Note: Before May 1971 the official exchange rate was U.S. \$1 = 4.373 Swiss francs, though external trade figures were based on the conversion factor of \$1 = 4.297 francs (1 Swiss franc = 23.27 U.S. cents). From December 1971 to January 1973 the central exchange rate was \$1 = 3.84 Swiss francs. In terms of sterling, the official rate was £1 = 10.495 Swiss francs from November 1967 to May 1971; and £1 = 10.006 Swiss francs from December 1971 to June 1972. Since January 1973 the Swiss franc has been allowed to "float". The average exchange rate (Swiss francs per U.S. dollar) was: 3.1665 in 1973; 2.9793 in 1974; 2.5813 in 1975; 2.4996 in 1976; 2.4035 in 1977; 1.7880 in 1978; 1.6627 in 1979; 1.6749 in 1980.

FEDERAL BUDGET
(million Swiss francs)

REVENUE	1978	1979*	EXPENDITURE	1978	1979*
Taxes on income and capital	5,172	4,714	Defence	3,146	3,314
Stamp duty	610	680	Social welfare	3,222	3,273
Taxes on expenditure	4,955	5,344	Communications and energy	2,702	2,620
Customs and excise	2,941	3,050	Financial services	2,006	2,116
Repayment of loans and receipts of merchandise sales	95	67	Education and research	1,579	1,590
Investment income	418	349	Agriculture	1,426	1,393
Other receipts	765	948	Foreign affairs	573	624
			Public authorities and general administration	518	499
TOTAL	14,956	15,152	TOTAL (incl. others)	16,168	16,494

* Provisional.

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Gold*	4,682	4,539	4,858	5,952	7,348	7,534	6,760
IMF Special Drawing Rights†	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Reserve position in IMF†	—	95	290	475	402	273	322
Foreign exchange	5,446	6,924	9,316	9,814	17,361	16,162	15,328
TOTAL	10,128	11,558	14,464	16,241	25,111	23,969	22,416

* National valuation.

† Switzerland is not a member of the IMF but participates in some of the Fund's lending activities.

MONEY SUPPLY
(million Swiss francs at December 31st)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Currency outside banks	20,330	20,120	20,770	21,470	23,640	24,990	25,400
Demand deposits at deposit money banks	26,430	28,680	32,510	33,670	42,590	37,500	36,500
Checking deposits at Post Office	7,590	7,960	9,520	8,040	9,400	12,190	12,420
TOTAL MONEY	54,350	56,760	62,800	63,180	75,630	74,680	74,320

CONSUMER PRICE INDICES
(September 1977=100)

	1978	1979
Foodstuffs	103.4	108.6
Beverages, Tobacco	102.3	104.4
Clothing	100.8	102.9
Accommodation	100.0	100.4
Heating, Lighting	98.6	155.1
Fittings, House Maintenance	100.7	102.2
Transport	100.5	105.6
Health, Toilet Articles	102.5	105.2
Education, Entertainment	99.2	102.8
ALL ITEMS	100.8	104.4

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million Swiss francs at current prices)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977†	1978†	1979†
Government final consumption expenditure	14,815	16,625	17,920	18,935	19,040	19,650	20,680
Private final consumption expenditure	75,945	83,135	86,035	88,900	92,480	94,605	100,585
Increase in stocks*	2,530	5,200	-1,455	205	135	1,105	800
Gross fixed capital formation	38,210	38,885	33,655	29,230	30,215	32,025	34,970
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE	131,500	143,845	136,155	137,270	141,870	147,385	157,035
Exports of goods and services	40,225	45,905	44,030	47,700	53,445	53,445	55,920
Less Imports of goods and services	41,665	48,650	40,030	43,010	49,685	49,590	56,850
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	130,060	141,100	140,155	141,960	145,630	151,050	156,105
Factor income received from abroad	7,380	8,855	8,060	8,520	9,405	9,640	10,510
Less Factor income paid abroad	2,900	3,460	3,590	3,300	3,295	3,730	3,810
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES	134,540	146,495	144,625	147,180	151,740	156,960	162,805
G.N.P. AT 1970 PRICES	103,955	105,695	97,720	97,160	99,780	100,020	101,215

* Including statistical discrepancy.

† Estimates.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	12,056	13,109	14,907	17,695	23,603	26,775
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-14,256	-13,118	-14,597	-17,690	-23,611	-29,241
TRADE BALANCE	-2,200	-9	310	5	-8	-2,466
Exports of services	5,929	6,609	7,218	8,205	10,832	12,313
Imports of services	-2,851	-3,317	-3,430	-3,770	-5,465	-6,354
BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES	878	3,283	4,098	4,440	5,359	3,493
Private transfers (net)	-565	-559	-441	-453	-587	-659
Government transfers (net)	-140	-134	-157	-212	-336	-401
CURRENT BALANCE	173	2,590	3,500	3,775	4,436	2,433
Long-term capital (net)	-1,584	-4,465	-7,239	-6,950	-10,944	-14,264
Short-term capital (net)	-489	-2,897	2,632	598	4,674	924
Net errors and omissions	2,330	6,292	4,091	3,609	8,614	8,301
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	430	1,520	2,984	1,032	6,780	-2,606
Valuation changes (net)	107	—	-1	20	36	-8
Official financing (net)	-61	23	3	14	538	755
CHANGE IN RESERVES	476	1,543	2,986	1,066	7,354	-1,859

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million Swiss francs)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports c.i.f.	34,268	36,871	43,026	42,300	48,730	60,859
Exports f.o.b.	33,430	37,045	42,159	41,779	44,024	49,608

Note: Swiss customs territory includes the Principality of Liechtenstein, the German enclave of Büsingen and the Italian commune of Campione, but excludes the free zone of the Samnaun Valley.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(million Swiss francs, excluding gold)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1978	1979
Sawnwood and articles of wood	409.8	512.4
Crude petroleum	768.7	1,142.4
Motor spirit (petrol)	545.9	929.3
Heavy fuel oils	1,464.6	2,686.6
Textile fabrics	502.4	569.6
Knitted goods	751.2	851.0
Clothing (excl. footwear)	1,175.6	1,341.3
Footwear	407.4	519.2
Paper and paperboard	527.5	600.7
Articles of plastic	675.2	800.3
Chemical elements and un moulded plastics .	2,260.3	2,872.4
Pigments, varnishes, etc.	413.3	536.9
Pharmaceutical products	666.0	721.6
Building materials, ceramics, glass, etc. .	811.4	928.0
Iron and steel (rolled or drawn)	1,462.7	1,648.4
Machine parts	637.6	660.4
Non-electric machinery	3,694.8	3,914.9
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc. . .	2,971.4	3,311.1
Passenger cars	2,811.0	2,933.5
Buses, lorries, etc.	633.7	745.2
Other vehicles	1,039.1	673.7
Optical instruments	396.2	485.6
Precious metal articles, jewellery	3,785.6	4,513.4
Furniture	605.4	614.8
Books, graphics and printed articles . . .	544.2	614.8
TOTAL (incl. others)	42,299.9	48,730.3

EXPORTS f.o.b.	1978	1979
Metal industry	21,768.7	22,646.0
Non-electric machinery	8,573.9	8,669.3
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc. . .	4,451.4	4,813.1
Optical and precision instruments	1,343.1	1,467.6
Watches	3,433.2	3,259.7
Aluminium	414.9	491.0
Metal structures, wires, etc.	575.1	584.7
Machine parts	872.1	921.2
Tools	525.6	566.3
Chemicals	8,444.2	8,800.2
Pigments	1,228.7	1,276.0
Pharmaceutical products	3,473.3	3,469.4
Pesticides	484.4	455.7
Textiles and clothing	2,984.3	3,207.6
Chemical fibres	512.9	585.5
Cotton fabrics	492.2	523.1
Foodstuffs etc.	1,455.7	1,403.4
Cheese	453.4	453.7
Articles of plastic	513.8	473.7
Precious metal articles, jewellery	3,653.0	4,213.5
TOTAL (incl. others)	41,779.5	44,024.5

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS*
(million Swiss francs, including gold)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1977	1978	1979	EXPORTS f.o.b.	1977	1978	1979
Austria	1,629.3	1,649.4	1,830.0	Austria	2,245.2	1,938.8	2,010.9
Belgium/Lux'bourg	1,726.0	1,629.9	2,003.2	Belgium/Lux'bourg	1,119.1	1,185.8	1,255.5
France	5,263.6	5,285.6	6,273.3	Brazil	426.9	446.7	483.8
Germany, Fed. Rep.	12,144.5	12,233.5	13,946.5	Canada	465.4	381.3	384.3
Italy	4,201.1	4,147.7	5,054.9	Denmark	548.0	583.5	532.1
Japan	1,289.8	1,220.2	1,338.6	France	3,686.9	3,612.5	3,845.2
Netherlands	1,682.2	1,544.9	2,089.3	Germany, Fed. Rep.	6,968.9	7,537.2	8,642.6
Spain	432.8	440.0	490.9	Hong Kong	651.1	766.1	800.7
Sweden	913.8	875.4	1,041.1	Iran	870.3	686.2	368.0
U.S.S.R.	863.1	917.5	1,296.7	Israel	899.6	963.4	973.0
United Arab Emirates	496.1	276.0	374.4	Italy	3,399.7	2,633.7	3,127.2
United Kingdom	3,148.0	3,377.6	3,754.9	Japan	1,018.6	1,185.0	1,300.4
U.S.A.	2,887.8	3,170.8	3,048.8	Netherlands	1,227.9	1,210.2	1,240.9
				Norway	502.3	395.8	373.1
				Poland	438.2	334.3	320.5
				Saudi Arabia	795.7	928.9	951.6
				Spain	847.8	763.3	840.8
				Sweden	1,002.5	889.4	933.1
				U.S.S.R.	559.7	475.6	441.2
				United Kingdom	2,400.4	2,869.3	3,090.9
				U.S.A.	2,768.4	2,974.2	2,992.8
				Yugoslavia	602.2	540.1	587.9
TOTAL (incl. others)	43,026.1	42,299.9	48,730.3	TOTAL (incl. others)	42,158.5	41,779.5	44,024.5

* Imports by country of production; exports by country of consumption.

TOURISM
FOREIGN VISITORS
(⁰⁰⁰ nights)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Hotels and sanatoria	19,801	19,357	18,418	19,750	18,833	17,258
Other accommodation	11,998	12,901	12,644	13,192	13,600	n.a.

VISITORS BY ORIGIN
(⁰⁰⁰ nights spent in hotels)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Germany, Federal Republic	6,211	5,717	6,459	6,580	6,016
France	2,100	2,003	1,943	1,690	1,608
United Kingdom	1,233	1,059	950	1,081	1,049
U.S.A.	1,883	2,184	2,545	1,926	1,436
Italy	912	724	752	669	684
Belgium	1,505	1,353	1,350	1,315	1,116
Netherlands	1,167	1,091	1,170	1,294	1,057
TOTAL (incl. others)	18,987	18,047	19,393	18,496	16,924

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1975	1976	1977	1978
Passengers . . . ('ooo)	303,945	301,845	297,394	295,197
Passenger-kilometres . . (million)	9,223	9,357	9,240	9,308
Tonnage Carried . . ('ooo tons)	46,936	50,040	52,151	51,396
Ton-kilometres . . (million)	5,518	6,044	6,324	6,553

ROAD TRAFFIC
(vehicles registered)

	CARS	BUSES	VANS AND LORRIES	TRACTORS AND OTHERS	MOPEDS, MOTOR CYCLES	TOTAL MOTOR VEHICLES	BICYCLES
1976 . . .	1,869,186	4,338	136,841	34,007	760,528	2,804,800	1,690,989
1977 . . .	1,932,824	4,484	138,460	31,774	780,759	2,888,301	1,749,887
1978 . . .	2,054,977	4,883	149,434	124,156*	797,294	3,130,744	1,793,081
1979 . . .	2,154,274	4,995	157,016	130,951*	805,658	3,252,894	1,886,256

* Including agricultural tractors and vehicles.

INLAND WATERWAYS
('ooo tons)

	1975	1976	1977	1978
International Traffic, Laden	329.7	312.2	372.7	516.7
International Traffic, Unladen	7,859.5	7,979.7	8,635.8	8,169.7
Total Tonnage Carried	8,189.2	8,291.9	9,008.5	8,686.4

CIVIL AVIATION
SWISS AIRLINES

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Kilometres Flown ('ooo)	86,180	89,407	92,896	94,652
Passenger-kilometres (..)	8,528,119	9,304,331	10,149,154	10,330,766
Freight (tons)	160,088	171,616	187,266	188,193
Ton-kilometres ('ooo)	1,103,452	1,206,117	1,333,905	1,355,051

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Telephones in use	4,016,322	4,145,169	4,292,005	4,446,205
Radio licences	2,107,854	2,133,905	2,172,116	2,209,828
Television licences	1,809,029	1,845,626	1,890,466	1,937,450
Books published (no. of titles)	7,273	7,549	7,557	8,300

In 1980 there were 126 daily newspapers.

EDUCATION

	SCHOOLS	STAFF	STUDENTS*
Primary (1970) . . .	n.a.	14,672	502,200
Secondary (1970) . . .	n.a.	1,758	468,000
Vocational (1970) . . .	23	9,162	198,300
Higher (1976/77) . . .	10	5,414	74,700

*1977/78 figures.

Source (unless otherwise stated): Federal Office of Statistics, 3003 Berne, Hallwylstrasse 15.

THE CONSTITUTION

(adopted May 29th, 1874)

Switzerland is divided into federated cantons which have sovereign authority except where the constitution defines limits to their powers or accords responsibility to the Federal authority. After a referendum in September 1978 the Constitution was amended to allow for the formation of the canton of Jura, increasing the number of cantons to twenty-three (three of these are sub-divided and they are sometimes collectively referred to as the twenty-six states).

Principally, the Federal authority is responsible for civil, penal and commercial law, legislation concerning marriage, residence and settlement, export and import duties, defence, postal, telephone and telegraph services, the mint, forestry, hunting and fishing, hydro-electric power, the economy, railways, important roads and bridges, social insurance, and international affairs. Administration is largely in the hands of the cantons, and in the combined management of Federal authorities and cantons. The cantons derive their revenue from direct taxation. The Federal authority draws its revenue from direct and indirect taxation, and Federal direct taxes, such as the defence tax, are becoming increasingly important. The profits from Federal enterprises and customs duties are received by the Federal authorities.

THE COMMUNES

Each of the more than 3,000 communes of Switzerland has local autonomy over such matters as public utilities and roads, and grants primary citizenship. Decisions are made by communal assemblies or by communal parliaments (*Gemeindeparlamenten*). The smallest communes have fewer than 20 inhabitants, the largest, Zurich, nearly 370,000.

THE CANTONS

The 26 cantons and half-cantons of the Swiss Confederation each have their own constitutions and their own methods of choosing the members of the cantonal assembly and cantonal government and the States Councillors who represent them at the federal level. Five cantons, Glarus, Appenzell Ausserrhoden and Innerrhoden, Obwalden and Nidwalden, retain the *Lands-gemeinde*, an assembly of all citizens of the canton held annually, as their decision-making authority. Elsewhere, democracy is less direct, the secret ballot and the referendum having replaced the mass assembly.

THE FEDERAL ASSEMBLY

The Federal Assembly is the supreme governing body of the Confederation. It is composed of two bodies, the

National Council and the Council of States, which deliberate separately. The 200 members of the National Council are elected directly, by proportional representation, every four years. The minimum age for voting and eligibility for election in the Confederation is 20 years, but it is lower or higher in certain cantons. In 1974 women gained full political rights at federal level and in almost all the cantons. The Council of States represents the cantons, each of which send two councillors, elected by the people in various ways according to the cantonal constitutions. Both houses have to accept legislative and fiscal measures, and the Federal Assembly supervises the army, the civil service and the application of the law, exercises the right of pardon and elects the Federal Supreme Court, the Federal Insurance Court, the General who commands the army in times of crisis, and the Federal Council.

THE FEDERAL COUNCIL

Executive authority is vested in the Federal Council, whose seven members are each in charge of a Federal Ministry. Each year the Federal Assembly appoints the President and Vice-President of the Confederation from among the Federal Councillors. Generally, the Councillors are chosen from the members of the Federal Assembly for four years after every general election.

REFERENDA AND INITIATIVES

Referenda are held on both cantonal and federal levels. In many cantons all legislation has to be accepted by a majority of the voters, and in some cantons major financial matters have to be submitted to the popular vote. In federal affairs the consent of a majority of the voters and of the cantons must be obtained for amendments to the Federal Constitution, for extraconstitutional emergency legislation and for the decision to join organizations for public safety or international bodies, but referenda are optional for other legislation. A petition from 50,000 voters is needed to bring about a national referendum, which can accept or reject any legislation which has been passed by Parliament. The initiative gives voters in many cantons the right to propose a constitutional or legislative amendment and to demand a popular vote on it. A petition by 100,000 voters is needed to initiate a vote on an amendment to the Federal Constitution, but as federal laws cannot be proposed by means of an initiative, some constitutional amendments introduced in this manner concern relatively unimportant matters and participation of the voters is, on average, 40 to 45 per cent. The initiative is also used by the political opposition to bring about changes in government policy.

THE GOVERNMENT

(December 1981)

HEAD OF STATE

President of the Swiss Confederation for 1982: FRITZ HONEGGER.

FEDERAL COUNCIL

(Elected December 1979)

President and Head of Department of Public Economy:
FRITZ HONEGGER (Radical Democrat).

Vice-President and Head of Federal Foreign Affairs
Department: PIERRE AUBERT (Social Democrat).

Head of Interior Department: HANS HÜRLIMANN (Christian
Democrat).

Head of Finance Department: WILLI RITSCHARD (Social
Democrat).

Head of Transport, Communications and Energy Depart-
ment: LEON SCHLUMPF (People's Party).

Head of Federal Military (Defence) Department: GEORGES-
ANDRÉ CHEVALLAZ (Radical Democrat).

Head of Department of Justice and Police: KURT FURGLER
(Christian Democrat).

Chancellor of the Swiss Confederation: WALTER BUSER.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL

President: HEDI LANG (1982).

STATE OF THE PARTIES

(General Election, October 21st, 1979)

	1975	1979
Radical Democrats	47	51
Social Democrats	55	51
Christian Democrats	46	44
People's Party	21	23
Independent Party	11	8
Republican Movement	4	1
Liberal Democrats	6	8
Labour (Communist) Party	4	3
National Campaign	2	2
Evangelical Party	3	3
Autonomous Socialists	1	2
Progressive Organizations	—	2
Others	—	2

THE COUNCIL OF STATES

President: JOST DILLIER (1982).

STATE OF THE PARTIES

(Members are elected by canton; method and period of election
differs from canton to canton)

	1975	1979
Christian Democrats	17	18
Radical Democrats	15	11
People's Party	5	5
Social Democrats	5	9
Liberal Democrats	1	3
Independent Party	1	—

POLITICAL PARTIES

Parti radical-démocratique suisse—Freisinnig-Demokra-
tische Partei der Schweiz (*Radical-Democratic Party*):
Postfach 2642, 3001 Berne; led the movement which
gave rise to the Federative State and the Constitu-
tion of 1848. It stands for the principle of a
strong Federal power, while respecting the legitimate
rights of the cantons and all the minorities; Liberal—
free democratic in tendency; Pres. YANN RICHTER
(Neuchâtel); Sec. H. R. LEUENBERGER (Berne);
Leader of Parliamentary Group: FRANZ ENG, National
Councillor (Solothurn).

Parti démocrate-chrétien suisse—Christlichdemokratische
Volkspartei der Schweiz (*Christian-Democratic People's
Party*): Postfach 1759, 3001 Berne; f. 1912; policies are
a Christian outlook on world affairs, federalism and
Christian social reform by means of professional asso-
ciations; non-sectarian; composed of peasants, Christian
workers and middle-class professional people; Pres.
HANS WYER (Wallis); Gen. Sec. HANS PETER FAGA-
GNINI; Leader of Parliamentary Group ARNOLD KOLLER,
National Councillor (Appenzell).

Parti socialiste suisse—Sozialdemokratische Partei der Schweiz (*Social-Democratic Party*): Postfach 4084, 3001 Berne; f. 1870; bases its policy on democratic socialism and collaborates with all political parties sharing the same principles. Its influence dates mainly from the introduction of Proportional Representation in 1919; Chair. HELMUT HUBACHER, National Councillor (Basel); Secs. CHRISTOPH BERGER, PETER GRAF, ANDREAS LUTZ, ELFI SCHÖPF, RUDOLF H. STRAHM, FRITZ TÜLLER; Leader of Parliamentary Group FÉLICIE MOREL, National Councillor (Fribourg).

Parti suisse de l'union démocratique du centre—Schweizerische Volkspartei (*Swiss People's Party*): Ahornweg 2, 3000 Berne 9; f. 1971; Pres. DR. FRITZ HOFMANN, National Councillor (Berne); Sec. DR. MAX FRIEDLI; Leader of Parliamentary Group WALTER AUGSBURGER, National Councillor (Berne).

Parti libéral suisse—Libérale Partei der Schweiz (*Liberal Party*): Postfach 625, 3018 Berne; formerly Union libérale-démocratique suisse—Liberal-demokratische Union der Schweiz, statutes and name changed to above 1977; opposes centralizing tendencies; Pres. DR. RUD. TH. SARASIN (Basel); Sec. J.-S. EGGLY; Leader of Parliamentary Group CLAUDE BONNARD, National Councillor (Bussigny/Vaud).

Alliance des Indépendants—Landesring der Unabhängigen (*Independent Alliance*): Hertensteinstr. 40, 6004 Lucerne; f. 1936; opposition movement advocating the application of liberal and social principles to politics; Pres. WALTER BIEL, National Councillor (Zürich); Sec.

ERWIN MÜLLER; Leader of Parliamentary Group DR. SIGMUND WIDMER, National Councillor (Zürich).

Parti suisse du travail—Partei der Arbeit der Schweiz (*Labour Party*): 25 rue du Vieux-Billiard, 1211 Geneva 8; f. 1944 by members of the Communist Party and left-wing Socialists; aims at co-ordinating all left-wing elements in order to reorganize Switzerland on a Socialist basis; linked with *Partito Socialista autonomo* and *Organisations progressistes suisses*; Gen. Sec. ARMAND MAGNIN, National Councillor (Geneva).

Action Nationale—Nationale Aktion für Volk und Heimat (*National Campaign for People and Homeland*): Postfach 59, 8956 Killwangen; f. 1961; Chair. HANS ZWICKY (Thurgau); Sec. ANITA WILHELM (Aargau).

Parti évangélique suisse—Evangelische Volkspartei der Schweiz (*Protestant People's Party*): Josefstrasse 32, Postfach 2320, 8023 Zürich; f. 1919; linked with *Alliance des Indépendants*; Pres. PAUL GYSEL; Sec. HANS SCHOCH; publ. *Evangelische Woche*.

Partito Socialista autonomo (*Autonomous Socialist Party*): Casella postale 319, 6501 Bellinzona; f. 1969; Sec. and leader of the Parliamentary Group WERNER CAROBBIO, National Councillor.

Organisations progressistes suisses—Progressive Organisationen der Schweiz (*Progressive Swiss Organizations*): Postfach 725, Aarauerstrasse 7, 4600 Olten 1; left-wing; linked with *Parti suisse du travail* and *Partito Socialista autonomo*; Sec. GEORG DEGEN.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO SWITZERLAND

(In Berne, unless otherwise stated)

Afghanistan: Paris, France.

Albania: Vienna, Austria.

Algeria: Willadingweg 74; *Ambassador:* RASHID HADDAD.

Argentina: Jungfraustrasse 1; *Ambassador:* ENRIQUE QUINTANA.

Australia: Alpenstrasse 29; *Ambassador:* PIERRE HUTTON.

Austria: Kirchenfeldstrasse 28; *Ambassador:* HANS THALBERG.

Bangladesh: Rome, Italy.

Belgium: Weststrasse 6; *Ambassador:* ERIK BAL.

Benin: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Bolivia: Brussels, Belgium.

Brazil: Habsburgstrasse 6; *Ambassador:* FERNANDO DE ALENCAR.

Bulgaria: Bernastrasse 2; *Ambassador:* CHRISTO D. DARENKOV.

Burma: Paris, France.

Cameroon: Brussels, Belgium.

Canada: Kirchenfeldstrasse 88; *Ambassador:* PIERRE DUMAS.

Central African Republic: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Chad: Paris, France.

Chile: Eigerplatz 5; *Ambassador:* JUAN GERMÁN HUTTGUNTER.

China, People's Republic: Kalcheggweg 10; *Ambassador:* LI YUNCHUAN.

Colombia: Weltpoststrasse 4; *Ambassador:* JUAN PABLO LLINAS OLARTE.

Congo: Paris, France.

Costa Rica: Kramgasse 63; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Cuba: Seminarstrasse 29; *Ambassador:* MARTA JIMÉNEZ MARTÍNEZ.

Cyprus: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Czechoslovakia: Muristrasse 53; *Ambassador:* MIROSLAV MOC.

Denmark: Thunstrasse 95; *Ambassador:* HANS ERIK THRANE.

Dominican Republic: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Ecuador: Helvetiastrasse 19A; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Egypt: Elfenauweg 61; *Ambassador:* SAID ABDEL KADER HAMZA.

El Salvador: Rome, Italy.

Ethiopia: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Finland: Weltpoststrasse 4; *Ambassador:* JOEL TOIVOLA.

France: Schosshaldenstrasse 46; *Ambassador:* GILLES CURIEN.

Gabon: Paris, France.

Gambia: London, England.

German Democratic Republic: Brunnadernstrasse 53; *Ambassador:* KLAUS GOLDENBAUM.

Germany, Federal Republic: Willadingweg 83; *Ambassador:* HELMUT REDIES.

SWITZERLAND

Ghana: Belpstrasse 11; *Ambassador:* WILLIAM ATO WILSON.

Greece: Jungfraustrasse 3; *Ambassador:* NICOLAS KARANDREAS.

Guatemala: Paris, France.

Guinea: Paris, France.

Haiti: Landoltstr. 52; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* CHARLES WOLFF.

Hungary: Muristrasse 31; *Ambassador:* GYÖRGY ZÁGOR.

Iceland: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

India: Weltpoststrasse 17; *Ambassador:* NARENDRA SINGH.

Indonesia: Elfenauweg 51; *Ambassador:* SURJONO DARUSMAN.

Iran: Thunstrasse 68; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Iraq: Elfenstrasse 6; *Ambassador:* MUNDHER AHMED AL-MULAK.

Ireland: Eigerstrasse 71; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Israel: Marienstrasse 27; *Ambassador:* MATITIAHU ADLER.

Italy: Elfenstrasse 14; *Ambassador:* RINIERI PAULUCCI.

Ivory Coast: Eigerstr. 2 (provisional); *Ambassador:* AMARA ESSY.

Jamaica: Brussels, Belgium.

Japan: Engestrasse 43; *Ambassador:* AKIRA OKADA.

Jordan: Belpstrasse 11; *Ambassador:* ABDULLAH SALAH.

Kenya: London, England.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Mettlenhölzliweg 1, 3074 Muri; *Ambassador:* DJIN CHUNG KUK.

Korea, Republic: Kalcheggweg 38; *Ambassador:* DO SOON CHUNG.

Laos: London, England.

Lebanon: Alpenstrasse 24; *Ambassador:* SAÏD EL-ASSAAD.

Lesotho: Hellerup, Denmark.

Liberia: Eigerplatz 5; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Libya: Tavelweg 2; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Liechtenstein: Willadingweg 65; *Ambassador:* Prince HENRI DE LIECHTENSTEIN.

Luxembourg: Kramgasse 45; *Ambassador:* JEAN RETTEL.

Madagascar: Brussels, Belgium.

Malawi: London, England.

Malaysia: Laupenstr. 37; *Ambassador:* J. A. KAMIL.

Mali: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Malta: Rome, Italy.

Mauritania: Paris, France.

Mexico: Bernastrasse 57; *Ambassador:* FRANCISCO LÓPEZ CÁMARA.

Mongolia: Junkerngasse 28; *Minister:* JACQUES ROUX.

Mongolia: Boulogne-sur-Seine, France.

Morocco: Helvetiastrasse 42; *Ambassador:* ABDERRAHMANE BEN OMAR.

Nepal: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Netherlands: Kollerweg 11; *Ambassador:* HERMAN CORNELIS JORISSEN.

New Zealand: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Nicaragua: Rome, Italy.

Niger: Paris, France.

Nigeria: Zieglerstrasse 45; *Ambassador:* A. KWANDE.

Norway: Dufourstrasse 29; *Ambassador:* T. CHRISTIANSEN.

Switzerland also has diplomatic relations with Angola, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Botswana, Burundi, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Kuwait, Mauritius, Mozambique, Papua New Guinea, San Marino, Singapore, Suriname, Swaziland, the United Arab Emirates and Zimbabwe.

Diplomatic Representation

Oman: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Pakistan: Bernastrasse 47; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Panama: Paris, France.

Paraguay: London, England.

Peru: Spitalackerstrasse 20A; *Ambassador:* FELIPE SOLARI SWAYNE.

Philippines: Hallwylstrasse 34; *Ambassador:* ROLANDO A. GARCIA.

Poland: Elfenstrasse 20A; *Ambassador:* L. MOTYKA.

Portugal: Kollerweg 32; *Ambassador:* F. MENDES DA LUZ.

Qatar: Paris, France.

Romania: Kirchenfeldstrasse 78; *Ambassador:* MIRCEA MALITA.

Rwanda: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Saudi Arabia: Kramburgstrasse 12; *Ambassador:* Sheikh YOUSEF BASRAWI.

Senegal: Monbijoustrasse 10; *Ambassador:* A. SENE.

Sierra Leone: Paris, France.

Somalia: Paris, France.

South Africa: Jungfraustrasse 1; *Ambassador:* H. GELDENHUYS.

Spain: Brunnadernstrasse 43; *Ambassador:* ADOLFO MARTÍN-GANERO Y GONZÁLEZ POSADA.

Sri Lanka: Paris, France.

Sudan: Paris, France.

Sweden: Jungfraustrasse 1; *Ambassador:* SVEN ERIC NILSSON.

Syria: Paris, France.

Tanzania: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Thailand: Eigerstrasse 60; *Ambassador:* VARACHIT NITIBHON.

Togo: London, England.

Trinidad and Tobago: London, England.

Tunisia: Kirchenfeldstrasse 63; *Ambassador:* H. BACCOUCHE.

Turkey: Lombachweg 33; *Ambassador:* DOĞAN TÜRKMEN.

Uganda: Paris, France.

U.S.S.R.: Brunnadernrain 37; *Ambassador:* VLADIMIR S. LAVROV.

United Kingdom: Thunstrasse 50; *Ambassador:* C. SYDNEY R. GIFFARD.

U.S.A.: Jubiläumsstrasse 93; *Ambassador:* FAITH RYAN WHITTLESEY.

Upper Volta: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Uruguay: Kramgasse 63; *Ambassador:* CARLOS GIANBRUNO.

Vatican: Thunstrasse 60 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* AMBROGIO MARCHIONI.

Venezuela: Eigerstrasse 71; *Ambassador:* E. TAMAYO GASCUE.

Viet-Nam: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Yemen Arab Republic: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: Paris, France.

Yugoslavia: Seminarstrasse 5; *Ambassador:* MILIĆ BUGARČIĆ.

Zaire: Sulgenheimweg 21; *Ambassador:* BUSU-NOENGO NYOKA.

Zambia: Rome, Italy.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Switzerland has possessed a common Civil Code since 1912, but the Penal Code was only unified in 1942. Under the Code capital punishment was abolished by the few Cantons which still retained it. The individual Cantons continue to elect and maintain their own magistracy, and retain certain variations in procedure. The Canton of Zürich, for example, has justices of the peace (*Friedensrichter*—normally one for each commune), District Courts (*Bezirksgerichte*), Labour Courts (*Arbeitsgerichte*), Courts for Tenancy Matters, an Appeal Court (*Obergericht*) with various specialized benches, a Cassation Court (*Kassationsgericht*), and, for the more important cases under penal law, a Jury Court (*Geschworenengericht*). Apart from military courts, there are only two Federal judicial authorities, the Federal Tribunal and the Federal Tribunal of Insurance.

THE FEDERAL TRIBUNAL

1000 Lausanne 14.

President: ROLANDO FORNI.

Vice-President: OTTO KONSTANTIN KAUFMANN.

The Federal Tribunal (*Bundesgericht, Tribunal fédéral, or Tribunale Federale*) consisting, in all, of 28 members, sits at Lausanne. There are 15 supplementary judges. Both judges and supplementary judges are appointed by the Federal Assembly for six years and may be re-elected. The President and Vice-President are elected for two years.

In matters of Federal Law, the Tribunal decides non-financial civil cases and financial civil cases involving more than 8,000 frs. value. It gives final decisions on civil matters if both parties apply to it rather than to the cantonal courts, in cases involving more than 20,000 frs.

In penal cases the Tribunal acts mainly as a court of cassation, examining the decisions of cantonal courts for violations of federal law. It cannot change a lower court's finding on facts.

The Tribunal also decides civil cases between Cantons, between Cantons and the Confederation and claims by individuals or corporations against the Confederation involving over 8,000 frs. It gives final decisions on execution and bankruptcy proceedings and on the application of administrative law by federal and cantonal administrative and legal authorities, and acts as a constitutional court, deciding appeals concerning the violation of citizens' rights.

The Tribunal consists of the following sections:

- (a) Court of Public and Administrative Law (*Staats- und Verwaltungsrechtliche Abteilung, Cour de droit public et de droit administratif, Corte di diritto pubblico e di diritto amministrativo*).
- (b) Two Civil Courts (*Zivilabteilungen, Cours civiles, Corti civili*).
- (c) Bankruptcy Court (*Schuldbetreibungs- und Konkurskammer, Chambre des poursuites et des faillites, Camera di esecuzione e dei fallimenti*).
- (d) Court of Penal Cassation (*Kassationshof, Cour de cassation pénale, Corte di cassazione penale*).
- (e) Court of Arraignment (*Anklagekammer, Chambre d'accusation, Camera d'accusa*).
- (f) Criminal Court (*Kriminalkammer, Chambre criminelle, Camera criminale*).
- (g) Federal Penal Court (*Bundesstrafgericht, Cour pénale fédérale, Corte penale federale*).

FEDERAL TRIBUNAL OF INSURANCE

President: EDUARD AMSTAD.

Vice-President: GIORDANO BEATI.

The Tribunal was founded in 1918 and consists of seven members. It sits at Lucerne. Since 1969 it has been considered as the Court of Social Insurance (*Sozialversicherungsabteilung, Cour des assurances sociales, Corte delle assicurazioni sociali*) of the Federal Tribunal.

RELIGION

According to the 1970 Census, the religious adherence per 1,000 of the population was as follows: Protestant 478, Roman Catholic 494, Old Catholic 3, Jewish 3, other denominations (or without religion) 22.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

In 1978 there were 3,101,956 Catholics in Switzerland. The Church in Switzerland and Liechtenstein is divided into 6 dioceses and the abbeys of Maria Einsiedeln and St-Maurice, each directly subordinate to the Holy See.

Diocese of Basel: Bischöfliche Kanzlei, Baselstr. 58, 4500 Solothurn; Bishop Mgr. ANTON HÄNGGI.

Diocese of Chur: Bischöfliches Ordinariat, Hof 19, 7000 Chur; Bishop Mgr. JOHANNES VONDERACH.

Diocese of Lausanne, Geneva and Fribourg: 86 rue de Lausanne, P.O.B. 271, 1701 Fribourg; Bishop Mgr. PIERRE MAMIE.

Diocese of Lugano: Curia Vescovile, Borghetto 6, 6900 Lugano; Bishop Mgr. ERNESTO TOGNI.

Diocese of St. Gallen: Bischöfliches Palais, Klosterhof 6b, 9000 St. Gallen; Bishop Mgr. OTMAR MÄDER.

Diocese of Sion: avenue de la Tour 12, 1950 Sion 2; Bishop Mgr. HENRI SCHWERY.

Old Catholic Church: Bishop Rt. Rev. L. GAUTHIER, Willadingweg 39, Berne.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES

Federation of Swiss Protestant Churches (*Schweizerischer Evangelischer Kirchenbund, Fédération des Eglises protestantes de la Suisse*): Sulgenauweg 26, 3000 Berne 23; f. 1920. The Protestant Churches of Switzerland are grouped in this Federation of which the executive organ is the Council of the Federation (*Vorstand des Schweizerischen Evangelischen Kirchenbundes, Conseil de la Fédération*); Pres. Rev. J.-P. JORNOD (Berne); Vice-Pres. Rev. R. KUSTER (Basel); Sec. W. PROBST (Berne).

The eighteen reformed churches of Aargau, Appenzell, Basel-Stadt, Basel-Land, Berne, Fribourg, Geneva, Glarus, Graubünden, Neuchâtel, St. Gallen, Schaffhausen, Solothurn, Tessin, Thurgau, Valais, Vaud, Zürich, the Kirchenverband Zentralschweiz, the Eglise évangélique libre de Genève and the Evangelisch-methodistische Kirche form part of this federation, as well as the Swiss churches abroad.

THE PRESS

Freedom of the Press in Switzerland is guaranteed by Article 55 of the amended 1874 Constitution, and the only formal restrictions on the press are the legal restraints concerned with abuses of this freedom. A federal law, enacted in October 1968, protects the right of journalists to refuse, in administrative procedures, to reveal their sources of information, except in cases where the security of the state is involved.

The Swiss combination of a high literacy rate and a strong interest in local news, the political autonomy of communes and cantons, direct democracy, the federal constitutional structure and the coexistence of diverse languages and religions have tended to produce a decentralized press, fragmented into numerous local papers, often with very low circulations. In 1980 there were 126 daily newspapers, but only 14 had a circulation of over 50,000. The majority of newspapers are regional, even such high circulation ones as *Tages Anzeiger Zürich* and *Basler Zeitung* and popular national dailies such as *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*. About 75 per cent of newspapers are printed in German, 20 per cent in French, and 5 per cent in Italian. The presence of immigrant workers and the Swiss interest in foreign news has led to the import of 100,000 copies of French, German, Italian and Spanish newspapers every day.

Feuille d'Avis de Neuchâtel, dating from 1738, is the oldest Swiss paper. *Blick* (280,870) and *Tages Anzeiger Zürich* (263,580) have easily the largest circulations, followed by *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (123,420), *Basler Zeitung* (110,320) and *24 Heures/Feuille d'Avis de Lausanne* (93,350). The two most respected dailies are *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*, founded in 1780, and the French-language *Journal de Genève*, established nearly fifty years later. Both papers carry an exceptionally high proportion of foreign news, and have a large readership abroad.

DAILIES

- Aargauer Blätter:** Cordulaplatz 1, 5401 Baden; circ. 41,500.
- Aargauer Tagblatt/Brugger Tagblatt/Freiämter Tagblatt:** Bahnhofstrasse 39, 5001 Aarau; liberal; circ. 50,650.
- Allgem. Anzeiger—Der Rheintaler:** Heerburgg and Rheineck; independent; Man. A. MERZ; Editor M. LÖLIGER; circ. 10,500.
- Allgem. Anzeiger vom Zürichsee:** Zugerstr. 16, 8820 Wädenswil; independent; circ. 7,500.
- Amriswiler Anzeiger:** Bahnhofstr. 11, 8580 Amriswil; independent; circ. 5,600.
- Anzeiger von Uster:** Freiestr. 16, 8610 Uster; f. 1846; independent; Publisher EUGEN WEILENMANN; circ. 10,000.
- Appenzeller Zeitung:** Kasernenstr. 64, 9100 Herisau; Radical-Democrat; f. 1828; Publishers SCHLAPFER & Co. S.A.; circ. 14,010.
- Badener Tagblatt:** Stadtturmstr. 19, 5400 Baden; non-party; circ. 32,820.
- Basellandschaftliche Zeitung:** Schützenstr. 6, 4410 Liestal; f. 1832; Radical-Democratic; Publishers LUDIN A.G.; circ. 17,390.
- Basler Volksblatt:** Petersgasse 34, 4001 Basel; Catholic; Publishers CRATANDER A.G.; circ. 14,190.
- Basler Zeitung:** St-Alban-Anlage 14, 4002 Basel; f. 1977; liberal; Editor GERD H. PADEL; circ. 110,320.

- Berner Oberländer:** Seestrasse 42, 3700 Spiez; f. 1898; independent; Publishers G. MAURER A.G.; circ. 18,010.
- Berner Zeitung:** Nordring, 3001 Berne; f. 1844; independent; Chief Editor PETER SCHINDLER; circ. 118,440.
- Bieler Tagblatt:** Freiestr. 11, 2501 Biel; independent; Publisher W. GASSMAN; circ. 31,190.
- Blick:** Dufourstr. 23, 8021 Zürich; independent; circ. 280,870; Editor WALTER BOSCH.
- Der Bund:** Effingerstr. 1, 3001 Berne; f. 1850; liberal; Chief Editor Dr. P. SCHAFFROTH; circ. 60,320.
- Bündner Tagblatt:** Hartbertstr. 7, 7001 Chur; f. 1852; independent; circ. 11,565.
- Bündner Zeitung:** Kasernenstr. 1, 7000 Chur; independent; Publisher GASSER A.G.; circ. 36,000.
- Corriere del Ticino:** Corso Elvezia 33, 6900 Lugano; f. 1890; independent; circ. 32,000.
- Le Courrier:** 1 rue du Vieux-Billard, 1205 Geneva; f. 1868; Catholic; Administrator JEAN-PIERRE CHALIER; Editor-in-Chief ROGER VILLARD DE THOIRE; circ. 7,890.
- Le Démocrate:** 21 rue des Moulins, 2800 Delémont; f. 1877; Independent; Editor-in-Chief J.-L. VAUTRAVERS; circ. 18,000.
- Il Dovere:** 6500 Bellinzona; f. 1878; Liberal-Radical; circ. 14,180.
- L'Est Vaudois:** ave. des Planches, 1820 Montreux; independent; circ. 11,250.
- Feuille d'Avis de Neuchâtel (FAN):** 4 rue Saint Maurice, 2000 Neuchâtel; f. 1738; independent; circ. 36,740.
- Feuille d'Avis de Vevey:** 49 rue du Lac, 1800 Vevey; independent; circ. 9,540.
- Freiburger Nachrichten:** Pérolles 40, 1701 Fribourg; Catholic; circ. 12,070.
- Freier Aargauer:** Wässermattstr. 4, 5001 Aarau; Social-Democratic; Chief Editor PETER STOECKLING; circ. 12,610.
- Gazetta Ticinese:** Via alla Campagna 2a, 6900 Lugano; liberal; circ. 5,020.
- Gazette de Lausanne/Nouvelle Revue de Lausanne:** 3 rue de la Vigie, 1001 Lausanne; f. 1798; Liberal-Democratic; morning; Chief Editor FRANÇOIS LANDGRAF; circ. 17,660.
- Giornale del Popolo:** Via San Gottardo 50, 6903 Lugano; f. 1926; Catholic; circ. 22,000.
- Glarner Nachrichten:** Zwinglistr. 6, 8750 Glarus; f. 1875; liberal; Publishers TSCHUDI & Co. A.G.; circ. 17,180.
- L'Impartial:** 14 rue Neuve, 2300 La Chaux-de-Fonds; f. 1880; independent; circ. 30,620.
- Journal de Genève:** 5-7 rue Général-Dufour, 1211 Geneva 11; f. 1826; independent Liberal; Pres. ETIENNE JUNOD; Editor-in-Chief JASMINE AUDEMARS; circ. 19,323.
- Journal du Jura:** Freiestrasse 11/13, 2501 Biel/Bienne; independent; Publisher W. GASSMAN; circ. 14,290.
- Journal d'Yverdon:** 6 ave. Haldimand, 1400 Yverdon; f. 1773; independent; circ. 9,000.
- Der Landbote:** Garnmarkt 10, 8401 Winterthur; f. 1836; independent; morning; Editor-in-Chief Dr. RUDOLF GERBER; circ. 34,860.
- Libera Stampa:** Via Sonvico, 6952 Cannobbio-Lugano; f. 1913; Social-Democratic; circ. 5,660.
- La Liberté:** 40 avenue de Pérolles, 1701 Fribourg; f. 1871; Catholic; Editor-in-Chief FRANÇOIS GROSS; circ. 40,670.

Der Limmattaler: Zürcherstr. 64, 8953 Dietikon; independent; circ. 10,630.

Luzerner Neueste Nachrichten: Zürichstr. 16, 6002 Lucerne; f. 1896; independent; Editor CHRISTIAN MÜLLER; circ. 56,963.

Luzerner Tagblatt: Baselstr. 11, 6002 Lucerne; f. 1852; liberal; Editor R. SIEGRIST; circ. 33,110.

Neues Bülacher Tagblatt: Bahnhofstr. 44, 8180 Bülach; independent; circ. 5,410.

Neue Zürcher Nachrichten: Holbeinstrasse 30, 8008 Zürich; f. 1896; Catholic; circ. 12,500.

Neue Zürcher Zeitung: Falkenstrasse 11, P.O.B. 215, 8021 Zürich; f. 1780; Independent-Liberal; Chief Editor Dr. F. LUCHSINGER; circ. 123,420.

Nouvelliste et Feuille d'Avis du Valais: rue de l'Industrie, 1950 Sion; Catholic; Publishers Imprimerie Moderne S.A.; circ. 39,330.

Oberländisches Volksblatt: Bahnhofstrasse 15, 3800 Interlaken; f. 1863; independent; circ. 7,680.

Der Oberthurgauer: Romanshornstrasse 36, 9320 Arbon; independent; circ. 9,000.

Oltnar Tagblatt: Ziegelfeldstrasse 60, 4600 Olten; f. 1878; independent; circ. 12,010.

Die Ostschweiz: Oberer Graben 8, 9001 St. Gall; f. 1873; Catholic; circ. 30,170.

Ostschweizer Tagblatt: Signalstrasse 8, 9400 Rorschach; f. 1845; liberal; Editor-in-Chief WERNER MEIER; circ. 7,000.

Le Pays: 3 allée des Soupirs, 2900 Porrentruy; f. 1873; Catholic; Man. Editor D. JEANBOURQUIN; circ. 11,090.

Popolo e Libertà: Via Dogana 14, 6500 Bellinzona; Catholic; circ. 7,140.

Rheintalische Volkszeitung: Trogenstrasse, 9450 Altstätten; f. 1854; Catholic; Editor-in-Chief EUGENE ROHNER; circ. 5,410.

St. Galler Tagblatt: Fürstenlandstrasse 122, 9001 St. Gall; f. 1839; Liberal; Editor-in-Chief H. ZOLLIKOFEN; circ. 58,060.

Der Sarganserländer: 8887 Mels; Catholic; circ. 8,500.

Schaffhauser AZ: Platz 8, 8200 Schaffhausen; Social-Democratic; circ. 5,240.

Schaffhauser Nachrichten: Vordergasse 58, 8201 Schaffhausen; f. 1861; Liberal; Publisher Dr. MAX U. RAPOLD; circ. 23,637.

Schweizerischer Bodenseezeitung: Romanshornstr. 36, 9320 Arbon; f. 1849; radical; circ. 12,020.

Solothurner Zeitung: Postfach, 4500 Solothurn; f. 1907; liberal; circ. 45,310.

La Suisse: 15 rue des Savoises, 1211 Geneva 11; f. 1898; independent; morning; Editor-in-Chief CLAUDE RICHOT; circ. 64,400, Sunday 107,000.

Tages Anzeiger Zürich: Werdstr. 21, 8021 Zürich; f. 1893; independent; Chief Editor Dr. P. STUDER; circ. 263,580.

Tages Nachrichten: 3110 Münsingen; neutral; circ. 80,000.

Thuner Tagblatt: Bahnhofstrasse 6, 3601 Thun; independent; Dir. HANS MÜLLER; Editor-in-Chief EDUARD NACHT; circ. 13,920.

Thurgauer Tagblatt: Schützenstrasse 15, 8570 Weinfelden; independent; circ. 6,210.

Thurgauer Volksfreund: 8280 Kreuzlingen; independent; circ. 7,310.

Thurgauer Volkszeitung: Zürcherstrasse 179, 8500 Frauenfeld; f. 1844; Catholic; circ. 9,460.

Thurgauer Zeitung: Promenadenstrasse 16, 8500 Frauenfeld; f. 1798; independent; Publishers HUBER & Co. A.G.; Gen. Man. Dr. HEINRICH BISCHOFF; circ. 24,123.

Tribune de Genève: 42 rue du Stand, 1204 Geneva; f. 1879; independent; afternoon; Editor DANIEL CORNU; circ. 70,608.

Tribune de Lausanne-Le Matin: 33 ave. de la Gare, 1003 Lausanne; independent; Editor MARCEL A. PASCHE; circ. 49,770.

TW—Berner Tagwacht: Giessereiweg 4, 3001 Berne; Social-Democratic; circ. 10,280.

24 Heures/Feuille d'Avis de Lausanne: 33 ave. de la Gare, 1003 Lausanne; f. 1762; independent; Editor MARCEL A. PASCHE; circ. 93,350.

Vaterland: Bahnhofstrasse 76, 6006 Luzern; Christian Democrat; circ. 66,081.

Voix Ouvrière: 6 rue du Pré-Jérôme, 1211 Geneva; Communist; circ. 8,000.

Volksfreund/Wiler Zeitung/Gossauer Zeitung: 9230 Flawil; independent; circ. 6,030.

Walliser Bote: Furkastr. 19, 3900 Brig; Catholic; Editor PHILIPP MENGIS; circ. 17,510.

Walliser Volksfreund: 3904 Naters; independent; circ. 9,200.

Weinländer Tagblatt: Wülflingerstrasse 235, 8408 Winterthur; independent; circ. 5,020.

Werdenberger und Obertoggenburger: Bahnhofstr. 14, 9470 Buchs; f. 1869; Liberal; circ. 7,780.

Zofinger Tagblatt: Hintere Hauptstr., 4800 Zofingen; f. 1872; liberal; Editor Dr. PETER BAUMANN; circ. 14,850.

Zürcher Oberländer: 8620 Wetzikon; f. 1852; liberal; circ. 27,400.

Zürcher Unterländer: 8180 Bülach; agrarian; circ. 5,650.

Der Zürichbieter: 8303 Bassersdorf; Radical-Democratic; f. 1948; Publishers HERMANN AKERETS ERBEN A.G.; circ. 11,150.

Zürichsee-Zeitung: 8712 Stäfa; Radical-Democratic; Publisher and Editor-in-Chief Dr. THEODOR GUT; circ. 28,500.

PERIODICALS AND JOURNALS

Allgemeine Schweizerische Militärzeitschrift: Verlag Huber and Co. A.G., 8500 Frauenfeld; f. 1798; monthly; Editor E. WETTER; circ. 30,124.

Die Alpen: Helvetiaplatz 4, 3005 Bern; monthly; published by Club Alpin Suisse; circ. 68,750.

Annabelle/Elle: Rüdigerstr. 11, 8021 Zürich; fortnightly for women (German); Editor RENÉ BORTOLANI; circ. 130,000.

Auto: Wasserwerkstrasse 39, 3000 Bern 13; editions in French and German; Editor HEINZ-DIETER FINCK; circ. 75,000.

Automobil-Revue: Nordring 4, 3001 Bern; f. 1906; weekly published in German and French (Revue Automobile); Editor HANS U. BUESCHI; circ. 80,000.

Das Beste aus Reader's Digest: Räfelfstrasse 11, 8021 Zürich; Swiss German edition (circ. 239,466), Swiss French edition (circ. 78,708).

Bilanz: Edenstr. 20, 8021 Zürich; review of the business world.

Bulletin Financier Suisse: Case Postale 265, 1010 Lausanne; f. 1873; weekly; finance and economics; Editor J.-PH. CHENAUX; circ. 2,000.

Camera: C. J. Bucher Ltd., Zürichstr. 3, 6002 Lucerne; f. 1922; German, French and English editions; monthly; Editor ALLAN PORTER; circ. 34,800.

Courrier du Vignoble: 2013 Colombier; Tuesday and Friday, circ. 12,000; monthly edition, circ. 39,000; Editor RENÉ GESSLER.

Du: Baslerstr. 30, 8048 Zürich; f. 1941; monthly art review; Editor WOLFHART DRAEGER; circ. 25,000.

Echo Illustré: 41 rue de la Synagogue, 1211 Geneva; weekly; circ. 35,300.

L'Eco dello Sport: Strada di Gandria 1, Castagnola-Lugano; Editor ARMANDO LIBOTTE; circ. 11,400.

Elle: Gotthardtstr. 61, 8027 Zürich; f. 1953; twice monthly; circ. 80,100 (German edition), 27,100 (French edition).

Femina: Morgartenstr. 29, 8021 Zürich; fortnightly; German edition (circ. 109,400); French edition (circ. 66,000).

La Femme d'Aujourd'hui: rue Bovy-Lysberg 5, 1211 Geneva 11; weekly; circ. 46,000.

Feuille fédérale suisse (Bundesblatt): Chancellerie fédérale, 3003 Berne; with supplement; f. 1848; official collection of laws and ordinances of the Swiss Confederation, published weekly by the Federal Chancellery.

Finanz und Wirtschaft: Bäckerstr. 7, 8021 Zürich; finance and economics; circ. 23,173.

FRAU: Postfach, 8021 Zürich; f. 1948; women's magazine; circ. 86,000.

Graphis: Dufourstrasse 107, 8008 Zürich; f. 1944; graphic art and applied arts; bi-monthly; Editor WALTER HERDEG; published by Graphis Press Corporation.

l'Hebdo/Die Woche: see *Die Woche*.

L'Illustré: Lausanne; Chief Editor THÉO BOUCHAT; circ. 160,000.

io Journal for Management and Industrial Engineering (Management-Zeitschrift Industrielle Organisation/Revue Suisse pour l'organisation industrielle): Zürichbergstrasse 18, 8028 Zürich; f. 1932; organization, management, economics; monthly; published by Betriebswissenschaftliches Institut der Eidg. Technischen Hochschule (Institute of Management and Industrial Engineering affiliated to the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology); Editor Dr. ROLAND H. H. SCHEUCHZER.

Journal Suisse d'Horlogerie et de Bijouterie: 23 ave. de la Gare, 1000 Lausanne; 6 a year; publ. in English as Swiss Watch and Jewellery Journal.

Meyers Modeblatt: Klausstrasse 33, 8008 Zürich; circ. 200,493.

Museum Helveticum: Schwabe & Co. Ltd., 4010 Basel; f. 1944; Swiss journal for classical philology; four issues per year; Editors Prof. A. GIOVANNINI, Prof. TH. GELZER, Prof. F. HEINIMANN.

Nebelspalter: Signalstr., 9400 Rorschach; f. 1875; satirical weekly; Editor FRANZ MÄHLER; published by Verlag E. Löpfe-Benz A.S.; circ. 56,000.

Opernwelt: 8003 Zürich, Dietzingerstr. 3; f. 1960; opera monthly; published by Orell Füssli Verlag; Editor IMRE FABIAN.

Orella: Dietzingerstr. 3, 8023 Zürich; monthly; fashion, handiwork; circ. 109,700.

Plaisirs: 2013 Colombier; monthly; gastronomy and tourism; circ. 20,000; Editor R. GESSLER.

Plan: Kurburgstrasse 19, 8049 Zürich; f. 1944; architecture and town planning, water supply, refuse disposal, sewage and air purification; two-monthly; published by Imprimerie Vogt-Schild, S.A.; Editor Dr. H. E. VOGEL.

Politische Rundschau/Revue politique: Case postale 2642, 3001 Berne; f. 1921; quarterly; Swiss and foreign politics, economics and culture; critical reviews (Radical); Publisher The Radical-Democratic Party; circ. 2,000.

Pro: Alfred Escher-Str. 82, 8027 Zürich; monthly.

Rad- & Motor-Sport: Schaffhauserstr. 272, 8057 Zürich; weekly; organ of Schweizerischer Radfahrer-und Motorfahrer Bund; circ. 51,200.

Radio-TV-Je Vois Tout: ave. de Tivoli 2, 1001 Lausanne; weekly; circ. 117,710.

Redaktion Glücks-Post: Dufourstr. 23, 8008 Zürich; circ. 153,000.

Revue de Droit International, de Sciences Diplomatiques et Politiques: P.O.B. 138, 1211 Geneva 12; f. 1923; quarterly; Dir. C. L. HEINBACH; publications in English, French, German and Italian.

Revue Economique et Sociale: 1015 Lausanne/Dorigny; f. 1943; quarterly; Editors P. GOETSCHIN, P. RUTTIMANN, A. JENNY; circ. 1,500.

Revue Médicale de la Suisse Romande: Edition et Publicité S.A., 2 ave. Bellefontaine, 1003 Lausanne; f. 1881; monthly; Editor Dr. J.-F. BONARD; circ. 3,600.

Revue Militaire Suisse: 39 ave. de la Gare, P.O.B. 1052, 1001 Lausanne; f. 1856; monthly; Editor-in-Chief Col. PAUL DUCOTTEROL; circ. 2,400.

Revue de théologie et de philosophie: 7 chemin des Cèdres, 1004 Lausanne; f. 1868; quarterly; Editors G. BOSS, F. BOVON, F. BRUNNER, O. FATTO, H. MORTU, D. ZASLAWSKY.

Revue suisse de Zoologie: published by Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, 1211 Geneva 6; f. 1893; quarterly; Dir. V. AELLEN.

Ringiers Unterhaltungsblätter: 4800 Zofingen; circ. 268,500.

Schweizer Archiv für Neurologie, Neurochirurgie und Psychiatrie (Archives Suisses de Neurologie, Neurochirurgie et Psychiatrie): Dietzingerstrasse 3, 8003 Zürich; f. 1917; quarterly; published by Orell Füssli A.G., Graphische Betriebe.

Schweizer Familie: Schöntalstr. 27, 8036 Zürich; f. 1893; weekly; Editor Dr. R. KLAGES; Gen. Man. H. WIRZ; circ. 340,000.

Schweizer Illustrierte: Dufourstr. 23, 8008 Zürich; f. 1911; illustrated weekly; circ. 292,000.

Schweizer-Jugend: 4500 Solothurn; young people's weekly; circ. 71,700.

Schweizer Monatshefte: Stockerstr. 14, 8002 Zürich; political, economic and cultural monthly; Editors FRANÇOIS BONDY, ANTON KRÄTTL.

Der Schweizerische Beobachter: Industriestr. 54, 8152 Glattbrugg; f. 1927; twice monthly; circ. 471,057.

Schweizerisches Handelsamtsblatt (Feuille officielle suisse du commerce): Effingerstr. 3, 3011 Berne; f. 1883; commercial; Editor Bundesamt für Aussenwirtschaft (Office fédéral des affaires économiques extérieures); circ. 20,000.

Schweizerische Handelszeitung: Bleicherweg 20, 8039 Zürich; f. 1862; financial, commercial and industrial weekly; Publisher Handelszeitung und Finanzrundschau A.G.; Exec. Dir. Dr. P. EISENRING; Chief Editor Dr. M. UNGERER; circ. 28,000.

Schweizerische Medizinische Wochenschrift: Schwabe & Co. Ltd., 4010 Basel; f. 1870; weekly; Editors Prof. G. RIVA, Prof. P. W. STRAUB, Prof. CHR. VORBURGER, Dr. A. UEHLINGER; circ. 5,800.

Schweizerische Musikzeitung/Schweizer Musikpädagogische Blätter (*Revue Musicale Suisse/Feuilles Suisses de Pédagogie musicale*): Limmatquai 28, 8001 Zürich; f. 1861; bi-monthly organ of the "Schweiz. Tonkünstlerverein" and the "Schweiz. Musikpädagogischer Verband"; Publisher Verlag Hug & Co.; Editor Prof. Dr. JÜRGEN STENZL; circ. 5,500.

Schweizerische Technische Zeitschrift (STZ): Weinbergstr. 41, 8023 Zürich; weekly technical journal publ. in German and French.

Schweizerische Versicherungs-Zeitschrift (*Revue Suisse d'Assurances*): Peter Lang Publishers Ltd., Postfach 159, 3000 Berne 7; f. 1933; monthly; Editors Dr. J. P. MOHR, Prof. Dr. B. VIRET; circ. 2,000.

Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Psychologie und ihre Anwendungen (*Revue suisse de psychologie pure et appliquée*): Zeughausgasse 22, 3000 Berne 7; f. 1942; quarterly; Editor Prof. Dr. A. LANG.

Ski: Habegger Verlag, 4552 Derendingen; f. 1968; seven times a year; German and French/Italian editions; circ. 125,000.

Sport: Jean Frey A.G., Staffelstrasse 8, 8021 Zürich; f. 1920; three times a week; Chief Editor WALTER LUTZ; circ. 92,425.

Swiss Review of World Affairs: Postfach 660, 8021 Zürich; monthly; published by Neue Zürcher Zeitung; circ. 3,600.

TCS-Revue: Alfred-Escher Str. 38, 8027 Zürich; official organ of the Zürich Touring Club; monthly; Chief Editor HANS ULRICH JUCKER; circ. 180,000.

Tele: 4800 Zofingen; radio and television weekly; Editor HANS ULRICH Indermaur; circ. 296,000.

Textiles Suisses and Textiles Suisses Intérieur: Avant-Poste 4, P.O.B. 720, 1001 Lausanne; f. 1926 and 1970; professional export reviews for Swiss textiles; quarterly and twice yearly; published by the Swiss Office for the Development of Trade.

Touring: Maulbeerstr. 10, 3001 Berne; f. 1935; weekly; German, French and Italian editions; Chief Editor Dr. WALTER ROHNER; circ. 920,000.

Trente Jours: 19 ave. de Beaulieu, 1004 Lausanne; f. 1949; Editor JEAN-CLAUDE MARTI; circ. 442,500.

tv-radio-zeitung: Radiostudio Berne, Schwarztörstr. 21, 3000 Berne 14.

Vox Romanica: Plattenstr. 32, 8032 Zürich; f. 1936; annual review of Romance linguistics and medieval literature.

Weltwoche: Edenstr. 20, 8021 Zürich; f. 1933; weekly; independent; Editor-in-Chief HANS O. STAUB; circ. 103,000.

Werk/Bauen + Wohnen: Fürstenlandstr. 122, 9001 St. Gall; f. 1913; monthly; architecture and art; circ. 7,000.

Werkzeitung der schweizerischen Industrie: 9001 St. Gall; f. 1932; monthly; publishers Zollikofer & Co. A.G.; circ. 209,900.

Die Woche/l'Hebdo: Ringier, 4800 Zofingen; f. 1981; news weekly; three editions: German (Zürich), French (Lausanne), bilingual (Berne).

NEWS AGENCY

Schweizerische Depeschagentur A.G. (SDA) (*Agence Télégraphique Suisse S.A., Swiss News Agency*): Länggassstr. 7, 3012 Berne; f. 1894; agency for political and general news; Chief Editor HANSPETER KLEINER.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Geneva

Agence France-Presse (AFP): Bureau C-14, Palais des Nations, 1202 Geneva 10; Corresp. PIERRE GRANDJEAN.

Agencia EFE (Spain): Press Room, Bureau C-37, Palais des Nations, 1202 Geneva 10; Mans. LUIS LÁZARO MARTÍNEZ, ALBERTO DUFÉY.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): Bureau pour la Suisse, Palais des Nations, 1202 Geneva; Bureau Chief MARIO MARTELLI.

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN) (*German Democratic Republic*): 1202 Geneva 10, Palais des Nations, Bureau 53; Corresp. JOACHIM SONNENBERG.

Associated Press (AP) (U.S.A.): Palais des Nations, 1202 Geneva 10; Bureau Chief HANNS NEUERBOURG.

Cosmopress (CPR): 11 Chemin Falletti, 1208 Geneva; f. 1934; Mans. Dr. R. H. HASSBERGER, A. CH. HASSBERGER, M. L'HÔTE.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (*Federal Republic of Germany*): Palais des Nations, Büro 84, 1202 Geneva 10; Mans. ERNST BURKART, WALTER METH.

Jiji Tsushin-sha (Japan): 160, Route d'Aire, 1219 Geneva; Man. SHIN-ICHIRO OHARA.

Reuters (U.K.): Room 70, Palais des Nations, 1202 Geneva 10.

United Press International (UPI) (U.S.A.): Room 76, Palais des Nations, 1202 Geneva 10; Bureau Chief JOHN A. CALCOTT.

TASS (U.S.S.R.) is also represented.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Association Suisse des Editeurs de Journaux/Schweizerischer Zeitungsverleger-Verband (*Swiss Newspaper Publishers' Asscn.*): Morgartenstr. 29, P.O.B. 1465, 8036 Zürich; f. 1899; 260 mems.; Pres. Dr. M. U. RAPOLD; Dir. CHARLES TH. JEAN-RICHARD.

Verein der Schweizer Presse (*Association de la Presse suisse*): Postfach 2471, 3001 Berne; Pres. ENRICO MORRESI, (Lugano); Sec.-Gen. HANS W. SEELHOFFER, (Berne).

PUBLISHERS

FRENCH LANGUAGE PUBLISHING HOUSES

L'Age d'Homme—La Cité: 10 Metropole, P.O.B. 263, 1003 Lausanne; f. 1966; fiction, biography, music, art, social science, science fiction, literary criticism; Man. Dir. VLADIMIR DIMITRIJEVIC.

Editions de l'Agora S.A.: 27 quai du Mont-Blanc, 1201 Geneva; Man. Dir. B. DE BLONAY.

Editions de l'Aire: 2 ave. J.-J.-Mercier, P.O.B. 3242, 1002 Lausanne; Man. Dir. MICHEL MORET.

Editions Anthroposophiques Romandes: 13 rue Verdaine, 1204 Geneva; Man. Dir. PIERRE DÉROBERT.

Editions de la Baconnière: 2017 Boudry; f. 1927; beaux-arts, history, folklore, travel, poetry, fiction, philosophy; Dir. MARIE-CHRISTINE HAUSER.

Editions Berlitz: 1-3 ave. des Jordils, 1000 Lausanne 6; f. 1970; travel, tourism, languages, leisure; Man. Dir. MARSHALL D. MASCOTT.

La Concorde: 1066 Epalinges, Case postale 330, 1010 Lausanne; f. 1910; religious, scientific, art; Dir. PAUL PERRIN.

Éditions du Couchant S.A.: 7 place de la Gare, Case Postale 199, 1260 Nyon; Dir. PIERRE HENRI BADEL.

Delachaux et Niestlé S.A.: La Gollie, 1099 Corcelles-Le-Jorat; f. 1875; religion, archaeology, natural history, psychology, pedagogy; Dir. DAVID PERRET.

Éditions Delta S.A.: 2 rue du Château, 1800 Vevey 2; history, pedagogy, text books, professional and technical handbooks, sociology, general science, art; Dir. RENÉ GALIMONT.

Librairie Droz S.A.: 11 rue Massot, P.O.B. 389, 1211 Geneva 12; f. 1925; history, medieval literature, linguistics, social sciences, economics, archaeology; Dir. ALAIN DUFOUR.

Henry-Robert Dufour: 7 ave. du Théâtre, 1005 Lausanne; general, arts, technical; Dir. H.-R. DUFOUR.

Éditions Edita S.A.: 3 rue de la Vigie, 1000 Lausanne 9; f. 1952; history, technical, art; Dir. AMI GUICHARD.

Edito-Service S.A.: 9 ter chemin de Roches, 1211 Geneva 6; fiction, reference, history, music, art, general science, editions in foreign languages; Man. Dir. GASTON BURNAND.

Eiséle André: 17 route de Cossonay, P.O.B. 19, 1008 Prilly.

Elsevier Sequoia S.A.: 50 ave. de la Gare, 1001 Lausanne 1; international research journals in natural sciences, engineering and life sciences; Dir. L. BERGMANS.

Favre Pierre-M., Publi SA: 29 rue de Bourg, P.O.B. 3569, 1002 Lausanne.

Foetisch, Maurice et Pierre S.A.: 6 rue de Bourg, 1003 Lausanne; education and music; Dir. JEAN-CLAUDE FOETISCH.

A. Francke S.A.: 113 Hochfeldstr., 3000 Berne 26; philology, philosophy, psychology, history, education, arts; Dir. CARL LANG.

Pierre Genillard: 9 chemin de Primerose, 1007 Lausanne; f. 1949; religion, philosophy.

Georg & Cie S.A.: 5 rue de la Corraterie, P.O.B. 64, 1211 Geneva 11; Man. Dir. HENRI LONGCHAMP.

André et Pierre Gonin: 2 rue Etraz, 1003 Lausanne; f. 1902; art books.

Éditions du Grand-Pont: 2 place Bel-Air, 1003 Lausanne; f. 1971; general, art books and literature; Dir. JEAN-PIERRE LAUBSCHER.

Éditions du Griffon: 17 Faubourg du Lac, 2000 Neuchâtel; f. 1944; science, arts; Dir. Dr. MARCEL JORAY.

Éditions Ides et Calendes: Evole 19, 2001 Neuchâtel; f. 1941; art, literature, law; Dir. ANDRÉ ROSSELET.

Éditions Jeheber S.A.: 3 chemin du Vallon, 1224 Chêne-Bougeries 1, Geneva; f. 1797; general; Dir. J. H. JEHEBER; 1 br. in Paris.

Éditions Labor & Fides S.A.: 1 rue Beauregard, 1204 Geneva; f. 1924; theological and religious publications; Dir. PIERRE GISEL.

Librairie-Éditions J. Marguerat: 2 place St.-François, 1002 Lausanne; f. 1940; arts, history, geography; Dir. JEAN MARGUERAT.

Loisirs et Pédagogie S.A.: 16 rue de Candolle, 1205 Geneva; Dirs. ANNE REBÉRIOUX, PHILIPPE BURDEL.

Henri Messeiller: 11 rue St.-Nicolas, 2006 Neuchâtel; f. 1887; general.

Éditions Novos S.A.: 4 ave. Ruchonnet, 1001 Lausanne; f. 1926; novels, calendars; Dir. Mlle GABRIELLE PHILIPPIN.

Éditions du Panorama: Case postale 38, 2500 Bienne 3; f. 1951; literature, languages and business; Dir. PAUL THIERRIN.

Payot S.A.: 4 place Pépinet, 1002 Lausanne; f. 1835; technical, textbooks, popular science, art books, tourism, Lausanne University publications; agent for United Nations, OECD and UNESCO publications; Dir. JEAN HUTTER.

Éditions Pro Schola: 29 rue des Terreaux, Case postale 298, 1000 Lausanne 9; f. 1928; education, language textbooks, audio-visual material; Dir. JEAN BENEDICT.

Éditions d'Art Albert Skira S.A.: 89 route de Chêne, 1208 Geneva; fine arts and literature; Dir. JEAN-MICHEL SKIRA.

Éditions Spes S.A.: 2 rue du Château, 1800 Vevey 2; f. 1917; technical and scientific; Dir. A. DELCOURT.

Tribune Éditions: 42 rue du Stand, P.O.B. 434, 1211 Geneva 11; Man. Dir. DRAGO ARSENJEVIC.

Éditions des Trois Collines: 1249 Ségnezin; f. 1936; art, poetry, essays, French novels; Dir. FRANÇOIS LACHENAL.

Éditions Universitaires S.A.: 36 blvd. de Pérolles, 1700 Fribourg, Man. Dir. MARTIN NICOUIN.

Institut Universitaire d'Études du Développement: 24 rue Rothschild, 1202 Geneva; Dir. JACQUES VALLET.

GERMAN LANGUAGE PUBLISHING HOUSES

ABC Verlag: Rüdigerstr. 12, 8021 Zürich; f. 1936; art and design; Man. Dir. KONRAD BAUMANN.

Verlags-A.G. "Die Arche": Rosenbühlstr. 37, 8044 Zürich; f. 1944; theology, philosophy, literature, belles-lettres, history, jazz, cinema; Dir. PETER SCHIFFERLI.

Artemis Verlags A.G.: Limmatquai 18, 8024 Zürich; f. 1943; belles-lettres, general science, philosophy, theology, classics, poetry, juvenile and picture books, architecture, encyclopedias; Dir. Dr. BRUNO MARIACHER.

Atlantis Verlag: 66 Zürichbergstr. 8044 Zürich; f. 1930; arts, history, politics, music, children's books; Dir. PETER G. ISLER.

Baufachverlag A.G.: Schöneggstr. 102, P.O.B. 6731, 8953 Dietikon; f. 1970; building and architecture; Dir. W. R. FELZMANN.

Benteli A.G.: Gerechtigkeitsgasse 6, 3011 Berne; f. 1908; philology, literature, belles-lettres, fine arts, humour; Dir. TED SCHAAP.

Benziger A.G., Verlag & Graphischer Betrieb: Bellerivestr. 3, 8008 Zürich; f. 1792; theology, science, belles-lettres, juvenile; Pres. Dr. P. SCHWANDER; Dir. Dr. OSCAR BETTSCHART.

Birkhäuser Verlag A.G.: Elisabethenstr. 19, P.O.B. 34, 4010 Basel; scientific and technical books and periodicals; Dir. C. EISELE.

Verlag C. J. Bucher A.G.: Zürichstrasse 3, 6002 Lucerne; f. 1964; reference, geography, history, politics, art, photography, religion, nature; Dir. HANS PETER RENNER.

Delphin Verlag: Limmatstrasse 111, P.O.B. 157, 8031 Zürich; f. 1962; children's and juvenile books; Dir. OSWALD BOXER.

Diogenes Verlag A.G.: Sprecherstr. 8, 8032 Zürich; f. 1953; fiction, graphic arts, children's books; Pres. DANIEL KEEL; Man. Dir. RUDOLF C. BETTSCHART.

Europa Verlag A.G.: Rämistr. 5, 8001 Zürich; f. 1933; politics, philosophy, history, biography, sociology, fiction, poetry; Dir. Mrs. EMMIE OPRECHT.

Graphis Press Corporation: Dufourstrasse 107, 8008 Zürich; f. 1944; *Graphis*, international two-monthly magazine for graphic and applied art, specialized books on visual art and graphic design; Dir. WALTER HERDEG.

Hallwag: Nordring 4, 3001 Berne; f. 1912; publishers and printers; maps and guides, atlases, travel, current affairs, art, natural history, mountaineering, popular science and magazines; Pres. O. E. WAGNER; Dir. U. P. THOENEN.

Verlag Paul Haupt: Falkenplatz 14, 3001 Berne; f. 1906; economics, politics, sociology, psychology, jurisprudence, education, art; Dirs. MAX HAUPT, KURT THÖNNES.

Verlag Huber: Promenadenstrasse 16, 8500 Frauenfeld; f. 1809; art, history, philology, textbooks; Dir. PETER KECKEIS.

Hans Huber Buchhandlung und Verlag: Länggassstrasse 76, 3000 Berne 9; f. 1927; medicine and psychology; Dir. WALTER JÄGER.

Hüthig & Wepf Verlag: Eisengasse 5, 4001 Basel; f. 1967; macromolecular chemistry and physics, polymers; Dirs. ALFRED HÜTHIG, ROBERT WEPF.

S. Karger A.G.: Allschwilerstr. 10, P.O.B., 4009 Basel; f. 1890 in Berlin, 1937 in Basel, international medical journals, books on medicine, chemistry, psychology; Dir. Dr. THOMAS KARGER.

Kümmerly & Frey Ltd.: Hallerstrasse 6-10, 3001 Berne; f. 1852; maps, geography; Dir. WALTER FREY.

Herbert Lang & Co. Ltd.: Münzgraben 2, 3000 Berne 7; f. 1813 and re-formed 1921; scientific works; Booksellers; agents for librarians throughout the world; Pres. CHRISTOPH LANG.

Manesse Verlag: Konzett und Huber, Morgartenstrasse 29, 8004 Zürich; f. 1944; world's classics (Manesse Bibliothek der Weltliteratur), art, critical essays, poetry; Dir. Dr. HANS KONZETT.

Albert Müller Verlag A.G.: Bahnhofstrasse 69, P.O.B. 150, 8803 Rüschlikon bei Zürich; f. 1936; fiction, non-fiction; Dirs. ADOLF L. RECHER-VOGEL, Dr. BERNHARD RECHER.

Neptun Verlag: Morellstr. 5-8, 8280 Kreuzlingen; f. 1946; travel books, contemporary history; Dir. Ing. HANS FREI.

Verlag Arthur Niggli: 9052 Niederteufen; f. 1950; art, architecture; Man. Dir. ARTHUR NIGGLI.

Novalis Verlag A.G.: Vordergasse 58, 8200 Schaffhausen; f. 1974; the arts, cultural and social sciences, education; Dir. EUGEN MARTI.

Orell Füssli Verlag: Nüscherstr. 22, 8022 Zürich; f. 1519; art, history, juvenile, children's picture books, facsimile prints, railway, aircraft, school books, cartographic works; Gen. Man. Dr. ERNST GRAB.

Ott Verlag A.G.: Länggasse 57, Postfach 22, 3600 Thun 7; f. 1923; general non-fiction, mineralogy, military, sport, industry and commerce; Dir. WALTER KNECHT.

Reich Verlag AG: 6000 Lucerne 6, Zinggertorstr. 4; f. 1974; "terra magica" illustrated books, "terra hippologica", fiction and non-fiction; Pres. and Publisher JÜRGEN BRAUNSCHWEIGER; Man. Editor HEIDRUN DILTZ.

Friedrich Reinhardt Verlag: Missionsstr. 36, 4012 Basel; f. 1900; belles-lettres, theology, periodicals; Dir. Dr. ERNST REINHARDT.

Eugen Rentsch Verlag A.G.: Nüscherstr. 22, 8022 Zürich; f. 1910; biography, history, philosophy,

ethnology, political economy, school books, pedagogy, psychology, town planning; Gen. Man. GIAN LAUBE.

Rex-Verlag: St. Karliquai 12, 6000 Lucerne; theology, psychology, juvenile; Dir. Dr. ZENO INDERBITZIN.

Ringier Publishers: 4800 Zofingen; newspapers, magazines, books.

Rotapfel-Verlag A.G.: Frankengasse 6, Postfach, 8024 Zürich; f. 1919; pedagogy, children's books, beaux-arts, nature, biography, belles-lettres; Dir. Dr. PAUL TÖGGENBURGER.

Sauerländer A.G.: Laurenzenvorstadt 89, 5001 Aarau; f. 1807; juvenile, school books, textbooks, history, chemistry; Dir. HANS-CHRISTOF SAUERLÄNDER.

Scherz Verlag A.G.: 3011 Berne, Marktgasse 25; f. 1939; general fiction and non-fiction, crime thrillers, history, psychology and philosophy; Dir. RUDOLF STREIT-SCHERZ.

Schulthess Polygraphischer Verlag A.G.: Zwingliplatz 2, 8022 Zürich; f. 1791; legal, social science, university textbooks; Man. Dir. Dr. CHARLOTTE MARK-HÜRLIMANN.

Schwabe & Co. Ltd.: Steinentorstrasse 13, 4010 Basel; f. 1494; medicine, art, history, philosophy; Propr. Dr. CHRISTIAN OVERSTOLZ; Dirs. M. GOTZ, J. A. NIEDERBERGER, H. REIMANN.

Schweizer Jugendverlag/Aare Verlag A.G.: Kapuzinerstr. 6, 4502 Solothurn; f. 1957; children's and educational books; Dir. FELIX FÜRER.

Schweizer Spiegel Verlag: P.O.B. 5837, Rämistrasse 18, 8024 Zürich; f. 1925; art, philosophy, poetry, education, general; Dir. Dr. P. HUGGLER.

Schweizer Verlagshaus A.G.: Klausstrasse 10, 8008 Zürich; f. 1907; fiction, non-fiction; Dirs. Dr. ARMIN MEYER, WALTER MEYER.

Verlag Stämpfli & Cie. A.G.: Hallerstr. 7-9, 3001 Berne; f. 1799; law, economics, history, art; Man. Dir. Dr. JAKOB STÄMPFLI.

Theologischer Verlag: Brauerstr. 60, 8026 Zürich; f. 1934; religion, history, art prints; Dir. WERNER BLUM.

Uranium Verlag: Postfach 42, 6317 Oberwil; f. 1976; children's books; Man. Dir. L. YOUNG.

Walter-Verlag A.G.: P.O.B. 525, Amthausquai 21, 4600 Olten; f. 1921; psychology, religion, history of civilization, travel guides, literature; Man. GUIDO ELBER.

Wepf & Co.: Eisengasse 5, 4001 Basel; f. 1902; architecture, engineering, geology, mineralogy; Dir. ROBERT WEPF.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Association Suisse des Editeurs de Langue Française: 2 ave. Agassiz, 1001 Lausanne; f. 1975; an association of publishers in the French-speaking part of Switzerland; 90 mem. firms; Pres. M. V. DIMITRIJEVIC; Sec.-Gen. M. R. JUNOD.

Schweizerischer Buchhändler- und Verleger-Verband: Bellerivestr. 3, 8008 Zürich; f. 1849; an association of Swiss booksellers and publishers in the German-speaking part of Switzerland; 1,000 mem. and affiliated firms; Central Pres. WALTER KNECHT; Dir. PETER OPRECHT.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Société Suisse de Radiodiffusion et Télévision (*Schweizerische Radio- und Fernsehgesellschaft, Società Svizzera di Radiotelevisione, Swiss Broadcasting Corporation*): Giacomettistrasse 3, 3000 Berne 15; Pres. JEAN BROLIET; Dir.-Gen. Prof. Dr. LEO SCHÜRMANN; Man. Dr. MARKUS T. DRACK; Dir. Finance JEAN-BERNARD MÜNCH; Dir. Programme Services (Radio and TV) EDOUARD HAAS; Dir. Personnel Dr. MARCEL KÜTTEL; Programme Dept. Radio Dr. GIAN-CARLO PELLANDINI; Programme Dept. TV FRANK R. TAPPOLET; Legal Dept. BEAT DURRER; publs. *SBC Yearbook, Programme Schedule of SBC European and Overseas Services* (twice yearly), *Télédiffusion*.

The Swiss Broadcasting Corporation (SBC) is a private company which fulfils a public duty on the basis of a licence granted to it by the Swiss Federal Council. This gives the SBC the right to use the electrical and radio-electrical installations of the Swiss Postal and Telecommunications undertaking (PTT) for public broadcasting of radio and television programmes. It specifies that the SBC is responsible for the programme services, whilst the PTT is responsible for all technical aspects of transmission. Receiver licence fees are collected by the PTT, which takes 30 per cent of them, the remaining 70 per cent going to the SBC.

The SBC is composed of the following regional societies:

Société de Radiodiffusion et de Télévision de la Suisse Romande (SRTR): 6 ave. de la Gare, 1001 Lausanne; Dir. of radio and television RENÉ SCHENKER; Programme Dirs.: Radio: BERNARD NICOD, Maison de la Radio, 1010 Lausanne; Television: ALEX-ANDRE BURGER, 20 Quai Ernest Ansermet, 1211 Geneva 8.

Radio- und Fernsehgesellschaft der Deutschen und der Rätoromanischen Schweiz (DRS): Fernsehstr. 1-4, 8052 Zürich; Dir. of radio and television Dr. OTMAR HERSCHE; Programme Dirs.: Radio ANDREAS BLUM, Bruderholzallee 172, 4024 Basel; Television: ULRICH KÜNDIG, Fernsehstr. 1-4, 8052 Zürich.

Società cooperativa per la radiotelevisione nella Svizzera Italiana (CORSI): Radio Lugano, 6903 Lugano-Besso; f. 1933; Dirs. of radio and television CHERUBINO DARANI, MARCO BLASER; Radio-TV Programme Dir. progr. BIXIO CANDOLFI; Dir. of operations FERNANDO BIANCHI.

RADIO

In 1977 there were five medium-wave transmitters (including the three national ones at Beromünster, Sottens and Monte Ceneri), 196 VHF transmitters and 12 short-wave transmitters. Two different programmes for each linguistic region, regular programmes in Romansch and local programmes for German-speaking Switzerland are transmitted on medium-wave and VHF. Swiss Radio International broadcasts on short-wave in nine languages. The Swiss Wire Network Service, which broadcasts radio programmes on the telephone cable network of the PTT, comes under the same directorship as the short-wave Service. It provides six programmes to over 400,000 subscribers. Paid advertising is forbidden on radio.

In 1979 the total number of radio licences was 2,209,828.

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

Swiss Radio International (*Swiss Broadcasting Corporation*): Giacomettistrasse 1, 3000 Berne 15; programmes in French, German, Italian, Romansch, English, Spanish, Portuguese, Esperanto and Arabic to all parts of the world. Twelve short-wave transmitters are situated at Schwarzenburg and Sottens (overseas), Lenk, Sarnen and Beromünster (Europe and worldwide); Dir. JOEL CURCHOD.

TELEVISION

In 1981 there were 1,137 transmitters and boosters in operation. A complete TV programme service for each linguistic region and regular broadcasts in Romansch are provided on the 1st (VHF) channel. The 2nd and 3rd (UHF) channels are used in each linguistic region for transmitting programmes of the other two linguistic regions. Limited direct advertising (20 minutes on weekdays) is allowed.

In 1980 there were 1,979,518 TV sets in Switzerland.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; res.=reserves; m.=million; brs.=branches; all values are in Swiss francs)

Switzerland's neutrality during and since the First World War has helped to develop the reputation of the Swiss banks as a secure repository for foreign capital. A provision of the Swiss Banking Law of 1934 made it a penal offence for a bank to provide information about its clients without their explicit authorization, unless a court has ordered otherwise. When foreign authorities wish to investigate Swiss accounts, criminal charges must have been made in a foreign court and accepted as valid by Switzerland. The system of numbered accounts has also kept depositors' shares free from investigation. However, the abuse of bank secrecy by organized crime led Switzerland and the U.S.A. to sign a treaty in May 1973, under which the banking secrecy rules may be lifted in the case of common-law crime, but not for non-criminal tax evasion and anti-trust law infringements which are still immune from investigation.

An agreement concluded with the banks by the Swiss National Bank and the Swiss Bankers' Association in

June 1977 led to a tightening-up of the Swiss banks' handling of foreign funds. The code has made the opening of numbered accounts subject to closer scrutiny and checked the practice of banks actively encouraging the flow of foreign money into the country. In 1978, in view of the steady increase in Swiss banks' international business, the Federal Banking Commission was given greater supervisory powers. Banks were required for the first time to submit consolidated balance sheets to the Commission and new consolidation requirements forced banks to raise capital to between 6 and 8 per cent of total liabilities. The capital requirement is now one of the highest in the world. In December 1979 the negative interest levy on non-residents' accounts with Swiss banks and restrictions on the forward sale of Swiss francs to non-residents were abolished. From August 1980 interest on foreign deposits in francs at Swiss banks can be paid without restrictions.

At the end of 1980 there were 4,881 bank branches in Switzerland, owned by 557 banks, 25 private banks, 16

SWITZERLAND

Finance

Swiss branches of foreign banks, two loan-office associations and 80 finance companies. Swiss banking is dominated by the "Big Five Banks" (*Union Bank of Switzerland, Swiss Bank Corporation, Swiss Credit Bank, Swiss Volksbank* and *Bank Leu*). About 50 per cent of their share comes from foreign business. Foreign banks have become increasingly important; in 1980 84 foreign-controlled banks and 16 branches of foreign banks held about 11 per cent of all Swiss banking assets.

The 29 canton banks are financed and controlled by the cantons and their activities are co-ordinated by the Federation of Swiss Canton Banks. In 1980 they had 1,274 branches and controlled 20.7 per cent of total banking assets.

BANKING CENTRAL BANK

Banque nationale suisse (*Swiss National Bank*): 15 Börsenstrasse, 8022 Zürich; f. 1907; head offices in Zürich and Berne; 10 brs. The object of the bank is to regulate the circulation of money, to facilitate payments transactions and to pursue a credit and monetary policy serving the general interest. Three departments: Dept. I (Zürich) is responsible for economic studies, statistics, legal matters, personnel and internal auditing. Dept. II (Berne) issues notes, manages metal reserves, runs the main accounting section and banking transactions for the Federal Government. Dept. III (Zürich) handles foreign exchange business and credits to the commercial banks in addition to giro and clearing functions. Cap. p.u. 25m. frs.; total asset 44,319m. frs. (Dec. 1980); Pres. of Council Dr. E. WYSS; Vice-Pres. Prof. Dr. F. SCHALLER; Gen. Mans. Dr. F. LEUTWILER (Pres., Zürich), P. LANGUETIN (Vice-Pres., Berne), Dr. M. LUSSE (Zürich).

CANTON BANKS

There are 29 cantonal banks, of which the following are the largest:

Aargauische Kantonalbank: 58 Bahnhofstr., 5001 Aarau; f. 1854; cap. 90m. frs.; demand dep. 2,099m. frs. (Dec. 1980); Dirs. Dr. W. BOLLETER, Dr. H. BOLLIGER, H. R. GLOOR.

Basler Kantonalbank: Spiegelgasse 2, 4001 Basel; f. 1899; cap. 100m. frs.; demand dep. 1,655m. frs. (Dec. 1980); Mans. ARMIN GFELLER, Dr. JAKOB GABATHULER, HANS-JURG GALLUSSE, HANS-PETER SORG.

Kantonalbank von Bern: 8 Place Fédérale, 3000 Berne; f. 1834; cap. 175m. frs.; demand dep. 3,457m. frs. (Dec. 1980); Mans. Dr. P. RISCH, A. SCHNEITER, K. MEIER.

Luzerner Kantonalbank: 12 Pilatusstr., 6002 Lucerne; f. 1850; cap. 200m. frs.; demand dep. 4,200.3m. frs. (Dec. 1980); Man. V. BÜCHLER, Dr. J. FELDER; Principal Officer C. H. GROSSMANN.

St. Gallische Kantonalbank: St. Leonhardstr. 25, 9001 St. Gallen; f. 1868; cap. 200m. frs.; demand dep. 2,038m. frs. (Dec. 1980); Mans. H. STUDER, Dr. H. HURNI, K. LENZ.

Banco dello Stato del Cantone Ticino: Piazza Collegiata, 6501 Bellinzona; f. 1915; cap. 65m. frs.; demand dep. 1,391m. frs. (Dec. 1980); Man. Dr. ROMANO MELLINI.

Banque Cantonale du Valais: 1951 Sion; f. 1917; cap. 85m. frs.; demand dep. 1,141m. frs. (Dec. 1980); Mans. RAYMOND DUROUX, CHARLES-MARC MÜLLER.

Banque Cantonale Vaudoise: 14 Place St. François, 1002 Lausanne; f. 1845; cap. 150m. frs.; dep. 1,837m. frs. (1980); Gen. Man. F. PAHUD.

Basellandschaftliche Kantonalbank: Rheinstrasse 7, 4410 Liestal; f. 1864; cap. 120m. frs.; demand dep. 1,958m. frs. (Dec. 1980); Mans. Dr. M. BUSS, PAUL VOGT.

Graubündner Kantonalbank: Postplatz, 7002 Chur; f. 1870; cap. 150m. frs.; demand dep. 1,513m. frs. (Dec. 1980); Mans. H. CASANOVA, J. L. DOLF, Dr. CHR. SCHMID.

Thurgauische Kantonalbank: Weinfelden; f. 1871; cap. 175m. frs.; demand dep. 1,690m. frs. (Dec. 1980); Mans. M. STEINER, L. BÜHLER.

Zürcher Kantonalbank: Bahnhofstrasse 9, 8022 Zürich; f. 1869; cap. 525m. frs.; demand dep. 6,118m. frs. (Dec. 1980); Gen. Mans. W. LÜTHY, Dr. R. MÜLLER, E. WEILENMANN.

COMMERCIAL BANKS (Selected List)

Aargauische Hypotheken und Handelsbank: 1 Hauptstrasse, 5200 Brugg; f. 1849; cap. 60m. frs.; dep. 712.5m. frs. (Dec. 1977); Gen. Man. R. R. SUMMERNATTER.

Allgemeine Aargauische Ersparniskasse (Die Allgemeine): Bahnhofstr. 49, 5001 Aarau; f. 1812; cap. 42m. frs.; dep. 1,390m. frs. (Dec. 1980); Pres. H. ZUMBACH; Man. Dr. H. W. HÜSSY.

Banca del Gottardo: 8 Via Canova, 6901 Lugano; f. 1957; cap. & res. 262.25m. frs.; dep. 2,753.4m. frs. (Dec. 1980); Chair. Dr. FERNANDO GARZONI; Gen. Man. FRANCESCO BOLGIANI.

Banca della Svizzera Italiana: 2 Via Magatti, 6901 Lugano; f. 1873; cap. 132m. frs.; dep. 3,038m. frs. (Dec. 1980); Chair. ETTORRE TENCHIO; Man. Dir. G. ANTOGNINI; 18 brs. in Switzerland.

Bank Audi (Schweiz) AG/Banque Audi (Suisse) S.A.: Zürich, Geneva; cap. 16m. frs.; Chair. RAYMOND AUDI; Gen. Man. Dr. J. DE BANNÉ.

Bank Julius Bär & Co., A.G.: 36 Bahnhofstrasse, 8022 Zürich; f. 1890; cap. 68m. frs.; total resources 745.9m. frs. (Dec. 1979); Chair. Dr. NICOLAS J. BÄR.

Bank Langenthal: Marktasse 16, 4900 Langenthal; f. 1867; cap. 22m. frs.; dep. 143.9m. frs. (Dec. 1977); Man. Dr. CLARENCE BURKHARD.

Bank Leu A.G.: Bahnhofstrasse 32, 8022 Zürich; f. 1755; cap. 425m. frs.; dep. 3,702.7m. frs. (1980); Chair. Dr. E. STOPPER; Mans. Dr. E. ROESLE, H. KNOPFLI, Dr. J. LADEMANN, H. SURBER.

Banque Populaire Suisse (Schweizerische Volksbank): Bundesgasse 26, 3001 Berne; f. 1869; cap. 350m. frs.; dep. 10,987m. frs. (1978); Pres. ERNEST BRUGGER; Gen. Mans. Dr. H. FREY, M. W. RÜEGG, M. F. PEDRAZZOLI.

Banque Privée S.A.: 18 rue de Hesse, 1204 Geneva; f. 1924; cap. 30m. frs.; dep. 625m. frs. (Dec. 1980); Chair. Baron EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD; Gen. Man. GILLES J. TEZE.

Banque Romande: 8 blvd. du Théâtre, 1204 Geneva; f. 1954; cap. 40m. frs.; dep. 219m. frs. (Dec. 1979); Chair. G. ANTOGNINI; Gen. Man. H. HUGUENIN.

Banque Scandinave en Suisse: 11 Cours de Rive, Geneva; cap. and res. 122m. frs. (1980).

Caisse d'Epargne et de Crédit: 7 rue Centrale, 1003 Lausanne; f. 1867; cap. 25m. frs.; dep. 114m. frs. (Dec. 1977); Chair. CHARLES GILLERON; Man. MARCEL JAYET.

Compagnie de Gestion et de Banque Gonet SA: 9 place Bel-Air, 1260 Nyon; f. 1958; cap. 15m. frs.; dep. 242m. frs. (Dec. 1978); Chair. C. WALTER FESSLER; Gen. Man. EDOUARD-HENRI FISCHER.

Crédit Foncier Vaudois: 1000 Lausanne 9; f. 1858; cap. 105m. frs.; dep. 4,280m. frs. (Dec. 1978); Pres. ANDRÉ GAVILLET; Man. R. BLANC.

Crédit Suisse (*Schweizerische Kreditanstalt*): Paradeplatz 8, 8021 Zürich; f. 1856; cap. and res. 4,480m. frs. (March 1981); Chair. Dr. O. AEPPLI.

Dow Banking Corporation: 4 Limmatquai, 8022 Zürich; f. 1965; cap. 132m. frs.; dep. 1,451m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. FRANK P. POPOFF; Pres. L. G. MERSZEI.

Handelsbank N.W.: 59 Talstrasse, 8022 Zürich; f. 1930; cap. 55m. frs.; dep. 959m. frs. (June 1981); Pres. ERNST F. SCHAAD.

Migros Bank A.G.: Seidengasse 12, 8023 Zürich; f. 1958; cap. 110m. frs.; Chair. A. HEIMANN; Man. Dirs. J.-P. KEISER, S. BENZ.

Neue Bank: 41 Talstrasse, 8022 Zürich; f. 1960; cap. 20m. frs.; dep. 233m. frs. (Dec. 1976); Pres. Dr. MARCUS WALLENBERG.

Nordfinanz Bank Zürich: 1 Bahnhofstrasse, 8022 Zürich; f. 1938; cap. 65m. frs.; dep. 1,745m. frs. (Dec. 1980); Chair. Dr. A. WIEDERKEHR; Chief Man. RUDOLF LIENERT.

Pictet & Cie.: 29 blvd. Georges-Favon, 1211 Geneva 11; f. 1805; Partners C. DE SAUSSURE, D. DE MARIGNAC, P. PICTET, G. DEMOLE, P. LARDY, CH. PICTET.

Schweizerischer Bankverein (*Swiss Bank Corporation*): 1 Aeschenvorstadt, 4002 Basel and Paradeplatz 6, 8022 Zürich; f. 1872; cap. and res. 4,261m. frs.; total assets 70,200m. frs. (June 1980); Chair. H. STRASSER; over 190 brs.

Schweizerische Hypotheken- und Handelsbank: Bahnhofstr./Schützengasse 4, Zürich; f. 1889; cap. 26m. frs.; dep. 192m. frs. (Dec. 1977); Pres. Dr. A. HENRICI; Gen. Man. ERNST RÜESCH.

Trade Development Bank: 2 place du Lac, 1204 Geneva; f. 1960; cap. 175m. frs.; dep. 3,700m. frs. (Dec. 1980); Chair. FRANÇOIS LUGEON; Gen. Mans. A. BENEZRA, C. G. R. LEACH.

Trinkhaus & Burkhart (Schweiz) AG: Zürich; f. 1785; cap. DM 187m.; dep. DM 2,989m. (1980).

Union de Banques Suisses (*Union Bank of Switzerland*): Bahnhofstrasse 45, 8000 Zürich; f. 1862; cap. resources 4,460m. frs.; total assets 73,696m. frs. (Sept. 1980); Chair. Dr. R. HOLZACH; Gen. Man. Dr. N. SENN; 226 brs.

CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT INSTITUTION

Banque Centrale Coopérative S.A./Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank A.G.: 3 Aeschenvorstadt, 4002 Basel; f. 1927; cap. 180m. frs.; dep. 3,214m. frs. (Dec. 1980); Chair. HANS THULI; Gen. Man. Dr. EDUARD LEEMANN.

BANKERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Association Suisse des Banquiers/Schweizerische Bankiervereinigung (*Swiss Bankers' Association*): Aeschenvorstadt 4, 4002 Basel; f. 1912; 3,450 mems.; Pres. ALFRED E. SARASIN; Vice-Pres. HUGO GROB, RICHARD MÜLLER; Man. Dir. J. P. CHAPUIS.

Verband Schweizerischer Kantonalbanken/Union des Banques Cantionales Suisses (*Association of Swiss Canton Banks*): Spiegelgasse 1, Postfach 2243, 4001 Basel; f. 1907; permanent office established 1971; Man. Dr. Urs ROLHE.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Basel Stock Exchange: 3 Freie Str., Postfach 244, 4001 Basel; f. 1876; 19 mems.; Pres. Prof. Dr. H. GUTH; Sec. P. E. MERIAN.

Bourse de Berne (*Berner Börsenverein*): f. 1884; 12 mems.; Pres. E. SCHMID; Sec. JÜRGEN NIEDERHÄUSER.

Bourse de Genève: 8-10 rue Petitot, 1211 Geneva 11; f. 1850; 32 mems.; Pres. GEORGES-E. URBAN; Man. Dir. KURT SCHNEUWLY; publ. *Cote officielle de la Bourse de Genève*.

Bourse de Lausanne: c/o Société de Banque Suisse, 1002 Lausanne; f. 1873; 15 mems.; Pres. C. HUMBERT; Dr. J. E. TREYVAUD.

Bourse de Zurich (*Effektenbörseverein*): Bleicherweg 5, 8021 Zürich; f. 1873; 24 mems.; Pres. Dr. H. R. RAHN; Man. Dr. R. T. MEIER.

Bourse Suisse de Commerce: 8023 Zürich; f. 1917; brs. at Berne, Zürich, Lucerne; 615 mems.; Sec. K. MÜLLER; publ. weekly *Schweizer Handels-Börse*.

INSURANCE

La Bâloise, Compagnie d'Assurances: Aeschengraben 25, Box 176, 4002 Basel; f. 1864; accident, liability, motor vehicles, sickness, transport and fire; Chair. Dr. F. EMMANUEL ISELIN; Vice-Chair. Dr. ROBERT VISCHER.

La Bâloise, Compagnie d'Assurances sur la Vie: Dufourstrasse 38, Box 127, 4002 Basel; f. 1864; life, annuity; Chair. Dr. F. EMMANUEL ISELIN; Vice-Chair. Dr. ROBERT VISCHER.

La Fribourgeoise Générale d'Assurances S.A.: Avenue du Midi 15, 1700 Fribourg; f. 1968; cap. 10m. frs.; Pres. PAUL TORCHE; Dir. Dr. H. TESTUZ.

GAN Incendie Accidents, Compagnie Française d'Assurances et de Réassurances: Ave. C.-F. Ramuz 70, 1009 Pully-Lausanne; Head Office, Paris; f. 1830; cap. 250m. frs.

GAN Vie, Compagnie Française d'Assurances sur la Vie: as GAN Incendie above; cap. 60m. frs.; Swiss Dir. BERNARD DONZE.

La Genevoise Compagnie générale d'Assurances: 16 ave. Eugène Pittard, 1211 Geneva 25; cap. 8m. frs.; Dir.-Gen. L. SCHATZ.

La Genevoise Compagnie d'Assurances sur la Vie: 16 ave. Eugène Pittard, 1211 Geneva 25; f. 1872; cap. 15m. frs.; Dir.-Gen. M. L. SCHATZ.

Helvetia Schweizerische Feuerversicherungs-Gesellschaft: Dufourstr. 40, 9001 St. Gall; f. 1861; fire, burglary, accident-liability, motor; Chair. Dr. A. WEGELIN; Gen. Man. Dr. F. T. HEFTI.

Helvetia-Vie, Compagnie d'Assurances sur la Vie: 2 ave. du Bouchet, 1211 Geneva 28; Pres. F. BIERI; Gen. Man. P. JUNGO.

Schweizerische Rückversicherungs-Gesellschaft (*Swiss Reinsurance*): Mythenquai 50/60, 8022 Zürich; f. 1863; cap. 111m. frs.; assets 5,737m. frs.; Chair. Dr. WALTER DIEHL; Gen. Mans. P. E. CHRISTEN, Dr. H. ODERMATT, Dr. P. F. NIQUILLE, Dr. H. SCHÖNENBERGER.

Swiss Life Insurance and Pension Company: General Guisan-Quai 40, 8022 Zürich; f. 1857; specializes in international employee benefit and pension plans; brs. in Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Netherlands and U.K.; Chair. Dr. RUDOLF MEIER.

Swiss Mobiliar Insurance Society: Schwanengasse 14, 3001 Berne; f. 1826; fire, burglary, engineering, plate glass, water damage, motor, general liability, personal accident, sickness; Gen. Man. Dr. OTTO SAXER.

"Winterthur" Lebensversicherungs-Gesellschaft: Römerstr. 17, Winterthur; f. 1923; cap. 30m. frs.; Chair. Dr. H. BRAUNSCHEILER.

Winterthur Schweizerische Versicherungs-Gesellschaft: General Guisan-Strasse 40, 8400 Winterthur; f. 1875; Pres. Dr. H. BRAUNSCHEILER.

Zürich Versicherungs-Gesellschaft: Mythenquai 2, 8002 Zürich; f. 1872; accident, sickness, liability, motor vehicles, aviation, boats, fire, loss of profits, burglary,

water, glass, travel, valuables, machinery, general technical installations, computers, electronic office machinery, erection, contractors risks, performance bonds, fidelity, surety insurance, re-insurance all classes; life, marine, goods in transit, transacted by affiliated companies; Chair. F. GERBER.

INSURANCE ORGANIZATION

Schweizerischer Versicherungsverband (*Swiss Insurance Association*): Secretariat: Mythenquai 24, 8002 Zürich; f. 1901; 65 mems.; Pres. Dr. W. DIEHL (Zürich); Vice-Pres. Prof. Dr. E. MEYER (Lausanne); Secs. P. GMEINER and B. ZELTNER (Zürich).

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

PRINCIPAL CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Aargauische Industrie- und Handelskammer: Postfach 438, 5001 Aarau.

Camera di Commercio dell'industria e dell'artigianato del Cantone Ticino: Corso Elvezia 16, 6901 Lugano; Pres. LUIGI ANTONINI.

Chambre Fribourgeoise du commerce et de l'industrie: 1 rue du Temple, 1701 Fribourg; Pres. BERNARD SCHNEIDER.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Genève: 4 blvd. du Théâtre, Case Postale 65, 1211 Geneva 11; f. 1865; 1,500 mems.; Pres. FERNAND CORBAT; Dir. JEAN-JACQUES SCHMID.

Chambre Neuchâtelaise du Commerce et de l'industrie: 4 rue de la Serre, 2001 Neuchâtel; Pres. J. CARBONNIER.

Chambre Valaisanne de Commerce: Bâtiment Grande Dixence, 2 rue de la Blancherie, 1951 Sion.

Chambre Vaudoise du Commerce et de l'Industrie: 47 ave. d'Ouchy, 1000 Lausanne 13; Pres. P. A. POCHON; Dir. J.-P. MASMEJAN.

Kaufmännisches Direktorium (Handelskammer): Gallusstr. 16, 9001 St. Gall; Pres. VICTOR WIDMER.

Solothurnische Handelskammer: Westbahnhofstr. 6, 4502 Solothurn.

Thurgauische Handelskammer: Postgebäude, Postfach 68, 8570 Weinfelden; Pres. Dr. A. RADUNER.

Zürcher Handelskammer: Bleicherweg 5, Börsengebäude, Postfach, 8022 Zürich; Pres. Dr. E. LUK KELLER.

Schweizerische Zentrale für Handelsförderung—Office Suisse d'Expansion Commerciale: Stampfenbachstr. 85, 8035 Zürich and Avant-Poste 4, 1001 Lausanne; 2,000 mems.; Pres. Dr. HEINZ HAAS; Dir. MARIO LUDWIG.

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS AND EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

CENTRAL ORGANIZATIONS

Zentralverband schweizerischer Arbeitgeber-Organisationen (*Federation of Swiss Employers' Organizations*): Florastr. 44, 8034 Zürich; f. 1908; 60 mems.; Pres. FRITZ HALM; Dir. H. ALLENSPACH; publ. *Schweizerische Arbeitgeber-Zeitung*.

Schweizerischer Handels- und Industrie-Verein (*Swiss Federation of Commerce and Industry*): Börsenstr. 26, 8022 Zürich; f. 1870; Pres. Dr. LOUIS VON PLANTA; Vice-Pres. VICTOR WIDMER; Man. Dir. Dr. GERHARD WINTERBERGER; 135 sections; publs. *Jahresbericht* (German and French), *Schriftenreihe des Vororts des*

Schweizerischen Handels- und Industrie-Vereins (German and French).

Schweizerischer Bauernverband (*Union Suisse des Paysans, Lega Svizzera dei contadini, Swiss Farmers' Union*): Laurstrasse 10, 5200 Brugg-Aargau; f. 1897; 86 sections; Pres. P. GERBER; Dir. R. JURI.

Schweizerischer Gewerbeverband (*Swiss Union of Small and Medium Enterprises*): Schwarztorstrasse 26, 3000 Berne; f. 1879; 286 sections; Pres. R. ETTER; publ. *Schweizerische Gewerbe-Zeitung* (weekly).

SECTIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Arbeitgeberverband Schweizerischer Maschinen- und Metall-Industrieller: Kirchenweg 4, 8008 Zürich; f. 1906; engineering and metal industry employers; 519 mems.; Pres. G. STRAUB; Vice-Pres. B. DE KALBERMATTEN, H. P. SCHULTHESS; Dir. Dr. D. AEBLI.

Arbeitgeberverband Schweizerischer Papier-Industrieller: Bergstrasse 110, 8030 Zürich; paper manufacturers.

Chambre Suisse de l'Horlogerie: 65 avenue Léopold-Robert, 2301 La Chaux-de-Fonds; f. 1876; Chamber of Commerce for the watch-manufacturing industry; Pres. GEORGES-ADRIEN MATTHEY; Dir.-Gen. CHARLES-AURICE WITTWER; Sec.-Gen. HENRI PERREGAUX; 29 member organizations; publ. *La Suisse Horlogère* (weekly and quarterly).

Chocossuisse: Münzgraben 6, P.O.B. 84, 3000 Berne 7; f. 1901; chocolate manufacturers; 14 mems.; Pres. P. JOLIDON; Dir. D. KUSTER.

Convention Patronale de l'Industrie Horlogère Suisse: 65 ave. Léopold-Robert, 2301 La Chaux-de-Fonds; employers in watch-manufacturing; 16 member associations; Pres. C. BONNARD; Gen. Sec. M. DUC.

Fédération Horlogère Suisse (*Federation of Swiss Watch Manufacturers*): 6 rue d'Argent, 2501 Bienne; f. 1924; 250 mems.; Pres. G. A. MATTHEY.

Gesamtverband der Schweizerischen Bekleidungsindustrie: Utoquai 37, 8008 Zürich; clothing industry; Pres. Dr. J. SCHÖNENBERGER; Mans. Dr. R. WEISS, R. LANGENEGGER, Dr. A. SCHERRER.

Industrieverband Textil (IVT): Beethovenstrasse 20, Zürich 8022; f. 1874; textiles; 76 mems.; Pres. H. BÜRLER; Dir. Dr. A. HAFNER.

Schweizerischer Baumeisterverband: Weinbergstrasse 49, 8035 Zürich 6; f. 1897; building contractors; 4,300 mems.; Pres. W. MESSMER; publ. *Schweizer Bauwirtschaft*.

SWITZERLAND

Trade and Industry

Schweizerische Gesellschaft für Chemische Industrie: Nordstrasse 15, 8035 Zürich; f. 1882; chemical industry; 725 mems.; Pres. Dr. A. HARTMANN; Dir. Dr. R. ULRICH.

Schweizerischer Spenglermeister- und Installateur-Verband: Auf der Mauer 11, 8001 Zürich; metal goods; Pres. G. GOMAZ; Dir. Dr. H. J. FREL.

Schweizerischer Versicherungsverband: (see under Insurance).

Schweizerischer Verband Graphischer Unternehmen: Carmenstrasse 6, 8030 Zürich; printing industry; Pres. M. KÜNDIG; Sec. M. HUGELSHOFER.

Swiss Electrotechnical Association (SEV): Seefeldstr. 301, 8008 Zürich; f. 1889; 5,600 mems.; Pres. E. TAPPY (Baden); Dir. E. DUENNER; publ. *Bulletin des SEV/VSE*.

Verband der Arbeitgeber der Textilindustrie: 1 Dufourstrasse, Zürich; f. 1906; textile employers; 250 mems.; Pres. B. BOLLER; Sec. Dr. H. RUDIN.

Verband Basler Chemischer Industrieller: Lautengartenstr. 7, 4052 Basel; employers in chemical industry; Pres. Dr. H. HELLER; Sec. Dr. H. R. HAAB.

Verband Schweizerischer Brauereien: Falknerstrasse 36, 4001 Basel; brewing; 33 mems.; Pres. CH. KURER; Sec. Dr. H. MÜNCH.

Verband Schweiz. Schuhindustrieller: Utoquai 37, 8008 Zürich; postal address: Postfach 8032 Zürich; f. 1887; footwear manufacturers; 30 mems.; Pres. R. NICOLAI; Sec. Dr. H. O. WEGST; publ. *Schweiz. Leder- und Schuhzeitung*.

Verband der Schweizerischen Tabakindustrie (Federation of Swiss Tobacco Industry): Pérolles 5A, 1701 Fribourg; f. 1961; 4 mems.; Dir. Dr. JEAN-PIERRE LICHTI; Gen. Sec. C. JUNG.

Verband der Schweizerischen Textil-Veredlungs-Industrie (Swiss Textile Bleachers', Dyers' and Printers' Association): Dufourstrasse 56, 8034 Zürich; f. 1941; 20 mems.; Pres. Dr. H. KUNDERT; Sec. W. LIENHARD.

Verband der Schweizerischen Waren- und Kaufhäuser: Seefeldstrasse 15, 8032 Zürich; retail trade; Pres. Dr. P. EISENRING; Sec. Dr. K. BERTSCHINGER.

Verband Schweiz. Ziegel- und Steinfabrikanten (Association of Swiss Brick and Tile Manufacturers): Obstgartenstr. 28, 8035 Zürich; f. 1870; 43 mems.; Pres. P. BINKERT; Sec. Dr. K. HENSLI.

Verein Schweizerischer Maschinen-Industrieller (Swiss Association of Machinery Manufacturers): Kirchenweg 4, 8032 Zürich; f. 1883; 492 mems.; Pres. P. BORGEAUD; Dir. Dr. M. ERB.

Vereinigung Schweizerischer Lebensmittel-Fabrikanten: Elfenstrasse 19, 3006 Berne; foodstuffs; Secs. M. and B. HODLER.

Verband Zürcherischer Kreditinstitute: Bleicherweg 5, 8021 Zürich.

PRINCIPAL REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Aargauische Industrie- und Handelskammer: Entfelderstrasse 11, 5001 Aarau.

Association des industries vaudoises—Chambre vaudoise du commerce et de l'industrie: 47 av. d'Ouchy, 1000 Lausanne 13.

Associazione Industrie Ticinesi: Corso Elvezia 16, 6901 Lugano.

Basler Volkswirtschaftsbund: Aeschengraben 9, 4002 Basel.

Kaufmännisches Directorium St. Gallen: Gallusstr. 16, 9001 St. Gallen.

Luzerner Industrie-Vereinigung: 6030 Ebikon.

Union des Associations Patronales Genevoises: (Union of Employers' Associations in Geneva): 98 rue de Saint-Jean, 1211 Geneva.

Union des Industriels Valaisans: 10 rue du Grand-Verger, 1920 Martigny 1.

Verband Industrieller Arbeitgeber von Bern und Umgebung: Bundesplatz 4, 3011 Berne; employers' association for the Berne region.

Verband der Industriellen von Baselland: Schwierstrasse 2, 4410 Liestal; employers' association for the Basel region.

Vereinigung Zürcherischer Arbeitgeber-Organisationen: Bleicherweg 5, 8021 Zürich; association of Zürich employers' organizations.

TRADE UNIONS

Schweizerischer Gewerkschaftsbund (Swiss Fed. of Trade Unions): Monbijoustrasse 61, Berne; f. 1880; the main organization of Swiss Trade Unions; affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions; total affiliated membership 459,000; Pres. Dr. RICHARD MÜLLER; Secs. FRITZ LEUTHY, RUTH DREIFUSS, ARNOLD ISLER, BEAT KAPPELER, FERDINAND TROXLER, B. HARDMEIER, KARL AESCHBACH; publs. *Gewerkschaftliche Rundschau*, *Revue Syndicale*, *Gewerkschafts-Jugend*, *Gewerkschaftskorrespondenz*.

The principal affiliated unions are:

Gewerkschaft Bau und Holz (Building and Woodworkers): Strassburgstr. 11, 8004 Zürich; f. 1922; 116,000 mems.; Pres. MAX ZUBERBÜHLER; publs. *Bau und Holz*, *L'Ouvrier*, *L'Edilizia*.

Gewerkschaft Druck und Papier (Print and Paper Workers' Union): Monbijoustrasse 33, 3011 Berne; f. 1858; mems. 18,500; Pres. E. GERSTER; publ. *Helvetische Typographia*, *Gutenberg* (in French).

Schweizerischer Eisenbahnverband (Railwaymen): Steinerstr. 35, 3006 Berne; f. 1919; 57,000 mems.; Pres. WERNER MEIER; publ. *Der Eisenbahner* (published weekly in German, French, and Italian).

Verband der Handels-, Transport- und Lebensmittel-arbeitnehmer der Schweiz (Swiss Federation of Workers in the Commerce, Transport and Food Industries): Birmensdorferstrasse 67, 8036 Zürich; f. 1904; 30,000 mems.; Pres. PETER KÜNG; publ. *Der VHTL*.

Schweizerischer Metall- und Uhrenarbeiter-Verband (Metal Workers and Watchmakers): Welpoststr. 20, 3000 Berne 15; f. 1893; 133,000 mems.; Pres. F. REIMANN; Vice-Pres. A. GHELF, A. TARABUSTI; publ. *SMUV-Zeitung* (also in French and Italian).

Schweizerischer Verband des Personals öffentlicher Dienste (Public Services): Sonnenbergstr. 83, 8030 Zürich; f. 1905; 42,000 mems.; Pres. RIA SCHÄRER; Gen. Sec. Dr. WALTER RENSCHLER; publ. *Der Öffentliche Dienst* (also in French and Italian).

PTT-Union, Union Schweizerischer Post-, Telefon- und Telegraphenbeamter (Union of Swiss Post-Telephone- and Telegraph-Functionaries): Oberdorfstrasse 32, 3072 Ostermündigen; f. 1891; 25,000 mems.; Pres. HANS LATTMANN; Gen. Sec. GEORGES EGGENBERGER; publ. *PTT-Union* (also in French).

Gewerkschaft Textil, Chemie, Papier (Textile, Chemical, Paper Trade Union): Luisenstrasse 29, 8031 Zürich 5; f. 1904; 14,000 mems.; Pres. EDUARD ANDERHUB; publ. *Gewerkschaft Textil Chemie Papier*.

Christlichnationaler Gewerkschaftsbund der Schweiz (CNG) (*Confederation of Christian Trade Unions*): Hopfenweg 21, 3007 Berne; f. 1907; 101,000 mems.; Pres. Dr. G. CASETTI; Secs. Dr. B. GRUBER, W. FREI, E. KAMBER; publ. *aktiv, PTT—Personal, Verkehrs- und Staatspersonal, Service et Communauté, Syndicalisme, Il Lavoro*.

The principal affiliated unions are:

Christlicher Holz-und Bauarbeiterverband der Schweiz (CHB) (*Association of Christian Building and Woodworkers of Switzerland*): Zeughausstrasse 39, 8004 Zürich; f. 1901; 32,409 mems.; Pres. JAKOB FRAEFEL; Secs. A. MATTER, M. UNTERNÄHRER, L. ZIHLMANN, P. ZIMMERMANN.

Christlicher Metallarbeiterverband der Schweiz (GMV) (*Association of Christian Metalworkers of Switzerland*): Lindstrasse 39, 8400 Winterthur; 27,687 mems.; Pres. P. ALLEMANN.

Christlicher Chemie-Textil-Bekleidungs-Papier-Personalverband (*Association of Christian Chemical, Textile, Clothing, Paper and Staff Workers*): Rot-

wandstr. 50, 8004 Zürich; 8,000 mems.; Pres. J. BLEICHER; Secs. J. FISCHER, J. ZUMSTEG.

Fédération des Sociétés Suisses d'Employés (Salaried Employees): Badenerstr. 332, 8004 Zürich; f. 1918; 144,742 mems.; Pres. WILLY RINDLISBACHER; publ. *V.S.A. Information Handbook*.

Landesverband Freier Schweizer Arbeiter: Badenerstrasse 41, 8004 Zürich; f. 1919; 22,701 mems.; Pres. JOSEF HÜRLIMANN; Sec. JOSEF WEBER; publ. *Der Schweizer Arbeiter*.

Schweizerischer Verband Evangelischer Arbeitnehmer: Hoehenring 29, Postfach 153, 8052 Zürich; f. 1920; 14,876 mems.; Pres. HEINZ GARZ; Gen. Sec. JAKOB ETTER; publ. *SVEA—Zeitung*.

TRADE FAIRS

National Fair: Comptoir Suisse, Palais de Beaulieu, 1000 Lausanne 22; every September.

Swiss Agricultural and Dairy Farming Fair: OLMA Messebüro, Museumstr. 1, 9004 St. Gall; every October.

Swiss Industries Fair: Schweizer Mustermesse, Postfach, 4021 Basel; f. 1917; every April; Gen. Dir. F. P. WALTHARD.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

NATIONAL RAILWAY

Schweizerische Bundesbahnen (SBB) (*Chemins de fer fédéraux suisses*): Hochschulstrasse 6, und Mittelstrasse 43, 3030 Berne; f. 1901; 2,926 km. (of which 2,910 km. are electrified); Pres. ROGER DESPOND; Gen. Sec. Dr. A. SCHÄRER.

Lausanne Division: 1,009 km.; Man. A. BROCARD.

Lucerne Division: 910 km.; Man. R. ZOLLIKOFER.

Zürich Division: 1,007 km.; Man. H. R. WACHTER.

PRIVATE RAILWAYS

There are altogether 122 small private companies controlling private railways with a total length of 2,160 km. The following are the principal private railways:

Berne-Lötschberg-Simplon: Genfergasse 11, 3001 Berne; f. 1906; 115 km.; Thoune-Spiez-Brigue, Thoune-Interlaken, Moutier-Lengnau; boat services on the Lakes of Thoune and Brienz; Pres. H. SOMMER; Man. Dr. FRITZ ANLIKER.

Bodensee-Toggenburg-Bahn: St. Gallen; Romanshorn-St. Gallen-Herisau-Neu St. Johann; Man. Dr. W. KESSELRING.

Compagnie du Chemin de fer, Montreux-Oberland Bernois: Le Royal, 1815 Clarens; f. 1899; 76 km.; Montreux-Château-d'Oex-Gstaad-Zweisimmen-Lenk 1/S; Dir. E. STYGER.

Emmental-Burgdorf-Thun Railway: Berthoud; 77 km.; Pres. P. BÜRGI; Gen. Man. Dr. CH. KELLERHALS.

Fribourg Railways: Fribourg; 99 km.; Man. Dr. ANDRÉ GENOUD.

Furka-Oberalp: Postfach 97, 3900 Brigue; Brig-Fiesch-Gletsch-Andermatt-Disentis and Andermatt-Göschenen; 100 km.; Dir. S. ZEHNDER.

Huttwil United Railways: Burgdorf; 68 km.; Pres. A. BABST; Man. Dir. Dr. CH. KELLERHALS.

Jura Railways: Tavannes; f. 1945; 74 km.; Porrentruy-Bonfol; La Chaux-de-Fonds-Glovelier; Tavannes-Noirmont; Pres. F. MERTENAT; Gen. Man. A. MERLET.

Rhaetian Railway: Bahnhofstrasse 25, 7002 Chur; 375 km.; the most extensive of the privately-run railways; Dir. Dr. J. HATZ.

Ticino District Railways: 6601 Locarno; f. 1909; 53 km.; Locarno-Camedo-Domodossola; Dir. MARCO L. PESSI.

ROADS

At the end of 1979 Switzerland had 63,081 km. of roads: 764 km. of motorways, 18,151 km. of other main roads and 44,165 km. of secondary roads. In 1958 Federal authority was extended to provide for a national network of approximately 1,840 km. of toll-free motorways. By early 1979 only 50 per cent of this programme was completed due to protracted bargaining between federal and cantonal authorities, although it was still estimated that the work would be completed by the late 1980s. The road tunnel through the Saint Gotthard Pass, 15 km. long and a European road link of paramount importance, was opened in September 1980.

INLAND WATERWAYS

The Swiss Rhine and Canal fleet numbered 427 vessels in 1978 and annual tonnage carried is between 8 and 9 million tons.

SHIPPING

In 1978 Swiss shipping companies owned 30 ocean-going vessels with a displacement of over 250,000 gross tons.

The principal shipping companies in Switzerland are:

Alpina Reederei AG: Rittergasse 20, Basel 2; 4 ships.

Keller Shipping Ltd.: Holbeinstrasse 68, 4002 Basel; 7 ships; associated with Nautilus S.A. de Navigation Maritime, Transocéanique Suisse S.A. de Navigation and Keller Lines Ltd.; Man. Dir. C. M. KELLER.

Nautilus S.A. de Navigation Maritime: Holbeinstrasse 68, Basel 2; associated with Keller Shipping Ltd. and Transocéanique Suisse S.A. de Navigation; Chair. M. ODIER.

Schweizerische Reederei & Neptun AG: Wiesendamm 4, 4019 Basel; Agents; river fleet of 102 motor barges, barges, tankers and river craft totalling 102,000 tons

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cargo; Pres. and Chair. Dr. W. MÜLLER; Man. Dir. W. SCHÜRMANN.

Suisse-Atlantique, Société d'Armement maritime S.A.: Chemin Messidor 7, Lausanne; 14 ships; world-wide tramping services; Pres. GEORGES ANDRÉ; Dirs. Dr. CLAUDE DEMAUREX, ERIC ANDRÉ, Dr. ERNEST KRAUSS; managers of:

Helica S.A.: 92 rue du Rhone, 1200 Geneva; 4 ships of 107,915 g.t.

Oceana Shipping A.G.: Quaderstrasse 7, 7000 Chur; 4 ships of 66,723 g.t.

Navemar S.A. and Sarimar S.A.: 1 Grand' Places, 1700 Fribourg; 2 ships of 19,258 g.t.

"Suisse-Outremer" Reederei AG: Winterthurerstr. 92, 8006 Zürich; Chair. Dr. J. GROH; Man. Dir. ROLF W. GRETER; managing owners of:

St. Gotthard Schifffahrts AG: Grabenstr. 15, 7000 Chur; 4 ships, 3 reefers.

CIVIL AVIATION

Swissair (Swiss Air Transport Co. Ltd.): P.O.B. 8058, Zürich; f. 1931; offices in all major cities of the world. Chair. FRITZ GUGELMANN; Pres. of Management A. BALTENSWILER; services to Europe, the Middle East, North and South America, Africa and the Far East.

The fleet comprises: two Boeing 747B, eleven Douglas DC-10-30, five DC-8-62, thirty-five DC-9. On order; Five B-747 SUD, two DC-10-30ER, seven DC-9-81, ten A310.

About 65 international airlines operate scheduled flights to Switzerland.

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Swiss National Tourist Office: Head Office: Bellariastr. 38, 8027 Zürich; f. 1917; Dir. WALTER LEU; offices in most major cities of the world.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

"Pro Helvetia" Foundation: Hirschengraben 22, 8001 Zürich; f. 1949 by the Federal Government, for promotion of cultural life in Switzerland, including exchanges between the linguistic regions of the country and cultural exchanges with foreign countries; maintains a press and information service; Pres. Prof. ROLAND RUFFIEUX; Dir. LUC BOISSONNAS.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Basel Theatre: Elizabethenstr. 16, 4051 Basel; f. 1834; municipal theatre for drama, ballet and opera; Dir. HORST STÄRKUS; Deputy and Admin. Dir. ADOLF ZOGG.

Théâtre de Beaulieu: Palais de Beaulieu, ave. Bergières 10, 1000 Lausanne 22.

Stadththeater Bern: Nägelegasse 1, 3000 Berne 7; f. 1903; municipal theatre; Dir. Dr. WOLFGANG ZÖRNER.

Grand Théâtre de Genève: place Neuve, 1204 Geneva; f. 1879; opera; Dir.-Gen. HUGUES R. GALL.

Théâtre de la Comédie: 6 blvd. des Philosophes, 1205 Geneva; f. 1909; drama; Artistic Dir. RICHARD VACHOUX; Admin. Dir. URSULA PETZOLD.

Transport, Tourism and Culture, Atomic Energy

Théâtre Municipal de Lausanne et Festival International de Lausanne: 12 ave. du Théâtre, 1002 Lausanne; f. 1869; Dir. ALBERT LINDER (acting).

Opernhaus Zürich: Schillerstr. 1, 8001 Zürich; f. 1891; opera; season from Sept. to June (incl. International June Festival); Dir. Dr. CLAUD HELMUT DRESE; Chief Conductor Prof. FERDINAND LEITNER.

Schauspielhaus: Rämistr. 34, 8001 Zürich; f. 1921; belongs to Neue Schauspiel AG, Zeltweg 5, 8032 Zürich; Dir. GERHARD KLINGENBERG.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Basler Orchester-Gesellschaft: Münsterplatz 18, 4051 Basel; comprises Basel Symphony and Radio Symphony Orchestras; Dir. Dr. HANS ZIEGLER.

Berner Symphonieorchester: Münzgraben 2, 3011 Berne; Dir. GUSTAV KUHN.

Orchestre de la Suisse Romande: 3 promenade du Pin, Geneva; f. 1918; Dir. HORST STEIN.

Tonhalle Orchester: Gotthardstr. 1, 8002 Zürich; f. 1868; 167 mems.; Dir. RICHARD BÄCHI; First Permanent Guest Conductor CHRISTOPH ESCHENBACH.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Schweizerischer Nationalfonds zur Förderung der wissenschaftlichen Forschung (Swiss National Science Foundation): Wildhainweg 20, 3001 Berne; f. 1952; Pres. of the Council of the Foundation Prof. H. ZOLLINGER; Pres. of National Research Council Prof. O. REVERDIN; Sec.-Gen. Dr. PETER FRICKER.

Schweizerische Physikalische Gesellschaft (Swiss Physical Society): Klingelbergstr. 82, 4056 Basel; 1,200 mems.; Pres. Mrs. IRIS ZCSHOKKE-GRÄNACHER; Sec. INGO SICK.

Eidgenössisches Institut für Reaktorforschung (Swiss Federal Institute for Reactor Research): Würenlingen; Dir. Prof. H. GRÄNACHER; Deputy Dir. M. BREV.

Nuclear power stations in operation are: Beznau I, which started operating in 1969 with an effective output of 350,000 kW and energy production in 1977 of 2,710 million kWh; Beznau II, which started operating in 1972 and in 1977 had an effective output of 350,000 kW and energy production of 2,810 million kWh; Mühleberg, which started operating in 1972 with an effective output of 306,000 kW and energy production in 1977 of 2,550 million kWh.

Nuclear power stations projected or under construction: Gösgen (920 MW), Leibstadt (940 MW), Kaiseraugst (925 MW) and Graben (1,140 MW).

CO-OPERATION

Switzerland is a member of UNESCO, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the European Nuclear Energy Agency, the European Organization for Nuclear Research and the European Atomic Energy Society. An agreement for Atomic Co-operation with the United Kingdom was signed in 1963, and with the U.S.A. in 1966 and an agreement with the EEC in 1978 to co-operate on nuclear research. Switzerland has also co-operated with France, Brazil, Federal Germany, Belgium, Romania and Canada in this field.

TURKEY

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The European and Asian parts of the Republic of Turkey (Thrace and Anatolia, respectively) are separated by the Straits of the Bosphorus which link the Black Sea and the Mediterranean. Most of Turkey lies in Asia, the vast Anatolian peninsula being bordered to the east by the U.S.S.R. and Iran and to the south by Iraq and Syria. The small European part of the country abuts upon Greece and Bulgaria. In the Asian interior the climate is one of great extremes. On the Mediterranean coast it is more equable with mild winters and warm summers. The principal language is Turkish, spoken by 90 per cent of the population. About 7 per cent speak Kurdish, mainly in the south-east. In 1928 the Arabic characters of the written Turkish language were superseded by Western-style script. Islam is the religion of 99 per cent of the population. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) consists of a white crescent and five-pointed star on a red background. The capital is Ankara.

Recent History

The Republic of Turkey was declared in 1923 and, under the leadership of Kemal Atatürk, made great progress away from the traditions of the Ottoman Empire and towards European modernity. Atatürk created a secular state which looked to Europe for its institutions and technology, based on the principles of republicanism, nationalism, populism and state control. Neutral during the Second World War, Turkey was driven by Soviet threats into joining NATO in 1952 and CENTO in 1955 (dissolved in 1979). Turkey belongs to the Council of Europe, and has established links with the EEC.

In May 1960 a military coup overthrew the Government of Adnan Menderes, and political activities were suspended until January 1961. A new constitution was approved by referendum in June and took effect in October 1961. From 1961 to 1965 İsmet İnönü led a succession of coalition Governments. The elections of 1965 brought the Justice Party (JP) to power, with Süleyman Demirel, İnönü's successor, as Prime Minister. This conservative Government lasted until March 1971, when a wave of strikes and student and labour unrest caused the armed forces to demand its resignation. "Guided democracy", under military supervision, continued until October 1973, with a succession of right-wing cabinets, martial law and the rigorous suppression of all left-wing activities. The return to civilian rule began when the Grand National Assembly chose Fahri Korotürk as President, in preference to a candidate backed by the armed forces. During 1973 the senior military commanders were replaced by non-political officers, and military participation in government was ended by the elections of October 1973. No party had a majority sufficient to form a government, and negotiations on the formation of a coalition continued until January 1974 when Bülent Ecevit, the Republican People's Party (RPP) leader, became Prime Minister, having negotiated a coalition with the National Salvation Party (NSP). The discovery of petroleum beneath the bed of the Aegean Sea

led to a dispute with Greece over the extent of territorial rights, which was overshadowed by the Greek-backed coup in Cyprus (*q.v.*) in July 1974, when the Turkish army invaded northern Cyprus.

In September 1974 Ecevit resigned the premiership and a caretaker administration took over until March 1975, when Süleyman Demirel formed a Nationalist Front coalition Government, comprising members of the JP, the NSP, the Republican Reliance Party (RRP) and the National Action Party (NAP). Since the coalition proved incapable of decisive action to deal with the many problems facing Turkey, Demirel called an early general election for June 1977, but no party gained an overall majority in the National Assembly, and Ecevit, having formed a minority government, was defeated in a vote of no confidence in July. Demirel then formed a coalition government, almost identical to the former Nationalist Front, which gradually lost its majority in a series of defections from the JP in December. In January 1978 Ecevit formed a government with support from independents, the Democratic Party and the RRP, which aimed to deal with Turkey's pressing debt burden and the mounting political violence. However, by September 1979 further violence had claimed more than 2,000 lives, and martial law was imposed in 19 provinces. The JP's victory in the five by-elections in October 1979 meant that Ecevit had lost his working majority and he resigned.

In November Demirel, as leader of the second largest party in the National Assembly, formed a minority government with the backing of the NAP and the NSP. His plans to introduce a tough policy on terrorism were obstructed by the RRP. With no improvement in the level of violence, the Turkish generals issued a warning on January 2nd, 1980, that the politicians must take some action. However, political leaders seemed incapable of forming a united front. The National Assembly was virtually paralysed by its inability to agree on a new President after Korotürk's term ended in April. No legislation was enacted except for emergency measures, and by September the violence was nearing the scale of civil war, with as many as 40 deaths each day.

On September 12th the armed forces, led by General Kenan Evren, Chief of the General Staff, seized power in a bloodless coup, forming a five-man National Security Council (NSC) which appointed a mainly civilian Cabinet, with Bülent Ulusu, formerly Commander of the Turkish Navy, as Prime Minister. Martial law was declared throughout the country. Former political leaders were detained, suspected terrorists and political extremists were rounded up, and all political activity was banned. Some newspapers and trade unions were closed down. In October the NSC drew up a provisional constitution and in December a law was passed providing the NSC with unlimited powers. Throughout 1981 the campaign against all possible sources of political violence was continued. The main targets were underground right- and left-wing terrorist organizations, but the media, the trade unions and the universities were also under attack. By May 1981

some 20,000 suspects were said to have been detained in Turkey's prisons, including the leaders of the NSP and the NAP, together with a large number of trade unionists and the editors of some leading dailies. Censorship of the press was not officially imposed, but the military rulers proved highly sensitive to criticism, and the press was obliged to exert strict self-censorship. The new Government succeeded in reducing the level of political violence in Turkey and in establishing law and order. However, there were fears that this had been achieved only at the expense of human rights, and the NATO countries urged Turkey to return to democratic rule as soon as possible. The first step in this direction was taken in October 1981, when all political parties were disbanded and a Constituent Assembly was set up to draft a new constitution (*see below*).

Turkey's former close relations with the U.S.A. and Western Europe were under strain from 1975 to 1979. In July 1975 the Demirel Government closed all U.S. bases in Turkey in protest against the arms embargo imposed by the U.S.A. after the invasion of Cyprus. In August 1978 the embargo was finally lifted, but the supply of arms was dependent on continued progress towards a settlement in Cyprus. In response, four key bases were reopened in Turkey. A five-year agreement was signed in March 1980, in which Turkey allowed the U.S.A. access to over 25 military establishments in return for economic aid.

Relations between Greece and Turkey showed some improvement during 1980. Both countries revoked their claims to control airspace over the Aegean in February and Turkish Airlines resumed flights between the two countries in July. In September 1981, however, it was clear that the problem was still unresolved. In October the new Greek Prime Minister declared that Greece would withdraw from the military wing of NATO unless guaranteed by the U.S.A. against an attack by Turkey. However, in November the two countries exchanged messages of goodwill.

Government

Following the military coup in September 1980, the functions of the Grand National Assembly were taken over by the National Security Council, with its President as Head of State. On October 15th, 1981, a Constituent Assembly was formed to draft a new constitution and to prepare the way for a return to parliamentary rule. It consisted of the five members of the NSC and 160 members of a consultative assembly, 40 of whom were appointed directly by the NSC, while the remaining 120 were chosen by the Council from candidates put forward by the governors of the 67 provinces. All former politicians were excluded and were not to be allowed to stand at the next election. On October 16th all political parties were disbanded.

Defence

Turkey joined the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in 1952. Military service in the army lasts for 20 months. The total strength of the armed forces in July 1981 was 569,000: army of 470,000, navy of 46,000 and air force of 53,000; there was a gendarmerie numbering 120,000. Defence expenditure estimates for 1981 amounted to TL298,000 million.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture, the most important sector of the Turkish economy, employed 60 per cent of the working population and accounted for 57 per cent of total export earnings and 19.8 per cent of the G.N.P. in 1980. The value of industrial exports overtook that of agricultural exports for the first time during the first eight months of 1981. Government investment policy concentrates on industry rather than agriculture, and while industrial crops such as cotton and tobacco have gained in importance, wheat and rice have had to be imported as domestic production falls behind demand. With the exception of cotton, agriculture remains largely underdeveloped, as do livestock production and forestry. Turkey's principal exports are cotton, hazelnuts and tobacco.

Turkey's production of chromium, copper and borax is internationally significant, and coal and bauxite are also mined. Mining is dominated by state-owned companies, but the lifting of restrictions on foreign investment in January 1980 was expected to encourage investment by the private sector and a greater development of the mining industry. Petroleum production, which is expected to decline gradually until 1993, amounted to an estimated 2.5 million tons, about 14 per cent of Turkey's domestic requirements, in 1980. Exploration for new oil-fields offshore in the Aegean is continuing although limited by a dispute with Greece over territory. Cheap locally available cotton and low wages have made textiles Turkey's biggest industrial growth sector, despite low labour productivity. The chemical industry is another area of rapid expansion. The 1973-77 five-year plan placed emphasis on industrial development, achieving an average annual rate of growth in G.D.P. of 8.6 per cent in 1974-76, and of 4.4 per cent in 1977. A fourth five-year plan was formulated in 1977 but was subsequently abandoned. G.D.P. grew by 3.3 per cent in 1978. The 1979-83 five-year plan aims at an average annual rate of growth in G.N.P. of 8 per cent, but the increase was only 0.8 per cent in 1980, largely due to a fall of 11.7 per cent in industrial production.

The demands of Turkey's economic development have resulted in a growing trade deficit which reached U.S. \$4,016.3 million in 1977. This fell to \$2,310.8 million in 1978, but rose to \$2,808.3 million in 1979 and to \$4,757 million in 1980. Heavy reliance is placed on remittances from Turkish workers abroad as a source of foreign exchange, which partly offsets Turkey's persistent trade deficit. These remittances fell from \$1,312 million in 1975 to \$983 million in 1978. This, combined with an increase in foreign debt servicing, resulted in an increase in the current account deficit from \$1,848 million in 1975 to \$3,224 million in 1977. These factors contributed to serious demands being made on Turkey's foreign currency reserves which by the end of 1977 had rendered the country virtually bankrupt and forced a currency devaluation. In return for a \$450 million credit and the arrangement of a banking consortium to reschedule Turkey's pressing short-term debts, the IMF in March 1978 imposed a stringent financial package. The current deficit fell to \$1,211 million in 1978 and remained stable at \$1,013 million in 1979, mainly due to a dramatic increase in workers' remittances, which rose to \$1,694 million in 1979 and totalled \$2,071 million in 1980. The current deficit, how-

TURKEY

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ever, rose to \$2,756 million in 1980 as the trade gap widened.

After the announcement of an economic stabilization programme in March 1979, followed by devaluations against the dollar and 20 major currencies, an agreement in principle was reached with the IMF in July, covering a new stand-by credit of \$327.5 million for one year. In January 1980 the Government introduced a new austerity package. The lira was devalued by 33 per cent against the dollar and price controls and subsidized prices were abolished. The prices of state-traded goods were raised by up to 400 per cent; fuel oil rose by 400 per cent and petrol by 25 per cent. As a result, the "black market" was wiped out and shortages of vital commodities ended with the help of foreign aid. In May 1981 OECD countries pledged aid worth \$940 million to Turkey, of which \$350 million was from the U.S.A. West Germany's promised \$246 million was cut to \$202 million, and aid from the EEC has also been delayed, both in protest against the military rulers' delay in returning the country to democratic rule. Iraq agreed to supply Turkey with 8.5 million metric tons of crude oil in 1982, almost half the country's import requirements.

Massive emigration helps to disguise the problem of unemployment in a country where the population is growing annually by about 2.6 per cent. Registered unemployment rose from 8.3 per cent in 1979 to 10.6 per cent in 1980, but the real unemployment rate is probably about 20 per cent. Industry was functioning at half normal capacity because of a shortage of imported supplies. Inflation has become a severe problem since 1974 and reached 100.8 per cent in the 12 months to September 1980. However, the rate of inflation fell to 35 per cent in the following year.

Transport and Communications

The length of railway track in 1978 was 10,066 km. The total length of the road network is about 232,800 km. (1979). The Turkish Maritime Lines, a state corporation, operates passenger and cargo lines with a fleet of 19 ships and 68 ferries. Private shipping companies operate tankers and cargo vessels totalling about 500,000 gross tons. Turkish Airlines have an internal air service and flights to the Middle East and all the major cities in Europe.

Social Welfare

Social insurance for wage-earners is provided by the Workers' Social Insurance Institution of the Ministry of

Labour. In 1978, 2,478,782 workers and employees were covered by social insurance, including free medical care. It is planned to extend socialized health services to the whole population.

Education

Education has made big advances in Turkey. Although literacy is now estimated at 65 per cent in towns, it is still much lower in the villages. Education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 12 years. All state education up to University or Higher Institute levels is co-educational and free. The number of primary schools reached 43,731 in 1978/79, compared with 12,511 in 1950, and over 5.5 million children were attending primary schools. The six years of secondary education are divided into two stages. The Middle School period lasts for three years after which students may proceed to the Lycées for a further three years. A state examination must be passed by those students wishing to proceed to University or to an Institute of Higher Education. There are 18 universities. In November 1981 a law was passed depriving the universities of administrative autonomy. Budget expenditure for education was set at TL88,256 million for 1980/81.

Tourism

Tourism is being stimulated by the Government, and the industry is expanding slowly. 1,524,000 tourists visited Turkey in 1979.

Public Holidays

1982: April 23rd (National Sovereignty and Children's Day), May 1st (Spring Day), May 18th (half day) and 19th (Youth and Sports Day), May 26th (half day) and 27th (Freedom and Constitution Day), July 23rd (Şeker Bayram—End of Ramadan), August 30th (Victory Day), September 29th (Kurban Bayram—Feast of the Sacrifice), October 28th–30th (Republic Days).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 kuruş=1 Turkish lira (TL) or pound.

Exchange rates (October 1981):

£1 sterling=229.7 liras;

U.S. \$1=122.9 liras.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

TOTAL AREA	THRACE	ANATOLIA	CENSUS POPULATION	
			Oct. 26th, 1975	Oct. 12th, 1980
779,452 sq. km.	23,764 sq. km.	755,688 sq. km.	40,347,719	44,700,000*

* Provisional.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS
(estimated population in 1980)

Ankara (capital)*	2,316,333	Samsun . . .	210,628
Istanbul*	3,033,810	Mersin (İçel) . . .	203,300
İzmir (Smyrna)*	776,954	Elâziğ . . .	199,982
Adana . . .	644,435	Erzurum . . .	198,356
Bursa . . .	431,844	Diyarbakır . . .	191,795
Gaziantep . . .	394,640	Malatya . . .	185,104
Eskişehir . . .	311,300	Antalya . . .	177,228
Konya . . .	302,454	Urfa . . .	174,304
Kayseri . . .	264,565	Sivas . . .	165,938
İzmit (Kocaeli) . . .	225,094	Kahramanmaraş . . .	165,418

* Excluding suburbs.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION
(^{'000} persons employed in December 1979)

Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing . . .	9,070
Mining and quarrying	120
Manufacturing	1,707
Energy, gas and water	98
Construction	566
Wholesale and retail trade	522
Transport, storage and communications	668
Finance, insurance and real estate	209
Public and personal services (including restaurants and hotels)	2,046
Other activities (not adequately described)	
TOTAL	15,006

WORKERS ABROAD
(^{'000})

	1979	1980
Australia	14	15
Austria	28	29
Belgium	17	23
France	39	38
Germany, Federal Republic	528	540
Libya	25	25
Netherlands	44	45
Switzerland	17	18
TOTAL (incl. others)	778	802

WORKERS' REMITTANCES FROM ABROAD
(U.S. \$ million)

1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
1,312.3	982.7	981.8	983.1	1,694.4	2,071.1

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE

	AREA ('000 hectares)				
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Area under cultivation	24,243	24,472	24,552	24,972	24,517
Market gardens and truck farms, orchards, olive groves, vineyards, etc.	3,460	3,457	3,493	3,585	7,500
Forests	20,170	20,155	20,155	20,155	20,155

Meadows and grazing lands: 26,135,000 hectares in 1967.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA ('000 hectares)			PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
Wheat	9,300	9,310	9,020	16,700	17,616	16,000
Spelt	46	45	41	64	69	54
Rye	470	472	443	680	620	520
Barley	2,600	2,762	2,800	4,750	5,219	5,350
Oats	225	212	197	370	371	350
Maize	580	588	583	1,300	1,357	1,240
Millet	20	20	15	29	13	22
Rice (milled)	70	79	52	190	225	292
Mixed grain	170	157	140	211	202	n.a.
Dry beans	100	116	114	156	165	160
Chick peas	168	206	240	205	226	275
Lentils	177	177	191	180	184	195
Vetch	156	154	145	120	125	147
Broad beans	31	31	30	54	52	52
Potatoes	180	169	183	2,750	2,875	3,000
Onions (dry)	70	69	70	880	1,005	960
Garlic (dry)	13	12	13	67	72	80
Tomatoes	107	108	108	3,300	3,500	3,550
Cabbages (incl. black)	30	30	n.a.	650	525	430
Melons and water-melons	210	210	218	4,145	5,220	5,000
Aubergines (eggplants)	36	36	n.a.	600	630	650
Cotton (lint)	653	619	661	475	453	483
Cottonseed				760	725	1,256
Tobacco	304	323	309	297	284	235
Sugar beet	277	279	317	8,837	10,163	6,766
Sesame seed	35	47	45	24	26	26
Sunflower seed	415	448	575	485	590	750
Olives	81.1*	81.1*	81.3*	1,100	411	1,350
Olive oil				180	69	180
Tea (fresh leaves)	53	55	54	449	485	478

* Number of trees (million).

FRUIT AND NUTS

('000 metric tons)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Apples	900	1,100	1,200	1,600
Grapes	3,180	3,496	3,422	3,650
Pears	260	270	280	330
Hazelnuts (filberts)	290	310	300	240
Figs	175	185	185	205
Figs (dried)	50	50	52	57
Walnuts	150	130	145	122
Pistachios	40	6	42	9,700
Almonds	24	26	40	32
Chestnuts	48	45	46	59
Oranges	650	656	627	670
Lemons	325	243	280	283
Mandarins	135	150	143	167
Peaches	185	230	220	240
Plums	153	149	140	149
Apricots (incl. wild)	151	153	165	160
Cherries (incl. sour)	135	141	142	156

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

('000 metric tons)

LIVESTOCK
('000 head at December)

	1977	1978	1979
Cattle	14,540	14,941	15,567
Buffaloes	1,012	1,023	1,040
Sheep	42,706	43,942	49,026
Angora goats	3,524	3,642	3,666
Other goats	14,752	14,805	15,109
Horses	843	812	807
Asses	1,407	1,371	1,331
Pigs	14	10	13
Mules	311	299	315
Camels	15	13	12
Chickens*	48,427	52,121	56,233
Turkeys*	2,527	2,590	2,705

* At October.

	1978	1979	1980
Beef and veal	173*	246*	265†
Buffalo meat	19*	20*	21†
Mutton and lamb†	282	285	300
Goats' meat†	102	103	105
Pig meat†	1	n.a.	1
Horse meat†	8	8	7
Poultry meat†	212	228	245
Edible offals†	80	89	93
Tallow†	12	13	14
Cows' milk	3,209	3,386	3,300†
Buffalo milk	282	297	289†
Sheep milk	1,056	1,102	1,099†
Goats' milk	621	626	646†
Butter	114.6	119.3	124.2†
Cheese†	123.4	123.6	126.5
Hen eggs	208.9	215.7	215.7
Honey	21.6	21.7	26.1
Wool: greasy	56.7	59.3	60.0*
clean	31.7	32.6	33.0*
Cattle and buffalo hides†	34.5	45.4	47.8
Sheep skins†	53.8	55.4	58.0
Goat skins†	12.8	12.9	13.1

* Unofficial figures.

† FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, mainly *Production Yearbook*.

FORESTRY
ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
('000 cubic metres, excluding bark)

	CONIFEROUS (soft wood)		BROADLEAVED (hard wood)		TOTAL	
	1978/79	1979/80	1978/79	1979/80	1978/79	1979/80
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers* .	4,492	4,573	1,219	1,138	5,711	5,711
Pitprops (mine timber)	553	534	86	83	639	617
Pulpwood	1,145	1,362	40	n.a.	1,185	1,362
Other industrial wood	659	618	367	303	1,026	921
Fuel wood	6,731	5,819	5,811	6,438	12,542	12,257
TOTAL	13,580	12,906	7,523	7,962	21,103	20,868

* Including poles.

Source: Ministry of Forestry, Planning Dept.

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION
('000 cubic metres)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978†	1979†
Coniferous sawnwood	1,897	1,878	1,908	2,300	2,441	3,635	3,787
Broadleaved sawnwood	550	545	552	667	707	967	925
	2,447	2,423	2,460	2,967	2,148	4,602	4,712
Railway sleepers	36*	48	38	43	44	48	52
TOTAL	2,483	2,471	2,498	3,010	3,192	4,650	4,764

* FAO estimate.

† Figures from Ministry of Forestry, Planning Dept.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

FISHING
('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1974	1975	1976*	1977*
Inland waters	13.9	18.4	16.9	18.6
Mediterranean and Black Sea:				
European anchovy	70.7	58.1	70.3	27.4
Others	39.6	44.3	48.1	52.4
TOTAL CATCH	124.2	120.8	135.3	98.4

* Provisional.

Source: State Institute of Statistics, Prime Minister's Office.

**MINING
PRODUCTION**
(‘000 metric tons)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Crude petroleum	2,714	2,735	2,846	2,330
Iron ore (gross weight)	3,283	3,568	1,685	2,530
Chrome ore	909	651	554	515
Lignite*	9,022	9,925	10,805	13,630
Coal*	4,402	4,289	4,045	3,597
Manganese	39	87	34	37
Copper (blister)*	31	26	22	18
Sulphur (pure)*	20	19	21	23

* Public sector only.

**INDUSTRY
SELECTED PRODUCTS**

		1977	1978	1979	1980
Paper*	‘000 tons	373	326	301	300
Cotton Yarn*	" "	38	37	44	41
Woollen Yarn*	" "	3.7	4.3	3.5	3.4
Cotton Fabrics*	million metres	178.9	208.9	211.2	188.9
Woollen Fabrics*	" "	5.9	6.3	6.1	5.0
Raki*	‘000 litres	45,204	42,587	42,643	44,430
Beer	" "	192,312	202,086	n.a.	n.a.
Cigarettes	‘000 tons	59	56	70	59
Pig Iron	" "	1,360	1,569	1,902	1,810
Steel Ingots	" "	1,397	1,628	1,789	1,708
Cement	" "	13,833	15,344	13,812	12,875
Sugar	" "	1,080	1,135	975	1,236
Commercial Fertilizers	" "	2,736	2,541	3,296	4,232
Sulphuric Acid (100%)*	" "	32	31	25	24
Electrolytic Copper†	" "	10.1	7.4	6.7	2.9
Aluminium Sheets	" "	2.6	2.6	1.3	0.3
Polyethylene	" "	25.2	20.2	17.0	16.3
Coke*	" "	1,750	1,838	2,096	1,927
Motor Spirit	" "	2,382	2,026	1,819	1,852
Kerosene	" "	596	581	442	475
Fuel Oils	" "	6,407	5,828	4,571	5,272
Hydro-electricity	million kWh.	8,592	9,365	10,253	11,356
Thermal Electricity	" "	11,973	12,361	12,256	11,937

* Public sector only.

† Private sector only.

FINANCE

100 kuruş=1 Turkish lira (TL) or pound.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 kuruş; 1, 2½, 5 and 10 liras.

Notes: 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1,000 and 5,000 liras.

Exchange rates (October 1981): £1 sterling=229.7 liras; U.S. \$1=122.9 liras.

1,000 Turkish liras=£4.35=\$8.14.

Note: Between June 1947 and August 1960 the exchange rate was U.S. \$1=2.80 liras (1 lira=35.71 U.S. cents). From August 1960 to August 1970 the rate was \$1=9.00 liras (1 lira=11.11 U.S. cents). Between August 1970 and December 1971 the mid-point rate was \$1=15.00 liras (1 lira=6.67 U.S. cents), with an export (buying) rate of \$1=14.85 liras and an import (selling) rate of \$1=15.15 liras. From December 1971 to May 1974 the export rate was \$1=14.00 liras (1 lira=7.14 U.S. cents) and the import rate was \$1=14.30 liras. Since May 1974 the rates have been adjusted frequently. The average mid-point rate (liras per U.S. \$) was 13.927 in 1974; 14.442 in 1975; 16.053 in 1976; 18.002 in 1977; 24.282 in 1978; 31.078 in 1979; 76.038 in 1980. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate between November 1967 and August 1970 was £1=21.60 liras; from August 1970 to December 1971 the mid-point rate was £1=36.000 liras; from December 1971 to June 1972 the export rate was £1=36.48 liras and the import rate £1=37.26 liras. Since June 1972, when sterling was allowed to "float", the exchange rates have been adjusted frequently.

GENERAL BUDGET
(TL million, fiscal year beginning March 1st)

REVENUE	1980*	1981*	EXPENDITURE	1980*	1981*
Tax revenues	636,253	1,354,800	Finance	351,332	737,273
Taxes on income	391,400	817,240	Defence	113,604	287,633
Income tax	329,000	691,200	Education	88,256	147,262
Corporation tax	28,500	76,040	Health and social welfare	31,823	55,432
Taxes on wealth	4,100	16,500	Food, agriculture and livestock	11,358	27,601
Taxes on goods	97,247	188,610	Rural affairs	26,921	56,178
Taxes on services	50,406	182,450	Public works	12,608	26,316
Tax on banking and insurance transactions	25,250	67,000	Security	19,670	36,986
Taxes on foreign trade	93,100	150,000	Gendarmerie	15,609	34,754
Other normal revenues	49,423	89,144	Energy and national resources	11,735	9,035
Special revenues and funds	21,010	60,000	Justice	13,498	24,856
			Others	59,823	97,639
TOTAL REVENUE	706,687	1,503,944	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	756,687	1,540,965

* Estimates.

1982: Total budget (estimate) TL1,900,000 million (10 months: fiscal year 1983 to begin on January 1st).

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(U.S. \$ million, at year end)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
CENTRAL BANK:					
Gold holding	146.4	149.1	149.1	154.6	155
Foreign exchange	842.6	397.6	485.7	414.1	823
RESERVE POSITION OF THE CENTRAL BANK	989.0	546.7	634.8	568.7	978
RESERVE HOLDINGS OF OTHER BANKS	91.0	83.0	76.6	137.1	231
TOTAL RESERVES (NET)	1,080.0	629.7	711.4	705.8	1,209

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION
(TL million, at year end)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Currency in public circulation*	42,466	62,953	93,817	141,304	216,300
Bank-notes	41,781	62,159	92,950	140,412	n.a.
Coins	685	794	867	892	n.a.
Total outstanding of bank-notes and coins	52,831	78,764	114,616	183,800	279,543

* Outside banks.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(TL million, at current prices)

	1976*	1977*	1978*	1979*	1980*
Agriculture and livestock	172,221.6	211,090.6	289,925.7	454,446.6	889,605.8
Forestry and logging	2,851.4	6,945.0	8,779.3	11,843.7	23,054.7
Fishing	1,197.5	1,718.6	2,458.3	5,290.4	11,030.4
Mining and quarrying	7,475.1	14,299.1	19,832.0	31,926.1	72,974.6
Manufacturing	97,924.8	129,706.5	232,070.5	426,454.2	901,002.8
Electricity, gas and water	9,577.6	14,001.0	21,488.4	33,014.6	86,571.4
Construction	31,027.1	42,095.9	63,992.0	105,831.9	217,271.5
Wholesale and retail trade	81,123.0	107,004.3	165,931.1	308,196.4	656,999.8
Transport, storage and communications	54,499.9	72,236.0	110,061.6	224,697.8	463,318.6
Financial institutions	16,825.3	20,237.8	25,931.4	36,955.5	74,973.1
Ownership of dwellings	21,906.2	31,631.1	51,597.4	86,750.1	93,047.1
Other private services	31,583.6	41,025.1	62,844.8	80,719.9	167,854.1
Government services	66,477.5	101,478.0	133,099.7	235,229.5	377,626.9
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	594,690.6	793,469.0	1,188,012.2	2,041,356.7	4,135,330.7
Indirect taxes	69,340.9	79,455.4	102,218.5	165,279.7	283,840.6
Less: Subsidies	5,042.5	12,611.0	17,511.0	24,691.0	32,093.0
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	658,989.0	860,313.4	1,272,719.7	2,181,945.4	4,387,078.3
Net factor income from abroad	11,048.8	9,926.0	15,942.7	43,626.1	107,189.3
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	670,037.8	870,239.4	1,288,662.4	2,225,571.5	4,494,267.6

* Provisional

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(Ankara—1968=100)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Food	327.6	427.9	619.0	936.9	1,936.6
Clothing	327.6	430.4	661.8	1,104.5	2,265.2
Household Expenditures	325.7	434.6	738.5	1,199.3	2,319.2
Medical and Personal Care	192.5	264.4	372.1	569.4	1,067.9
Transportation	245.4	303.2	467.6	840.4	1,796.0
Cultural and Recreational Expenditures	290.0	410.0	608.9	962.8	1,978.5
Dwelling expenditures*	178.3	191.8	293.3	439.7	1,437.0
ALL ITEMS	289.7	372.1	556.3	870.8	1,886.1

* Rent is accepted as fixed.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Exports f.o.b.	1,960	1,754	2,287	2,266	2,910
Imports f.o.b.	-4,565	-5,082	-4,033	-4,443	-6,747
MERCHANDISE TRADE BALANCE	-2,605	-3,328	-1,746	-2,177	-3,837
Services (net)	-465	-1,000	-593	-655	-1,115
Transfers (net)	1,106	1,104	1,128	1,819	2,196
CURRENT BALANCE	-1,964	-3,224	-1,211	-1,013	-2,756
Long-term capital (net)	2,335	1,989	570	401	1,652
Short-term capital (net)	-503	842	645	126	17
CAPITAL BALANCE	1,832	2,831	1,215	527	1,669
Net errors and omissions	14	-166	-133	371	1,117
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	-118	-559	-129	-115	30

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(U.S. \$ million)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports c.i.f.	4,738.6	5,128.6	5,769.3	4,599.0*	5,069.5*	7,667.3*
Exports f.o.b.	1,401.1	1,960.2	1,753.0	2,288.2	2,261.2	2,910.1

* Excluding grants.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(U.S. \$ million)

IMPORTS	1975*	1976*	1977*	1978†	1979†
Machinery	1,256.9	1,344.0	1,351.3	1,015.8	1,203.3
Iron and steel	679.1	545.7	689.7	409.8	347.3
Liquid fuels	811.3	1,125.7	1,469.9	1,439.3	1,762.0
Medicines and dyes	423.7	459.0	443.1	378.0	419.0
Transport vehicles	332.1	517.8	572.8	450.8	283.6
Textiles and yarns	117.9	107.3	108.9	69.6	85.8
Synthetic plastic materials, natural and synthetic rubber	152.4	182.9	266.3	154.7	145.7
Fats and oils	123.4	103.8	20.6	35.0	74.6
Commercial fertilizers	48.4	98.2	214.5	283.5	356.3
Others	695.2	508.7	556.8	362.6	391.9
TOTAL	4,640.4	4,993.1	5,693.9	4,599.1	5,069.5

* Excluding grants and imports with waiver.

† Excluding grants.

EXPORTS	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Agricultural products	1,254.4	1,041.4	1,542.8	1,343.7	1,671.7
Cereals, leguminous seeds	70.6	128.8	267.3	107.0	187.5
Fruits and vegetables	375.3	449.4	569.1	662.0	764.4
Hazelnuts	203.2	251.0	330.9	353.1	394.8
Sultanas	52.6	75.0	99.7	114.9	130.3
Citrus fruits	47.8	42.2	43.8	53.5	86.6
Others	71.7	81.2	94.7	140.5	152.7
Industrial crops	733.5	414.8	604.2	431.0	588.9
Tobacco	251.3	175.8	225.3	232.0	233.7
Cotton	438.2	213.6	352.9	177.0	329.9
Others	44.0	25.4	26.0	22.0	25.3
Livestock and animal products	75.0	48.4	102.2	83.7	130.9
Cattle, sheep, goats	30.4	18.9	47.3	40.1	97.7
Mohair, wool	26.6	14.6	27.9	20.4	7.6
Others	18.0	14.9	27.0	23.2	25.6
Minerals	110.0	125.8	124.1	132.6	191.0
Chrome ore	54.9	47.1	24.4	22.9	30.6
Others	55.1	78.7	99.7	109.7	160.4
Industrial products	595.8	585.8	621.3	784.9	1,047.4
Cotton yarn	159.9	145.7	179.6	217.8	181.2
Leather jackets and coats	48.1	39.7	28.5	28.0	30.2
Carpets and rugs	23.5	27.7	35.6	43.9	83.9
Olive oil	2.8	35.3	8.7	38.8	5.6
Others	361.5	337.4	368.9	456.4	746.5
TOTAL	1,960.2	1,753.0	2,288.2	2,261.2	2,910.1

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS
(U.S. \$ million)

IMPORTS	1978	1979	1980	EXPORTS	1978	1979	1980
Belgium/Luxembourg	97	86	158	Belgium/Luxembourg	77	61	56
France	358	302	377	France	127	137	164
Germany, Federal Republic	812	565	837	Germany, Federal Republic	507	495	604
Iran	488	176	737	Iraq	69	113	135
Iraq	260	579	1,185	Italy	175	213	218
Italy	290	468	300	Netherlands	77	75	205
Japan	115	222	113	Romania	74	n.a.	71
Libya	213	208	716	Switzerland	113	114	348
Netherlands	101	84	205	Syria	59	n.a.	103
Romania	174	235	261	U.S.S.R.	105	127	169
Switzerland	266	250	348	United Kingdom	114	103	105
United Kingdom	205	221	317	U.S.A.	153	104	127
U.S.A.	281	359	442				
TOTAL (incl. others)	4,599	5,070	7,667	TOTAL (incl. others)	2,288	2,261	2,910

TOURISM

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980*
Number of foreign arrivals ('000)	1,676	1,661	1,644	1,524	1,043
Receipts from foreign travel (million U.S. \$)	180.5	204.9	230.4	280.6	252.3
Expenditures for foreign travel (million U.S. \$)	207.9	268.5	102.6	95.1	92.7

* January to September only.

TOURISTS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
(⁰⁰⁰)

COUNTRY	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980*
France	113	124	150	141	120	74
Germany, Federal Republic	206	197	203	218	198	134
Greece	30	38	44	54	60	42
Iran	189	50	94	137	67	79
Italy	85	74	85	88	81	57
Syria	42	35	41	52	45	30
United Kingdom	99	90	108	92	70	54
U.S.A.	79	115	165	159	161	96
Yugoslavia	92	85	76	86	103	42
TOTAL (incl. others)	1,541	1,676	1,661	1,644	1,524	1,043

* January to September only.

Tourist Accommodation (1978): 452 registered hotels, motels, boarding houses and holiday villages, with 61,316 beds.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS
(millions)

	1978	1979	1980*
Passenger-kilometres	5,600	6,799	6,800
Net ton-kilometres	6,265	5,814	5,665

* Provisional.

ROAD TRAFFIC
(⁰⁰⁰ motor vehicles at December 31st)

	1977	1978	1979
Passenger cars	536.2	597.5	658.7
Trucks	270.9	285.3	309.8
Buses	78.9	85.2	91.5

SHIPPING

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Number of passengers (thousands)	841	1,016	897	973	861
Freight (thousand tons)	8,569	10,495	10,767	12,690	11,515

CIVIL AVIATION

Turkish Airlines

	1978	1979	1980
Number of passengers (thousands)	2,669	2,930	1,590
Freight (thousand tons)	223	248	138

COMMUNICATIONS

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Telephones	851,353	986,844	1,092,137	1,147,782
Radio licences	4,260,563	4,274,680	4,280,000	4,281,000
TV licences	2,271,781	2,643,508	3,108,117	3,343,308

EDUCATION

(1979/80)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Primary	44,098	187,363*	5,595,356
Secondary:			
General	5,062	65,090	1,672,700
Technical and vocational	1,718	28,644	514,923
Higher (incl. academies, teacher training and other higher technical and vocational schools, universities)	331	20,529	275,189

Source (unless otherwise stated): Türkiye İş Bankası A.S., Economic Research Dept., Ankara.

THE CONSTITUTION

A seven-point provisional Constitution was introduced in October 1980, and on October 15th, 1981, a Constituent Assembly was formed to prepare a new Constitution.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President and Chief of the General Staff: Gen. KENAN EVREN.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

President: Gen. KENAN EVREN.

Secretary-General: Gen. NECDET ÜRÜĞ.

Members: Gen. NURETTİN ERSİN,
Gen. TAHSİN ŞAHİNKAYA,
Admiral NEJAT TÜMER.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(December 1981)

Prime Minister: BÜLENT ULUSU.

Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs: TURGUT ÖZAL.

Ministers of State: ZEYYAD BAYKARA, TURGUT ÖZAL,
MEHMET ÖZGÜNEŞ, NİMET OZDAŞ, İLHAN ÖZTRAK.

Minister of Justice: CEVDET MENTEŞ.

Minister of Defence: HALUK BAYÜLKEN.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: İLTER TÜRKMEN.

Minister of Finance: KAYA ERDEM.

Minister of Education: HASAN SAĞLAM.

Minister of the Interior: SELAHATTİN ÇETİNER.

Minister of Public Works: TAHSİN ÖNALP.

Minister of Trade: KEMAL CANTÜRK.

Minister of Public Health: NECMİ AYANOĞLU.

Minister of Customs and Monopolies: RECAİ BATÜRALP.

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry: SABAHATTİN ÖZBEK.

Minister of Transport and Communications: NECMİ ÖZGÜL.

Minister of Labour: TURHAN ESENER.

Minister of Industry and Technology: ŞAHAP KOCATOĞU.

Minister of Energy and Natural Resources: SERBÜLENT BİNGÖL.

Minister of Tourism and Information: İLHAN EVLİYAĞLU.

Minister of Housing and Reconstruction: SERİF TÜTEN.

Minister of Rural Affairs: MUNİR GÜNEY.

Minister of Youth and Sports: VECDİ ÖZGÜL.

Minister of Social Security: SADIK SİDE.

Minister of Culture: CİHAD BABAN.

POLITICAL PARTIES

All activities by political parties were banned by the National Security Council on September 12th, 1980, and all political parties were dissolved on October 16th, 1981, to make way for a Constituent Assembly. Political parties which existed before that date are listed below.

Democratic Party (*Demokratik Partisi*): Ankara; f. 1970 by deputies and senators expelled from the Justice Party; nationalist and traditionalist; Leader Dr. FARUK SÜKAN; dissolved May 1980, some fmr. mems. rejoining Justice Party.

Justice Party (*Adalet Partisi*): Ankara; f. 1961; supports private enterprise within a mixed economy; Leader SÜLEYMAN DEMİREL; Sec.-Gen. NAHİT MENTEŞE.

Nation Party (*Millet Partisi*): Ankara; f. 1962; traditional and religious in character; Leader (vacant).

National Action Party (*Milliyetçi Hareket Partisi*): 3 Cadde 47, Bahçelievler, Ankara; f. 1969; right-wing, favours secularism, nationalism, communal progress, increased scientific activities and development; supports close co-operation between the public and private sectors; Leader ALPARSLAN TÜRKÜŞ; Sec.-Gen. NECATİ GÜLTEKİN.

National Order Party (*NOP*): Ankara; f. 1969; dissolved in 1971 by the Constitutional Court for violating the Constitution; resurrected in 1979, when ABDÜLKERİM DOĞRU, NSP deputy to National Assembly, resigned from NSP and declared that he would henceforth represent National Order Party.

National Salvation Party (*Millî Selâmet Partisi*): Ankara; f. 1972; right-wing, traditionalist, Islamic; took place of National Order Party which was closed down by order of the Constitutional Court; Leader NECMETTİN ERBAKAN.

Republican People's Party (*Cumhuriyet Halk Partisi*): Ankara; f. 1923 by Kemal Atatürk; favours a considerable degree of State enterprise along with continuing private enterprise. In recent years the party has moved to the left of centre; Leader (vacant); Sec.-Gen. MUSTAFA ÜSTÜNDAĞ.

Republican Reliance Party (*Cumhuriyet Güven Partisi*): Ankara; f. 1967 as the National Reliance Party by 45 members of Parliament from the Republican People's Party, who broke away as a result of the RPP's "left of centre policies"; merged with Republican Party 1973; Leader Prof. TURHAN FEYZİOĞLU.

Turkish Socialist Workers' Party (*Türkiye Sosyalist İşçi Partisi*): Ankara; f. 1974; supports nationalization of major sectors of the economy, withdrawal from NATO; Chair. AHMET KACMAZ; Sec.-Gen. YALÇIN YUSUFOĞLU.

Turkish Unity Party (*Türkiye Birlik Partisi*): Ankara; f. 1966; Social democratic; Leader MUSTAFA TİMİŞ; publ. *Birlik* (monthly).

Workers' Party of Turkey (*Türkiye İşçi Partisi*): Çemberlitaş, Piyerloti Cad. 21/5, İstanbul; f. 1975; Pres. MRS. BEHİCE BORAN; Sec.-Gen. Dr. NİHAT SARGIN; publs. *Yürüyyis* (weekly), *Görev* (every 2 weeks), *Genç Öncü* (monthly), *Çarkbaşı* (monthly), *Yurt ve Dünya* (every 2 months); dissolved by Constitutional Court May 1980.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO TURKEY

(In Ankara unless otherwise stated)

- Afghanistan:** Cinnah Cad. 88, Çankaya; *Charge d'affaires:* (vacant).
- Albania:** Nenehatun Cad. 89, Gaziosmanpaşa; *Ambassador:* GJYLANI SHEHU.
- Algeria:** Şehit Ersan Cad.; *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD KADRI.
- Argentina:** Iran Cad. 57/1, Çankaya; *Ambassador:* E. DE LA GUARDIA.
- Australia:** Gaziosmanpaşa, Nenehatun Cad. 83; *Ambassador:* BARRY F. HALL.
- Austria:** Atatürk Bulvarı 189; *Ambassador:* FRANZ WUNDERBALDINGER.
- Bahrain:** Beirut, Lebanon.
- Bangladesh:** Karyağdı Sok. 18; *Ambassador:* M. C. M. MURSHED.
- Barbados:** London, England.
- Belgium:** Nenehatun Cad. 109; *Ambassador:* MARCEL KERCKOVE.
- Brazil:** Çankaya, Alaçam Sok. 10/2-4-5; *Ambassador:* Dr. WAGNER PIMENTA-BUENO.
- Bulgaria:** Atatürk Bulvarı 124; *Ambassador:* VLADIMIR GRANTCHAROV.
- Burma:** Cairo, Egypt.
- Cameroon:** Cairo, Egypt.
- Canada:** Nenehatun Cad. 75, Gaziosmanpaşa; *Ambassador:* M. BAUDOUIN.
- Chad:** Beirut, Lebanon.
- Chile:** Çankaya, Abdullah Cevdet Sok. 20/2; *Ambassador:* ARTURO YOVANE ZUNIGA.
- China, People's Republic:** Yukarı Ayrancı 8, Durak Hoşdere Cad. 147; *Ambassador:* WANG YUEYI.
- Cuba:** Sofia, Bulgaria.
- Czechoslovakia:** Atatürk Bulvarı 245; *Ambassador:* JAN MALKOVIC.
- Denmark:** Kurlangış Sok. 42, Gaziosmanpaşa; *Ambassador:* LORENZ PETERSEN.
- Dominican Republic:** London, England.
- Egypt:** Atatürk Bulvarı 126; *Ambassador:* MOHAMED W. HEGAZI.
- El Salvador:** Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.
- Ethiopia:** Alabaş Sok. 2/10 Çankaya; *Ambassador:* ZEMENE KASSEGN.
- Finland:** Galip Dede Sok. 1/20, Farabi; *Ambassador:* ULF ERIK SLOTTÉ.
- France:** Paris Cad. 70, Kavaklıdere; *Ambassador:* FERNAND ROUILLON.
- Gabon:** Rome, Italy.
- German Democratic Republic:** Karlı Sok. 1, Gaziosmanpaşa; *Ambassador:* HEINZ SCHULZ.
- Germany, Federal Republic:** Atatürk Bulvarı 114; *Ambassador:* DIRCK ONCKEN.
- Ghana:** Rome, Italy.
- Greece:** Sölen Sok. 8, Çankaya; *Ambassador:* GEORGES PAPOULIAS.
- Guinea:** Cairo, Egypt.
- Hungary:** Gazi Mustafa Kemal Bulvarı 10; *Ambassador:* Dr. LASZLO ROSTA.
- Iceland:** Copenhagen, Denmark.
- India:** Kibris Sok. 24, Çankaya; *Ambassador:* NAGENDRA NATH JHA.
- Indonesia:** Abdullah Cevdet Sok. 10, Çankaya; *Ambassador:* M. MINTAREDJA.
- Iran:** Tahran Cad. 10; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Iraq:** Turan Emeksiz Sok. 11, Gaziosmanpaşa; *Ambassador:* TAHA AZIZ HASSAN.
- Ireland:** Rome, Italy.
- Israel:** Farabi Sok. 43, Çankaya; *Chargé d'affaires:* DAVID GRANIT.
- Italy:** Atatürk Bulvarı 118; *Ambassador:* ERIC DA RIN.
- Japan:** Gaziosmanpaşa, Resit Galip Cad. 81; *Ambassador:* NOBUYASU NISHIMIYA.
- Jordan:** Dede Korkut Sok. 18, Çankaya; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Korea, Republic:** Cinnah Cad. Alaçam Sok. 9; *Ambassador:* YOUNG PERK.
- Kuwait:** Kader Sok 6/3, Çankaya; *Ambassador:* SAUD ABDUL-AZIZ AL-HUMALDI.
- Lebanon:** Cinnah Cad. 11/3, Çankaya; *Ambassador:* ISSAM BEYHUM.
- Libya:** Ebuziya Tevfik Sok. 5, Çankaya; *Secretary of the People's Committee:* OMRAN ISSA.
- Malaysia:** Nenehatun Cad. 115 Gaziosmanpaşa, Çankaya; *Ambassador:* ABDULLAH ZAWAWI.
- Mexico:** Abdullah Cevdet Sok. 20/1, Çankaya; *Ambassador:* HÉCTOR C. MANJARREZ.
- Mongolia:** *Ambassador:* DAGDALYN BARS.
- Morocco:** Atatürk Bulvarı 219/9; *Ambassador:* Dr. AHMED BENABUD.
- Nepal:** Islamabad, Pakistan.
- Netherlands:** Şehit Ersan Cad. 4, Çankaya; *Ambassador:* HUGO CARSTEN.
- Niger:** Cairo, Egypt.
- Nigeria:** Farabi Sok. 8, Çankaya; *Ambassador:* Dr. LAWRENCE A. FABUNMI.
- Norway:** Kelebek Sok. 20, Çankaya; *Ambassador:* PER THEE NAEVDAL.
- Oman:** Teheran, Iran.
- Pakistan:** Iran Cad. 37; *Ambassador:* MUFTI MOHAMMAD ABBAS.
- Papua New Guinea:** London, England.
- Peru:** Vienna, Austria.
- Philippines:** Teheran, Iran.
- Poland:** Atatürk Bulvarı 241; *Ambassador:* KAZIMIERZ SIDOR.
- Portugal:** Cinnah Cad. 28/3; *Ambassador:* ARMANDO DE PAULA COELHO.
- Qatar:** Beirut, Lebanon.
- Romania:** Bükreş Sok. 4, Çankaya; *Ambassador:* VASILE PATILINET.
- Saudi Arabia:** Abdullah Cevdet Sok. 18, Çankaya; *Ambassador:* MOHAMMAD AL-AWADI.
- Senegal:** Teheran, Iran.

TURKEY

Somalia: Abdullah Cerdet Sok. 26/2; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Spain: Abdullah Cevdet Sok. 8, Çankaya; *Ambassador:* SANTIAGO MARTÍNEZ-CARO.
Sudan: Teheran, Iran.
Sweden: Kâtip Çelebi Sok. 7; *Ambassador:* RUNE NYS-TRÖM.
Switzerland: Atatürk Bulvarı 247; *Ambassador:* DIETER CHENAUX-RÉPOND.
Syria: Çankaya, Abdullah Cevdet Sok. 7; *Ambassador:* BACHIR EL-KOTB.
Thailand: Cinnah Cad. 61, Kavaklıdere; *Ambassador:* SOMAHIT INSINGHA.
Tunisia: Cinnah Cad. 63/6-7; *Ambassador:* ABDULKERİM GANA.
Uganda: Cairo, Egypt.

Turkey also has diplomatic relations with the Bahamas, Burundi, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, the Comoros, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Laos, Liberia, Malawi, Maldives, Mauritania, Mauritius, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Suriname, Tuvalu, the United Arab Emirates, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Viet-Nam and Zimbabwe.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Until the foundation of the Turkish Republic, a large large part of the Turkish civil law—the laws affecting the family, inheritance, property, obligations, etc.—was based on the Koran, and this holy law was administered by special religious (Sharia) courts. The legal reform of 1926 was not only a process of secularization, but also a radical change of the legal system. The Swiss Civil Code and the Code of Obligation, the Italian Penal Code, and the Neuchâtel (Cantonal) Code of Civil Procedure were adopted and modified to fit Turkish customs and traditions.

Constitutional Court: Consists of fifteen regular and five alternate members. Reviews the constitutionality of laws passed by the Turkish Grand National Assembly. Sits as a High Council empowered to try senior members of state. The rulings of the Constitutional Court are final. Decisions of the Court are published immediately in the Official Gazette, and shall be binding on the legislative, executive, and judicial organs of the State.

Court of Cassation: The court of the last instance for reviewing the decisions and verdicts rendered by courts of law. It has original and final jurisdiction in specific cases defined by law. Members are elected by the Supreme Council of Judges.

Council of State: An administrative court of the first instance in matters not referred by law to other administrative courts, and an administrative court of the last instance in general. Hears and settles administrative dis-

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion

U.S.S.R.: Karyagdı Sok. 5, Çankaya; *Ambassador:* ALEXEI RODIONOV.
United Kingdom: Çankaya, Şehit Ersan Cad. 46/A; *Ambassador:* SIR PETER LAURENCE, K.C.M.G.
U.S.A.: Atatürk Bulvarı 110; *Ambassador:* JAMES SPAIN.
Vatican City: Kôroğlu Sok. 6, Gaziosmanpaşa; *Apostolic Promuncio:* Mgr. SALVATORE ASTA.
Venezuela: Abdullah Cevdet Sok. 26/1, Çankaya; *Ambassador:* FRANCISCO G. QUIJADA.
Yemen Arab Republic: Amman, Jordan.
Yugoslavia: Paris Cad. 47, Kavaklıdere; *Ambassador:* RECEP CİHA.
Zaire: Cairo, Egypt.
Zambia: Rome, Italy.

putes and expresses opinions on draft laws submitted by the Council of Ministers.

High Military Administrative Court: A military court for the judicial control of administrative acts concerning military personnel.

Military Court of Cassation: A court of the last instance to review decisions and verdicts rendered by military courts.

Court of Jurisdictional Disputes: Settles disputes among civil, administrative and military courts arising from disagreements on jurisdictional matters and verdicts.

Supreme Council of Judges: Consists of eighteen regular and five alternate members. Decides all personnel matters relating to judges.

Public Prosecutor: The law shall make provision for the tenure of public prosecutors and attorneys of the Council of State and their functions.

The Chief Prosecutor of the Republic, the Chief Attorney of the Council of State and the Chief Prosecutor of the Military Court of Cassation are subject to the provisions applicable to judges of higher courts.

Military Trial: Military trials are conducted by military and disciplinary courts. These courts are entitled to try the military offences of military personnel and those offences committed against military personnel or in military areas, or offences connected with military service and duties. Military courts may try non-military persons only for military offences prescribed by special laws.

RELIGION

ISLAM

Diyanet İşleri Reisi (*Head of Religious Affairs in Turkey*): TAYYAR ALTIKULAC.

Over 99 per cent of the Turkish people are Muslims, mostly Sunnis. Turkey is a secular state. Although Islam was stated to be the official religion in the constitution of 1924, an amendment in 1928 removed this privilege. After 1950 subsequent Governments have tried to re-establish links between religion and state affairs, but secularity has been protected, first by the revolution of 1960 and now by the recent coup.

GREEK ORTHODOX

Archbishop of Constantinople and Ecumenical Patriarch: DIMITRIOS I, Rum Ortodox Patrikhanesi, Fener, Istanbul.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

ARMENIAN RITE

Patriarchate of Cilicia: Patriarchat Arménien Catholique, Beirut, Lebanon; Patriarch HEMAIGH PIERRE XVII GHEDIGHIAN.

TURKEY

Archbishopric of Istanbul: Sakızağacı Cad. N. 31, P.K. 183, Beyoğlu, Istanbul; f. 1830; 3 secular priests, 5 religious priests, 1 Diacre permanent, 4,200 Catholics (1980); Archbishop JEAN TCHOLAKIAN.

CHALDEAN RITE

Archbishopric of Diarbekir: Archeveché Chaldşen, Beyoğlu, B.P. 280, Istanbul; 6 secular priests, 11,000 Catholics (1978); Archbishop PAUL KARATAS.

LATIN RITE

Metropolitan See of Izmir: Atatürk Cad. 210/6, P.K. 267,

Izmir; 10 priests, 2,700 Catholics; Metropolitan DOMINICO CALOYERA, O.P.

Apostolic Vicariate of Asia Minor (attached to Archbishopric of Izmir): Apostolic Administrator Metropolitan DOMINICO CALOYERA, O.P.

Apostolic Vicariate of Istanbul: Olçek Sok. 83, Harbiye, Istanbul; 6 secular priests, 40 religious priests, 4,000 Catholics (1980); GAUTHIER PIERRE DUBOIS.

Mission of Trabzon: Katolik Kilisesi, P.K. 5, Samsun; 2 priests, 90 Catholics (1978); Superior Rev. P. GIUSEPPE GERMANO BERNARDINI.

THE PRESS

It is almost impossible to produce a correct list of the numerous provincial newspapers, which tend to be small in circulation and rather short-lived.

Almost all Istanbul papers are also printed in Ankara and Izmir on the same day, and some in Adana. Among the most serious and influential papers are the dailies *Milliyet* and *Cumhuriyet*. *Gıyır* is noted for its political satire. The most popular dailies are the Istanbul papers *Hürriyet*, *Milliyet*, *Tercüman*, *Son Havadis*, *Günaydın* and *Cumhuriyet*; *Yeni Asir*, published in Izmir, is the best selling quality daily of the Aegean region.

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

ADANA

Cukurova: Kızılay Cad.; f. 1961; political; Proprietor ADIL İKİZ; Editor REFAİK SÖLEN; circ. 1,500.

Yeni Adana: Kızılay Cad. 29; f. 1918; political; Proprietor ÇETİN REMZİ YÜREĞİR; Editor KUDDUSİ ÜSTÜN GÜVELOĞLU; circ. 2,300.

Yeni Hürsöz: Irmak Cad. 60/B, Kozan; Proprietor FEHMİ KÜÇÜK.

ANKARA

Adalet: Agahefendi Sok. 8/1; f. 1962; morning; political, independent; Editor-in-Chief TURHAN DILLIGİL; Man. Editor METE BAYINDIR; monthly circ. 210,000.

Akşam Haberleri: Fevzi Çakmak Sk. 9/3; f. 1981; Editor-in-Chief SEMİH ERYILDIZ; Man. Editor CAFER KÜLAHLIOĞLU; monthly circ. 21,500.

Ankara Ekspres: Cinnah Cad. 9/1; f. 1968; Editor-in-Chief ERDAĞ ÇAĞATAY; Man. Editor DOĞAN BULGUN; monthly circ. 150,000.

Ankara Ticaret: Rüzgârlı, O.W. Han 2/6; f. 1954; commercial; Editor-in-Chief NURAY TÜZMEN; Man. Editor ABDURRAHMAN KARABAYRAKTAR; monthly circ. 100,000.

Bariş: Cinnah Cad. 9/3; f. 1971; morning; political; Owner YAŞAR AYSEV; Man. Editor LEVENT YALÇIN-İSMET SOLAK; monthly circ. 120,000.

Hür Vatan: Rüzgârlı Fazilet Han 4/2; f. 1981; Editor-in-Chief RECEP KAYHAN; Man. Editor KADIR ATEŞ; monthly circ. 120,000.

Resmi Gazete: Başbakanlık Neşriyat, ve Müdevvenat Genel Müdürlüğü; f. 1920; official gazette.

Tasvir: Ulus Meydanı Ulushan Kat 4; f. 1960; conservative; Editor-in-Chief TAHRİR ZENGİNGÖNÜL; Man. Editor ŞAHAP GENÇSOY; monthly circ. 140,000.

Turizm Ticaret: Sumer Sok. 6/10, Kızılay; f. 1970; commercial; Editor İLHAN TUNALI.

Turkish Daily News: Tunus Cad. 49/7 Kavaklıdere; f. 1961; English language; Publisher İLHAN ÇEVİK; Editor İLNUR ÇEVİK; circ. 5,600.

Türkiye İktisat Gazetesi: Karanfil Sok. 56, Bakanlık; f. 1953; commercial; Editor SABAHATTİN ALPAT.

Yenigün: Rüzgârlı, Agahefendi Sok. 8/5; f. 1968; political; Owner KEMAL ÇUKURKAVAKLI; Editor-in-Chief ALEV ÇUKURKAVAKLI; monthly circ. 120,000.

Yeni Tanin: Rüzgârlı, Ucar Han, Kat 3; f. 1964; political; Proprietor BURHANETTİR GÖĞÖN; Editor-in-Chief ŞAHAP GENÇSOY.

BURSA

Bursa Hakimiyet: Ünlü Cad. Çamlıbel İşhanı 34/36; f. 1959; political; Proprietor ARMAĞAN GERÇEKŞİ; Editor SARUHAN AYBER; circ. 5,867.

Haber: Kümbet Sok. 7; f. 1964; political; Editor TURHAN TAYAN; circ. 800.

ESKİŞEHİR

İstiklal: Sakarya Cad. Kanatlı İşhanı; f. 1950; political; Proprietor SENGÜL MÜCAHİR; Editor SONER SARIBAYIR.

Millî İrade: 27 Mayıs Cad., Eskişehir Pasajı 31; f. 1968; political; Proprietor ETHEM KARACA; Editor SADETTİN KÜSMEZ.

İSTANBUL

Akşam: Nuruosmaniye Cad. 3/4, Çağaloğlu; f. 1918; independent; Editor AYDIN ÜNSAL; circ. 5,200.

Apoyevmatini: Suriye Çarşısı 10-12, Beyoğlu; f. 1925; Greek language; Publisher Dr. Y. A. ADASOĞLU; Editor İSTEFAN PAPADOPOULOS; circ. 1,724.

Aydınlık: Nuruosmaniye Cad. 3/3, Çağaloğlu; f. 1978; political; Dir. ORAL ÇALIŞLAR; circ. 20,000; publication suspended Sept. 1980.

Bayrak: Yerebatan Cad., Salkım Söğüt Sok. 14, Çağaloğlu; political; Editor YILMAZ KARAOĞLU.

Cumhuriyet (Republic): Turkocağı Cad. 39, Çağaloğlu; f. 1924; morning; left-wing; Editor-in-Chief HASAN CEMAL; Man. Editor ORHAN ERİNÇ-OKAY GÖNENSİN; circ. 90,000.

Dünya (World): Narlıdere Sok. 15, Çağaloğlu; f. 1952; morning; left-wing; Editor İLYAS YEŞİL; circ. 29,500.

Ekonomi: Ankara Cad., Cemal Nadir Sok. 22, Çağaloğlu; f. 1944; commercial; Editor SAFA ÇELİKLER; circ. 1,500.

Ekspres: Çatalcesme Sok. 29/1, Çağaloğlu; f. 1962; evening; Editor COŞKUN ÖZER.

Günaydın: Alayköşkü Cad. Eryılmaz Sok. 13; f. 1960; political; Proprietor HALDUN SİMAVİ; Editor RAHİM TURAN; monthly circ. 19,500,000.

Günlük Ticaret: Çemberlitas Palas, Çemberlitas; f. 1947; political; Editor NESRİN TUNÇBİLEK; circ. 1,700.

Haber: Şeref Efendi Sok. 44, Çağaloğlu; f. 1934; Publisher DÜNDAS ENGİN; Editor HASAN KARAYAVUZ; circ. 3,300.

Hergün: Mimar Mehmet Aga Cad. 36; f. 1947; evening; supports National Action Party; Editor ENVER ALTAYLI; circ. 17,420; banned Sept. 1980.

Hürriyet: Babiali Cad. 15-17, Çağaloğlu; f. 1948; morning; independent political; Owner EROL SİMAVİ; Editor-in-Chief NEZİH DEMİRKENT; monthly circ. 18,855,270.

İstanbul Postası: Çatalçeşme Sok. 17, Çağaloğlu; f. 1946; commercial; Editor SEVKİ CELİKSER; circ. 2,250.

Jamanak: İstiklâl Cad., Narmanlı Yurdu, Beyoğlu; f. 1908; Armenian; Editor ARAM BOĞOSYAN; circ. 1,888.

Kelebek: Babiali Cad. 15-17, Çağaloğlu; f. 1972; morning; daily home magazine; Publisher EROL SİMAVİ; Editor ŞADAN YOLAŞAN; circ. 90,000.

Marmara: İstiklâl Cad. Tokathyan iş hanı; f. 1941; Armenian language; Editor R. HADDECİYAN; circ. 1,800.

Milli Gazete: Çayhane Sok. 1, Topkapı, Çağaloğlu; f. 1973; political; Owner and Editor-in-Chief MUSTAFA KARAHANÖĞLU; Man. Editor OSMAN TUNÇ; monthly circ. 1,500,000.

Milliyet: Nuriyosmaniye Caddesi 65; f. 1950; morning; political; Editor-in-Chief TURHAN AYTUL; Man. Editor DOĞAN HEPER; monthly circ. 9,500,000.

Sabah: Divanyolu, İncili Çavuş Sok. 27, Sultanahmet; Editor HÜSEYİN TANRIKULU.

Son Havadis: Londra Asfaltı, incirli Kavşağı Çaycıceği Sok. 1, Beşevler; f. 1961; political; Owner MUSTAFA ÖZKAN; Editor-in-Chief ABDULLAH URAZ; monthly circ. 621,854.

Tercüman: Topkapı, Tesisleri, İstanbul; f. 1961; political; Man. Editor HAKKI ÖCAL; Editor UNAL ŞAKMAN; monthly circ. 515,000.

Yeni Asya: Kazım Gürkan Cad. 6, Çağaloğlu; f. 1970; political; Editor SABAHATTİN AKSAKAL; circ. 9,090.

Yeni Devir: Çayhane Sok. 1, Topkapı; Editor HÜSEYİN EVLİAOĞLU.

Yeni İstanbul: Dr. Emin Paşa Sok. 20, Çağaloğlu; f. 1949; independent political; Editor AHMET GÜNER; circ. 42,800.

Yeni Nesil: Prof. K. Gürkan Cad. 6; f. 1970; Owner MEHMET KUTLULAR; Man. Editor SELAHATTİN AKSAKAL; monthly circ. 450,000.

İZMİR

Ege Ekonomi: 2 Beyler Sok. 49; f. 1968; commercial; Editor ABDULLAH BOZKURT; circ. 1,932.

Ekspres: Halit Ziya Bul. 74/A; f. 1952; political; Editor DURMUŞ ODABAŞI; circ. 32,000.

Rapor: GOP Bulvarı No. 5; f. 1979; Editor-in-Chief YAVUZ ONURSAL; Man. Editor NEŞETAN; monthly circ. 195,000.

Ticaret Gazetesi: Gazi Bulvarı 18; f. 1942; commercial and political news; Editor-in-Chief AHMET SUKUTİ TÜKEL; Man. Editor ENVER AKDOĞAN; monthly circ. 95,000.

Yeni Asır: Gazi Osman Paşa Bul. 5; f. 1875; political; Owner DİNÇ BİLGİN; Man. Editor GÜNGÖR MENGİ; monthly circ. 2,250,000.

KONYA

Yeni Konya: İş Bankası Yani No. 4; f. 1945; political; Editor-in-Chief ADIL GÜCÜYENER; Man. Editor ÜNAL GÜCÜYENER; monthly circ. 70,000.

Yeni Meram: Mevlâna Cad. 13, Sağlık Pasajı; f. 1949; political; Editor-in-Chief MEHMET GAZEL; Man. Editor YURDANUR AL PAY; monthly circ. 39,500.

WEEKLIES

ANKARA

Ekonomi ve Politika: Atatürk Bulvarı, 199/A-45, Kavaklıdere; f. 1966; economic and political; Publisher ZİYA TANSU.

Hiz: Necatibey Cad., Sezenler Sok.; f. 1965; labour news; Publisher ŞERAFETTİN AKOVA; Editor NECMİ ERTEZ; circ. 10,000.

Outlook: Konur Sok. 27/7 Kızılay P.K. 210; f. 1967; English language; Editor M. A. KIŞLALI.

Türkiye Ticaret Sicili: Karanfil Sok. 56, Bakanlıklar; f. 1957; commercial; Editor İSMAİL ASLAN.

Türkiye Yazıları: Selanik Cad., 7 Kızılay; literary; Proprietor-Editor AHMET SAY.

Yarın: İnkılap Sok. 25/2, Yenişehir; f. 1963; political; Publisher-Editor MÜFİT DURU.

Yankı: Konur Sokak 27/7, P.K. 210, Kızılay; f. 1970; Editor MEHMET ALİ KIŞLALI.

İSTANBUL

Akbaba: Klodfarer Cad. 8-10, Divanyolu; f. 1923; satirical; Editor ERGİM ORLAÇ.

Doğan Kardeş: Türbedar Sok. 22, Çağaloğlu; f. 1945; illustrated children's magazine; Editor ŞEVKET RADO; circ. 40,000.

Geçit: Nuruosmaniye Cad., Atasaray Han 406; f. 1966; political; Publisher FÜRÜZAN TEKİL.

Girgin: Alemdar Mah. 3, Çağaloğlu; satirical; Editor OĞUZ ARAL.

İstanbul Ticaret: İstanbul Chamber of Commerce, Eminönü-Unkapanı Cad.; f. 1957; commercial news; Publishers NUH KUŞÇULU, AHMET TOYDEMİR.

Pazar: Alayköskü Cad., Eryılmaz Sok., Çağaloğlu; f. 1956; illustrated; Publisher HALDUN SİMAVİ.

Şalom: Bereket Han 24/5, Karaköy; f. 1948; Jewish; Publisher AVRAM LEYON.

PERIODICALS

ANKARA

Adalet Dergisi: Adalet Bakanlığı; f. 1909; legal journal published by the Ministry of Justice; Editor HÜSEYİN ERGÜL; circ. 3,500.

Arayış (Search): Weekly magazine founded by Bülent Ecevit; Editor NAHİT DURU.

Azerbaycan Türk Kültür Dergisi: Vakıf İş Hani 324 Anafartalar; f. 1949; literary and cultural periodical of Azerbaijani Turks; Editor Dr. AHMET YAŞAT.

Bayrak Dergisi: Necatibey Cad., Karakimseli Han 56; f. 1964; Publisher and Editor HAMİ KARTAY.

Devlet Opera ve Balesi Genel Müdürlüğü: f. 1949; State opera and ballet; Gen. Dir. YALÇIN DAVRAN.

Devlet Tiyatrosu: Devlet Tiyatrosu Um. Md.; f. 1952; art, theatre.

Dost: Menekşe Sok. 16/13, Yenişehir; f. 1947; literary; Editor SALİM SENGİL.

Eğitim ve Bilim: Ziya Gökalp Cad. 48, Yenişehir; education and science; Editor TEVFIK DALGIC.

Elektrik Mühendisliği Mecmuası: Konur Sok. 4/3, Yenişehir; f. 1954; published by the Chamber of Turkish Electrical Engineers.

Halk Eğitimi: Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı, Halk Eğitimi Genel Müdürlüğü; f. 1966; published by a department of the Ministry of Education; educational.

Halkevleri Dergisi: Menekşe Sok. 11/A; f. 1966; art, literary; Publisher KADRI KAPLAN.

TURKEY

The Press

Hisar: Sağlık Sok. 17/A Sıhhiye; f. 1950; literary; monthly; Editor-in-Chief MEHMET ÇINARLI; Editor İLHAN GEÇER.

İdare Dergisi: İçişleri Bakanlığı; administrative.

İlk Öğretim: Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı; educational.

İller ve Belediyeler Dergisi: Mithat Paşa Cad. 45/2; f. 1945; monthly journal of the Turkish Municipal Asscn.; Pres. İSMET SEZGİN; Editor-in-Chief Prof. Dr. NURİ TORTOP.

Karınca: Mithat Paşa Cad. 38/A, Yenışehir; f. 1934; monthly review published by the Turkish Co-operative Society; Editor NUSRET UZGÖREN; circ. 6,000.

Maden Tetkik ve Arama Enstitüsü Dergisi: İnönü Bulvarı; f. 1935; bi-annual; publ. by Mineral Research and Exploration Institute of Turkey; English Edition *Bulletin of the Mineral Research and Exploration Institute* (bi-annual).

Mimarlık (Architecture): Konur Sok. 4, Kızılay; monthly; Editor AHMET SÖNMEZ.

Mühendis ve Makina: Sümer Sok. 36/1; f. 1957; engineering; monthly; Publisher Chamber of Mechanical Engineers; Dir. and Editor İSMET RIZA GEBİ.

Onasya Dergisi: P.K. 605; f. 1965; monthly; cultural; Publisher SADI BAYRAM; circ. 5,000.

Resmî Kararlar Dergisi: Ministry of Justice, Adalet Bakanlığı; f. 1966; legal; Editor AVNİ ÖZENÇ; circ. 3,500.

Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi (General Directorate of Antiquities and Museums): Kültür Bakanlığı, Eski Eserler ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü-Cento Binasi Ulus; archaeological.

Türk Dili: Türk Dil Kurumu, Atatürk Bulvarı 217, Kavaklıdere; f. 1951; monthly; literary.

Türk, Kültürü: P.K. 14, Çankaya; f. 1962; cultural studies; Editor TALİP YÜCEL.

Turkey—Economic News Digest: Karanfil Sok. 56; f. 1960; Editor-in-Chief BEHZAT TANIR; Man. Editor SADIK BALKAN.

Türkiye Bankacılık: P.K. 121; f. 1955; commercial; Publisher MUSTAFA ATALAY.

Türkiye Bibliyografyası: Milli Kütüphane Müdürlüğü, Yenışehir; f. 1934; quarterly; Turkish national bibliography; published by the Bibliographical Institute of the Turkish National Library; Dir. ORHAN DOĞAN.

Türkiye Makaleler Bibliyografyası: Milli Kütüphane Müdürlüğü, Yenışehir; f. 1952; quarterly; f. 1952; quarterly; Turkish articles bibliography; published by the Bibliographical Institute of the Turkish National Library; Dir. İŞİN DURUÖZ.

Yeni Yayınlar, Aylık Bibliyografya Dergisi (New Publications, Monthly Bibliographic Journal): P.K. 440, Kızılay; f. 1956; Published by Asscn. of Univ. Library School Graduates; Dir. O. ÜSTÜN YILDIRIM; circ. 1,250.

İSTANBUL

Arktitekt: Anadolu Han 32, Eminönü; f. 1931; quarterly; architecture, city planning and tourism; Chair. Dr Arch. ZEKİ SAYAR; Sec. KETİ ÇAPANOĞLU.

Bakis: Çarşaloğlu Yokuşu; f. 1945; Editor AVNİ ALTINER.

Banka ve Ekonomik Yorumlar: Çarşaloğlu, Çatalçeşme Sok. 17, Kat. 4, f. 1964; banking, economic, social and management subjects; Dir. BÜLEND ÇORAPÇI; circ. 5,000.

Doniz: İstanbul; f. 1955; monthly; maritime news; Publisher EMEL KAZANLIOĞLU.

Fillm: P.K. 307, Beyoğlu; f. 1970; cinema; Editor ONAT KUTLAR.

Le Flambeau (Aylık Dergi): Pangaltı, Ölcek Sokak 82; f. 1946; 10 issues a year; published by Apostolic Vicariate of İstanbul; Gen. Man. MARCEL LINGURİ.

Girgir: İstanbul; humorous cartoon magazine.

İktisadi Yükseliş: P.K. 317; f. 1949; monthly; economic; Publisher SEMŞETTİN CURA.

İstanbul, A Handbook for Tourists: Sişli Meydanı, 364; f. 1968; quarterly; published by Türk Turing, official travel agency of the Touring and Automobile Club of Turkey; Publisher Prof. KEMAL KUTLU; Editor ÇELİK GÜLERSOY.

İstanbul Ticaret Odası Mecmuası: İstanbul Ticaret Odası, Gümbüşpala Cad., Eminönü; f. 1884; every three months; journal of the İstanbul Chamber of Commerce; Turkish and English; Editor AHMET TOYDEMİR.

Kadın: Nuruosmaniye Cad., Benice Han 54, Çarşaloğlu; f. 1947; serious, political, women's magazine; Publisher İFFET HALİM ORUZ.

Komalizm: Bankalar Cad., Ankara H. 4; f. 1962; Publisher HÜSEYİN SAĞIROĞLU.

Kulis: Çarşaloğlu Yokuşu 10/A; f. 1947; fortnightly arts magazine; Armenian; Publisher HAGOP AYVAZ.

Musiki Mecmuası: P.K. 666; f. 1948; monthly; music and musicology; Editor ETEM RUHİ ÜNGÖR.

Pirelli Mecmuası: Büyükdere Cad. 117, Gayrettepe; f. 1964; monthly; Publisher Türk Pirelli Lâstikler A.Ş.; Editor NAMI ELAĞÖZ; circ. 10,000.

Ruh ve Maddo Dergisi: P.K. 1157; f. 1959; organ of the Metapsychic and Scientific Research Society of Turkey; Publisher ERGÜN ARIKDAL.

Sağlık Âlemi: Divanyolu Cad. Ersoy Pasajı 1, Çarşaloğlu; f. 1964; health; Editor SAMİM AKAY.

Sevgi Dünyası (World of Love): Larmartin Cad. 26/3, Taksim; f. 1963; Publisher and Editor Dr. R. KAY-SERİLIOĞLU; circ. 5,000.

Söz: Piyerloti Cad. 7, Divanyolu; f. 1966; political; Editor GENÇAY GÜN.

Tip Dünyası: Ankara Cad. 31/51, Vakıf İş Han, Çarşaloğlu; f. 1927; monthly; organ of the Turkish Mental Health and Social Psychiatry; Editor Ord. Prof. Dr. FAHREDDİN KERİM GÖKAY.

Türk Anglo-Amerikan ve Almaya Postası: P.K. 192, Beyoğlu; f. 1947; commercial; Publisher KEMAL ERKAN.

Türk Folklor Araştırmaları: P.K. 46, Aksaray; f. 1949; arts and folklore; publ. by Turkish Folklore Association; Gen. Man. and Editor İHSAN HİNÇER.

Türk Ticaret Almanagi: Molla Fenari Sok. 25/4, Çarşaloğlu; f. 1955; monthly; commercial; Editor AYSEL TOPALOĞLU.

Turkish Trade Directory and Telex Index: Peykhane Cad. 14, Daire 1, Çemberlitas; f. 1962; annual; Publisher CİRO COSTANTE, COSTANTE BASIN AJANSI.

Türkiye Turing ve Otomobil Kurumu Belleteni: Halaskargazi Cad. 364, Sişli Meydanı; f. 1930; quarterly; published by the Touring and Automobile Club of Turkey; Publisher Prof. KEMAL KUTLU; Editor ÇELİK GÜLERSOY.

Türkiyede ve Dünyada Tarım: Baş Muharip Sok. 17 Seyhan İşhani Kat. 3/14 Çarşaloğlu; f. 1964; agricultural news; Publisher KEMAL BAYKAL.

TURKEY

- Ülkü Ocak Öğretmen:** Divanyolu Cad. 64, Çağaloğlu; f. 1965; education; Publisher SİRET İSTEMİ; Editor-in-Chief TEVFIK MARAL.
- Varlık:** Çağaloğlu Yokuşu 40; f. 1933; monthly; literary; Editor FİLİZ NAYIR.
- Yeditepe:** P.K. 77, Çağaloğlu, Nuruosmaniye Cad., Yeni Han 21; f. 1950; literary and cultural; monthly; Editor HÜSAMETTİN BOZOK.
- Yelken:** P.K. 639, Karaköy; f. 1955; arts; Editor RÜKNETTİN RESULOĞLU.
- Yeni Sanayi Dünyası:** P.K. 515, Beyoğlu; f. 1963; Editor NURETTİN ÖZŞİMŞEK.

İZMİR

- İzmir Ticaret Odası Dergisi:** Atatürk Cad. 126; f. 1925; monthly; published by Chamber of Commerce of İzmir; Sec.-Gen. SULHİ AREL; Man. EDİP KAÇAR.

KONYA

- Çağrı Dergisi:** P.K. 99; f. 1957; literary; monthly; Editor FEYZİ HALICI.

NEWS AGENCIES

- Akajans:** Tunus Cad. 28, Kat. 4, Bakanlıklar, Ankara; Dir. YAŞAR GÜNGÖR.
- Anatolian News Agency:** Hanimeli Sok. 7, Ankara; also in İstanbul; f. 1920; Gen. Man. ATILTA ONUK; publ. *Weekly Economical Bulletin*.
- ANKA Ajansı:** Portakal Çiçeği Sok. 63/2, Ankara; Dir.-Gen. MÜSERRER HEKİMOĞLU.
- EBA:** Olgunlar Sok 2/1, Bakanlıklar, Ankara; commercial; Publisher YAVUZ TOLUN.
- Hürriyet Haber Ajansı:** Babiali Cad. 15-17 Kat 3, Çağaloğlu, İstanbul; f. 1963; Dir.-Gen. OKTAY EKŞİ.
- İKA Haber Ajansı (Economic and Commercial News Agency):** Atatürk Bulvarı 199/A-45, Kavaklıdere, Ankara; f. 1954; Dir. ZİVA TANSU.
- Türk Haberler Ajansı (Turkish News Agency):** Türkocağı

The Press, Publishers

- Cad. 1/4, Çağaloğlu, İstanbul; f. 1950; 11 brs. in Turkey; Dir.-Gen. BEDRİ KAYABAL.
- Yurt Haberler Ajansı:** Olgunlar Sok. 11/4, Bakanlıklar, Ankara; Dir. YAŞAR ÖZBEY.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

- Agence France-Presse (AFP):** P.K. 30, Çankaya, Ankara; Correspondent JEAN-JACQUES CAZAUX.
- Agencia EFE (Spain):** Günes Sok. 12/3, Güven Evleri Kavaklıdere, Ankara; Correspondent ERCOLE MICHELINI.
- Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy):** Gelincik Sok. 7 A/6, Kavaklıdere, Ankara; Correspondent ROMANO DAMIANI.
- Associated Press (AP) (U.S.A.):** Tunus Cad. 49-7, Kavaklıdere, Ankara; Correspondent Mrs. EMEL ANIL.
- Bulgarian Telegraph Agency (BTA):** Hatır Sok. 25/6, Gaziosmanpaşa, Ankara; Correspondent STEFAN SOLAKOV.
- Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany):** c/o ANKA Ajansı, Portakal Çiçeği Sok. 63/2, Çankaya, Ankara; Correspondent RASIT GÜRDİLEK.
- Novinska Agencija Tanjug (Yugoslavia):** Turan Emeksiz Sok. 12/6, Çankaya, Ankara.
- Pars News Agency (Iran):** Ankara.
- Reuters (United Kingdom):** P.K. 239, Kızılay, Ankara.
- United Press International (UPI) (U.S.A.):** Kuruceme Cad. 18-20, Arnavutköy, İstanbul; Bureau Chief OGUZ SEREN.

AFP also has representatives in İstanbul and İzmir. AP is also represented in İstanbul. TASS (U.S.S.R.) and Xinhua (People's Republic of China) are also represented in Turkey.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

- Gazeteciler Cemiyeti:** Çağaloğlu, İstanbul; Pres. BURHAN FELEK; Sec. MUSTAFA YÜCEL.

PUBLISHERS

- Altın Kitaplar:** Çağaloğlu, İstanbul; f. 1959; fiction, non-fiction, biography, memoirs, poetry, children's books, classics, history and crime; Publisher FETHİ UL; Editor-in-Chief TURHAN BOZKURT.
- Ark Ticaret Ltd. Şti:** Ali Çetinkaya Bulv. 16/2, Alsancak-İzmir; f. 1962; import-export representation; imports technical books and exports all kinds of Turkish books, periodicals and newspapers; Gen. Man. ATILAN TÜMER.
- Arkin Kitabevi:** Ankara Cad. 60, P.K. 11, İstanbul; f. 1949; encyclopaedias, atlases, children's books, reference; Pres. and Man. RAMAZAN GÖKALP ARKIN.
- Atlas Yayınevi:** Nuruosmaniye Caddesi, Mengene Sokak 7-9, İstanbul; literary; Publisher RAKİM ÇALAPALA.
- Başkent Yayınevi:** İzmir Cad. 55/22, Ankara; literary.
- Bedir Yayınevi:** P.O.B. 1060, İstanbul; Islamic and Turkish books.
- Gem Yayınevi:** Çağaloğlu, İstanbul; f. 1964; novels, poetry, modern classics, cultural and historical books, children's books; Man. OGUZ AKKAN.
- Elif Kitabevi:** Sahaflar Çarşısı 4, Beyazıt, İstanbul; f. 1956; all types of publications, especially historical, literary; political, drama and reference; Old Ottoman and Turkish books and periodicals; Publisher ARSLAN KAYNARDAĞ; publ. *Elif Yayınları*.

- Gelişim Yayınları A.Ş.:** Levent, İstanbul; encyclopaedias, reference and non-fiction; Man. ERCAN ARIKLI.
- Hürriyet Yayınları:** Cemal Nadir Sok. 7, Çağaloğlu, İstanbul; fiction, history, classics, poetry, general reference books; Dir. AYDIN EMEÇ.
- İnkılâp Kitabevi:** Ankara Cad. 95, İstanbul; Dir. NAZAR FIKRİ.
- İnkılâp ve Aka Kitabevleri Kollektif Şirketi:** Ankara Cad. 95, İstanbul; f. 1961; novels, children's, educational, technical, cookery, picture books; Dirs. NAZAR FIKRİ, KARABET AKEREN.
- Kanaat Kitabevi:** İlyas Bayar Halefi, Yakup Bayar, Ankara Caddesi 133, İstanbul; f. 1896; textbooks, novels, dictionaries, posters, maps and atlases.
- Kanaat Yayınları Ltd. Şti:** Ankara Cad. 133/1, İstanbul; f. 1951; maps, school books; Dir. YAKUP BAYAR.
- Karacan Yayınları:** Basın Sarayı, Çağaloğlu-İstanbul; f. 1980; literary books and magazines; Gen. Man. ÜLKÜ TAMER.
- Kervan Yayınları:** Tercüman Tesisleri Londra Asfaltı Topkapı, İstanbul; literary.
- Koza Yayınevi:** Çağaloğlu, Ozyaydin Han 6, İstanbul; non-fiction, children's books; Man. TARIK DURSUN.

TURKEY

Kültür Kitabevi: Ankara Cad. 62, Sirkeci, İstanbul; f. 1945; technical books, school books, language books, etc.; Dirs. İZİDOR and RENE KANT.

Neşriyat A.Ş.: Mollafenari S.1, Çagağolu, İstanbul; classics, children's books, novels.

Öğretim Yayınevi: Ankara Cad. 62/2, Sirkeci, İstanbul; f. 1959; English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and Dutch language courses, guides and dictionaries, phrase books for tourists; Dir. İZİDOR KANT.

Remzi Kitabevi: Ankara Caddesi 93, İstanbul; f. 1930; school textbooks, fiction, children's, science and reference books; Dir. EROL ERDURAN.

Sander Yayınevi: Kiracı Sok. 78, Osmanbey, İstanbul; Man. Dir. NECDET SANDER.

Publishers, Radio and Television, Finance

Türk Dil Kurumu: Atatürk Bulvarı 217, Kavaklıdere, Ankara; f. 1932; non-fiction.

Varlık Yayınevi: Çagağolu Yokuşu 40, İstanbul; f. 1946; fiction and non-fiction books; Dir. FİLİZ NAYIR.

Yazko: Arif Paşa Sok., Kurt İşhane Çagağolu, İstanbul; f. 1980; literary books and magazines.

Yeditepe Yayınları: P.K. 77, Çagağolu, Nuruosmaniye Cad., Yeni Han 21, İstanbul; publishes literature, poetry, translations, etc. and also *Yeditepe* (monthly).

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Editörler Derneği (*Publishers' Association*): Ankara Cad. 60, İstanbul; f. 1950; Pres. RAMAZAN GÖKALP ARKIN; Sec. RAKIM ÇALAPALA.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Türkiye Radyo Televizyon Kurumu (T.R.T.): Nevzat Tandoğan Cad. No. 2, Kavaklıdere, Ankara; f. 1964; controls Turkish radio and television services; Dir.-Gen. DR. DOĞAN KASAROĞLU.

Home Services:

There are local radio stations in Adana, Ankara (3), Antalya, Bursa, Çukurova, Diyarbakir, Edirne, Erzurum, Eskişehir, Gaziantep, Hakkari, İstanbul (3), İzmir (2), Kars, Trabzon and Van.

Foreign Service (Voice of Turkey); Posta Kutusu 333, Yenışehir, Ankara.

Ankara: SW 250 kW (3). Eleven daily short-wave transmissions in the following languages: Arabic, Bulgarian, English, French, German, Greek, Persian, Romanian, Serbo-Croat, Turkish, Urdu; Dir. CAFER DEMİRAL.

There is also an educational radio service for schools and a station run by the Turkish State Meteorological Service. The American Forces have their own radio and television service.

In 1979 4,279,958 licensed radio receivers were in use.

TELEVISION

Türkiye Radyo Televizyon Kurumu (Ankara TV): Nevzat Tandoğan Cad. 2, Kavaklıdere, Ankara. A limited television service was set up in 1965, and regular broadcasts for Ankara began in 1968, now transmitting programmes seven days a week, averaging 50 hours a week. Head of Television Dept. TARCAN GÜNEC; Deputy Head TEOMAN ERLAN.

In 1979 3,108,117 licensed television receivers were in use.

FINANCE

The Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey was originally founded in 1930, and constituted in its present form in 1970. The Central Bank is the bank of issue and is also responsible for the execution of monetary and credit policies, the regulation of the foreign and domestic value of the Turkish lira jointly with the Government, and the supervision of the credit system.

There are some 42 other banks functioning in Turkey. Fourteen were created by special laws to fulfil specialized services for particular industries. The Sumerbank directs the operation of a number of state-owned factories; Etibank operates primarily in the extractive industries and electric power industries; the Agricultural Bank makes loans for agriculture; the Maritime Bank operates government-owned port facilities, the merchant marine and its own fleet of ships; the Real Estate Credit Bank participates in industrial undertakings and the construction of all types of building. Other specialized banks deal with tourism, municipalities and mortgages, etc.

The largest of the private sector Turkish banks is the Türkiye İş Bankası which operates over 850 branches. The private banks borrow at medium- and long-term mainly from the State Investment Bank.

There are several other credit institutions in Turkey, including the Industrial Development Bank of Turkey, which encourages private investment in industry by acting as underwriter in the issue of share capital. The Türkiye Sınai Kalkınma Bankası was founded in 1950 with the assistance of the World Bank to stimulate industrial growth in the private sector.

There are numerous co-operative organizations, and in the rural areas there are Agricultural Sale Co-operatives and Agricultural Co-operatives. There are also a number of savings institutions.

BANKING

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; auth.=authorized; dep.=deposits; res.=reserves; m.=million; brs.=branches)
(Amounts in Turkish liras, except where otherwise stated. Figures given are for December 1980, except where otherwise stated.)

STATE BANKS

Türkiye Cumhuriyet Merkez Bankası A.Ş. (*Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey*): Ulus, Ankara; f. 1930; bank of issue; cap. p.u. 25m.; res. 4,760m.; Gov. OSMAN ŞIKLAR; 21 brs.

Denizcilik Bankası T.A.O. (*Turkish Maritime Bank*): Karaköy, İstanbul; f. 1952; cap. p.u. 10,666m.; res. 2.3m.; dep. 2,844m.; Chair. and Gen. Man. VEHBI NEJAT ÖZGECE; 21 brs.

Devlet Sanayi ve İşçi Yatırım Bankası A.Ş. (*State Industry and Workers' Investments Banks*): Kızılay, Ankara; f. 1976; cap. p.u. 955m.; res. 191m.; Chair. (acting) and Gen. Man. METE GÖKNEL; 1 br.

Devlet Yatırım Bankası (*State Investment Bank*): Kızılay, Ankara; f. 1964; cap. p.u. 3,500m.; res. 3,321m.; loans to state enterprises; Chair. and Gen. Man. TARIK KIVANÇ; 1 br.

Etibank: Sıhhiye, Ankara; f. 1935; cap. p.u. 17,010m.; res. 585m.; dep. 11,100m.; Chair. and Gen. Man. Dr. ERDEMİR KARAKAŞ; 111 brs.

İller Bankası (Municipalities Bank): Opera, Ankara; f. 1933; cap. p.u. 2,000m.; res. 117.2m.; dep. 95m.; Chair. and Gen. Man. AYDIN EVRENKAYA; 1 br.

İstanbul Emniyet Sandığı: Cağaloğlu, İstanbul; f. 1868; res. 14.3m.; dep. 2,278m.; Dir. M. ALİ AYDAŞ; 50 brs.

Sümerbank: Ulus, Ankara; f. 1933; cap. p.u. 12,990m.; res. 341m.; dep. 2,241m.; Chair. and Gen. Man. ŞÜKRÜ AKGÜNGÖR; 42 brs.

Töbank: P.O.B. 152 Ulus, Atatürk Bulvarı 163, Ankara; f. 1959; cap. p.u. 30m.; res. 196m.; dep. 10,340m.; Chair. Prof. Dr. SAİT KEMAL MİMAROĞLU; Gen. Man. TUNCAY BEYHAN; 116 brs.

Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Turizm Bankası A.Ş. (Tourism Bank of the Republic of Turkey): Bakanlıklar, Ankara; f. 1962; cap. p.u. 1,931m.; Chair. and Gen. Man. CAFER CANLI; 1 br.

Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Ziraat Bankası (Agricultural Bank of the Republic of Turkey): Ulus, Ankara; f. 1863; cap. p.u. 3,646m.; res. 1,649m.; dep. 151,787m.; Chair. and Gen. Man. ALİ DOĞAN ÜNLÜ; 1,012 brs.

Türkiye Emlak Kredi Bankası A.O. (Real Estate and Credit Bank of Turkey): Atatürk Bulvarı 15, Ankara; f. 1927; cap. p.u. 1,051m.; res. 130m.; dep. 24,044m.; Chair. and Gen. Man. CEMAL KULU; 261 brs.

Türkiye Halk Bankası A.Ş.: Ulus, Ankara; f. 1938; cap. p.u. 2,681m.; res. 203m.; dep. 30,700m.; Chair. and Gen. Man. A. ŞAHİN ULUSOY; 567 brs.

Türkiye Vakıflar Bankası T.A.O. (Foundation Bank of Turkey): Kavaklıdere, Ankara; f. 1954; cap. p.u. 1,000m.; res. 185m.; dep. 57,545m.; Chair. (acting) ALİ RIZA ZORLUOĞLU; Gen. Man. (acting) A. ÇETİN ÖZKAN; 264 brs.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Akbank T.A.Ş.: Fındıklı, İstanbul; f. 1948; cap. p.u. 1,659m.; res. 1,860m.; dep. 114,727m.; Chair. NAİM TALU; Gen. Man. HAMİT BELİG BELLİ; 585 brs.

Adanolu Bankası A.Ş.: Beyoğlu, İstanbul; f. 1962; cap. p.u. 1,000m.; res. 16m.; dep. 10,707m.; Chair. ÖSMAN KİBAR; Gen. Man. EROL TOKSÖZ; 102 brs.

Gaybank A.Ş.: Rize; f. 1958; cap. p.u. 2.7m.; res. 0.1m.; dep. 9.2m.; Chair. MAHMUT TOPÇU; Gen. Man. ALİ RIZA TAŞPINAR; 3 brs.

Demirbank T.A.Ş.: Karaköy, İstanbul; f. 1953; cap. p.u. 20m.; res. 3.4m.; dep. 1,031m.; Chair. KAMİL GÜNDEŞ; Gen. Man. CENGİZ ESİN; 23 brs.

Egebank A.Ş.: İzmir; f. 1928; cap. p.u. 200m.; res. 15.1m.; dep. 1,710m.; Chair. MELİH ÖZAKAT; Gen. Man. TEKİN DEĞİRMENÇİ; 14 brs.

Eskisehir Bankası T.A.Ş.: Eskişehir; f. 1927; cap. p.u. 100m.; res. 3.8m.; dep. 1,299m.; Chair. MESUT EREZ; Gen. Man. YILMAZ MAZLUOĞLU; 24 brs.

Hisarbank A.Ş.: Zincirlikuyu, İstanbul; f. 1926; cap. p.u. 500m.; res. 1.2m.; dep. 4,350m.; Chair. and Gen. Man. AHMET DEMİRER; 21 brs.

İktisat Bankası T.A.Ş.: Mecidiyeköy, İstanbul; f. 1927; cap. p.u. 100m.; res. 3.5m.; dep. 588m.; Chair. TURHAN TUMAY; Gen. Man. AYKUT DURAMAN; 8 brs.

İstanbul Bankası A.Ş.: Beyoğlu, İstanbul; f. 1953; cap. p.u. 313m.; res. 24m.; dep. 10,758m.; Chair. NEVZAT ALPTÜRK; Man. Dir. ÖZER UÇURAN ÇİLLER; 89 brs.

İşçi Kredi Bankası T.A.Ş.: Kayseri; f. 1954; cap. p.u. 30m.; res. 6m.; dep. 427m.; Chair. AHMET TURAN; Gen. Man. (acting) DOĞAN ERDOĞAN; 3 brs.

Kocaali Bankası T.A.Ş.: İzmit; f. 1927; cap. p.u. 30m.; res. 1m.; dep. 282m.; Chair. ŞAHABETTİN BENGİSÜ; Gen. Man. ALAEDDİN ÖZKURT; 6 brs.

Milli Aydın Bankası T.A.Ş.: Aydın; f. 1913; cap. p.u. 100m.; res. 2.2m.; dep. 712m.; Chair. GÜNERÇİN AZBAZDAR; Gen. Man. (acting) İSMET YILMAZ; 19 brs.

Ortadoğu İktisat Bankası T.A.Ş.: Sirkeci, İstanbul; f. 1929; cap. p.u. 78m.; res. 2.6m.; dep. 231m.; Chair. Prof. Dr. CEVAT SARIKAMIŞ; Gen. Man. ERTAN ÖZGÜR; 6 brs.

Pamukbank T.A.Ş.: Beyoğlu, İstanbul; f. 1955; cap. p.u. 1,200m.; res. 380m.; dep. 33,370m.; Chair. M. EMİN KARAMEHMET; Gen. Man. HÜSNÜ M. ÖZYEGİN; 178 brs.

Sekerbank T.A.Ş.: Atatürk Bulvarı 55, Ankara; f. 1954; cap. p.u. 375m.; res. 34m.; dep. 7,450m.; Chair. BEHÇET OĞUR; Gen. Man. SEZAI ŞEN; 135 brs.

Türk Dış Ticaret Bankası A.Ş.: Harbiye, İstanbul; f. 1964; cap. p.u. 10m.; res. 111m.; dep. 1,542m.; Chair. and Gen. Man. AYETULLAH ÜSKÜDARLI; 5 brs.

Türk Ticaret Bankası A.Ş.: Bahçekapı, İstanbul; f. 1913; cap. p.u. 412m.; res. 529m.; dep. 41,807m.; Chair. and Gen. Man. BEHZAT TUNCER; 404 brs.

Türkiye Bağcılar Bankası A.Ş.: Manisa; f. 1917; cap. p.u. 50m.; dep. 179m.; Chair. ABDURRAHİM OT; Gen. Man. DİNÇER TURGAY; 8 brs.

Türkiye Garanti Bankası A.Ş.: Beyoğlu, İstanbul; f. 1946; cap. p.u. 600m.; res. 35m.; dep. 24,761m.; Chair. CAN KIRAC; Gen. Man. EROL AKSOY; 271 brs.

Türkiye İmar Bankası T.A.Ş.: Karaköy, İstanbul; f. 1928; cap. p.u. 402m.; res. 60m.; dep. 3,085m.; Chair. ENVER ATEŞDAĞLI; Gen. Man. EROL TÜRKER; 10 brs.

Türkiye İş Bankası A.Ş.: Kavaklıdere, Ankara; f. 1924; cap. p.u. 40m.; res. 4,420m.; dep. 166,676m.; Chair. İSMAİL HAKKI BİRLER; Gen. Man. CAHİT KOCAÖMER; 861 brs.

Türkiye Tütüncüler Bankası A.Ş.: İzmir; f. 1924; cap. p.u. 29m.; res. 8m.; dep. 449m.; Chair. ALİ SÖĞÜTÇÜK-LÜ; Gen. Man. ÖNDER TURANAN; 28 brs.

Uluslararası Endüstri ve Ticaret Bankası A.Ş.: Karaköy, İstanbul; f. 1888; cap. p.u. 3m.; res. 62m.; dep. 2,093m.; Chair. ADNAN DİNÇER; Gen. Man. İLHAN KÖSEÖĞLU; 10 brs.

Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.: Beyoğlu, İstanbul; f. 1944; cap. p.u. 1,200m.; res. 802m.; dep. 90,043m.; Chair. ADNAN DİNÇER; Gen. Man. HALİT SOYDAN; 577 brs.

DEVELOPMENT AND INVESTMENT BANKS

Sinai Yatırım ve Kredi Bankası A.O.: Beşiktaş, İstanbul; f. 1963; cap. p.u. 400m.; res. 71m.; Chair. CAHİT KOCAÖMER; Gen. Man. Dr. ORHAN ALTAN; 1 br.

Türkiye Sinai Kalkınma Bankası A.Ş.: P.O.B. 17, Karaköy, İstanbul; f. 1950; cap. p.u. 2,195m.; res. 581m.; Chair. BURHAN KARAGÖZ; Gen. Man. ÖZHAN EROĞUZ; 5 brs.

FOREIGN BANKS

Arap-Türk Bankası (Arab-Turkish Bank): Elmadag, İstanbul; f. 1977; cap. p.u. 240m.; res. 35m.; dep. 4,376m.; Chair. ORAL ÇOBANOĞLU; Gen. Man. FARAG SHALLOUF; 1 br.

Banco di Roma: Bahçekapı, İstanbul; f. 1911; nominal cap. 1.5m.; res. 14m.; dep. 615m.; Chair. and Gen. Man. in Turkey G. ROSI; 4 brs.

Hollantse Bank-Uni N.V.: Beyoğlu, İstanbul; f. 1921; nominal cap. 346m.; res. 4m.; dep. 226m.; Chair. and Gen. Man. in Turkey W. J. J. COZIJNSSEN; 2 brs.

Osmanlı Bankası A.Ş. (Ottoman Bank): Karaköy, İstanbul; f. 1863; cap. p.u. 8m.; res. 432m.; dep. 13,742m.; Chair. and Gen. Man. in Turkey J. JEULIN; 113 brs.

TURKEY

STOCK EXCHANGE

Borsa Komisierliği: Menkul Kıymetler ve Kambyo Borsası, 4 Vakıf Han, Bahçekapı, İstanbul; f. 1873; 323 mems.; Pres. KADRIYE ŞİŞMAN; publ. *Borsa*.

INSURANCE

Güven Türk Anonim Sigorta Şirketi: Bankalar Cad., Karaköy, İstanbul; f. 1924; state-owned; Chair. and Gen. Man. A. FETHİ SOYSAL.

Sosyal Sigortalar Kurumu: Mithatpaşa Cad., Ankara; f. 1945; social insurance organization; 2,300,000 mems.; cap. and dep. 55,531.7m.; Gen. Dir. HİKMET ERİNG; publ. *Social Security Bulletin* (monthly).

PRIVATE INSURANCE

Anadolu Anonim Türk Sigorta Şirketi (*Anatolia Turkish Insurance Society*): Rıhtım Cad. 57, P.O.B. 1845, Karaköy, İstanbul; Gen. Man. BEDİİ TÜMER.

Ankara Sigorta A.Ş. (*Ankara Insurance Society*): Bankalar Cad. 80, Ankara Sigorta Hanı, İstanbul; f. 1935; Chair. MUSTAFA KEMAL SAYIL; Gen. Man. MAHMET ÇALIŞAL.

Atlantik Sigorta A.Ş.: Bankalar Cad. 2, Kat. 4, Karaköy, İstanbul; f. 1904; fire, marine, accident; Chair. ALİ GÖMEC; Gen. Man. OLAN BALCI.

Destek Reasurans T.A.Ş.: Cumhuriyet Cad. 6a/2, Harbiye, İstanbul; f. 1945; reinsurance; Pres. HİKMET KÜNEY; Gen. Man. TACETTİN ALİFENDİOĞLU.

Doğan Sigorta A.Ş.: Doğan Sigorta Binası, Karaköy, İstanbul; f. 1942; fire, marine, accident; Chair. EROL SABANCI; Man. Dir. ALİ GÖMEC.

Finance, Trade and Industry

Halk Sigorta T.A.S.: Büyükdere Cad., Halk Sigorta Merkez Hanı No. 161 Zincirlikuyu, İstanbul; f. 1944; Dir. ÖMER ERÜL; Gen. Man. YÜCEL GÜNSEL.

İmtaş İttihadı Millî Türk Anonim Sigorta Şirketi (*İmtaş Insurance Company*): Karaköy Ünyon Han., P.K. 107, İstanbul; f. 1918; Man. ALİ TALAYMAN.

İstanbul Reinsurance Co.: Halaskargazi Cad. 309, Kat. 4, Sisli, İstanbul; Gen. Man. ENGİN ASAL.

İstanbul Umum Sigorta Anonim Şirketi (*General Insurance Society of Istanbul*): Bankalar Cad. 31/33, Karaköy, İstanbul; f. 1893; Pres. ERDOĞAN DEMİRÖREN; Gen. Man. ERGÜN TÜRKER.

Millî Reasurans T.A.S.: P.O.B. 359, Sirkeci, İstanbul; f. 1929; privately owned with monopoly of re-insurance; Chair. YALCIN AHİSKA; Gen. Man. CAHİT NÖMER.

Şark Sigorta Anonim Şirketi: Büyükdere Cad. 145, Zincirlikuyu, İstanbul; f. 1923; Chair. HÜLKI ALİSBAH; Gen. Man. CEMAL ZAGRA.

Şeker Sigorta Anonim Şirketi: Meclisi Mebusan Cad. 325, Şeker Sigorta Hanı, P.O.B. 519, Karaköy, İstanbul; Chair. ORHAN DEMİRÖZÜ; Gen. Man. HANEFİ ULUTEKİN.

Tam Hayat Sigorta A.Ş.: Büyükdere Cad., Tam Han, Sisli, İstanbul; general life assurance; Gen. Man. PEKER ÇUNRALI.

Tam Sigorta A.Ş.: Büyükdere Cad. 15, Tam Han, Sisli, İstanbul; all types of insurance except life; Gen. Man. GÜNER YALÇINER.

Türkiyir Genel Sigorta Anonim Şirketi: 487-493 Meclisimebusan Cad., Salıpazarı, İstanbul; f. 1948; Pres. MEHMET E. KARAMEHMET; Gen. Man. ÖMER ERÜL.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Union of Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey: 149 Atatürk Bulvarı, Bakanlıklar, Ankara; f. 1952; Pres. MEHMET YAZAR; Sec.-Gen. Doç. Dr. MEHMET SAĞLAM; publs. *Turkish Economic Journal* (weekly), *İktisadi Rapor* (annually).

There are Chambers of Commerce and Industry in all towns of the Republic. Among the most important are the following:

Adana Chamber of Commerce: Adana; f. 1893; Pres. ABDULLAH ÖNGEN; Sec.-Gen. ADNAN AKSU; 7,858 mems.; publ. *Adana Ticaret Odası Gazetesi*.

Ankara Chamber of Commerce: Şehit Teğmen Kalmaz Cad. 30; 29,113 mems.; Pres. NECDET ESEN; Gen. Sec. MEHMET AYDIN; publ. *Bulletin* (monthly).

Ankara Chamber of Industry: Atatürk Bul. 133/4; f. 1963; 1,471 mems.; Pres. MEHMET YAZAR; Sec.-Gen. TURGUT YURDENİ.

Bursa Chamber of Commerce and Industry: İpek Han 5; f. 1889; 8,817 mems.; Pres. ALİ OSMAN SÖNMEZ; Sec.-Gen. ERGUN KAĞITCIBAŞI.

Chambers of Industry for the Aegean Region: Cumhuriyet Blv. 63, İzmir; f. 1951; 3,767 mems.; Pres. ERSİN FARALYALI; Sec.-Gen. YUSUF VARDAR; publ. *Ege Bölgesi Sanayi Odası Dergisi*.

İstanbul Chamber of Commerce: Ragıp Gümüşpala Cad., Eminönü, İstanbul; f. 1882; 76,472 mems.; Pres. NUH KUŞÇULU; Sec.-Gen. Prof. Dr. İSMAIL ÖZASLAN; publs. *İstanbul Ticaret Odası Mecmuası* (bi-monthly), *İstanbul Ticaret* (weekly), *Statistical Abstract* (in English), *Exporters Directory* (trilingual).

İstanbul Chamber of Industry: Meşrutiyet Cad. 116, Tepebaşı; 5,400 mems.; Pres. ŞABAN SAVUŞOĞLU; Sec.-Gen. OKTAY GÜVEMLİ; publs. *İstanbul Sanayi Odası Dergisi* (monthly).

İzmir Chamber of Commerce: Atatürk Cad. 126, İzmir; f. 1885; 11,933 mems.; Pres. MÜCAMİR BÜKTAŞ; Sec.-Gen. SÜLHİ AREL (acting); publ. *İzmir Ticaret Odası Dergisi* (every two months).

Mersin Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Nüzhetiye Mah. III Sok. 27; f. 1886; 3,615 mems.; Pres. MUSTAFA NİHAZ SÖZMEN; Sec.-Gen. SUPLİ GÜZELÖĞLU.

Samsun Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Hançerli Mah. Abbasğa Sok.; f. 1902; 3,552 mems.; Pres. MEHMET ÇEBİ; Gen. Sec. NECAT GÖKTÜRK.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

Türkîsh Industrialists' and Businessmen's Association (*Tüsiad*): Cumhuriyet Cad. 233, İstanbul; 209 mems.; Chair. ALİ KOÇMAN; Sec.-Gen. E. İHSAN ÖZOL; *Görüş* (monthly).

TRADE UNIONS

CONFEDERATIONS

DİSK (*Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions of Turkey*): Merter Sitesi, Ahmet Kutsi Tecer Cad. 12, K.5 Bayrampasa, İstanbul; c. 600,000 mems.; Pres. ABDULLAH BAŞTÜRK; Sec.-Gen. FEHİM İŞIKLAR; publs. *DİSK Dergisi*, *DİSK Ajansı*; closed down Sept. 1980.

Türk-İş (*Türkiye İşçi Sendikaları Konfederasyonu Genel Başkanlığı*) (*Confederation of Turkish Trade Unions*):

Bayındır Sok. 10, Yenışehir, Ankara; f. 1952; affiliated to ICFTU; national unions and federations with 1,800,000 mems.; Pres. İBRAHİM DENİZCİER; Sec.-Gen. SADIK ŞİDE; publs. *Türk-İş* (monthly), *English News* (monthly).

PRINCIPAL UNIONS

Unions affiliated to Türk-İş with a membership of over 5,000.

Ağaç-İş (Türkiye Ağaç Sanayii İşçileri Sendikası) (*Wood and Lumber*): Necatibey Cad. No. 20/22-23, Yenışehir, Ankara; f. 1949; 20,882 mems.; also affiliated to İFBWW; Pres. KEMAL SARISOY; Gen. Sec. GÜRAL ERÇAKIR.

Basın-İş (Türkiye Gazeteciler ve Basın Sanayii İşçileri Sendikası) (*Journalists and Press Technicians*): Necatibey Cad. 20/7, Yenışehir, Ankara; f. 1964; 15,000 mems.; Pres. HÜSEYİN DÜZGÜN; Gen. Sec. EYÜP UÇAR; publ. *Gündem* (daily).

B.İ.F. (Türkiye Belediye Hizmetleri İşçi Sendikaları Federasyonu) (*Municipal and Public Employees*): Selimpaşa Sok. No. 62, Aksaray, İstanbul; f. 1975; 20,000 mems.; Pres. HÜSEYİN PAZA; Gen. Sec. FUAT ALAN.

Çimse-İş (Türkiye Çimento, Seramik ve Toprak Sanayii İşçileri Sendikası) (*Cement, Ceramic and Soil*): Necatibey Cad. 20/11-12, Yenışehir, Ankara; f. 1963; 38,816 mems.; 39 local unions; Pres. VELİ EKER; Gen. Sec. MUSTAFA ULU; publ. *Çimse-İş News* (monthly).

Deri-İş (Türkiye Deri, Debbâğ, Kundura ve Saraciye Sanayii İşçileri Sendikası) (*Leather and Shoe*): Gençtürk Cad. 17, Birlik İşhanı Aksaray, İstanbul; f. 1948; 17,000 mems.; Pres. YENER KAYA; Gen. Sec. ALİ ZENGİN.

Dok Gemi-İş (Türkiye Liman Dok ve Gemi Sanayii İşçileri Sendikası) (*Port, Dock and Ship Building*): Büyük Langa, Fabrika Sok. 18, Necatibey İşhanı, Kat. 3, İstanbul; f. 1947; 8,000 mems.; also affiliated to İUF; Deputy Pres. CEMAL GAVUSOĞLU; Gen. Sec. GÜNGÖR TARI.

Dyİ-İş (Türkiye Demiryolları İşçi Sendikaları Federasyonu) (*Railways*): Necatibey Cad., Sezenler Sok. 5/4, Yenışehir, Ankara; f. 1952; 56,000 mems.; also affiliated to İTF; Pres. MEHMET ACİDERELİ; Gen. Sec. MUHİTTİN YILMAZ; publ. *Hiz* (fortnightly).

Haber-İş (Türkiye Posta, Telegraf, Telefon, Radyo ve Televizyon İşçileri Sendikası) (*Postal, Telegraph, Telephone, Radio and Television Workers*): Necatibey Cad., Sezenler Sok. 1/14, Yenışehir, Ankara; 15,000 mems.; Pres. ETHEM EZGÜ; Gen. Sec. MEHMET KARAGÜLMEZ.

Harb-İş (Türkiye Harb Sanayii ve Yardımcı İşkolları İşçileri Sendikası) (*Defence Industry and Allied Workers*): İnklap Sok. 20, Kızılay, Ankara; f. 1956; 32,000 mems.; also affiliated to PSI; Pres. KENAN DÜRÜKAN; Gen. Sec. YILMAZ ÖRNEK; publ. *Türk harb-İş* (monthly).

Hava-İş (Türkiye Sivil Havacılık Sendikası) (*Civil Aviation*): İncirli Cad., Volkan Apt. 66/1, Bakırköy, İstanbul; 6,600 mems.; Pres. İBRAHİM ÖZTÜRK; Gen. Sec. CAVİT GÜNGÖR.

Kauçuk-İş (Türkiye Kauçuk, Lastik ve Plastik İşçileri Sendikası) (*Plastic and Tyre Workers*): Atatürk Bulvarı, Yayla Palas Apt. 114/6, Aksaray, İstanbul; 5,700 mems.; Pres. FEVZİ BAŞTÜRK; Gen. Sec. KEMAL DEMİR.

Koop-İş (Türkiye Kooperatif ve Büro İşçileri Sendikası) (*Co-operative and Office Workers*): İzmir Cad. Fevzi Çadmak Sok. 15/11-12, Yenışehir, Ankara; f. 1964; 12,000 mems.; Pres. İBRAHİM ÇAPAN; Gen. Sec. YETKİN ARÖZ.

Kristal-İş (Türkiye Şişe, Cam ve Kristal Sanayii İşçileri Sendikası) (*Glass and Crystal Industry*): Sahipmolla Cad. 24, Paşabahçe, İstanbul; f. 1965; 7,000 mems.; Pres. HASAN BASRI BABALI; Gen. Sec. AHMET KAYA.

Likat-İş (Türkiye Liman ve Kara Tahmil-Tahliye İşçileri Sendikası) (*Longshoremen*): Necatibey Cad. Sezenler Sok. 4, Kat. 5, Yenışehir, Ankara; f. 1963; 6,000 mems.; also affiliated to İTF; Pres. AHMET KURT; Gen. Sec. NESET MAZMANCI.

Maden Federasyonu (Türkiye Maden İşçileri Sendikaları Federasyonu) (*Mine Workers*): Strazburg Cad. 7, Kat. 3-5, Sıhhiye, Ankara; f. 1958; 105,000 mems.; Pres. KEMAL ÖZER; Gen. Sec. MUSTAFA ORHAN.

Petrol-İş (Türkiye Petrol, Kimya, Azot ve Atom İşçileri Sendikası) (*Oil, Chemical and Atomic*): Yıldız Posta Cad., Evren Sitesi, D-Blok, Gayrettepe, İstanbul; f. 1950; 49,000 mems.; Pres. CEVDET SELVİ; Gen. Sec. ADEM YILMAZ; publ. *Petrol-İş* (weekly).

Sağlık-İş (Türkiye Sağlık İşçileri Sendikası) (*Health Employees*): Necatibey Cad. 23/9-10, Yenışehir, Ankara; f. 1961; 14,000 mems.; also affiliated to PSI; Pres. MUSTAFA BAŞOĞLU; Gen. Sec. ERSİN CENGİZ.

Şeker-İş (Türkiye Şeker Sanayii İşçileri Sendikası) (*Sugar Industry*): Karanfil Sok. 59, Bakanlıklar, Ankara; f. 1952; 30,000 mems.; Pres. A. YAŞAR DOĞUALP; Gen. Sec. HİKMET ALCAN; publ. *Şeker-İş* (fortnightly).

Selüloz-İş (Türkiye Selüloz ve Mamülleri İşçileri Sendikası) (*Celluloid Industry*): Hürriyet Cad., Isılay Apt. Kat-1, Kocaali; f. 1952; 12,000 mems.; Pres. NECATİ CANSEVER; Gen. Sec. SALİH GÜNGÖRMEZ.

Su-İş (Türkiye Baraj, Enerji, Su ve Sulama İşçileri Sendikası) (*Dam, Energy, Water and Irrigation Workers*): Büyükdere Cad. 56/1-2, Mecidiyeköy, İstanbul; f. 1950; 5,000 mems.; Pres. (vacant); Gen. Sec. NEVZAT ÖZBAY.

Tarım-İş (Türkiye Orman, Topraksu, Tarım ve Tarım Sanayii İşçileri Sendikası) (*Forestry and Agricultural Workers*): Necatibey Cad., Ankara Apt. 22/9-10-12, Yenışehir, Ankara; f. 1961; 120,000 mems.; affiliated to İFPAAW; Pres. ZEYNEL IRMAK; Gen. Sec. MAHMUT TELLİ; publ. *Agricultural News* (monthly).

Tekgıda-İş (Türkiye Tütün, Müskirat Gıda ve Yardımcı İşçileri Sendikası) (*Tobacco, Drink, Food and Allied Workers' Union of Turkey*): 4 Levent Konaklar Sok., P.K. 98, İstanbul; f. 1952; 171,290 mems.; also affiliated to İUF; Pres. İBRAHİM DENİZCİER; Gen. Sec. NAZMİ CEYLANDAÇ.

Tekstil (Türkiye Tekstil, Örme ve Giyim Sanayii İşçileri Sendikası) (*Textile, Knitting and Clothing*): Aydoğmuş Sok. 1, Kurtuluş, Ankara; f. 1951; 120,000 mems.; also affiliated to İTGWF; Pres. ŞEVKET YILMAZ; Gen. Sec. ZEKİ POLAT.

Tes-İş (Türkiye Enerji, Su ve Gaz İşçi Sendikaları) (*Energy, Water and Gas*): Meşrutiyet Cad. Karanfil Sokak 34/6, Yenışehir, Ankara; f. 1963; 53,000 mems.; Pres. ORHAN ERÇELİK; Gen. Sec. FARUK BARUT.

T.G.S. (Türkiye Gazeteciler Sendikası) (*Journalists*): Basın Sarayı, Kat. 2, Çarşıoğlu, İstanbul; 6,000 mems.; Pres. OKTAY KURTBÖKE; Gen. Sec. ACAR ŞÖLEN.

Tez-Büro-İş (Türkiye Ticaret, Banka, Sigorta, Kooperatif, Eğitim, Tezgahtarlar ve Büro İşçileri Sendikası) (*Commercial and Clerical Employees*): Necatibey Cad. Sezenler Sok. 2/16, Sıhhiye, Ankara; f. 1962; 25,000 mems.; Pres. UĞUR BATMAZ; Gen. Sec. ŞAHİN ÜLKER.

TÖREYİS (Türkiye Otel Restaurant Eğlence Yerleri İşçileri Sendikası) (*Hotel, Restaurant and Places of Entertainment*): Kuloğlu Sok., Fericioglu Sok. 7/4, Beyoğlu, İstanbul; f. 1947; 3,000 mems.; also affiliated to İUF; Pres. SERVET SOFULOĞLU; Gen. Sec. CEMİL GİDER.

TURKEY

Trade and Industry, Transport

Tümtis (Türkiye Motorlu Taşıt İşçileri Sendikası) (*Motor Transport*): Selimpaşa Sok. 62, P.K. 292, Aksaray, İstanbul; f. 1949; 5,000 mems.; also affiliated to ITF; Pres. HÜSEYİN PALA; Gen. Sec. ABİD ŞİMŞEK.

Türk Deniz Ulaş-ış (Türkiye Deniz Taşımacılığı İşçi Sendikaları Federasyonu) (*Seamen*): Rıhtım Cad., Çıracı Sok. 7, Tophane, İstanbul; f. 1959; 25,000 mems.; also affiliated to ITF; Pres. EMİN KUL; Gen. Sec. MUSTAFA YÖNDEM.

Türk-Metal (Türkiye Metal, Çelik, Mühimmat, Makina Metalden Mamul, Eşya ve Oto, Montaj ve Yardımo İşçileri Sendikası) (*Auto, Metal and Allied Workers*): Gazi Mustafa Kemal Bulvarı, 40/1-2, Maltepe, Ankara; f. 1963; 55,000 mems.; Pres. MUSTAFA ÖZBEK; Gen. Sec. İBRAHİM DELİBAŞ.

Yol-ış (Türkiye Yol Yapı ve İnşaat İşçileri Sendikaları Federasyonu) (*Federation of Turkish Road Construction and Building Workers' Unions*): İzmir Cad. 22, Kat 2, Yenışehir, Ankara; f. 1963; 112,000 mems.; also affili-

ated to IFBWW; Pres. MUZAFFER SARAÇ; Gen. Sec. İSMET ACAR; publ. *Yol-ış* (monthly).

Enerji-ış (Türkiye Enerji İşçi Sendikaları Federasyonu) (*Energy Workers*): Mithatpaşa Cad. 24/7, Yenışehir, Ankara; f. 1977; 15,000 mems.; Pres. NÜRİ ŞİMŞEK; Gen. Sec. SABAHATTİN ERSOY; publ. *Enerji-ış* (monthly).

Maden-ış (Türkiye Maden, Madenî Eşya ve Makina Sanayî İşçileri Sendikası) (*Metal, Metal Goods and Machine Industry Workers' Union of Turkey*): Barbaros Bulvarı 58, Kat 2-3-4-5, Beşiktaş, İstanbul; f. 1947; 80,000 mems.; Pres. (vacant); Gen. Sec. (vacant); publ. *Maden-ış* (fortnightly).

TRADE FAIR

İzmir Enternasyonal Fuarı (İzmir International Fair): Cahit Günay, Kültürpark, İzmir; f. 1929; August 20th-September 10th annually; Pres. CAHİT GÜNAY; Dir. HAMDİ ASENA.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Devlet Demiryolları İşletmesi—TCDD (*Turkish Republic State Railways*): İşletmeşi-Genel Müdürlüğü, Ankara; f. 1924; operates all railways and connecting ports; the Railway Administration acquired the status of a public corporation in 1953; Gen. Dir. MUHTAR EROL; publ. *Demiryol* (monthly).

The total length of the railways operated within the national frontiers is 8,397 km. (1981), of which 464 km. are electrified. Five-year plans for modernizing the railway system were introduced in 1963, with dieselization and electrification projects having since been carried out. A ten year Master Plan (1978-87) aims to extend electrification further. A new direct rail link between Ankara and İstanbul, cutting the distance from 577 km. to 414 km., is expected to be completed by 1986. There are direct rail links with Bulgaria and Iran.

ROADS

Bayındırlık Bakanlığı Karayolları Genel Müdürlüğü (*General Directorate of Highways*): Ankara; Dir.-Gen. TURAN EREN.

In 1981 189 km. of motorways were open to traffic. The total length of all-weather roads was 60,761 km., comprising 31,976 km. of national and 28,785 km. of provincial roads. The total length of village roads was 172,103 km.

SHIPPING

Denizçilik Bankası T.A.O. (Turkish Maritime Bank): Genel Müdürlük, Karaköy, İstanbul; f. 1952; capital of TL 20,000m.; four maritime establishments operate passenger, cargo and ferry-boat lines on inter-city, coastal, Adriatic, Aegean and Mediterranean Sea routes; four Port Administrations offer loading, unloading, transfer and warehousing facilities; five shipyards and dry docks have repair and construction facilities for ships up to 20,000 tons; international concerns such as ship salvage and coastal security; other assets include: six hotels, 73,562 gross tons of shipping, 17 ships and 44,493 gross tons of inter-city communication; 68 ferries; Dir.-Gen. Adm. (Retd.) NEJAT ÖZGECE.

D.B. Deniz Nakliyatı T.A.Ş. (D.B. Turkish Cargo Lines): Fındıklı, Meclisi Mebusan Cad. 93-97, İstanbul;

f. 1955; regular liner services between Turkey and Mediterranean, Adriatic, Red Sea, Europe, Black Sea, U.S. Atlantic and Gulf ports; Chair. Retd. Admiral M. RIZA AKOİ, 33 dry cargo ships, 2 ro/ro, 16 bulk/ore carriers, 9 tankers.

PRIVATE COMPANIES

Denizçilik Anonim Şirketi: Meclisi Mebusan Caddesi, Fındıklı Han Kat 4, Fındıklı, İstanbul; f. 1952; tanker owners and shipbuilders up to 8,000 d.w.t., repair and dry-docking at company's shipyard in İstanbul; Chair. Board of Dirs. HAYRETTİN BARAN; Man. Dir. SABAHATTİN ÜLKÜ; 2 tankers.

Koçtaş Denizçilik İşletmesi D.İ.: Bankalar Caddesi, Bozkurt-General Han Kat 5, Karaköy, P.K. 884, İstanbul; cargo services to and from Europe, North Africa and the U.S.A.; Owners S. KOÇMAN, S. GÖKTÜŞ; 7 cargo vessels.

Marmara Transport A.Ş.: Yeniçarşı Sok. Vakıf Han No. 20, Kat. 3 Galatasaray, İstanbul; ship-building; 2 slipways, capacity 12,000 d.w.t.; output 20,000 d.w.t.; tanker services; Chair. M. A. MARDİN; Gen. Man. O. GİRAY; 2 tankers.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are airports for scheduled international and internal flights at Yeşilköy (İstanbul), Esenboğa (Ankara), Adana and Dalaman (south-west), while international charter flights are handled by Antalya and Cigli (İzmir). Seventeen other airports handle internal flights only.

Türk Hava Yolları A.O. (THY) (Turkish Airlines Inc.): Cumhuriyet Caddesi 199-201, Harbiye, İstanbul; f. 1933; 97.35 per cent state-owned; Pres. CENGİZ SAKARYALI; Chair. NÜRİ GÖK; extensive internal network and flights from Ankara and İstanbul to Abu Dhabi, Amsterdam, Athens, Baghdad, Berlin, Brussels, Cairo, Copenhagen, Geneva, Jeddah, Dhahran, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Hannover, Karachi, Cologne, Kuwait, Nicosia, London, Milan, Munich, Nürnberg, Paris, Rome, Stuttgart, Teheran, Tripoli, Vienna, Zurich; fleet of four Boeing 707, five Boeing 727, nine DC-9, two DC-10, two F-28.

Turkey is also served by the following foreign airlines:

TURKEY

Aeroflot (U.S.S.R.), Air France, Alia (Jordan), Alitalia, Ariana (Afghanistan), Austrian Airlines, Balkan (Bulgaria), British Airways, ČSA (Czechoslovakia), Cyprus Airways, El-Al (Israel), Iran National, Iraqi Airways, JAT (Yugoslavia), KLM (Netherlands), Kuwait Airways, LOT

Transport, Tourism and Culture, Atomic Energy

(Poland), Lufthansa (Federal Republic of Germany), MALEV (Hungary), MEA (Lebanon), Olympic (Greece), Pan Am (U.S.A.), PIA (Pakistan), Sabena (Belgium), Saudia, SAS (Sweden), SIA (Singapore), Swissair and TAROM (Romania).

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Ministry of Tourism and Information: Gazi Mustafa Kemal Bulvarı 33, Ankara; Dir.-Gen. of Tourism Ö. FARUK SEVER; Dir.-Gen. of Information TURGUT BOLU.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Fine Arts General Directorate (*Güzel Sanatlar Akademisi Genel Müdürlüğü*): Education Ministry, Bakanlıklar, Ankara; Dir.-Gen. Prof. SADUN ERSİN.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

State Theatre General Directorate (*Devlet Tiyatrosu Genel Müdürlüğü*): part of the above; runs nine playhouses; Dir.-Gen. CÜNEYT GÖKÇER.

Büyük Tiyatro (*Great Theatre*): Ankara.

Küçük Tiyatro (*Small Theatre*): Ankara.

Devlet Opera ve Balesi: Ankara; state opera and ballet; permanent classical and modern ballet company of 99 dancers; Gen. Dir. YALÇIN DAVRAN.

There are three other state theatres in Ankara, and five private companies. Istanbul has thirteen private companies.

Istanbul City Opera: Taksim, Istanbul; Dir. AYDIN GÜN.

ORCHESTRAS

Istanbul State Symphony Orchestra: Taksim, Istanbul; f. 1972; Gen. Dir. MÜKERREM BERK; Music Dir. ANATOLE FISTOULARI; 91 mems.

Presidential Symphony Orchestra: Ankara.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Turkish Atomic Energy Commission: Prime Minister's Office, Alaçam Sokak II, Ankara; f. 1956; controls the development of peaceful uses of atomic energy; 12 mems.; Chair. Hon. M. NİMET ÖZDAŞ; Sec. Gen. EROL BARUTÇUGİL; publs. *Activity Reports*, *Research Reports*, etc.

There are nuclear research centres at Çekmece, near Istanbul, and at Ankara. Turkey is a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the OECD Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA).

THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics extends from the Baltic to the Pacific Ocean, and for 5,000 km. from north to south. It is the largest country in the world. Its western frontier, running from the Arctic Ocean in the north to the Black Sea in the south, is bordered by Norway, Finland, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Romania. The southern frontier, running from west to east, is bordered by Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan, the People's Republic of China, Mongolia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The climate of this area is continental and has extreme variations. In winter, temperatures can fall to -70°C (-94°F) in north-east Siberia, and in summer it can reach 50°C (122°F) in Central Asia, part of which is desert. There are 112 recognized languages spoken in the U.S.S.R. and altogether five alphabets are used; Russian is the mother tongue of 58 per cent of the people. The Russian Orthodox faith is the traditional belief of Russians and there are other Christian and also Jewish and Muslim communities. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) is red with a gold hammer and sickle surmounted by a five-pointed gold-edged red star in the upper left part. The capital is Moscow.

Recent History

The Second World War inflicted immense losses upon the Soviet Union in damage to industry, agriculture and population. About 20 million Soviet citizens were killed. At the end of the war the Soviet Union made certain territorial gains, most notably the annexation of part of East Prussia, formerly German territory, as war reparation. During the post-war years 1948-49 the Soviet Union played a decisive role in the establishment of governments dominated by communists in a number of European and Asian countries.

Much of the devastation and destruction of the War had disappeared by the time of Stalin's death in 1953, and due to the Five-Year Plans the economy, particularly in the field of heavy industry, had made considerable progress. In September 1953 Nikita Khrushchev was nominated First Secretary of the Communist Party by the Central Committee, and in February 1958 he became Chairman of the Council of Ministers. Under his leadership, certain reforms were introduced into the political life of the Soviet Union, and the principle of peaceful coexistence with the West was developed. However, relations with the People's Republic of China deteriorated sharply from the early 1960s. In October 1964 Khrushchev was replaced as Chairman of the Council of Ministers by Aleksei Kosygin and as First (subsequently General) Secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee by Leonid Brezhnev.

From the early 1970s relations with Western countries began to improve and by 1975 trade with the West accounted for almost a third of Soviet trade. The Soviet Union plays a leading part in the economic and military groupings of the East European countries, the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) and the Warsaw Pact. It has intervened in political crises in several of the Eastern European countries, notably in Hungary in 1956

and Czechoslovakia in 1968. Social unrest in Poland, exemplified by the formation in 1980 of a popular independent trade union and a corresponding weakening of the authority of the Party and Government, caused the Soviet leaders to take steps to ensure that the unrest did not spread to other East European countries. Poland's leaders were urged to defend their political authority and the "socialist structure" of the country, and considerable aid was given to the disrupted Polish economy.

During the first half of the 1970s Soviet influence in the Middle East declined, but its influence and involvement in southern Africa increased considerably, notably with its support of the successful faction bidding for power in the former Portuguese colonies of Angola and Mozambique. During the late 1970s the Soviet Union also established closer ties with Ethiopia. Hostility towards China continued in the early 1970s, but since 1979 both countries have expressed a cautious desire to negotiate a better relationship. Elsewhere in Asia, Soviet influence increased, particularly in Indo-China, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Afghanistan. Soviet military intervention in the Afghan coup which took place in December 1979 provoked widespread international condemnation of the U.S.S.R., which maintained that it was acting in response to the new Afghan Government's request for aid. The UN General Assembly passed a resolution in January 1980 calling for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan, but a worldwide embargo on trade with the U.S.S.R., sought by President Carter of the U.S.A., failed to obtain sufficiently widespread support, and was abandoned early in 1981 when it became clear that the Soviet Union was able to find alternative sources of imports. In October 1980 the Soviet Union undertook to keep troops in Afghanistan until opposition to the Government there had been eliminated.

In May 1977 Nikolai Podgorny was removed from the Politburo of the Communist Party, and replaced as Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet by Leonid Brezhnev, who retained the post of General Secretary of the Party Central Committee. The creation of the post of First Vice-President of the Presidium (a provision of the new constitution, adopted in October) further enhanced Brezhnev's position, as did a reshuffle of the Politburo in November 1978. Elections took place in March 1979, the first to be held under the new constitution, in which new deputies were elected to the two chambers of the Supreme Soviet. In October 1980 Aleksei Kosygin retired as Chairman of the Council of Ministers and was replaced by Nikolai Tikhonov, the First Vice-Chairman, who had led the Government on several occasions since the beginning of Kosygin's illness a year previously. Kosygin died in December 1980.

In June 1979 the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. signed the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II), but ratification by the U.S. Government was delayed as a protest over the Soviet Union's presence in Afghanistan. Negotiations with the U.S.A. on intermediate range land-based nuclear missiles were begun in November 1981, while the resump-

tion of talks on reduction of strategic (inter-continental) weapons was planned for early 1982.

Government

Under the 1977 Constitution, the Soviet Union is formally a federal state comprising 15 Union (constituent) Republics of equal status, voluntarily linked and having the right to secede. Some Union Republics contain Autonomous Republics and Autonomous Regions. The Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic (R.S.F.S.R.) also includes 10 National Areas.

The highest organ of state power is the bicameral legislature, the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., comprising the Soviet (Council) of the Union, with 750 members elected from constituencies, and the Soviet of Nationalities, with 750 members (32 from each of the Union Republics; 11 from each of the 20 Autonomous Republics; five from each of the eight Autonomous Regions; one from each of the 10 National Areas). Both houses have equal rights and powers and their terms run concurrently. Members are directly elected (from a single list of candidates) by universal adult suffrage and serve five-year terms. At a joint session the members elect the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet to be the legislature's permanent organ. The Presidium, led by a Chairman, functions as a collective Head of State. It has 39 members, including (as *ex officio* deputy chairmen) the 15 chairmen of the Supreme Soviets of the Union Republics. The Supreme Soviet also appoints the Council of Ministers, headed by a Chairman, to form the executive and administrative branch of government, responsible to the Supreme Soviet.

Each of the 15 Union Republics has a constitution and state structure on the same pattern as the central government, with a unicameral Supreme Soviet and a Council of Ministers to deal with internal affairs. The Chairmen of the Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics are *ex officio* members of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers.

Political power is held by the highly centralized Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), described in the constitution as "the leading and guiding force of Soviet society". The CPSU is the only legal party, has an absolute monopoly of power in all political affairs and controls government at all levels. The CPSU's highest authority is the Party Congress, which should be convened every five years. The Congress elects the Central Committee (319 full members and 151 candidate, i.e. non-voting, members were chosen in March 1981), which supervises Party work and directs state policy. The Committee, which meets twice a year, elects a Political Bureau (Politburo), which is the Party's most powerful policy-making body.

Apart from the R.S.F.S.R., each Union Republic has its own Communist Party, with a Central Committee led by a First Secretary. These parties form an integral part of the CPSU.

Defence

The Soviet Union is a nuclear power armed with long-range rockets and is a member of the Warsaw Pact Alliance. Military service is compulsory and lasts for two years in the army and air force and between two and three years in the navy and in the border force. The total strength of the armed forces was estimated at 3,678,000 in July 1981: army 1,825,000, air force 475,000, navy 443,000 (including a naval air force of 59,000), strategic rocket

forces of 385,000 and air defence forces of 550,000. Paramilitary forces number about 560,000, made up of 260,000 security troops and 300,000 border troops. According to state budget allocations, defence expenditure for 1981 was 17,050 million roubles, although estimates from Western sources are as much as six times this amount. Army divisions are stationed in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and the German Democratic Republic.

Economic Affairs

The U.S.S.R. has the largest and strongest economy in the world after the U.S.A. and is the world leader in petroleum production, coal mining, iron ore, mineral fertilizers, cement and steel.

The economy is centrally planned, based on state or collective ownership, with production targets fitted into the framework of a development plan. Between 1919 and 1928 plans were drawn up annually, until in 1929 Stalin introduced the first Five-Year Plan.

The eighth Five-Year Plan (1966-70) was successfully completed and in many cases, particularly in the oil, non-ferrous metal, automation and mineral industries, targets were exceeded. Net material product ("national income") rose by 41 per cent between 1966 and 1970, and industrial production by 50 per cent; real incomes increased by a third. The ninth and tenth Five-Year Plans failed to achieve the levels of growth sought in most sectors of the economy and targets have progressively become more modest. The most significant feature of the tenth Five-Year Plan (1976-80) was a shift of resources to agriculture, with over a quarter of investment during the five years being allocated to this sector, resulting in a 9 per cent increase in production, compared with the goal of 14-17 per cent. Industrial production rose by 24 per cent, against a target of 35-39 per cent, and national income grew by 23 per cent, compared with a planned growth of 24-28 per cent. The eleventh Five-Year Plan (1981-85) gives priority to the production of consumer goods, representing a shift from the traditional emphasis on heavy industry. Targets for the eleventh Plan are for industrial production to increase by 26-28 per cent (with heavy industry attaining a similar rate of growth and the output of consumer goods increasing by 27-29 per cent) and for agricultural production to increase by 12-14 per cent: overall, the economy is to grow by 18 per cent.

Heavy industry accounts for more than two-thirds of industrial production. Industry accounts for more than 50 per cent of the net material product. Industrial output increased by only 3.6 per cent in 1980, compared with a target of 4.5 per cent and the 1979 figure of 3.4 per cent. In addition to extensive deposits of iron ore, petroleum and peat, the Soviet Union has the largest proven coal reserves in the world and about one-third of the world's proven natural gas reserves. Production of non-ferrous metals includes aluminium, nickel, manganese, lead, copper and zinc. The coal basins of the Donetsk near the Black Sea, Kuznetsk in Siberia and Karaganda in Kazakhstan are the main sources. In 1974 the Soviet Union superseded the U.S.A. as the world's leading petroleum producer. Petroleum is produced in Azerbaijan, the Western Urals, the Volga region, East and West Siberia, in the south of the Central Asian Republics, Byelorussia and the Ukraine.

The country is the second greatest producer of electrical power and in 1980 generated 1,295,000 million kWh. of electricity: nuclear power provided 5 per cent of total Soviet electricity output. Almost one-third of the total land area is forest, two-thirds of it in Siberia and the far east; the Soviet Union is the world's leading producer of roundwood and sawnwood. The textile and consumer goods industries have been greatly increased in recent years.

Agriculture is large-scale and mechanized, with two main types of farm. The collective farms work slightly more than half of the cultivable land and distribute profits to members. About 60 per cent of the marketable agricultural output is provided by collective farms. The state farms are owned and operated by the state, the employees receiving a wage. At the end of 1980 there were 25,800 collective farms and 21,000 state farms. In 1980 agricultural output fell by 3 per cent from 1979 because of the poor harvest of grain crops (cereals and pulses). The development of the Virgin Lands of West Siberia and Northern Kazakhstan has significantly increased production. The chief grain crops are wheat, rye, oats and maize; other crops are sugar beet, hemp, cotton and oil seeds. Poor grain harvests of 179-189 million metric tons in 1979, 1980 and 1981, as against targets of about 230 million tons, have caused the Soviet Union to import large quantities of grain, mainly to feed its livestock. In 1981 the harvest amounted to 181 million tons.

Trade inside the U.S.S.R. is conducted by state trading establishments, consumers' co-operatives and collective farm markets. Foreign trade is a state monopoly. In 1980 total Soviet trade turnover increased by 17.2 per cent over the previous year, to reach 94,097 million roubles. Trade with other "Socialist" countries accounted for 53.7 per cent of this amount. In 1980 the U.S.S.R. achieved a trade surplus with the West for the first time, exports exceeding imports to the value of 100 million roubles.

Transport and Communications

The vastness of the Soviet Union's territory and the rapid growth of its economy make considerable demands on the transport system. Railways carry most freight traffic and in July 1981 the total track length was about 142,000 km.; 42,500 km. of railway track were electrified by July 1980. The major railway project currently under construction is the Baikal-Amur Mainline (BAM) railway which, when completed, will stretch 3,200 km. from Taishet to Komsomolsk-on-Amur in the Far East. By September 1981 about 1,600 km. of the railway had been completed. At the end of 1976 the total length of roads was 1,405,600 km., of which 700,000 km. were hard surface roads by 1979. A project is under way for the construction of a dense network of modern hard surface roads. There are about 150,000 km. of inland waterways which play an important role in transporting bulk cargo and timber. Canals navigable by large vessels link the White Sea with the Baltic through the River Volga and the Rivers Moscow and Don with the Caspian, Azov and Black Seas. In 1978 river vessels carried about 138 million passengers. The Soviet merchant marine totalled 21.9 million gross tons in 1980, the sixth largest in the world's fleets of ocean vessels. There are 27 major ports, the most important being Leningrad, Arkhangelsk, Riga, Murmansk, Odessa,

Baku and Vladivostok. Aeroflot, the Soviet airline, maintains both internal and external services, covering 650,000 km. in domestic services and operating flights to 87 countries. In 1976 there were 58,600 km. of pipelines transporting over 532 million tons of petroleum and 130,500 km. of pipelines pumping 309,500 million cubic metres of natural gas.

Social Welfare

In the 1981 budget the State allocated 45,800 million roubles for social insurance and security, or almost 12 per cent of total budget expenditure. Apart from a complete range of social security benefits (disability pensions, loss of wage earner, student grants, maternity benefits), pensions are paid to retired men at 60 and women at 55 and average 60-70 per cent of their salary prior to retirement. Employees in enterprises where the work conditions are arduous may receive pensions five or ten years earlier than is the norm. In 1981 there were 49.9 million people receiving retirement, disablement or army pensions in the U.S.S.R. A new social security scheme for old and disabled collective farm workers has been introduced. The centralized fund of the scheme is made up of deductions from the farmers' wages made by the collective farm, and of allocations from the state budget.

There is a streamlined system of public health services providing medical aid for the entire population. The public health services are supervised by the Ministry of Public Health and the Ministries of Public Health of the Union and Autonomous Republics, through regional (territorial), district, and city Boards of Health, under the corresponding Soviets of Working People's Deputies. All medical services and treatment are given free of charge, as are drugs and medicines in hospitals. In 1978 state allocations for free medical aid totalled over 8,000 million roubles. The U.S.S.R. has a total of 35,000 outpatients' clinics of various kinds. Public health institutions (hospitals, special clinics, maternity health centres, etc.) administer free services. In 1981 there were over 24,000 hospitals, and 125 hospital beds per 10,000 of the population. The number of doctors totalled 995,600 (37.4 per 10,000 of the population). In addition to these hospitals there is a large network of sanatoria and holiday homes. Accommodation for children, and in tuberculosis sanatoria, is free of charge. Working people are generally charged a nominal fee—usually about 30 per cent of the cost. Infant health centres and children's polyclinics have been set up as part of the public health system in order to watch over the health and proper physical development of all children. At the age of 16 years the child is transferred to an adult polyclinic. There are more than 500,000 hospital beds for children. Workers temporarily unable to work due to sickness receive a sick leave benefit on the basis of a certificate issued by the adult polyclinic. Disabled workers are either transferred to lighter work or given a disability pension.

Increased pensions were instituted in November 1981 together with increased maternity benefits in Siberia, the Far East and northern regions of the U.S.S.R.; similar maternity benefits were to come into effect in the rest of the European regions in November 1982 and in the Central Asian republics in November 1983.

Rents are controlled and on average amount to 3 per cent of family expenditure.

Education

According to the 1979 census, approximately 63.8 per cent of the population aged 10 years and over had been or were being educated above primary school level, and 6.8 per cent had completed courses in higher education. In 1979 the literacy rate was 99.8 per cent.

All schools are state-run except a few colleges belonging to co-operatives and public organizations. There are 120,000 permanent nurseries and kindergartens in the Soviet Union, maintained largely by the State. In 1980 14 million children attended such pre-school establishments. In 1975 compulsory free education for 10 years from the age of seven was introduced. There are three-year primary schools, eight-year schools and ten- or eleven-year secondary schools. Tuition is conducted in 52 languages throughout the Soviet Union.

Secondary education is provided in either general secondary schools or polytechnic schools, both having the same educational syllabus. In 1959 urban and rural vocational training schools were established, which admit children who have completed the eight year school. Sixty to 70 per cent of the student's time is taken up with practical work although training also includes theoretical grounding. Instruction is given in 1,300 different trades. Upon graduation the successful student is given a job in his chosen trade. Young workers can continue their studies by attending evening schools of secondary general education. In addition to these types of secondary school, there are also specialized schools which provide a general education together with the necessary instruction and practical skills of a profession. The course lasts from two to four years and the students receive a government grant. Graduates are given jobs in their chosen profession. There are also special schools for foreign languages where children start at the age of seven years, and schools for children gifted in subjects such as music.

Secondary education takes students up to university level. Entrance to university is by competitive examination, and the number of new places each year is laid down in the annual economic plan. Each Union Republic has universities and colleges with various forms of training. Tuition is free and students are provided with State stipends and other benefits. Each institution provides specialized education, both practical and theoretical. In the first years students are usually taught general subjects; specialization normally begins with the third year. The curriculum consists of compulsory general and special subjects and subjects which can be chosen by the students themselves. Undergraduate courses are completed when the student has presented his thesis and taken state examinations. Graduates are provided with jobs and living quarters upon completing their studies. About 2,092,000 specialists graduated in 1980 with higher and secondary education.

In the 1980/81 academic year there were 44.3 million children attending general schools. The proposed state budget allocation for education and science in 1981 was 41,200 million roubles.

Tourism

Although foreign tourism is not a major source of income in the Soviet economy, it does contribute a valuable

amount of foreign currency. The state organization, Intourist, founded in 1929, assists foreign tourists in the U.S.S.R. and Soviet tourists going abroad. Tours are also organized by the Central Board of Tourism of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, the International Youth Tourism Bureau "Sputnik", the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and other public bodies. Favourite tourist spots are Moscow, Kiev, Leningrad, Odessa, the Black Sea and Baltic resorts, the Urals and Altai mountains, and the ancient cities of Samarkand and Bukhara in central Asia. There were about 25 million visitors to the U.S.S.R. in the five-year period 1976-80. The Hotel Rossiya in Moscow is the largest in Europe, with accommodation for 5,500 guests.

Space Research

In 1957 the U.S.S.R. launched the world's first space satellite, following it in 1961 with the first manned space flight. Since then the Soviet Union has carried out an extensive space exploration programme, the emphasis of which has tended to rest on unmanned flights. The Luna spacecraft series has made studies of the moon and has succeeded in bringing back samples of lunar soil and rock. In November 1970 Luna 17 landed a vehicle on the moon—Lunokhod 1—equipped with television systems, an X-ray telescope and other scientific instruments. Space probes have been sent to Mars and Venus and in October 1975 Venus 9 and 10 space probes landed on Venus and sent back pictures of the planet. Over 1,300 earth satellites have been sent up in the Kosmos series.

The Interkosmos series, now run in conjunction with nine other socialist member-countries, was launched in 1969. Manned spaceflights have been carried out in the Vostok, Voskhod and Soyuz series; Soyuz crews included cosmonauts from each of the Interkosmos member-countries. By 1980 the U.S.S.R. had launched more than 40 manned space-craft, some of which linked with Salyut 6, one of a series of space stations which has itself been orbiting the earth since September 1977. A new record was set in October 1980, when two cosmonauts returned to earth in Soyuz 37 after 185 days on Salyut 6. An important stage in the development of the Interkosmos programmes was successfully completed with the flight of a Soviet-Romanian crew in May 1981. No further manned space flights had been planned by November 1981.

The U.S.S.R., together with the U.S.A. and the United Kingdom, signed an international treaty in January 1967 prohibiting the use of outer space for military purposes. The Soviet Union co-operated with France in the launch of technological and telecommunications satellites in April 1972, and signed agreements with the U.S.A. on the exchange of moon samples and on a project to link up Soyuz and Apollo craft in space, which was carried out successfully in July 1975.

Public Holidays

1982: March 8th (International Women's Day), May 1st, 2nd (May Day celebrations), May 9th (Victory Day), October 7th (Constitution Day), November 7th, 8th (October Revolution).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), February 23rd (Soviet Army Day).

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 kopeks=1 rouble.

Exchange rates (October 1981):

£1 sterling=1.305 roubles;

U.S. \$1=77.3 kopeks.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION (census results)				ESTIMATED POPULATION	DENSITY (per sq. km.)
	Jan. 15th, 1980	Jan. 17th, 1980			July 1st, 1981	1981
		Males	Females	Total		
22,402,200 sq. km.*	241,720,134	122,328,833	140,107,394	262,436,227	267,700,000	11.9

* 8,649,540 square miles. The total includes two areas of ocean, the White Sea (90,000 sq. km.) and the Sea of Azov (37,300 sq. km.).

UNION REPUBLICS

(January 1st, 1981)

UNION REPUBLICS (WITH CAPITALS)	AREA (⁰ 000 sq. km.)	POPULATION (⁰ 000)	POPULATION OF CAPITAL (⁰ 000)
Armenian S.S.R. (Yerevan)	29.8	3,119	1,055
Azerbaijan S.S.R. (Baku)	86.6	6,203	1,046
Byelorussian S.S.R. (Minsk)	207.6	9,659	1,330
Estonian S.S.R. (Tallinn)	45.1	1,484	442
Georgian S.S.R. (Tbilisi)	69.7	5,071	1,095
Kazakh S.S.R. (Alma-Ata)	2,717.3	15,045	975
Kirghiz S.S.R. (Frunze)	198.5	3,655	552
Latvian S.S.R. (Riga)	63.7	2,538	850
Lithuanian S.S.R. (Vilnius)	65.2	3,443	503
Moldavian S.S.R. (Kishinev)	33.7	3,997	539
Russian S.F.S.R. (Moscow)	17,075.4	139,149	8,184
Tadzhik S.S.R. (Dushanbe)	143.1	4,009	510
Turkmen S.S.R. (Ashkhabad)	488.1	2,900	325
Ukrainian S.S.R. (Kiev)	603.7	50,127	2,248
Uzbek S.S.R. (Tashkent)	447.4	16,161	1,858
TOTAL U.S.S.R.	22,402.2*	266,560	—

* Including areas of the White Sea (90,000 sq. km.) and the Sea of Azov (37,300 sq. km.), which are not part of the territories of adjacent Union Republics.

AUTONOMOUS REPUBLICS

AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION ('000) (Jan. 1st, 1981)	CAPITAL	POPULATION OF CAPITAL ('000) (Jan. 1st, 1981)
WITHIN R.S.F.S.R.:				
Bashkir	143,600	3,865	Ufa	1,009
Buryat	351,300	937	Ulan-Ude	310
Chechen-Ingush	19,300	1,165	Grozny	379
Chuvash	18,300	1,323	Cheboksary	340
Daghestan	50,300	1,670	Makhachkala	269
Kabardino-Balkar	12,500	687	Nalchik	213
Kalmyk	75,900	301	Elista	74
Karelian	172,400	746	Petrozavodsk	241
Komi	415,900	1,147	Syktyvkar	180
Mari	23,200	713	Yoshkar-Ola	213
Mordovian	26,200	978	Saransk	280
North Ossetian	8,000	597	Ordzhonikidze	287
Tatar	68,000	3,453	Kazan	1,011
Tuva	170,500	268	Kyzyl	69
Udmurt	42,100	1,513	Izhevsk	574
Yakut	3,103,200	884	Yakutsk	159
WITHIN AZERBAIJHAN:				
Nakhichevan	5,500	247	Nakhichevan	37*
WITHIN GEORGIA:				
Abkhasian	8,600	508	Sukhumi	117
Adzhar	3,000	363	Batumi	126
WITHIN UZBEKISTAN:				
Kara-Kalpak	165,600	957	Nukus	119

* At January 1st, 1976.

AUTONOMOUS REGIONS

REGION	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION ('000) (Jan. 1st, 1981)	CAPITAL	POPULATION OF CAPITAL ('000)
WITHIN R.S.F.S.R.:				
Adygei	7,600	410	Maikop	132
Gorno-Altai	92,600	174	Gorno-Altaiisk	40*
Jewish	36,000	195	Birobidzhan	72
Kharachayevo-Cherkess	14,100	371	Cherkessk	94
Khakass	61,900	508	Abakan	136
WITHIN AZERBAIJHAN:				
Nagorno-Karabakh	4,400	164	Stepanakert	35*
WITHIN GEORGIA:				
South Ossetian	3,900	97	Tskhinvali	34*
WITHIN TADZHIKISTAN:				
Gorno-Badakhshan	63,700	134	Khorog	15*

* At January 1st, 1976.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(estimated population in '000 at January 1st, 1981)

Moscow (capital)	8,184	Odessa	1,072	Saratov	873	Irkutsk	568
Leningrad	4,681	Chelyabinsk	1,055	Riga	850	Frunze	552
Kiev	2,248	Yerevan	1,055	Krasnoyarsk	820	Novokuznetsk	551
Tashkent	1,858	Baku	1,046	Zaporozhye	812	Barnaul	549
Kharkov	1,485	Omsk	1,044	Voronezh	809	Khabarovsk	546
Gorky	1,367	Donetsk	1,040	Lvov	688	Kishinev	539
Novosibirsk	1,343	Perm	1,018	Krivoy Rog	663	Tolyatti	533
Minsk	1,330	Kazan	1,011	Yaroslavl	608	Tula	521
Sverdlovsk	1,239	Ufa	1,009	Karaganda	583	Zhdanov	511
Kuibyshev	1,238	Alma-Ata	975	Krasnodar	582	Dushanbe	510
Dnepropetrovsk	1,100	Rostov-on-Don	957	Izhevsk	575	Vilnius	503
Tbilisi	1,095	Volgograd	948	Vladivostok	565	Penza	500

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	LIVE BIRTHS		MARRIAGES		DEATHS	
	Number	Rate (per '000)	Number	Rate (per '000)	Number	Rate (per '000)
1969	4,086,960	17.0	2,250,624	9.4	1,957,303	8.1
1970	4,225,649	17.4	2,365,259	9.7	1,996,206	8.2
1971	4,371,549	17.8	2,459,947	10.0	2,015,430	8.2
1972	4,404,034	17.8	2,333,470	9.4	2,105,368	8.5
1973	4,386,180	17.6	2,516,267	10.1	2,164,205	8.7
1974	4,546,095	18.0	2,606,731	10.3	2,191,395	8.7
1975	4,611,453	18.1	2,722,833	10.7	2,363,395	9.3
1976	4,719,655	18.4	2,596,332	10.1	2,426,475	9.5
1977	4,693,369	18.1	2,775,877	10.7	2,494,744	9.6
1978	4,763,424	18.2	2,791,039	10.7	2,545,578	9.7
1979	4,807,131	18.2	n.a.	10.9	2,665,949	10.1
1980*	4,851,000	18.3	n.a.	10.3	n.a.	10.3

* Provisional.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION*

(Census of January 15th, 1970)

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Agriculture†	14,652,202	16,108,890	30,761,092
Industry, Construction, Transport and Communications	31,812,592	20,958,661	52,771,253
Distribution, Supplies and Catering	2,085,673	5,798,326	7,883,999
Other Productive Activities	308,376	329,714	638,090
Education, Cultural Institutions, Scientific and Research Institutes, Public Health	4,709,257	11,882,659	16,591,916
Administration, Communal and Housing Services, Banking and Insurance	4,236,013	3,728,921	7,964,934
Other Activities (not adequately described)	186,215	230,076	416,291
TOTAL	57,990,328	59,037,247	117,027,575

* Males aged 16 to 59 and females aged 16 to 54, excluding students.

† Including 1,823,499 family members of employees of *kolkhoz* (collective farm) and *sovkhoz* (state farm) establishments, working on individual agricultural plots.

1979 census: Total labour force 134,860,000 (provisional).

STATE EMPLOYMENT

('000 employees)

	1977	1978†	1979†	1980†
Industry*	35,417	35,950	36,450	36,900
Agriculture	23,900	23,600	23,600	23,100
Collective farms	14,400	14,000	13,800	13,300
State farms	9,500	9,600	9,800	9,800
Forestry	452	455	460	460
Transport	9,609	9,900	10,125	10,325
Communications	1,575	1,600	1,620	1,635
Construction	10,880	11,040	11,125	11,300
Distribution, supplies and catering	9,204	9,400	9,550	9,700
Other productive employment	1,345	1,380	1,420	1,430
Communal services and housing	4,046	4,210	4,380	4,475
Social welfare, public health, physical culture	5,962	6,090	6,200	6,250
Public Education	8,461	8,665	8,900	9,210
Culture	1,161	1,215	1,235	1,265
Arts	449	450	453	460
Science and science services	3,969	4,085	4,260	4,380
Credit and state insurance	574	600	632	650
State administration, administration of co-operative and public organizations	2,290	2,340	2,410	2,480
TOTAL	119,294	120,980	122,820	124,020

* Comprising manufacturing (29,615,000 in 1975), mining and quarrying (2,027,000 in 1975), electricity (689,000 in 1975) and other industry (1,723,000 in 1975).

† Provisional figures.

AGRICULTURE

In 1980 there were 25,800 collective farms (including 400 collective fisheries) and 21,000 state farms. Collective farms held in total 175.3 million hectares of land and the state farms 372.5 million hectares. Individuals' private plots accounted for a further 3.7 million hectares.

DISTRIBUTION OF CULTIVABLE LAND, 1976

(million hectares)

	ARABLE	PASTURE	HAYFIELDS	TOTAL CULTIVATED	TOTAL AVAILABLE
Collective farms	105.6	68.6	12.4	189.0	272.5
including individual plots	3.8	—	0.2	4.4	4.7
State and other farms	117.3	213.0	23.4	356.2	769.0
including individual plots	2.6	—	0.4	3.6	3.8
Total farms	225.5	281.6	36.2	545.8	1,045.3
State land reserves and forestry	0.4	30.6	5.5	36.6	1,121.5
Other uses	0.4	17.1	1.1	18.8	60.7
TOTAL	226.3	329.2	42.8	604.2	2,227.5

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA HARVESTED (⁰⁰⁰ hectares)			PRODUCTION (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)			YIELD (100 kg. per hectare)		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
Wheat	62,898	57,682	61,473	120,824	90,207	98,104	19.2	15.6	16.0
Rye	7,719	6,476	8,638	13,607	8,117	10,197	17.6	12.5	11.8
Barley	32,690	37,005	31,574	62,077	47,954	43,406	19.0	13.0	13.7
Oats	12,097	12,239	11,768	18,507	15,162	15,480	15.3	12.4	13.2
Maize	2,535	2,667	2,977	8,951	8,373	9,724	35.3	31.4	32.7
Millet	2,924	2,784	2,907	2,196	1,553	1,867	7.5	5.6	6.4
Rice (paddy)	580	610	666	2,096	2,394	2,807	36.1	39.2	42.1
Sugar beet	3,763	3,729	3,712	93,483	76,214	79,600	248.4	204.4	214.4
Potatoes	7,042	6,970	6,933	86,124	90,956	66,900	122.3	130.5	96.5
Seed cotton	3,038	3,090	3,115	8,499	9,160	9,960	28.0	29.6	32.0*
Cottonseed				5,525†	5,954†	6,600*	18.2†	19.3†	21.2*
Cotton (lint)				2,731	2,821†	3,200*	9.0	9.1†	10.3*
Flax fibre	1,197	1,046	1,030*	376	311	317*	3.1	3.0	3.1*
Sunflower seed	4,558	4,334	4,580	5,333	5,414	4,650	11.7	12.5	10.2

* FAO estimate.

† Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook* and *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

OTHER CROPS

	AREA HARVESTED (⁰⁰⁰ hectares)			PRODUCTION (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)			YIELD (100 kg. per ha.)		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980*	1978	1979	1980*
Sorghum	88	80	90*	96	89	150	10.9	11.1	16.7
Dry beans	52	50	50*	97	76	90	18.7	15.2	18.0
Dry peas	3,833	4,051	4,000*	6,527	3,517	4,900	17.0	8.7	12.3
Lentils	20	12	11*	7	3	20	3.5	2.5	18.2
Other pulses	1,153	915	928*	1,093	735	1,390	9.5	8.0	15.0
Grapes	1,254	1,291	1,300*	5,498	6,087	6,200	43.8	47.2	47.7
Soybeans	815	838	876	634	467	470	7.8	5.6	5.4
Linseed ¹	1,339	1,212	1,125	250	254	260	1.9	2.1	2.3
Hempseed	131	123	123*	11	14	15	0.8	1.1	1.2
Hemp fibre				42	57*	57	3.2	4.6*	4.6
Castor beans	152	184	190*	43	62	58	2.8	3.4	3.1
Tea ²	77	79	80*	111	120	125	14.4	15.2	15.6
Tobacco (leaves)	165†	170†	173*	282	301	305	17.1†	17.7†	17.6
Kenaf (Mesta)	17	18	19*	44†	44†	44	25.9†	24.4†	23.2

* FAO estimate.

† Unofficial figure.

¹ Area figures for linseed relate to crops grown for both seed and fibre.² Area figures relate to planted area and production figures to made tea.Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
(production in '000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Vegetables and melons	31,153	29,168	29,242
Fruit (excl. melons)	14,444	16,128	16,337

Source: FAO, Production Yearbook.

LIVESTOCK
('000 head at January each year)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Cattle	111,034	110,346	112,690	114,086	115,100
Pigs	57,899	63,055	70,511	73,484	73,898
Sheep	141,436	139,834	141,025	142,600	143,599
Goats	5,655	5,539	5,586	5,504	5,824
Buffaloes	418	393	383	360*	350*
Horses	6,415	5,996	5,822	5,700	5,600
Asses	464	444	418	410*	407*
Camels	247	239	230*	220*	210*
Poultry	734,400†	796,000†	882,300†	946,900†	980,900†

* FAO estimate.

† Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, Production Yearbook.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
('000 metric tons)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Beef, veal and buffalo meat	6,888	7,086	7,029	6,700*
Mutton and lamb	859†	881†	860†	813*
Goats' meat	35†	40†	40†	40*
Pig meat	4,950	5,302	5,289	5,000*
Poultry meat	1,691	1,902	2,017	2,158*
Other meat	299	290	276	290*
Lard	675†	700†	695*	700*
Tallow	368†	378†	380*	391*
Cows' and buffaloes' milk	94,429	94,177	92,800	90,200*
Sheep's milk	100	100*	100*	100*
Goats' milk	400	400*	400*	400*
Butter: farm production	99	91	1,409	1,350*
factory production	1,408	1,381		
Cheese	1,453.2	1,519.6	1,536.0	1,573*
Condensed and evaporated milk	559.6†	543.9†	530.0*	548*
Hen eggs	3,371.0	3,554.0	3,616.8	3,724
Other poultry eggs	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0†
Honey	208	179	179	200*
Wool and other animal hair: greasy	459.0	467.0	472.3	461.7
clean	275.4	280.2	283.4	277.0

* FAO estimate.

† Unofficial figures.

Note: Meat production is in terms of slaughter weight, i.e. including offals and slaughter fats.

Source: FAO, mainly Production Yearbook.

FORESTRY

 ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS*
 ('000 cubic metres, excluding bark)

	CONIFEROUS (soft wood)		BROADLEAVED (hard wood)		TOTAL	
	1977	1978	1977	1978	1977	1978
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	139,300	133,300	22,700	21,700	162,000	155,000
Pitprops (mine timber)	10,500	10,200	800	700	11,300	10,900
Pulpwood	40,400	38,700	—	—	40,400	38,700
Other industrial wood	72,400	69,500	9,900	9,500	82,300	79,000
TOTAL INDUSTRIAL WOOD	262,600	251,700	33,400	31,900	296,000	283,600
Fuel wood	52,500	50,600	28,200	27,200	80,700	77,800
TOTAL	315,100	302,300	61,600	59,100	376,700	361,400

* FAO estimates.

1979: Production as in 1978 (FAO estimates).

 SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION*
 (FAO estimates, '000 cubic metres)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Coniferous	100,600	101,500	98,900	95,400	92,800
Broadleaved	14,400	14,500	14,100	13,600	13,200
TOTAL	115,000	116,000	113,000	109,000	106,000

* Including railway sleepers (4,323,000 cubic metres in 1971).

1979: Production as in 1978 (FAO estimates).

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

FISHING

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Freshwater fishes	399.3	571.0	421.6	369.4	326.8	389.2
Clupeonella	388.3	437.8	344.5	342.6	396.1	399.6
Other diadromous fishes	140.0	174.8	146.3	207.7	164.0	204.1
Flounders, halibuts, soles, etc.	181.0	179.3	136.0	113.5	230.2	145.1
Atlantic cod	726.9	531.2	467.5	426.9	318.3	207.1
Alaska pollack	1,754.2	1,958.1	2,090.9	1,975.1	2,011.9	2,048.8
Blue whiting (Poutassou)	2.2	18.1	26.7	71.0	210.9	689.0
Silver hake	208.3	204.9	135.0	86.4	57.3	48.2
Cape hakes (Stockfishes)	298.4	209.1	296.6	222.2	133.3	94.6
Other hakes	240.2	226.6	217.7	149.7	133.9	120.9
Atlantic redfishes	144.2	315.4	419.2	176.8	100.8	99.6
Capelin	378.8	708.8	895.2	997.5	813.4	685.0
Chilean jack mackerel	—	—	—	—	49.2	532.2
Cape horse mackerel	115.1	179.2	410.3	436.1	271.8	150.7
Cunene horse mackerel	—	—	—	—	336.7	215.7
Other jack and horse mackerels	486.3	470.8	573.4	451.8	214.3	145.5
Atlantic herring	212.3	205.5	155.7	133.6	132.6	119.3
Pacific herring	304.9	327.9	209.0	253.3	57.8	72.9
Sardinellas	0.6	59.4	55.7	171.4	291.3	266.8
Japanese pilchard (sardine)	—	—	—	—	242.7	368.5
European pilchard (sardine)	343.7	360.7	517.4	359.3	177.4	112.4
European anchovy	264.9	201.9	274.7	177.4	156.8	147.4
Chub (Spanish) mackerel	364.9	314.5	375.5	389.5	445.0	287.4
Atlantic mackerel	277.5	449.6	370.3	48.6	1.3	0.5
Other fishes (incl. unspecified)	1,902.0	1,716.6	1,496.5	1,559.4	1,432.1	1,104.5
TOTAL FISH	9,133.7	9,821.1	10,035.6	9,119.1	8,706.1	8,654.9
Antarctic krill	21.7	38.9	0.5	105.0	116.6	349.8
Other crustaceans	33.9	35.2	37.4	25.6	48.9	35.0
Molluscs	67.1	74.8	58.7	100.9	43.2	74.3
TOTAL CATCH*	9,255.5	9,970.0	10,132.2	9,350.7	8,914.8	9,114.0
<i>of which:</i>						
Inland waters	772.9	944.0	770.3	770.9	730.4	805.6
Arctic Sea	4,804.9	5,272.1	5,626.8	4,890.6	4,417.1	3,843.4
Atlantic Ocean						
Mediterranean and Black Sea	371.5	349.8	369.3	244.1	282.0	315.9
Indian Ocean	135.8	37.1	39.4	190.8	107.0	44.1
Pacific Ocean	3,170.4	3,367.0	3,326.4	3,254.3	3,378.3	4,104.9

* Figures exclude aquatic plants and aquatic mammals, including whales (see below) and seals. The catch of Northern fur seals was: 4,227 in 1974; 4,200 in 1975; 5,200 in 1976; 6,700 in 1977; 7,400 in 1978; 5,400 in 1979.

WHALING*

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Number of whales caught	11,204	14,903	15,266	14,456	11,560	8,189

* Figures include whales caught during the Antarctic summer season beginning in the year prior to the year stated.

**MINING
PRODUCTION**

		1977	1978	1979*	1980*
Hard Coal	'000 metric tons	499,768	501,536	496,500	493,000
Brown Coal and Lignite	" " "	163,513	162,871	161,150	160,000
Peat	" " "	41,200	27,400	39,000	n.a.
Iron Ore: gross weight	" " "	239,715	244,231	241,738	245,000
metal content	" " "	131,418	133,894	n.a.	n.a.
Bauxite ¹	" " "	4,600	4,600	4,600	4,600
Chromium Ore ^{1,2}	" " "	910	960	n.a.	n.a.
Copper Ore ^{3,4}	" " "	1,100	1,140	n.a.	n.a.
Lead Ore ^{1,4}	" " "	510	510	525	525
Magnesite ¹	" " "	1,850	1,900	n.a.	n.a.
Manganese Ore ¹	" " "	2,903.8	2,945.0	n.a.	n.a.
Zinc Ore ^{1,2}	" " "	735	735	770	785
Salt (unrefined)	" " "	14,317	14,500	14,300	14,500
Phosphate Rock ¹	" " "	24,200	24,962	25,580	26,000
Potash Salts ^{1,5}	" " "	8,347	8,193	6,635	8,000
Native Sulphur ¹	" " "	6,240	7,060	7,060	7,350
Asbestos ¹	" " "	1,900	1,945	2,020	2,150
Crude Petroleum ⁶	" " "	545,799	571,531	585,571	603,000
Antimony Ore ^{1,2}	metric tons	7,900	7,900	8,200	8,200
Cobalt Ore ^{1,2}	" "	1,900	1,950	2,000	2,050
Molybdenum Ore ^{1,2}	" "	9,700	9,900	10,200	10,400
Nickel Ore ^{1,2,9}	" "	142,000	148,000	152,000	154,000
Tin Concentrates ^{4,7}	" "	17,000	17,500	18,000	n.a.
Tungsten Concentrates ^{1,2}	" "	8,200	8,500	8,700	8,700
Mercury (incl. secondary) ¹	76lb flasks	58,000	60,000	61,000	62,000
Gold ^{1,2}	metric tons	244	249	254	258
Silver ^{1,2}	" "	1,400	1,431	1,431	1,431
Diamonds ¹	'000 metric carats	10,300	10,550	10,700	10,850
Natural Gas ⁸	million cu. metres	346,003	372,194	406,579	435,000

*Provisional.

¹ Estimated data (Source: Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior).

² Figures refer to the metal content of ores and concentrates.

³ Estimated data (Source: Metallgesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft, Frankfurt am Main).

⁴ Primary metal production.

⁵ Figures refer to the potassium oxide content of salts.

⁶ Including gas condensates.

⁷ Estimated data (Source: *World Metal Statistics*, London).

⁸ Including gas repressured.

⁹ Excluding production from Cuba's material.

Source: United Nations, *Statistical Yearbook, Yearbook of Industrial Statistics and Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*; V. V. Strishkov (U.S. Bureau of Mines) in *Mining Annual Review* (London).

INDUSTRY
SELECTED PRODUCTS*

		1977	1978	1979	1980
Flour	'000 metric tons	42,863	42,000	n.a.	n.a.
Refined sugar	" " "	12,036	12,207	n.a.	10,127
Margarine	" metric tons	1,167,900	1,225,000	1,273,000	1,263,000
Wine	'000 hectolitres	30,726	24,700	29,200	32,500
Beer	" "	61,861	64,138	n.a.	61,300
Cigarettes	" million	378,451	377,000	n.a.	n.a.
Cotton yarn (pure and mixed) ¹	'000 metric tons	1,597.3	1,627.0	n.a.	n.a.
Woven cotton fabrics (pure and mixed) ²	million sq. metres	7,461	7,585†	n.a.	7,066
Flax yarn	'000 metric tons	268.7	268.0	n.a.	n.a.
Linen fabrics	'000 sq. metres	817,000	825,000	768,000	687,000
Jute fabrics	'000 metres	129,947	130,000	n.a.	n.a.
Woven fabrics of natural silk ²	'000 sq. metres	43,665	45,648	n.a.	n.a.
Wool yarn (pure and mixed)	metric tons	436,700	447,000	n.a.	n.a.
Woven woollen fabrics (pure and mixed)	'000 sq. metres	989,100	1,022,900†	n.a.	762,000
Rayon and acetate continuous filaments	metric tons	288,900	305,400†	n.a.	n.a.
Rayon and acetate discontinuous fibres	" "	339,600	356,200†	n.a.	n.a.
Woven rayon and acetate fabrics ²	'000 sq. metres	1,144,100	1,178,200†	n.a.	n.a.
Non-cellulosic continuous filaments	metric tons	291,800	304,300†	n.a.	n.a.
Non-cellulosic discontinuous fibres	" "	167,500	183,000†	n.a.	n.a.
Woven fabrics of non-cellulosic fibres	'000 sq. metres	460,400	511,100†	n.a.	n.a.
Leather footwear ³	'000 pairs	735,915	740,000	739,000	744,000
Mechanical wood pulp	'000 metric tons	1,836	1,989†	n.a.	n.a.
Chemical wood pulp	" " "	6,603†	6,741†	n.a.	n.a.
Newsprint	" " "	1,388	1,432	n.a.	n.a.
Other printing and writing paper	" " "	1,408	1,472†	n.a.	n.a.
Other paper and paperboard	" " "	6,489	6,599	n.a.	n.a.
Rubber tyres ⁴	'000	39,446	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Rubber footwear	'000 pairs	197,150	195,000	n.a.	n.a.
Ethyl alcohol (Grain alcohol)	'000 hectolitres	32,551	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Sulphuric acid (100%)	'000 metric tons	21,104	22,411	22,400	23,000
Caustic soda (Sodium hydroxide)	" " "	2,658	2,764	2,680	2,754
Soda ash (Sodium carbonate)	" " "	4,876	4,858	4,782	4,780
Nitrogenous fertilizers (a) ⁵	" " "	9,114	9,299	9,151	n.a.
Phosphate fertilizers (b) ⁵	" " "	5,203	5,347	5,497	n.a.
Potash fertilizers (c) ⁵	" " "	8,347	8,193	6,635	n.a.
Insecticides, fungicides, disinfectants, etc.	metric tons	290,310	296,000	284,000	283,000
Soap	'000 metric tons	1,409.8	1,420	1,406	n.a.
Plastics and resins	" " "	3,309	3,517	3,477	3,637
Coke ⁶	" " "	86,800	86,400	n.a.	n.a.
Clay building bricks	million	31,263	30,095	28,277	n.a.
Cement	'000 metric tons	127,056	126,956	123,019	125,049
Concrete blocks, bricks, pipes, etc.	'000 cu. metres	121,174	123,196	n.a.	n.a.
Unworked glass (rectangles)	'000 sq. metres	268,746	266,000	255,000	245,000
Pig iron (excl. ferro-alloys)	'000 metric tons	108,659	111,000	119,000	107,000
Ferro-alloys ⁷	" " "	953			
Crude steel	" " "	146,678	151,453	149,000	148,000
Rolled steel products	" " "	118,000	122,000	103,000	103,000
Steel tubes (seamless and welded)	" " "	17,021	17,553	18,200	18,200
Aluminium (unwrought) ⁸	" " "	1,640	1,670	1,720	n.a.
Refined copper (unwrought) ⁹	" " "	1,440	1,480	n.a.	n.a.
Refined lead (unwrought) ⁸	" " "	510	520	525	n.a.
Magnesium (unwrought) ⁸	" " "	65	70	72	n.a.
Tin (unwrought) ¹⁰	" " "	17	18	n.a.	n.a.
Zinc (unwrought) ⁸	" " "	735	770	720	n.a.
Electric motors (alternating current)	'000 kilowatts	47,900	49,500	50,200	51,700
Generators for hydraulic turbines	" "	17,936	18,200	17,000	16,100
Generators for steam and gas turbines	" "				
Radio receivers	" '000	8,652	8,744	8,452	8,471
Television receivers	"	7,073	7,164	7,271	7,528
Cameras: photographic ¹¹	"	3,567	3,852	4,055	4,261

[continued on next page]

INDUSTRY—continued]

		1977	1978	1979	1980
Watches and clocks	'000	60,818	63,300	64,500	64,500
Passenger motor cars	"	1,280	1,312	1,314	1,327
Motor buses (excl. trolley-buses)	number	74,600	76,900	79,200	85,200
Lorries (incl. articulated)	"	733,723	762,006	780,000	787,000
Motor cycles, scooters, etc.	'000	1,090	1,099	1,078	1,088
Bicycles and mopeds	"	5,229	5,414	5,420	5,452
Tractors ¹²	number	569,145	576,113	557,000	555,000
Tractor-drawn ploughs	"	184,940	216,117	n.a.	202,000
Combine harvester-threshers	"	105,510	113,002	115,000	117,000
Looms	"	25,356	21,200	n.a.	21,800
Domestic refrigerators	'000	5,798	6,067	5,954	5,925
Domestic washing machines	"	3,647	3,697	3,661	3,825
Construction: new dwellings completed ¹³	"	2,111	2,125	n.a.	2,055
Electric energy	million kWh.	1,150,075	1,201,896	1,238,196	1,295,000
Manufactured gas: from gasworks	terajoules	14,479	14,056	n.a.	n.a.
from cokeries ¹⁴	"	607,355	605,999	n.a.	n.a.

* No recent data are available for the production of certain important commodities, e.g. basic organic chemicals, petroleum products and merchant ships. Also, no official figures have recently been published for the production of non-ferrous metals.

† United Nations Statistical Office estimate.

‡ FAO estimate.

¹ Including tyre cord yarn.

² After undergoing finishing processes.

³ Including sporting footwear (of all types) and orthopaedic shoes.

⁴ Tyres for passenger cars and commercial motor vehicles (excluding motor cycles).

⁵ Production of fertilizers is in terms of (a) nitrogen; (b) phosphoric acid; and (c) potassium oxide. The figures for nitrogenous fertilizers include an unspecified amount of technical nitrogen.

⁶ Gas coke and coke-oven coke (humidity 6 per cent).

⁷ Excluding the production of ferro-alloys in electric furnaces.

⁸ Estimated primary metal production (Source: Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior).

⁹ Estimated primary metal production (Source: Metallgesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft, Frankfurt am Main).

¹⁰ Estimated primary metal production (Source: World Metal Statistics, London).

¹¹ Excluding industrial still cameras.

¹² Tractors of 10 horse-power and over, excluding industrial tractors and road tractors for tractor-trailer combinations.

¹³ Including extensions, restorations and conversions.

¹⁴ Excluding gas used for the gasification of coal.

NATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 1961-80

1. Increase industrial productivity by 300-350 per cent.
2. Total electrification of the country.
3. Expansion of the metals and fuels industries.
4. Comprehensive development of the chemical industry.
5. Development of automation.
6. Development of jet engineering.
7. Rationalization of the distribution of industry.
8. Entire electrification of agriculture.
9. Higher pay for better work and greater material incentives.
10. Higher efficiency on collective farms.

		OUTPUT		TARGETS
		1975	1980	1980
Steel	million metric tons	141.3	148	250
Crude petroleum	" " "	490.8	603	690-710
Coal (incl. lignite and waste)	" " "	701	716	1,180-1,200
Mineral fertilizers	" " "	90.2	94.5	125-135
Cement	" " "	122.0	125.0	233-235
Natural gas	'000 million cu. metres	289.3	435	680-720
Synthetic resins and plastics	'000 metric tons	2,842	3,637	19,000-21,000
Artificial fibre	" " "	955	1,176	3,100-3,300
Turbines	million kWh.	18.9	20.0	n.a.
Motor lorries	'000	695.8	787	n.a.
Passenger motor cars	"	1,201	1,327	n.a.
Leather footwear	million pairs	698.1	744.0	900-1,000
Meat (slaughter weight)	million metric tons	15.0	15.5	30-32
Milk	" " "	90.8	90.7	170-180
Seed cotton	" " "	7.9	9.9*	10-11
Sugar beet	" " "	66.3	79.6*	98-108
Eggs	'000 million	57.5	67.7	110-116
Wool (greasy)	'000 metric tons	467	461	1,045-1,155
Electric energy	'000 million kWh.	1,038.6	1,239	2,700-3,000

* Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FINANCE

100 kopeks = 1 rubl' (ruble or rouble).

Coins: 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20 and 50 kopeks; 1 rouble.

Notes: 1, 3, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 roubles.

Exchange rates (October 1981): £1 sterling = 1.305 roubles; U.S. \$1 = 77.3 kopeks.

100 roubles = £76.63 = \$129.38.

Note: From January 1961 to August 1971 the official exchange rate was U.S. \$1 = 90.00 kopeks (1 rouble = \$1.111). Between December 1971 and February 1973 the rate was \$1 = 82.895 kopeks (1 rouble = \$1.206). Since March 1973 the exchange rate has been frequently adjusted. The average value of the rouble was: \$1.356 in 1973; \$1.322 in 1974; \$1.386 in 1975; \$1.326 in 1976; \$1.357 in 1977; \$1.463 in 1978; \$1.526 in 1979; \$1.541 in 1980. In terms of sterling, the official rate between November 1967 and June 1972 was £1 = 2.16 roubles.

STATE BUDGET
(million roubles)

REVENUE	1980	1981*	EXPENDITURE	1980	1981*
Turnover tax	92,700	97,400	National economy	n.a.	n.a.
Share in profits of state enterprises	87,200	90,100	Education and science	39,800	41,200
Revenue from state enterprises and organizations for social insurance; income tax from collective farms; revenue from foreign trade	79,500	83,900	Public health and physical culture	14,400	14,800
Personal income tax	25,300	26,800	State social insurance	43,000	45,800
			Defence	17,100	17,050
			Administration	2,400	2,500
TOTAL (incl. others)	259,400	271,400	TOTAL (incl. others)	259,400	271,400

* Draft budget.

UNION-REPUBLICAN BUDGET TOTALS
(million roubles)

	1977	1978	1979	1981*	1982
R.S.F.S.R.	57,972.1	60,497.6	64,374.9	71,072.3	72,740.0
Ukrainian S.S.R.	17,963.6	18,618.2	20,043.9	23,223.2	23,929.0
Byelorussian S.S.R.	4,578.0	4,730.1	5,101.9	5,612.6	5,705.8
Uzbek S.S.R.	4,469.8	4,636.1	4,932.5	5,659.4	6,043.8
Kazakh S.S.R.	7,063.2	7,234.1	7,870.3	8,783.9	9,232.8
Georgian S.S.R.	1,830.5	1,872.6	1,945.6	2,231.9	2,367.4
Azerbaijan S.S.R.	1,728.5	1,782.0	1,866.9	2,129.1	2,261.8
Lithuanian S.S.R.	2,072.8	2,193.9	2,275.5	2,443.1	2,613.8
Moldavian S.S.R.	1,343.7	1,442.3	1,532.5	1,750.1	1,789.9
Latvian S.S.R.	1,372.8	1,395.7	1,506.7	1,605.9	1,723.8
Kirghiz S.S.R.	1,202.4	1,254.3	1,367.1	1,478.3	1,582.6
Tadzhik S.S.R.	1,078.5	1,117.3	1,191.1	1,228.6	1,319.1
Armenian S.S.R.	1,199.6	1,244.3	1,281.5	1,491.7	1,595.2
Turkmen S.S.R.	846.2	861.4	930.3	1,077.6	1,152.6
Estonian S.S.R.	884.0	930.7	981.7	1,087.2	1,174.3

* 1980 figures not available.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
('000 million roubles)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Net material product	385.7	405.6	426.3	440.6	458.5
<i>of which:</i>					
industry	199.7	207.0	220.4	226.5	233.5
agriculture	66.2	71.6	74.4	73.2	69.0
construction	43.4	44.6	46.2	46.7	48.2
transport and communications	23.9	25.1	25.2	25.6	26.3
distribution and supply	52.5	57.3	60.1	68.6	81.5
Accumulation of stocks and reserves	103.3	106.9	112.7	109.3	107.2
Net exports of goods and services	2.7	6.2	5.7	7.7	7.7
Total consumption	279.9	292.5	307.9	323.6	343.6

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million roubles)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Total imports	26,671	28,733	30,093	34,554	37,883	44,463
Total exports	24,034	28,022	33,255	35,641	42,427	49,634

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

		IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
		1978	1979	1978	1979
Machines and Equipment	'000 roubles	14,526,336	14,392,123	6,991,397	7,436,712
Coal*	'000 tons	10,000	10,000	27,200	27,700
Petroleum and Petroleum Pro- ducts	'000 roubles	n.a.	n.a.	10,052,047	14,516,792
Iron Ore	'000 tons	—	—	40,605	39,012
Manganese Ore	" "	—	—	1,186	1,317
Cast Iron	'000 roubles	13,570	10,788	299,228	252,666
Rolled Stock	" "	886,474	1,161,536	1,233,281	1,253,974
Zinc (unwrought)*	'000 tons	64,000	49,000	100.0	100.0
Lead (unwrought)*	" "	60,000	80,000	95.0	95.0
Tin Plate	'000 roubles	40,186	38,251	22,096	22,627
Cement	'000 tons	592	n.a.	3,548	3,084
Apatite*	" "	—	—	6,000	6,000
Potassic Salts*	" "	—	—	n.a.	n.a.
Ammonium Sulphate	" "	—	—	1,152.8	1,058.7
Timber	'000 cu. metres	224.5	207.9	17,360	15,225
Plywood	" " "	57.8	50.3	337.1	314.6
Pulp	'000 tons	194.5	168.2	776.0	680.3
Paper	" "	460.3	480.8	616.9	624.3
Cardboard	" "	142.7	158.6	395.1	345.7
Cotton Fibre	" "	65.1	85.6	857.8	798.0
Flax Fibre	" "	—	—	8.6	7.6
Furs	'000 roubles	1,862	2,094	92,429	106,885
Wool	'000 tons	127.0	134.5	1.7	1.3
Silk and Artificial Silk	'000 metres	123,727	128,326	7,423	8,784
Tobacco	'000 roubles	250,219	265,220	4,976	3,269
Flour	'000 tons	391.3	791.5	769.0	761.6
Cocoa Beans	" "	103.1	126.3	—	—
Coffee Beans	" "	26.1	40.4	—	—
Tea	" "	45.6	49.4	16.8	17.3
Meat and Meat Products	" "	183.6	611.3	38.6	33.5
Vegetable Oils	" "	167.0	199.3	148.5	112.9
Sugar	" "	3,990	3,766	162.1	225.5
Cotton Fabrics	'000 metres	186.2	168.1	51.6	45.4
Clocks and Watches	'000	—	—	20,800	22.3
Cameras	" "	—	—	1,330.6	1,310.5
Knitted Wear	'000 roubles	362,600	347,595	2,461	2,915
Furniture	" "	344,185	373,673	21,079	24,482

* Source: Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS
(million roubles)

	1979		1980	
	EXPORTS	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	IMPORTS
Socialist Countries:				
Bulgaria	3,312.7	3,173.7	3,660	3,439
China, People's Republic	175.2	157.3	170	147
Cuba	2,113.2	2,136.0	2,288	1,978
Czechoslovakia	3,362.9	3,194.6	3,648	3,536
German Democratic Republic	4,216.5	3,917.0	4,873	4,327
Hungary	2,741.3	2,413.8	2,981	2,757
Korea, Democratic People's Re- public	235.4	256.4	288	284
Mongolia	594.4	177.2	667	207
Poland	3,837.5	3,717.5	4,406	3,596
Romania	1,077.8	1,067.8	1,351	1,441
Viet-Nam	446.2	147.6	455	157
Yugoslavia	1,490.4	1,079.3	2,069	1,781
TOTAL	23,628.5	21,438.4	26,903	23,650
Other Countries:				
Afghanistan	184.2	139.7	248	257
Argentina	24.8	288.7	31	1,162
Austria	441.8	368.2	580	396
Bangladesh	25.0	36.0	n.a.	n.a.
Belgium	533.0	285.7	842	383
Brazil	19.9	160.0	22	253
Canada	32.4	453.4	30	972
Denmark	301.2	72.1	n.a.	n.a.
Egypt	126.8	198.4	173	211
Finland	1,468.7	1,137.8	2,024	1,865
France	1,425.9	1,197.6	2,243	1,510
Germany, Federal Republic	2,005.9	2,240.7	2,859	2,921
Greece	179.6	64.6	n.a.	n.a.
India	525.1	510.0	861	879
Iran	272.1	136.9	259	76
Iraq	853.7	328.2	473	259
Italy	1,292.0	863.1	2,101	933
Japan	944.4	1,661.0	950	1,773
Netherlands	902.9	242.8	1,027	361
Norway	86.6	50.7	n.a.	n.a.
Sweden	553.5	223.0	355	322
Turkey	290.0	89.0	329	114
United Kingdom	1,093.6	810.7	859	953
U.S.A.	350.2	2,486.9	151	1,352
ALL COUNTRIES (incl. others)	42,426.7	37,882.7	49,634	44,463

TOURISM*

(Visitors by country of origin)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Bulgaria	188,435	205,598	234,338	231,307	241,986	252,539
Czechoslovakia	233,669	223,960	261,824	285,358	283,644	320,084
Finland	230,321	493,452	697,865	612,155	571,735	984,964
France	45,707	57,047	57,694	73,127	71,203	81,465
German Democratic Republic	233,380	268,732	311,400	322,185	349,357	396,247
Germany, Federal Republic	90,124	109,059	100,416	117,239	129,260	116,247
Hungary	94,087	119,243	146,580	178,210	164,153	209,716
Poland	466,712	530,401	641,119	787,197	928,565	1,175,561
Romania	93,270	108,371	119,333	134,606	138,136	119,037
United Kingdom	46,234	65,249	65,965	58,475	57,381	42,640
U.S.A.	66,665	91,254	84,637	98,774	97,844	91,840
Yugoslavia	44,450	45,079	56,995	67,667	64,826	70,111
TOTAL (incl. others)	2,270,974	2,909,158	3,404,875	3,679,072	3,879,282	4,399,799

* Including visits of less than 24 hours.

TRANSPORT**FREIGHT**

('000 million ton-kilometres)

	RAILWAYS	ROADS	INLAND WATERWAYS	PIPELINES
1975	3,236.5	337.9	221.7	665.9
1976	3,295.4	355.1	222.7	794.6
1977	3,330.9	373.3	230.7	922.4
1978	3,429.4	396.0	243.7	1,049.1
1979	3,349.3	409.6	232.7	1,140.7
1980	3,435.0	431.4	244.7	1,216.0

PASSENGERS
(million)

	RAILWAYS	ROADS	INLAND WATERWAYS
1975 .	3,470	36,469	161.4
1976 .	3,545	37,867	145.3
1977 .	3,566	39,230	144.3
1978 .	3,603	40,365	144.0
1979 .	3,566	41,273	137.0
1980 .	3,557	42,175	138.0

OCEAN SHIPPING

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Cargo carried . . . (million tons)	214.5	220.3	229.0	227	228
Freight . . . (million ton/km.)	762,100	772,600	827,600	851,100	848,300
Passengers . . . (million)	49.9	51.9	50.3	52.9	51.7
Passenger/km. . . (")	2,500	2,700	2,300	2,500	2,500

CIVIL AVIATION

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Passengers carried . . . (million)	100.9	92.9	97.8	101.9	103.8
Passenger/km. . . (")	130,800	127,500	140,100	151,000	160,600
Freight carried . . . ('000 tons)	2,603	2,711	2,847	2,834	2,989
Freight . . . (million ton/km.)	2,710	2,800	2,860	2,910	3,090

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Telephones in use	19,638,000	20,944,000	22,295,000	23,707,000
Books published (No. of titles)	85,395	84,700	80,600	80,700
Books published (million copies)	1,801.7	1,788	1,784	1,760
Number of newspapers*	7,923	7,936	8,019	8,088
Daily circulation (million copies)	170	171	173	176
Periodicals	4,670	4,838	5,265	5,236
Annual circulation (million copies)	3,099	3,120	3,203	3,226

* Daily newspapers (686 in 1977) and non-dailies (7,237 in 1977).

Radio receivers: 122,477,000 in use at December 31st, 1975.

Television receivers: 57.2 million in 1976; 64.3 million in 1979; 75.0 million (incl. 6.5 million colour sets) in 1981.

EDUCATION**STUDENTS**

('000)

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
General schools	45,445	44,700	44,400	44,300
Professional and technical schools	3,681	3,800	3,900	4,000
Secondary specialized schools*	4,662	4,700	4,600	4,600
Higher educational establishments*	5,037	5,100	5,200	5,200
Professional courses	36,056	39,800	40,200	42,100
TOTAL	94,881	98,100	98,300	100,200

* Including evening and correspondence courses.

Source (unless otherwise stated): Central Statistical Board of the U.S.S.R., 39 Kirov Street, Moscow.

THE CONSTITUTION**(FUNDAMENTAL LAW)**

(Adopted at the Seventh (Special) Session of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., Ninth Convocation, on October 7th, 1977-)

Preamble

The Great October Socialist Revolution, made by the workers and peasants of Russia under the leadership of the Communist Party headed by Lenin, overthrew capitalist and landowner rule, broke the fetters of oppression, established the dictatorship of the proletariat, and created the Soviet state, a new type of state, the basic instrument for defending the gains of the revolution and for building socialism and communism. Humanity thereby began the epoch-making turn from capitalism to socialism.

After achieving victory in the Civil War and repulsing imperialist intervention, the Soviet government carried through far-reaching social and economic transformations, and put an end once and for all to exploitation of man by man, antagonisms between classes, and strife between nationalities. The unification of the Soviet Republics in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics multiplied the forces and opportunities of the peoples of the country in the building of socialism. Social ownership of the means of production and genuine democracy for the working masses were established. For the first time in the history of mankind a socialist society was created.

The strength of socialism was vividly demonstrated by the immortal feat of the Soviet people and their Armed Forces in achieving their historic victory in the Great Patriotic War. This victory consolidated the influence and international standing of the Soviet Union and created new opportunities for growth of the forces of socialism, national liberation, democracy, and peace throughout the world.

Continuing their creative endeavours, the working people of the Soviet Union have ensured rapid, all-round development of the country and steady improvement of the socialist system. They have consolidated the alliance of the working class, collective-farm peasantry, and people's intelligentsia, and friendship of the nations and nationalities of the U.S.S.R. Socio-political and ideological unity of Soviet society, in which the working class is the leading force, has been achieved. The aims of the dictatorship of the proletariat having been fulfilled, the Soviet state has become a state of the whole people. The leading role of the Communist Party, the vanguard of all the people, has grown.

In the U.S.S.R. a developed socialist society has been built. At this stage, when socialism is developing on its own foundations, the creative forces of the new system and the advantages of the socialist way of life are becoming increasingly evident, and the working people are more and more widely enjoying the fruits of their great revolutionary gains.

It is a society in which powerful productive forces and progressive science and culture have been created, in which the well-being of the people is constantly rising, and more and more favourable conditions are being provided for the all-round development of the individual.

It is a society of mature socialist social relations, in which, on the basis of the drawing together of all classes and social strata and of the juridical and factual equality of all its nations and nationalities and their fraternal co-operation, a new historical community of people has been formed—the Soviet people.

It is a society of high organizational capacity, ideological commitment, and consciousness of the working people, who are patriots and internationalists.

It is a society in which the law of life is concern of all for the good of each and concern of each for the good of all.

It is a society of true democracy, the political system of which ensures effective management of all public affairs, ever more active participation of the working people in running the state, and the combining of citizens' real rights and freedoms with their obligations and responsibility to society.

Developed socialist society is a natural, logical stage on the road to communism.

The supreme goal of the Soviet state is the building of a classless communist society in which there will be public, communist self-government. The main aims of the people's socialist state are: to lay the material and technical foundation of communism, to perfect socialist social relations and transform them into communist relations, to mould the citizen of communist society, to raise the people's living and cultural standards, to safeguard the country's security, and to further the consolidation of peace and development of international co-operation.

The Soviet people,
 guided by the ideas of scientific communism and true
 to their revolutionary traditions,
 relying on the great social, economic, and political gains
 of socialism,
 striving for the further development of socialist
 democracy,
 taking into account the international position of the
 U.S.S.R. as part of the world system of socialism, and
 conscious of their internationalist responsibility,
 preserving continuity of the ideas and principles of the
 first Soviet Constitution of 1918, the 1924 Constitution
 of the U.S.S.R. and the 1936 Constitution of the U.S.S.R.,
 hereby affirm the principles of the social structure and
 policy of the U.S.S.R., and define the rights, freedoms
 and obligations of citizens, and the principles of the
 organization of the socialist state of the whole people,
 and its aims, and proclaim these in this Constitution.

I. Principles of the Social Structure and Policy of the U.S.S.R.

CHAPTER I THE POLITICAL SYSTEM

Article 1

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is a socialist
 state of the whole people, expressing the will and interests
 of the workers, peasants, and intelligentsia, the working
 people of all the nations and nationalities of the country.

Article 2

All power in the U.S.S.R. belongs to the people.

The people exercise state power through Soviets of
 People's Deputies, which constitute the political founda-
 tion of the U.S.S.R.

All other state bodies are under the control of, and
 accountable to, the Soviets of People's Deputies.

Article 3

The Soviet state is organized and functions on the
 principle of democratic centralism, namely the electiveness
 of all bodies of state authority from the lowest to the
 highest, their accountability to the people, and the
 obligation of lower bodies to observe the decisions of higher
 ones. Democratic centralism combines central leadership
 with local initiative and creative activity and with the
 responsibility of each state body and official for the work
 entrusted to them.

Article 4

The Soviet state and all its bodies function on the basis
 of socialist law, ensure the maintenance of law and order,
 and safeguard the interests of society and the rights and
 freedoms of citizens.

State organizations, public organizations and officials
 shall observe the Constitution of the U.S.S.R. and Soviet
 laws.

Article 5

Major matters of state shall be submitted to nationwide
 discussion and put to a popular vote (referendum).

Article 6

The leading and guiding force of Soviet society and the
 nucleus of its political system, of all state organizations and
 public organizations, is the Communist Party of the Soviet
 Union. The C.P.S.U. exists for the people and serves the
 people.

The Communist Party, armed with Marxism-Leninism,
 determines the general perspectives of the development of
 society and the course of the home and foreign policy of the
 U.S.S.R., directs the great constructive work of the Soviet
 people, and imparts a planned, systematic and theoretically
 substantiated character to their struggle for the victory of
 communism.

All party organizations shall function within the
 framework of the Constitution of the U.S.S.R.

Article 7

Trade unions, the All-Union Leninist Young Communist
 League, co-operatives, and other public organizations,
 participate, in accordance with the aims laid down in their
 rules, in managing state and public affairs, and in deciding
 political, economic, and social and cultural matters.

Article 8

Work collectives take part in discussing and deciding
 state and public affairs, in planning production and social
 development, in training and placing personnel, and in
 discussing and deciding matters pertaining to the manage-
 ment of enterprises and institutions, the improvement of
 working and living conditions, and the use of funds
 allocated both for developing production and for social and
 cultural purposes and financial incentives.

Work collectives promote socialist emulation, the spread
 of progressive methods of work, and the strengthening of
 production discipline, educate their members in the spirit
 of communist morality, and strive to enhance their
 political consciousness and raise their cultural level and
 skills and qualifications.

Article 9

The principal direction in the development of the
 political system of Soviet society is the extension of
 socialist democracy, namely ever broader participation of
 citizens in managing the affairs of society and the state,
 continuous improvement of the machinery of state,
 heightening of the activity of public organizations,
 strengthening of the system of people's control, consolida-
 tion of the legal foundations of the functioning of the state
 and of public life, greater openness and publicity, and
 constant responsiveness to public opinion.

CHAPTER 2

THE ECONOMIC SYSTEM

Article 10

The foundation of the economic system of the U.S.S.R.
 is socialist ownership of the means of production in the
 form of state property (belonging to all the people), and
 collective farm-and-co-operative property.

Socialist ownership also embraces the property of trade
 unions and other public organizations which they require
 to carry out their purposes under their rules.

The state protects socialist property and provides
 conditions for its growth.

No one has the right to use socialist property for personal
 gain or other selfish ends.

Article 11

State property, i.e. the common property of the Soviet
 people, is the principal form of socialist property.

The land, its minerals, waters, and forests are the
 exclusive property of the state. The state owns the
 basic means of production in industry, construction,
 and agriculture; means of transport and communica-
 tion; the banks; the property of state-run trade organiza-
 tions and public utilities, and other state-run undertakings;

most urban housing; and other property necessary for state purposes.

Article 12

The property of collective farms and other co-operative organizations, and of their joint undertakings, comprises the means of production and other assets which they require for the purposes laid down in their rules.

The land held by collective farms is secured to them for their free use in perpetuity.

The state promotes development of collective farm-and-co-operative property and its approximation to state property.

Collective farms, like other land users, are obliged to make effective and thrifty use of the land and to increase its fertility.

Article 13

Earned income forms the basis of the personal property of Soviet citizens. The personal property of citizens of the U.S.S.R. may include articles of everyday use, personal consumption and convenience, the implements and other objects of a small-holding, a house, and earned savings. The personal property of citizens and the right to inherit it are protected by the state.

Citizens may be granted the use of plots of land, in the manner prescribed by law, for a subsidiary small-holding (including the keeping of livestock and poultry), for fruit and vegetable growing or for building an individual dwelling. Citizens are required to make rational use of the land allotted to them. The state, and collective farms provide assistance to citizens in working their small-holdings.

Property owned or used by citizens shall not serve as a means of deriving unearned income or be employed to the detriment of the interests of society.

Article 14

The source of the growth of social wealth and of the well-being of the people, and of each individual, is the labour, free from exploitation, of Soviet people.

The state exercises control over the measure of labour and of consumption in accordance with the principle of socialism: "From each according to his ability, to each according to his work." It fixes the rate of taxation on taxable income.

Socially useful work and its results determine a person's status in society. By combining material and moral incentives and encouraging innovation and a creative attitude to work, the state helps transform labour into the prime vital need of every Soviet citizen.

Article 15

The supreme goal of social production under socialism is the fullest possible satisfaction of the people's growing material, and cultural and intellectual requirements.

Relying on the creative initiative of the working people, socialist emulation, and scientific and technological progress, and by improving the forms and methods of economic management, the state ensures growth of the productivity of labour, raising of the efficiency of production and of the quality of work, and dynamic, planned, proportionate development of the economy.

Article 16

The economy of the U.S.S.R. is an integral economic complex comprising all the elements of social production, distribution, and exchange on its territory.

The economy is managed on the basis of state plans for economic and social development, with due account of the sectoral and territorial principles, and by combining

centralized direction with the managerial independence and initiative of individual and amalgamated enterprises and other organizations, for which active use is made of management accounting, profit, cost, and other economic levers and incentives.

Article 17

In the U.S.S.R., the law permits individual labour in handicrafts, farming, the provision of services for the public, and other forms of activity based exclusively on the personal work of individual citizens and members of their families. The state makes regulations for such work to ensure that it serves the interests of society.

Article 18

In the interests of the present and future generations, the necessary steps are taken in the U.S.S.R. to protect and make scientific, rational use of the land and its mineral and water resources, and the plant and animal kingdoms, to preserve the purity of air and water, ensure reproduction of natural wealth, and improve the human environment.

CHAPTER 3

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND CULTURE

Article 19

The social basis of the U.S.S.R. is the unbreakable alliance of the workers, peasants, and intelligentsia.

The state helps enhance the social homogeneity of society, namely the elimination of class differences and of the essential distinctions between town and country and between mental and physical labour, and the all-round development and drawing together of all the nations and nationalities of the U.S.S.R.

Article 20

In accordance with the communist ideal—"The free development of each is the condition of the free development of all"—the state pursues the aim of giving citizens more and more real opportunities to apply their creative energies, abilities, and talents, and to develop their personalities in every way.

Article 21

The state concerns itself with improving working conditions, safety and labour protection and the scientific organization of work, and with reducing and ultimately eliminating all arduous physical labour through comprehensive mechanization and automation of production processes in all branches of the economy.

Article 22

A programme is being consistently implemented in the U.S.S.R. to convert agricultural work into a variety of industrial work, to extend the network of educational, cultural and medical institutions, and of trade, public catering, service and public utility facilities in rural localities, and transform hamlets and villages into well-planned and well-appointed settlements.

Article 23

The state pursues a steady policy of raising people's pay levels and real incomes through increase in productivity.

In order to satisfy the needs of Soviet people more fully social consumption funds are created. The state, with the broad participation of public organizations and work collectives, ensures the growth and just distribution of these funds.

Article 24

In the U.S.S.R., state systems of health protection, social security, trade and public catering, communal services and amenities, and public utilities, operate and are being extended.

The state encourages co-operatives and other public organizations to provide all types of services for the population. It encourages the development of mass physical culture and sport.

Article 25

In the U.S.S.R. there is a uniform system of public education, which is being constantly improved, that provides general education and vocational training for citizens, serves the communist education and intellectual and physical development of the youth, and trains them for work and social activity.

Article 26

In accordance with society's needs the state provides for planned development of science and the training of scientific personnel and organizes introduction of the results of research in the economy and other spheres of life.

Article 27

The state concerns itself with protecting, augmenting and making extensive use of society's cultural wealth for the moral and aesthetic education of the Soviet people, for raising their cultural level.

In the U.S.S.R. development of the professional, amateur and folk arts is encouraged in every way.

CHAPTER 4 FOREIGN POLICY

Article 28

The U.S.S.R. steadfastly pursues a Leninist policy of peace and stands for strengthening of the security of nations and broad international co-operation.

The foreign policy of the U.S.S.R. is aimed at ensuring international conditions favourable for building communism in the U.S.S.R., safeguarding the state interests of the Soviet Union, consolidating the positions of world socialism, supporting the struggle of peoples for national liberation and social progress, preventing wars of aggression, achieving universal and complete disarmament, and consistently implementing the principle of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

In the U.S.S.R. war propaganda is banned.

Article 29

The U.S.S.R.'s relations with other states are based on observance of the following principles: sovereign equality; mutual renunciation of the use or threat of force; inviolability of frontiers; territorial integrity of states; peaceful settlement of disputes; non-intervention in internal affairs; respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; the equal rights of peoples and their right to decide their own destiny; co-operation among states; and fulfilment in good faith of obligations arising from the generally recognized principles and rules of international law, and from the international treaties signed by the U.S.S.R.

Article 30

The U.S.S.R., as part of the world system of socialism and of the socialist community, promotes and strengthens friendship, co-operation, and comradely mutual assistance with other socialist countries on the basis of the principle of socialist internationalism, and takes an active part in socialist economic integration and the socialist international division of labour.

CHAPTER 5 DEFENCE OF THE SOCIALIST MOTHERLAND

Article 31

Defence of the Socialist Motherland is one of the most important functions of the state, and is the concern of the whole people.

In order to defend the gains of socialism, the peaceful labour of the Soviet people, and the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the state, the U.S.S.R. maintains armed forces and has instituted universal military service.

The duty of the Armed Forces of the U.S.S.R. to the people is to provide reliable defence of the Socialist Motherland and to be in constant combat readiness, guaranteeing that any aggressor is instantly repulsed.

Article 32

The state ensures the security and defence capability of the country, and supplies the Armed Forces of the U.S.S.R. with everything necessary for that purpose.

The duties of state bodies, public organizations, officials, and citizens in regard to safeguarding the country's security and strengthening its defence capacity are defined by the legislation of the U.S.S.R.

II. The State and the Individual

CHAPTER 6 CITIZENSHIP OF THE U.S.S.R. EQUALITY OF CITIZENS' RIGHTS

Article 33

Uniform federal citizenship is established for the U.S.S.R. Every citizen of a Union Republic is a citizen of the U.S.S.R.

The grounds and procedure for acquiring or forfeiting Soviet citizenship are defined by the Law on Citizenship of the U.S.S.R.

When abroad, citizens of the U.S.S.R. enjoy the protection and assistance of the Soviet state.

Article 34

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. are equal before the law, without distinction of origin, social or property status, race or nationality, sex, education, language, attitude to religion, type and nature of occupation, domicile, or other status.

The equal rights of citizens of the U.S.S.R. are guaranteed in all fields of economic, political, social, and cultural life.

Article 35

Women and men have equal rights in the U.S.S.R.

Exercise of these rights is ensured by according women equal access with men to education and vocational and professional training, equal opportunities in employment, remuneration, and promotion, and in social and political, and cultural activity, and by special labour and health protection measures for women; by providing conditions enabling mothers to work; by legal protection, and material and moral support for mothers and children, including paid leaves and other benefits for expectant mothers and mothers, and gradual reduction of working time for mothers with small children.

Article 36

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. of different races and nationalities have equal rights.

Exercise of these rights is ensured by a policy of all-round development and drawing together of all the nations and

nationalities of the U.S.S.R., by educating citizens in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, and by the possibility to use their native language and the languages of other peoples of the U.S.S.R.

Any direct or indirect limitation of the rights of citizens or establishment of direct or indirect privileges on grounds of race or nationality, and any advocacy of racial or national exclusiveness, hostility or contempt, are punishable by law.

Article 37

Citizens of other countries and stateless persons in the U.S.S.R. are guaranteed the rights and freedoms provided by law, including the right to apply to a court and other state bodies for the protection of their personal, property, family, and other rights.

Citizens of other countries and stateless persons, when in the U.S.S.R., are obliged to respect the Constitution of the U.S.S.R. and observe Soviet laws.

Article 38

The U.S.S.R. grants the right of asylum to foreigners persecuted for defending the interests of the working people and the cause of peace, or for participation in the revolutionary and national-liberation movement, or for progressive social and political, scientific or other creative activity.

CHAPTER 7 THE BASIC RIGHTS, FREEDOMS, AND DUTIES OF CITIZENS OF THE U.S.S.R.

Article 39

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. enjoy in full the social, economic, political and personal rights and freedoms proclaimed and guaranteed by the Constitution of the U.S.S.R. and by Soviet laws. The socialist system ensures enlargement of the rights and freedoms of citizens and continuous improvement of their living standards as social, economic, and cultural development programmes are fulfilled.

Enjoyment by citizens of their rights and freedoms must not be to the detriment of the interests of society or the state, or infringe the rights of other citizens.

Article 40

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to work (that is, to guaranteed employment and pay in accordance with the quantity and quality of their work, and not below the state-established minimum), including the right to choose their trade or profession, type of job and work in accordance with their inclinations, abilities, training and education, with due account of the needs of society.

This right is ensured by the socialist economic system, steady growth of the productive forces, free vocational and professional training, improvement of skills, training in new trades or professions, and development of the systems of vocational guidance and job placement.

Article 41

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to rest and leisure.

This right is ensured by the establishment of a working week not exceeding 41 hours, for workers and other employees, a shorter working day in a number of trades and industries, and shorter working hours for night work; by the provision of paid annual holidays, weekly days of rest, extension of the network of cultural, educational and health-building institutions, and the development on a mass scale of sport, physical culture, and camping and tourism; by the provision of neighbourhood recreational

facilities, and of other opportunities for rational use of free time.

The length of collective farmers' working and leisure time is established by their collective farms.

Article 42

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to health protection.

This right is ensured by free, qualified medical care provided by state health institutions; by extension of the network of therapeutic and health-building institutions; by the development and improvement of safety and hygiene in industry; by carrying out broad prophylactic measures; by measures to improve the environment; by special care for the health of the rising generation, including prohibition of child labour, excluding the work done by children as part of the school curriculum; and by developing research to prevent and reduce the incidence of disease and ensure citizens a long and active life.

Article 43

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to maintenance in old age, in sickness, and in the event of complete or partial disability or loss of the breadwinner.

This right is guaranteed by social insurance of workers and other employees and collective farmers; by allowances for temporary disability; by the provision by the state or by collective farms of retirement pensions, disability pensions, and pensions for loss of the breadwinner; by providing employment for the partially disabled; by care for the elderly and the disabled; and by other forms of social security.

Article 44

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to housing.

This right is ensured by the development and upkeep of state and socially-owned housing; by assistance for co-operative and individual house building; by fair distribution, under public control, of the housing that becomes available through fulfilment of the programme of building well-appointed dwellings, and by low rents and low charges for utility services. Citizens of the U.S.S.R. shall take good care of the housing allocated to them.

Article 45

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to education.

This right is ensured by free provision of all forms of education, by the institution of universal, compulsory secondary education, and broad development of vocational, specialized secondary, and higher education, in which instruction is oriented toward practical activity and production; by the development of extramural, correspondence and evening courses; by the provision of state scholarships and grants and privileges for students; by the free issue of school textbooks; by the opportunity to attend a school where teaching is in the native language; and by the provision of facilities for self-education.

Article 46

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to enjoy cultural benefits.

This right is ensured by broad access to the cultural treasures of their own land and of the world that are preserved in state and other public collections; by the development and fair distribution of cultural and educational institutions throughout the country; by developing television and radio broadcasting and the publishing of books, newspapers and periodicals, and by extending the free library service; and by expanding cultural exchanges with other countries.

Article 47

Citizens of the U.S.S.R., in accordance with the aims of building communism, are guaranteed freedom of scientific, technical, and artistic work. This freedom is ensured by broadening scientific research, encouraging invention and innovation, and developing literature and the arts. The state provides the necessary material conditions for this and support for voluntary societies and unions of workers in the arts, organizes introduction of inventions and innovations in production and other spheres of activity.

The rights of authors, inventors and innovators are protected by the state.

Article 48

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to take part in the management and administration of state and public affairs and in the discussion and adoption of laws and measures of All-Union and local significance.

This right is ensured by the opportunity to vote and to be elected to Soviets of People's Deputies and other elective state bodies, to take part in nationwide discussions and referendums, in people's control, in the work of state bodies, public organizations, and local community groups, and in meetings at places of work or residence.

Article 49

Every citizen of the U.S.S.R. has the right to submit proposals to state bodies and public organizations for improving their activity, and to criticize shortcomings in their work.

Officials are obliged, within established time-limits, to examine citizens' proposals and requests, to reply to them, and to take appropriate action.

Persecution for criticism is prohibited. Persons guilty of such persecution shall be called to account.

Article 50

In accordance with the interests of the people and in order to strengthen and develop the socialist system, citizens of the U.S.S.R. are guaranteed freedom of speech, of the press, and of assembly, meetings, street processions and demonstrations.

Exercise of these political freedoms is ensured by putting public buildings, streets and squares at the disposal of the working people and their organizations, by broad dissemination of information, and by the opportunity to use the press, television, and radio.

Article 51

In accordance with the aims of building communism, citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to associate in public organizations that promote their political activity and initiative and satisfaction of their various interests.

Public organizations are guaranteed conditions for successfully performing the functions defined in their rules.

Article 52

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. are guaranteed freedom of conscience, that is, the right to profess or not to profess any religion, and to conduct religious worship or atheistic propaganda. Incitement of hostility or hatred on religious grounds is prohibited.

In the U.S.S.R., the church is separated from the state, and the school from the church.

Article 53

The family enjoys the protection of the state.

Marriage is based on the free consent of the woman and the man; the spouses are completely equal in their family relations.

The state helps the family by providing and developing a broad system of child-care institutions, by organizing and improving communal services and public catering, by paying grants on the birth of a child, by providing children's allowances and benefits for large families, and other forms of family allowances and assistance.

Article 54

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. are guaranteed inviolability of the person. No one may be arrested except by a court decision or on the warrant of a procurator.

Article 55

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. are guaranteed inviolability of the home. No one may, without lawful grounds, enter a home against the will of those residing in it.

Article 56

The privacy of citizens, and of their correspondence, telephone conversations, and telegraphic communications is protected by law.

Article 57

Respect for the individual and protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens are the duty of all state bodies, public organizations, and officials.

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to protection by the courts against encroachments on their honour and reputation, life and health, and personal freedom and property.

Article 58

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to lodge a complaint against the actions of officials, state bodies and public bodies. Complaints shall be examined according to the procedure and within the time-limit established by law.

Actions by officials that contravene the law or exceed their powers, and infringe the rights of citizens, may be appealed against in a court in the manner prescribed by law.

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to compensation for damage resulting from unlawful actions by state organizations and public organizations, or by officials in the performance of their duties.

Article 59

Citizens' exercise of their rights and freedoms is inseparable from the performance of their duties and obligations.

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. are obliged to observe the Constitution of the U.S.S.R. and Soviet laws, comply with the standards of socialist conduct, and uphold the honour and dignity of Soviet citizenship.

Article 60

It is the duty of, and a matter of honour for, every able-bodied citizen of the U.S.S.R. to work conscientiously in his chosen, socially useful occupation, and strictly to observe labour discipline. Evasion of socially useful work is incompatible with the principles of socialist society.

Article 61

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. are obliged to preserve and protect socialist property. It is the duty of a citizen of the U.S.S.R. to combat misappropriation and squandering of state and socially-owned property and to make thrifty use of the people's wealth.

Persons encroaching in any way on socialist property shall be punished according to the law.

Article 62

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. are obliged to safeguard the interests of the Soviet state, and to enhance its power and prestige.

Defence of the Socialist Motherland is the sacred duty of every citizen of the U.S.S.R.

Betrayal of the Motherland is the gravest of crimes against the people.

Article 63

Military service in the ranks of the Armed Forces of the U.S.S.R. is an honourable duty of Soviet citizens.

Article 64

It is the duty of every citizen of the U.S.S.R. to respect the national dignity of other citizens, and to strengthen friendship of the nations and nationalities of the multinational Soviet state.

Article 65

A citizen of the U.S.S.R. is obliged to respect the rights and lawful interests of other persons, to be uncompromising toward anti-social behaviour, and to help maintain public order.

Article 66

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. are obliged to concern themselves with the upbringing of children, to train them for socially useful work, and to raise them as worthy members of socialist society. Children are obliged to care for their parents and help them.

Article 67

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. are obliged to protect nature and conserve its riches.

Article 68

Concern for the preservation of historical monuments and other cultural values is a duty and obligation of citizens of the U.S.S.R.

Article 69

It is the internationalist duty of citizens of the U.S.S.R. to promote friendship and co-operation with peoples of other lands and help maintain and strengthen world peace.

III. The National-State Structure of the U.S.S.R.

CHAPTER 8

THE U.S.S.R.—A FEDERAL STATE

Article 70

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is an integral federal, multinational state formed on the principle of socialist federalism as a result of the free self-determination of nations and the voluntary association of equal Soviet Socialist Republics.

The U.S.S.R. embodies the state unity of the Soviet people and draws all its nations and nationalities together for the purpose of jointly building communism.

Article 71

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics unites:
the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic,
the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic,
the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic,
the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic,
the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic,
the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic,
the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic,
the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic,
the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic,
the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic,
the Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic,
the Tadzhik Soviet Socialist Republic,
the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic,
the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic,
the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic.

Article 72

Each Union Republic shall retain the right freely to secede from the U.S.S.R.

Article 73

The jurisdiction of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as represented by its highest bodies of state authority and administration, shall cover:

1. the admission of new republics to the U.S.S.R.; endorsement of the formation of new autonomous republics and autonomous regions within Union Republics;
2. determination of the state boundaries of the U.S.S.R. and approval of changes in the boundaries between Union Republics;
3. establishment of the general principles for the organization and functioning of republican and local bodies of state authority and administration;
4. the ensurance of uniformity of legislative norms throughout the U.S.S.R. and establishment of the fundamentals of the legislation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Union Republics;
5. pursuance of a uniform social and economic policy; direction of the country's economy; determination of the main lines of scientific and technological progress and the general measures for rational exploitation and conservation of natural resources; the drafting and approval of state plans for the economic and social development of the U.S.S.R., and endorsement of reports on their fulfilment;
6. the drafting and approval of the consolidated Budget of the U.S.S.R., and endorsement of the report on its execution; management of a single monetary and credit system; determination of the taxes and revenues forming the Budget of the U.S.S.R.; and the formulation of prices and wages policy;
7. direction of the sectors of the economy, and of enterprises and amalgamations under Union jurisdiction, and general direction of industries under Union-Republican jurisdiction;
8. issues of war and peace, defence of the sovereignty of the U.S.S.R. and safeguarding of its frontiers and territory, and organization of defence; direction of the Armed Forces of the U.S.S.R.;
9. state security;
10. representation of the U.S.S.R. in international relations; the U.S.S.R.'s relations with other states and with international organizations; establishment of the general procedure for, and co-ordination of, the relations of Union Republics with other states and with international organizations; foreign trade and other forms of external economic activity on the basis of state monopoly;
11. control over observance of the Constitution of the U.S.S.R., and ensurance of conformity of the Constitutions of Union Republics to the Constitution of the U.S.S.R.;
12. and settlement of other matters of All-Union importance.

Article 74

The laws of the U.S.S.R. shall have the same force in all Union Republics. In the event of a discrepancy between a Union Republic law and an All-Union law, the law of the U.S.S.R. shall prevail.

Article 75

The territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is a single entity and comprises the territories of the Union Republics.

The sovereignty of the U.S.S.R. extends throughout its territory.

CHAPTER 9 THE UNION SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Article 76

A Union Republic is a sovereign Soviet socialist state that has united with other Soviet Republics in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Outside the spheres listed in Article 73 of the Constitution of the U.S.S.R., a Union Republic exercises independent authority on its territory.

A Union Republic shall have its own Constitution conforming to the Constitution of the U.S.S.R. with the specific features of the Republic being taken into account.

Article 77

Union Republics take part in decision-making in the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., the Government of the U.S.S.R., and other bodies of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in matters that come within the jurisdiction of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

A Union Republic shall ensure comprehensive economic and social development on its territory, facilitate exercise of the powers of the U.S.S.R. on its territory, and implement the decisions of the highest bodies of state authority and administration of the U.S.S.R.

In matters that come within its jurisdiction, a Union Republic shall co-ordinate and control the activity of enterprises, institutions, and organizations subordinate to the Union.

Article 78

The territory of a Union Republic may not be altered without its consent. The boundaries between Union Republics may be altered by mutual agreement of the Republics concerned, subject to ratification by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Article 79

A Union Republic shall determine its division into territories, regions, areas, and districts, and decide other matters relating to its administrative and territorial structure.

Article 80

A Union Republic has the right to enter into relations with other states, conclude treaties with them, exchange diplomatic and consular representatives, and take part in the work of international organizations.

Article 81

The sovereign rights of Union Republics shall be safeguarded by the U.S.S.R.

CHAPTER 10 THE AUTONOMOUS SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Article 82

An Autonomous Republic is a constituent part of a Union Republic.

In spheres not within the jurisdiction of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Union Republic, an Autonomous Republic shall deal independently with matters within its jurisdiction.

An Autonomous Republic shall have its own Constitution conforming to the Constitutions of the U.S.S.R. and the Union Republic with the specific features of the Autonomous Republic being taken into account.

Article 83

An Autonomous Republic takes part in decision-making through the highest bodies of state authority and administration of the U.S.S.R. and of the Union Republic respectively, in matters that come within the jurisdiction of the U.S.S.R. and the Union Republic.

An Autonomous Republic shall ensure comprehensive economic and social development on its territory, facilitate exercise of the powers of the U.S.S.R. and the Union Republic on its territory, and implement decisions of the highest bodies of state authority and administration of the U.S.S.R. and the Union Republic.

In matters within its jurisdiction, an Autonomous Republic shall co-ordinate and control the activity of enterprises, institutions, and organizations subordinate to the Union or the Union Republic.

Article 84

The territory of an Autonomous Republic may not be altered without its consent.

Article 85

The Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic includes the Bashkir, Buryat, Dagestan, Kabardin-Balkar, Kalmyk, Karelian, Komi, Mari, Mordovian, North Ossetian, Tatar, Tuva, Udmurt, Chechen-Ingush, Chuvash and Yakut Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republics.

The Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic includes the Karakalpak Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic.

The Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic includes the Abkhazian and Adzhara Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republics.

The Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic includes the Nakhichevan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic.

CHAPTER 11 THE AUTONOMOUS REGION AND AUTONOMOUS AREA

Article 86

An Autonomous Region is a constituent part of a Union Republic or Territory. The Law on an Autonomous Region, upon submission by the Soviet of People's Deputies of the Autonomous Region concerned, shall be adopted by the Supreme Soviet of the Union Republic.

Article 87

The Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic includes the Adygei, Gorno-Altai, Jewish, Kharachayev-Cherkess and Khakass Autonomous Regions.

The Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic includes the South Ossetian Autonomous Region.

The Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic includes the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region.

The Tadzhik Soviet Socialist Republic includes the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region.

Article 88

An Autonomous Area is a constituent part of a Territory or Region. The Law on an Autonomous Area shall be adopted by the Supreme Soviet of the Union Republic concerned.

IV. Soviets of People's Deputies and Electoral Procedure

CHAPTER 12 THE SYSTEM OF SOVIETS OF PEOPLE'S DEPUTIES AND THE PRINCIPLES OF THEIR WORK

Article 89

The Soviets of People's Deputies, i.e. the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., the Supreme Soviets of Union

Republics, the Supreme Soviets of Autonomous Republics, the Soviets of People's Deputies of Territories and Regions, the Soviets of People's Deputies of Autonomous Regions and Autonomous Areas, and the Soviets of People's Deputies of districts, cities, city districts, settlements and villages shall constitute a single system of bodies of state authority.

Article 90

The term of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., the Supreme Soviets of Union Republics, and the Supreme Soviets of Autonomous Republics shall be five years.

The term of local Soviets of People's Deputies shall be two and a half years.

Elections to Soviets of People's Deputies shall be called not later than two months before the expiry of the term of the Soviet concerned.

Article 91

The most important matters within the jurisdiction of the respective Soviets of People's Deputies shall be considered and settled at their sessions.

Soviets of People's Deputies shall elect standing commissions and form executive-administrative and other bodies accountable to them.

Article 92

Soviets of People's Deputies shall form people's control bodies combining state control with control by the working people at enterprises, collective farms, institutions, and organizations.

People's control bodies shall check on the fulfilment of state plans and assignments, combat breaches of state discipline, localistic tendencies, narrow departmental attitudes, mismanagement, extravagance and waste, red tape and bureaucracy, and help improve the working of the state machinery.

Article 93

Soviets of People's Deputies shall direct all sectors of state, economic, and social and cultural development, either directly or through bodies instituted by them, take decisions and ensure their execution, and verify their implementation.

Article 94

Soviets of People's Deputies shall function publicly on the basis of collective, free, constructive discussion and decision-making, of systematic reporting back to them and the people by their executive-administrative and other bodies, and of involving citizens on a broad scale in their work.

Soviets of People's Deputies and the bodies set up by them shall systematically inform the public about their work and the decisions taken by them.

CHAPTER 13 THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM

Article 95

Deputies to all Soviets shall be elected on the basis of universal, equal, and direct suffrage by secret ballot.

Article 96

Elections shall be universal: all citizens of the U.S.S.R. who have reached the age of 18 shall have the right to vote and to be elected, with the exception of persons who have been legally certified insane.

To be eligible for election to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. a citizen of the U.S.S.R. must have reached the age of 21.

Article 97

Elections shall be equal: each citizen shall have one vote; all voters shall exercise the franchise on an equal footing.

Article 98

Elections shall be direct: deputies to all Soviets of People's Deputies shall be elected by citizens by direct vote.

Article 99

Voting at elections shall be secret: control over voters' exercise of the franchise is inadmissible.

Article 100

The following shall have the right to nominate candidates: branches and organizations of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, trade unions, and the All-Union Leninist Young Communist League; co-operatives and other public organizations; work collectives, and meetings of servicemen in their military units.

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. and public organizations are guaranteed the right to free and all-round discussion of the political and personal qualities and competence of candidates, and the right to campaign for them at meetings, in the press, and on television and radio.

The expenses involved in holding elections to Soviets of People's Deputies shall be met by the state.

Article 101

Deputies to Soviets of People's Deputies shall be elected by constituencies.

A citizen of the U.S.S.R. may not, as a rule, be elected to more than two Soviets of People's Deputies.

Elections to the Soviets shall be conducted by electoral commissions consisting of representatives of public organizations and work collectives, and of meetings of servicemen in military units.

The procedure for holding elections to Soviets of People's Deputies shall be defined by the laws of the U.S.S.R., and of Union and Autonomous Republics.

Article 102

Electors give mandates to their Deputies.

The appropriate Soviets of People's Deputies shall examine electors' mandates, take them into account in drafting economic and social development plans and in drawing up the budget, organize implementation of the mandates, and inform citizens about it.

CHAPTER 14 PEOPLE'S DEPUTIES

Article 103

Deputies are the plenipotentiary representatives of the people in the Soviets of People's Deputies.

In the Soviets, Deputies deal with matters relating to state, economic, and social and cultural development, organize implementation of the decisions of the Soviets, and exercise control over the work of state bodies, enterprises, institutions and organizations.

Deputies shall be guided in their activities by the interests of the state, and shall take the needs of their constituents into account and work to implement their electors' mandates.

Article 104

Deputies shall exercise their powers without discontinuing their regular employment or duties.

During sessions of the Soviet, and so as to exercise their deputy's powers in other cases stipulated by law, Deputies shall be released from their regular employment or duties, with retention of their average earnings at their permanent place of work.

Article 105

A Deputy has the right to address inquiries to the appropriate state bodies and officials, who are obliged to reply to them at a session of the Soviet.

Deputies have the right to approach any state or public body, enterprise, institution, or organization on matters arising from their work as Deputies and to take part in considering the questions raised by them. The heads of the state or public bodies, enterprises, institutions or organizations concerned are obliged to receive Deputies without delay and to consider their proposals within the time-limit established by law.

Article 106

Deputies shall be ensured conditions for the unhampered and effective exercise of their rights and duties.

The immunity of Deputies, and other guarantees of their activity as Deputies, are defined in the Law on the Status of Deputies and other legislative acts of the U.S.S.R. and of Union and Autonomous Republics.

Article 107

Deputies shall report on their work and on that of the Soviet to their constituents, and to the work collectives and public organizations that nominated them.

Deputies who have not justified the confidence of their constituents may be recalled at any time by decision of a majority of the electors in accordance with the procedure established by law.

V. Higher Bodies of State Authority and Administration of the U.S.S.R.

*CHAPTER 15***THE SUPREME SOVIET OF THE U.S.S.R.***Article 108*

The highest body of state authority of the U.S.S.R. shall be the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

The Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. is empowered to deal with all matters within the jurisdiction of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as defined by this Constitution.

The adoption and amendment of the Constitution of the U.S.S.R.; admission of new Republics to the U.S.S.R.; endorsement of the formation of new Autonomous Republics and Autonomous Regions; approval of the state plans for economic and social development, of the Budget of the U.S.S.R., and of reports on their execution; and the institution of bodies of the U.S.S.R. accountable to it, are the exclusive prerogative of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Laws of the U.S.S.R. shall be enacted by the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. or by a nationwide vote (referendum) held by decision of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Article 109

The Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. shall consist of two chambers: the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities.

The two chambers of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. shall have equal rights.

Article 110

The Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities shall have equal numbers of deputies.

The Soviet of the Union shall be elected by constituencies with equal populations.

The Soviet of Nationalities shall be elected on the basis of the following representation: 32 deputies from each Union Republic, 11 deputies from each Autonomous Republic, five deputies from each Autonomous Region, and one deputy from each Autonomous Area.

The Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities, upon submission by the credentials commissions elected by them, shall decide on the validity of Deputies' credentials, and, in cases in which the election law has been violated, shall declare the election of the Deputies concerned null and void.

Article 111

Each chamber of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. shall elect a Chairman and four Vice-Chairmen.

The Chairmen of the Soviet of the Union and of the Soviet of Nationalities shall preside over the sittings of the respective chambers and conduct their affairs.

Joint sittings of the chambers of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. shall be presided over alternately by the Chairman of the Soviet of the Union and the Chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities.

Article 112

Sessions of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. shall be convened twice a year.

Special sessions shall be convened by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. at its discretion or on the proposal of a Union Republic, or of not less than one-third of the Deputies of one of the chambers.

A session of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. shall consist of separate and joint sittings of the chambers, and of meetings of the standing commissions of the chambers or commissions of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. held between the sittings of the chambers. A session may be opened and closed at either separate or joint sittings of the chambers.

Article 113

The right to initiate legislation in the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. is vested in the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., Union Republics through their highest bodies of state authority, commissions of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. and standing commissions of its chambers, Deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R., and the Procurator-General of the U.S.S.R.

The right to initiate legislation is also vested in public organizations through their All-Union bodies.

Article 114

Bills and other matters submitted to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. shall be debated by its chambers at separate or joint sittings. Where necessary, a bill or other matter may be referred to one or more commissions for preliminary or additional consideration.

A law of the U.S.S.R. shall be deemed adopted when it has been passed in each chamber of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. by a majority of the total number of its Deputies. Decisions and other acts of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. are adopted by a majority of the total number of Deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Bills and other very important matters of state may be submitted for nationwide discussion by a decision of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. or its Presidium taken on their own initiative or on the proposal of a Union Republic.

Article 115

In the event of disagreement between the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities, the matter at issue shall be referred for settlement to a conciliation commission formed by the chambers on a parity basis, after which it shall be considered for a second time by the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities at a joint sitting. If agreement is again not reached, the matter shall

be postponed for debate at the next session of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. or submitted by the Supreme Soviet to a nationwide vote (referendum).

Article 116

Laws of the U.S.S.R. and decisions and other acts of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. shall be published in the languages of the Union Republics over the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Article 117

A Deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. has the right to address inquiries to the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., and to Ministers and the heads of other bodies formed by the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. The Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., or the official to whom the inquiry is addressed, is obliged to give a verbal or written reply within three days at the given session of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Article 118

A Deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. may not be prosecuted, or arrested, or incur a court-imposed penalty, without the sanction of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. or, between its sessions, of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Article 119

The Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., at a joint sitting of its chambers, shall elect a Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., which shall be a standing body of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., accountable to it for all its work and exercising the functions of the highest body of state authority of the U.S.S.R. between sessions of the Supreme Soviet, within the limits prescribed by the Constitution.

Article 120

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. shall be elected from among the Deputies and shall consist of a Chairman, First Vice-Chairman, 15 Vice-Chairmen (one from each Union Republic), a Secretary, and 21 members.

Article 121

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. shall:

1. name the date of elections to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.;
2. convene sessions of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.;
3. co-ordinate the work of the standing commissions of the chambers of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.;
4. ensure observance of the Constitution of the U.S.S.R. and conformity of the Constitutions and laws of the Union Republics to the Constitution and laws of the U.S.S.R.;
5. interpret the laws of the U.S.S.R.;
6. ratify and denounce international treaties of the U.S.S.R.;
7. revoke decisions and ordinances of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and of the Councils of Ministers of Union Republics should they fail to conform to the law;
8. institute military and diplomatic ranks and other special titles; and confer the highest military and diplomatic ranks and other special titles;
9. institute orders and medals of the U.S.S.R., and honorific titles of the U.S.S.R.; award orders and medals of the U.S.S.R.; and confer honorific titles of the U.S.S.R.;

10. grant citizenship of the U.S.S.R., and rule on matters of the renunciation or deprivation of citizenship of the U.S.S.R. and of granting asylum;
11. issue All-Union acts of amnesty and exercise the right of pardon;
12. appoint and recall diplomatic representatives of the U.S.S.R. to other countries and to international organizations;
13. receive the letters of credence and recall of the diplomatic representatives of foreign states accredited to it;
14. form the Council of Defence of the U.S.S.R. and confirm its composition; appoint and dismiss the high command of the Armed Forces of the U.S.S.R.;
15. proclaim martial law in particular localities or throughout the country in the interests of defence of the U.S.S.R.;
16. order general or partial mobilization;
17. between sessions of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., proclaim a state of war in the event of an armed attack on the U.S.S.R., or when it is necessary to meet international treaty obligations relating to mutual defence against aggression;
18. and exercise other powers vested in it by the Constitution and laws of the U.S.S.R.

Article 122

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. between sessions of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. and subject to submission for its confirmation at the next session, shall:

1. amend existing legislative acts of the U.S.S.R. when necessary;
2. approve changes in the boundaries between Union Republics;
3. form and abolish Ministries and State Committees of the U.S.S.R. on the recommendation of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.;
4. relieve individual members of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. of their responsibilities and appoint persons to the Council of Ministers on the recommendation of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.

Article 123

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. promulgates decrees and adopts decisions.

Article 124

On expiry of the term of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. shall retain its powers until the newly elected Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. has elected a new Presidium.

The newly elected Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. shall be convened by the outgoing Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. within two months of the elections.

Article 125

The Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities shall elect standing commissions from among the Deputies to make a preliminary review of matters coming within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., to promote execution of the laws of the U.S.S.R. and other acts of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. and its Presidium, and to check on the work of state bodies and organizations. The chambers of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. may also set up joint commissions on a parity basis.

When it deems it necessary, the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. sets up commissions of inquiry and audit, and commissions on any other matter

All state and public bodies, organizations and officials are obliged to meet the requests of the commissions of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. and of its chambers, and submit the requisite materials and documents to them.

The commissions' recommendations shall be subject to consideration by state and public bodies, institutions and organizations. The commissions shall be informed, within the prescribed time-limit, of the results of such consideration or of the action taken.

Article 126

The Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. shall supervise the work of all state bodies accountable to it.

The Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. shall form a Committee of People's Control of the U.S.S.R. to head the system of people's control.

The organization and procedure of people's control bodies are defined by the Law on People's Control in the U.S.S.R.

Article 127

The procedure of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. and of its bodies shall be defined in the Rules and Regulations of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. and other laws of the U.S.S.R. enacted on the basis of the Constitution of the U.S.S.R.

CHAPTER 16

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE U.S.S.R.

Article 128

The Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., i.e. the Government of the U.S.S.R., is the highest executive and administrative body of state authority of the U.S.S.R.

Article 129

The Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. shall be formed by the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. at a joint sitting of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities, and shall consist of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., First Vice-Chairman and Vice-Chairmen, Ministers of the U.S.S.R., and Chairmen of State Committees of the U.S.S.R.

The Chairmen of the Councils of Ministers of Union Republics shall be *ex officio* members of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.

The Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., on the recommendation of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., may include in the Government of the U.S.S.R. the heads of other bodies and organizations of the U.S.S.R.

The Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. shall tender its resignation to a newly elected Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. at its first session.

Article 130

The Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. shall be responsible and accountable to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. and, between sessions of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

The Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. shall report regularly on its work to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Article 131

The Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. is empowered to deal with all matters of state administration within the jurisdiction of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics insofar as, under the Constitution, they do not come within the competence of the Supreme Soviet of the

U.S.S.R. or the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Within its powers the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. shall:

1. ensure direction of economic, social, and cultural development; draft and implement measures to promote the well-being and cultural development of the people, to develop science and engineering, to ensure rational exploitation and conservation of natural resources, to consolidate the monetary and credit system, to pursue a uniform prices, wages, and social security policy, and to organize state insurance and a uniform system of accounting and statistics; and organize the management of industrial, constructional, and agricultural enterprises and amalgamations, transport and communications undertakings, banks, and other organizations and institutions of All-Union subordination;
2. draft current and long-term state plans for the economic and social development of the U.S.S.R. and the Budget of the U.S.S.R., and submit them to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.; take measures to execute the state plans and Budget; and report to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. on the implementation of the plans and Budget;
3. implement measures to defend the interests of the state, protect socialist property and maintain public order, and guarantee and protect citizens' rights and freedoms;
4. take measures to ensure state security;
5. exercise general direction of the development of the Armed Forces of the U.S.S.R., and determine the annual contingent of citizens to be called up for active military service;
6. provide general direction in regard to relations with other states, foreign trade, and economic, scientific, technical, and cultural co-operation of the U.S.S.R. with other countries; take measures to ensure fulfilment of the U.S.S.R.'s international treaties; and ratify and denounce intergovernmental international agreements;
7. and when necessary, form committees, central boards and other departments under the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. to deal with matters of economic, social and cultural development, and defence.

Article 132

A Presidium of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., consisting of the Chairman, the First Vice-Chairman, and Vice-Chairmen of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., shall function as a standing body of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. to deal with questions relating to guidance of the economy, and with other matters of state administration.

Article 133

The Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., on the basis of, and in pursuance of, the laws of the U.S.S.R. and other decisions of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. and its Presidium, shall issue decisions and ordinances and verify their execution. The decisions and ordinances of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. shall be binding throughout the U.S.S.R.

Article 134

The Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. has the right, in matters within the jurisdiction of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to suspend execution of decisions and ordinances of the Councils of Ministers of Union Republics, and to rescind acts of ministries and state committees of the U.S.S.R., and of other bodies subordinate to it.

Article 135

The Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. shall co-ordinate and direct the work of All-Union and Union-Republican ministries, state committees of the U.S.S.R., and other bodies subordinate to it.

All-Union ministries and state committees of the U.S.S.R. shall direct the work of the branches of administration entrusted to them, or exercise inter-branch administration, throughout the territory of the U.S.S.R. directly or through bodies set up by them.

Union-Republican ministries and state committees of the U.S.S.R. direct the work of the branches of administration entrusted to them, or exercise inter-branch administration, as a rule, through the corresponding ministries and state committees, and other bodies of Union Republics, and directly administer individual enterprises and amalgamations of Union subordination. The procedure for transferring enterprises and amalgamations from Republic or local subordination to Union subordination shall be defined by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Ministries and state committees of the U.S.S.R. shall be responsible for the condition and development of the spheres of administration entrusted to them; within their competence, they issue orders and other acts on the basis of, and in execution of, the laws of the U.S.S.R. and other decisions of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. and its Presidium, and of decisions and ordinances of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., and organize and verify their implementation.

Article 136

The competence of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and its Presidium, the procedure for their work, relationships between the Council of Ministers and other state bodies, and the list of All-Union and Union-Republican ministries and state committees of the U.S.S.R. are defined, on the basis of the Constitution, in the Law on the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.

VI. Basic Principles of the Structure of the Bodies of State Authority and Administration in Union Republics

CHAPTER 17

HIGHER BODIES OF STATE AUTHORITY AND ADMINISTRATION OF A UNION REPUBLIC

Article 137

The highest body of state authority of a Union Republic shall be the Supreme Soviet of that Republic.

The Supreme Soviet of a Union Republic is empowered to deal with all matters within the jurisdiction of the Republic under the Constitutions of the U.S.S.R. and the Republic.

Adoption and amendment of the Constitution of a Union Republic; endorsement of state plans for economic and social development, of the Republic's Budget, and of reports on their fulfilment; and the formation of bodies accountable to the Supreme Soviet of the Union Republic are the exclusive prerogative of that Supreme Soviet.

Laws of a Union Republic shall be enacted by the Supreme Soviet of the Union Republic or by a popular vote (referendum) held by decision of the Republic's Supreme Soviet.

Article 138

The Supreme Soviet of a Union Republic shall elect a Presidium, which is a standing body of that Supreme Soviet and accountable to it for all its work. The composition and powers of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of a Union Republic shall be defined in the Constitution of the Union Republic.

Article 139

The Supreme Soviet of a Union Republic shall form a Council of Ministers of the Union Republic, i.e. the Government of that Republic, which shall be the highest executive and administrative body of state authority in the Republic.

The Council of Ministers of a Union Republic shall be responsible and accountable to the Supreme Soviet of that Republic or, between sessions of the Supreme Soviet, to its Presidium.

Article 140

The Council of Ministers of a Union Republic issues decisions and ordinances on the basis of, and in pursuance of, the legislative acts of the U.S.S.R. and of the Union Republic, and of decisions and ordinances of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., and shall organize and verify their execution.

Article 141

The Council of Ministers of a Union Republic has the right to suspend the execution of decisions and ordinances of the Councils of Ministers of Autonomous Republics, to rescind the decisions and orders of the Executive Committees of Soviets of People's Deputies of Territories, Regions, and cities (i.e. cities under Republic jurisdiction) and of Autonomous Regions, and in Union Republics not divided into regions, of the Executive Committees of district and corresponding city Soviets of People's Deputies.

Article 142

The Council of Ministers of a Union Republic shall co-ordinate and direct the work of the Union-Republican and Republican ministries and of state committees of the Union Republic, and other bodies under its jurisdiction.

The Union-Republican ministries and state committees of a Union Republic shall direct the branches of administration entrusted to them, or exercise inter-branch control, and shall be subordinate to both the Council of Ministers of the Union Republic and the corresponding Union-Republican ministry or state committee of the U.S.S.R.

Republican ministries and state committees shall direct the branches of administration entrusted to them, or exercise inter-branch control, and shall be subordinate to the Council of Ministers of the Union Republic.

CHAPTER 18

HIGHER BODIES OF STATE AUTHORITY AND ADMINISTRATION OF AN AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC

Article 143

The highest body of state authority of an Autonomous Republic shall be the Supreme Soviet of that Republic.

Adoption and amendment of the Constitution of an Autonomous Republic; endorsement of state plans for economic and social development, and of the Republic's Budget; and the formation of bodies accountable to the Supreme Soviet of the Autonomous Republic are the exclusive prerogative of that Supreme Soviet.

Laws of an Autonomous Republic shall be enacted by the Supreme Soviet of the Autonomous Republic.

Article 144

The Supreme Soviet of an Autonomous Republic shall elect a Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Autonomous Republic and shall form a Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic, i.e. the Government of that Republic.

CHAPTER 19

LOCAL BODIES OF STATE AUTHORITY
AND ADMINISTRATION

Article 145

The bodies of state authority in Territories, Regions, Autonomous Regions, Autonomous Areas, districts, cities, city districts, settlements, and rural communities shall be the corresponding Soviets of People's Deputies.

Article 146

Local Soviets of People's Deputies shall deal with all matters of local significance in accordance with the interests of the whole state and of the citizens residing in the area under their jurisdiction, implement decisions of higher bodies of state authority, guide the work of lower Soviets of People's Deputies, take part in the discussion of matters of Republican and All-Union significance, and submit their proposals concerning them.

Local Soviets of People's Deputies shall direct state, economic, social and cultural development within their territory; endorse plans for economic and social development and the local budget; exercise general guidance over state bodies, enterprises, institutions and organizations subordinate to them; ensure observance of the laws, maintenance of law and order, and protection of citizens' rights; and help strengthen the country's defence capacity.

Article 147

Within their powers, local Soviets of People's Deputies shall ensure the comprehensive, all-round economic and social development of their area; exercise control over the observance of legislation by enterprises, institutions and organizations subordinate to higher authorities and located in their area; and co-ordinate and supervise their activity as regards land use, nature conservation, building, employment of manpower, production of consumer goods, and social, cultural, communal and other services and amenities for the public.

Article 148

Local Soviets of People's Deputies shall decide matters within the powers accorded them by the legislation of the U.S.S.R. and of the appropriate Union Republic and Autonomous Republic. Their decisions shall be binding on all enterprises, institutions, and organizations located in their area and on officials and citizens.

Article 149

The executive-administrative bodies of local Soviets shall be the Executive Committees elected by them from among their deputies.

Executive Committees shall report on their work at least once a year to the Soviets that elected them and to meetings of citizens at their places of work or residence.

Article 150

Executive Committees of local Soviets of People's Deputies shall be directly accountable both to the Soviet that elected them and to the higher executive and administrative body.

VII. Justice, Arbitration, and Procurator's
Supervision

CHAPTER 20

COURTS AND ARBITRATION

Article 151

In the U.S.S.R. justice is administered only by the courts.

In the U.S.S.R. there are the following courts: the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R., the Supreme Courts of

Union Republics, the Supreme Courts of Autonomous Republics, Territorial, Regional, and city courts, courts of Autonomous Regions, courts of Autonomous Areas, district (city) people's courts, and military tribunals in the Armed Forces.

Article 152

All courts in the U.S.S.R. shall be formed on the principle of the electiveness of judges and people's assessors.

People's judges of district (city) people's courts shall be elected for a term of five years by the citizens of the district (city) on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot. People's assessors of district (city) people's courts shall be elected for a term of two and a half years at meetings of citizens at their places of work or residence by a show of hands.

Higher courts shall be elected for a term of five years by the corresponding Soviet of People's Deputies.

The judges of military tribunals shall be elected for a term of five years by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. and people's assessors for a term of two and a half years by meetings of servicemen.

Judges and people's assessors are responsible and accountable to their electors or the bodies that elected them, shall report to them, and may be recalled by them in the manner prescribed by law.

Article 153

The Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. is the highest judicial body in the U.S.S.R. and supervises the administration of justice by the courts of the U.S.S.R. and Union Republics within the limits established by law.

The Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. shall be elected by the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. and shall consist of a Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, members, and people's assessors. The Chairmen of the Supreme Courts of Union Republics are *ex officio* members of the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R.

The organization and procedure of the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. are defined in the Law on the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R.

Article 154

The hearing of civil and criminal cases in all courts is collegial; in courts of first instance cases are heard with the participation of people's assessors. In the administration of justice people's assessors have all the rights of a judge.

Article 155

Judges and people's assessors are independent and subject only to the law.

Article 156

Justice is administered in the U.S.S.R. on the principle of the equality of citizens before the law and the court.

Article 157

Proceedings in all courts shall be open to the public. Hearings *in camera* are only allowed in cases provided for by law, with observance of all the rules of judicial procedure.

Article 158

A defendant in a criminal action is guaranteed the right to legal assistance.

Article 159

Judicial proceedings shall be conducted in the language of the Union Republic, Autonomous Republic, Autonomous Region, or Autonomous Area, or in the language spoken by the majority of the people in the locality. Persons participating in court proceedings, who do not

know the language in which they are being conducted, shall be ensured the right to become fully acquainted with the materials in the case; the services of an interpreter during the proceedings; and the right to address the court in their own language.

Article 160

No one may be adjudged guilty of a crime and subjected to punishment as a criminal except by the sentence of a court and in conformity with the law.

Article 161

Colleges of advocates are available to give legal assistance to citizens and organizations. In cases provided for by legislation citizens shall be given legal assistance free of charge.

The organization and procedure of the bar are determined by legislation of the U.S.S.R. and Union Republics.

Article 162

Representatives of public organizations and of work collectives may take part in civil and criminal proceedings.

Article 163

Economic disputes between enterprises, institutions, and organizations are settled by state arbitration bodies within the limits of their jurisdiction.

The organization and manner of functioning of state arbitration bodies are defined in the Law on State Arbitration in the U.S.S.R.

CHAPTER 21

THE PROCURATOR'S OFFICE

Article 164

Supreme power of supervision over the strict and uniform observance of laws by all ministries, state committees and departments, enterprises, institutions and organizations, executive-administrative bodies of local Soviets of People's Deputies, collective farms, co-operatives and other public organizations, officials and citizens is vested in the Procurator-General of the U.S.S.R. and procurators subordinate to him.

Article 165

The Procurator-General of the U.S.S.R. is appointed by the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. and is responsible and accountable to it and, between sessions of the Supreme Soviet, to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Article 166

The procurators of Union Republics, Autonomous Republics, Territories, Regions and Autonomous Regions are appointed by the Procurator-General of the U.S.S.R.

The procurators of Autonomous Areas and district and city procurators are appointed by the Procurators of Union Republics, subject to confirmation by the Procurator-General of the U.S.S.R.

Article 167

The term of office of the Procurator-General of the U.S.S.R. and all lower-ranking procurators shall be five years.

Article 168

The agencies of the Procurator's Office exercise their powers independently of any local bodies whatsoever, and are subordinate solely to the Procurator-General of the U.S.S.R.

The organization and procedure of the agencies of the Procurator's Office are defined in the Law on the Procurator's Office of the U.S.S.R.

VIII. The Emblem, Flag, Anthem and Capital of the U.S.S.R.

Article 169

The State Emblem of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is a hammer and sickle on a globe depicted in the rays of the sun and framed by ears of wheat, with the inscription "Workers of All Countries, Unite!" in the languages of the Union Republics. At the top of the Emblem is a five-pointed star.

Article 170

The State Flag of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is a rectangle of red cloth with a hammer and sickle depicted in gold in the upper corner next to the staff and with a five-pointed red star edged in gold above them. The ratio of the width of the flag to its length is 1 to 2.

Article 171

The State Anthem of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is confirmed by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Article 172

The Capital of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is the city of Moscow.

IX. The Legal Force of the Constitution of the U.S.S.R. and Procedure for Amending the Constitution

Article 173

The Constitution of the U.S.S.R. shall have supreme legal force. All laws and other acts of state bodies shall be promulgated on the basis of and in conformity with it.

Article 174

The Constitution of the U.S.S.R. may be amended by a decision of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. adopted by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the total number of Deputies of each of its chambers.

THE GOVERNMENT

(December 1981)

PRESIDIUM OF THE SUPREME SOVIET OF THE U.S.S.R.

Chairman: LEONID ILYICH BREZHNEV.**First Vice-Chairman:** VASILY KUZNETSOV.

Vice-Chairmen

The Presidents of the Presidiums of the Supreme Soviets of the Union Republics are *ex officio* Vice-Chairmen of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.:

MIKHAIL A. YASNOV	(R.S.F.S.R.)	ANTANAS S. BARKAUSKAS	(Lithuania)
ALEXIS F. VATCHENKO	(Ukraine)	IVAN P. KALIN	(Moldavia)
IVAN Y. POLYAKOV	(Byelorussia)	PETERIS Y. STRAUTMANIS	(Latvia)
INAMZHOV B.		TEMIRBEK KOSHOYEV	(Kirghizia)
USMANKHODZHAYEV	(Uzbekistan)	MAKHMADULA KHOLOV	(Tadzhikistan)
SATTAR N. IMASHEV	(Kazakhstan)	BABKEN E. SARKISOV	(Armenia)
PAVEL G. GILASHVILI	(Georgia)	BALLI YAZKULIYEV	(Turkmenia)
K. A. KHALILOV	(Azerbaijan)	JOHANNES G. KAEBIN	(Estonia)

Secretary: MIKHAIL PORFIRYEVICH GEORGADZE.

Members

Y. K. FYODOROV	V. I. KONOTOP	B. N. PASTUKHOV	M. Z. SHAKIROV
R. G. GAMZATOV	D. A. KUNAYEV	A. I. POKRYSHKIN	A. I. SHIBAYEV
R. A. GAVRILOVA	Y. I. MUKHINA	S. R. RASHIDOV	G. N. SMIRNOV
A. V. GITALOV	V. V. NIKOLAYEVA-TERESHKOVA	G. V. ROMANOV	F. A. TABEYEV
V. V. GRISHIN	N. A. NOVOSELOVA	V. V. SHCHERBITSKY	N. A. ZLOBIN

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: NIKOLAI TIKHONOV.**First Vice-Chairman:** IVAN ARKHIPOV.

Vice-Chairmen:

ALEXEI ANTONOV	GURY MARCHUK
NIKOLAI BAIBAKOV	NIKOLAI MARTYNOV
IVAN BODYUL	IGNATY NOVIKOV
VENIAMIN DYMSHITS	ZIYA NURIYEV
KONSTANTIN KATUSHEV	LEONID SMIRNOV
LEONID KOSTANDOV	NIKOLAI TALYZIN
VALENTIN MAKEYEV	

Vice-Chairman, Chairman of the State Planning Committee: NIKOLAI BAIBAKOV.**Vice-Chairman, Chairman of the State Committee for Construction:** IGNATY NOVIKOV.**Vice-Chairman, Chairman of the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply:** NIKOLAI MARTYNOV.**Vice-Chairman, Chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology:** GURY MARCHUK.

All-Union Ministries

Minister of the Automobile Industry: VIKTOR POLYAKOV.**Minister of Foreign Trade:** NIKOLAI PATOLICHEV.**Minister of the Gas Industry:** VASILY A. DINKOV.**Minister of Civil Aviation:** BORIS BUGAYEV.**Minister of Machine Building for the Light and Food Industries and Household Appliances:** IVAN PUDKOV.**Minister of Machine Building:** VYACHESLAV BAKHIREV.**Minister of the Medical Equipment Industry:** AFANASY MELNICHENKO.**Minister of Merchant Marine:** TIMOFEY GUZHENKO.**Minister of Defence Industry:** PAVEL FINOGENOV.**Minister of General Machine Building:** SERGEI AFANASYEV.**Minister for Machine Building for Livestock Farming and Fodder Production:** KONSTANTIN BELYAK.**Minister of Instrument-Making, Means of Automation and Control Systems:** MIKHAIL SHKABARDNYA.**Minister of Railways:** IVAN PAVLOVSKY.**Minister of Manufacture of Means of Communication:** ERLIN PERVYSHIN.**Minister of Radio Engineering:** PYOTR PLESHAKOV.**Minister of Medium Machine Building:** YEFIM SLAVSKY.**Minister of Aircraft Industry (acting), Machine Tool and Instrument Making Industry:** IVAN SLAYEV.**Minister of Machine Building for Construction, Road Building and Municipal Services:** VITALY CHUDIN.**Minister of Construction for the Soviet Far East and Trans-Baikal region:** SERGEI BASHILOV.**Minister of Shipbuilding:** MIKHAIL YEGOROV.**Minister of Transport Construction:** IVAN SOSNOV.**Minister of Tractor and Agricultural Machinery Industry:** ALEKSANDR YEZHEVSHY.**Minister of Heavy and Transport Engineering:** VLADIMIR ZHIGALIN.**Minister of the Electronics Industry:** ALEKSANDR SHOKIN.**Minister of Chemical Industry:** VLADIMIR LISTOV.**Minister for the Production of Mineral Fertilizers:** ALEKSEI PETRISHCHEV.

Minister of Chemical and Oil Engineering: KONSTANTIN BREKHOV.
Minister for Construction of Oil and Gas Industry Enterprises: BORIS SHCHERBINA.
Minister of Oil Industry: NIKOLAI MALTSEV.
Minister of Electrical Engineering Industry: ANATOLY MAYORETS.
Minister of Power Engineering: VIKTOR KROTOV.

Union-Republican Ministers

Minister of Justice: VLADIMIR TEREBILOV.
Minister of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education: VYACHESLAV YELYUTIN.
Minister of Geology: YEVGENY KOZLOVSKY.
Minister of Health: SERGEI BURENKOV.
Minister of Foreign Affairs: ANDREI GROMYKO.
Minister of Culture: PYOTR DEMICHEV.
Minister of Light Industry: NIKOLAI TARASOV.
Minister of Timber, Cellulose and Paper and the Wood Processing Industry: STEPAN ALEKSEYEVICH SHALAYEV.
Minister of Land Improvement and Water Conservancy: NIKOLAI VASILYEV.
Minister of Assembly and Specialized Construction Works: BORIS BAKIN.
Minister of Meat and Dairy Industry: SERGEI ANTONOV.
Minister of Oil-Refining and Petrochemical Industry: VIKTOR FYODOROV.
Minister of Food Industry: VOLDEMARS LEJINS.
Minister of Agricultural Products Procurement: GRIGORY ZOLOTUKHIN.
Minister of Building Materials Industry: ALEKSEY YASHIN.
Minister of Fisheries: VLADIMIR KAMENTSEV.
Minister of Communications: VASILY SHAMSHIN.
Minister of Defence: Marshal DMITRI USTINOV.
Minister of Agriculture: VALENTIN MESYATS.
Minister of Domestic Trade: ALEKSANDR STRUYEV.
Minister of Coal Industry: BORIS BRATCHENKO.
Minister of Finance: VASILY GARBUZOV.
Minister of Non-Ferrous Metallurgy: PYOTR LOMAKO.
Minister of Iron and Steel Industry: IVAN KAZANETS.
Minister of Electric Power Development and Electrification: PYOTR NEPOROZHNY.
Minister of the Interior: NIKOLAI SHCHELOKOV.
Minister of Education: MIKHAIL PROKOFIEV.
Minister for the Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises: NIKOLAI GOLDIN.
Minister of Industrial Construction: ALEKSANDR TOKAREV.

Minister of Construction: GEORGI KARAVAYEV.
Minister of Agricultural Construction: STEPAN KHITROV.
Minister of Fruit and Vegetable Farming: NIKOLAI KOZLOV.

Chairmen of U.S.S.R. Committees

Chairman of the State Committee for Production and Technical Servicing of Agriculture: ALEKSANDR YEZHEVSKY.
Chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations: SEMYON SKACHKOV.
Chairman of the State Committee for Forestry: GEORGI VOROBYOV.
Chairman of the State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control: YURI IZRAEL.
Chairman of the State Committee for Standards: VASILY BOITSOV.
Chairman of the State Committee for Vocational Technical Education: ALEKSANDR BULGAKOV.
Chairman of the State Security Committee: YURY ANDROPOV.
Chairman of the State Committee for Labour and Social Affairs: VLADIMIR LOMONOSOV.
Chairman of the State Committee for Material Reserves: ALEKSANDR KOVALENKO.
Chairman of the State Committee for Television and Radio: SERGEI LAPIN.
Chairman of the State Committee on Prices: NIKOLAI GLUSHKOV.
Chairman of the State Committee for Cinematography: FILIP T. YERMASH.
Chairman of the State Committee for Publishing, Printing and Bookselling: BORIS I. STUKALIN.
Chairman of the State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries: IVAN NAYASHKOV.
Chairman of the State Committee for the Supply of Oil Products: TALGAT Z. KHURAMSHIN.
Chairman of the State Committee for Industrial Safety and the Supervision of Mines: IVAN VLADYCHENKO.

Other Members

Chief Administrator of U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers: MIKHAIL SMIRTYUKOV.
Chairman of the People's Control Committee: ALEKSEI SHKOLNIKOV.
Chairman of the Administrative Board of the U.S.S.R. State Bank: VLADIMIR ALKHIMOV.
Chief of the Central Statistical Board: LEV VOLODARSKY.
 Chairmen of the Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics are *ex officio* members of the Council of Ministers (see below).

CHAIRMEN OF THE COUNCILS OF MINISTERS

R.S.F.S.R.: MIKHAIL S. SOLOMENTSEV.
Ukrainian S.S.R.: ALEKSANDR P. LYASHKO.
Byelorussian S.S.R.: ALEKSANDR AKSYONOV.
Uzbek S.S.R.: NARMAKHONMADI D. KHUDAIBERDYEV.
Kazakh S.S.R.: BAIKEN A. ASHIMOV.
Georgian S.S.R.: ZURAB A. PATARIDZE.
Azerbaijani S.S.R.: HASSAN SEIDOV.
Lithuanian S.S.R.: R. B. I. SONGAILA.

Moldavian S.S.R.: IVAN USTIYAN.
Latvian S.S.R.: YURY Y. RUBEN.
Kirghiz S.S.R.: A. D. DUYSHHEYEV.
Tadzhik S.S.R.: RAKHMAN NABIYEV.
Armenian S.S.R.: F. SARKISYAN.
Turkmen S.S.R.: CHARY S. KARRYEV.
Estonian S.S.R.: VALTHER I. KLAUSON.

ALL-UNION LEGISLATURE

In the Soviet Union laws are enacted exclusively by the higher government bodies—the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. which passes All-Union laws, and the Supreme Soviets of the Union and Autonomous Republics which pass laws effective in the republics concerned. All acts of government bodies must conform precisely to law and may be abolished or altered only by law. A law is considered valid when adopted by both chambers of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, by a simple majority of each chamber (laws on amendments of the articles of the Constitution of the U.S.S.R., are adopted by a qualified majority). Validation of a law is preceded by the introduction of a bill by persons or institutions which have the right of legislative initiative. They are published not later than seven days after adoption and go into effect ten days after their publication, unless the law itself indicates otherwise. If a necessity arises to legislate in the interval between the sessions of the Supreme Soviet, this may be done by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet in the form of a special Decree which is subject to subsequent validation by the Supreme Soviet.

The manner in which laws are passed by the Supreme Soviets of the Union and Autonomous Republics is analogous to that in which they are passed by the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet. Unlike All-Union laws, Republican laws are valid only on the territory of the given republic. In cases of discrepancies between a Republic and an All-Union law, the All-Union law assumes superiority. (See also the Constitution.)

SUPREME SOVIET OF THE U.S.S.R.

The Supreme Soviet adopts and repeals laws, sees that the Soviet Constitution is observed, takes decisions on the most important questions of internal and external policy, forms the leading bodies of the State, controls the work of state bodies and officials. It elects the collegiate President, forms the Soviet Government and Council of Ministers, elects the Supreme Court and appoints the Procurator-General; all these bodies are responsible to the Supreme Soviet. It is elected every five years by all citizens of 18 years and over. There are two constituent Chambers, with equal rights.

The Soviet of the Union represents the common interests of all citizens, irrespective of their nationality. The Soviet of Nationalities represents the specific interests of each nation. These two chambers are vested with equal powers to initiate legislation, have equal terms of office, simultaneous sessions. Approval of both chambers is required for a bill to be passed. They have the following permanent Commissions:

Mandate; Legislative Proposals; Planning and Budget; Foreign Affairs; Industry; Transport and Communications; Construction and Building Materials Industry; Agriculture; Public Health and Social Security; Education, Science and Culture; Trade, Domestic Services and Municipal Services; Youth; Nature Protection; Consumer Goods; Questions of Labour and Women and the Protection of Mothers and Children.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet is a permanent body elected by a joint meeting of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities. It consists of a Chairman, a First Vice-Chairman, 15 Vice-Chairmen, a Secretary and 21 members. It is fully accountable to the Supreme Soviet; between sessions it considers and settles all the main questions of state administration and controls the work of subordinate bodies. Meetings are convened by the Chairman about every two months.

At elections in March 1979, official figures state that over 99 per cent of the electorate voted.

SOVIET OF THE UNION

Chairman: ALEKSEY P. SHITIKOV.

Deputy Chairmen: A. L. DAVIDCHIK, G. A. DJUMAYEV, B. E. PATON, P. P. GRISHKIVICHUS.

Chairman of the Mandate Commission: K. S. DEMIRCHYAN.
Chairman of the Legislative Proposals Commission: M. S. GORBACHEV.

Chairman of the Planning and Budget Commission: G. I. VASHCHENKO.

Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission: M. A. SUSLOV.
Chairman of the Industry Commission: K. G. VAINO.

Chairman of the Transport and Communications Commission: I. E. KLIMENKO.

Chairman of the Construction and Building Materials Industry Commission: V. P. LOMAKIN.

Chairman of the Agricultural Commission: V. M. KAVUN.
Chairman of the Public Health and Social Security Commission: I. N. BLOKHINA.

Chairman of the Education, Science and Culture Commission: I. A. GLEBOV.

Chairman of the Trade, Domestic Services and Municipal Services Commission: B. V. KONOPLEV.

Chairman of the Youth Commission: A. ASKAROV.

Chairman of the Nature Protection Commission: M.-S. I. UMAKHANOV.

Chairman of the Consumer Goods Commission: V. P. ORLOV.

Chairman of the Permanent Commission for Questions of Labour and Women and for the Protection of Mothers and Children: Z. P. PUKHOVA.

Number of elected members: 750

SOVIET OF NATIONALITIES

Chairman: VITALY RUBEN.

Deputy Chairmen: D. TASHPULATOVA, S. S. ZHAKSYBEKOV, N. M. ZAICHENKO, D. B. KABALEVSKY.

Chairman of the Mandate Commission: A. G. KORKIN.

Chairman of the Legislative Proposals Commission: A. P. BOTVIN.

Chairman of the Planning and Budget Commission: N. I. MASLENNIKOV.

Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission: B. N. PONOMAREV.

Chairman of the Industry Commission: A. V. VLASOV.

Chairman of the Transport and Communications Commission: T. BAIMIROV.

Chairman of the Construction and Building Materials Industry Commission: N. A. CHITANAYA.

Chairman of the Agriculture Commission: V. A. KARLOV.

Chairman of the Public Health and Social Security Commission: Z. I. GUSEINOVA.

Chairman of the Education, Science and Culture Commission: P. N. FEDOSEYEV.

Chairman of the Trade, Domestic Services and Municipal Services Commission: V. V. NIKITIN.

Chairman of the Youth Commission: A. T. KUZMIN.

Chairman of the Nature Protection Commission: G. M. GRIDASOV.

Chairman of the Consumer Goods Commission: A. M. MASALIEV.

Chairman of Permanent Commission for Questions of Labour and Women and for the Protection of Mothers and Children: L. P. LYKOVA.

Number of elected members: 750.

THE SOVIETS OF WORKING PEOPLE'S DEPUTIES

The Soviets of Working People's Deputies represent all sections of the population. The deputies attend sessions to discuss and adopt legislation, take various decisions and participate regularly in running state and public affairs.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

THE COMMUNIST PARTY

Kommunisticheskaya Partiya Sovetskovo Soyuz—KPSS
(*Communist Party of the Soviet Union—CPSU*): Central Committee, Staraya pl. 4, Moscow.

The Communist Party was founded in 1903 by V. I. Lenin following a split in the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party at its London Congress into Bolsheviks (Majority) and Mensheviks (Minority). After the October Socialist Revolution (1917) it became the Russian Communist Party. In 1925, following the creation of the U.S.S.R., the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks was formed, uniting various Communist Parties of the Republics of the U.S.S.R. Since 1952 this has been called the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. According to Article 6 of the Constitution, the CPSU is the leading and guiding force of Soviet society, and the nucleus of its political system, of all state organizations and public organizations. The Communist Party follows and develops the doctrine of Marxism-Leninism.

The supreme organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is the Party Congress which is convened by the Central Committee at least every five years. Congress elects the Central Committee which supervises all Party activities in the intervals between congresses and directs the work of the central state and public organizations through Party groups in them. The Central Committee elects the Political Bureau of the CPSU, the Secretariat and a general secretary, and organizes a Party Control Commission. The Central Committee sets up different Party organs and institutions and guides their activities, appoints the editorial boards of central Party newspapers and journals, allocates and controls Party funds, represents the Party in relations with other parties. It holds plenary sessions periodically to discuss vital problems of Party policy. The work of the Central Committee between plenary sessions is guided by the Political Bureau of the Committee, while the Secretariat of the Committee is responsible for routine work.

The Central Auditing Commission of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is elected by Party congress, supervises the expeditious and proper handling of affairs by the Central bodies of the Party, audits the funds of the Central Committee of the CPSU and controls the work of its institutions (Party schools, publishing houses, etc.). The number of members of the Party Central Committee and of the Central Auditing Commission is determined by the Congress. The 26th Congress in March 1981 elected 319 members and 151 candidate members of the Central Committee and 75 members of the Central Auditing Commission.

The guiding principle of the organizational structure of the Party is democratic centralism. Party organization throughout the Soviet Union is built on the territorial-and-production principle. Each Territory, Region, District and Republic has a Party Committee representing all its Branches. All Party organizations are autonomous in the decision of local questions, unless their decisions conflict with Party policy. The Branch is the basic unit, usually embracing all the Party members in a factory, farm or other sizeable institution or group of institutions. The Branch might comprise all the members of a profession (e.g. writers) in a territory. Each Branch elects a secretary or bureau to lead its work and large Branches elect a committee and have full-time secretaries. Each of the fourteen Republican Communist Parties has as the supreme

Party organ a Congress which elects a Central Committee. The Central Committee elects a Politburo and Secretariat. The election of Party bodies is effected by secret ballot. Each Republican Party is ultimately responsible to the Central Committee and Politburo of the CPSU.

Party members are accepted on an individual basis only. Membership is confined to Soviet citizens over 18 years old accepting the Programme and Statute of the Party, fulfilling Party decisions, paying Party dues and working in one of the Party organizations. A one year candidature is demanded before admission. Each Party member and candidate is given a card. There were about 16,763,000 members and 717,759 candidate members in 1981. Workers made up 43.4 per cent of the membership of the Party and collective farmers 12.8 per cent.

The Politburo

Members:

LEONID BREZHNEV
YURI ANDROPOV
KONSTANTIN CHERNENKO
MIKHAIL GORBACHEV
VIKTOR GRISHIN
ANDREI GROMYKO
ANDREI KIRILENKO

DINMUKHAMMED KUNAYEV
ARVID PELSHE
GRIGORY V. ROMANOV
VLADIMIR SHCHERBITSKY
MIKHAIL SUSLOV
NIKOLAI TIKHONOV
Marshal DMITRI USTINOV

Candidate Members:

GEIDAR ALIEV
PYOTR DEMICHEV
TIKHON KISELYEV
VASILY KUZNETSOV

BORIS PONOMARYOV
SHARAF RASHIDOV
EDVARD SHEYARDNADZE
MIKHAIL SOLOMENTSEV

The Secretariat

General Secretary: LEONID BREZHNEV.

Members:

VLADIMIR DOLGIKH
KONSTANTIN CHERNENKO
MIKHAIL GORBACHEV
IVAN KAPITONOV
ANDREI KIRILENKO

BORIS PONOMARYOV
KONSTANTIN V. RUSAKOV
MIKHAIL SUSLOV
MIKHAIL ZIMYANIN

Central Auditing Commission

Chairman: GENNADY SIZOV.

OTHER POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Komsomol (*Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union*): Ul. Bogdana Khmel'nitskovo 3/13, Moscow; f. 1918; reserve and auxiliary to the Communist Party; members aged between 14 and 28; the All-Union Congress elects the Central Committee which elects the Bureau; between Congresses the Central Committee carries on League work; membership about 38 million (1979).

First Secretary: BORIS PASTUKHOV.

Secretaries:

YU. A. DERGUSOV
N. K. DOLGUSHIN
A. V. FEDULOVA
D. N. FILIPPOV
A. N. KOLYAKIN

V. M. MISHIN
D. A. OKHROMY
L. I. SHVETSOVA
A. V. ZHUGANOV

Other Bureau Members:

A. G. BORTSOV	I. E. LYSENKO
A. G. GAFURZHANOV	V. G. SIDORIK
V. N. GANICHEV	K. S. SULTANOV
V. S. GLEBOV	V. G. VOLCHIKHIN
A. N. KOLYAKIN	G. I. YANAYEV
A. I. KORNIENKO	

Soviet Peace Committee: Kropotkinskaya 10, Moscow; f. 1949; Chair. YEVGENIY FEDOROV.

Committee of Soviet Women: Kropotkinskaya 10, Moscow; f. 1941 as the Anti-Fascist Committee of Soviet Women; unites various women's organizations for the

Political Organizations, Diplomatic Representation

defence of the rights of women; Chair. V. NIKOLAYEVA-TERESHKOVA.

Soviet War Veterans Committee: Gogolevsky Bulvar 4, Moscow; f. 1956; Chair. P. I. BATOV; Sec.-Gen. A. MARESEYEV.

Committee for Soviet Youth Organizations: Bolshoi Komsomolsky pereulok 8, Moscow; youth sections in various organizations, such as trade and professional unions, are affiliated.

Young Pioneers: linked with Komsomol whose members act as Pioneer leaders and advisers; for children between 10 and 14; membership about 25 million.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO THE U.S.S.R.

(In Moscow unless otherwise stated)

Afghanistan: Skatertny per. 25; *Ambassador:* HABIB MANGAL.

Algeria: Krapivinsky per. 1-A; *Ambassador:* LAYACHI YAKER.

Angola: Kropotkinskaya nab. 35; *Ambassador:* LUIS DOUKUI PAULO DE CASTRO.

Argentina: Ul. Sadogo-Triumfalnaya 4/10 kv.; *Ambassador:* LEOPOLDO BRAVO.

Australia: Kropotkinsky per. 13; *Ambassador:* DAVID W. EVANS.

Austria: Starokonyushenny per. 1; *Ambassador:* GERALD HINTEREGGER.

Bangladesh: Zemledelchesky per. 6; *Ambassador:* MIRZA RASHID AHMAD.

Belgium: Stolovy per. 7; *Ambassador:* FRANS R. TAELEMANS.

Benin: Leninsky pr. 148, kv. 121-124; *Ambassador:* ARMAND MONTEIRO.

Bolivia: Lopukhinsky per. 5; *Ambassador:* Dr. JAVIER MURILLO DE LA ROCHA.

Brazil: Ul. Gertsena 54; *Ambassador:* SIZINIO PONTES NOGUEIRA.

Bulgaria: Mosfilmovskaya Ul. 66; *Ambassador:* DIMITR ZHULEV.

Burma: Ul. Gertsena 41; *Ambassador:* U KYAW KHIN.

Burundi: Uspensky per. 7; *Ambassador:* EGIDE NKURIYINGOMA.

Cameroon: Ul. Vorovskogo 40; *Ambassador:* PIERRE MVONDO SHE.

Canada: Starokonyushenny per. 23; *Ambassador:* GEOFFREY A. H. PEARSON.

Chad: Ul. Elizarovoy 10; *Ambassador:* M. B. GADAYA.

China, People's Republic: Leninskiye Gory, ul. Druzhby 6; *Ambassador:* YANG SHOUZHENG.

Colombia: Ul. Burdenko 20; *Ambassador:* C. H. TRUJILLO.

Congo: Kropotkinsky per. 12; *Ambassador:* JACOB OKANZA.

Costa Rica: Uspensky per. 4A; *Ambassador:* Dr. LUIS BARAHONA JIMÉNEZ.

Cuba: Mosfilmovskaya ul. 40; *Ambassador:* SEVERO AGUIRRE DEL CRISTO.

Cyprus: Ul. Gertsena 51; *Ambassador:* ANGELOS M. ANGELIDES.

Czechoslovakia: Ul. Yuliusa Fuchika 12/14; *Ambassador:* ČESTMÍR LOVĚTINSKÝ.

Denmark: Per. Ostrovskogo 9; *Ambassador:* P. D. STEENBERGER.

Ecuador: Gorokhovskiy per. 12; *Ambassador:* Dr. JUAN CARLOS FAIDUTTI.

Egypt: Ul. Gertsena 56; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* HASSAN SAMY KANDIL.

Ethiopia: Serpov per. 6; *Ambassador:* NESIBU TAYE.

Finland: Kropotkinsky per. 15/17; *Ambassador:* JAAKKO HALLAMA.

France: Ul. Dimitrova 45/47; *Ambassador:* H. F. MERES.

Gabon: Ul. Vesnina 16; *Ambassador:* LÉONARD A. BADINGA.

German Democratic Republic: Ul. Stanislavskogo 10; *Ambassador:* Dr. EGON WINKELMANN.

Germany, Federal Republic: Bolshaya Gruzinskaya ul. 17; *Ambassador:* ANDREAS MEYER-LANDRUT.

Ghana: Skatertny per. 14; *Ambassador:* GEORGE NIPAH.

Greece: Ul. Stanislavskogo 4; *Ambassador:* ANDRÉ METAXAS.

Guinea: Pomerantsev per. 6; *Ambassador:* PIERRE BAS-SAMBA CAMARA.

Guinea-Bissau: 35 Bolshaya Ordynka; *Ambassador:* AUGUSTO PEREIRA DA TRASAN.

Guyana: Leninsky per. 148, kv. 61-62; *Ambassador:* PHILLIP CHAN.

Hungary: Ul. Mosfilmovskaya 62; *Ambassador:* MÁTYÁS SZÜRÖS.

Iceland: Khlebnyi per. 28; *Ambassador:* HARULDUR KRÖYER.

India: Ul. Obukha 6-8; *Ambassador:* V. K. AHUJA.

Indonesia: Novokuznetskaya ul. 12; *Ambassador:* R. M. MOHAMAD CHOESIN.

Iran: Pokrovsky blv. 7; *Ambassador:* Prof. MOHAMMAD MOKRI.

Iraq: Pogodinskaya ul. 12; *Ambassador:* ABDUL RAHMAN AHMED AL-DOURI.

Ireland: Grokholski per. 5; *Ambassador:* PÁDRAIG MURPHY.

Italy: Ul. Vesnina 5; *Ambassador:* GIOVANNI MIGLIUOLO.

Jamaica: Ul. Bolshaya Ordynka 50; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* ARTHUR THOMPSON.

U.S.S.R.

Japan: Sobinovskiy per. 5a; *Ambassador:* TOKICHIRO UOMOTU.

Jordan: Sadovskikh per. 3; *Ambassador:* Dr. HANI KHASAWNEH.

Kampuchea: Starokonyushenny per. 16; *Ambassador:* MEAS SAMNANG.

Kenya: Ul. Bolshaya Ordynka 70; *Ambassador:* ERNEST A. arap LANG'AT.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Ul. Mosfilmovskaya 72; *Ambassador:* KWON HI GEN.

Kuwait: 3 Neopalmovskiy per. 13/5; *Ambassador:* ADEL N. JARRAH.

Laos: Ul. Kachalova 18; *Ambassador:* VANTHONG SENG-MUONG.

Lebanon: Sadovo-Samotechnaya ul. 14; *Ambassador:* ANTOINE YAZBEK.

Liberia: Mosfilmovskaya ul. 58; *Ambassador:* FRANCIS T. PETTEKUA.

Libya: Merzlyakovskiy per. 20; *Committee Secretary:* MOHAMED HUSNI SHAABAN.

Luxembourg: Khrushchevskiy per. 3; *Ambassador:* PAUL REUTER.

Madagascar: Kursovoi per. 5; *Ambassador:* FRÉDÉRIC RANDRIAMAMONJY.

Malaysia: Mosfilmovskaya ul. 50; *Ambassador:* K. THAR-MARATNAM.

Mali: Novokuznetskaya ul. 11; *Ambassador:* DJIBRILLA MAIGA.

Malta: London, England.

Mauritania: Ul. Bolshaya Ordynka 66; *Ambassador:* MOHAMED GHALI OULD EL BOU.

Mexico: Ul. Shchukina 4; *Ambassador:* JORGE DÍAZ SERRANO.

Mongolia: Ul. Pisemskogo 11; *Ambassador:* DAKHYN GOTOV.

Morocco: Per. Ostrovskogo 8; *Ambassador:* ABD EL KHALEK KABBAJ.

Mozambique: Ul. Gilyarovskogo 20; *Ambassador:* HIPOLITO PEREIRA ZOZIMO PATRICIO.

Nepal: 2 Neopalmovskiy per. 14/7; *Ambassador:* NARENDRA BIKRAM SHAH.

Netherlands: Kalashny per. 6; *Ambassador:* F. J. TH. J. VAN AGT.

New Zealand: Ul. Vorovskogo 44; *Chargé d'affaires:* FRANCIS WILSON.

Nicaragua: Kutuzovskiy Pr. 7/4, Kor. 5, Kv. 19; *Ambassador:* JACINTO SUÁREZ ESPINOZA.

Niger: Kursovoi per. 7/31; *Ambassador:* MAHAMANE KARIMOU.

Nigeria: Ul. Kachalova 13; *Ambassador:* SAKA OETUNDE OIELEKE.

Norway: Ul. Vorovskogo 7; *Ambassador:* DAGFINN STENSETH.

Pakistan: Sadogo-Kudrinskaya ul. 17; *Ambassador:* IFTIKHAR ALI.

Peru: Smolenskiy blv. 14/22, kv. 11/12; *Ambassador:* Dr. HUBERT ARTURO WIELAND ALZAMORA.

Philippines: Karmanitskiy per. 6; *Ambassador:* LUIS MORENO-SALCEDO.

Diplomatic Representation

Poland: ul. Klimashkina 4; *Ambassador:* KAZIMIERZ OLSZEWSKI.

Portugal: Botanicheskiy per. 1; *Ambassador:* ANTÓNIO PATRICIO.

Romania: Mosfilmovskaya ul. 64; *Ambassador:* TRAIAN DUDAŞ.

Rwanda: B. Ordynka ul. 72; *Ambassador:* JULES KANA-NURA.

Senegal: Ul. Donskaya 12; *Ambassador:* PASCAL ANTOINE SANÉ.

Sierra Leone: Ul. Paliashvili 4; *Ambassador:* E. E. MBAYO.

Singapore: Per. Voyevodina 5; *Ambassador:* HO GUAM LIM.

Somalia: Spasopeskovskaya pl. 8; *Ambassador:* YUSUF JAMA BURALE.

Spain: Kropotkinskiy Per. 26; *Ambassador:* LUIS GUILLERMO PERINAT.

Sri Lanka: Ul. Shepkina 24; *Ambassador:* Dr. RAJAKONE C. A. JOHNPULLE.

Sudan: Ul. Vorovskogo 9; *Ambassador:* HASSAN E. EL BESHIR.

Sweden: Ul. Mosfilmovskaya 60; *Ambassador:* CARL DE GEER.

Switzerland: Stopani Per. 2/5; *Ambassador:* ALFRED HOHL.

Syria: Mansurovskiy per. 4; *Chargé d'affaires:* MOHAMMAD VALID HEZBOR.

Tanzania: Ul. Pyatnitskaya 33; *Ambassador:* PAUL JAMES CASMIR NDOBHO.

Thailand: Eroptinskiy per. 3; *Ambassador:* VAIKUNDHA SAMRUATRUAMPHOL.

Togo: Ul. Schuseva 1; *Ambassador:* LASSISSI KÉRIM-DIKÉNI.

Tunisia: Ul. Kachalova 28; *Ambassador:* ABDELHAMID AMMAR.

Turkey: Vadkovskiy per. 7/37; *Ambassador:* ERCÜMENT YAVUZALP.

Uganda: Per. Sadovskikh 5; *Ambassador:* ERNEST RUSITA.

United Kingdom: Nab. Maurisia Toreza 14; *Ambassador:* Sir CURTIS KEEBLE, K.C.M.G.

U.S.A.: Ul. Chaikovskogo 19/23; *Ambassador:* ARTHUR A. HARTMAN.

Upper Volta: Ul. Meschanskaya 17; *Ambassador:* LONKOU OLIVIER KINI.

Uruguay: Pr. Mira 74, kv. 160; *Ambassador:* JORGE BARREIRO.

Venezuela: Ul. Ermolovoi 13-15; *Ambassador:* BERNARDO BERMÚDEZ.

Viet-Nam: Bolshaya Pirogovskaya ul. 13; *Ambassador:* NGUYỄN HUU MAI.

Yemen Arab Republic: Kropotkinskaya nab. 3; *Ambassador:* SALAH ALI AL-ASHWAL.

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: ul. A. Tolstova 14; *Ambassador:* Dr. ABDULLA AHMED BUKEIR.

Yugoslavia: Mosfilmovskaya ul. 46; *Ambassador:* MARKO ORLANDIĆ.

Zaire: Per. Ostrovskogo 12; *Ambassador:* KABEYA WA MUKEBA.

Zambia: Prospekt Mira 52A; *Ambassador:* J. S. SIYOLWE.

The U.S.S.R. also has diplomatic relations with Botswana, Cape Verde, the Comoros, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, the Gambia, Grenada, Guatemala, the Ivory Coast, Lesotho, Maldives, Mauritius, Papua New Guinea, San Marino, São Tomé and Príncipe, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Suriname, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Arab Emirates, Western Samoa and Zimbabwe.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE U.S.S.R.

Chairman of the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R.: L. N. SMIRNOV.

Vice-Chairmen: S. I. GUSEV, E. A. SMOLENTSEV.

Chairman of the Collegium for Civil Cases: V. I. ZAMYATIN.

Chairman of the Collegium for Criminal Cases: A. M. FILATOV.

Chairman of the Military Collegium: G. I. BUSHUEV.

The Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. is the highest judicial organ in the U.S.S.R., exercising supervision of the judicial activities of all the judicial organs in the country. It is elected by the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. for a term of five years. The Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. includes (ex-officio) the Chairmen of the Supreme Courts of the Union Republics. The Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. is composed of the Plenum and three Collegia (civil cases, criminal cases and military). The Procurator-General and the Minister of Justice of the U.S.S.R. attend the sessions of the Plenum.

The judicial collegia examine protests, by way of judicial supervision, against the rulings and verdicts passed by the Supreme Courts in Union Republics. The military collegium examines appeals and protests, by way of judicial supervision, against the verdicts of military tribunals in the military districts and fleets. All collegia examine, as courts of first instance, cases of exceptional importance coming within their purview under the law. The rulings, verdicts and resolutions of the collegia could be protested by the Chairman of the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. or the Procurator-General of the U.S.S.R. by filing a protest to the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. The Plenum examines also the protests against the rulings of the Supreme Courts of the Union Republics, the materials pertaining to the summarization of judicial practice and judicial statistics, issues binding interpretations to the courts on questions of application of judicial practice. The Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. makes appropriate representations to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. on questions regarding the interpretation of

the laws. The Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. has the power of legislative initiative. Cases at the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. are examined by a member of the court and two people's assessors, if the case is heard in the first instance. Appeals and protests are examined by three members of the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R.

Supreme Courts are formed in Union and Autonomous Republics. They are the highest judicial organs of these Republics and exercise supervision of the activities of the judicial bodies in the given Republic. (See also Articles 151-163 of the Constitution.)

PROCURATOR

Procurator. Procurator's Offices supervise the strict observance of law by all ministerial and executive bodies, economic institutions, co-operative and public organizations, officials and individuals, through instituting criminal proceedings against guilty persons and protesting decisions infringing upon law; they exercise supervision over the legality of passing and executing sentences and observance of law in places of detention.

The Procurator-General of the U.S.S.R. and procurators subordinate to him effect prosecutions in courts. They have rights to withdraw a case from the trial for purposes of further examination, to appeal against the decisions and verdicts of courts. The participation of the procurator in court proceedings and the rights he enjoys guarantee the observance of law and the rights of the state and citizens.

Procurator's Offices perform their functions independent of any state bodies; they are subordinated only to the Procurator-General of the U.S.S.R.

The Procurator-General is elected by the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet for a term of five years. Procurators of Union and autonomous republics, territories, regions and autonomous regions are appointed by the Procurator-General of the U.S.S.R. for a term of five years, and procurators of towns, districts and areas are appointed by the Procurator of the Union republic. (See also Articles 164-168 of the Constitution.)

Procurator-General: ALEXANDER REKUNKOV.

RELIGION

The Council for Religious Affairs: attached to the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.; Chair. VLADIMIR KUROVEDOV.

According to Article 52 of the Fundamental Law (Constitution) of the U.S.S.R., citizens are guaranteed freedom of conscience, that is, the right to profess or not to profess any religion, and to conduct religious worship or atheistic propaganda. The Church is separated from the State, and the school from the Church.

A religious community is recognized when it consists of twenty or more adherents over the age of eighteen. Places of worship, seminaries and other requirements are provided and maintained by the voluntary contributions of the adherents themselves. A considerable number of churches of various faiths have been restored since the end of the war, and there are a number of religious seminaries for the training of priests in the various religions practised in the U.S.S.R.

There are over 40 officially recognized religious groups in the Soviet Union, including the Russian Orthodox Church, the Georgian Orthodox Church, the Armenian Gregorian Church, the Roman Catholic Church, the Evangelical Lutheran Church, the Evangelical Christian Baptists, the Protestant Church, the Old Believers, the

Methodist Church, Seventh Day Adventists, Jehovah's Witnesses, the Molokani, the Moslem communities, the Jewish Religious Community and the Buddhist Religion.

THE RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH

The Russian Orthodox Church is the biggest single body among the religious cults with an estimated 30 million members. The Moscow Patriarchate publishes its own monthly magazine.

Moscow Patriarchate: Ul. Kropotkinskaya, Chisty per. 5, Moscow.

Patriarch: PIMEN, Metropolitan of Moscow and all Russia.

Holy Synod consists of seven members, four of whom are permanent—Patriarch PIMEN; the Metropolitans of Krutitsa and Kolomna (YUVENALIY), Leningrad and Novgorod (ANTONIY), Kiev and Galitsa (FILARET) and Tallin and Estonia (ALEKSEY); The Chairman of the Department for Foreign Ecclesiastic Relations of the Patriarchy: Metropolitan FILARET and the Patriarchal Administrator: Metropolitan ALEKSEY.

The Church is divided into 76 bishoprics, whose boundaries correspond to those of the territories and

republics of the U.S.S.R. It also has three exarchates: West European, Central European and American. It maintains a spiritual mission in Jerusalem and representatives in Austria and Hungary. There is a representative of the Alexandrian Orthodox Church in Odessa, and of the Antioch and Bulgarian Orthodox Churches in Moscow. There are two theological academies (the Moscow and Leningrad Academies) and theological seminaries in Moscow, Leningrad and Odessa.

THE GEORGIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH

The Georgian Orthodox Church is divided into four bishoprics.

Patriarch-Catholikos of All Georgia: ILIA II, Tbilisi, Georgian S.S.R.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

The Church, with a membership of about 4 million, has an archdiocese, diocese and parishes in Lithuania, Latvia and W. Byelorussia and Ukraine. In 1981 there were 1,035 Roman Catholic churches in the U.S.S.R. There is no single administrative centre.

Metropolitan See of Riga: Apostolic Administrator: Bishop GIULIANO VARVODS, Riga 226047, Pils Iela 2, Latvia.

THE ARMENIAN GREGORIAN CHURCH

Religious centre of the Church of Armenia in the U.S.S.R.—headed by the Supreme Patriarch VAZGEN I, Catholikos of All Armenians—is the ancient city of Echmiadzin. The Church has 26 bishoprics (20 outside the U.S.S.R.). Its main following is in Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan.

OLD BELIEVERS (The Old Faith)

Divided into three branches: the Belokrinitsky Concord, under the Archbishop of Moscow and All-Russia, the Bezpopovtsi Concord and the Beglopovovtsi Concord. Most of the believers are in the central region of Russia, the Ukraine, Byelorussia, Moldavia and the Baltic republics.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES

The All-Union Council of Evangelical Christian Baptists unites the Baptist, Evangelical, Pentecostal and Mennonite churches in the Soviet Union. There is a religious centre in Moscow.

Chairman of the All-Union Council: ALEXEI KLIMENKO; P.O.B. 520, Moscow.

*** Evangelical Lutheran Church:** an episcopal church, with its greatest following in Latvia and Estonia.

Primate of Estonia: Archbishop EDGAR HARK.

Primate of Latvia: Archbishop Y. P. MATULIS.

Seventh-day Adventists: there are independent religious communities in a number of regions of the Soviet Union.

MOSLEMS

Moslems make up the second largest religious community in the U.S.S.R. The majority are Sunnites with a small number of Shiites, mostly in Azerbaijan. They are divided into four boards, according to the geographical and historical conditions and the existence of different sects. The four Boards are located at Tashkent (Uzbek S.S.R.), Ufa (Bashkir A.S.S.R.), Baku (Azerbaijan S.S.R.) and Makhachkala (Daghestan A.S.S.R.). A theological school is maintained in Bukhara.

Chairman of the Moslem Board of Central Asia and Kazakhstan (the biggest single grouping of Moslems, with headquarters in Tashkent): Grand Mufti ZIYAUD-DIN BABAKHANOV.

Chairman of Moslem Board of European Part of the U.S.S.R. and Siberia: Mufti TALAAT TASEEV.

Chairman of Moslem Board for Transcaucasia (Headquarters in Baku): Shaikh ALLASHUKUR PASHAYEV.

Chairman of Moslem Board for North Caucasus and Daghestan: Mufti MAHMUD QEKKIEV.

JUDAISM

There is no administrative centre, but many independent communities exist in Moscow, Kiev, and other parts of the Ukrainian and Byelorussian Republics, particularly in Lvov and Minsk, as well as in the Jewish Autonomous Region (R.S.F.S.R.), which has many Jewish settlers. There are about 2 million Jews in the Soviet Union. There is a *yeshiva* (Orthodox Jewish Seminary) in Moscow.

BUDDHISM

Buddhism is most widespread in the Buryat Autonomous Republic, where the Central Religious Board has its seat, the Tuva Autonomous Republic and the Irkutsk and Chita Regions.

Chairman of the Central Religious Board: Bandido-Khambo Lama ZHAMBAL DORZHI GAMBOYEV.

THE PRESS

Newspapers and periodicals in the Soviet Union are owned and published by various public or collective organizations, including the Communist Party, the central and local Soviets (district, city and rural councils), trade unions, co-operatives, ministries, planning organizations, cultural bodies, educational and learned institutions of all kinds, and finally, factories and collective farms. These publications cover national, provincial and local interests. *Pravda*, the largest newspaper in the Soviet Union, is printed in 44 cities; in contrast, the smallest local dailies are no more than bulletins posted on official notice-boards for public reading.

Lenin's dictum that "the Press is the most strong and powerful weapon of the Party" is the basis of the Soviet attitude to its newspapers and periodicals. Lenin believed that the Press is powerful as an organizer of the people, rallying them to the Communist cause. The purpose of the

Soviet press is to disseminate the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and to present information on life in the Soviet Union and abroad. It is its duty to encourage a proper attitude to work, an attachment to the Soviet Union and a high sense of social responsibility. In so far as no newspaper is permitted to publish anything harmful to the State or to the Communist cause, a form of censorship exists, but its use is rarely evident since the system provides reliable editors who are Party members, well acquainted with Communist ideology.

Owing to the predominantly political nature of the Soviet Press it may appear dull to Western readers. Stories are generally of a serious nature concentrating on international and government affairs; topics outside this sphere are considered trivial. There are very few entertainment features, and personalities are generally played down. Editorials are on serious topics and are given prominent

positions. Most reporting has a bias towards the Party line. Newspapers, however, are improving in appearance, with careful layout and an increasing use of photographs.

In general the Soviet Press is remarkably popular and produces about 8,000 newspapers (including 640 dailies) in 57 languages spoken in the U.S.S.R. and 9 foreign languages. There are 5,000 journals and other periodicals published in 48 languages spoken in the U.S.S.R. and 25 foreign languages. The most influential daily is *Pravda* (circ. 10,600,000), which is published 365 days a year and has a staff of over 40,000 correspondents. It is the organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and is essential reading for all serious Party members. It tends to stress internal matters while *Izvestia* (circ. 8,600,000), the Government newspaper, is more concerned with foreign affairs. Among the more important periodicals are *Ogonyok* and *Kommunist*, devoted mostly to internal problems, *Novoye Vremya*, *Za Rubezhom* and *Mezhdunarodnaya Zhizn*, which deal with international matters, *Krokodil*, a lively satirical magazine, *Novy Mir*, the most influential literary journal, and *Zhurnalist*, published by the Union of Journalists.

The main news agency, TASS, plays an important role in distributing by radio or telegraph foreign and domestic news to newspapers throughout the republics; it also transmits *Pravda* editorials. Much of the control of the Soviet Press is effected through strict supervision of the news agency.

PRINCIPAL DAILY NEWSPAPERS

NOTE.—Published in Moscow unless otherwise indicated. Principal Republican newspapers are indicated in the respective Union Republic Section.

Gudok (*Whistle*): Khlynovski Tupik 8; f. 1917; organ of the Ministry of Communications and the Rail Transport Workers' Union; Editor S. P. BORISOV; circ. 641,000.

Izvestia (*News*): Pushkinskaya pl. 5; f. 1917; Supreme Soviet Presidium; Editor P. F. ALEXEYEV; circ. 8,600,000.

Komsomolskaya Pravda (*Communist Youth Pravda*): Ul. Pravdy 24; organ of the Leninist Communist Youth League of the Soviet Union; f. 1925; Editor V. N. GANICHEV; circ. 10,000,000.

Krasnaya Zvezda (*Red Star*): Khoroshevskoye chaussee 38; f. 1924; organ of the Ministry of Defence; Editor N. I. MAKEYEV; circ. 2,400,000.

Pravda (*Truth*): Ul. Pravdy 24; f. 1912; also printed in 44 major cities; organ of the Central Cttee. of the Soviet Communist Party; Editor VIKTOR G. AFANASYEV; circ. 10,600,000.

Selskaya Zhizn (*Country Life*): Ul. Pravdy 24; f. 1918; paper of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party; Chief Editor A. P. KHARLAMOV; circ. 8,500,000.

Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya (*Socialist Industry*): Ul. Novoslobodskaya 73; f. 1969; organ of the Central Committee of the CPSU; Editor V. N. GOLUBEV.

Sovetskaya Rossiya (*Soviet Russia*): Ul. Pravdy 24; f. 1956; organ of CPSU Central Committee and R.S.F.S.R. Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; Editor A. I. LUKOVERTS; circ. 3,230,000.

Sovetski Sport (*Soviet Sport*): Ul. Arkhipova 8; f. 1924; organ of the U.S.S.R. Committee of Physical Culture and Sports and the All-Union Central Council of Trades Unions; circ. 3,500,000; Sunday supplement—"Football", circ. 3,900,000; Editor N. S. KISELEV.

Trud (*Labour*): Ul. Gorkogo 18b; f. 1921; organ of the Central Council of the Trade Unions; Editor A. M. SUBBOTIN; circ. 10,500,000.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

NOTE.—Published in Moscow unless otherwise indicated. Principal Republican periodicals are included in the respective Union Republic section.

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, ETC.

NOTE.—All published by the "Kolos" (Corn Ear) Publishing House unless otherwise indicated.

Agrokhimiya (*Agricultural Chemistry*): f. 1964; published by the "Nauka" (Science) Publishing House; joint edition of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Agriculture; results of theoretical and experimental research work; monthly; Editor Y. V. RAKITIN.

Doklady Vsesoyuznoy Ordena Lenina Akademii Selskokhoziaistvennykh Nauk Im. V. I. Lenina (*Reports of the Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences*): f. 1936; the latest achievements in agriculture; monthly; Editor N. F. ROSTOVTSYEV.

Lesnaya Promyshlennost (*Forest Industry*): Ul. 25 Okt'yabrya 17; f. 1926; organ of the U.S.S.R. Ministries of Forest and Wood-working Industry and of Pulp and Paper Industry, State Forestry Committee of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and Central Committee of Trade Union of Workers of Forest, Paper and Wood-working Industry; three times weekly; Editor P. D. BORODIN.

Mekhanizatsiya i Elektrifikatsiya Sots. Selskogo Khozyaistva (*Mechanization and Electrification of Socialist Agriculture*): Ul. Sadovaya-Spasskaya 18; f. 1930; All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences; monthly; Editor L. G. PRISHCHEP.

Molochnoye i Myasnoye Skotovodstvo (*Dairy and Meat Cattle Breeding*): Ul. Gorkogo 32/2; f. 1956; Ministry of Agriculture; monthly; Editor E. N. ORLOV.

Selskokhoziaistvennaya Biologiya (*Agricultural Biology*): f. 1966; V. I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences; bi-monthly; Acting Editor B. A. RUBIN.

Svinovodstvo (*Pig Breeding*): Ul. Sadovaya-Spasskaya 18; f. 1930; Ministry of Agriculture; monthly; Editor G. N. DOBROKHOTOV.

Tekhnika v Selskom Khozyaistve (*Agricultural Technology*): Ul. Sadovaya-Spasskaya 18; f. 1941; Ministry of Agriculture; monthly; Editor M. A. STEPANOV.

Uchyot i Finansy v Kolkhozakh i Sovkhozakh (*Stock-Taking and Finances in Collective and State Farms*): f. 1926; Ministry of Agriculture; monthly; Editor P. P. GREBTSOV.

Vestnik Selskokhoziaistvennoy Nauki (*Agricultural Scientific Bulletin*): Ul. Sadovaya-Spasskaya 18; f. 1956; V. I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences; monthly; Editor D. D. BREZHNEV.

Veterinariya (*Veterinary Science*): Orlikov per. 1/11; f. 1924; Ministry of Agriculture; monthly; Editor L. I. BESPALOV.

Zashchita Rastenii (*Plant Protection*): Ul. Sadovaya-Spasskaya 18; f. 1956; Ministry of Agriculture; monthly; Editor E. N. IVANOV; circ. 66,000.

Zemledeliye (*Farming*): Ul. Gorkogo 32; f. 1953; Ministry of Agriculture; f. 1939; monthly; Editor V. IVANOV.

Zhivotnovodstvo (*Cattle Breeding*): Ul. Sadovaya-Spasskaya 18; f. 1928; Ministry of Agriculture; monthly; Editor V. D. KABANOV.

FOR CHILDREN

Kostyor (*Campfire*): Taumcheskaya ul. 37, Leningrad; f. 1936; joint edition of the Central Committee of the

Leninist Young Communist League, Central Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization and the Union of Writers of the U.S.S.R.; fiction, poetry, sport, reports and popular science; for 10-14 years; monthly; Editor S. V. SAKHAROV.

Murzilka: f. 1924; published by the "Molodaya Gvardiya" (Young Guard) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Central Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Soviet Union; illustrated; for first grades of school; monthly; Editor V. MATEYEV.

Pioner (Pioneer): f. 1924; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Central Council of the Pioneer Organization of the Soviet Union; fiction; illustrated; for children of 4th-8th grades; monthly; Editor S. A. FURAN; circ. 1,600,000.

Pionerskaya Pravda (Pioneer Pravda): Sushchevskaya ul. 21; f. 1925; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union and Central Council of the V. I. Lenin All-Union Organization of Pioneers; twice weekly; Editor N. M. CHERNOVA; circ. 11,000,000.

Veselye Kartinki (Merry Pictures): f. 1956; published by the "Molodaya Gvardiya" (Young Guard) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union; humorous; for pre-school and first grades; monthly; Editor E. A. VEDERNIKOV.

Yunyi Naturalist (Young Naturalist): f. 1928; published by the "Molodaya Gvardiya" (Young Guard) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and Central Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Soviet Union; popular science for children of 4th-10th grades who are interested in biology; monthly; Editor A. A. PODREZOVA.

Yunyi Technik (Young Technologist): f. 1956; published by the "Molodaya Gvardiya" (Young Guard) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Central Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Soviet Union; popular engineering for schoolchildren; monthly; Editor S. V. CHUMAKOV.

CULTURE AND ARTS

Bibliotekha "V Pomosch Khudozhestvennoy Samodeyatelnosti" (Amateur Art): f. 1945; published by the "Sovetskaya Rossiya" (Soviet Russia) Publishing House; songs, plays and articles by leading actors of the U.S.S.R.; fortnightly.

Dekorativnoe Iskusstvo S.S.S.R. (Decorative Art of the U.S.S.R.): Ul. Gorkogo 9; f. 1957; published by the "Sovetskii Khudozhnik" (Soviet Artist) Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Union of Artists; monthly; Editor O. V. BUTKEVICH.

Iskusstvo (Art): Ul. Usievicha 9; f. 1933; published by the "Iskusstvo" (Art) Publishing House; journal of the Ministry of Culture and the Union of Artists of the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.S.R. Academy of Arts; fine arts; monthly; Editor V. ZIMENKO.

Iskusstvo Kino (Cinema Art): f. 1931; journal of the State Committee for Cinematography of the Council of Ministers and the Union of Cinematographers of the U.S.S.R.; monthly; Editor E. D. SURKOV.

Knizhnoe Obozrenie (Book review): Sooshevski Vad 64.; f. 1966; summaries of newly published books; weekly; Editor A. I. OVSYANNIKOV.

Kultura i Zhizn (Culture and Life): proezd Sapunova 13-15; f. 1957; published by the Union of Soviet Societies for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries; monthly in Russian, English, French, Spanish and German; Editor B. S. RZHANOV.

Literaturnaya Gazeta (Literary Newspaper): Voroskogo ul. 52; f. 1929; weekly; U.S.S.R. Union of Writers; Editor A. CHAKOVSKY; circ. 2,600,000.

Muzykalnaya Zhizn (Musical Life): f. 1957; published by the "Sovetskii Kompozitor" (Soviet Composer) Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Union of Composers and the Ministry of Culture; development of Soviet music; fortnightly; Editor INNOKENTY E. POPOV.

Programmy Tsentralnogo Radio i Televidenie (Central Radio and TV Programmes): f. 1968; published by the Publishing House of the Committee for Broadcasting and Television of the Council of Ministers; weekly.

Sovetskaya Kultura (Soviet Culture): Chistye Prudy 19a; f. 1929; organ of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Culture and of the Central Committee of Trade Union of Workers of Culture; three times weekly; Editor A. V. ROMANOV; circ. 220,000.

Sovetskii Ekran (Soviet Screen): f. 1957; published by the "Pravda" (Truth) Publishing House; journal of the Committee for Cinematography of the Council of Ministers and the Union of Cinematographers; achievements of Soviet cinema; fortnightly; Editor A. D. GOLUBEV; circ. 1,950,000.

Sovetskii Film (Soviet Film): illustrated; Soviet and foreign films; in Russian, English, French, German, Spanish and Arabic; monthly; Editor V. SHALUNOVSKY.

Sovetskoe Foto (Soviet Photography): f. 1926; published by the "Planeta" Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Union of Journalists; monthly; Editor M. BUGAEVA.

Sovetskaya Muzyka (Soviet Music): f. 1933; published by the "Sovetskii Kompozitor" (Soviet Composer) Publishing House; journal of the Union of Composers and the Ministry of Culture; monthly; Editor Yu. S. KOREV.

Teatr (Theatre): f. 1937; published by the "Iskusstvo" (Art) Publishing House; journal of the Ministry of Culture and the Union of Writers; new plays by Soviet and foreign playwrights; monthly; Editor AFANASY SALINSKY; circ. 20,000.

Televidenie i Radioveshanie (Television and Radio Broadcasting): Pyatnitskaya ul. 25; f. 1952; organ of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting; Editor-in-Chief N. S. BIRYUKOV; circ. 60,000.

ECONOMICS, FINANCE

Dengi i Kredit (Money and Credit): f. 1932; published by the "Finansy" (Finances) Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. State bank; all aspects of banking and money circulation; monthly; Editor M. M. TITAREV.

Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta (Economic Gazette): Bumazhny pr. 14; f. 1918; organ of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party; weekly; Editor A. F. RUMYANTSEV; circ. 900,000.

Ekonomicheskie nauki (Economic Sciences): f. 1957; published by the "Vysshaya Shkola" (School of Higher Learning) Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education; articles on theory and methodology of economic sciences; monthly; Editor A. D. SMIRNOV.

Ekonomika i matematicheskie metody (Economics and Mathematical Methods): f. 1965; published by the

"Nauka" (Science) Publishing House; journal of the Central Institute of Economics and Mathematics of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; development of mathematical methods in economics, applicability of computers, systems of optimal planning, etc.; bi-monthly; Editor N. P. FEDORENKO.

Finansy (*Finances of the U.S.S.R.*): f. 1926; published by the "Finansy" Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Finances; theory and practices of the U.S.S.R. finances; compiling and execution of the U.S.S.R. State budget, insurance, crediting, etc.; monthly; Editor V. A. YEVDOKIMOV.

Mirovaya ekonomika i mezhdunarodnie otnosheniya (*World Economics and International Relations*): f. 1957; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; journal of the Institute of World Economics and International Relations of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; problems of international policies, development of the world socialist system, economic competition of socialism and capitalism, economic and political situation in different countries of the world, etc.; monthly; Editor YA. S. KHAVINSON.

Planovoe khozyaistvo (*Planned Economy*): f. 1924; published by the "Economika" (Economics) Publishing House; journal of the State Planning Committee of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.; development of the U.S.S.R. national economy and planning; monthly; Editor V. GLAGOLEV.

Voprosy Ekonomiki (*Problems of Economics*): f. 1948; Volkhonka 14, Moscow G-19; published by "Pravda" Publishing House; journal of the Institute of Economics of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; economic problems of the socialist system in the U.S.S.R.; political economics, planning, statistics, etc.; monthly; Editor T. S. KHACHATUROV; circ. 65,000.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Mezhdunarodnaya Zhizn (*International Affairs*): bul. Zubovskiy 21; f. 1954; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Society "Znanie"; problems of foreign policy and diplomacy of the U.S.S.R. and other countries; in Russian, English and French; monthly.

Novoye Vremya (*New Times*): Moscow 103782, Ploshchad Pushkina 5; f. 1943; published by "Trud" newspaper Publishing House; foreign affairs; in Russian, English, French, German, Spanish, Polish, Czech and Arabic; weekly; Editor M. A. FEDOROV.

XX Vek i Mir (*20th Century and Peace*): f. 1967; journal of the Soviet Peace Committee; Soviet and foreign writers and journalists on the most important developments in international relations, peace, disarmament and the national-liberation struggle; in Russian, Arabic, English, German, Spanish and French; monthly.

Za Rubezhom (*Abroad*): f. 1960; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; newspaper of the U.S.S.R. Union of Journalists; translations from foreign press and periodicals, commentaries of Soviet observers, feature stories; weekly; Editor-in-Chief D. F. KRAMINOV; circ. 1,300,000.

EDUCATION

Professionalno-tekhnicheskoe Obrazovanie (*Vocational and Technical Education*): Ul. Chernyakhovskaya 9, Moscow; f. 1941; The State Committee for Vocational Education of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.; monthly; 120,000 copies; Editor A. M. KRESTYANINOV.

Russkiy Yazyk v Natsionalnoi Shkole (*The Russian Language in National Schools*): Moscow 107066, Lefortovskiy pr. 8; f. 1957; U.S.S.R. Ministry of Education and the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences; bi-monthly; Editor I. V. BARANNIKOV.

Semya i Shkola (*Home and School*): Ul. Pavla Korchagina 7; f. 1946; U.S.S.R. Academy of Pedagogical Sciences; monthly; Editor N. I. MONAKHOV; circ. 1,300,000.

Shkola i Proizvodstvo (*School and Production*): Lefortovskiy pr. 8; f. 1957; publ. by the "Pedagogika" Publishing House; journal of U.S.S.R. Ministry of Education; Editor A. A. POLYAKOV.

Sovetskaya Pedagogika (*Soviet Pedagogics*): Moscow, Ul. Makarenko 5-16; f. 1937; U.S.S.R. Academy of Pedagogical Sciences; monthly; Chief Editor S. A. CHERNIK.

Uchitelskaya Gazeta (*Teachers' Gazette*): Proyezd Sapunova 13/15; f. 1924; organ of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Education and the Central Committee of the Workers' Trade Union of Education; Higher School and Scientific Institutions; three times weekly; Editor N. M. PARFENOVA; circ. 1,500,000.

Vestnik Vysshei Shkoly (*Higher Schools Review*): Ulitsa Zhdanova 11; f. 1940; U.S.S.R. Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education; monthly; Editor A. N. GORSHENEV.

Vospitanie Shkolnikov (*The Upbringing of Schoolchildren*): Lefortovskiy pr. 8, Moscow; f. 1934; published by "Pedagogika" Publishing House; U.S.S.R. Ministry of Education; bi-monthly.

LANGUAGE, LITERATURE

Filologicheskie nauki (*Philology*): Moscow, Ul. Gertsena 5-7; f. 1958; published by the "Vysshaya Shkola" (Higher School) Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education; reports of Institutions of higher learning on the most important problems of literary studies and linguistics; bi-monthly; Editor N. S. CHEMODANOV; circ. 3,200.

Russkaya Literatura (*Russian Literature*): Podsozenskiy pr. 21; f. 1958; published by the "Nauka" (Science) Publishing House; journal of the Institute of Russian Literature of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; development of Russian and Soviet literature from its appearance up to the present day; quarterly; Editor V. V. TIMOFEEVA.

Russkaya Rech (*Russian language*): Volkhonka ul. 18/2, Moscow; f. 1967; published by the "Nauka" (Science) Publishing House; journal of the Institute of Russian Language of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Science; popular; history of the development of the literary Russian language; bi-monthly; V. L. BORKOVSKY.

Russkii Yazyk za Rubezhom (*Russian Abroad*): f. 1967; published by the Moscow University Publishing House; journal of the Institute of the Russian Language; current problems of methodology of teaching the Russian language to foreigners; quarterly; Editor A. V. ABRAMOVICH.

Sovetskaya Literatura (*Soviet Literature*): pl. Pushkinskaya 5; f. 1931; published by the Izvestia Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Union of Writers; novels, short stories, verses, poems, literary criticism by Soviet authors; in English, Spanish, German, Polish, Japanese and Czech; monthly; Editor SAVVA DANGULOV.

Voprosy Literatury (*Questions of Literature*): f. 1957; published by the "Izvestiya" Publishing House; joint edition of the U.S.S.R. Union of Writers and the Institute of World Literature of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; theory and history of modern literature and aesthetics; monthly; Editor V. OZEROV.

Voprosy yazykoznaniya (*Questions of Linguistics*): f. 1952; published by the "Nauka" (Science) Publishing House; journal of the Institute of Linguistics of the U.S.S.R.

Academy of Sciences; actual problems of general linguistics on the basis of different languages; bi-monthly; Editor F. FILIN.

PHILATELY

Filatelia S.S.S.R. (*Philately*): Novokhoroshevsky proezd 24; Moscow; f. 1966; journal of the All-Union Philatelic Society and the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Communications; monthly; Editor-in-Chief I. V. CHEKHOV; circ. 75,000.

PHYSICAL CULTURE AND SPORT

Fizkultura i Sport (*Physical Culture and Sport*): Moscow; f. 1922; published by the "Fizkultura i Sport" (Physical Culture and Sport) Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Committee of Physical Culture and Sports; activities and development of Soviet sport; monthly; Editor A. CHAIKOVSKY.

Shakmaty v S.S.S.R. (*Chess in the U.S.S.R.*): Moscow; f. 1921; published by the "Fizkultura i Sport" (Physical Culture and Sport) Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Chess Federation; monthly; Editor Y. AVERBAKH.

Sportivnye Igry (*Sports and Games*): Moscow; f. 1955; published by the "Fizkultura i Sport" (Physical Culture and Sport) Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Committee of Physical Culture and Sports; monthly; Editor V. A. NOVOSKOLTSEV.

Sport v S.S.S.R. (*Sport in the U.S.S.R.*): Ul. Moskvina 8, Moscow; f. 1963; published by "Pravda" Publishing House; in Russian, English, French, Spanish, German and Hungarian; monthly.

Teoriya i Praktika Fizicheskoy Kultury (*Theory and Practice of Physical Culture*): Moscow; f. 1937; published by the "Fizkultura i Sport" (Physical Culture and Sport) Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Committee of Physical Culture and Sports; monthly; Editor A. V. SEDOV.

Turist (*Tourist*): Ul. Marx-Engels 5, Moscow; f. 1966; published by the "Profizdat" (Trade Union) Publishing House; journal of the All-Union Central Board of Trade Unions; articles about new routes for tourists; monthly; Editor B. V. MOSKOVIN.

POLITICS

Agitator (*Agitator*): Ul. Marx-Engels 5, Moscow; f. 1923; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; Journal of the Central Committee of the CPSU; internal and foreign policies of the CPSU and the Soviet government; fortnightly; M. P. GABDULIN.

Bloknot agitatora (*Agitator's note-book*): f. 1942; published by the "Krasnaya Zvezda" (Red Star) Publishing House; journal of the Political Department of the Soviet Army and Navy; internal and foreign affairs, army and naval life; fortnightly; Editor I. M. BABENKO.

Kommunist (*Communist*): f. 1924; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the CPSU; problems of Marxist-Leninist theory, philosophy, economy; CPSU history, etc.; 18 issues annually; Editor R. I. KOSOLAPOV.

Politicheskoe Samooobrazovanie (*Political Self-Education*): f. 1957; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the CPSU; articles, lectures, etc., on urgent problems of the theory and practice of the building of Communism and world socialism, international communist labour and national movements; monthly; Editor A. S. VISHNYAKOV.

Voprosy Istorii K.P.S.S. (*Questions of History of the CPSU*): f. 1957; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; journal of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism under the Central Committee of the CPSU;

problems of the CPSU, international communist and labour movements' history; monthly; Editor A. KOSULNIKOV.

POPULAR, ILLUSTRATED AND FICTION

Druzhba Narodov (*Friendship of Peoples*): pl. Pushkinskaya 5; f. 1938; published by the "Izvestia" Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Union of Writers; the best works of writers, poets and critics from all the Republics of the U.S.S.R.; monthly; Editor S. BARUZHIN.

Inostrannaya Literatura (*Foreign Literature*): Pyatnitskaya ul. 41; f. 1955; published by the "Izvestia" Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Union of Writers; Russian translations of modern foreign authors; monthly; Editor N. FEDORENKO; circ. 600,000.

Novy Mir (*New World*): Malyi Putinkovsky per. 1/2; f. 1925; published by the "Izvestia" Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Union of Writers; new fiction and essays by Soviet authors; monthly.

Ogonyok (*Beacon*): ul. Pravdy 24; f. 1923; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; popular illustrated; weekly; Editor ANATOLY V. SOFONOV; circ. 2,100,000.

Roman-Gazeta (*Novels*): Novo-Basmannaya 19; f. 1927; published by the "Khudozhestvennaya Literatura" (Fiction) Publishing House; the most widespread periodical of fiction and best works previously published in journals, including translation into Russian; fortnightly; Editor V. SHATYGIN.

Sovietski Soyuz (*Soviet Union*): Ul. Moskvina 8; f. 1930; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; illustrated; in 19 languages including Russian, Arabic, Bengali, Chinese, English, Finnish, French, German, Hindi, Hungarian, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Mongolian, Romanian, Serbian, Spanish, Urdu and Vietnamese; monthly; Editor N. M. GRIBACHEV.

Znamya (*Banner*): Tverskoi Blv. 25; f. 1931; Union of Soviet Writers; novels, poetry, essays; monthly; Editor V. KOZHEVNIKOV.

Zvezda (*Star*): Leningrad, Mokhovaya 20; f. 1924; published by the "Khudozhestvennaya Literatura" (Fiction) Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Union of Writers; novels, short stories, poetry, art and literary criticism; monthly; Editor G. KHOLOPOV.

POPULAR SCIENTIFIC

Meditinskaya Gazeta (*Medical Gazette*): Bolshaya Kolkhoz-naya, pl. 12; f. 1938; organ of the U.S.S.R. Ministries of Public Health and of the Medical Industry, and Central Committee of the Trade Union of Medical Workers; twice weekly; Editor S. S. MIKHAILOV; circ. 1,200,000.

Modelist-Konstruktor (*Modelling-Designing*): f. 1966; published by the "Molodaya Gvardiya" (Young Guard) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union; designs and descriptions of technical models; monthly; Editor Y. STOLYAROV.

Nauka i Religiya (*Science and Religion*): Moscow, Ulyanovskaya 43; f. 1959; journal of the U.S.S.R. Society "Znanie" (Knowledge); popular atheistic; monthly; Editor A. S. IVANOV.

Nauka i Zhizn (*Science and Life*): Ul. Kirova 24; f. 1934; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Society "Znanie" (Knowledge); popular; recent developments in all branches of science and technology; monthly; Chief Editor V. N. BOLKHOVITINOV; circ. 3,000,000.

Priroda (*Nature*): f. 1912; published by the "Nauka" (Science) Publishing House; journal of the Presidium

of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; popular; natural sciences; monthly; Editor N. G. BASOV.

Radio: f. 1924; joint edition of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Communications and the U.S.S.R. Voluntary Society of Assistance to the Army, Air Force and Navy; popular radio-engineering; monthly; Editor A. V. GOROKHOVSKY.

Stroitel'naya Gazeta (Building Gazette): Ul. 25 Oktyabrya 8/1; f. 1924; organ of the State Building Committee of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and the Central Committee of Trade Union of Builders and Workers of the Building Materials Industry; three times weekly; fortnightly supplement "Architecture"; Editor L. P. KRAVCHENKO; circ. 300,000.

Tekhnika-Molodezhi (Engineering—For Youth): f. 1933; published by the "Molodaya Gvardiya" (Young Guard) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union; popular; engineering and science; monthly; Editor V. D. ZHAKHARCHENKO.

Vokrug Sveta (Around the World): Sushevskaya 21, Moscow A-30; f. 1861; published by the "Molodaya Gvardiya" (Young Guard) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union; illustrated; geographical, travel, adventure and science fiction; monthly, including the bi-monthly supplement "Iskatel'" (Seeker); science fiction, detective stories; Editor A. NIKONOV; circ. 2,500,000.

Zdorovie (Health): f. 1955; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; joint edition of the U.S.S.R. and the R.S.F.S.R. Ministries of Public Health; popular scientific; medicine and hygiene; monthly; Editor M. PIRADOVA.

Zemlya i Vseennaya (Earth and Universe): f. 1965; published by the "Nauka" (Science) Publishing House; joint edition of the Departments of Physical-Technical and Mathematical Sciences and of Earth Sciences of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and the U.S.S.R. Society of Astronomy and Geodesy; popular; current hypotheses of the origin and development of the earth and universe; astronomy, geophysics and space research; every 2 months; Editor D. Y. MARTYNOV.

Znanie-Sila (Knowledge is Strength): f. 1926; published by the "Znanie" (Knowledge) Publishing House; journal of the All-Union Society "Znanie"; general scientific; monthly; Editor N. S. FILIPOVA.

THE PRESS, PRINTING AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

Knizhnaya Letopis (Book Chronicle): Kremlin Embankment 1-9; f. 1907; published by the "Kniga" (Book) Publishing House; journal of the All-Union Book Chamber of the Press Committee of the Council of Ministers; registration of all books published in the U.S.S.R., with description of books; weekly; Editor L. N. NECHAEVA.

Notnaya Letopis (Chronicle of Music): Kremlin Embankment 1-9; f. 1931; published by the "Kniga" (Book) Publishing House; journal of the All-Union Book Chamber of the Press Committee of the Council of Ministers; registration of issues of music in the U.S.S.R.; quarterly; Editor T. K. KOMOROVA; circ. 1,125.

Poligrafiya (Printing): Leninsky pr. 15; published by the "Kniga" (Book) Publishing House; equipment and technology of the printing industry; monthly; Dir. S. SEMENOV.

Sovetskaya Bibliografiya (Soviet Bibliography): Moscow J-34; f. 1933; published by the "Kniga" (Book) Publishing House; journal of the All-Union Book Chamber of the

Press Committee of the Council of Ministers; theoretical, practical and historical aspects of bibliography; bi-monthly; Editor L. F. KUZNETSOVA; circ. 7,000.

V Mire Knig (In the World of Books): U.S.S.R. Library Council, Prospect Kalinina 3; f. 1936; published by the "Kniga" (Book) Publishing House; journal of the Press Committee of the Council of Ministers; reviews of new books, theoretical problems of literature; monthly; Editor Y. K. FILONOVICH.

Zhurnalist (Journalist): f. 1920; published by the "Pravda" (Truth) Publishing House; journal of the newspaper "Pravda" (Truth) and the Union of Journalists; problems of international life and of the life of Soviet journalists; monthly; Editor V. ZHIDKOV; circ. 120,000.

RELIGION

Bratski Vestnik (Brotherly Messenger): All-Union Council of Evangelical Christian-Baptists of the U.S.S.R., P.O.B. 520, Moscow; f. 1945; every 2 months; Chief Editor A. M. BYCHKOV.

Zhurnal Moskovskoi Patriarkhii (Journal of the Patriarchate of Moscow): Novodevichy pr. 1; f. 1931; published by the Patriarchate in Russian and English; monthly; Editor Rt. Rev. PITIRIM, Archbishop of Volokolamsk.

SATIRICAL

Krokodil (Crocodile): Bumazhny Proezd 14; f. 1922; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; three times monthly; Editor E. P. DUBROVIN.

TRADE, TRADE UNIONS, LABOUR AND SOCIAL SECURITY

Sotsialisticheski Trud (Socialist Labour): Pl. Kuibysheva 1; f. 1956; State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. for Labour and Social Problems; monthly; Editor (vacant); circ. 50,000.

Sovetskaya Torgovlya (Soviet Trade): Ul. Razina 14; f. 1927; organ of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Trade and the Central Committee of Trade Union of Workers of State Trade and Co-operative societies; three times weekly; Editor V. I. PUSHKAREV; circ. 763,000.

Sovetskije Profsoyuzy (Soviet Trade Unions): Ul. Kirova 13; f. 1917; All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions; twice monthly; Editor M. P. MUDROV.

Vneshnyaya Torgovlya (Foreign Trade): Ul. Pudovkina 4; f. 1921; Ministry of Foreign Trade, publ. by "Izvestia" Publishing House; monthly in Russian, English, French, Spanish and German; Editor-in-Chief V. AZOV.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Avtomatika, Telemekhanika i Svyaz (Automation, Telemechanics and Communication): Moscow; f. 1957; published by the "Transport" Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Rail Transport; utilization of new equipment in rail transport; monthly; Editor L. P. SLOBODYANYUK.

Grazhdanskaya Aviatsiya (Civil Aviation): Moscow; f. 1931; journal of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Civil Aviation and the Central Committee of the Civil Aviation Workers' Trade Union; development of Soviet Air Transport; utilization of aviation in construction, agriculture and forestry; monthly.

Radiotekhnika (Radio Engineering): Most 20, Moscow Kuznetsky; f. 1946; published by the "Svyaz" (Communication) Publishing House; journal of the A. S. Popov Scientific and Technical Society of Radio Engineering, Electronics and Electrical Communication; theoretical and technical problems of radio engineering; monthly; Editor A. M. TROSHIN.

Radiotekhnika i Elektronika (Radio Engineering and Electronics): f. 1956; published by the "Nauka" (Science)

Publishing House; journal of the Department of Physics and Applied Physics of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; theory of radio engineering; monthly; Editor V. A. KOTELNIKOV.

Vestnik Svyazi (*Herald of Communication*): f. 1917; published by the "Svyaz" (Communication) Publishing House; joint edition of the Ministry of Communication and of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Workers in Communication, Motor Roads and Transport; mechanization and automation of production; monthly; Editor I. V. SHCHIPANOV.

FOR WOMEN

Krestyanka (*Peasant Woman*): Bumazhny proezd 14; f. 1922; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; popular; monthly; Editor I. A. KOVCHIKOVA.

Rabotnitsa (*Working Woman*): ul. Pravdy 24; f. 1914; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; popular; monthly; Editor V. E. VAVILINA.

Sovetskaya Zhenshchina (*Soviet Woman*): Kuznetsky Most 22; f. 1945; published by the Soviet Women's Committee and the U.S.S.R. Central Council of Trade Unions; popular; illustrated; in Russian, Chinese, English, French, German, Hindi, Hungarian, Japanese, Korean, Bengali, Arabic and Spanish; monthly; Editor-in-Chief V. I. FEDOTOVA.

Zhurnal Mod (*Fashion Journal*): Kuznetsky Most 14; f. 1945; quarterly; Editor A. L. DONSKAYA.

YOUTH

Molodaya Gvardiya (*Young Guard*): f. 1922; published by the "Molodaya Gvardiya" Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union; fiction, criticism, popular science for the young generation; monthly; Editor A. IVANOV.

Molodoi Kommunist (*Young Communist*): f. 1918; published by the "Molodaya Gvardiya" Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union; political education of the young; monthly; Editor Yu. D. POROIKOV.

Rovesnik (*Contemporary*): f. 1962; published by the "Molodaya Gvardiya" Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the All-Union Leninist Young Communist League and the Committee of Youth Organizations of the U.S.S.R.; popular illustrated monthly of politics, fiction, verses, songs, etc.: Editor A. A. NODIYA.

Selskaya Molodezh (*Rural Youth*): f. 1925; published by the "Molodaya Gvardiya" Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union; popular illustrated, fiction, verses, problems of rural youth; monthly; Editor O. PORTSOV.

Smena (*Rising Generation*): ul. Pravdy 24; f. 1924; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union; popular illustrated, short stories, essays and problems of youth; fortnightly; Editor-in-Chief A. A. LIKHANOV; circ. 1,200,000.

Vozhatyi (*Pioneer Leader*): f. 1924; published by the "Molodaya Gvardiya" Publishing House; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union and the Central Council of the V. I. Lenin All-Union Organization of Pioneers; activities of pioneer units; monthly; Editor A. P. YAKOVLEVA.

Yunost (*Youth*): f. 1955; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Union of Writers;

novels, short stories, essays and poems by beginners; monthly; Editor B. N. POLEVOI.

NEWS AGENCIES

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovetskogo Soyuza (TASS) (*Telegraphic Agency of the Soviet Union*): Tverskoy bulvar 10, Moscow; f. 1925; serves 4,000 Soviet newspapers and 400 foreign press agencies in 90 countries; Dir.-Gen. SERGEI LOSEV.

Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN) (*Novosti Press Agency*): Zubovskiy Blvd. 4, Moscow; formed 1961 to provide information and general features on Soviet life; collaborates by arrangement with foreign press and publishing organizations in 110 countries of the world; Chair. LEV TOLKUNOV.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Moscow

Agence France-Presse (AFP): Sadovaya-Samotechnaya ul. 12/24, kv. 67; Bureau Chief YVAN CHEMLA.

Agencia EFE (*Spain*): Sadovaya-Samotechnaya ul. 12-24, kv. 23; Correspondent FERNANDO MARTÍNEZ LAINEZ.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (*Italy*): Kutuzovskiy prospekt 9, kvartal 14; Bureau Chief FABIO CANNILLO.

Agerpres (*Romania*): Kutuzovskiy pr. 14, kv. 21; Bureau Chief IOSIF DUMITRASCU.

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADM) (*German Democratic Republic*): Pr. Mira 74, kvartal 95; Bureau Chief HEINZ NEUMANN.

Associated Press (AP) (*U.S.A.*): Kutuzovskiy pr. 7/4, kor. 5, kv. 33; Bureau Chief THOMAS J. R. KENT.

Bulgarian Telegraph Agency (BTA): Kutuzovskiy pr. 9, kor. 2, kv. 64; Correspondent VESELIN YANKOV.

Československá tisková kancelář (ČTK) (*Czechoslovakia*): Ul. Chaikovskogo 28, kv. 4; Bureau Chief KAREL HORAK.

Dan Agency (*Argentina*): pl. Vosstania 1, kv. 371; Correspondent JOSÉ ANDRÉS LÓPEZ SETA.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (*Federal Republic of Germany*): Kutuzovskiy pr. 7/4, kv. 210; Correspondent BERNHARD KÜPPERS.

Interpress (*Poland*): Kutuzovskiy pr. 13, kv. 110; Bureau Chief ZENON ROMANOWSKI.

Iraqi News Agency: Simferopolskiy Blvd. 7, kv. 117-120; Bureau Chief FUAD AL-AZZAWI.

Jiji Tsushin-sha (*Japan*): Sadovaya-Samotechnaya 12/24, kv. 21; Bureau Chief TAKAYUKI NAKAZAWA.

Korea Central News Agency (*Democratic People's Republic of Korea*): Bureau Chief KWON HUI-KYONG.

Kuwait News Agency: Kutuzovskiy pr. 14, kv. 15; Correspondent A WAHAB SALEH AL-KHASHAN.

Kyodo Tsushin (*Japan*): Kutuzovskiy pr. 14, kv. 13; Bureau Chief KAZUYA CHOGA.

Magyar Távirati Iroda (MTI) (*Hungary*): Kalanchovskaya ul. 33, kv. 46; Bureau Chief CSABA KIS.

Montsame (*Mongolia*): Ul. Gilyarovskogo 8, kvartal 81; Bureau Chief GOLDAN TUDEV.

News Agencies of Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland: Kutuzovskiy Pr. 7/4, kor. 5, kv. 30; Correspondent THOMAS ÖLANDER.

Polska Agencja Prasowa (PAP) (*Poland*): Leninsky prospekt 45, kvartal 411; Bureau Chief WŁADYSŁAW KNYCPEL.

Prensa Latina (*Cuba*): Petrovka 15, kv. 22, Moscow; Bureau Chief LEANDRO PUBILLONES LEON.

Press Trust of India: B. Pereyaslavskaya ul. 7, kv. 133-134; Bureau Chief P. N. LAKSHMAN.
Reuters (U.K.): Sadovo-Samotechnaya 12/24, kv. 55; Correspondent JOHN MORRISON.
Sofia-Press (Bulgaria): Gruzinsky pr. 3, kv. 260; Bureau Chief BORIS PETKOV.
Swiss News Agency: Simferopolsky Blvd. 7, kv. 152; Bureau Chief EUGENE S. STAMOGLOU.
Syrian Arab News Agency (SANA): Kutuzovsky Pr. 7/4, kv. 184-185; Bureau Chief FAYEZ SAYEGH.
Telegrafiska Agencija Nova Jugoslavija (Tanjug) (Yugoslavia): Pr. Mira 74, kvartal 124; Bureau Chief SAVO BOSANAC.

United Press International (UPI) (U.S.A.): Kutuzovsky prospekt 7/4, Apt. 67; Bureau Chief JOHN MOODY.
Viet-Nam News Agency: Leninsky prospekt 45, kvartal 326; Bureau Chief NGUYEN QUANG LOC.
Xinhua (People's Republic of China): Ul. Druzhby 6, korpus 2, kvartal 113; Correspondent WANG CHONGJIE.

WRITERS' AND JOURNALISTS' UNION

U.S.S.R. Union of Writers: Moscow, Ul. Vorovskogo 52; f. 1934; 8,000 mems.; First Sec. of the Board G. M. MARKOV.

U.S.S.R. Union of Journalists: Moscow, Prospekt Mira 30-f. 1959; 60,000 mems.; Chair. V. G. AFANASYEV.

PUBLISHING

There are 236 publishing houses, all under the control of the State Committee for Publishing, Printing and Bookselling; of these about one-quarter serve the whole Union, while the remainder serve the Union Republics, the Autonomous Republics or Regions, and the territories and districts. The majority of publishers cover a special field of subject matter, the leading publishers being *Nauka* which covers all sciences and the humanities; *Mir* dealing with scientific and technical books; *Khudozhestvennaya Literatura* publishing fiction; *Prosveshchenie* educational books; *Meditsina* medical literature; *Progress* language books; and *Det'skaya Literatura* publishing children's books. Republican and Regional publishers issue books and booklets of local interest.

Publishing houses function under the auspices of trade unions, the Communist Party, Young Communist League, Novosti Press Agency (publications mainly for distribution abroad) and other public organizations. Religious organizations and societies also publish their own books. The U.S.S.R. Writers' Union has its own publishing houses, the largest being *Soviet'sky Pisatel* (Soviet Writer). The Union publishes 14 journals and 73 fiction magazines centrally, as well as 60 literary magazines in the national republics and areas. There are no private publishing houses in the U.S.S.R.

All branches of publishing (books, periodicals, newspapers), means of production (printers, paper industry), and means of distribution (bookshops, libraries) are either directly or indirectly supervised by the State Committee. The Committee is composed of three editorial boards dealing with, respectively, social and political literature, fiction, and technical and scientific literature. Subject experts, such as members of the Academy of Sciences, the Union of Soviet Writers, or the Ministry of Higher Education, are consulted on the choice of manuscripts for production, and proposals for publication of certain works often originate from these bodies. The three editorial boards are composed largely of editors from the various publishing houses so that, although all proposed publications must be approved by the State Committee, the publisher still influences choice of material at this level.

Publishers plan their programmes a year in advance, forwarding a list of proposed publications to the State Committee which co-ordinates all the lists to prevent duplication. When a publisher's list has been approved, a sample number of copies is printed and distributed to prospective customers—booksellers, libraries, schools. Customers return an estimate of the number of copies they will require, the books are printed, and distributed by *Soyuz Kniga*, the state distributive organ, which has a centre in each region of the U.S.S.R.

Most bookshops in the U.S.S.R. belong to *Soyuz Kniga*

with the notable exception of chains controlled by *Nauka* and *Soviet'sky Pisatel*. Inter-regional fairs are arranged where surplus stock is sold off at full price, the principle being to re-direct the right material to the right customer. There are 14,000 bookshops besides 34,000 book kiosks (controlled by the bookshops) operating in factories, schools, and offices.

Book prices are fixed by government decree according to the type of book; educational and children's books are priced low, adult fiction higher. Most of the Soviet libraries buy their stock from *Soyuz Kniga*; thus profits gained from a flourishing library market benefit the service given to customers through the bookshops.

An author incurs no expenses involved in publishing his book. He is entitled to royalties dependent on the size, edition and nature of the book and each publishing house signs an appropriate contract with the author. To further cultural co-operation, the U.S.S.R. became party to the *Berne Convention* or the *Universal Copyright Law* following a law passed in February 1973. The Soviet Union will now recognize a foreign copyright only if the work is sent abroad "by a procedure established by legislation" and unauthorized foreign publication will be stopped.

The Soviet Union is the largest book producer in the world, accounting for one-quarter of all books produced in the world. In 1980 80,700 titles were published, amounting to a total printing of 1,760 million copies. The Soviet Union has published books in 89 languages spoken in the U.S.S.R. and in 56 foreign languages.

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHERS

Moscow (unless otherwise stated)

Det'skaya Literatura (Children's Literature): Maly Cherkasky pereulok 1; State Publishing House of Children's Literature (other than school books); Dir. Mrs. G. K. PESHEKHODOVA.

Ekonomika (Economy): Berezhkovskaya nab. 6; f. 1963; various aspects of economics and economic planning; Dir. K. V. GRECHISHNIKOV.

Finansy (Finances): Ul. Chernishevskogo 7; banking, taxation, accountancy, etc.; Dir. V. I. VINOGRADOV.

Fizkultura i Sport (Physical Culture and Sport): Kalyacvskaya ul. 27; books and periodicals relating to all forms of sport, chess and draughts, etc.; Dir. V. A. ZHILTSOV.

Iskusstvo (Art): Tsvetnoi bul. 25; fine arts, music, theatre; Dir. B. V. VISHNYAKOV.

Izdatel'stvo Agent'stvo Pechati Novosti (APN) (Novosti Press Agency Publishing House): Podkolokolny pr. 13/5; f. 1964; prepares contributions on Soviet economy, politics, culture and science for foreign publishing

- houses; also produces books for distribution abroad; publs. *Sputnik* (monthly digest in Russian, English, French, Spanish, Italian, Hungarian, Czech and German); *Socialism: Theory and Practice* (monthly magazine in English, French, Spanish and German); Dir. N. I. EFIMOV.
- Izobrazitel'noy Iskusstvo** (*Fine Arts*): Sushevsky Val 64, Moscow; reproductions of pictures, pictorial art; Dir. V. S. KUZ'YAKOV.
- Izvestia** (*News*): Ploshchad Pushkina 5; publishes the newspaper "Izvestia" with weekly supplement "Nedelya" (Week), official publications of the U.S.S.R. and R.S.F.S.R. Supreme Soviets; journals; Dir. L. P. GRACHEV.
- Khimiya** (*Chemistry*): Moscow B-76, Strominka ul. 23; chemistry and the chemical industry; Dir. Yu. D. POLYAKOV.
- Khudozhestvennaya Literatura** (*Fiction*): Novo-Basman-naya ulitsa 19; fiction and works of literary criticism, history of literature, etc.; Dir. V. O. OSIPOV.
- Kniga** (*The Book*): Ul. Nezhdanovoi 8/10; books on printing and publishing; issues bibliographical aids; Dir. V. F. KRAVCHENKO.
- Kolos** (*Corn Ear*): Ul. Sadovaya-Spasskaya 18; agricultural production in all aspects; Dir. V. D. MAMONOV.
- Legkaya Industriya** (*Light Industry*): Kuznetski most 22; textiles, knitted wear, shoes, etc.; Dir. A. D. KONDRATJEV.
- Lesnaya Promyshlennost** (*Forest Industry*): Ul. Kirova 40A; publications about forestry, wood and paper products, game management, nature conservation; Dir. B. S. ORESHKIN.
- Malysh** (*Little One*): Butyrsky Val 63; books and booklets for children of pre-school age; Dir. I. N. BORONETSKY.
- Mashinostroyeniye** (*Machine Building*): Pervy Basmanny per. 3; mechanical engineering; Dir. A. V. ASTAKHOV.
- Meditsina** (*Medicine*): Petroverigskiy per. 6/8; f. 1918; medical and health literature; Dir. (vacant).
- Metallurgiya** (*Metallurgy*): 2 Obydensky pereulok 14; metallurgical literature; Dir. M. A. KOVALEVSKY.
- Mezhdunarodnye Otnosheniya** (*International Relations*): Kuznetski Most, 24, 103031 Moscow; international questions, economics and politics of foreign countries, foreign trade, international law, foreign language textbooks, translations for UN; Dir. S. P. EMELYANIKOV.
- Mir** (*Peace*): 1 Rizhskiy per. 2; f. 1946; Russian translations of foreign scientific, technical and science fiction books; translations from and into foreign languages; Dir. S. G. SOSNOVSKY.
- Molodaya Gvardiya** (*Young Guard*): Sushevskaya ulitsa 21; f. 1922; publishing house of the All-Union Communist Youth League; all subjects for adolescents; Dir. V. I. DESYATERIK.
- Muzyka** (*Music*): Neglinnaya ul. 14; Dir. K. A. FORTUNATOV.
- Mysl** (*The Idea*): Leninsky prospekt 15; science, popular science, economics, philosophy, history, geography; Dir. V. M. VOLODAGIN.
- Nauka** (*Science*): Podсосensky pereulok 21; f. 1964; general and social science, mathematics, university textbooks; Acting Dir. G. D. KOMKOV.
- Nedra** (*Natural Resources*): Tretyakovskiy per. 1/19; geology, natural resources, mining and coal industry, oil and gas industry; Dir. M. S. Lvov.
- Pedagogika** (*Pedagogy*): 107847 Moscow, Lefortovskiy per. 8; scientific and popular books on pedagogics, didactics, psychology, physiology; young people's encyclopaedia; 17 periodicals; Dir. V. S. KHELEMENDIK.
- Legkaya i Pishchevaya Promyshlennost** (*Light and Food Industry*): 113035 Moscow M-35, I. Kadashevskiy per. 12; scientific and technical publishing house on the food industry, fish farming and light industry (clothing, footwear, fur, glass, etc.); Dir. N. A. ZARIN.
- Planeta**: Ul. Petrovka 8/11; guidebooks, brochures; Dir. G. KOVALENKO.
- Politizdat**: Miusskaya pl. 7; political literature; Dir. N. V. TROPKIN.
- Pravda** (*Truth*): Ul. Pravdy 24; publishes booklets, books and many newspapers and periodicals; Dir. B. A. FELDMAN.
- Profizdat** (*Trade Union Literature*): Ul. Kirova 13; publishing house of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions; economic and other matters; Dir. F. D. LEBEDEV.
- Progress**: Zubovskiy bul. 21; f. 1931; publishing Russian and other U.S.S.R. language books in foreign languages and publishing translations from them into U.S.S.R. languages; Dir. V. N. SEDYKH-CHEKANNIKOV.
- Prosveshchenie** (*Education*): 3D Proezd Maryinoi Roshchi 41; textbooks; Dir. D. D. ZUEV.
- Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya** (*Soviet Encyclopedia*): Pokrovskiy blv. 8; f. 1925; 10 universal and special encyclopedias, technical dictionaries, reference books; Chair of Board A. M. PROKHOROV.
- Sovetski Khudozhnik** (*Soviet Artist*): Ul. Chernyakhovskogo 4; art reproduction, art history and criticism; Dir. V. V. GORYAINOV.
- Sovetskiy Kompozitor** (*Soviet Composer*): 14-12 Sadovaya-Triumfal'naya; f. 1957; established by the U.S.S.R. Union of Composers; music and music criticism; Dir. M. Y. KUNIN.
- Sovetskoye Radio** (*Soviet Radio*): Glavny Pochtamt, P.O.B. 693; radio and television subjects; Dir. N. G. ZABOLOTSKY.
- Sovetskiy Pisatel** (*Soviet Writer*): Ul. Vorovskogo 11; fiction and literary criticism, history, biography; U.S.S.R. Union of Writers; Dir. V. N. EREMENKO.
- Statistika** (*Statistics*): Ul. Kirova 39; economic statistics, reference books, national economy statistics; Dir. E. I. KOBZAR.
- Stroyizdat**: Kalyaevskaya ul. 23A; building, architecture and building materials; Dir. V. A. KASATKIN.
- Sudostroyeniye** (*Shipbuilding*): Ul. Gogolia 8, Leningrad 191065; f. 1940; shipbuilding, navigation, underwater exploration; Dir. V. I. LAPIN.
- Svyaz** (*Communications*): Chistoprudny bulvar 2; postal, telegraphic and wireless communications and television, philately; Dir. G. G. RODIN.
- Transport**: Basmanny tupik 6A; general transport; Dir. V. P. TITOV.
- Vneshnorgizdat**: 1 Fadyeev St., Moscow 107207; f. 1925; publishes foreign technical material translated into Russian, and information on Soviet export goods in foreign languages; Dir. S. P. EMELYANIKOV.
- Voenizdat**: Moscow K-160, Voennoye Izdatyestvo; military theory and history; all books (including fiction) intended for Army use; Chief A. I. KOPYTIN.
- Vysschaya Shkola** (*Higher School*): Neglinnaya 29/14; higher-education institutions' text-books; Dir. V. G. PANOV.
- Yuridicheskaya Literatura** (*Law Literature*): Ul. Kachalova 14; law subjects; Dir. S. A. CHIBIRYAEV.
- Znanie**: Novaya ploshchad 3/4; popular books on politics and science; Znanie All-Union Society; Dir. V. K. BELYAKOV.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Committee for Radio Broadcasting and Television under the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers: Ul. Piatnitskaya 25, Moscow; Chair. S. G. LAPIN; First Vice-Chair. E. N. MAMEDOV; Vice-Chair.: JU. V. ORLOV (Radio), A. P. EVSTAFIEV (External Services).

RADIO

Home Services:

Radio Moscow: Piatnitskaya ul. 25, Moscow.

There are eight main programmes daily for listeners in the Soviet Union, on long, medium, short and VHF wavebands. There are also special broadcasts for separate regions, the Urals, Siberia, Central Asia and the Soviet Far East.

There are also radio broadcasts in all the republics, territories and regions that have radio and television committees. These have their own radio stations operating local systems. Broadcasts are in 68 languages. In 1977 programme hours totalled 1,040 hours daily.

Overseas Broadcasting:

Radio Moscow broadcasts in 64 foreign languages, as follows:

Europe: in Albanian, Bulgarian, Catalan, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Macedonian, Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Serbo-Croat, Slovak, Slovene, Spanish and Swedish.

Africa: in Amharic, Arabic, Bambara, English, French,

Fula/Fulani, Hausa, Lingala, Malagasy, Ndebele, Portuguese, Shona, Somali, Swahili and Zulu.

Near and Middle East: in Arabic, Dari, French, Persian, Pushto and Turkish.

Asia and the Far East: in Assamese, Bengali, Burmese, Chinese, English, Gujarati, Hindu, Indonesian, Japanese, Kannada, Khmer, Korean, Laotian, Malayalam, Marathi, Mongolian, Nepali, Oriya, Punjabi, Sinhalese, Tamil, Telugu, Thai, Urdu and Vietnamese.

Latin America: in Portuguese, Quechua and Spanish.

U.S.A. and Canada: in English.

Australia and New Zealand: in English.

TELEVISION

Moscow Television: Shabolovka 53, Moscow.

The TV relay system covers an area that includes four-fifths of the country's population. The total telecasting time averages 1,900 hours a day. There are six central TV channels with a total operating time of 46 hours a day.

In 1980 there were 400 television stations and 1,600 transmitters, and 130 television centres. Eighty-one cities have 2 channels, and in 14 capitals of Union republics programmes are presented in national and Russian languages. Moscow has 6 and Leningrad 3 channels. Moscow I operates 12 hours every day. Moscow II operates for 6 hours daily. Moscow III operates 4 hours daily. Moscow IV operates for 3½ hours on weekdays and Moscow V (colour) for 20 hours. Colour television is received in 120 cities.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; m.=million; brs.=branches)

The Soviet credit system is composed of the following banks:

CENTRAL BANK

Gosbank U.S.S.R. (State Bank): Neglinnaya 12, Moscow; f. 1921; Gosbank issues currency and controls its circulation, grants credits to government enterprises, makes capital investment in agriculture and consumer co-operatives, settles international accounts, and effects transactions with foreign currency, gold and other precious metals. The Bank has main offices in each of the Union Republics, 158 regional and town offices, over 4,000 smaller branches and over 79,200 savings banks throughout the Soviet Union; Chair. VLADIMIR ALKHEIMOV.

CREDIT BANKS

Stroibank (All-Union Capital Investment Bank): Tverskoy bulvar 13, Moscow; f. 1922; in 1959 the capital investment system was re-organized, and Stroibank took over all the work of capital investment, which was previously shared between *Prombank* (industrial), *Selkhozbank* (agricultural) and *Tsekbombank* (housing and town planning). Stroibank finances capital investment for state enterprises and organizations of all branches of the economy, except agriculture, and grants long-term credit to constructional and other organizations. It has more than 1,300 local branches; Chair. M. S. ZOTOV.

Vneshtorgbank (Foreign Trade Bank): Kobyevesky per. 3/5, Moscow; f. 1924; in charge of the Soviet Union's international business, banking relations with foreign banks, imports, exports, non-commercial payments to countries abroad, payments from foreign countries and the banking business of Soviet foreign trade organizations; develops internal trade and industry connected with export and import; 11 brs.; cap. 965.4m. roubles (Jan. 1979); Chair. YU. A. IVANOV.

Sberkassa (Savings Bank): on January 1st, 1975 there were 79,500 savings banks in which private deposits amounted to 78,905 million roubles in 100 million accounts. These banks accept money from and issue money to individual citizens.

INSURANCE

Insurance is a state monopoly, and since 1958 it has been in the hands of the finance ministries of the Union Republics. These ministries carry out a uniform policy based on Soviet law, decisions of the Soviet government and legislation by the Union Republics.

Insurance covers collective farm, co-operative and personal property and exists in both compulsory and voluntary forms. Voluntary personal insurance covered more than 20 million people by January 1974. It is a supplement to the state scheme which operates on state funds.

Ingosstrakh (Joint Stock Insurance Society of the USSR): ul. Pyatnitskaya 12, Moscow; undertakes all kinds of insurance and reinsurance; Chair. S. G. KARPOVICH.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

U.S.S.R. Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Ul. Kuibysheva 6, Moscow 103012; f. 1932; promotes trade, economic, scientific and technical relations between the Soviet Union and other countries; organizes Soviet Trade and Industrial exhibitions abroad and international exhibitions in the U.S.S.R.; handles patenting and registration of trade marks; Pres. B. A. BORISOV; Gen. Sec. I. I. GAIDAENKO.

INTERNAL TRADE

There are three forms of trade in the U.S.S.R., state, co-operative and collective farm trade. State trade is the leading and predominant one, embracing the entire foreign trade and the internal wholesale trade. The internal state retail trade is carried on through state organizations and offers its services mostly to the urban population.

U.S.S.R. Ministry of Domestic Trade: Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32-34, Moscow; Minister ALEKSANDR I. STRUYEV; is responsible for internal trade through the Magazini Gosudarstvennoi Torgovli.

Magazini Gosudarstvennoi Torgovli (State-owned Shops): cover the urban areas and are managed and operated by the Ministry of Trade through the local authorities. Shops are subordinated either to the hoard of consumer goods, or to the hoard of food stuffs.

Tsentrosoyuz (Central Co-operative Union): organizes wholesale supplies to the local co-operatives and also trades with foreign co-operative bodies in 44 countries; handles construction and management of Kolkhoznie Rynki; Chair. A. P. KLIMOV.

Kooperativi (Co-operative Shops): mainly in rural areas. They are owned and run by local consumer co-operative societies.

Kolkhoznie Rynki (Collective Farm Markets): where collective farmers can sell surplus foodstuffs at market prices.

EXTERNAL TRADE

Foreign trade is a state monopoly, run by the Ministry of Foreign Trade, which directs and controls overall policy and concludes trade agreements on behalf of the Government, and by the Council of Ministers' State Committee for External Economic Relations. Direct commercial activities are handled by the All-Union Foreign Trade Associations and firms, all operating on a national scale.

U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers' State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations: controls economic relations with foreign countries; Chair. S. A. SKACHKOV.

U.S.S.R. Ministry of Foreign Trade: Minister N. S. PATOLICHEV.

FOREIGN TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

Almazyuvelirexport: 121019 Moscow, pr. Kalinina 29; exports and imports jewellery, gems, articles of precious metals; imports equipment for diamond mining; Chair. V. F. SINEV.

Aviaexport: 121200 Moscow, Smolenskaya-Sennaya pl. 32/34; export and import of aircraft, air navigational aids and other civil aviation equipment; Chair. V. S. STUDENIKIN.

Avtoexport: 119902 Moscow, Volkhonka ul. 14; exports and imports motor vehicles including motorcycles, bicycles, tools and spare parts; Chair. N. M. DMITRIEV.

Avtopromimport: 109017 Moscow, Pyatnitskaya ul. 50/2; imports equipment for engineering industries: car,

power generating, tractor, agricultural machinery and aviation and tools and spare parts; Chair. A. A. BURKO.

Dalintorg: 692000 Nakhodka (Primorsky Kray), Shkolnaya ul. 1; export-import coastal and border trade of Eastern Siberia and the Soviet Far East with Australia, Japan and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Dir. V. V. KOLYCHEV.

Electronorgtechnica: 121200 Moscow, Smolenskaya-Sennaya pl. 32/34; exports and imports computers and associated equipment; exports electronic equipment; Chair. Y. D. SHCHERBINA.

Energomashexport: 127486 Moscow, ul. Deguninskaya 1, kor. 4; exports complete plant and separate units for thermal and hydro-electric stations, diesel engines, generators, and electric stations, electric motors, welding equipment, induction heating plant, railway equipment and rolling stock, and electric power; imports electric and gas welding equipment, gas cutting equipment, spare parts; Chair. V. P. PAVLOV.

Exportkhléb: 121200 Moscow, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; exports and imports wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, rice, pulses, flour, oil seeds and other grain and fodder products, seeds and seedlings; Chair. V. I. PERSHIN.

Exportles: 121200 Moscow, Smolenskaya-Sennaya pl. 32/34; exports sawn and round timber, wooden articles, cellulose, paper and cardboard; Chair. V. N. AKSEVRATOV.

Exportlyon: 117393 Moscow, Ul. Arkhitekora Vlasova 33; exports and imports cotton, flax, hemp, wool, raw silk, cotton and silk fabrics and other textile products, including net materials and trawl tackle; Chair. V. A. SOBOLEV.

Lenfintorg: 196084 Leningrad, Moskovsky pr. 98; export and import trade in consumer goods, timber goods and semi-finished goods of the timber industry including paper and packing materials, building and finishing materials, feeds and foodstuffs, chemicals, wines and spirits with Finland and Norway and between the Baltic Republics and the north-west of the R.S.F.S.R.; Dir. O. Y. RUMYANTSEV.

Licensintorg: 113461 Moscow, ul. Kakhovka, 31; provision, acquisition and exchange of patents, licences, know-how and other industrial property rights; provision of technical services including engineering, raw materials testing, drawing up technical designs; Chair. B. E. KURAKIN.

Mashinoexport: 117330 Moscow, Mosfilmovskaya ul. 35; exports equipment and tools for oil and gas drilling, geological and geophysical prospecting; equipment for the steel industry, the non-ferrous metals industry, pipeline construction, and mine construction and mining; Chair. V. I. VORONTSOV.

Mashinoimport: Moscow, Smolenskaya-Sennaya pl. 32/34; imports power engineering and electrical engineering equipment, railway rolling stock, oil extracting and refining equipment, industrial fittings; Chair. S. F. VOLCHKOV.

Mashpriborintorg: 121200 Moscow, Smolenskaya-Sennaya pl. 32/34; exports and imports wire and wireless communication equipment, control and automation instruments, material testing equipment, complete laboratories, physical and hydro-meteorological instruments, hail-control means; import of geophysical equipment; Chair. V. F. KLIMOV.

Medexport: 113461 Moscow, Ul. Kakhovka 31, kor. 2; exports and imports medicines, pharmaceutical raw

materials, medical equipment and instruments, serums, vaccines and medicines; Chair. I. N. FILIMONOV.

Metallurgimport: 117393 Moscow, ul. Arkhitektora Vlasova 33; imports mining and ore-dressing equipment, metallurgical and foundry equipment, iron and steel works machinery and equipment, rotor excavators; Gen. Dir. N. P. MAKSIMOV.

Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga: 121200 Moscow, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; exports and imports books, periodicals, newspapers, pictures, maps, gramophone records, postage stamps, slides and film-strips; recording of Soviet performers abroad; Chair. Y. B. LEONOV.

Novoexport: 103287 Moscow, Bashilovskaya ul. 19; exports peat, secondary raw materials and production waste, modelling and do-it-yourself kits, carpets, handicrafts, works by Soviet artists and sculptors, antiques, ceramics and porcelain, fishing and hiking equipment, semi-precious and decorative stones, minerals for collections, wooden utensils, gardening equipment; Chair. A. I. YAKUBOV.

Prodintorg: 121200 Moscow, Smolenskaya-Sennaya pl. 32/34; exports and imports meat, fish, animal by-products, sugar, vegetable oil, grease; horses, pedigree cattle and animals for zoos; Chair. Y. YE. GOLANOV.

Prommasheexport: Moscow, Ovchinnikovskaya nab. 18/1; assists in establishment of engineering, machine-tool building, casting, metal working, toolmaking, electrical and radio engineering enterprises, radio and TV stations, fish processing enterprises, sugar refineries, printing works, airfields and airports; complete equipment for film studios, instrument-making plants and watch factories; Chair. N. D. RODIONOV.

Prommashimport: 121200 Moscow, Smolenskaya-Sennaya pl. 32/34; imports equipment for the pulp and paper, woodworking and timber and electrical industries; hothouses and equipment, complete retail shops, prefabricated dwellings, railcar houses, industrial construction; Chair. G. F. RAKHIMBAYEV.

Promsyrioimport: 121834 Moscow, ul. Chaikovskovo 13; exports and imports pig iron, special steels, steel scrap, ingots, sheet and plate steel, steel strip, pipes, pipe blanks, tin-plate and zinc-plated sheets, metal products; Chair. G. S. AFANASYEV.

Raznoexport: 107140 Moscow, Verkhaya Krasnoselskaya 15; exports and imports tobacco, footwear, leather goods, musical instruments, toys, hunting and sporting guns, clothes, domestic appliances, sports goods; Chair. Y. N. CHUMAKOV.

Raznoimport: 121200 Moscow, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; imports and exports non-ferrous metal and alloys, rolled semi-products of non-ferrous metals, metal foil and powders, electrical cables, natural and synthetic rubber, tyres and tubes, rubber products, ores and concentrates of non-ferrous metals, linoleum; Chair. I. A. RUSOV.

Sovexportfilm: Moscow, Kalashny per. 14; imports and exports films; Chair. V. Y. MAYATSKY.

Sovfracht: 121200 Moscow, Smolenskaya-Sennaya pl. 32/34; tanker and cargo ship chartering and broking; Chair. N. I. ZUYEV.

Sovinfilm: Moscow, Skatertny per. 20; establishes and coordinates commercial ties between Soviet film studios and foreign firms; Chair. O. V. TENEISHVILI.

Sovinfliot: Moscow, ul. Zhdanova 1/4; general agent of Soviet shipping; ship servicing; Chair. G. A. MASLOV.

Soyuzgazexport: 117071 Moscow, Leninsky pr. 20; exports and imports natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas, inert and other gases; Chair. Y. V. BARANOVSKY.

Soyuzkhhimexport: 121200 Moscow, Smolenskaya-Sennaya pl. 32/34; exports and imports chemical products: coke oven products, synthetic resins and plastics, poisonous chemicals for agriculture, varnishes, paints, chemical reagents and pure preparations, cine-photo materials and chemicals, essential oils and synthetic aromatic substances, perfumery and soaps, detergents, etc.; Chair. V. G. MOLODTSOV.

Soyuzkoopvneshtorg: Moscow, Bolshoy Cherkassky per. 15; foreign trade organization of the Central Council of Union of Consumer's Co-operative Societies; exports fruit and vegetables, food delicacies, toys, cultural goods, household appliances; imports clothing, footwear, fabrics, leather haberdashery, chinaware, furniture, fruit; Chair. V. I. SYOMUSHKIN.

Soyuznefteexport: 121200 Moscow, Smolenskaya-Sennaya pl. 32/34; exports crude oil, naphtha, automobile and aviation fuel, paraffin, diesel fuels and oils, lubricants, benzene, toluene, paraffin wax, etc.; imports petroleum products; Chair. V. Y. MERKULOV.

Soyuzplodimport: 121200 Moscow, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; exports and imports fruit, vegetables, fresh and canned berries and pulp, wines, vodkas, cognac, confectionery, spices, etc.; imports Pepsi-Cola and soft fruit concentrates; Chair. Y. B. ZHIZHIN.

Soyuzpromexport: 121200 Moscow, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; exports coal and coal by-products, manganese, chrome and iron ore, asbestos and other mineral and semi-finished products; Chair. B. K. KOSOLAPOV.

Soyuzpushnina: 103012 Moscow, Ul. Kuibysheva 6 and 196084 Leningrad, Moskovsky Prospect 98; exports and imports furs, bristles, animal hair, hides, skins and casings, casein products, oils, etc.; organizes fur auctions in Leningrad, concludes long-term agreements for deliveries of fur goods to foreign firms; Chair. V. M. IVANOV.

Soyuzvneshtrans: 121200 Moscow, Smolenskaya-Sennaya pl. 32/34; handles transport and forwarding of imports and exports; Chair. V. S. ZHINKIN.

Soyuzvneshtrojiimport: 103009 Moscow, Tverskoy Bulvar 6; with participation of foreign firms, carries out construction of industrial and civil and transport installations in the U.S.S.R.; Chair. V. A. PRASOLOV.

Stankoimport: 117839 Moscow, Ul. Obrucheva 34/79; exports and imports metal-cutting machines, automatic production lines, forging and pressing equipment, measuring machines, instruments and tools, spare parts, components and accessories, equipment and instruments, hard-alloy articles, abrasives, diamonds and other superhard materials, bearings; Chair. G. G. LEBYAZHYEV.

Stroymaterialintorg: 107140 Moscow, Verkhaya ul. 15; export and import of cement and other building materials; Chair. Y. A. SYNKOV.

Sudoimport: 103006 Moscow, Kalayevskaya ul. 5; exports hydrofoils, transport, fishing and commercial vessels, floating docks and cranes, sports ships, shipboard equipment; imports sea-going and river vessels, fishing and auxiliary craft and spares for shipboard equipment; import and export of rigs and equipment for off-shore oil exploration and production; ship-repairing abroad; Chair. O. S. KROPOTOV.

Techmasheexport: 117330 Moscow, Mosfilmovskaya ul. 35; exports machinery and equipment for the textile, printing, oil refining and other industries, including refrigerating equipment, air separation units, compressors; Chair. I. V. KALININ.

Techmashimport: 121200 Moscow, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; imports equipment and machinery for industries

producing chemicals, rubber goods, fertilizers, refrigerating equipment, plastics, synthetic fibres; Chair. V. I. BESSMERTNY.

Technointorg: 121200 Moscow, Smolenskaya-Sennaya pl. 32/34; export and import of television, radio, cine and photographic equipment, time measuring instruments and electrical household appliances; Chair. M. S. KOZIN.

Technopromimport: 117330 Moscow, Mosfilmovskaya ul. 35; import of equipment for the light, food, electro-technical and electronics industries; polygraphic enterprises, cable- and glass-producing plants, plants for the production of building materials; Chair. G. A. KONOPLEV.

Techsnabexport: 121200 Moscow, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; export and import of isotopes, ionising radiation sources, fuel elements, rare metals and their concentrates, rare-earth metals and their compounds; materials for electronic equipment, uranium conversion and enriching services; technical assistance to organizations of the CMEA member-countries; Chair. (vacant).

Traktoroexport: 103031 Moscow, Kuznetsky Most 21/5; exports and imports tractors, agricultural and road construction machinery and their spare parts, repair tools; complete sets of equipment for animal husbandry complexes and special-purpose equipment for field-crop farming and plant-growing, poultry factories, etc.; extends technical aid and advice in the servicing of machinery purchased abroad; Chair. V. N. MYSHKOV.

Vneshposyltorg: 109147 Moscow, Ul. Marxistskaya 5; exports and imports foodstuffs, industrial and household consumer goods including sanitary goods and equipment; their sale abroad in small wholesale lots to diplomatic missions, foreign companies and individuals with payment in freely convertible currencies; Chair. A. P. GRACHEV.

Vnestorgreklama: 113461 Moscow, Ul. Kakhovka 31, korp. 2; export and import of advertising services; Chair. N. V. MASUKOV.

Vostokintorg: 121200 Moscow, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; exports and imports all goods except machinery, industrial equipment, petroleum products and medicines in trade with Mongolia, Afghanistan, Iran, Turkey, Yemen Arab Republic, and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; Chair. A. A. ALEKPEROV.

Zapchastexport: 109029 Moscow, korp. 2 Skotoprogonnaya ul. 35; export and import of spare parts for tractors, cars, lorries, agricultural, road-building and special machines, motor cycles and bicycles; Chair. I. I. SEMYONOV.

Some trade organizations do not belong to the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Foreign Trade, though they work in direct contact with it.

AGRICULTURE

U.S.S.R. Ministry of Agriculture: Moscow; Minister VALENTIN MESYATS.

All-Union Corporation "Soyuzselkhoztekhnik" of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers: a government body which supplies equipment to collective and state farms; Chair. ALEXANDR YEZHEVSKY.

INDUSTRY

The U.S.S.R. State Planning Committee, GOSPLAN, is responsible for problems of economic development, the drafting and implementation of economic plans and the co-ordination of sector plans; all plans are submitted for approval of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet.

TRADE UNIONS

In the U.S.S.R. there are 31 branch trade unions with a total membership of 130 million (1981). There are also professional associations with over 105,000 members.

The trade unions take an active part in the social and political life of the country. They participate in the elections to organs of state power—they have the right to nominate candidates for election to Soviets; in drafting laws on production, labour, living conditions and culture; they draw broad sections of working people into industrial management, in particular through the establishment of standing production conferences. The unions prevent the violation of labour laws, settle labour disputes, conclude collective agreements with the managements of industrial enterprises, and ensure that these are fulfilled; they help factory and office workers improve their professional skills and organize training facilities for active trade union members.

The trade unions operate the system of state social insurance, the budget of which amounted to 32,340 million roubles in 1979. They keep a check on housing and the allotment of apartments, and concern themselves generally with questions of cultural and day-to-day services for the population.

The trade unions are organized on the industrial principle, i.e. all persons employed at the same factory or office belong to the same union, each trade union comprises the employees of one or several branches of the national economy.

The trade unions have a centralized organization headed by the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (A.U.C.C.T.U.), which convenes a Congress every five years. The last (16th) Congress took place in March 1977. The Congress elects the Central Council, which exercises authority until the next Congress. In the regions, territories, union republics and cities, the work of trade union organizations is co-ordinated by trade union councils.

CENTRAL ORGANIZATION

The All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions: Leninsky Prospect 42, Moscow V-119; Chair. ALEXEI SHIBAYEV; publs. *Trud* (daily), *Sovetskije Profsoyuzy* (fortnightly), *Okhrana Truda i Sotsialnoe Strakhovanie* (monthly), *Klub i khudozhestvennaya samodeyatelnost* (fortnightly).

TRADE UNIONS

(Moscow)

Agricultural and Agricultural Procurement Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; f. 1919; Chair. I. F. SHKURATOV; 21 million mems.

Aircraft and Defence Industry Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. A. T. KAREV.

Automobile Transport and Highway Workers' Union of the U.S.S.R.: Ul. Krzhizhanovskogo 20/30, kv. 5, V-218; Pres. LEV A. YAKOVLEV.

Building and Building Materials Industry Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. I. A. LANSIN.

Civil Aviation Workers' Union: Ul. Krzhizhanovskogo 20/30, kor. 5; Chair. V. A. ZUYEV.

Coal Mining Industry Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. E. I. EFREMENKO.

Communication Workers' Union: 68 Ul. Vavilova; Chair. Z. I. MINAEVA.

Cultural Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. M. V. PASHKOV.

Educational and Scientific Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; f. 1919; Chair. T. P. YANUSHKOVSKAYA.

Electrical and Power Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. N. I. SIMOCHATOV.

Engineering Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. ANATOLY RYBAKOV.

Food Industry Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; f. 1917; Pres. N. L. MATROSOVA.

Geological Survey Workers' Union: Ul. Krzhizhanovskogo 20/30, kor. 5; Chair. L. N. KURZIN.

Local Industries and Public Services Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; f. 1957; G. P. SOROKINA.

Medical Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. L. I. NOVAK.

Metallurgical Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. I. I. KOSTYUKOV.

Oil and Chemical Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. N. P. SVETSOV.

Radio and Electronics Industry Workers' Union: 72 Leninsky Pr.; Chair. V. I. IVANOV.

Railway Transport Workers' Union: 21 Sadovo-Spasskaya ul.; Chair. N. I. KOVALEV.

Sea and River Workers' Union: Moscow V-119, 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. V. I. PETRIKEYEV.

Shipbuilding Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. A. G. BURIMOVICH.

State Institutions Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; f. 1918; Chair. G. A. MAKEYEV.

State Trade and Consumer Co-operative Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. A. G. SHALAUROVA.

Textile and Light Industry Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. M. G. DOLZHENKOVA.

Timber, Lumber, Paper and Wood Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair B. A. BELIKOV.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Ministry of Railways: Moscow, Novo-Basmanaya 2; Minister IVAN PAVLOVSKY. Administers the railways through 26 railway boards located in the important towns.

The railway network totalled about 142,000 km. in July 1981. By the end of 1976 almost all lines were converted to electric and diesel traction and by July 1980 electrification had been completed on 42,500 km. of track, including the 5,500 km. line between Moscow and Baikal. The major project currently under construction is the 3,200-km. Baikal-Amur Mainline railway; by September 1981, 1,600 km. of track had been laid. The railways carried 55.7 per cent of the total freight turnover of the U.S.S.R., amounting to 3,435,000 million ton-km. in 1980 and 3,557 million passengers were carried.

In addition to the mainline railway network, there are underground railway systems operating in eight Soviet Cities. The largest of these is the Moscow Metro which is 182 km. long and which averages 2,132 million passenger-journeys each year. New underground railways are under construction in six other Soviet cities.

ROADS

Main highways connect Moscow with Kiev, the Crimea, Leningrad, Minsk, Riga and Warsaw, the Caucasus, Kazakhstan, Alma-Ata, Frunze and Tashkent, and with parts of Siberia.

The total length of roads was 1,405,600 km. in 1976, of which 700,000 km. were hard-surfaced by 1979.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Each Republic controls its own waterways; total length about 150,000 km., including nearly 20,000 km. of canals. River transport has always been of great importance to the U.S.S.R., and in those areas where railway lines are few it is essential. In 1980 river vessels carried about 138 million passengers. The main inland waterway systems are those of the Volga, Dnieper, Don, Ob, Yenisei, Lena, Amur and Amu-Darya. The Volga with its tributaries is the largest system and carries nearly half the cargoes; it is linked by canals to the Don and the Black Sea, the Baltic and the White Sea. The main terminal ports on the Volga-Don system are Astrakhan, Rostov-on-Don, Moscow, Perm and Leningrad; the main transfer ports are Volgograd, Saratov, Kuibyshev, Kazan, Gorky and Yaroslavl.

Several river-ports throughout the Soviet Union have

been improved, including Kotlas and Pechora. A new port is under construction at Nizhnevartovsk on the River Ob. It is due to come into service during the 1981-85 Plan period.

PRINCIPAL CANALS

Moscow-Volga Canal: 128 km. long; installations include 9 locks, 8 power stations, 5 pumping stations. It was completed in 1937, taking over four years to construct.

White Sea-Baltic Canal: 227 km. long; built in 1933, connecting the two seas.

Dnieper-Bug Canal: 202 km. long; connects the Ukraine and Byelorussia with the Baltic countries.

Kara-Kum Canal: 850 km. long; connects the Amu Darya, Tedzhen and Murgab rivers and Ashkhabad.

North-Crimean Canal: 400 km. long; irrigates the Crimean steppes with water from the Dnieper.

Volga-Baltic Canal: 362 km. long; re-constituted 1964; links the Baltic, White, Black, Caspian and Azov seas; instead of 39 locks of the old Mariinsky system there are now seven locks.

Volga-Don Canal: 101 km. long; completed May 1952.

Donets-Donbas Canal: in the Ukraine, approx. 120 km. long; completed November 1958; trebles water supply of biggest Soviet industrial area.

Golodnaya Steppe Canal: in the Uzbek S.S.R., 1,300 km. long; irrigates this largely desert region; first section of 60 km. completed in 1960.

SHIPPING

The Soviet Union has one of the largest merchant fleets in the world. It has 16 steamship companies, each specializing in a particular shipping operation. In 1980 the total displacement of the Soviet fleet reached 21.9 million gross tons (7,495 vessels), making it the sixth largest in the world (after Liberia, Japan, Greece, the United Kingdom and Norway).

Soviet companies are full members of a number of freight conferences such as Continent-Australia, Australia-Continent, Mediterranean-North Atlantic (WINAR) and the North Atlantic Passenger Conference. In 1977 the U.S.S.R. shipping companies operated 71 regular sea and ocean lines, including 35 international ocean lines. Scheduled shipping reached a total of 19 million tons.

Ministry of the Merchant Marine: Moscow 103759, Ul. Zhdanova 1/4; Minister TIMOFEY GUZHENKO.

THE UNION REPUBLICS

THE RUSSIAN SOVIET FEDERATIVE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

(R.S.F.S.R.)

INTRODUCTION

The R.S.F.S.R., which was formed on November 7th, 1917, and joined the U.S.S.R. on December 30th, 1922, has an area of 17,075,400 sq. km. extending from the Baltic Sea and the Arctic Ocean in the north to the People's Republic of China and Mongolia in the south and the Pacific Ocean in the east. It embraces 16 Autonomous Republics, 5 Autonomous Regions and 10 National Areas; there are also 6 territories (krai) and 49 regions (oblasts). It is the biggest of the Union Republics in size and population. Out of the

total population of the R.S.F.S.R. of 139,149,000 (January 1st, 1981), 82.8 per cent are Russians, 3.7 per cent Tartars, 2.6 per cent Ukrainians and 1.3 per cent Chuvash (census 1970). There are over 60 other nationalities in the R.S.F.S.R. Moscow, the capital, has a population of 8,184,000 (1981). Other major towns include the seaports of Leningrad on the Baltic, Archangelsk on the Arctic and Vladivostok on the Sea of Japan.

POPULATION BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1975	15.7	9.8
1976	15.9	10.0
1977	15.8	10.2
1978	15.9	10.3
1979	15.8	10.8
1980	15.9	11.0

AGRICULTURE

In 1976 about 10 million people were engaged in agriculture on 12,871 collective farms and 10,624 state farms. The Republic has a diversified agriculture owing to differing conditions over the vast area. The main crops are cultivated everywhere except in the northern area. Sown areas of the R.S.F.S.R. constitute 60 per cent of the sown area of the U.S.S.R. and in 1978 the total yield of grain crops was 57 per cent of that of the U.S.S.R. As for other crops,

in 1975 sugar beet comprised 26 per cent of the total yield in the U.S.S.R., sunflower 50 per cent, flax 40 per cent, potatoes 49 per cent and vegetables 44 per cent. In livestock the R.S.F.S.R. produced 50 per cent of meat, 52 per cent of milk and 58 per cent of eggs in 1978. Bee-keeping, fur farming and reindeer breeding are developed in some regions.

CROP PRODUCTION ('000 tons)

	1974	1975	1976	1977
Wheat	48,725	35,515	n.a.	47,338
Rye	10,992	5,568	n.a.	4,474
Maize (Grain only)	2,056	1,318	n.a.	2,848
Millet	1,661	597	n.a.	1,218
Buckwheat	620	308	n.a.	582
Rice	972	1,154	n.a.	1,139
Leguminous Plants	5,505	2,927	n.a.	n.a.
Sugar Beet	20,378	19,226	27,832	28,360
Flax Fibre	164	244	192	218
Sunflower	3,407	2,193	2,831	2,779
Potatoes	39,580	51,112	38,902	45,106
Other vegetables	10,777	10,600	9,329	9,691
Grapes	681	748	834	417
Other fruit	2,367	2,545	2,784	2,490
Tea (green)	4.6	4.6	5.0	5.6

LIVESTOCK
(^{'000})

	1975	1976	1977	1978
Cattle	56,508	57,615	56,928	57,956
of which:				
Cows	21,766	21,760	21,795	22,063
Pigs	36,460	27,771	30,611	34,771
Sheep	65,586	63,218	62,554	63,888
Poultry	434,300	394,100	429,300	483,300

ANIMAL PRODUCTS
(^{'000} tons)

	1976	1977	1978	1980*
Meat	6,745	7,313	7,622	7,386
Milk	46,752	49,702	49,338	46,511
Eggs (million)	32,524	35,520	37,707	39,542
Wool	208.3	225.7	n.a.	212.2

* 1979 figures not available.

INDUSTRY AND MINING
PRODUCTION

		1972	1973	1974	1975
Pig Iron	'000 tons	45,100	48,200	51,037	52,183
Steel	" "	69,200	72,400	75,646	79,881
Coal	" "	359,000	364,000	372,076	381,059
Cement	" "	62,700	65,400	68,890	73,119
Paper	" "	3,800	4,100	4,192	4,317
Electric Power	million kWh.	536,000	567,000	606,000	640,000
Metal-Cutting Lathes	number	103,500	99,900	106,000	108,000
Tractors	" "	230,000	239,000	251,000	256,000
Motor Lorries	" "	505,000	534,000	566,100	591,000
Cars	" "	634,000	810,000	999,900	1,066,000
Cotton Fabrics	'000 sq. metres	5,130,000	5,223,000	6,965,900	6,101,600
Woollen Fabrics	" "	490,000	507,000	386,500	390,800
Natural Gas	million cu. metres	87,400	87,841	100,046	115,217
Petroleum	'000 tons	325,556	351,002	379,793	411,325

1976: Paper 4,496,000 tons; Electric power 686,000 million kWh.

1977: Paper 4,545,000 tons; Electric power 708,000 million kWh.

1978: Paper 4,629,000 tons; Electric power 745,000 million kWh; Mineral fertilizers 46,490,000 tons.

1979: Paper 4,401,000 tons; Electric power 766,000 million kWh; Mineral fertilizers 42,886,000 tons.

1980: Paper 4,462,000 tons; Electric power 805,000 million kWh; Mineral fertilizers 50,003,000 tons.

EDUCATION

The literacy of the population between 9 and 49 years is 99.9 per cent, 56.5 per cent having received secondary or higher education.

(1980/81)

	INSTITUTIONS	STUDENTS
Secondary Schools	74,800	20,200,000
Secondary Specialized Institutions	2,505	2,641,600
Higher Schools (incl. Universities)	494	3,045,800

GOVERNMENT SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: V. A. KOTELNIKOV.

Presidium President: MIKHAIL A. YASNOV.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: MIKHAIL S. SOLOMENTSEV.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Chairman of the Supreme Court: A. K. ORLOV.

Procurator: B. V. KRAVTSOV.

THE PRESS

There are 4,226 newspapers published in the R.S.F.S.R. and 4,762 periodicals. The large majority are published in Russian.

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

Krasnoye Znamya (*The Red Banner*): Vladivostok, Leninskaya 43; f. 1917; organ of the Primorye regional committee of the CPSU, the Vladivostok City Committee and the regional Soviet of Working People's Deputies; Editor V. G. CHUKHLANTSEV.

Leningradskaya Pravda (*Leningrad Pravda*): Leningrad, Fontanka 59; f. 1918; organ of the Leningrad regional and city Soviets of Working People's Deputies; Editor A. K. VARSOBIN; circ. 350,000.

Leninskoye Znamya (*Banner of Lenin*): Moscow, Chistoprudny bul. 8; f. 1918; organ of the Moscow city committee of the CPSU; Editor A. I. BORISOV.

Moskovskaya Pravda (*Moscow Pravda*): Moscow, Chistoprudny bulvar 8; f. 1918; organ of the Moscow city committee of the CPSU and the city Soviet of Working People's Deputies; Editor L. N. SPIRIDONOV; circ. 230,000.

Moskovski Komsomolyets (*Moscow Communist Youth*): Moscow, Chistoprudny bulvar 8; f. 1919; organ of the Moscow Communist Youth League; Editor A. UDALTSOV.

Sovietskaya Rossiya (*Soviet Russia*): Moscow, Ul. Pravdy 24; f. 1956; organ of the Central Committee of the CPSU; Editor A. I. LUKOVETS; circ. 3,230,000.

Vecherni Leningrad (*Leningrad Evening*): Leningrad, Fontanka 59; f. 1946; organ of the Leningrad City Council and the city committee of the CPSU; Editor G. F. KONDRASHEV.

Vechernyaya Moskva (*Moscow Evening*): Moscow, Chistoprudny bulvar 8; f. 1923; organ of the Moscow City Council and the city committee of the CPSU; Editor S. INDURSKY; circ. 400,000.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

Avrora (*Aurora*): Leningrad, Liteyny 9; f. 1969; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union, R.S.F.S.R. Union of Writers and of the Leningrad Writers' Organization; fiction; monthly; Editor V. TOROPYGIN.

Literaturnaya Rossiya (*Literature of Russia*): Moscow, Tsvetnoi bulvar 30; f. 1963; organ of the R.S.F.S.R. Union of Writers and Moscow Writers' Organization; weekly; essays, verse, literary criticism; Editor Y. GRIBOV.

Moskva (*Moscow*): Moscow, Arbat 20; f. 1956; journal of the R.S.F.S.R. Union of Writers and its Moscow branch; fiction; monthly; Editor M. N. ALEKSEYEV.

Neva (*The River Neva*): 191065 Leningrad D-65, Nevsky prospekt 3; f. 1955; journal of the R.S.F.S.R. Union of Writers and its Leningrad branch; fiction; monthly; Editor A. POPOV; circ. 309,000.

Oktyabr (*October*): Moscow, Ul. Pravdy 11; f. 1924; published by "Pravda" Publishing House; journal of the R.S.F.S.R. Union of Soviet Writers; new fiction and essays of writers of the R.S.F.S.R.; monthly; Editor A. A. ANANYEV.

Sotsialnoye Obespechenie (*Social Security*): Moscow, Ul. Shabolovka 14; f. 1926; journal of the R.S.F.S.R. Ministry of Social Security; monthly; Editor L. S. MALANCHER.

Sportivnaya Zhizn Rossii (*Sporting Life in Russia*): Moscow; f. 1957; journal of the All-Russian Union of Sports Societies and Organizations; monthly.

PUBLISHING

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHERS

Avrora (*Aurora*): Leningrad, Nevsky pr. 7/9; f. 1969; fine arts; published in foreign languages; Dir. B. M. PIDEMSKY.

Izdatelstvo Moskovskogo Universiteta (*Moscow University Publishing House*): Moscow, Ul. Gertsena 5/7; f. 1926; science; Dir. ALEKSANDR K. AVELITCHEV.

Moskovski Rabochi (*Moscow Worker*): Moscow, Ul. Kuibysheva 21; publishing house of the Moscow city and regional Soviets; all types of work, including fiction; Dir. N. H. ESELYEV.

Sovietskaya Rossiya (*Soviet Russia*): Moscow, Proezd Sapunova 13/15; Dir. E. A. PETROV.

CULTURE

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Academic Bolshoi Drama Theatre: Leningrad; Dir. STANISLAV LUSHIN.

Comedy Theatre: Leningrad; Dir. M. S. INKOVSKY.

Gorky Opera and Ballet Theatre: Gorky; Dir. P. M. RESNIKOV.

Leningrad State Maly Opera and Ballet Theatre: Leningrad, Isskustvo pl.; Dir. V. O. ZNAMENSKY.

Leningrad State Opera and Ballet Theatre: Leningrad, Teatralnaya pl.; Dir. M. E. KZASTIN.

Leningrad Youth Theatre: Leningrad; Dir. ZINOVY KOROGODSKY.

Pushkin Theatre: Leningrad; Dir. Y. N. KISELEV.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRA

Symphony Orchestra of the Gorky State Philharmonic Society: Gorky; Conductor I. B. GUSMAN.

THE ARMENIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

The Armenian Republic was formed on November 29th, 1920 and joined the U.S.S.R. on December 30th, 1922. It has an area of 29,800 sq. km. and a population of 3,119,000 (January 1st, 1981). Of these 88.6 per cent are Armenians, 5.9 per cent Azerbaizhanians, 2.7 per cent Russians and 1.5 per cent Kurds (census 1970). Yerevan, the capital, has

a population of 1,055,000 (1981). Armenia is a country of high mountains and fertile valleys, situated in the southern part of Transcaucasia. To the west, Armenia has a land frontier with Turkey and, to the south, a short frontier with Iran.

POPULATION BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1975	22.4	5.5
1976	22.7	5.5
1977	22.5	5.4
1978	22.2	5.5
1979	22.9	5.6
1980	22.7	5.5

AGRICULTURE

Armenia lies in the sub-tropical belt, and with its extensive irrigation canals many kinds of crops can be grown. These include almonds, olives, grapes, figs, pomegranates and tobacco.

In 1974 there were 191,000 persons engaged in agriculture on 376 collective farms and 340 state farms.

CROP PRODUCTION ('000 tons)

	1974	1975	1976	1977
Grain	224	296	314	317
Sugar Beet	135	154	168	197
Potatoes	277	190	207	282
Other vegetables	339	299	432	415
Grapes	186	206	201	223
Other fruit	102	161	145	185

1978: Grain 277,000 tons.

LIVESTOCK ('000)

	1975	1976	1977	1978
Cattle	694	704	721	759
of which:				
Cows	268	272	279	290
Pigs	163	174	173	207
Sheep	2,233	2,281	2,245	2,301
Poultry	6,600	7,000	7,900	9,300

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

('000 tons)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1980*
Meat	67	70	76	83	93
Milk	411	439	468	478	483
Eggs (million)	353	371	406	410	465
Wool	4.9	4.7	4.5	n.a.	4.7

* 1979 figures not available.

INDUSTRY AND MINING

PRODUCTION

		1973	1974	1975
Metal-Cutting Lathes	number	12,700	13,400	14,200
Electric Power	million kWh.	7,866	8,500	9,200
Mineral Fertilizers	'000 tons	392.8	400	401
Synthetic Fibres	" "	8.1	7.1	9.2
Cement	" "	1,562.7	1,768	1,828

1976: Electric power 9,700 million kWh.; Mineral fertilizers 385,000 tons.**1977:** Electric power 10,900 million kWh.; Mineral fertilizers 416,000 tons.**1978:** Electric power 11,500 million kWh.; Mineral fertilizers 405,000 tons.**1979:** Electric power 12,100 million kWh.; Mineral fertilizers 358,000 tons.**1980:** Electric power 13,500 million kWh.; Mineral fertilizers 385,000 tons.

EDUCATION

(1980/81)

The literacy of the population of Armenia between the ages of 9 and 49 is 99.8 per cent. According to the 1970 census, 51.6 per cent of people over the age of 9 have received higher or secondary education.

	INSTITUTIONS	STUDENTS
Secondary Schools	1,500	600,000
Secondary Specialized Institutions	65	51,800
Higher Schools (incl. Universities)	13	58,100

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: S. A. AMBARTSUMYAN.**Presidium President:** B. E. SARKISOV.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: F. SARKISYAN.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Armenian Communist Party: Yerevan; 164,700 mems.;
First Secretary of the Central Committee K. S.
DEMIRCHYAN.

Komsomol Leninist Young Communist League of Armenia:
Yerevan; 376,200 mems.; First Sec. G. S. KOTANZKYAN.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Chairman of the Supreme Court: G. S. KOCHARYAN.

Procurator: S. A. OSIPYAN.

THE PRESS

There are 80 newspapers published in the Armenian S.S.R., including 70 published in Armenian. 105 periodicals are published, including 58 in Armenian.

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Avangard: Yerevan; f. 1923; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Armenia; three times weekly; in Armenian; Editor E. A. KANANOVA.

Kommunist (Communist): Yerevan; f. 1934; organ of the Armenian Communist Party; six times weekly; Editor B. M. MKRTCHYAN.

Komsomols (Member of the Leninist Young Communist League): Yerevan; f. 1938; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Armenia; three times weekly; Editor E. A. KANANOVA.

Sovietakan Aiastan (Soviet Armenia): Yerevan; f. 1920; organ of the Armenian Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly in Armenian; Editor L. U. KROYAN.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated.)

Ayastani Ashkhatavorui (Working Women of Armenia): Yerevan; f. 1924; journal of the Central Committee of the Armenian Communist Party; popular for women; illustrated; in Armenian.

Ayastani Gyukhtntesutyun (Armenian Agriculture): Yerevan; f. 1954; published by the "CK Kompartii Armenii" (Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Communist Party; problems of agriculture; in Armenian.

Garun (Spring): Yerevan; f. 1967; published by the Publishing House of Central Committee of the Armenian Communist Party; joint edition of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and Union of Writers of the Armenian S.S.R.; fiction and youth guidance, translations; in Armenian.

Leninyan Ugiov (Along Lenin's Way): Yerevan; f. 1923; published by the Publishing House of the Central

Committee of the Armenian Communist Party; political; in Armenian.

Literaturnaya Armeniya (Literature of Armenia): Yerevan; f. 1958; journal of the Armenian S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction.

Pioner (Pioneer): Yerevan; f. 1923; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Republican Council of the Pioneer Organization of the Armenian S.S.R.; aspects of Armenian national art; in children; in Armenian.

Sovetakan Arvest (Soviet Art): Yerevan; f. 1932; joint edition of the Ministry of Culture of the Armenian S.S.R. and of the State Committee for Cinematography of the Armenian S.S.R.; aspects of Armenian national art; in Armenian.

Sovetakan Ayastan (Soviet Armenia): Yerevan; f. 1945; journal of the Armenian Committee of Cultural Relations with Compatriots Abroad; illustrated; fiction; in Armenian.

Sovetakan Grakanutyun (Soviet Literature): Yerevan; f. 1934; journal of the Armenian S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction; in Armenian.

Vozni (Hedgehog): Yerevan; f. 1954; published by the "Sovetakan Ayastan" newspaper; satirical; in Armenian; fortnightly.

NEWS AGENCY

Armenpress (Armenian Press Agency): Yerevan.

PUBLISHING

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHER

"Ayastan" (Armenia Publishing House): Yerevan, Ul. Teryana, 91; political and fiction; Dir. G. O. KAZARYN

RADIO

Radio Yerevan: 5 ul. Mravian, Yerevan; broadcasts in Russian, Armenian, Kurdish and Arabic.

CULTURE

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Academic Drama Theatre: Yerevan; Dir. V. M. ADJEMJAN.

Armenian State Opera and Ballet Theatre: Yerevan, Lenina 54; Dir. M. V. KHACHATURYAN.

Russian Dramatic Theatre: Yerevan; Dir. I. S. KOZLINEK.

THE AZERBAIZHAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

The Azerbaijan Republic was formed on April 20th, 1920 and joined the U.S.S.R. on December 30th, 1922. It has an area of 86,600 sq. km. and a population of 6,203,000 (January 1st, 1981). Of these, 73.8 per cent are Azerbaijanians, 10 per cent Russians and 10 per cent Armenians (census 1970). Baku, the capital, has a population of 1,046,000 (1981). The Republic includes Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic and Nagorno-Karabakhskaya Autonomous oblast.

The Azerbaijan Republic occupies the eastern part of Transcaucasia facing the Caspian Sea. The greater part of the Republic includes the lowlands of the River Kura and the lower reaches of its tributary, the Araks. The Republic juts out into the Caspian Sea, forming the oil-rich Apsheron Peninsula. To the south is a frontier with Iran.

POPULATION BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1975	25.1	7.0
1976	25.7	6.6
1977	25.2	6.7
1978	24.9	6.7
1979	25.2	7.1
1980	25.2	7.0

AGRICULTURE

The Republic has fertile lands and abundant water resources and among the chief products are grapes, cotton, tobacco (accounting for 17 per cent of all tobacco production in the U.S.S.R.), vegetables, fruit, olives and tea.

Sheep-breeding is the main area of livestock production. In 1974, 482,000 persons were engaged in agriculture on 913 collective farms and 465 state farms.

CROP PRODUCTION ('000 tons)

	1974	1975	1976	1977
Grain	910	893	1,184	1,074
Cotton	531	450	532	512
Potatoes	158	89	161	177
Other vegetables	607	604	793	803
Grapes	631	706	765	817
Other fruit	281	152	200	220
Tea (green)	13.1	13.1	14.1	16.4

1978: Grain 1,169,000 tons.

1981: Grapes 1,600,000 tons.

LIVESTOCK ('000)

	1975	1976	1977	1978
Cattle	1,653	1,667	1,646	1,691
of which:				
Cows	623	622	614	631
Pigs	151	135	141	169
Sheep	4,962	4,924	4,943	5,061
Poultry	13,200	12,800	13,600	14,900

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

('000 tons)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1980*
Meat	115	115	117	134	138
Milk	658	667	710	745	800
Eggs (million)	578	574	642	664	721
Wool	9.5	9.9	9.9	n.a.	10.7

* 1979 figures not available.

INDUSTRY AND MINING

PRODUCTION

		1973	1974	1975
Steel	'000 tons	789	806.1	824.6
Petroleum	" "	18,300	17,716	17,169
Natural Gas	million cu. metres	8,400	9,151	9,890
Electric Power	million kWh.	13,500	14,200	14,700
Mineral Fertilizers	'000 tons	753.8	853	896
Cement	" "	1,438.9	1,453	1,398
Cotton Fabrics	million metres	122.8	127.0	125.5
Woollen Fabrics	" "	10.8	5.8	5.3
Silk Fabrics	" "	25.1	29.6	31.7

1976: Electric power 15,300 million kWh.; Mineral fertilizers 940,000 tons.**1977:** Electric power 15,800 million kWh.; Mineral fertilizers 979,000 tons.**1978:** Electric power 15,900 million kWh.; Mineral fertilizers 955,000 tons.**1979:** Electric power 15,200 million kWh.; Mineral fertilizers 997,000 tons.**1980:** Electric power 15,000 million kWh.; Mineral fertilizers 1,135,000 tons.

EDUCATION

The literacy of the population of Azerbaijan between the ages of 9 and 49 is 99.6 per cent. According to the 1970 census, 52.5 per cent of people over the age of 9 have received higher or secondary education.

(1980/81)

	INSTITUTIONS	STUDENTS
Secondary Schools	4,200	1,600,000
Secondary Specialized Institutions	75	79,000
Higher Schools (incl. Universities)	17	107,000

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: S. A. RUSTAM-ZADE.

Presidium President: K. A. KHALILOV.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: HASSAN SEIDOV.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Azerbaijan Communist Party: Baku; 330,319 mems.;
First Secretary of the Central Committee G. A. ALIEV.

Komsomol Leninist Young Communist League of Azerbaijan: Baku; 647,300 mems.; First Sec. V. A. GUSEINOV.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Chairman of the Supreme Court: I. I. ISMAILOV.

Procurator: A. T. ZAMANOV.

THE PRESS

There are 117 newspapers published in the Azerbaijan S.S.R., including 92 in Azerbaijani. 123 periodicals are published, including 71 in Azerbaijani.

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Azerbaijan Kanchlari (*Youth of Azerbaijan*): Baku; f. 1919; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Azerbaijan; three times weekly; in Azerbaijani; Editor SH. FERSALIEV.

Bakinski Rabochi (*The Baku Worker*): Baku; f. 1906; organ of the Azerbaijan Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly; in Russian; Editor M. A. OKULOV.

Kommunist (*Communist*): Baku; f. 1919; organ of the Azerbaijan Communist Party; six times weekly in Azerbaijani; Editor A. S. RZAEV.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated.)

Azerbaijan (*Azerbaijan*): Baku; f. 1923; published by the Publishing House of the Azerbaijanian S.S.R. Union of Writers; recent works by Azerbaijan authors; in Azerbaijani.

Azerbaijan Gadyny (*Women of Azerbaijan*): Baku; f. 1923; journal of the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party; popular for women; illustrated; in Azerbaijani.

Azerbaijan Kommunisti (*Communist of Azerbaijan*): Baku; f. 1939; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party; political; in Azerbaijani.

Elm ve Khayat (*Science and Life*): Baku; f. 1961; journal of the Azerbaijan S.S.R. Society "Znanie" (Knowledge); popular scientific; in Azerbaijani.

Kend Khayat (*Country Life*): Baku; f. 1952; journal of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Azerbaijan S.S.R.; advanced methods of work in agriculture.

The Union Republics (Azerbaijan)

Kirpi (*Hedgehog*): Baku; f. 1952; published by the "Kommunist" newspaper; satirical; in Azerbaijani; fortnightly.

Literaturnyi Azerbaijan (*Literature of Azerbaijan*): Baku; f. 1942; journal of the Azerbaijan S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction.

Pioner (*Pioneer*): Baku; f. 1927; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Azerbaijan S.S.R.; fiction; for 10-15 year old children; in Azerbaijani.

NEWS AGENCY

AZTAG (*Azerbaijan Telegraph Agency*): Baku.

PUBLISHING

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHERS

Azerneshr (*State Publishing House of the Azerbaijan S.S.R.*): Baku, Ul. Guzi Gajieva, 4; various; Dir. A. R. HANBABAIEV.

Elm (*Azerbaijan S.S.R. Academy of Sciences Publishing House*): Baku, Poselok Musabekova, 571, kv. 24; scientific books and journals; Dir. F. M. MELIKHOV.

RADIO

Radio Baku: Ul. M. Guzeina 1, 370011 Baku; broadcasts in Russian, Azerbaijani, Arabic, Persian and Turkish.

CULTURE

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

State Academic Drama Theatre: Baku; Dir. A. A. ALEKPEROV.

State Academic Opera and Ballet Theatre: Baku, Nizami 27; Dir. A. G. RZAEV.

Russian Drama Theatre: Baku; Dir. I. P. NOVINSKAYA.

THE BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

The Byelorussian Republic was formed on January 1st, 1919 and joined the U.S.S.R. on December 30th, 1922. It has an area of 207,600 sq. km. and a population of 9,659,000 (January 1st, 1981). Of these, 81.1 per cent are Byelorussians, 10.4 per cent Russians, 4.3 per cent Poles, 2.7 per cent Ukrainians and 1.6 per cent Jews (census 1970).

Minsk, the capital, has a population of 1,330,000 (1981). There is a short frontier with Poland, Lithuania and Latvia lie to the north-west, the R.S.F.S.R. to the north-east and the Ukraine to the south.

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic is a member of the United Nations in its own right.

POPULATION

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1975	15.7	8.5
1976	15.7	8.8
1977	15.8	9.0
1978	15.9	9.1
1979	15.8	9.5
1980	16.0	9.9

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural areas occupy almost half the territory; about one-third is arable. The Republic specializes in dairy farming, livestock breeding, the raising of water fowl, and rye, potato, flax and sugar beet production. The

network of flax mills, sugar refineries, canneries, meat-packing plants and creameries is being rapidly expanded.

In 1974 there were 1,415,000 persons engaged in agriculture on 2,116 collective farms and 839 state farms.

CROP PRODUCTION

('000 tons)

	1974	1975	1976	1977
Grain	6,826	5,121	7,404	6,618
Sugar Beet	1,077	1,138	1,067	1,356
Flax Fibre	99	113	131	105
Potatoes	12,437	12,736	14,126	11,314
Other vegetables	705	710	699	637
Fruit (incl. grapes)	125	693	541	429

1978: Grain 7,281,000 tons.

LIVESTOCK

('000)

	1975	1976	1977	1978
Cattle	6,261	6,406	6,494	6,705
of which:				
Cows	2,608	2,680	2,688	2,742
Pigs	4,328	3,999	4,158	4,567
Sheep	579	541	531	559
Poultry	32,000	31,900	32,300	34,300

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

('000 tons)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1980*
Meat	842	825	885	875	873
Milk	6,109	6,087	6,435	6,407	6,157
Eggs (million)	2,694	2,544	2,742	2,827	3,033
Wool	1.0	1.0	1.1	n.a.	1.1

* 1979 figures not available.

INDUSTRY AND MINING
PRODUCTION

		1973	1974	1975
Steel	'000 tons	131.5	240.0	257.5
Petroleum	" "	7,030	7,864	7,954
Peat	" "	10,900	8,700	9,400
Metal-Cutting Lathes	number	31,300	32,600	33,000
Electric Power	million kWh.	23,004	24,660	26,702
Mineral Fertilizers	'000 tons	9,000	9,873	11,033
Cement	" "	1,987	2,040	2,169
Tractors	number	82,950	84,085	85,861
Lorries	" "	32,800	34,100	35,400
Synthetic Fibres	'000 tons	134.5	154.4	151.9
Television Sets	number	454,100	459,900	497,300
Natural Gas	million cu. metres	413	511	568

1976: Electric power 28,986 million kWh.; Mineral fertilizers 11,442,000 tons; Tractors 86,526; Television sets 539,000; Paper 175,000 tons.

1977: Electric power 30,079 million kWh.; Mineral fertilizers 11,668,000 tons; Television sets 596,000; Paper 178,000 tons.

1978: Electric power 31,500 million kWh.; Paper 188,000 tons; Mineral fertilizers 11,994,000 tons.

1979: Electric power 32,800 million kWh.; Paper 182,000 tons; Mineral fertilizers 12,143,000 tons.

1980: Electric power 34,100 million kWh.; Paper 189,000 tons; Mineral fertilizers 13,821,000 tons.

EDUCATION

The literacy of the population of Byelorussia between the ages of 9 and 49 is 99.8 per cent. According to the 1973 census, 50.7 per cent of people over the age of 9 have received higher or secondary education.

(1980/81)

	INSTITUTIONS	STUDENTS
Secondary Schools	7,000	1,500,000
Secondary Specialized Institutions	135	162,800
Higher Schools (incl. Universities)	32	177,000

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: IVAN P. SHAMYAKIN.

Presidium President: IVAN Y. POLYAKOV.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: ALEKSANDR AKSYONOV.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Byelorussian Communist Party: Minsk; 506,000 mems.;
First Secretary of the Central Committee TIKHON
KISELYEV.

Komsomol Leninist Young Communist League of Byelo-
ruddia: Minsk; 1.2 million mems.; First Sec. SHAPLYKA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Chairman of the Supreme Court: A. G. BONDAR.
Procurator: I. P. PASTREVICH.

THE PRESS

There are 186 newspapers published in the Byelorussian S.S.R., most of which are published in Byelorussian. 158 periodicals are published, 27 in Byelorussian.

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Chyrvona Zmena (*Red Rising Generation*): Minsk; f. 1921; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Byelorussia; five times weekly; in Byelorussian; Editor V. KHORSUN.

Sovietskaya Byelorussia (*Soviet Byelorussia*): Minsk; f. 1927; organ of the Byelorussian Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly; Editor A. K. ZININ.

Znamya Yunosti (*Banner of Youth*): Minsk; f. 1938; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Byelorussia; five times weekly; Editor N. SOKOLOV.

Zvyazda (*The Star*): Minsk; f. 1917; organ of the Byelorussian Communist Party, the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers; six times weekly in Byelorussian; Editor A. F. TOLSTIK.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated.)

Belarus (*Byelorussia*): Minsk; f. 1944; published by the "Polymya" (Fire) Publishing House; journal of the Byelorussian S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction and political essays; in Byelorussian; Editor-in-Chief M. I. KALACHINSKY.

Byarozka (*Birch-tree*): Minsk; f. 1924; published by the "Zvyazda" (Star) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Byelorussian S.S.R.; fiction; illustrated; for age group of 10-15 years; in Byelorussian.

Kommunist Belorussii (*Communist of Byelorussia*): Minsk; f. 1927; published by the "Zvyazda" (Star) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Byelorussian Communist Party; political.

Maladosti (*Youth*): Minsk; f. 1953; published by the "Zvyazda" (Star) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and Union of Writers of the Byelorussian S.S.R.; novels, short stories, essays, translations, etc., for young people; in Byelorussian.

Neman (*The River Nieman*): Minsk; f. 1951; published by the "Polymya" (Fire) Publishing House; journal of the Byelorussian S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction.

The Union Republics (Byelorussia)

Polymya (*Fire*): Minsk; f. 1922; published by the "Polymya" (Fire) Publishing House; journal of the Byelorussian S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction; in Byelorussian.

Rabotnitsa i Silyanka (*Woman Worker and Woman Peasant*): Minsk; f. 1924; journal of the Central Committee of the Byelorussian Communist Party; popular; in Byelorussian.

Vozhyk (*Hedgehog*): Minsk; f. 1945; published by the "Zvyazda" Publishing House; in Byelorussian; fortnightly; satirical.

Vyaselka (*Rainbow*): Minsk; f. 1957; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Byelorussia; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Byelorussian S.S.R.; popular for 5-10 year old children; in Byelorussian; Editor-in-Chief YEYDOKIA LOS; circ. 115,000.

NEWS AGENCY

BELTAG (*Byelorussian Telegraph Agency*): Minsk.

PUBLISHING

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHERS

Belarus (*Byelorussia Publishing House*): Minsk, Prospekt Lenina, 79; various; Dir. M. A. ANTONENKO.

Nauka i Tekhnika (*Science and Technology Publishing House*): Minsk, Prospekt Lenina, 68; books on science and technology; in Byelorussian and Russian; Dir. F. I. SAVITSKY.

Urozhai (*Crop Publishing House*): Minsk, Instrumentalni pereulok, 11; books and booklets on agriculture; in Byelorussian; Dir. G. P. ZDANOVICH.

RADIO

Radio Minsk: Ul. Krasnaya 4, Minsk; broadcasts in Byelorussian.

CULTURE

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Russian Drama Theatre: Minsk; Dir. M. A. NERONSKY.

State Academic Drama Theatre: Minsk; Dir. N. N. YEREMENKO.

State Academic Opera and Ballet Theatre: Minsk, pl. Parizskoi Kommuny; Dir. V. V. BUKAN.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRA

Byelorussian State Academic Symphony Orchestra: Minsk; Conductor YU. M. YEFIMOV.

ESTONIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

Estonia became part of the Soviet Union on August 6th, 1940, the Republic having been formed on July 21st of that year. It has an area of 45,100 sq. km. and a population of 1,484,000 (January 1st, 1981). Of these, there are 68.2 per cent Estonians, 24.7 per cent Russians, 2.1 per cent Ukrainians, 1.4 per cent Byelorussians and 1.4 per cent

Finns (census 1970). Tallinn, the capital, has a population of 442,000 (1981). The Estonian Republic is located in the north-west of the Soviet Union between Latvia and the Gulf of Finland and, in addition to the mainland, includes over 800 islands in the Baltic Sea. It is bounded on the east by the R.S.F.S.R.

POPULATION

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1975	14.9	11.6
1976	15.1	12.0
1977	15.1	11.8
1978	14.9	12.2
1979	14.9	12.3
1980	15.0	12.3

AGRICULTURE

In 1977 there were 146 collective farms and 163 state farms. Livestock rearing is the main branch of agriculture. The principal crops are potatoes, barley, rye, wheat, oats and vegetables.

CROP PRODUCTION

('000 tons)

	1974	1975	1976	1977
Grain	1,167	1,114	1,344	1,243
Potatoes	1,105	1,216	1,181	1,156
Other vegetables	131	107	81	102

1978: Grain 888,000 tons.

LIVESTOCK

('000)

	1975	1976	1977	1978
Cattle	788	821	826	830
of which:				
Cows	325	330	329	326
Pigs	816	835	891	956
Sheep	174	172	151	150
Poultry	4,400	4,700	5,100	5,600

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

('000 tons)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Meat	173	182	191	n.a.	197
Milk	1,202	1,217	1,166	n.a.	1,177
Eggs (million)	444	458	472	n.a.	537
Wool	0.4	0.4	n.a.	0.4	0.4

INDUSTRY AND MINING

PRODUCTION

		1973	1974	1975	1978
Shale	'000 tons	25,300	27,300	28,500	30,400
Peat	"	286	279	258	261
Mineral Fertilizers	"	1,500	1,543	1,565	1,316.9
Paper	"	102.8	104.0	103.0	105.7
Cement	"	1,016	1,046	1,260	n.a.
Electric Power	million kWh.	16,200	16,000	16,700	19,100
Oil Equipment	'000 tons	17.8	20.9	23.0	27.2
Cotton Fabrics	million metres	237.3	195.7	196.0	n.a.
Excavators	number	1,776	1,047	1,260	2,228

1976: Mineral fertilizers 1,400,000 tons; Paper 104,000 tons; Electric power 18,600 million kWh.

1977: Mineral fertilizers 1,382,000 tons; Paper 106,000 tons; Electric power 19,000 million kWh.

1978: see table above.

1979: Mineral fertilizers 1,322,000 tons; Paper 97,600 tons; Electric power 19,400 million kWh.

1980: Mineral fertilizers 1,366,000 tons; Paper 93,000 tons; Electric power 18,700 million kWh.

EDUCATION

The literacy of the population of Estonia between the ages of 9 and 49 is 99.8 per cent. According to the 1970 census, 53.4 per cent of people over the age of 9 have received higher or secondary education.

(1980/81)

	INSTITUTIONS	STUDENTS
Secondary Schools	600	200,000
Secondary Specialized Institutions	37	23,900
Higher Schools (incl. Universities)	6	25,500

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: JÜRI SUURHANS.

Presidium President: JOHANNES G. KAEBIN.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: VALTHER I. KLAUSON.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Estonian Communist Party: Tallinn; 95,000 mems.; First Secretary of the Central Committee KARL VAINO.

Communist Leninist Young Communist League of Estonia: Tallinn; 162,000 mems.; First Sec. of the Central Committee DONALD VISNAPUU.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Chairman of the Supreme Court: ROBERT SIMSON.

Prosecutor: KARL KIMMEL.

THE PRESS

There are 42 newspapers published in the Estonian S.S.R., including 31 published in Estonian. 124 periodicals are published, including 74 in Estonian.

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Noorte Hää (*The Voice of Youth*): Tallinn, Pärnu Rd. 67a; f. 1940; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Estonia; six times weekly; Editor AGO USTAL; circ. 145,000.

Rahva Hää (*The Voice of the People*): Tallinn, Pärnu Rd. 67a; f. 1940; organ of the Estonian Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly in Estonian; Editor A. SAAREMÄGI; circ. 155,500.

Sirp ja Vasar (*Hammer and Sickle*): Tallinn, Pikk Str. 40; f. 1940; organ of the Ministry of Culture and creative unions; weekly; in Estonian; Editor LEONHARD LAKS; circ. 56,000.

Sovietskaya Estonia (*Soviet Estonia*): Tallinn, Pärnu Rd. 67a; f. 1940; organ of the Estonian Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly; Editor GENRIH TURONOK; circ. 46,600.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated.)

Eesti Kommunist (*Communist of Estonia*): Tallinn, Pärnu Rd. 67a; f. 1945; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party; in Estonian and Russian; political; Editor-in-Chief KALEV TAMMISTU; circ. 20,000.

Eesti Loodus (*Nature in Estonia*): Tartu, P.O.B. 110; f. 1958; published by the "Perioodika" (Periodicals) Publishing House; joint edition of the Academy of Sciences and the Ministry of Forest Management and Nature Conservation of the Estonian S.S.R.; popular scientific; illustrated; in Estonian; Editor-in-Chief LINDA POOTS; circ. 47,000.

Kehakultuur (*Physical Culture*): Tallinn, Pikk St. 37; f. 1940; published by the "Perioodika" (Periodicals) Publishing House; journal of the Committee of Physical Culture and Sport; new methods of training, technique, theory, reviews of championships; fortnightly; in Estonian; Editor-in-Chief JUHAN MANDRE; circ. 14,000.

Horisont (*Horizon*): Tallinn, Narva Rd. 11; f. 1967; published by the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party; journal of the Estonian S.S.R. Society "Teadus" (Knowledge); popular scientific; in Estonian; Editor-in-Chief F. FEODOROV; circ. 36,000.

Keel ja Kirjandus (*Language and Literature*): Tallinn, Sakala Str. 3; f. 1958; published by the "Perioodika" (Periodicals) Publishing House; joint edition of the Academy of Sciences and Union of Writers of the Estonian S.S.R.; linguistic and literary journal; in Estonian; Editor-in-Chief OLEV JÕGI; circ. 3,500.

Kultuur ja Elu (*Culture and Life*): Tallinn, Vana-Tooma Str. 4; f. 1958; published by the "Perioodika" (Periodicals) Publishing House; joint edition of the Ministry of Culture of the Estonian S.S.R. and of the Council of Trade Unions of the Estonian S.S.R.; problems and aspects of culture; in Estonian; Editor-in-Chief ANTS LANG; circ. 35,000.

Looming (*Creativity*): Tallinn, Harju str. 1; f. 1923; published by the "Perioodika" (Periodicals) Publishing House; journal of the Estonian S.S.R. Union of Writers; in Estonian; Editor-in-Chief KALLE KURG; fiction, poetry, critical works; circ. 19,000.

Loomingu Raamatukogu (*Library of Creativity*) weekly supplement to "Looming"; translations of modern foreign and Soviet authors into Estonian.

Noorus (*Youth*): Tallinn, Pärnu Rd. 67a; f. 1946; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Estonia; material on work and life of Estonian youth, first publications of beginners in short stories, novels, poems, essays, etc.; in Estonian; Editor-in-Chief VELLO PILT; circ. 50,000.

Nõukogude Naine (*Soviet Woman*): Tallinn, Pärnu Rd. 67a; f. 1945; journal of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party; popular for women; in

Estonian; Editor-in-Chief SILVIA KUULPAK; circ. 120,000.

Pioneer (*Pioneer*): Tallinn 200101, Pärnu 67-a; f. 1940; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Estonian S.S.R.; fiction; for 10-15 year olds; in Estonian; Chief Editor LEMBIT RATTUS; circ. 35,000.

Täheke (*Little Star*): Tallinn, Pärnu Rd., 67-a; f. 1960; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Estonian S.S.R.; illustrated; for 8-10 year olds; in Estonian; Chief Editor ELJU MARDI; circ. 70,000.

NEWS AGENCY

ETA (*Estonian Telegraph Agency*): Tallinn, Pärnu Rd., 67a; f. 1918.

PUBLISHING

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHERS

Eesti Raamat (*Estonian Book Publishing House*): Tallinn, Pärnu Rd. 10; political, scientific and fiction; Dir. ROMAN SIIRAK.

Kunst (*Fine Art Publishing House*): Tallinn, Ul. Pikk, 6; f. 1957; fine arts and criticism; Dir. AUGUST LUUR.

Valgus (*Light*): Tallinn, Pärnu Rd., 10; f. 1965; dictionaries, science, popular science, reference books, textbooks; Dir. HELMUTH KASESALU.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Eesti Raadio (*Estonian Radio*): Tallinn, Lomonossov Str. 21; regular broadcasts from 1926; three programmes; broadcasts in Estonian, Russian, Finnish and Swedish.

Eesti Televisioon (*Estonian Television*): Tallinn, Lomonossov Str. 27; regular transmissions from 1955; three channels.

CULTURE

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

"Estonia" State Academic Opera and Ballet Theatre: Tallinn; f. 1871 (professional theatre from 1906); Dir. ANTS SÕBER; Chief Producer AARNE MIKK; Chief Conductor ERI KLAS.

V. Kingissepp Tallinn State Academic Drama Theatre: Tallinn; f. 1916; Dir. VAMBOLA MARKUS, Chief Producer MIKK MIKIVER.

"Vanemuine" State Academic Theatre: Tartu; f. 1870 (professional theatre from 1906); Dir. and Chief Producer KAAREL IRI; Chief Conductor ERICH KÖLAR.

ORCHESTRA

Estonian State Symphony Orchestra: Tallinn.

THE GEORGIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION.

The Georgian Republic was formed on February 25th, 1921 and joined the U.S.S.R. on December 30th, 1922. It has an area of 69,700 sq. km. and a population of 5,071,000 (January 1st, 1981). Of these, 66.8 per cent are Georgians, 9.7 per cent Armenians, 8.5 per cent Russians, 4.6 per cent Azerbaijani, 3.2 per cent Ossetians and 1.7 per cent Abkhazians (census 1970). Tbilisi, the capital, has a population of 1,095,000 (1981). The Georgian Republic

includes the Abkhazian Autonomous Republic (capital Sukhumi), the Adjara Autonomous Republic (Batumi), and the South-Ossetian Autonomous Region (Tskhinvali). The Republic is situated in West Transcaucasia on both sides of the Suram range. A humid sub-tropical zone with luxuriant evergreen vegetation stretches along the Black Sea coast. There is a short frontier with Turkey in the south.

POPULATION BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1975	18.2	8.0
1976	18.2	7.8
1977	17.8	8.0
1978	17.7	8.0
1979	17.9	8.3
1980	17.7	8.6

AGRICULTURE

Georgia's main crop is tea, accounting for 95 per cent of the Soviet Union's total output. The Republic also grows almost all the Soviet Union's tangerines and lemons and is renowned for its grapes, wines, tobaccos, essential oils and mineral waters. In areas where crops are grown, particularly

near industrial centres and on the Georgian highlands, stock is raised for meat, milk and wool.

In 1974 there were 573,000 persons engaged in agriculture on 1,159 collective farms and 269 state farms.

CROP PRODUCTION ('000 tons)

	1974	1975	1976	1977
Grain	813	715	766	716
Sugar Beet	127	141	132	137
Sunflower	25	14	12	12
Potatoes	298	267	276	321
Other Vegetables	446	406	491	509
Grapes	450	563	448	585
Other fruit	500	522	524	698
Tea (green)	312.2	334.6	356.3	412.1

1978: Grain 671,000 tons.

LIVESTOCK ('000)

	1975	1976	1977	1978
Cattle	1,513	1,537	1,493	1,531
of which:				
Cows	592	596	585	593
Pigs	746	762	732	827
Sheep	1,867	1,973	1,886	1,922
Poultry	14,200	14,900	15,300	15,200

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

('000 tons)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1980*
Meat	136	141	129	131	141
Milk	575	578	609	640	622
Eggs (million)	537	558	586	639	640
Wool	5.5	5.3	5.1	n.a.	6.0

* 1979 figures not available.

INDUSTRY AND MINING

PRODUCTION

		1972	1973	1974	1975
Steel	'000 tons	1,303	1,387	1,430.7	1,471.6
Pig Iron	" "	710	741	781	784
Coal	" "	2,160	2,199	2,152	2,050
Metal-Cutting Lathes	number	3,804	3,953	4,062	4,123
Electric Power	million kWh.	9,888	10,630	11,100	11,600
Mineral Fertilizers	'000 tons	561	648	672	696
Synthetic Fibres	" "	11.4	13.2	14.3	14.9
Cement	" "	1,481	1,534	1,601	1,671
Lorries	number	15,830	16,380	17,025	18,260
Manganese Ore	'000 tons	1,844	1,708	1,819	1,835
Petroleum	"	27	22	44	261

1976: Electric power 12,100 million kWh.; Mineral fertilizers 713,000 tons.**1977:** Electric power 12,000 million kWh.; Mineral fertilizers 748,000 tons.**1978:** Electric power 12,600 million kWh.; Mineral fertilizers 714,000 tons.**1979:** Electric power 13,800 million kWh.; Mineral fertilizers 645,000 tons.**1980:** Electric power 14,700 million kWh.; Mineral fertilizers 367,000 tons.

EDUCATION

The literacy of the population of Georgia between the ages of 9 and 49 is 99.9 per cent. According to the census of 1973, 59.4 per cent of people over the age of 9 have received higher or secondary education.

(1980/81)

	INSTITUTIONS	STUDENTS
Secondary Schools	3,900	900,000
Secondary Specialized Institutions	91	53,400
Higher Schools (incl. Universities)	19	85,800

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: I. V. ABASHIDZE.**Presidium President:** P. G. GILASHVILI.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: ZURAB A. PATARIDZE.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Georgian Communist Party: Tbilisi; 318,000 mems.; First Secretary of the Central Committee E. A. SHEVARD-NADZE.

Komsomol Leninist Young Communist League of Georgia: Tbilisi; 606,300 mems.; First Sec. ZH. K. SHARTAVA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Chairman of the Supreme Court: A. G. KARANADZ.

Procurator: A. E. PAKIDZE.

THE PRESS

There are 141 newspapers published in the Georgian S.S.R., including 122 published in Georgian. 133 periodicals are published, 84 in Georgian.

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Akhlagazdra Kommunisti (*Young Communist*): Tbilisi; f. 1921; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Georgia; three times weekly; in Georgian; Editor G. NINUA.

Kommunisti (*Communist*): Tbilisi; f. 1920; organ of the Georgian Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly in Georgian; Editor D. MCHEDLISHVILI.

Zarya Vostoka (*Eastern Dawn*): Tbilisi; f. 1922; organ of the Georgian Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly; Editor N. G. CHERKEZISHVILI.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated.)

Dila (*Morning*): Tbilisi; f. 1928; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Georgian S.S.R.; illustrated; for 5-10 year olds; in Georgian.

Drosha (*Banner*): Tbilisi; f. 1924; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Georgian S.S.R. Communist Party; fiction; in Georgian.

Literaturnaya Gruzuya (*Literature of Georgia*): Tbilisi; f. 1963; published by the "Literatura da helovneba" (Literature and Arts) Publishing House; journal of the Georgian S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction.

Metsniereba da Tekhnika (*Science and Technology*): Tbilisi; f. 1949; published by the "Metsniereba" (Science) Publishing House; journal of the Georgian S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; popular; in Georgian.

Mnatobi (*Luminary*): Tbilisi; f. 1924; published by the "Literatura da helovneba" (Literature and Arts) Publishing House; journal of the Georgian S.S.R. Union of writers; fiction; in Georgian.

Niangi (*Crocodile*): Tbilisi; f. 1923; journal of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party; in Georgian; fortnightly; satirical.

Pioneri (*Pioneer*): Tbilisi; f. 1926; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League

and the Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Georgian S.S.R.; illustrated; for 10-15 year olds; in Georgian.

Sabchota Khelovneba (*Soviet Art*): Tbilisi; f. 1935; published by the "Sabchota Sakartvelo" (Soviet Georgia) Publishing House; journal of the Ministry of Culture of the Georgian S.S.R.; propaganda of Soviet art; in Georgian.

Sakartvelos Kali (*Georgian Woman*): Tbilisi; f. 1957; journal of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party; popular, for women; in Georgian.

Sakartvelos Komunisti (*Communist of Georgia*): Tbilisi; f. 1930; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party; in Georgian; political.

Ziskari (*Dawn*): Tbilisi; f. 1957; published by the "Literatura da helovneba" (Literature and Arts) Publishing House; joint edition of the Union of Writers and Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Georgian S.S.R.; fiction; in Georgian.

NEWS AGENCY

GRUZTAG (*Georgian Telegraph Agency*): Tbilisi.

PUBLISHING

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHERS

Nakaduli (*Tiny Brook Publishing House*): Tbilisi, Ul. Marjanishvili 5; books for children and youth; Dir. A. S. SALAKAURI.

Merani (*Writer Publishing House*): Tbilisi, Prospekt Plekhanova 181; fiction; Dir. K. R. KELADZE.

Sabchota Sakartvelo (*Soviet Georgia*): Tbilisi, Ul. Marjanishvili 5; political and fiction; Dir. E. S. MAGRADZE.

RADIO

Radio Tbilisi: Ul. Lenin 68, Tbilisi; broadcasts in Armenian, Azerbaijani, Georgian, Russian.

CULTURE

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Tbilisi State Academic Opera and Ballet Theatre: Tbilisi, pr. Rustaveli 25; Dir. Dr. IRAKLI BERIDZE.

Georgian Academic Theatre: Tbilisi; Dir. A. A. KUTATELADZE.

Academic Theatre: Tbilisi; Dir. O. D. KINKLADZE.

Theatre of Russian Drama: Tbilisi; Dir. SH. M. GABESKIKIA.

THE KAZAKH SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

The Kazakh Republic was formed as an Autonomous Republic within the Russian Federation on August 26th, 1920, and reconstituted as a Union Republic on December 5th, 1936. It has an area of 2,717,300 sq. km. and a population of 15,045,000 (January 1st, 1981). Of these, 36 per cent are Kazakhs, 40.8 per cent Russians, 6.1 per cent Ukrainians and 2.1 per cent Tatars. The population density is 5.5 persons per sq. km. Alma-Ata, the capital, has a population of 975,000 (1981). In size the Kazakh

Republic (Kazakhstan) is second only to the Russian Federation. It extends from the Volga to the Altai Mountains and from the Western Siberian plains to the Central Asian deserts. Kazakhstan has a frontier with the People's Republic of China to the south-east.

The number of towns and industrial communities in Kazakhstan has increased greatly in recent years. The Kazakh settlement of Baikonur, in the heart of the Steppe, is the launching place of the Soviet spaceships.

STATISTICS

POPULATION

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1975	24.3	7.2
1976	24.5	7.2
1977	24.2	7.2
1978	24.4	7.4
1979	24.0	7.7
1980	23.8	8.0

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture in Kazakhstan is varied and intensive. It is one of the most productive regions of the U.S.S.R. in grain and other agricultural crops.

Besides sheep and horses, cows, camels, goats, pigs and poultry are raised. Kazakhstan produced 11.8 per cent of

the Soviet Union's total yield of grain, 6.7 per cent of meat and 4.7 per cent of milk in 1978.

In 1978 there were 1,472,000 persons engaged in agriculture on 418 collective farms and 2,035 state farms.

CROP PRODUCTION

('000 tons)

	1975	1976	1977	1978
Grain	12,007	29,826	17,727	27,891
Wheat	8,421.2	21,497	12,137.7	18,851
Maize	286	382	406	449
Rice	283.4	447.3	522.0	478
Cotton	284	310	324	260
Sugar beet	1,959	2,140	1,687	2,624
Sunflower	75	87	99	103
Potatoes	1,728	1,747	2,189	1,728
Other vegetables	918	885	893	n.a.
Grapes	88	133	111	190
Other fruit	196	294	232	n.a.

1979: Grain 34,519,100 tons.

LIVESTOCK (^{'000})

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Cattle	7,645	7,804	8,017	8,334
<i>of which:</i>				
Cows	2,626	2,716	2,819	2,908
Pigs	2,218	2,648	2,857	3,105
Sheep and goats	34,438	33,503	34,166	35,067
Poultry	39,050	42,200	45,457	47,560

ANIMAL PRODUCTS (^{'000} tons)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Meat	893	1,004	1,041	1,023	1,056
Milk	4,055	4,343	4,415	4,441	4,570
Eggs (million)	2,913	3,147	3,254	3,352	3,368
Wool (greasy)	102.1	103.7	105.6	104.9	111.4

INDUSTRY AND MINING PRODUCTION

		1972	1973	1974	1975
Pig Iron	^{'000} tons	3,366	3,500	3,408	3,634
Steel	" "	4,024.0	4,800.0	4,829.6	4,907.3
Petroleum	" "	18,000	20,300	22,308	23,889
Coal	" "	74,500	79,800	86,972	92,225
Metal-Cutting Lathes	number	2,500	2,600	2,700	2,399
Natural Gas	million cu. metres	3,500	4,800	5,372	5,119
Electric Power	million kWh.	41,300	44,000	48,700	52,452
Mineral Fertilizers	^{'000} tons	3,300	4,200	5,334	5,822
Cement	" "	6,100	6,300	6,491	6,712
Cotton Fabrics	million sq. metres	79.8	82.1	94.0	96.7

1976: Electric power 55,623 million kWh.; Mineral fertilizers 5,835,000 tons.

1977: Electric power 58,266 million kWh.; Mineral fertilizers 6,496,000 tons.

1978: Coal 103,476,000 tons; Metal-cutting lathes 2,623; Electric power 59,218 million kWh.; Mineral fertilizers 6,589,000 tons.

1979: Electric power 59,700 million kWh.; Coal 106.2 million tons; Metal-cutting lathes 2,774; Mineral fertilizers 6,372,200 tons.

1980: Electric power 61,500 million kWh.; Mineral fertilizers 6,549,000 tons.

EDUCATION

The literacy of the population of Kazakhstan between the ages of 9 and 49 is 99.7 per cent. According to the census of 1970, 52.2 per cent of people over the age of 9 have received higher or secondary education.

(1980/81)

	INSTITUTIONS	STUDENTS
Secondary Schools	8,700	3,300,000
Secondary Specialized Schools	236	265,400
Higher Schools (incl. Universities)	55	260,000

GOVERNMENT SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: K. U. MEDEUBEKOV.

Presidium President: SATTAR N. IMASHEV.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: BAIKEN A. ASHIMOV.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Kazakh Communist Party: Alma Ata; 724,000 mems. (1980); First Secretary of the Central Committee DINMUKHAMMED A. KUNAYEV.

Komsomol Leninist Young Communist League of Kazakhstan: Alma Ata; 2.1 million mems. (1980); First Sec. K. SULTANOV.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Chairman of the Supreme Court: G. B. ELEMISOV.

Prosecutor: U. S. SEITOV.

THE PRESS

There are 424 newspapers published in the Kazakh S.S.R. in Kazakh, Russian, Uygur, German and Korean. There are 114 periodicals, including 31 in Kazakh.

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Kazakhstanskaya Pravda (*Pravda of Kazakhstan*): Alma Ata; f. 1920; organ of the Central Committee of the Kazakhstan Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly; in Russian; Editor I. D. SPIVAKOV.

Leninshil Zhas (*Leninist Youth*): Alma Ata; f. 1921; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Kazakhstan; five times weekly; in Kazakh; Editor S. BERDIKULOV.

Leninskaya Smena (*Leninist Rising Generation*): Alma Ata; f. 1922; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Kazakhstan; five times weekly; in Russian; Editor S. PODGORBUNSKY.

Sotsialistik Kazakhstan (*Socialist Kazakhstan*): Alma Ata; f. 1919; organ of the Central Committee of the Kazakhstan Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly; in Kazakh; Editor S. B. BAIZHANOV.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated)

Ara-Shmel (*Bumble-bee*): Alma Ata; f. 1956; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Kazakhstan Communist Party; in Kazakh and Russian; satirical.

Baldyrgan (*Sprout*): Alma Ata; f. 1958; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Kazakhstan, illustrated; for pre-school and first grades of school; in Kazakh.

Biilim zhane enbek (*Knowledge*): f. 1960; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Kazakhstan; popular science and technology; in Kazakh.

Kazakh Adebieti (*Alma Ata*; f. 1934; organ of the Kazakh Union of Writers; weekly; in Kazakh; Editor Sh. MURTASAEV.

Kazakhstan Aielderi (*Women of Kazakhstan*): Alma Ata; f. 1925; journal of the Central Committee of the Kazakhstan Communist Party; popular women's magazine; in Kazakh.

Kazakhstan Kommunisti (*Communist of Kazakhstan*): Alma Ata; f. 1921; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of Kazakhstan Communist Party; in Kazakh.

Kazakhstan Mektebi (*Kazakh School*): Alma Ata; f. 1925; journal of the Ministry of Education of the Kazakh S.S.R.; organization of public education; in Kazakh.

Kazakstannyn Auyi Sharuashylygy (*Agriculture of Kazakhstan*): Alma Ata; f. 1936; journal of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan; organization of work on collective farms; in Kazakh.

Madamiet zhane Turmys (*Culture and Life*): Alma Ata; f. 1958; published by the Kazakhstan Publishing House; journal of the Kazakh S.S.R. Ministry of Culture; popular illustrated; in Kazakh.

Narodnoe khozyaistvo Kazakhstana (*National Economy of Kazakhstan*): Alma Ata; f. 1926; journal of the State Planning Committee of the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh S.S.R.; theory and practice of planning and managing of the national economy of the Republic; in Russian.

Partiinaya Zhizn Kazakhstana (*Party Life of Kazakhstan*): Alma Ata; f. 1931; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Kazakhstan Communist Party; political; in Russian.

Prostor (*Wide Horizons*): Alma Ata; f. 1935; journal of the Kazakh S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction; in Russian.

Russkiy Yazyk v Kazakhskoy Shkole (*Russian Language in the Kazakh School*): Alma Ata; f. 1962; journal of the Ministry of Education of the Kazakh S.S.R.; linguistic problems; in Russian.

Vestnik Selskokhozyaistvennoy Nauki (*Herald of Agricultural Science*): Alma Ata; f. 1958; published by the "Kaynar" (Spring) Publishing House; journal of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Kazakh S.S.R.; problems of agriculture in different zones of Kazakhstan; in Russian.

Zhuldyz (*Star*): Alma Ata; f. 1928; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Kazakhstan Communist Party; journal of the Kazakh S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction; in Kazakh.

Zhurnal Mod (*Fashion Magazine*): Alma Ata; f. 1958; published by the "Dom Modely Odezhdy" (Fashion House) Publishing House; twice a year; everyday fashions; in Russian.

NEWS AGENCY

KazTAG (*Kazakh Telegraph Agency*): Alma Ata, Kommunisticheskyy 75.

PUBLISHERS

Kainar (Spring) Publishing House: Alma Ata, Ul. Abaya 93; books and booklets about agriculture; Dir. Kh. A. TLEMISOV.

Kazakhskoi Sovetskoi Entsiklopedii (*Kazakh Soviet Encyclopedia*): Alma Ata, Ul. Sovetskaya 50; Chief Editor M. K. KOZYBAYEV.

Kazakhstan Publishing House: Alma Ata 9, Ul. Abaya 93; political and popular editions; Dir. E. KH. SYZDYKOV.

Mektep: Alma Ata, Ul. Abaya 93; educational textbooks; Dir. SH. E. ESMURZAYEV.

Nauka (Science): Alma Ata, Ul. Shevchenko 28; Dir. T. T. MULIAR.

Oner: Alma Ata, Ul. Abaya 93; art books; Dir. M. A. AUBAKIROV.

Zhalyn: Alma Ata, Ul. Abaya 93; fiction by young writers; Dir. K. N. NAIMANBAYEV.

Zhazushy (Writer) Publishing House: Alma Ata, Ul. Abaya 93; fiction; Dir. A. ZH. ZHUMABAYEV.

RADIO

Kazakh Radio: Alma Ata 480413, Ul. Mira 175-A; broadcasts in Kazakh, Russian, Uygur and German.

Kazakh Television: Alma Ata, Ul. Mira 175; broadcasts in Kazakh and Russian.

CULTURE

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Kazakh State Academic Drama Theatre: Alma Ata; Dir. and Producer A. MAMBETOV.

Kazakh Academic Opera and Ballet Theatre: Alma Ata, Kalinina 112; Dir. T. UZBEKOV.

Koreiskii Muzykalno-Dramaticheskii Teatr (Korean Musical-Dramatic Theatre): Alma Ata; Dir. TE DEN GU.

Russian Academic Dramatic Theatre: Alma Ata; Dir. P. KUZNETSOV.

Teatr Yunikh Zritelei (TYUZ) (Youth Theatre): Alma Ata; Dir. S. TURLYMYRATOV.

Uigurskii Muzykalno-Dramaticheskii Teatr (Uygur Musical-Dramatic Theatre): Alma Ata; Dir. I. MASIMOV.

ORCHESTRAS

Filarmoniya (Philharmonic Orchestra): Alma Ata; Dir. T. IBRAYEV.

Kazakhkontsert (Kazakh Concert Orchestra): Alma Ata; Dir. A. BEKBAYEV.

THE KIRGHIZ SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

Kirghizia was made an Autonomous Republic on February 1st, 1926, and attained the status of a Union Republic on December 5th, 1936. It has an area of 198,500 sq. km. and a population of 3,655,000 (January 1st, 1981). Of these, 43.8 per cent are Kirghiz, 29.2 per cent Russians, 10.6 per cent Uzbeks, 4.1 per cent Ukrainians and 2.4 per

cent Tatars (1970 census). Frunze, the capital, has a population of 552,000 (1981). The Kirghiz Republic is situated at the junction of two gigantic mountain systems, the Tien-shan and the Pamirs, and is noted for its severe natural beauty and amazing range of climate. In the south-east there is a frontier with the People's Republic of China

STATISTICS

POPULATION

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1975	30.4	8.1
1976	31.3	8.2
1977	30.2	8.2
1978	30.4	8.1
1979	30.1	8.3
1980	29.6	8.4

AGRICULTURE

The Kirghiz were formerly wandering herdsmen. They have now settled on the land, taken up agriculture and built up their own industry. Kirghizia produces wheat, cotton, tobacco, southern hemp, kenaf, essential oil plants and poppy. Grape- and fruit-growing and silkworm breeding also have an important place in the economy.

Livestock raising is the main branch of agriculture. The wealth of the Republic is made up of its herds of cattle, flocks of fine-fleece sheep and droves of horses.

In 1974 there were 329,000 people engaged in agriculture on 225 collective farms and 121 state farms.

CROP PRODUCTION ('000 tons)

	1974	1975	1976	1977
Grain	1,087	1,055	1,360	1,134
Rice	1.2	1.7	n.a.	1.0
Cotton	211	202	208	215
Sugar beet	1,799	1,799	1,768	1,803
Potatoes	324	280	268	273
Other vegetables	332	310	308	323
Grapes	46	56	62	64
Other fruit	110	188	182	186

1978: Grain, 1,502,000 tons.

LIVESTOCK

('000)

	1975	1976	1977	1978
Cattle	973	942	940	948
of which:				
Cows	375	366	366	367
Pigs	290	216	220	263
Sheep	9,688	9,654	9,712	9,819
Poultry	7,900	7,800	8,500	9,300

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

('000 tons)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1980*
Meat	157	141	151	152	158
Milk	611	615	634	640	681
Eggs (million)	361	393	408	398	410
Wool	32.1	31.4	31.6	n.a.	34.1

* 1979 figures not available.

INDUSTRY AND MINING

PRODUCTION

		1972	1973	1974	1975
Steel	'000 tons	6.1	6.9	8.3	8.9
Petroleum	" "	277	243	235	230
Coal	" "	3,827	3,910	3,980	4,079
Metal-Cutting Lathes	number	2,292	2,479	2,518	2,564
Natural Gas	million cu. metres	395	396	323	285
Electric Power	million kWh.	4,760	4,270	4,400	4,400
Cars	number	15,710	16,100	17,100	17,700
Cement	'000 tons	1,029.1	1,048	1,075	1,131

Electric power (million kWh.): 4,800 in 1976; 4,900 in 1977; 6,900 in 1978; 7,800 in 1979; 9,200 in 1980.

EDUCATION

The literacy of the population of Kirghizia between the ages of 9 and 49 is 99.7 per cent. According to the census of 1970, 50.9 per cent of people over the age of 9 have received higher or secondary education.

(1980/81)

	INSTITUTIONS	STUDENTS
Secondary Schools	1,700	900,000
Secondary Specialized Schools	41	49,400
Higher Schools (incl. Universities)	10	55,400

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: Z. DZHAMASHEV.

Presidium President: TEMIRBEK KOSHOYEV.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: A. D. DUYSHEYEV.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Kirghiz Communist Party: Frunze; 126,000 mems.; First Secretary of the Central Committee T. U. USUBALIEV.**Komsomol Leninist Young Communist League of Kirghizia:** Frunze; 364,300 mems.; First Sec. A. A. RYSMENDIEV.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Chairman of the Supreme Court: Z. DZHAMASHEV.

Procurator: A. M. SATAROV.

THE PRESS

There are 101 newspapers published in the Kirghiz S.S.R. including 56 published in Kirghizian. The daily circulation is 1,196,000 copies (732,000 in Kirghizian). Sixty-seven periodicals are published, including 20 in Kirghizian, with a total circulation of 30,700,000 copies (8,700,000 in Kirghizian).

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Komsomolets Kirghizii (*Member of the Leninist Young Communist League of Kirghizia*): Frunze; f. 1938; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Kirghizia; three times weekly; Editor I. NOVITSKY.

Leninchil Zhash (*Leninist Youth*): Frunze; f. 1926; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Kirghizia; three times weekly; in Kirghizian; Editor K. OSMONALIEV.

Sovettik Kyrgyzstan (*Soviet Kirghizia*): Frunze; f. 1924; organ of the Central Committee of the Kirghiz Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly; in Kirghizian; Editor G. G. TURSUNOV.

Sovietskaya Kirghizia (*Soviet Kirghizia*): Frunze; f. 1925; organ of the Kirghiz Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly in Russian and Kirghizian; Editor V. G. SHEPEL.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated.)

Ala-Too (*Ala-Too Mountains*): Frunze; f. 1931; published by the "Ala-Too" Publishing House; journal of the Kirghiz S.S.R. Union of Writers and Ministry of Culture; novels, short stories, plays, poems of Kirghizian authors and translations into Kirghizian; in Kirghizian.

Chalkan (*Stinging-nettle*): Frunze; f. 1955; published by the "Ala-Too" Publishing House; in Kirghizian; satirical.

Kommunist (*Communist*): Frunze; f. 1926; published by the "Ala-Too" Publishing House; in Kirghizian; political.

Kyrgyzstan Ayaldary (*Women of Kirghizia*): Frunze; f. 1951; journal of the Central Committee of the Kirghiz Communist Party; popular; in Kirghizian.

Kyrgyzstandyn Ayyi Charbasy (*Agriculture of Kirghizia*): Frunze; f. 1955; published by the "Ala-Too" Publishing House; journal of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Kirghiz S.S.R.; progressive system of farming; in Kirghizian.

Literaturnyi Kirghizstan (*Literature of Kirghizia*): Frunze; f. 1955; published by the "Ala-Too" Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and Union of Writers of Kirghiz S.S.R.; fiction; bi-monthly; in Russian.

Sovetskoe Zdravookhranenie Kirghizii (*Soviet Public Health System of Kirghizia*): Frunze; f. 1938; published by the "Ala-Too" Publishing House; journal of the Ministry of Public Health of the Kirghiz S.S.R.; medical experimental work; bi-monthly; in Russian.

NEWS AGENCY

KIRTAK (*Kirghiz Telegraph Agency*) Frunze.

PUBLISHER

Kirghizstan Publishing House: Frunze, Ul. Sovetskaya 170; political and fiction; Dir. S. D. JETYMYSHEV.

RADIO

Dom Radio: 720885 Frunze 10, pr. Molodoi Gvardii; broadcasts in Kirghizian and Russian.

CULTURE

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

State Drama Theatre: Frunze; Dir. T. TOKOLDASHEV.

Russian Drama Theatre: Frunze; Dir. N. K. ANGAROV.

Academic Opera and Ballet Theatre: Frunze, Dubovy Park; Dir. S. U. USUPOV.

THE LATVIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

Latvia became part of the Soviet Union on August 5th, 1940, the Republic having been constituted on July 21st of that year. It has an area of 63,700 sq. km. and a population of 2,538,000 (January 1st, 1981). Of these, 56.8 per cent are Letts, 29.8 per cent Russians, 4 per cent Byelorussians, 2.7 per cent Poles and 2.3 per cent Ukrainians

(census 1970). Riga, the capital, has a population of 850,000 (1981). The Latvian Republic is situated in the north-west of the Soviet Union, between Lithuania and Estonia on the Baltic coast. It is bounded on the east by the R.S.F.S.R. and on the south-east by Byelorussia.

POPULATION

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1975	14.0	12.1
1976	13.8	12.1
1977	13.6	12.2
1978	13.6	12.4
1979	13.7	12.7
1980	14.0	12.7

AGRICULTURE

Latvia is a maritime country and fishing plays a big part in its economy. The Letts now catch fish not only in the Baltic but also in the Atlantic near the coasts of Canada and Africa. There has been a considerable increase in the amount of fish caught and in the output of tinned fish (herring and sprat). The raising of livestock is also impor-

tant and this is the reason for the growing number of food factories, creameries and cheese factories. In many districts there are collective farms which raise poultry and keep bees. The Republic also has silver fox and mink farms.

In 1974 there were 241,000 people engaged in agriculture on 556 collective farms and 235 state farms.

CROP PRODUCTION

('000 tons)

	1974	1975	1976	1977
Grain	1,643	1,243	1,889	1,547
Sugar Beet	268	205	194	335
Flax Fibre	3	4	5	4
Potatoes	1,328	1,491	1,554	1,404
Other Vegetables	244	196	155	178
Fruit (incl. grapes)	38	45	178	21

1978: Grain 1,119,000 tons.

LIVESTOCK

('000)

	1975	1976	1977	1978
Cattle	1,359	1,389	1,385	1,407
of which:				
Cows	589	586	584	580
Pigs	273	1,195	1,275	1,394
Sheep	284	272	244	234
Poultry	7,600	7,500	8,400	9,400

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

('000 tons)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1980*
Meat	255	254	269	275	290
Milk	1,787	1,806	1,886	1,759	1,695
Eggs (million)	662	637	714	745	732
Wool	0.6	0.6	0.6	n.a.	0.4

* 1979 figures not available.

INDUSTRY AND MINING PRODUCTION

		1973	1974	1975
Steel	'000 tons	459.0	464.1	496.2
Electric Power	million kWh.	2,200	2,500	2,900
Paper	'000 tons	164	162	174
Cement	"000"	886	853	903
Telephone Sets	"000"	1,579	1,700	1,800
Radio Sets	"	2,400	2,700	2,400

1976: Electric power 2,500 million kWh.; Paper 169,000 tons.

1977: Electric power 3,300 million kWh.; Paper 169,000 tons.

1978: Electric power 4,700 million kWh.; Paper 162,000 tons.

1979: Electric power 4,000 million kWh.; Paper 136,000 tons.

1980: Electric power 4,700 million kWh.; Paper 131,000 tons.

EDUCATION

The literacy of the population of Latvia between the ages of 9 and 49 is 99.8 per cent. According to the census of 1970, 54.2 per cent of people over the age of 9 have received higher or secondary education.

(1980/81)

	INSTITUTIONS	STUDENTS
Secondary Schools	900	400,000
Secondary Specialized Institutions	55	42,200
Higher Schools (incl. Universities)	10	47,200

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: VALENTINA S. KLBIKE.

Presidium President: PETERIS Y. STRAUTMANIS.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: YURY Y. RUBEN.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Latvian Communist Party: Riga; 163,270 mems.; First Secretary of the Central Committee A. E. Voss.

Komsomol Leninist Young Communist League of Latvia: Riga; f. 1919; 300,000 mems.; First Sec. SHCHUKIN.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Chairman of the Supreme Court: B. A. AZAN.

Procurator: JANIS DZENITIS.

THE PRESS

There are 83 newspapers published in the Latvian S.S.R. including 52 published in Latvian. The daily circulation is 1,431,000 copies (1,057,000 in Latvian). 121 periodicals are published, including 50 in Latvian, with a total circulation of 53,600,000 copies (over 46 million in Latvian).

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Padomju Jaunatne (Soviet Youth): Riga; f. 1921; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Commu-

U.S.S.R.

nist League of Latvia; five times weekly; in Latvian; Editor V. P. KRUSTYN.

Sovietskaya Latvia (*Soviet Latvia*): Riga; f. 1940; organ of the Latvian Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly; Editor N. P. SALEYEV.

Sovietskaya Molodezh (*Soviet Youth*): Riga, ul. Dzirnavu 59; f. 1945; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Latvia; five times weekly; Editor V. RYABIKIN; circ. 60,000.

Tsinya (*Struggle*): Riga; f. 1904; organ of the Latvian Communist Party, Council of Ministers and the Supreme Soviet; six times weekly in Latvian; Editor I. BRITANS.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated.)

Dadzis (*Thistle*): Riga; f. 1957; published by the "Tsinya" newspaper; in Latvian; fortnightly; satirical; circ. 100,000 (1974).

Dambrete (*Draughts*): Riga; f. 1959; journal of the Central Board of the Sports Societies and Organizations and of the Draughts Federation of the Latvian S.S.R.; draughts in the U.S.S.R. and abroad; in Latvian.

Draugs (*Friend*): Riga; f. 1945; published by the "Zvaigzne" (Star) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of Latvian S.S.R.; illustrated fiction; for 10-15 year olds; in Latvian.

Karogs (*Banner*): Riga; f. 1940; published by the "Zvaigzne" (Star) Publishing House; journal of the Latvian S.S.R. Union of Writers; in Latvian; fiction.

Liesma (*Flame*): Riga; f. 1958; published by the "Zvaigzne" (Star) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Latvia; novels, short stories, essays, poems, etc., for young people; in Latvian.

Maksia (*Art*): Riga; f. 1959; published by the "Zvaigzne" (Star) Publishing House; joint edition of the Union of Soviet Artists, Architects, Composers and Cinematographers and of the Theatrical Society of the Latvian S.S.R.; development of art in the Republic; quarterly; in Latvian.

Padomyu Latviyas Sieviete (*Woman of Soviet Latvia*): Riga; f. 1952; journal of the Central Committee of the Latvian Communist Party; popular for women; in Latvian.

Padomyu Latviyas Komunisti (*Communists of Soviet Latvia*): Riga, Hanzas 2A; f. 1940; published by the

The Union Republics (Latvia)

Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Publishing House; in Latvian and Russian; theoretical and political; circ. 25,000.

Shakhs (*Chess*): Riga; f. 1959; journal of the Union of Sports Societies and Organizations and Chess Federation of the Latvian S.S.R.; chess in the U.S.S.R. and abroad; in Latvian; fortnightly.

Zilite (*Blue Titmouse*): Riga; f. 1958; published by the "Zvaigzne" (Star) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Latvian S.S.R.; illustrated for 5-10 year olds; in Latvian.

Zinatne un Tekhnika (*Science and Technology*): Riga; f. 1960; journal of the State Committee for Science and Technology of the Council of Ministers of the Latvian S.S.R. and the Latvian Council of the U.S.S.R. Society of Innovators and Rationalizers; popular science and technology; in Latvian.

Zvaigzne (*Star*): Riga; f. 1950; published by the "Zvaigzne" (Star) Publishing House; illustrated popular and fiction; in Latvian; fortnightly.

NEWS AGENCY

LTA (*Latvian Telegraph Agency*): Riga.

PUBLISHING

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHERS

Liesma (*Flame Publishing House*): Riga, Bulvar Padomyu 24; political, fiction, poetry, children's books, fine arts; Dir. K. Y. SKRUZIS.

Zinatne (*Science Publishing House*): Riga, Ul. Turgeneva 19; scientific and textbooks; Dir. M. M. BELYUK.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting: Riga; Chair. LEONARDS BARTKEVICS.

Radio Riga: Box 266, Riga; broadcasts in Latvian and Russian.

CULTURE

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Academic Art Theatre: Riga; Dir. I. A. KOKAN.

Rizhsky Theatre of Russian Drama: Riga; Dir. (vacant).

Academic Drama Theatre: Riga; f. 1919; Chief Dir. A. JAUNUSANS.

State Academic Opera and Ballet Theatre: Riga, Bulvar Padomyu 3; Dir. VALDIS BLUMS.

THE LITHUANIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

Lithuania became part of the Soviet Union on August 3rd, 1940, the Republic having been constituted on July 21st, 1940. It has an area of 65,200 sq. km. and a population of 3,443,000 (January 1st, 1981). Of these, 80.1 per cent are Lithuanians, 8.6 per cent Russians, 7.7 per cent Poles and 1.5 per cent Byelorussians (census 1970).

Vilnius, the capital, has a population of 503,000 (1981). The Lithuanian Republic is situated in the north-west of the Soviet Union, with Latvia to the north and Byelorussia to the south-east. There is a short frontier with Poland in the south-west.

POPULATION

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1975	15.7	9.5
1976	15.7	9.6
1977	15.5	9.8
1978	15.3	10.0
1979	15.2	10.2
1980	15.1	10.5

AGRICULTURE

The agriculture of Lithuania specializes in dairy/meat cattle and pig-breeding for bacon with poultry, sheep and horse-breeding and bee-keeping as auxiliary branches. 3.2 per cent of meat produced in the U.S.S.R. comes from Lithuania, 3 per cent of potatoes and 2.6 per cent of flax fibre. There is a modern fishing fleet.

In 1974 there were 1,249 collective farms and 286 state farms.

CROP PRODUCTION

('000 tons)

	1974	1975	1976	1977
Grain	2,773	2,143	3,220	2,881
Sugar Beet	897	891	641	766
Flax Fibre	12	13	20	19
Potatoes	2,203	2,547	2,251	1,912
Other Vegetables	359	355	228	242
Fruit (incl. grapes)	36	231	209	106

1978: Grain 2,798,000 tons.

LIVESTOCK

('000)

	1975	1976	1977	1978
Cattle	2,023	2,121	2,136	2,178
of which:				
Cows	873	890	887	887
Pigs	2,346	2,141	2,326	2,546
Sheep	108	92	74	70
Poultry	10,300	10,800	11,500	12,800

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

('000 tons)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1980*
Meat	438	439	465	480	420
Milk	2,703	2,751	2,852	2,833	2,523
Eggs (million)	844	838	919	941	950
Wool	0.2	0.2	0.2	n.a.	0.1

* 1979 figures not available.

INDUSTRY AND MINING PRODUCTION

		1973	1974	1975
Metal-Cutting Lathes . .	number	24,600	27,900	28,800
Electric Power	million kWh.	9,898	9,200	9,000
Mineral Fertilizers . .	'000 tons	1,862	1,977	2,111
Cement	" "	2,157	2,279	2,993
Paper	" "	113	116	119
Peat	" "	3,219	3,102	3,221
Tape Recorders	number	258,000	335,000	379,000
Television Sets	"	260,000	297,000	329,000
Bicycles	"	414,000	407,000	394,000

1976: Electric power 9,700 million kWh.; Mineral fertilizers 2,207,000 tons; Paper 122,000 tons.

1977: Electric power 10,700 million kWh.; Mineral fertilizers 2,470,000 tons; Paper 124,000 tons.

1978: Electric power 11,200 million kWh.; Mineral fertilizers 2,924,000 tons; Paper 122,000 tons.

1979: Electric power 11,400 million kWh.; Mineral fertilizers 2,732,000 tons; Paper 110,000 tons.

1980: Electric power 11,700 million kWh.; Mineral fertilizers 3,106,000 tons; Paper 108,000 tons.

EDUCATION

The literacy of the population of Lithuania between the ages of 9 and 49 is 99.7 per cent. According to the 1970 census, 43.1 per cent of people over the age of 9 have received higher or secondary education.

(1980/81)

	INSTITUTIONS	STUDENTS
Secondary Schools	2,400	600,000
Secondary Specialized Institutions	70	68,400
Higher Schools (incl. Universities)	12	71,000

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: LIONGINAS SHEPETYS.

Presidium President: ANTANAS S. BARKAUSKAS.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: R. B. I. SONGAILA.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Lithuanian Communist Party: Vilnius; 169,000 mems.; First Secretary of the Central Committee P. P. GRISH-KIAVICHUS.

Komsomol Leninist Young Communist League of Lithuania: Vilnius; 450,000 mems.; First Sec. V. S. BALTRUNAS.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Chairman of the Supreme Court: J. MISIŪNAS.

Procurator: A. K. KAIRELIS.

THE PRESS

There are 123 newspapers published in the Lithuanian S.S.R., including 97 published in Lithuanian. The daily circulation is 2,107,000 copies (1,851,000 copies in Lithuanian). There are 129 periodicals published, including 105 in Lithuanian, with a total circulation of 42,444,000 copies, 40,567,000 in Lithuanian.

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Komjaunimo Tiesa (*Komsomol Truth*): Vilnius 232607, Algirdo av. 31; f. 1919; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Lithuania; five times weekly; in Lithuanian and Russian; Editor V. A. CHADZEVICIUS; circ. 204,000.

Sovietskaya Litva (*Soviet Lithuania*): 232752 Vilnius, Komunarų 5; organ of the Lithuanian Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; f. 1944; six times weekly; Editor V. K. YEMEL'YANOV; circ. 76,000.

Tiesa (*Truth*): Vilnius; f. 1917; organ of the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly; in Lithuanian; Editor A. K. LAURINCHUKAS.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated.)

Genis (*Woodpecker*): 232006 Vilnius, Algirdo 31; f. 1940; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Lithuanian S.S.R.; illustrated, for 5-10 year olds; in Lithuanian.

Juanimos Grytos (*Ranks of Youth*); Svirkos 16, Vilnius; f. 1944; published by the Publishing House of Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party; journal of the Central Committee of Leninist Young Communist League of Lithuania; best works by Lithuanian, Russian and other authors in the Republic, short stories and essays by beginners, translations; in Lithuanian; Chief Editor V. BARAUSKAS; circ. 193,054.

Komunistas (*Communist*): Vilnius, Tiesos 7; f. 1918; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party; in Lithuanian and Russian; theoretical and political; Editor G. ZIMANAS; circ. 72,864.

Kultūros Barai (*Domains of Culture*): 232600 Vilnius, pl. Kutuzovo 3/8; f. 1965; published by the Periodicals Publishing House; journal of the Ministry of Culture of the Lithuanian S.S.R.; problems of culture and arts; in Lithuanian; Editor A. ZDANAVICHUS; circ. 17,092.

Mokslas ir Gyvymanimas (*Science and Life*): Vilnius; f. 1957; journal of the Lithuanian S.S.R. Society of "Znanie" (Knowledge); popular science; in Lithuanian.

Musu Gamta (*Our Nature*): 232600 Vilnius, Algirdo 31; f. 1964; joint edition of the Society for Preservation of Nature, Society of Hunters and Anglers, and Council for Tourism of the Lithuanian S.S.R.; popular; nature preservation in the Republic; in Lithuanian.

Pyrgale (*Victory*): Vilnius; f. 1942; journal of the Lithuanian S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction; in Lithuanian.

Taribine Moteris (*Soviet Women*): Vilnius; f. 1952; journal of the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party; popular, for women; in Lithuanian; circ. 448,051.

Shluota (*Broom*): 232722 Vilnius, pl. Pilies 8/8; f. 1934; journal of the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party; in Lithuanian; fortnightly; satirical.

Shvituris (*Beacon*) 232,600 Vilnius, Komunarų 5; f. 1949; journal of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania; fiction; in Lithuanian.

NEWS AGENCY

ELTA (*Lithuanian Telegraph Agency*): Vilnius.

PUBLISHING

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHERS

Mintis (*Idea Publishing House*): Vilnius, Ul. Serakausko, 15; political and popular books and booklets; Dir. A. GARLIAUSKAS.

Vaga (*Furrow Publishing House*): 232000 Vilnius, Lenino 50; fiction; Dir. A. Y. PEKELUNAS.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting: Vilnius, Konarskio str. 49; f. 1940; Chair. JONAS JANUTIS.

Radio Vilnius: f. 1926; broadcasts in Lithuanian, Russian, Polish and English.

TV Vilnius: f. 1957; broadcasts in Lithuanian and Russian.

CULTURE

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Academic Drama Theatre: Vilnius; Dir. P. I. TREINIS.

Russian Drama Theatre: Vilnius; Dir. E. ROMANOVAS.

Panevezhsky Lithuanian Drama Theatre: Panevezhitse; Dir. JUOZAS MILTINIS.

State Academic Opera and Ballet Theatre: Vilnius, A. Vienolio 1; Dir. V. NOREIKA.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRA

State Symphony of Lithuania: Vilnius; Conductor JUOZAS DOMARKAS.

THE MOLDAVIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

The Moldavian S.S.R. was formed as an Autonomous Republic on October 12th, 1924, and joined the U.S.S.R. on August 2nd, 1940. It has an area of 33,700 sq. km. and a population of 3,997,000 (January 1st, 1981). Of these, 63.9 per cent were Moldavians, 14.2 per cent Ukrainians,

12.8 per cent Russians, 3.5 per cent Gagauzi, 2.0 per cent Jews and 2.0 per cent Bulgarians (census 1979). Kishinev, the capital, has a population of 539,000 (1981). Moldavia is situated in the south-west of the Soviet Union, with Romania to the west.

POPULATION

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1975	20.7	9.3
1976	20.6	9.0
1977	20.3	9.6
1978	20.1	9.8
1979	20.2	10.5
1980	20.0	10.2

AGRICULTURE

Moldavia contributes a quarter of the grape crop in the Soviet Union, half of the rose oil, and holds first place in tobacco production. In addition to grapes and fruit, the Republic raises high-grade winter wheat, maize, sunflower (the biggest industrial crop) and also sugar beet, vegetables and essential-oil plants. The growth of production of fruit, grapes, vegetables and sugar beet has led to greater development

in the food industries. Thus, Moldavia is one of the country's biggest producers of grape wines and also makes vast quantities of canned foods and essential oils.

In 1979, 39.8 per cent of the working population of Moldavia was engaged in agriculture on 417 collective farms and 368 state farms.

CROP PRODUCTION

('000 tons)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Grain	2,258	3,072	3,523	2,798
Sugar Beet	4,090	2,995	3,072	2,807
Sunflower Seed	226	334	234	350
Potatoes	393	369	388	335
Other vegetables	1,136	1,008	1,254	1,227
Grapes	1,585	907	1,100	1,378
Other fruit	729	1,352	463	929

LIVESTOCK

('000 head at January 1st)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Cattle	1,062	1,042	1,089	1,150
of which:				
Cows	386	396	420	429
Pigs	1,570	1,751	2,011	2,079
Sheep	1,158	1,180	1,252	1,226
Poultry	14,673	16,222	18,206	17,208

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

('000 tons)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Meat	234	256	268	267
Milk	1,072	1,120	1,203	1,189
Eggs (million)	764	807	871	883
Wool	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.7

**INDUSTRY AND MINING
PRODUCTION**

		1976	1977	1978	1979
Electric Power . . .	million kWh.	13,680	13,590	13,640	14,200
Pumps	number	80,300	76,400	83,800	86,200
Tractors	"	8,639	9,074	9,272	9,900
Refrigerators . . .	"	230,300	232,400	261,000	250,400

1980: Electric power 15,600 million kWh.

EDUCATION

The literacy of the population of Moldavia between the ages of 9 and 49 is 99.8 per cent. According to the census of 1979, 57.2 per cent of people over the age of 10 have received higher or secondary education.

(1980/81)

	INSTITU- TIONS	STUDENTS
Secondary Schools	1,800	700,000
Secondary Specialized Institutions	51	58,900
Higher Schools (incl. Universities)	8	51,300

**GOVERNMENT
SUPREME SOVIET**

Chairman: P. P. BOTSU.

Presidium President: IVAN P. KALIN.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: IVAN USTIYAN.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Moldavian Communist Party: Kishinev; 153,222 mems. and candidate mems. (1979); First Secretary of the Central Committee SEMYON K. GROSSU.

Komsomol Leninist Young Communist League of Moldavia:
Kishinev; 549,000 mems. (1979); First Sec. V. V. BABIY.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Chairman of the Supreme Court: V. K. MELEKA.

Procurator: I. I. CHEBAN.

THE PRESS

There are 101 newspapers published in the Moldavian S.S.R., including 69 published in Moldavian. The daily circulation is 1,943,000 (1,159,000 copies in Moldavian). There are 43 periodicals published, including 17 in Moldavian, with a total circulation of 36,800,000 copies.

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Moldova Socialist (*Socialist Moldavia*): Kishinev; f. 1924; organ of the Moldavian Communist Party, Council of Ministers and the Supreme Soviet; six times weekly in Moldavian; Editor M. D. EREMIYA; circ. 270,000.

Sovietskaya Moldaviya (*Soviet Moldavia*): Kishinev; f. 1925; organ of the Moldavian Communist Party, the Supreme Soviet, and the Council of Ministers of the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic; six times weekly; in Russian; Editor YU. V. KACHANOV; circ. 143,000.

Tinerul Leninist/Yuny Leninets (*Young Leninist*): Kishinev; f. 1941; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Moldavia; in Moldavian and Russian; twice weekly; circ. 263,000.

Tinerimea Moldovei/Molodezh Moldavii (*Youth of Moldavia*): Kishinev; f. 1928; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Moldavia; three times weekly; editions in Moldavian (circ. 186,000) and Russian (circ. 52,000); Editor M. S. GUZUN.

Viata Statului (*Light of the State*): Kishinev; organ of the Central Committee of the Moldavian Communist Party; three times weekly; in Moldavian; circ. 112,000.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated.)

Femeia Moldovei (*Moldavian Woman*): Kishinev; f. 1951; journal of the Central Committee of the Moldavian Communist Party; popular, for women; in Moldavian; circ. 282,000.

Kiperush (*Peppercorn*): Kishinev; f. 1958; journal of the Central Committee of the Moldavian Communist Party; in Moldavian; fortnightly; satirical; circ. 124,000.

Kommunistul Moldovei (*Communist of Moldavia*): Kishinev; f. 1956; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of Moldavian Communist Party; in Moldavian and Russian; political; circ. 20,000.

Nistru (*The River Dnestr*): Kishinev; f. 1931; journal of the Moldavian S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction; in Moldavian; circ. 6,600.

Moldova (*Moldavia*): Kishinev; f. 1966; illustrated popular and fiction; in Moldavian; circ. 93,000.

Scinteia Leniniste (*Leninist Spark*): Kishinev; f. 1930; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Moldavian S.S.R.; fiction; for 10-15 year olds; in Moldavian; circ. 54,000.

The Union Republics (Moldavia)

Tribuna (*Tribune*): Kishinev; f. 1945; organ of the Central Committee of the Moldavian Communist Party; in Moldavian and Russian; circ. 31,000.

NEWS AGENCY

ATEM (*Moldavian Information Agency*): Kishinev.

PUBLISHING

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHERS

Izdatelstvo TsKKP Moldavii (*Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia*): Kishinev, Ul. Pushkina 22; newspapers, periodicals, political literature; Dir. V. D. LANCHU.

Cartea Moldoveneasca (*Moldavian Book Publishing House*): Kishinev, Prospekt Lenina 180; political and fiction in Moldavian, Russian, Ukrainian, Gagauzian and Bulgarian; Dir. (vacant).

Literatura Artistice: Kishinev, Prospekt Lenina 180; art books in Moldavian, Russian, Ukrainian, Gagauzian and Bulgarian; Dir. D. I. TAMPEY.

Lumina (*Light*): Kishinev, Prospekt Lenina 180; educational textbooks; Dir. E. F. ROMANCHUK.

Moldavskoi Sovetskoi Entsiklopedii (*Moldavian Soviet Encyclopaedia*): Kishinev, ul. Zhukovskogo 42; Editor-in-Chief I. K. VARTICHAN.

RADIO

Radio Kishinev: 277028 Kishinev, Kotovskoye Shosse 64; broadcasts in Moldavian.

CULTURE

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

State Music and Drama Theatre: Kishinev, Prospekt Lenina 79; Dir. V. K. GERLAK.

Russian Drama Theatre: Kishinev, Ul. 28 Iyunya, 75; Dir. I. V. KOSTYLEV.

State Academic Folk Dance Ensemble (Zhok): Kishinev, ul. 25 Oktyabrya 78; Conductor V. K. CURBET.

State Opera and Ballet Theatre: Kishinev, Prospekt Lenina 152; Dir. A. S. FEDKO.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRA

State Symphony Orchestra: Kishinev, Ul. 25 Oktyabrya, 78; Conductor D. S. GOYA.

THE TADZHIK SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

The Tadzhik Republic was formed as an Autonomous Republic on October 14th, 1924, and attained the status of a Union Republic on October 16th, 1929. It has an area of 143,100 sq. km. and a population of 4,009,000 (January 1st, 1981). Of these, 56.2 per cent are Tadzhiks, 23 per cent Uzbeks, 11.9 per cent Russians and 2.4 per cent Tatars

(1970 census). Dushanbe, the capital, has a population of 510,000 (1981). The Tadzhik Republic (Tadzhikistan) includes the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region (Khorog). It is a mountainous region including the greater part of the Pamirs where the tallest peaks in the Soviet Union are located. Afghanistan lies to the south.

STATISTICS

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1976	38.2	8.5
1977	36.5	8.8
1978	37.5	8.3
1979	37.8	7.7
1980	37.0	8.0

AGRICULTURE

Large irrigation projects have been carried out, making it possible to cultivate cotton, vegetables, hemp, kenaf, groundnuts, sugar-beet and essential oil crops in addition to rice, wheat and maize, the main grain crops. Sheep-breeding is the most developed branch of animal husbandry.

In 1974 there were about 340,000 people working on 251 collective farms and 123 state farms.

CROP PRODUCTION

('000 tons)

	1975	1976	1977	1980
Grain	227	305	238	244
Rice	31.4	n.a.	24.0	27.1
Cotton	836	847	861	1,010
Potatoes	113	110	123	152
Other vegetables	284	298	329	377
Grapes	147	167	132	158
Other fruit	276	203	301	215

1978: Grain 336,000 tons.

Note: Other figures for 1978 and 1979 are not available.

LIVESTOCK

('000 head at January 1st)

	1976	1977	1978	1981
Cattle	1,095	1,101	1,115	1,213
of which:				
Cows	403	403	412	456
Pigs	86	99	116	136
Sheep	2,369	2,376	2,416	2,318
Poultry	4,100	4,600	4,800	6,311

Note: Figures for 1979 and 1980 are not available.

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

('000 tons)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1980
Meat	84	86	89	90	94
Milk	383	408	425	431	490
Eggs (million)	236	261	279	285	325
Wool	5.3	5.4	5.5	n.a.	5.7

Note: Figures for 1979 are not available.

INDUSTRY AND MINING

PRODUCTION

		1973	1974	1975	1980
Petroleum	'000 tons	226	242	274	390
Coal	" "	900	932	868	832
Natural Gas	million cu. metres	520	496	419	221
Electric Power	million kWh.	3,779	3,900	4,700	13,518
Mineral Fertilizers	'000 tons	373	387	406	390
Cement	" "	975	993	1,010	1,052
Cotton Fabrics	million sq. metres	108.0	109.4	113.1	95.2
Silk Fabrics	" " "	49.2	49.2	54.0	59.1

1976: Electric power 5,200 million kWh.; Mineral fertilizers 401,000 tons.**1977:** Electric power 7,300 million kWh.; Mineral fertilizers 405,000 tons.**1978:** Electric power 8,500 million kWh.; Mineral fertilizers 400,000 tons.**1979:** Electric power 10,600 million kWh.; Mineral fertilizers 379,000 tons.

Note: Other figures for 1976-79 are not available.

EDUCATION

The literacy of the population of Tadzhikistan between the ages of 9 and 49 is 99.6 per cent. According to the census of 1970, 49 per cent of people over the age of 9 have received higher or secondary education.

(1980/81)

	INSTITUTIONS	STUDENTS
Secondary Schools	3,071	1,063,000
Secondary Specialized Schools	38	40,100
Higher Schools (incl. Universities)	10	56,762

GOVERNMENT
SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: USMAN KHASANOV.

Presidium President: M. KHOLOV.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: RAKHMAN NABIYEV.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Tadzhik Communist Party: Dushanbe; 97,000 mems.; First Secretary of the Central Committee DZHABAR RASULOV.

Komsomol Leninist Young Communist League of Tadzhikistan: Dushanbe; 313,100 mems.; First Sec. A. S. SATOROV.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Chairman of the Supreme Court: S. KURBANOV.

Procurator: A. A. SHECHELOCHININ.

THE PRESS

There are 59 newspapers published in the Tadzhik S.S.R., including 49 published in Tadzhik. The daily circulation is 1,319,000 copies (1,074,000 in Tadzhik).

There are 64 periodicals published, including 17 in Tadzhik, with a total circulation of 16.2 million copies (9.2 million in Tadzhik).

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Kommunist Tadzhikistana (*Tadzhik Communist*): Dushanbe; f. 1929; organ of the Tadzhik Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly; in Russian; Editor B. N. PSHENICHNY.

Komsomolets Tadzhikistana (*Member of the Leninist Young Communist League of Tadzhikistan*): Dushanbe; f. 1938; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Tadzhikistan; three times weekly; in Russian; Editor V. SCHASTNEV.

Komsomoli Tochikistoni (*Member of the Leninist Young Communist League of Tadzhikistan*): Dushanbe; f. 1930; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Tadzhikistan; three times weekly; in Tadzhik; Editor A. KHADZHIEV.

Tochikistoni Sovieti (*Soviet Tadzhikistan*): Dushanbe; f. 1925; organ of the Tadzhik Communist Party, the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers; six times weekly in Tadzhik; Editor I. FAIZULLAYEV.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated.)

Khochgii Kishloki Tochikiston (*Agriculture of Tadzhikistan*): Dushanbe; f. 1947; journal of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Tadzhik S.S.R.; problems of agriculture; in Tadzhik.

Khorpushtak (*Hedgehog*): Dushanbe; f. 1953; journal of the Central Committee of the Tadzhik Communist Party; in Tadzhik; fortnightly; satirical.

Kommunisti Tochikiston (*Communist of Tadzhikistan*): Dushanbe; f. 1936; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Tadzhik Communist Party; in Tadzhik; political.

Maktabi Soveti (*Soviet School*): Dushanbe; f. 1930; journal of the Ministry of Public Education of the Tadzhik S.S.R.; theory of pedagogical science; in Tadzhik.

Mashal (*Torch*): Dushanbe; f. 1952; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and Republican Council of the Pioneer Organization named after V. I. Lenin of the Tadzhik S.S.R.; fiction for 10-15 years; in Tadzhik.

Sadon Shark (*The Voice of the East*): Dushanbe; f. 1924; journal of the Tadzhik S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction; in Tadzhik.

Zanoni Tochikiston (*Women of Tadzhikistan*): Dushanbe; f. 1951; journal of the Central Committee of the Tadzhik Communist Party; popular; in Tadzhik.

Zdravookhranenie Tadzhikistana (*Tadzhikistan Public Health System*): Dushanbe; f. 1954; journal of the Ministry of Public Health of the Tadzhik S.S.R.; problems of improvement of medical help; bi-monthly; in Russian.

NEWS AGENCY

TADZHIKTAG (*Tadzhik Telegraph Agency*): Dushanbe.

PUBLISHER

Irfon (*Light of Knowledge*) Publishing House: Dushanbe, Ul. Shevchenko 10; political and fiction.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radio Dushanbe: 734025 Dushanbe, Ul. Ordzhonikidze 17; broadcasts in Russian, Tadzhik, Persian and Uzbek.

Tadzhik Television: Dushanbe; broadcasts on four channels in three languages.

CULTURE

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Lakhuti Academic Drama Theatre: Dushanbe; Dir. K. M. MIRZAEV.

Mayakovsky Russian Drama Theatre: Dushanbe; Dir. A. A. EROSHENKO.

State Academic Opera and Music Theatre: Dushanbe, pl. Moskvyy; Dir. Q. R. VALAMATZADE.

THE TURKMEN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

The Turkmen Republic was formed on October 27th, 1924. Turkmenia, the southernmost republic in the Soviet Union, is situated in the south-west of Central Asia. It is bounded on the north by the Kazakh S.S.R., on the east by the Uzbek S.S.R., on the south by Iran, and the south-east by Afghanistan. To the west lies the Caspian Sea. The Republic has an area of 488,100 sq. km. and a population of 2,900,000 (January 1st, 1981). Of these, 65.6 per cent are Turkmen, 14.5 per cent Russians, 8.3 per cent Uzbeks and 3.2 per cent Kazakhs (1970 census).

The Kara-Kum, one of the largest Central Asian deserts, occupies more than four-fifths of the territory and irrigation is therefore of prime importance to this desolate land.

The capital, Ashkhabad, has a population of 325,000 (1981).

The average population density of the Republic is five persons per sq. km. The most densely populated areas, with up to 300 inhabitants per sq. km., are the valley of the river Murgab where over a quarter of the population is concentrated, the oases in the foothills of Kopet-Dag, the strip adjoining the railway running across the south of the Republic through the oases of Ashkhabad and Tedzen, and also the lower reaches of the Amu-Dar'ya including the oasis of Tashauz. The population is extremely sparse in the vast desert lands. However, the discovery of rich deposits of petroleum, natural gas, sulphur, mineral salts and other industrial raw materials has caused many settlements to develop even in the most arid districts.

STATISTICS

POPULATION

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1975	34.4	7.8
1976	34.7	7.7
1977	34.2	7.7
1978	34.4	8.0
1979	34.9	7.6
1980	34.3	8.3

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural areas occupy almost half of the territory. By mid-1979 more than 1,000 km. of the Great Kara-Kum Canal had been completed, from the Amu-Dar'ya river to beyond Ashkhabad. It supplies water for Ashkhabad and has already provided irrigation for more than 160,000 hectares of desert land; it is also used for shipping. Thanks to its special climatic conditions, Turkmenia is able to grow

large quantities of long-staple cotton. Other important crops grown are melons and gourds, grapes and other fruit. Sowing and cultivating are fully mechanized. Turkmenia also specializes in the breeding of astrakhan sheep and the production of raw silk.

In 1974 there were 294,000 people engaged in agriculture on 330 collective farms and 55 state farms.

CROP PRODUCTION

('000 tons)

	1974	1975	1976	1977
Grain	182	224	258	205
Rice	19.1	27.4	n.a.	19.0
Cotton	1,118	1,079	1,046	1,170
Potatoes	12	13	12	13
Other vegetables	199	182	233	231
Grapes	60	63	47	42
Other fruit	26	38	20	37

1978: Grain 259,000 tons.

LIVESTOCK

('000)

	1975	1976	1977	1978
Cattle	511	532	556	573
of which:				
Cows	204	208	213	217
Pigs	128	122	129	135
Sheep	4,256	4,226	4,052	4,095
Poultry	3,900	3,600	4,000	4,500

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

('000 tons)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1980*
Meat	67	73	72	67	78
Milk	253	259	265	269	313
Eggs (million)	198	192	224	235	259
Wool	14.2	14.0	13.5	15.9	16.0

* 1979 figures not available.

INDUSTRY AND MINING

PRODUCTION

		1972	1973	1974	1975
Petroleum	'000 tons	15,941	16,171	15,857	15,577
Natural Gas	million cu. metres	21,313	28,645	39,272	51,776
Electric Power	million kWh.	1,830	2,500	3,900	4,500
Cement	'000 tons	463	534	510	584
Cotton Fabrics	'000 sq. metres	19,000	19,700	20,300	20,400

1976: Electric power 5,200 million kWh.; Mineral fertilizers 430,000 tons.**1977:** Electric power 5,700 million kWh.; Mineral fertilizers 428,000 tons.**1978:** Electric power 6,200 million kWh.; Mineral fertilizers 403,000 tons.**1979:** Electric power 6,400 million kWh.; Mineral fertilizers 381,000 tons.**1980:** Electric power 6,700 million kWh.; Mineral fertilizers 384,000 tons.

EDUCATION

The literacy of the population of Turkmenia between the ages of 9 and 49 is 99.5 per cent. According to the 1970 census, 49.6 per cent of people over the age of 9 have received higher or secondary education.

(1980/81)

	INSTITUTIONS	STUDENTS
Secondary Schools	1,900	700,000
Secondary Specialized Schools	35	34,000
Higher Schools (incl. Uni- versities)	7	35,800

GOVERNMENT**SUPREME SOVIET****Chairman:** O. OVEZGELDYEV.**Presidium President:** BALLI YAZKULIYEV.**COUNCIL OF MINISTERS****Chairman:** CH. S. KARRYEV.**POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS****Turkmen Communist Party:** Ashkhabad; 78,000 mems.; First Secretary of the Central Committee M. G. GAPUROV.**Komsomol Leninist Young Communist League of Turkmenia:** Ashkhabad; 340,000 mems.; First Sec. Dz. K. CHARYEVA.**JUDICIAL SYSTEM****Chairman of the Supreme Court:** B. M. MUKHAMEDKULIEV.**Procurator:** V. I. ARININ.**THE PRESS**

There are 58 newspapers published in the Turkmen S.S.R., including 42 published in Turkmenian. Thirty periodicals are published, including 14 in Turkmenian.

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS**Komsomolots Turkmenistana** (*Member of the Leninist Young Communist League of Turkmenia*): Ashkhabad; f. 1938; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League; three times weekly; in Russian; Editor A. ROMASHKO.**Soviet Turkmenistani** (*Soviet Turkmenia*): Ashkhabad; f. 1920; organ of the Turkmen Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly in Turkmenian; Editor B. KERIMI.**Turkmenskaya Iskra** (*Turkmenian Spark*): Ashkhabad; f. 1924; organ of the Turkmen Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly; in Russian; Editor YE. N. KURYLEV.**Yash Kommunist** (*Young Communist*): Ashkhabad; f. 1925; organ of the Central Committee of the Young Communist League of Turkmenia; three times weekly; in Turkmenian; Editor KH. DIVANKULIEV.**SELECTED PERIODICALS**

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated.)

Ashkhabad (*City of Ashkhabad*): Ashkhabad; journal of the Turkmen S.S.R. Union of Writers; popular; bi-monthly; in Russian; Editor V. F. RYBIN.**Edebiyat ve Sungat** (*Literature and Art*): Ashkhabad; f. 1958; published by the Ministry of Culture and the Union of Writers of the Turkmen S.S.R.; twice a week; in Turkmenian; Editor K. BERDYEV.**Pioner** (*Pioneer*): Ashkhabad; f. 1926; journal of the Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Turkmenian S.S.R.; fiction for 10-15 years; in Turkmenian; Editor A. B. SEITKULIEVA.**Soviet Turkmenistanyn Ayallary** (*Women of Soviet Turkmenia*): Ashkhabad; f. 1952; journal of the Central Committee of the Turkmenian Communist Party; popular; in Turkmenian; Editor K. M. MAMIEVA.**Tokmak** (*Beetle*): Ashkhabad; f. 1925; journal of the Central Committee of the Turkmenian Communist Party; satirical; in Turkmenian; Editor B. DZHUTDIEV.**Turkmenistan Kommunisti** (*Communist of Turkmenia*): Ashkhabad; f. 1925; published by the Central Committee of the Turkmen Communist Party; in Turkmenian; Editor KH. DURDYEV.**Turkmenistanyn oba Khozhalygy** (*Agriculture of Turkmenia*): Ashkhabad; f. 1957; journal of the Ministry of Agriculture in the Turkmen S.S.R.; in Turkmenian; Editor K. KURBANNEPESOV.**NEWS AGENCY****Turkmen Information Agency:** Ashkhabad; Dir. A. M. MAMEDOV.**PUBLISHERS****Turkmenistan Publishing House:** Ashkhabad, Ul. Gogolya 17A; political and fiction; Dir. A. KHOMMADOV.**Magaryf Publishing House:** Ashkhabad; Dir. A. M. DZHANMURADOV.**Ylym Publishing House:** Ashkhabad; science; Dir. D. BERDYEV.**RADIO AND TELEVISION****State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting:** Ashkhabad; Pres. C. A. ANNAKURBANOV.**Turkmenian Radio:** Ashkhabad; broadcasts local programmes and programmes from Moscow in Turkmenian and Russian.**Turkmenian Television:** Ashkhabad; broadcasts local programmes and programmes from Moscow in Turkmenian and Russian.**CULTURE****PRINCIPAL THEATRES****Mollanepes Academic Drama Theatre:** Ashkhabad; Dir. and Producer S. M. MYRADOVA.**A. Kulmamedova Turkmen Young Spectator Theatre:** Ashkhabad; Dir. N. N. KESHIKOV.**Pushkin Russian Dramatic Theatre:** Ashkhabad; Dir. B. A. LEVIN.**Makhtumkuly Opera and Ballet Theatre:** Ashkhabad, Engelsa 93; Dir. K. A. ALLANUROV.

There are three philharmonic orchestras.

THE UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

The Ukrainian Republic, formed on December 25th, 1917, and a member of the U.S.S.R. from December 30th, 1922, has an area of 603,700 sq. km. and a population of 50,127,000 (January 1st, 1981). Of these, 74.9 per cent are Ukrainians, 19.4 per cent Russians, 0.8 per cent Byelorussians, 0.6 per cent Moldavians and 0.6 per cent

Poles (census 1970). The capital, Kiev, has a population of 2,248,000 (1981). The Ukraine has frontiers with Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Romania, and stretches as far as the Black Sea coast.

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic is a member of the United Nations in its own right.

POPULATION

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1975	15.1	10.0
1976	15.2	10.2
1977	14.7	10.5
1978	14.7	10.7
1979	14.7	11.1
1980	14.8	11.4

AGRICULTURE

The Ukraine is the second most productive agricultural area of the Soviet Union as the warm climate and black earth give high yields of diverse crops—wheat, sugar beet, maize and sunflower. About a quarter of the industrial crops and nearly a quarter of the meat and milk in the Soviet Union is produced in the Ukraine.

In 1974 there were 5,300,000 people engaged in agriculture on 8,740 collective farms and 1,635 state farms.

CROP PRODUCTION

('000 tons)

	1974	1975	1976	1977
Grain	45,873	33,803	44,567	48,516
Rice	170.8	217.2	n.a.	148.0
Sugar Beet	48,258	38,342	61,840	55,467
Flax Fibre	123	118	159	137
Sunflower	2,989	2,385	2,111	2,675
Potatoes	20,908	16,469	23,724	18,805
Other Vegetables	7,117	6,038	8,213	6,944
Grapes	940	1,187	810	613
Other Fruit	2,643	2,510	3,117	3,986

1978: Grain 50,616,000 tons.

LIVESTOCK

('000)

	1975	1976	1977	1978
Cattle	23,548	24,180	24,196	24,924
of which:				
Cows	8,969	8,978	9,002	9,143
Pigs	20,802	16,847	18,195	19,831
Sheep	9,281	8,863	8,669	8,920
Poultry	185,300	168,300	184,400	199,300

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

('000 tons)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1980*
Meat	3,516	3,137	3,465	3,530	3,467
Milk	21,287	21,157	22,467	22,250	21,108
Eggs (million)	12,429	12,018	13,154	13,684	14,505
Wool	28.8	24.9	29.6	n.a.	27.2

* 1979 figures not available.

INDUSTRY AND MINING

PRODUCTION

		1974	1975	1976
Steel	'000 tons	52,370	53,057	53,121
Pig Iron	" "	44,642	46,367	47,287
Coal (incl. peat)	" "	213,674	215,736	n.a.
Petroleum	" "	13,494	12,770	11,641
Metal-Cutting Lathes	number	33,800	35,400	n.a.
Natural Gas	million cu. metres	68,318	68,703	68,660
Electric Power	million kWh.	180,750	194,590	208,969
Mineral Fertilizers	'000 tons	16,349	18,265	19,426
Cement	" "	21,489	22,462	n.a.
Cars	number	119,500	135,200	142,000
Tractors	" "	136,551	143,059	140,794
Paper	'000 tons	222	235	245

1977: Electric power 215,667 million kWh.; Mineral fertilizers 20,002,000 tons; Paper 250,000 tons.

1978: Electric power 222,000 million kWh.; Mineral fertilizers 19,781,000 tons; Paper 250,000 tons.

1979: Electric power 231,000 million kWh.; Mineral fertilizers 19,547,000 tons; Paper 229,000 tons.

1980: Electric power 236,000 kWh.; Mineral fertilizers 19,739,000 tons; Paper 209,000 tons.

EDUCATION

The literacy of the population of the Ukraine between the ages of 9 and 49 is 99.8 per cent. According to the 1970 census, 54.5 per cent of people over the age of 9 have received higher or secondary education.

(1980/81)

	INSTITUTIONS	STUDENTS
Secondary Schools	23,000	7,500,000
Secondary Specialized Institutions	727	803,100
Higher Schools (incl. Universities)	147	880,400

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: KOSTYANTYN M. SYTNIK.

Presidium President: ALEXIS F. VATCHENKO.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: ALEKSANDR P. LYASHKO.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Ukrainian Communist Party: Kiev; 2.7 million mems.; First Secretary of the Central Committee V. V. SHCHERBITSKIY.

Komsomol Leninist Young Communist League of the Ukraine: Kiev; 6.1 million mems.; First Sec. A. I. KORNENKO.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Chairman of the Supreme Court: A. N. YAKIMENKO.

Procurator: F. K. GLUKH.

THE PRESS

There are 1,755 newspapers published in the Ukrainian S.S.R., including 1,298 published in Ukrainian. The daily circulation is 23,800,000 copies (over 15.8 million copies in Ukrainian). 101 periodicals are published, including 50 in Ukrainian with a total circulation of 10.7 million copies, 9.2 million in Ukrainian.

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Pravda Ukrainy (Ukrainian Pravda): Kiev; organ of the Central Cttee. of the Ukrainian Communist Party, the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers; f. 1938; six times weekly; Editor A. T. ZONENKO; circ. 500,000.

Rabochaya Gazeta (Workers' Gazette): Kiev; organ of the Ukrainian Communist Party; f. 1957; six times weekly; editions in Russian and Ukrainian; Editor V. STADNICHENKO; circ. 480,000.

Radyanska Ukraina (Soviet Ukraine): Kiev; f. 1918; organ of the Ukrainian Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly in Ukrainian; Editor V. SEROBABA.

Silski Visti (Rural News): Kiev; f. 1920; organ of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party; six times weekly; in Ukrainian; Editor I. I. SPODARENKO.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated.)

Barvinok (Flower): Kiev; f. 1928; published by the "Molod" (Youth) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Ukraine; illustrated popular fiction for school-age children; in Ukrainian and Russian.

Dnipro (The Dnepr River): Kiev; f. 1927; published by the "Molod" (Youth) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Ukraine; novels, short stories, essays, poems by young Ukrainian authors; social and political topics; in Ukrainian.

Donbass (The Donets Coal Basin): Donetsk; f. 1923; published by the "Donbass" Publishing House; journal of the Donetsk and Voroshilovgrad branches of the Ukrainian S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction by authors of the area; in Ukrainian and Russian; every two months.

Kommunist Ukraini (Communist of the Ukraine): Kiev; f. 1925; published by the "Radyanska Ukraina" (Soviet Ukraine) Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party; in Ukrainian and Russian; political.

Lyudina i Svit (Man and World): Kiev; f. 1960; published by the "Radyanska Ukraina" (Soviet Ukraine) Publishing House; journal of the Ukrainian S.S.R. Society "Znanie" (Knowledge); popular scientific; atheist; in Ukrainian.

Maiyatko (Little People): Kiev; f. 1960; published by the "Molod" (Youth) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Ukrainian S.S.R.; illustrated; for school-age children; in Ukrainian.

Muzyka (Music): 252601 Kiev, Ul. Yanvarskogo Vosstanya 21, Bldg. 20; f. 1923; organ of the Ministry of Culture of the Ukrainian S.S.R., of the Union of Ukrainian Composers and the Musicians' Society of the Ukrainian S.S.R.; musical culture and aesthetics; every two months; in Ukrainian.

Nauka i Suspilstvo (Science and Society): Kiev; f. 1951; published by the "Radyanska Ukraina" (Soviet Ukraine) Publishing House; journal of the Ukrainian S.S.R. Society "Znanie" (Knowledge); popular scientific; illustrated; in Ukrainian.

Novini Kinoekranu (Screen News): Kiev; f. 1961; journal of the Ukrainian S.S.R. state committee for the cinema and the Ukrainian cinematographic union; cinema criticism and information; in Ukrainian.

Obrazotvorche Mistetstvo (Fine Arts): 252015 Kiev, Ul. Yanvarskogo vosstaniya 21, korpus 20; f. 1935; published by Mistetstvo Publishers; theory and practice of the Ukrainian fine arts; bi-monthly; in Ukrainian.

Perets (Pepper): Kiev; f. 1941; published by the "Radyanska Ukraina" Publishing House; twice a week; in Ukrainian; satirical.

Pioneriya (Pioneer Movement): Kiev; f. 1923; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin All-Union Pioneer Organization; fiction; for 10-15 year-olds; in Ukrainian and Russian.

Prapor (Banner): Kharkov; f. 1956; published by the "Prapor" (Banner) Publishing House; journal of the Ukrainian S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction; in Ukrainian.

Raduga (Rainbow): Kiev; f. 1950; published by the "Radyanskii pismennik" (Soviet Writer) Publishing House; journal of the Ukrainian S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction and politics; in Ukrainian.

Radyanska Zhinka (Soviet Woman): Kiev; f. 1920; social and political subjects; fiction; for women; in Ukrainian.

Ranok (Morning): Kiev; f. 1953; published by the "Molod" (Youth) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League; for young people; social, political and fiction; monthly; in Ukrainian.

Start (Start): Kiev; f. 1922; published by the "Molod" (Youth) Publishing House; edition of the Council of the Union of Sports' Societies and Organizations; articles about outstanding sportsmen of the Ukrainian S.S.R.; in Ukrainian.

Ukraina (Ukraine): Kiev; f. 1941; published by the "Radyanska Ukraina" (Soviet Ukraine) Publishing House; popular; illustrated; in Ukrainian; weekly.

Ukrainsky Teatr (Ukrainian Theatre): Kiev, Ul. Yanvar-skogo vosstaniya 21, korpus 20; published by Mistetstvo Publishers; journal of the Ministry of Culture of the Ukrainian S.S.R. and Society of Theatrical Arts; bi-monthly; in Ukrainian.

Vitchizna (Fatherland): Kiev; f. 1923; published by the "Radyanskii pismennik" (Soviet Writer) Publishing House; journal of the Ukrainian S.S.R. Union of Writers; best pieces of Ukrainian prose and poetry; in Ukrainian.

Vsesvit (All the World): Kiev, Ul. Kirova 34; f. 1925; published by the "Radyanskii pismennik" (Soviet Writer) Publishing House; joint edition of Ukrainian S.S.R. Union of Writers, the Ukrainian Society of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Ukrainian Republican Peace Committee; monthly; foreign fiction, critical works and reviews of foreign literature; in Ukrainian; circ. 62,090.

Zhovten (October): Lvov; f. 1940; published by the Kamen-yar Publishing House; journal of the Ukrainian S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction; monthly; in Ukrainian.

Znannya ta Pratsya (Knowledge and Labour): Kiev; f. 1929; published by the "Molod" (Youth) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Ukraine; popular science and technology; monthly; in Ukrainian.

NEWS AGENCY

RATAU (Ukrainian Telegraph Agency): Kiev.

PUBLISHING

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHERS

Budivelnik (Building Publishing House): Kiev, Ul. Observatornaya 25; books and journals on building and architecture in Ukrainian and Russian; Dir. V. V. MUSAKOV.

Dnipro (The Dnepr River Publishing House): Kiev, Vladimirskaya ul. 42; fiction and critical works in Ukrainian; Dir. A. I. BANDURA.

Mistetstvo (Fine Art Publishing House): Kiev, Ul. Zoloto-vorotskaya 11; fine art criticism; in Ukrainian; Dir. V. N. MASHINTSEV.

Molod (Youth): Kiev, Ul. Pushkinskaya 28; publishing house of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Ukraine; books and periodicals; in Ukrainian; Dir. V. P. PROKOPENKO.

Muzichna Ukraina: Kiev, Ul. Pushkinskaya 32; publishing house of the state committee for publishing of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian S.S.R.; books on music; in Ukrainian; Dir. G. G. KULINICH.

Naukova Dumka (Scientific Idea Publishing House): 252601 Kiev, Ul. Repina 3; f. 1922; scientific books and periodicals in all branches of science; research monographs; in Ukrainian, Russian and English; Dir. Yu. A. KHRAMOV.

Politvidav Ukraini (Political Literature Publishing House): Kiev, Desyatinnaya Ul. 4/6; books and booklets on political problems; political and popular journals on Marxism-Leninism; posters; in Ukrainian and Russian; Dir. G. F. NEMAZANY.

Radyanskii pismennik (Soviet Writer Publishing House): Kiev, Bulvar Lesi Ukrainki 20; fiction in Ukrainian; Dir. V. P. Rogozha.

Tekhnika (Technology Publishing House): Kiev, Ul. Khreshchatik 5; technological books and journals; Dir. M. G. PISARENKO.

Urozhai (Crop Publishing House): Kiev, Ul. Yaroslavov Val 10; books and journals about agriculture; Dir. F. T. KAVUNENKO.

Veselka: Kiev, Ul. Basseinaya 1/2; books for pre-school and school age children; in Ukrainian and foreign languages; Dir. V. A. KOSTYUCHENKO.

Zdorovya: Kiev, Ul. Kirova 7; books on medicine, physical fitness and sport; in Ukrainian; Dir. A. P. RADZAYEV-SKY.

RADIO

Radio Kiev: Kiev, Khreshchatik 26; broadcasts in Russian and Ukrainian; also broadcasts to Europe and America in Ukrainian.

CULTURE

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Academic Drama Theatre: Kiev; Dir. and Producer S. K. SMEYAN.

Kiev Russian Drama Theatre: Dir. I. G. KUNITSIA.

Kiev State Opera and Ballet Theatre: Kiev, Vladimirskaia 50; Dir. V. D. KULAKOV.

Odessa Opera and Ballet Theatre: Odessa, per. Chaikovskogo; Dir. L. A. BOGDANOVICH.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRA

State Symphony Orchestra: Kiev; Conductor V. M. KOZHUKHAR.

THE UZBEK SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

The Uzbek Republic was formed on October 27th, 1924. It has an area of 447,400 sq. km. and a population of 16,161,000 (January 1st, 1981). Of these, 65.5 per cent are Uzbeks, 12.5 per cent Russians, 4.9 per cent Tatars, 4.0 per cent Kazakhs, 3.8 per cent Tadzhiks and 2.0 per cent Kara-Kalpaks (census 1970). Tashkent, the capital, has a population of 1,858,000 (1981). The Auto-

nomous Soviet Socialist Republic of Kara-Kalpakia (capital Nukus) is part of the Uzbek Republic. Uzbekistan is situated in the south-eastern part of the Soviet Union, in the heart of Central Asia, and has a short frontier with Afghanistan in the south. Turkmenia lies to the south-west, Kazakhstan to the north, Kirghizia to the east and Tadzhikistan to the south.

STATISTICS

POPULATION BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1975	34.5	7.2
1976	35.3	7.1
1977	33.7	7.1
1978	33.9	6.9
1979	34.4	7.0
1980	33.8	7.4

AGRICULTURE

Cotton holds the leading place in agriculture with two-thirds of all land under cotton. Sugar beet and groundnuts are grown under irrigation while the main grain crops are rice, wheat and maize.

In 1974 there were 1,540,000 persons engaged in agriculture on 1,009 collective farms and 445 state farms.

CROP PRODUCTION ('000 tons)

	1976	1977	1979	1980
Wheat	n.a.	243	n.a.	n.a.
Maize (grain only)	n.a.	925	1,052	1,251
Rice	n.a.	353.0	455.4	503.6
Cotton	5,335	5,680	5,762	6,237
Potatoes	190	208	228	242
Other vegetables	1,710	1,844	2,241	2,429
Grapes	390	344	n.a.	n.a.
Other Fruit	595	751	n.a.	n.a.

Note: Figures for 1978 are not available.

LIVESTOCK ('000)

	1977	1978	1980	1981
Cattle	3,217	3,227	3,414	3,506
of which:				
Cows	1,230	1,229	1,305	1,348
Pigs	317	330	423	521
Sheep	7,428	7,521	8,650*	8,907*
Poultry	17,400	19,900	n.a.	n.a.

* Figure includes goats.

Note: Figures for 1979 are not available.

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

('000 tons)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Meat	263	271	292	302	323
Milk	1,857	1,844	1,992	2,107	2,271
Eggs (million)	1,238	1,231	1,314	1,411	1,458
Wool	24.9	24.0	n.a.	29.1	28.5

INDUSTRY AND MINING PRODUCTION

		1972	1973	1974	1975
Steel	'000 tons	399.0	403.0	408.2	409.0
Cement	" "	3,360	3,439	3,480	3,586
Coal	" "	3,907	4,275	4,722	5,263
Mineral Fertilizers	" "	4,920	5,531	5,801	6,132
Petroleum	" "	1,921	1,318	1,395	1,352
Natural Gas	million cu. metres	33,700	37,100	37,064	37,211
Electric Power	million kWh.	23,000	26,200	30,000	33,600
Tractors	number	17,600	19,100	21,600	23,000
Cotton Fabrics	million sq. metres	212.0	215.7	217.7	223.1
Silk Fabrics	" " "	69.5	75.2	86.2	94.2

Electric power (million kWh): 35,100 in 1976; 34,900 in 1977; 33,800 in 1978; 33,700 in 1979; 33,900 in 1980.

Mineral fertilizers ('000 tons): 5,840 in 1976; 5,879 in 1977; 6,004 in 1978; 6,450 in 1979; 6,511 in 1980.

Tractors: 23,900 in 1979; 24,200 in 1980.

EDUCATION

The literacy of the population of Uzbekistan between the ages of 9 and 49 is 99.7 per cent. According to the 1970 census, 53.8 per cent of people over the age of 9 have received higher or secondary education.

(1980/81)

	INSTITUTIONS	STUDENTS
Secondary Schools	9,445	4,047,200
Secondary Specialized Schools	222	237,700
Higher Schools (incl. Uni- versities)	43	278,100

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: ASADILLA ASHRAPOVICH KHODZHAYEV.

Presidium President: I. B. USMANKHODZHAYEV.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: NARMAKHONMADI D. KHUDAIBERDYEV.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Uzbek Communist Party: Tashkent; 489,000 mems.; First Secretary of the Central Committee SHARAF R. RASHIDOV.

Komsomol Leninist Young Communist League of Uzbekistan: Tashkent; 2 million mems.; First Sec. E. G. GAFURDZHANOV.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Chairman of the Supreme Court: KH. M. MUKHITDINOVA.

Procurator: M. BURIKHODZHAYEV.

THE PRESS

There are 257 newspapers published in the Uzbek S.S.R., including 169 published in Uzbek. The daily circulation is 4,405,000 copies (3,338,000 in Uzbek). One hundred and forty-one periodicals are published, including 34 in Uzbek, with a total circulation of 134,400,000 (about 97 million in Uzbek).

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Esh Leninchi (*Young Leninist*): Tashkent; f. 1925; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Uzbekistan; five times weekly; in Uzbek; Editor R. SHOGULOMOV.

Komsomolets Uzbekistana (*Member of the Leninist Young Communist League of Uzbekistan*): Tashkent; f. 1926; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Uzbekistan; five times weekly; in Russian; Editor A. FITZ.

Pravda Vostoka (*Eastern Truth*): Tashkent; f. 1917; organ of the Uzbek Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly; in Russian; Editor N. TIMOFEEV.

Soviet Uzbekistoni (*Soviet Uzbekistan*): Tashkent; f. 1918; organ of the Uzbek Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly; in Uzbek; Editor M. KORIEV.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated.)

Fan va Turmush (*Science and Life*): Tashkent; f. 1939; published by the Fan (Science) Publishing House; journal of the Uzbek S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; popular scientific; in Uzbek.

Gulistan (*Flourishing Area*): Tashkent; f. 1967; journal of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Uzbek S.S.R.; fiction; in Uzbek.

Gulkhan (*Bonfire*): Tashkent; f. 1952; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League, Ministry of Education and Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Uzbek S.S.R.; illustrated fiction; for ages 10-14 years; in Uzbek.

Guncha (*Small Bud*): Tashkent; f. 1958; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Republican Council of the Pioneer Organization of the Uzbek S.S.R.; illustrated; for ages 5-10 years; in Uzbek.

Mushtum (*Fist*): Tashkent; f. 1923; published by the Soviet Uzbekistoni newspaper; satirical; in Uzbek; fortnightly.

Obshchestvennye nauki v Uzbekistane (*Social Sciences in Uzbekistan*): Tashkent; f. 1957; published by the Fan (Science) Publishing House of the Uzbek S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; history, oriental studies, archaeology, economics, ethnology, etc.; in Russian.

Partiya Turmushi (*Party Life*): Tashkent; f. 1958; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party; political; in Uzbek and Russian.

Saodat (*Happiness*): Tashkent; f. 1950; journal of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party; popular for women; in Uzbek.

Shark Yulduzi (*Star of the East*): Tashkent; f. 1933; journal of the Uzbek Union of Writers; fiction; in Uzbek.

Sovet Maktabi (*Soviet School*): Tashkent; f. 1925; published by the Uchitelj (Teacher) Publishing House; journal of the Ministry of Education of the Uzbek S.S.R.; improvements to the educational system; in Uzbek.

Uzbek tili va adabiet (*Uzbek Language and Literature*): Tashkent; f. 1958; published by the Fan (Science) Publishing House; journal of the Uzbek S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; articles on history and modern development of the Uzbek language, folk-lore, etc.; in Uzbek; twice monthly.

Uzbekiston (*Uzbekistan*): Tashkent; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party; journal of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party; popular; illustrated; in Uzbek.

Uzbekiston Kishlok Khuzhaligi (*Agriculture of Uzbekistan*): Tashkent; f. 1925; journal of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Uzbek S.S.R.; cotton-growing, cattle-breeding, forestry; in Uzbek.

Uzbekiston Kommunisti (*Communist of Uzbekistan*): Tashkent; f. 1925; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party; political; in Uzbek and Russian.

Zvezda Vostoka (*Star of the East*): Tashkent; f. 1933; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party; fiction; Russian translations from Arabic, Hindi, Turkish, Japanese, etc.

NEWS AGENCY

UZTAG (*Uzbek Telegraph Agency*): Tashkent.

PUBLISHERS

Esh Gvardiya (*Young Guard*) Publishing House: Tashkent, Ul. Navoi 30; books and journals for the young; Dir. A. V. VAKHABOV.

Fan (Science) Publishing House: Tashkent, Ul. Gogolya 70; books and journals in all fields of science; Dir. KH. BEKTEMIROV.

Gafur Gulyam Publishing House: Tashkent, Ul. Navoi 30; fiction; Dir. D. DZHABAROV.

Meditsina (*Medicine*) Publishing House: Tashkent, Ul. Navoi 30; all branches of medical sciences; Dir. U. G. SAPOV.

Uzbekistan Publishing House: Tashkent, Ul. Navoi 30; various; Dir. N. G. GAIBOV.

RADIO

Radio Tashkent: Tashkent, Knorezmskaya 49; broadcasts in Uzbek, English, Urdu, Hindi, Farsi and Arabic.

CULTURE

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Academic Drama Theatre: Tashkent; Dir. E. MUSABEKOV.

State Academic Opera and Ballet Theatre: Tashkent, Ul. Pravdy Vostoka 31; Dir. M. R. RACHMANOV.

Russian Dramatic Theatre: Tashkent; Dir. S. R. LEIKINA.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRA

State Symphony Orchestra: Tashkent; Conductor Z. V. SHAKHNAZAKOV.

THE UNITED KINGDOM

GREAT BRITAIN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland lies in northwestern Europe. Its only land boundary is with the Republic of Ireland. Northern Ireland is a constitutionally distinct part of the United Kingdom (see pp. 1384 to 1396). Great Britain, consisting of one large island and several smaller ones, comprises England, Scotland to the north and Wales to the west. It is separated from the coast of western Europe by the English Channel to the south and by the North Sea to the east. The northern and western shores are washed by the Atlantic Ocean. Ireland lies to the west across the Irish Sea. The climate is generally temperate but variable. The average temperature is about 15°C (59°F) in summer and about 5°C (41°F) in winter. Average annual rainfall is 900 to 1,000 mm. (35 to 40 inches). The language is English, but Welsh is spoken fairly extensively in Wales. The Church of England is the established church in England. Other large Christian denominations are Roman Catholicism, Methodism, the United Reformed Church and the Baptists. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1), known as the Union Jack, is a superimposition of the red cross of Saint George of England, the white saltire of Saint Andrew of Scotland and the red saltire of Ireland, all on a blue background. The capital is London.

Recent History

After the Second World War Britain sought a new role in international affairs in the light of the emergence and ideological confrontation of the two "superpowers", the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. In 1945 Britain still ruled a vast Empire, and successive governments, in response both to nationalist aspirations and world pressure, gradually granted independence to the colonies. India and Pakistan became independent in 1947, and decolonization continued. By 1981 more than 30 other former British dependencies had achieved independence, nearly all of them becoming members of the Commonwealth. Although the Suez crisis of 1956 clearly signalled the end of Britain's role as a major world power, governments of both parties were slow to recognize this, with British forces continuing a nominal policing role 'East of Suez' until the early 1970s. Britain lost its dominant role in the Commonwealth, which became a free association of states, and by the end of the 1970s the country, soon due to achieve self-sufficiency in energy, looked exclusively to the European Community and the NATO alliance for its future security.

The Labour Party, led by Clement Attlee, gained a large majority in the general election of 1945 and a smaller one in 1950. Sweeping social reforms were enacted, including the establishment of the National Health Service and the nationalization of major industries and services. In 1951 a Conservative government was formed by Winston Churchill,

the wartime Prime Minister. The Conservatives remained in power for 13 years, led successively by Churchill, Sir Anthony Eden (1955-57), Harold Macmillan (1957-63) and Sir Alec Douglas-Home (1963-64). The election of October 1964 gave a small majority to the Labour Party, led by Harold Wilson. Labour were re-elected in March 1966, but in June 1970 a Conservative government under Edward Heath was returned. During this period successive governments struggled with balance of payments problems and the continued international role of sterling.

After the general election of February 1974, Harold Wilson formed a minority government; in the October elections Labour achieved a small majority in the House of Commons. The Conservatives elected Mrs. Margaret Thatcher as their leader in February 1975. Harold Wilson resigned as Prime Minister in April 1976 and was succeeded by James Callaghan, formerly Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The new Labour government was immediately put to the test by an extremely serious monetary crisis and the need to avoid defeat in the House of Commons. By April 1976, following a series of by-election defeats, Labour had become a minority government again. In March 1977 the Government, modifying some of its policies, formed a pact with the Liberal Party, which had enormously increased its vote in the 1974 elections but, without a system of proportional representation, held only 13 parliamentary seats. The pact ended in May 1978, with by-elections throughout the country showing a heavy loss of support for the Liberals.

In the general election of May 1979, a Conservative government under Margaret Thatcher was returned, declaring a policy of non-intervention in industry and the encouragement of private enterprise, while aiming to reduce public expenditure in both central and local government. This policy proved to be controversial because of the extent of the economic measures, especially the heavy cuts in social and civil services. The Government also came into conflict with the trades unions, particularly over the 1980 Employment Bill which encourages unions to hold secret ballots and amends the laws relating to "secondary" picketing, the "closed shop" and unfair dismissal, as well as curbing the legal immunities of union officials. During the summer of 1981 there was widespread urban rioting, attributable partly to high levels of unemployment. Criticism by Conservative ministers of the Government's policy of strict monetary control led to a Cabinet reshuffle in September.

Michael Foot was elected Labour Party leader in November 1980 following James Callaghan's resignation. The increasing prominence of the extreme left in the party in 1980 widened already-existing divisions over organizational issues, namely over control of the manifesto, compulsory re-selection of M.P.s, and the method of electing a leader. The rifts in the Party worsened with a decisive

split between left- and right-wing factions. In March 1981 the latter launched the Social Democratic Party (SDP), led collectively by four former Labour ministers. By December one Conservative and 24 Labour M.P.s had joined the SDP. A political alliance was formed with the Liberals, and the alliance's first M.P. was elected in a by-election in October. In another by-election in November the SPD won a parliamentary seat in its own right for the first time.

After long negotiations, the United Kingdom became a full member of the European Economic Community in January 1973. In the election campaigns of 1974, Labour undertook to renegotiate British terms of entry and to hold a referendum on continuing membership, which in June 1975 endorsed British membership by a large majority. Legislation providing for the direct election of members to a European Parliament was passed in 1978 and elections were held in June 1979.

In March 1972 direct rule from London was introduced in Northern Ireland, which is sharply divided between Unionists, demanding majority rule, and Catholics and other minorities insisting on power-sharing (*see* Northern Ireland, page 1384). At the end of 1973 direct rule was replaced by government under an Executive of 15 members from the three main parties in Northern Ireland. This Executive collapsed in May 1974 and the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland assumed responsibility for the Government. During 1974 the Irish Republican Army (IRA) terrorist campaign was extended to Great Britain with increased intensity, leading to the introduction in November of anti-terrorist measures and the outlawing of the IRA. With the situation in the Province remaining intractable, a constitutional conference, involving the main political parties of Northern Ireland, was held in Belfast in January 1980, but failed to achieve sufficient agreement for any of the proposed types of devolved administration to be established. The British Government continued to refuse political status to Republican prisoners in Northern Ireland, in spite of a hunger strike which began in 1980, resulting in the deaths of ten prisoners by the time it was called off in October 1981. One of the hunger strikers was elected a member of the United Kingdom Parliament in a by-election in April 1981, but died several weeks later.

Successes by the Scottish National Party in the 1974 elections induced the Government to offer greater autonomy for Scotland and Wales. However, in referenda held in the two areas in March 1979, the required majority for the Government's devolutionary proposals was not reached.

Government

The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy. The Sovereign is Head of the State and the monarchy is hereditary. Parliament consists of the House of Commons and the House of Lords. The 635 members of the Commons are elected for a maximum of five years by direct suffrage by all citizens of 18 years and over, using single-member constituencies. The House of Lords is composed of hereditary Peers of the Realm and Life Peers and Peeresses created by the Sovereign for outstanding public service. Legislation may be initiated in either House but it usually originates in the Commons. Each bill has three readings in the Commons and it is then passed to the House of Lords who may return it to the Commons with amendments or suggestions. The House of Lords cannot prevent any bill from becoming law once it has been passed by the Commons.

Executive power is held by the Cabinet, headed by the Prime Minister. The Cabinet is responsible to the House of Commons.

Defence

The United Kingdom is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and maintains a regular army. The total strength of the armed forces at July 1981, including women's services and those enlisted outside Britain, was 343,646 (navy 74,687, army 176,248, air force 92,701). There is no compulsory military service. Britain possesses a nuclear deterrent. Defence expenditure for 1981/82 is estimated at £12,275 million.

Economic Affairs

The United Kingdom is one of the world's major industrial and exporting countries. In 1980 nearly 25 per cent of the G.D.P. came from manufacturing (compared with about one-third in 1970). Among the principal industries are those producing iron and steel, engineering, chemicals, electronics, motor vehicles, aircraft, textiles, clothes and other consumer goods. The coal, gas, electricity, steel, shipbuilding, aerospace (50 per cent) and atomic energy industries are nationalized, as are the railways and the largest civil aviation group.

Petroleum was first discovered under the bed of the North Sea in 1970 and production began in 1975. In 1980 80.5 million metric tons of high-quality light crude oil and gas condensates were produced by the 15 fields on stream, making Britain almost self-sufficient in oil, which provided about 37 per cent of total energy requirements. Coal also provided about 37 per cent, natural gas 21 per cent and nuclear and hydro-electric power 5 per cent. Large coal deposits were discovered in 1977 under the North Sea and in three mainland fields, and a large on-shore petroleum field was found in Dorset in 1978, extending expected energy self-sufficiency into the 1990s.

Although Britain's agriculture and trawler-fishing are highly mechanized, they account for only 2 per cent of G.D.P.; half of the country's food supplies and most of its raw materials are imported. Britain maintains a large passenger, cargo and oil tanker merchant fleet. At the end of 1975, Britain's merchant shipping fleet totalled 50 million deadweight tons, but by September 1981 had declined to 33 million deadweight tons, following sales of ships in the face of financial problems; the fleet was, however, still the fourth largest in the world.

Although Britain achieved steady economic growth from the end of the Second World War, this declined steadily in relation to other European countries, so that by the early 1970s its per caput G.N.P. was 10 per cent below the European average. Attempts to achieve higher levels of growth by stimulating demand led to repeated crises in the balance of payments and consequent squeezes on credit. Britain was affected by the world recession which followed the 1973 rise in oil prices. Production declined, unemployment rose and wages soared in response to the declining value of the pound and rising prices. The current deficit on the balance of payments increased to £3,273 million in 1974, easing to £1,521 million in 1975 and £881 million in 1976. The value of the pound fell to a record low of U.S. \$1.57 in October 1976.

There were, however, indications of economic recovery from 1977 onwards. In January 1977 international

confidence in the pound was restored by management of the economy on lines recommended by the IMF. The pound was allowed to "float" upwards against the dollar and other currencies. Record numbers of tourists, the increasing flow of oil royalties and a recovery on the stock market reduced the current deficit on the balance of payments to £41 million in 1977 and brought a return to single-figure inflation in 1978. An increase in exports and the rising production of North Sea oil strengthened the country's external position; the 1978 balance of payments showed a current surplus of £939 million. A deficit of £863 million in the 1979 balance of payments was followed by another surplus of £3,206 million in 1980, largely because, in spite of the fact that the strength of the pound put exports at a disadvantage, a fall in the volume of imports led to the first visible trade surplus since 1971. In 1979 and 1980 the pound rose, reaching its highest level for seven years against the dollar in November 1980, but in June 1981, after a decline caused by falling oil prices and high U.S. interest rates, it dropped below U.S. \$2 and continued to fall until September. As a result there was increased pressure on the Government to take Britain into the European Monetary System (to which all the other EEC members except Greece belonged) in order to stabilize sterling.

In 1979 the economy again fell into recession. Industrial production was affected by weakening demand and extensive strikes. Manufacturing output (excluding oil and gas production, which rose slightly) fell by nearly 9 per cent in 1980, while total G.D.P. fell by 2.5 per cent and was expected to fall by a further 2 per cent in 1981. Inflation fell from 21 per cent in May 1980 to below 11 per cent in July 1981, but unemployment rose by 1.6 million between mid-1979 and mid-1981, affecting 12.4 per cent of the workforce (almost three million) in September 1981. The first of 11 "Enterprise Zones" was inaugurated at Swansea in June 1981; it was hoped that the scheme would renew industrial and commercial activity in a number of selected inner city areas by offering exemption from rates and development land tax.

Transport and Communications

Railways in Britain cover some 18,361 route kilometres. Of these British Rail operate 17,735 route kilometres. In 1979 British Rail carried 736 million passengers and 169 million metric tons of freight. The London Transport Executive operates by far the largest urban passenger transport undertaking in the world and in 1979 its buses carried 1,234 million passengers while its Underground, the oldest and most extensive in the world, operated over 388 route kilometres and carried 594 million passengers. Total road length in Great Britain was 336,543 kilometres in 1979, including 2,415 kilometres of motorway, and road transport accounted for 77 per cent of freight movement and 92 per cent of passenger travel. A four-year road programme costing £800 million was launched in 1980, giving priority to improving industrial and port routes. Navigable inland waterways extend for just over 4,000 kilometres. There are over 400 ports, of which London, Milford Haven, the Tees and Hartlepool ports, the Forth ports, Grimsby and Immingham, Southampton, Sullom Voe, the Medway ports, Dover, Felixstowe and Liverpool are the busiest. Britain is linked to the continent of Europe by an extensive passenger and vehicle ship ferry

service. British Rail, besides having a fairly large share of this business, also runs hovercraft services which carry passengers and vehicles to France. In addition to many international air services into and out of the country an internal air network operates from 21 main commercial airports.

Social Welfare

The National Insurance Scheme was started in 1948 and is run by the Department of Health and Social Security, through 520 local offices; the Department of Employment acts as agents in administering unemployment benefit. The scheme is compulsory for most working people over 16 and under minimum pension age (which is 65 for men, 60 for women). Employers and employees make earnings-related contributions. The scheme insures against loss of income due to sickness, unemployment and maternity and provides retirement pensions and widows' benefits, maternity benefits, child and guardian allowances, death and industrial injury benefits.

Child benefit is payable for all children, and certain one-parent families are entitled to an extra allowance for their first or only child. The family income supplement is payable to families with at least one child, where the head of the family is in full-time employment and where the family income is below a certain level. Mobility allowance for those unable or virtually unable to walk owing to physical disablement, attendance allowance for those needing frequent attention or continual supervision and invalid care allowance for those attending them are among provisions for the severely disabled. Supplementary benefit is available to people of pensionable age, and those below pension age not in full-time work, who are not entitled to (or who need more than) the National Insurance benefit, to bring their income up to a certain level.

The National Health Service is a comprehensive health service, not based on an insurance scheme, which everyone ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom may use. Apart from charges (from which there are certain exemptions) for such things as prescriptions, dental treatment and spectacles, the service is free. Most of the cost of the service is met from taxation, the remainder (about 10 per cent) being made up from the proportion of national insurance contributions allocated to the health service. In the financial year ending March 31st, 1981, the gross cost of health and personal social services in Great Britain was estimated at £14,200 million.

Education

Education is compulsory from the age of five to an appropriate school-leaving date in relation to the 16th birthday. Responsibility for education is devolved to a certain extent in that the Secretary of State for Education and Science is responsible for all aspects of education in England and for universities throughout Great Britain while the Secretary of State for Wales is responsible for non-university education in Wales. The Secretaries of State for Scotland and Northern Ireland have full educational responsibilities, except for universities in the case of Scotland.

Secondary education generally begins at the age of 11. In the state-maintained system, there has been since the mid-1960s a steady replacement of the grammar and

PRINCIPAL TOWNS*

POPULATION (estimate at mid-1980)					
Greater London (capital)	6,849,100	Wakefield	310,900	Stoke-on-Trent	256,700
Birmingham	1,030,300	Wigan	310,300	Wolverhampton	256,600
Glasgow	781,694	Sandwell	304,600	Plymouth	256,400
Leeds	724,200	Sunderland	301,700	Salford	249,900
Sheffield	543,700	Sefton	299,200	Rotherham	249,400
Liverpool	513,500	Dudley	296,400	Oldham	223,400
Manchester	474,100	Stockport	290,300	Trafford	222,500
Bradford	462,500	Doncaster	287,700	Barnsley	222,000
Edinburgh	452,806	Newcastle upon Tyne	287,300	Derby	217,500
Bristol	405,500	Cardiff	282,300	Tameside	217,300
Kirklees	380,400	Nottingham	276,600	Renfrew	214,567
Belfast	345,800	Leicester	276,300	Gateshead	210,300
Wirral	341,200	Kingston upon Hull	274,000	Aberdeen	208,889
Coventry	338,200	Walsall	262,500	Rochdale	208,800
		Bolton	260,200	Southampton	206,300

* Local authority areas after 1974 local government reorganization with populations greater than 200,000.

Source: Office of Population Censuses and Surveys.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS*

	ENGLAND AND WALES			SCOTLAND			NORTHERN IRELAND		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979†	1980†	1978†	1979	1980
Registered live births ('000)	596.4	638.0	656.2	64.3	68.4	68.8	26.2	28.2	28.5
Crude birth rate (per 1,000)	12.1	13.0	13.3	12.4	13.2	13.3	17.1	18.3	18.5
Registered marriages ('000)	368.3	368.9	370.0†	37.8	37.9	38.5	10.3	10.2	9.9
Crude marriage rate (per 1,000)	7.5	7.5	7.5†	7.3	7.3	7.5	6.7	6.6	6.4
Registered deaths ('000)	585.9	593.0	581.4	65.1	65.7	63.2	16.2	16.8	16.8
Crude death rate (per 1,000)	11.9	12.1	11.8	12.6	12.7	12.3	10.5	10.9	10.9

* In England and Wales figures for births are tabulated by year of occurrence, while deaths and marriage data refer to year of registration. All figures for Scotland and Northern Ireland are tabulated by year of registration.

† Provisional figures.

Source: Office of Population Censuses and Surveys; General Register Offices for Scotland and Northern Ireland.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION*
(⁰⁰⁰)

NATIONALITY AND COUNTRY ¹	IMMIGRANTS			EMIGRANTS		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
Commonwealth citizens	123	135	109	152	154	181
Commonwealth countries	82	90	68	74	75	98
Australia	18	16	12	25	23	35
Canada	6	6	5	14	18	19
New Zealand	9	9	6	9	8	10
African countries	13	16	11	10	9	12
Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka	19	19	14	4	4	4
West Indies ²	5	5	4	2	3	3
Others	12	19	15	10	10	14
Foreign countries	41	45	41	78	78	83
South Africa	10	9	3	4	5	11
Latin America	1	1	2	2	2	3
U.S.A.	6	5	7	14	17	19
EEC	12	9	14	21	22	18
Others	13	21	15	37	33	33
Aliens	64	60	64	41	35	48
Commonwealth countries	1	2	3	2	1	2
Foreign countries	63	58	61	39	34	47
U.S.A.	9	8	10	11	10	10
EEC	12	13	10	11	7	16
Others	41	36	41	18	18	20
TOTAL	187	195	174	192	189	229

* Figures refer to long-term migration only, excluding all movements between the U.K. and the Republic of Ireland. Also excluded are movements on Scandinavian sea routes. Long-term migrants are defined as persons who have resided (or intend to reside) for one year or more in the U.K. and intend to reside (or have resided) outside the U.K. for one year or more.

¹ Figures refer to the country of immigrants' last permanent residence or emigrants' intended future residence.

² Including Guyana and Belize.

Source: Office of Population Censuses and Surveys.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION*
(Great Britain, census of April 25th, 1971)

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	524,610	110,140	634,750
Mining and quarrying	374,740	16,720	391,460
Manufacturing	5,720,520	2,415,270	8,135,790
Electricity, gas and water	300,900	61,400	362,300
Construction	1,572,030	97,100	1,669,130
Trade, restaurants and hotels	1,717,700	1,986,810	3,704,510
Transport, storage and communications	1,298,220	265,700	1,563,920
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	751,090	632,570	1,383,660
Community, social and personal services	2,687,450	3,022,220	5,709,670
Other activities (not adequately described)	84,290	93,130	177,420
TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT	15,031,550	8,701,060	23,732,610
Unemployed	852,350	436,470	1,288,820
TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	15,883,900	9,137,530	25,021,430

* Figures based on a 10 per cent sample tabulation of census returns.

STATUS OF THE WORKING POPULATION
(Great Britain—'000 at June, provisional figures)

	1979			1980			1981		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Employees*	13,092	9,314	22,406	12,831	9,178	22,008	12,009	8,720	20,729
Employers and Self-employed†	1,456	369	1,825	1,456	369	1,825	1,456	369	1,825
Total in Civil Employment	14,548	9,683	24,231	14,287	9,547	23,833	13,465	9,089	22,554
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	299	15	314	307	16	323	317	17	334
Total in Employment	14,847	9,698	24,545	14,594	9,563	24,156	13,782	9,106	22,888
Registered Wholly Unemployed	887	394	1,281	1,083	504	1,587	1,845	732	2,577
TOTAL WORKING POPULATION	15,734	10,092	25,826	15,677	10,067	25,743	15,627	9,838	25,465

* Including persons temporarily laid off.

† Figures assumed to be unchanged from 1975.

Source: Department of Employment.

EMPLOYEES*
(Great Britain—'000 at June each year)

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	1977	1978	1979†	1980†	1981†
Agriculture and Horticulture	357	353	339	341	332
Forestry	12	12	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Fishing	8	7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Coal Mining	299	295	288	286	275
Other Mining and Quarrying	49	56	56	56	56
Manufacturing	7,150	7,117	7,036	6,679	5,926
Food and Drink	658	650	645	630	586
Chemicals and Allied Industries	433	438	440	429	393
Metals	483	458	443	401	326
Mechanical Engineering	915	923	904	857	742
Electrical Engineering	745	749	742	719	649
Vehicles	739	744	739	711	626
Textiles	480	459	448	399	343
Clothing and Footwear	370	360	363	337	299
Paper, Printing and Publishing	531	534	536	524	488
Construction	1,232	1,225	1,254	1,229	1,105
Gas	100	100	104	106	106
Electricity	176	174	175	174	168
Water Supply	62	55	57	58	57
Transport, Storage and Communications	1,447	1,462	1,473	1,478	1,420
Distributive Trades	2,700	2,724	2,769	2,733	2,583
Wholesale Distribution	538	544	545	536	511
Retail Distribution	1,869	1,872	1,913	1,876	1,778
Insurance	260	263	270	275	275
Banking and Bill Discounting	320	331	335	350	356
Other Financial and Business Services	547	587	609	612	582
Professional and Scientific Services	3,546	3,577	3,622	3,609	3,586
Educational Services	1,811	1,819	1,846	1,807	1,760
Medical and Dental Services	1,260	1,263	1,282	1,306	1,343
Catering, Hotels, etc.	853	873	902	910	860
Motor Repairs, Garages, etc.	446	461	467	476	444
Other Private Services	995	1,026	1,065	1,074	1,053
National Government Service	621	612	609	590	584
Local Government Service	943	942	957	953	942
TOTAL	22,126	22,253	22,406	22,008	20,729

* Including persons temporarily laid off.

† Provisional.

Source: Department of Employment.

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE
(⁰⁰⁰ hectares)

	1978	1979	1980†
Arable land	7,001	6,896	6,996
Meadows and permanent pastures	5,002	5,127	5,140
Rough grazing*	5,169	5,116	5,119
Woodland on agricultural holdings	258	262	271
Other land on agricultural holdings	209	216	226
Total land used for agriculture*	17,640	17,618	17,752
Forest and woodland	6,460	6,480	6,336
Other land			
TOTAL LAND AREA	24,100	24,098	24,088
Inland water	310	312	321
TOTAL	24,410	24,410	24,410

* Excluding common rough grazings, estimated at 1,206,000 hectares in 1978, 1,212,000 hectares in 1979 and 1,214,000 hectares in 1980.

† Figures include estimates for statistically insignificant holdings in England and Wales.

PRINCIPAL FARM CROPS

	AREA HARVESTED (⁰⁰⁰ hectares)			PRODUCTION (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)		
	1978	1979	1980†	1978	1979	1980†
Wheat	1,257	1,371	1,441	6,610	7,170	8,200
Barley	2,348	2,343	2,330	9,850	9,620	10,320
Oats	180	136	148	705	540	615
Mixed grain	17	16	13	65	58	59
Potatoes	214	203	206	7,331	6,485	7,105
Sugar beet*	208	213	212	7,080	7,660	7,380

* England and Wales only. Production figures refer to washed and topped beet delivered to factories.

† Figures include estimates for statistically insignificant holdings in England and Wales.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

OTHER CROPS*
(June-May)

	AREA HARVESTED (⁰⁰⁰ hectares)			GROSS PRODUCTION (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)			GROSS YIELD (metric tons per hectare)		
	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78
Beetroot	3.3	3.2	3.3	96.4	95.6	110.4	29.6	30.1	33.6
Carrots	14.8	16.6	19.5	572.9	493.6	854.3	38.7	29.8	43.9
Turnips and swedes	4.6	4.9	6.0	150.2	134.7	223.1	32.7	27.4	36.9
Parsnips	2.3	2.8	3.4	44.6	52.4	66.2	19.4	18.4	19.4
Dry onions	6.2	7.4	8.7	173.5	151.4	305.8	28.1	20.5	35.0
Brussels sprouts	13.7	14.7	14.8	161.8	134.5	224.2	11.8	9.2	15.2
Cabbages, savoys, etc.	24.2	23.6	27.8	571.0	495.6	788.7	23.6	21.0	28.3
Cauliflowers	15.4	13.7	15.4	292.5	200.2	348.0	19.1	14.6	22.5
Beans, broad, runner and French	16.1	17.7	17.7	133.6	127.5	157.5	8.3	7.2	8.9
Green peas	61.3	56.8	59.2	296.8	189.1	305.0	4.8	3.3	5.2
Lettuce	8.2	8.1	8.5	153.1	136.8	180.5	18.7	16.9	21.2
Tomatoes	0.9	0.9	0.9	122.8	130.4	125.5	129.5	137.3	n.a.
Apples	32.8	32.5	31.5	378.5	359.6	270.0	11.5	11.1	8.6
Pears	5.1	4.9	4.8	27.4	64.3	36.0	5.4	13.1	7.5
Plums	5.6	5.3	5.2	18.8	32.2	42.8	3.4	6.1	8.2
Soft fruit	17.2	16.4	15.8	100.3	81.9	78.7	5.8	5.0	5.0

* Figures include a small Northern Ireland element.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

LIVESTOCK ON AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS
(⁰⁰⁰ at June in each year)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980*
Cattle	14,069	13,854	13,625	13,543	13,426
Sheep and Lambs	28,265	28,104	29,686	29,860	31,446
Pigs	7,947	7,736	7,708	7,844	7,815
Chickens	134,917	127,851	130,514	126,839	127,063
Ducks†	1,272	1,206	1,320	1,395†	1,390
Geese†	127	121	124	118	133
Turkeys	5,905	5,108	5,371	6,354	6,519

* Figures include estimates for statistically insignificant holdings in England and Wales.

† Excluding Scotland.

‡ Includes geese and guinea fowl for Scotland.

Other animals: Horses for agricultural purposes 5,000 (June 1979), Goats 12,000 (June 1975).

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

		1977	1978	1979	1980
Beef ¹	'000 metric tons	993	1,022	1,042	1,091*
Veal ¹	" " "	9	6	6	6*
Mutton and Lamb ¹	" " "	223	228	231	276*
Pork ¹	" " "	651	634	694	682*
Bacon and Ham	" " "	221	217	212	210*
Edible Offal ¹	" " "	146	148	152	162*
Poultry Meat	" " "	717	727	751	755
Cows' Milk ²	million litres	14,406	15,094	15,116	15,183
Butter	'000 metric tons	134	163	161	168
Cheese (incl. farmhouse)	" " "	206	216	234	237
Condensed Milk ³	" " "	157	159	145	129
Milk Powder ⁴	" " "	265	292	253	264
Cream ⁵	" " "	82	84	87	85
Eggs ²	million dozen	1,160	1,192	1,184	1,104
Wool (greasy)	'000 metric tons	45.8	49.1	48.1	51.8

Cattle Hides: 108,400 metric tons in 1980 (FAO estimate).

¹ Production of home-killed meat, excluding unrecorded domestic slaughter.² Sold for food.³ Excluding skim concentrate and condensed milk used in the manufacture of chocolate crumb.⁴ Excluding buttermilk and whey powder.⁵ Fresh and sterilized (including farm) cream.

* Provisional.

FISHING*

LANDINGS BY BRITISH VESSELS
(Great Britain)

	QUANTITY ('000 metric tons)			VALUE (£'000)†		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
Marine ("Wet") Fish	880.6	764.2	679.0	219,418	211,957	184,848
of which:						
Atlantic Cod‡	125.3	107.7	102.1	67,003	62,852	57,429
Haddock‡	82.4	72.8	84.8	39,355	35,910	34,169
European Plaice	31.8	31.9	26.1	15,931	17,073	12,931
Saithe (Coalfish)‡	30.8	18.6	14.5	8,586	5,938	4,540
Whiting	54.9	58.2	52.5	15,983	18,539	15,774
Atlantic Herring	14.7	2.9	3.1	5,806	1,428	1,195
Atlantic Mackerel	320.9	353.4	253.0	30,997	36,962	24,068
Crustaceans, Molluscs, etc.	67.1	62.6	68.6	30,486	35,593	32,245
of which:						
European Lobster	0.8	0.8	0.7	4,298	4,059	3,295
Nephrops (Norway Lobster)	13.3	14.5	12.1	13,003	18,042	13,094
TOTAL	947.7	826.8	747.6	249,904	247,550	217,093

* Excluding fresh-water fish and seaweeds.

† Figures refer to the amount paid at first sale.

‡ Figures for individual species exclude fish livers.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

FINANCE

100 new pence (pennies) = 1 pound sterling (£).

Coins: $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 5, 10 and 50 pence.

Notes: £1, £5, £10, £20 and £50 in England and Wales (Scottish banks also issue notes of £100).

Exchange rates (October 1981): £1 sterling = U.S. \$1.87; U.S. \$1 = 53.5 pence.

Note: From November 1967 to August 1971 the central exchange rate was £1 = \$2.40. Between December 1971 and the "floating" of the pound in June 1972 the official parity was £1 = \$2.6057. The average market value of the pound was \$2.4344 in 1971; \$2.5018 in 1972; \$2.4522 in 1973; \$2.3390 in 1974; \$2.2218 in 1975; \$1.8062 in 1976; \$1.7455 in 1977; \$1.9195 in 1978; \$2.1216 in 1979; \$2.3263 in 1980.

BUDGET

(Central Government accounts, year ending March 31st)

CONSOLIDATED FUND TRANSACTIONS

(£ million)

REVENUE	1978/79*	1979/80*	1980/81*	1981/82 (forecast)
Inland revenue	24,080	28,071	33,400	39,100
<i>of which:</i>				
Income tax	18,776	20,500	24,704	28,202
Surtax	15	11	5	3
Corporation tax	3,938	4,650	4,650	4,600
Petroleum revenue tax	183	1,435	2,420	2,210
Supplementary petroleum duty	—	—	—	1,850
Capital gains tax	353	410	520	575
Development land tax	13	25	24	25
Estate duty ¹	46	30	27	15
Capital transfer tax ¹	323	400	415	445
Stamp duties	433	610	635	775
Special tax on banking deposits	—	—	—	400
Customs and excise ²	13,835	18,000	22,135	26,000
<i>of which:</i>				
Value added tax	4,900	8,000	11,300	12,650
Oil	2,460	2,925	3,550	4,800
Tobacco	2,445	2,580	2,750	3,220
Spirits, beer, wine, cider and perry	2,335	2,395	2,600	3,200
Betting and gaming	345	400	465	510
Car tax	380	515	455	550
Other revenue duties	10	10	10	25
Protective duties	740	935	800	835
Agricultural levies	220	240	205	210
Motor vehicle duties	1,113	1,137	1,403	1,628
National Insurance surcharge	1,914	2,964	3,585	3,809
TOTAL TAXATION	40,942	50,172	60,523	70,537
Broadcasting receiving licences	337	427	529	552
Interest and dividends ³	267	270	246	222
Other	1,542	2,500	5,516	4,213
TOTAL	43,088	53,369	66,814	75,524

* Provisional.

¹ Estate duty (chargeable on estates at death) is being phased out and replaced by capital transfer tax, chargeable on significant capital transfers at any time.

² Including customs duties and agricultural levies accountable to the European Communities. Payments to the European Communities are included in the next table.

³ Excluding interest on loans from the National Loans Fund (*see below*).

BUDGET—continued]

EXPENDITURE	1978/79*	1979/80*	1980/81*	1981/82 (forecast)
Supply services ¹	45,763	53,600	68,358	72,110
<i>of which:</i>				
Defence	7,419	9,008	11,300	12,138
Overseas services	1,106	1,246	1,397	1,581
Agriculture, fisheries and forestry	545	663	709	652
Trade, industry and employment	3,975	3,142	5,741	4,906
Roads and transport	1,263	1,529	1,516	1,733
Housing	2,674	3,018	3,030	2,360
Other environmental services	308	394	423	520
Law, order and protective services	1,297	1,579	1,945	2,229
Education and libraries, science and arts	1,796	2,124	2,463	2,632
Health and personal social services	6,807	8,009	8,823	9,572
Social security	6,892	6,105	7,311	9,438
Other public services	1,130	1,379	1,070	1,216
Common services	1,166	1,446	1,592	1,922
Northern Ireland ²	792	862	959	1,118
Rate support grant ³ , financial transactions, etc.	8,593	11,853	15,056	15,315
Supplementary provision (net)	45,763 —	53,600 —	68,358 —	72,110 1,631
TOTAL SUPPLY SERVICES	45,763	53,600	68,358	73,741
Standing services	5,706	7,153	8,370	9,956
<i>of which:</i>				
Transfers to National Loans Fund (<i>see below</i>) in part service of national debt	3,222	4,105	5,180	6,200
Northern Ireland share of taxes ⁴	765	987	1,236	1,279
Payments to European Communities, etc.	1,669	2,014	1,930	2,450
Contingencies Fund	32	—	—	—
Other services	18	47	24	27
TOTAL	51,469	60,753	76,728	83,697

* Provisional.

¹ Voted annually by Parliament.² Additional payments by the U.K. Government towards expenditure in Northern Ireland (*see note 4 below*).³ Supplementation of local authorities' revenue from local rates, etc.⁴ Transfer of part of taxation raised in Northern Ireland to Northern Ireland Departments.

NATIONAL LOANS FUND
(£ million, year ending March 31st)

RECEIPTS	1978/79 (provisional)	1979/80 (provisional)	1980/81 (provisional)	1981/82 (forecast)
Interest on loans, profits of the Issue Department of the Bank of England, etc.	3,236	4,355	4,770	4,900
Consolidated Fund: part payment of the service of the National Debt	3,222	4,105	5,180	6,200
	6,458	8,460	9,950	11,100
Net borrowing	8,597	9,429	13,285	12,207
TOTAL	15,055	17,889	23,235	23,307

BUDGET—continued]

PAYMENTS	1978/79 (provisional)	1979/80 (provisional)	1980/81 (provisional)	1981/82 (forecast)
Service of the National Debt:				
Interest	6,369	8,350	9,820	10,970
Management and expenses	89	110	130	130
	6,458	8,460	9,950	11,100
Consolidated Fund deficit	8,381	7,384	9,914	8,173
Net lending	216	2,045	3,371	4,034
To local authorities and harbour authorities	313	502	1,154	906
To nationalized industries	-562	617	982	1,251
To other public corporations	382	864	1,188	1,634
To private sector	-3	-3	-3	-2
Within central government	86	65	50	245
GRAND TOTAL	15,055	17,889	23,235	23,307

Source: H.M. Treasury.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS*

(£ million)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Receipts	26,877	33,527	41,657	50,592	57,216	62,873	72,752	90,785
Expenditure	30,556	39,211	51,631	58,481	61,868	71,903	84,944	103,720
Balance†	-3,679	-5,684	-9,974	-7,889	-4,652	-9,030	-12,192	-12,935

* Consolidated accounts, covering current and capital transactions, of the central government (all funds and accounts, including the National Insurance Funds) and local authorities.

† Deficit (—) indicates net borrowing requirement.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS

(£ million)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
<i>Current Account:</i>					
Taxes on income	18,864	20,333	22,461	25,098	30,888
Taxes on expenditure	16,532	20,261	23,221	30,254	37,287
National insurance contributions, etc.	8,426	9,508	10,107	11,533	13,977
Gross trading surpluses	110	147	163	186	170
Rents	1,849	2,012	2,171	2,617	3,092
Interest and dividends, etc.	2,363	2,710	2,922	3,344	3,836
Imputed charge for consumption of non-trading capital	908	1,030	1,170	1,399	1,775
CURRENT ACCOUNT RECEIPTS	49,052	56,001	62,215	74,431	91,025
<i>Capital Account and Financial Transactions:</i>					
Taxes on capital	883	917	928	1,097	1,248
Accruals adjustments	-415	-143	-647	-2,994	-927
Other financial transactions (net)	1,072	441	377	218	-561
CAPITAL ACCOUNT RECEIPTS (net)	1,540	1,215	658	-1,679	-240
TOTAL	50,592	57,216	62,873	72,752	90,785

BUDGET—continued]

GENERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE
(£ million)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Military defence	6,207	6,852	7,544	8,999	11,388
External relations	1,025	1,319	1,954	2,294	2,072
Roads and public lighting	1,587	1,540	1,671	1,962	2,302
Transport and communications	1,085	981	1,165	1,439	1,243
Employment services	691	956	1,116	1,201	1,692
Other industry and trade	2,780	928	2,525	3,614	4,075
Research	478	477	526	637	797
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and food	1,216	999	1,015	1,101	1,589
Housing and environment services	7,337	7,211	7,849	9,295	10,984
of which:					
Housing	5,106	5,085	5,258	6,135	7,156
Water, sewerage and refuse disposal	656	560	804	1,056	1,185
Parks, pleasure grounds, etc.	411	421	491	595	743
Libraries, museums and arts	329	334	387	453	592
Police	1,149	1,221	1,397	1,692	2,100
Prisons	234	275	315	342	471
Parliament and law courts	347	383	430	497	709
Fire service	254	264	312	375	459
Social services	26,243	29,482	33,945	39,185	48,228
of which:					
Education	7,297	7,813	8,520	9,598	11,886
School meals, milk and welfare foods	450	448	481	507	510
National health service	6,080	6,757	7,673	8,844	11,494
Personal social services	1,180	1,244	1,472	1,745	2,127
Social security benefits	11,236	13,220	15,799	18,491	22,211
Finance and tax collection	768	821	875	1,003	1,426
Debt interest*	5,394	6,373	7,227	8,950	11,285
Non-trading capital consumption	908	1,030	1,170	1,399	1,775
TOTAL (incl. others)	58,481	61,868	71,903	84,944	103,720

* This item is omitted from the other categories of expenditure as it cannot be allocated satisfactorily under functional heads.

Source: Central Statistical Office, *National Income and Expenditure*.

OFFICIAL RESERVES*
(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Gold†	888	888	938	964	3,259	6,987
IMF Special Drawing Rights	840	728	604	500	1,245	560
Convertible Currencies	3,335	2,513	19,015	14,230	18,034	18,621
Reserve Position in the IMF	366	—	—	—	—	1,308
TOTAL	5,429	4,129	20,557	15,694	22,538	27,476

* Beginning in 1979, reserves are revalued at March 31st each year. Also from 1979, figures exclude deposits with the European Monetary Co-operation Fund.

† Until March 1979 gold was valued at \$42.22 per troy ounce. Since then gold has been valued at market-related prices.

October 31st, 1981: Total reserves \$23,361 million.

Source: H.M. Treasury.

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION
(£ million)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
<i>Annual Averages:</i>					
Bank of England notes*	6,469	7,198	8,307	9,390	10,127
Scottish bank notes†	299	333	390	431	484
Northern Ireland bank notes†	36	40	45	48	52
TOTAL BANK NOTES	6,804	7,571	8,742	9,869	10,663
Estimated coin‡	461	491	535	592	652
TOTAL OUTSTANDING	7,265	8,062	9,277	10,461	11,315
of which:					
In public circulation§	6,170	6,904	8,008	9,096	9,827
<i>At December 31st:</i>					
Currency in public circulation§	6,714	7,699	8,904	9,701	10,411

* Average of Wednesdays.

† Average of Saturdays in 13 four-week periods.

‡ Excluding coin in the Issue Department of the Bank of England.

§ Outside banks.

Source: Bank of England.

COST OF LIVING

GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES*

(Averages of monthly figures; base: January 15th, 1974=100)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981†
Food	133.3	159.9	190.3	203.8	228.3	255.9	277.3
Alcoholic drink	135.2	159.3	183.4	196.0	217.1	261.8	311.0
Tobacco	147.7	171.3	209.7	226.2	247.6	290.1	375.7
Housing	125.5	143.2	161.8	173.4	208.9	269.5	324.0
Fuel and light	147.4	182.4	211.3	227.5	250.5	313.2	393.0
Durable household goods	131.2	144.2	166.8	182.1	201.9	226.3	238.3
Clothing and footwear	125.7	139.4	157.4	171.0	187.2	205.4	208.4
Transport and vehicles	143.9	166.0	190.3	207.2	243.1	288.7	334.5
Miscellaneous goods	138.6	161.3	188.3	206.7	236.4	276.9	301.3
Services	135.5	159.5	173.3	192.0	213.9	262.7	301.3
Meals outside the home	132.4	157.3	185.7	207.8	239.9	290.0	320.4
ALL ITEMS	134.8	157.1	182.0	197.1	223.5	263.7	299.3

* The weighting given to each component of the general index is revised in January each year on the basis of ascertained consumption in the year ended in the previous June, valued at prices obtaining at the date of revision. Before 1975 weighting was based on the average of the previous three years' consumption.

† Index for August 1981.

Source: Department of Employment Gazette.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(£ million at current prices)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Private consumers' expenditure	74,952	86,001	98,947	116,717	135,403
Government consumption expenditure	26,776	29,237	32,969	38,241	48,337
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	23,567	25,753	29,741	34,251	40,050
Physical increase in stocks	847	1,950	1,075	2,539	-3,596
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE	126,142	142,941	162,732	191,748	220,194
Exports of goods and services	35,430	43,572	47,705	55,183	63,198
Less Imports of goods and services	36,916	42,602	45,536	54,602	57,832
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES	124,656	143,911	164,901	192,329	225,560
Net property income from abroad	1,365	104	592	846	-38
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES	126,021	144,015	165,493	193,175	225,522
Less Capital consumption	13,415	15,869	18,686	22,144	27,045
NATIONAL INCOME IN MARKET PRICES	112,606	128,146	146,807	171,031	198,477

Source: Central Statistical Office, National Income and Expenditure.

COMPOSITION OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
(£ million at current prices)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Income from employment	77,598	86,037	98,477	115,330	137,083
Income from self-employment	10,077	11,248	13,654	16,502	18,394
Gross trading profits and surpluses	20,142	24,295	27,141	32,505	31,164
Rents	7,388	8,443	9,578	11,286	13,231
Imputed charge for consumption of non-trading capital	1,092	1,244	1,414	1,689	2,138
DOMESTIC FACTOR INCOMES	116,297	131,267	150,264	177,312	202,010
Less Stock appreciation	6,417	4,850	4,299	8,649	6,477
Residual error (net)	109,880	126,417	145,965	168,663	195,533
	1,705	526	-661	-2,199	-2,045
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	111,585	126,943	145,304	166,464	193,488
Taxes on expenditure	16,532	20,201	23,221	30,254	37,287
Less Subsidies	3,461	3,293	3,624	4,389	5,215
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES	124,656	143,911	164,901	192,329	225,560

Source: Central Statistical Office, National Income and Expenditure.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ORIGIN
(£ million at current prices)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	3,109	3,343	3,639	3,935	4,296
Mining and Quarrying	2,273	3,782	4,641	7,826	10,871
Manufacturing	31,363	36,803	41,729	44,989	48,060
Construction	7,539	8,141	9,831	11,743	13,025
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply	3,416	3,828	4,222	4,552	5,803
Transport	5,939	6,869	8,052	9,333	10,084
Communications	3,385	3,442	3,897	4,316	5,326
Distributive Trades ¹	11,033	12,871	15,180	17,519	19,328
Insurance, Banking, Finance and Business Services ²	3,847	4,538	5,517	6,831	8,556
Ownership of Dwellings	6,633	7,670	8,685	10,218	11,996
Public Administration and Defence	8,148	8,668	9,641	11,165	13,987
Professional and Scientific Services	13,769	15,245	17,436	19,970	25,467
Other Services	9,426	11,217	13,495	16,266	18,734
Residual Error (net)	109,880 1,705	126,417 526	145,965 -661	168,663 -2,199	195,533 -2,045
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	111,585	126,943	145,304	166,464	193,488
Taxes on Expenditure	16,532	20,261	23,221	30,254	37,287
Less Subsidies	3,461	3,293	3,624	4,389	5,215
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES	124,656	143,911	164,901	192,329	225,560

¹ Excluding hotels, restaurants and the retail distribution of petrol, motor vehicles and accessories. These are included in "Other Services".

² After deducting financial companies' net receipts of interest.

Source: Central Statistical Office, National Income and Expenditure.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(£ million)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980*
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	19,330	25,191	31,728	35,063	40,678	47,389
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-22,663	-29,120	-34,012	-36,605	-44,136	-46,211
VISIBLE TRADE BALANCE	-3,333	-3,929	-2,284	-1,542	-3,458	1,178
Exports of services:						
General government	139	215	241	318	342	397
Private sector and public corporations:						
Sea transport	2,651	3,233	3,433	3,149	3,804	3,816
Civil aviation	780	1,049	1,203	1,455	1,755	2,210
Travel	1,218	1,768	2,352	2,507	2,797	2,965
Financial services (net)	1,025	1,302	1,391	1,542	1,601	1,595
Other services	2,054	2,672	3,224	3,671	4,206	4,826
TOTAL	7,867	10,239	11,844	12,642	14,505	15,809

[continued on next page]

UNITED KINGDOM (GREAT BRITAIN)

Statistical Survey

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—*continued*]

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980*
Imports of services:						
General government	-709	-882	-965	-1,016	-1,141	-1,188
Private sector and public corporations:						
Sea transport	-2,568	-3,161	-3,350	-3,167	-3,683	-3,681
Civil aviation	-675	-840	-984	-1,176	-1,467	-1,815
Travel	-917	-1,068	-1,186	-1,549	-2,109	-2,757
Other services	-1,479	-1,845	-2,105	-2,023	-2,066	-2,180
TOTAL	-6,348	-7,796	-8,590	-8,931	-10,466	-11,621
BALANCE ON SERVICES	1,519	2,443	3,254	3,711	4,039	4,188
Interest, profits, dividends:						
Receipts: government	266	253	384	691	816	943
other	2,575	3,718	3,648	4,457	7,063	7,261
Payments: government	-780	-901	-1,117	-1,306	-1,392	-1,598
other	-1,288	-1,705	-2,811	-3,250	-5,641	-6,644
BALANCE ON INTEREST, ETC.	773	1,365	104	592	846	-38
Current transfers:						
Receipts: government	366	253	298	439	550	958
private	393	537	614	729	760	793
Payments: government	-736	-1,041	-1,413	-2,142	-2,608	-2,790
private	-503	-509	-614	-848	-992	-1,083
BALANCE ON TRANSFERS	-480	-760	-1,115	-1,822	-2,290	-2,122
"INVISIBLE" BALANCE	1,812	3,048	2,243	2,481	2,595	2,028
CURRENT BALANCE	-1,521	-881	-41	939	-863	3,206
Investment and other capital transactions:						
Inter-government loans (net)	-162	-160	-303	-336	-401	-125
Other official long-term capital (net)	-129					
Overseas investment in United Kingdom	1,514	2,088	4,399	1,908	4,307	4,649
United Kingdom private investment overseas	-1,367	-2,269	-2,334	-4,634	-6,555	-6,891
United Kingdom banks' overseas currency transactions (net)	253	-106	364	-433	1,623	2,024
Changes in external sterling liabilities (net)	-67	-1,152	1,462	174	3,360	3,815
Import credit received (net)	59	39	297	349	72	-238
Export credit extended (net)	-577	-1,103	-635	-920	-849	-907
Other short-term transactions (net)	610	-410	962	-368	620	-3,802
CAPITAL BALANCE	134	-3,073	4,212	-4,260	2,177	-1,475
NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	-78	326	3,190	2,195	396	-539
BALANCE (net currency flow)	-1,465	-3,628	7,361	-1,126	1,710	1,192
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights	—	—	—	—	195	180
Net transactions with overseas monetary authorities	—	984	1,113	-1,016	-596	-140
Foreign currency borrowing (net)	810	1,791	1,114	-187	-250	-941
CHANGES IN OFFICIAL RESERVES	-655	-853	9,588	-2,329	1,059	291

* Provisional.

Source: Central Statistical Office, *United Kingdom Balance of Payments*.

GROSS PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON OVERSEAS AID
(£ million)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Bilateral:					
Financial aid:					
Project:					
General	105.1	101.4	155.3	206.9	233.0
Commonwealth Development Corpn. . .	21.8	19.4	34.1	28.9	20.3
Commonwealth Development Corpn. (other net investment)	4.1	16.5	-1.9	15.1	24.8
Non-project	118.0	123.6	201.5	202.2	102.8
Technical co-operation	127.4	126.6	153.2	185.5	222.8
Total bilateral	376.3	387.6	542.1	638.5	603.8
Multilateral:					
Financial aid	109.4	161.6	126.8	172.5	201.2
Technical co-operation	27.8	40.1	57.1	79.3	53.8
Total multilateral	137.2	201.7	183.9	251.8	255.0
TOTAL GROSS EXPENDITURE	513.6	589.3	726.0	890.4	858.7

Source: Overseas Development Administration.

DISTRIBUTION OF BILATERAL AID
(Gross public expenditure, £ million)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Africa	106.0	115.2	174.6	220.3	227.0
Kenya	21.0	16.4	29.2	28.6	27.2
Malawi	16.0	16.5	16.0	23.3	15.2
Nigeria	5.5	6.0	9.8	5.1	4.9
Zambia	11.4	12.6	33.3	29.2	20.7
North and South America	40.0	32.9	53.4	42.4	36.5
Belize	3.9	2.5	3.9	7.5	4.5
Brazil	2.3	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.0
Costa Rica	1.6	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6
Jamaica	0.9	0.9	19.6	6.4	4.8
Asia	156.8	168.5	218.7	282.8	225.3
India	108.8	79.8	118.9	153.3	86.1
Indonesia	4.7	5.6	6.5	11.7	9.6
Pakistan	6.5	25.8	18.2	21.8	18.3
Singapore	0.4	0.3	1.5	0.6	0.6
Europe	6.5	10.0	17.1	8.6	14.2
Malta	3.6	3.6	3.8	0.3	0.2
Turkey	0.3	3.3	0.6	4.3	8.0
Oceania	25.5	24.2	30.4	28.6	36.3
Fiji	5.5	6.0	5.1	6.9	5.3
Kiribati	2.0	2.5	3.5	2.6	5.9
Solomon Is.	9.4	7.9	10.4	7.4	10.0
Tuvalu*	1.6	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.3
Vanuatu	5.5	5.1	7.6	6.7	8.7
Other Regional Organizations	41.5	36.9	48.0	55.8	64.5
TOTAL	376.3	387.6	542.1	638.5	603.8

* Included with Gilbert Islands (now Kiribati) until separation of administration in October 1975; separate aid financing from 1976.

Source: Overseas Development Administration.

EXTERNAL TRADE*
(£ million)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports c.i.f. . . .	16,067	23,513	24,431	31,584	36,978	40,930	48,467	51,650
Exports f.o.b. . . .	12,657	16,910	20,198	26,162	33,331	37,382	42,804	49,511

* Figures relate to the imports c.i.f., including landing charges, and the exports (including re-exports) f.o.b., excluding purchase tax, of the whole United Kingdom (including Northern Ireland) plus the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands. The coverage includes certain goods imported and exported temporarily (such as animals for breeding and racing or commercial samples on loan) and German War reparations in kind (except ships and boats). Figures exclude trade in unwrought refined gold bullion and (prior to 1978) other gold, aircraft and sea-going vessels (except ships for breaking up and newly-built vessels and aircraft) and stores for naval, military and air forces carried on government vessels. Imports also exclude fissionable materials (including uranium ore and concentrates), the improvement and repair trade in aircraft (prior to 1978), and naval, military and air equipment imported from the U.S.A. under the Mutual Defence Assistance Agreement. Exports also exclude military aircraft delivered to foreign armed forces stationed in the United Kingdom, fish landed abroad directly from British fishing vessels and certain minor categories of military goods on government account. No adjustment has been made for the under-recording of exports (£20 million in 1973; £82 million in 1974; £77 million in 1976; £231 million in 1977; £112 million in 1978).

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(distribution by SITC, £ million)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1976	1977	1978	1979
Food and live animals	4,495.4	5,375.1	5,328.9	5,691.6
Meat and meat preparations	838.5	974.3	1,138.0	1,258.4
Fresh, chilled or frozen meat	389.2	471.0	572.1	637.5
Dairy products and birds' eggs	504.6	460.3	510.0	533.9
Cereals and cereal preparations	747.5	820.4	674.6	664.4
Vegetables and fruit	941.5	1,107.9	1,041.3	1,175.2
Fresh or dried fruit and nuts (excl. oil nuts)	359.0	458.1	503.6	546.1
Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	493.9	923.4	758.5	791.3
Beverages and tobacco	487.9	561.9	813.4	828.9
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels*	3,046.9	3,323.4	3,043.9	3,650.1
Cork and wood	585.2	632.6	599.6	743.0
Simply worked wood and railway sleepers	558.3	604.2	573.1	n.a.
Shaped coniferous wood	480.8	517.8	477.9	n.a.
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	716.2	748.9	633.3	856.9
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	5,668.7	5,254.8	4,805.2	5,778.7
Petroleum, petroleum products, etc.	5,535.4	5,088.7	4,503.7	5,225.2
Crude petroleum oils, etc.	4,444.7	3,970.7	3,527.7	n.a.
Refined petroleum products	1,040.2	1,602.2	943.7	n.a.
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	200.8	281.3	278.4	315.0
Chemicals and related products	1,924.3	2,360.9	2,756.7	3,404.1
Organic chemicals	576.8	701.1	791.0	1,016.9
Artificial resins, plastic materials, etc.	453.2	544.1	630.1	830.8
Basic manufactures*	6,073.1	7,518.6	8,844.4	10,477.7
Paper, paperboard and manufactures	826.1	971.8	1,054.9	1,241.8
Paper and paperboard	768.5	901.0	967.1	1,128.0
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	920.1	1,129.7	1,453.9	1,691.7
Woven textile fabrics (excl. narrow or special fabrics)	425.0	530.8	715.0	806.8
Non-metallic mineral manufactures*	1,361.2	2,120.8	2,761.1	3,067.7
Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones*	1,163.7	1,857.0	2,440.6	2,663.8
Diamonds (unset)*	1,124.9	1,814.6	2,400.9	2,613.4
Unsorted rough diamonds		883.6	1,091.7	1,480.6
Sorted rough or simply worked diamonds*	1,034.7	779.4	983.0	858.6
Iron and steel	967.5	984.9	1,056.4	1,216.4
Non-ferrous metals	1,026.5	1,131.1	1,144.0	1,564.9
Other metal manufactures	443.6	533.4	643.2	774.0
Machinery and transport equipment	6,374.3	8,329.9	10,676.9	12,763.5
Power generating machinery and equipment	571.9	694.5	811.2	852.8
Machinery specialized for particular industries (excl. metal working)	742.3	880.8	1,083.0	1,276.6

[continued on next page]

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES—continued]

(£ million)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1976	1977	1978	1979
General industrial machinery, equipment and parts	803.3	990.7	1,186.7	1,352.0
Office machines and automatic data processing equipment	749.9	911.9	1,103.0	1,331.1
Automatic data processing machines and units, etc.	334.6	462.3	542.5	671.6
Telecommunications and sound recording apparatus	442.5	544.0	617.3	798.3
Other electrical machinery, apparatus, etc. (incl. parts)	779.2	1,049.6	1,213.0	1,411.3
Road vehicles (incl. air-cushion vehicles) and parts†	1,431.6	2,133.5	2,796.9	3,935.5
Passenger motor cars (excl. buses)	889.2	1,328.2	1,772.5	2,594.0
Parts and accessories of motor vehicles (incl. agricultural tractors)†	303.2	448.2	564.2	764.1
Other transport equipment	637.9	901.6	1,547.8	1,393.5
Aircraft, associated equipment and parts†	253.9	375.9	842.2	1,142.6
Aircraft and associated equipment	90.6	202.6	666.0	908.5
Ships, boats (incl. hovercraft) and floating structures	373.8	508.0	649.8	233.2
Warships, tugs and special purpose vessels	332.7	456.1	546.8	n.a.
Dredgers, floating cranes, docks, platforms, etc.	331.2	453.7	543.5	n.a.
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2,470.5	3,014.7	3,813.2	4,796.1
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories (excl. footwear)	684.1	767.2	920.5	1,194.4
Professional, scientific and controlling instruments, etc.	352.6	418.4	555.4	635.5
Photographic apparatus, optical goods, watches and clocks	329.2	412.2	538.3	609.3
Other commodities and transactions†	446.6	504.8	570.4	761.7
TOTAL	31,188.5	36,525.3	40,930.3	48,467.4

* Sorted industrial diamonds, usually classified with natural abrasives (under "crude materials"), are included with "basic manufactures".

† Excluding tyres, engines and electrical parts.

‡ Including items not classified according to kind (£ million): 326.1 in 1976; 374.3 in 1977; 381.7 in 1978.

(£ million)

EXPORTS f.o.b.	1976	1977	1978	1979
Food and live animals	1,034.2	1,417.5	1,827.2	1,752.0
Beverages and tobacco	658.3	798.9	1,084.3	1,195.3
Beverages	524.5	629.2	805.1	854.3
Alcoholic beverages	516.6	612.2	778.4	831.8
Spirit, liqueurs, etc.	482.3	568.0	730.0	784.1
Whisky	436.9	512.9	662.8	709.7
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels*	698.8	837.8	910.9	1,182.9
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	1,264.7	2,092.0	2,374.6	4,318.5
Petroleum, petroleum products, etc.	1,171.6	1,979.0	2,235.0	4,153.1
Crude petroleum oils, etc.	177.5	914.8	1,240.7	2,713.0
Refined petroleum products	936.9	986.2	887.6	1,324.6
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	36.2	57.1	56.6	65.7
Chemicals and related products	3,006.8	3,817.1	4,198.9	4,914.2
Organic chemicals	704.2	830.8	913.3	1,238.2
Inorganic chemicals	337.8	523.1	560.9	682.2
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	451.9	554.5	654.1	638.7
Artificial resins, plastic material, etc.	516.7	618.3	648.3	779.0

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PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES—continued]

EXPORTS f.o.b.	1976	1977	1978	1979
Basic manufactures*	5,844.5	7,532.7	8,468.7	9,446.8
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc..	972.0	1,193.4	1,237.8	1,339.8
Non-metallic mineral manufactures*	1,730.6	2,529.3	3,123.0	3,397.8
Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones*	1,342.7	2,020.1	2,550.4	2,793.3
Diamonds (unset)*	1,311.2	1,981.1	2,514.8	2,750.1
Unsorted rough diamonds	1,257.4	774.6	1,044.5	1,206.6
Sorted rough or simply worked diamonds*		1,119.5	1,274.2	1,315.2
Iron and steel	823.8	1,016.9	1,105.8	1,277.7
Non-ferrous metals	711.0	816.3	834.7	1,140.5
Other metal manufactures	827.7	1,044.1	1,172.0	1,192.5
Machinery and transport equipment	10,134.6	12,337.8	13,811.2	14,758.4
Power generating machinery and equipment	1,307.4	1,525.8	1,769.0	1,788.7
Internal combustion piston engines and parts	531.6	623.5	660.7	665.0
Non-electric engines and motors (excl. steam, internal combustion, wind, hot air and water) and parts	465.1	546.8	646.9	714.3
Machinery specialized for particular industries (excl. metal working)	1,818.8	2,036.2	2,169.4	2,315.5
Agricultural machinery (incl. tractors)	496.5	615.0	521.8	573.6
Civil engineering and contractors' plant and equipment	401.4	483.4	565.1	585.1
General industrial machinery, equipment and parts	1,327.4	1,641.1	1,837.6	1,962.5
Office machines and automatic data processing equipment	618.8	760.0	918.6	1,164.4
Telecommunications and sound recording apparatus	627.0	712.0	742.1	734.1
Other electrical machinery, apparatus, etc. (incl. parts)	1,003.0	1,331.9	1,398.6	1,457.6
Road vehicles (incl. air-cushion vehicles) and parts†	2,376.9	2,871.9	3,069.6	3,149.4
Passenger motor cars (excl. buses)	654.4	774.7	944.3	836.7
Motor vehicles for goods transport, etc.	496.3	604.7	516.1	563.4
Goods vehicles	421.9	513.1	421.4	465.8
Parts and accessories of motor vehicles (incl. agricultural tractors)†	1,022.1	1,239.7	1,368.6	1,529.9
Other transport equipment	764.4	1,133.7	1,520.0	1,802.1
Aircraft, associated equipment and parts†	430.8	503.1	990.9	1,266.2
Aircraft and associated equipment	119.3	162.9	595.8	801.1
Ships, boats (incl. hovercraft) and floating structures	296.8	593.5	381.0	413.6
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2,382.3	3,134.0	3,581.8	3,975.3
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories (excl. footwear)	412.5	598.8	669.6	751.1
Professional, scientific and controlling instruments, etc.	475.6	589.1	691.0	785.4
Other commodities and transactions‡	715.2	956.0	1,083.3	1,194.5
TOTAL	25,775.5	32,980.9	37,382.4	42,803.6

* Sorted industrial diamonds, usually classified with natural abrasives (under "crude materials"), are included with "basic manufactures".

† Excluding tyres, engines and electrical parts.

‡ Including items not classified according to kind (£ million): 431.3 in 1976; 707.7 in 1977; 635.8 in 1978.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS*
(£ million)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1978	1979	1980	EXPORTS f.o.b.	1978	1979	1980
Australia	349.1	474.9	484.1	Australia	856.3	839.9	815.6
Austria	324.1	345.4	307.3	Austria	240.1	259.3	279.7
Belgium/Lux'bourg .	1,831.3	2,324.6	2,597.0	Belgium/Lux'bourg .	2,201.8	2,467.6	2,624.1
Brazil	282.6	400.4	296.4	Brazil	221.4	286.5	218.2
Canada	1,088.9	1,260.1	1,412.2	Canada	740.5	766.4	758.4
Denmark	962.5	1,081.2	1,103.6	Denmark	841.4	1,016.4	1,032.5
Finland	636.4	794.5	793.2	Finland	349.1	410.5	525.5
France	3,211.8	4,064.2	3,899.2	France	2,530.4	3,070.5	3,651.5
Germany, Fed. Rep.	4,512.8	5,799.4	5,700.9	Germany, Fed. Rep.	3,104.9	4,244.0	5,113.0
Hong Kong	531.4	690.7	850.3	Greece	214.0	273.0	224.6
India	322.1	365.8	315.9	Hong Kong	362.4	442.2	559.4
Iran	534.4	243.6	107.2	India	348.6	455.6	529.0
Iraq	497.3	393.7	532.5	Iran	751.3	231.8	393.3
Ireland	1,606.3	1,689.2	1,748.3	Ireland	2,044.8	2,554.8	2,660.1
Italy	1,935.0	2,491.0	2,311.1	Israel	243.6	270.7	231.7
Japan	1,283.2	1,490.3	1,712.1	Italy	1,123.8	1,469.0	1,899.2
Kuwait	621.5	743.2	655.0	Japan	542.3	606.0	597.1
Netherlands	2,524.6	3,446.3	3,407.0	Kuwait	332.3	233.4	258.7
New Zealand	434.5	415.4	414.6	Netherlands	2,256.0	3,062.6	3,845.4
Nigeria	286.2	186.0	151.6	New Zealand	268.2	314.4	250.4
Norway	1,444.8	1,327.2	1,441.4	Nigeria	1,133.4	638.2	1,204.4
Portugal	256.2	338.3	335.1	Norway	650.1	768.8	791.5
Saudi Arabia	870.5	1,108.6	1,927.6	Portugal	286.5	307.7	389.8
South Africa	767.8	533.7	756.4	Saudi Arabia	786.3	893.6	1,050.1
Spain (ex. Canary Is.)	505.9	710.9	804.2	Singapore	255.9	270.7	328.1
Sweden	1,343.9	1,605.9	1,475.5	South Africa	667.1	713.5	1,002.1
Switzerland	2,156.0	2,564.8	2,614.7	Spain (ex. Canary Is.)	472.0	573.0	709.0
U.S.S.R.	688.2	827.6	786.2	Sweden	1,170.9	1,542.2	1,623.5
United Arab Emirates	270.6	217.1	485.9	Switzerland	1,913.7	2,407.3	3,076.3
U.S.A.	4,222.6	4,919.9	6,043.8	U.S.S.R.	423.1	419.0	455.3
				United Arab Emirates	435.4	488.2	501.9
				U.S.A.	3,477.2	4,047.2	4,668.3
TOTAL (incl. others)	40,930.3	48,467.4	51,650.3	TOTAL (incl. others)	37,382.4	42,803.6	49,510.8

* Imports by country of first consignment; exports by country of last consignment. The distribution by countries excludes trade (other than by parcel post) in items valued at less than £150 in 1978, and less than £200 in 1979 and 1980. Imports of such items (in £ million) were: 63.3 in 1978; 255.1 in 1979. Undistributed exports (in £ million) were: 100.1 in 1978; 239.9 in 1979.

Source: Department of Trade.

TOURISM
FOREIGN VISITORS
('000)

	1976	1977	1978	1979*
EEC	5,352	6,069	6,202	6,165
Other Europe	1,464	1,701	1,663	1,721
North America	2,093	2,377	2,475	2,196
Other countries	1,899	2,134	2,306	2,417
TOTAL	10,808	12,281	12,646	12,499
Total expenditure (£ million)	1,768	2,352	2,507	2,765

* Provisional.

VISITS AND EXPENDITURE BY COUNTRY OF PERMANENT RESIDENCE

	1978		1979†	
	Visits ('000)	Expenditure (£ million)	Visits ('000)	Expenditure (£ million)
Belgium/Luxembourg	740	74.1	629	73.0
France	1,435	125.1	1,377	138.9
Germany, Federal Republic	1,507	189.5	1,547	223.3
Ireland	912	90.8	936	102.7
Italy	358	54.8	408	79.1
Netherlands	1,003	124.0	976	171.5
Scandinavia	937	154.2	912	102.7
Spain	260	51.8	312	71.8
Switzerland	316	67.5	305	71.1
Other Western Europe	397	94.0	484	124.2
U.S.A.	1,964	406.0	1,719	410.3
Canada	511	100.5	477	98.7
Japan	132	32.9	140	39.6
Australia/New Zealand	442	158.0	497	169.4
South Africa	155	45.9	149	44.0
Latin America	179	53.7	227	76.5
Middle East	638	387.9	579	401.5
Other countries	760	268.6	825	339.1
TOTAL	12,646	2,507.3*	12,499	2,764.9*

* Totals include estimates for expenditure by overseas visitors in the Channel Islands.

† Provisional.

Note: The estimates exclude international fare payments to British carriers by overseas visitors, which totalled £641 million in 1978 and £712 million in 1979.

Source: Department of Industry, *International Passenger Survey*.

TRANSPORT
RAILWAYS
(Great Britain)

	BRITISH RAIL			LONDON TRANSPORT		
	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979
Passenger journeys (million)	702	724	736	546	569	594
Passenger-kilometres (million)	29,300	30,700	32,000	4,344	4,506	4,464
Freight traffic (million metric tons)	170	171	169	—	—	—
Freight metric ton-kilometres (million)*	22,800	19,982	19,893	—	—	—

* From 1978, the method of estimating metric ton-kilometres has been changed to reflect present operational working of freight trains.

Source: Department of Transport.

ROAD TRAFFIC
LICENSED VEHICLES IN GREAT BRITAIN*
('000)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Cars	13,747	14,047	13,778	14,070	14,568
Motor cycles	1,161	1,220	1,231	1,194	1,292
Goods vehicles	1,775	1,756	1,679	1,703	1,778
Public and passenger vehicles	112	113	116	110	111

* Since 1974 the census method underlying the count of vehicle stock has been changing; the figures between 1975 and 1979 are therefore not comparable.

Source: Department of Transport.

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING
(⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Goods imported	176,895	181,268	158,615	154,258	155,693	131,458
Goods exported*	50,905	55,608	70,499	80,893	95,588	100,250

* Including re-exports.

Source: Department of Industry.

CIVIL AVIATION
(UNITED KINGDOM AIRLINES*)

		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
All services:						
Aircraft stage flights	number	364,772	363,182	411,314	441,653	440,651
Aircraft-kilometres flown	'000	301,032	300,306	346,649	373,357	384,373
Passengers carried	"	17,470	17,147	20,336	22,311	22,164
Passenger-kilometres flown	"	31,078,059	31,871,141	40,441,569	47,084,380	50,163,839
Cargo and mail carried:						
Total	metric tons	247,686	256,658	278,016	294,380	294,692
Total traffic	'000 tonne-km.	3,725,638	3,928,071	4,871,974	5,549,874	5,894,818
Cargo	" " "	774,931	861,107	988,516	1,070,303	1,214,801
Mail	" " "	144,763	158,992	173,154	178,657	176,806
Domestic services:						
Aircraft stage flights	number	155,884	151,900	176,628	144,101	201,227
Aircraft-kilometres flown	'000	46,654	43,549	49,954	55,483	57,666
Passengers carried	"	6,147	5,484	6,430	7,240	7,199
Passenger-kilometres flown	"	2,326,451	2,081,102	2,444,562	2,763,893	2,770,298
Cargo and mail carried:						
Total	metric tons	46,078	41,413	44,608	39,339	31,005
Total traffic	'000 tonne-km.	212,220	189,751	220,785	248,660	242,627
Cargo	" " "	13,671	11,214	11,415	10,218	7,122
Mail	" " "	2,671	2,604	2,909	3,241	3,757
International services:						
Aircraft stage flights	number	208,888	211,282	234,686	242,552	239,424
Aircraft-kilometres flown	'000	254,379	256,757	296,695	317,873	326,708
Passengers carried	"	11,323	11,663	13,907	15,072	14,064
Passenger-kilometres flown	"	28,751,608	29,790,040	37,997,007	44,320,937	47,393,541
Cargo and mail carried:						
Total	metric tons	201,608	215,246	233,407	255,039	263,687
Total traffic	'000 tonne-km.	3,513,418	3,738,321	4,651,189	5,301,214	5,652,191
Cargo	" " "	761,259	849,892	977,101	1,060,085	1,207,679
Mail	" " "	142,092	156,388	170,244	175,416	173,049

* Excluding Charter services.

Source: Civil Aviation Authority.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1974	1975	1976	1977
Radio receivers ('000)*	n.a.	39,100	39,500	40,000
Television receivers ('000)*	17,641†	17,701†	21,100	21,800
Telephones ('000)	20,538	21,244	21,675	23,182
Book titles	32,133	35,526	34,340	36,196
Daily newspapers	109	111	n.a.	n.a.
Average circulation ('000)	24,800	21,700	n.a.	22,900
Non-daily newspapers	1,142	1,092	n.a.	n.a.

* At December 31st.

† Figures refer to licences issued, rather than receivers in use. The number of licences (in '000) was: 18,271 in 1976; 18,409 in 1977.

EDUCATION

(England and Wales)

	1976	1977	1978	1979*	1980
Number of Schools (January)	33,100	33,129	33,052	32,948	32,847
Teachers (January) ¹ :					
Maintained Primary Schools ²	213,738	210,728	206,718	206,043	201,866
Maintained Secondary Schools	231,076	237,305	241,449	245,817	246,996
Other Schools	57,654	58,796	59,245	59,868	61,342
Total	502,468	506,829	507,412	511,728	510,204
Full-time Pupils (January):					
Maintained Nursery Schools	15,219	15,497	16,040	16,160	15,887
Maintained Primary Schools ²	5,048,370	4,943,142	4,799,786	4,663,797	4,494,268
Maintained Secondary Schools	3,935,500	4,038,763	4,092,932	4,113,698	4,106,873
Special Schools	133,609	135,261	136,319	135,610	133,557
Direct-grant Schools ³	121,785	119,240	108,564	100,918	95,713
Independent Schools	414,756	412,075	413,603	423,918	433,952
Total	9,669,239	9,663,978	9,567,244	9,454,101	9,280,250
Part-time Pupils (January)	164,364	190,770	201,726	207,001	210,444
Further Education Establishments ⁴	654	627	605	594	593
Full-time Students in Further Education ⁴ .	501,167	496,660	498,740	496,018	496,033

* Provisional.

¹ Full-time teachers and the full-time equivalent of part-time teachers. Figures for qualified teachers only.² Including immigrant centres.³ Excluding special schools.⁴ At autumn term of academic years, including sandwich course students. Figures exclude universities (*see below*). All students on initial teacher-training courses at non-university establishments are included in statistics for further education colleges following the reorganization of the former colleges of education.

Sources: Department of Education and Science and Welsh Office.

(Scotland)

	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Education authority and grant-aided:					
Schools:					
Nursery	376	427	467	493	507
Primary	2,533	2,541	2,548	2,554	2,552
Secondary	467	464	458	466	468
Special	264	302	310	319	320
TOTAL	3,640	3,734	3,783	3,832	3,847
Teachers:*					
Nursery	518	578	592	644	676
Primary	28,094	27,665	26,876	26,945	27,185
Secondary	27,325	28,397	28,583	29,068	29,381
Special	1,343	1,544	1,560	1,630	1,696
TOTAL	57,280	58,184	57,611	58,287	58,938
Pupils:					
Nursery	22,750	26,008	29,483	31,461	31,928
Primary	628,722	619,086	601,453	575,696	551,653
Secondary	411,642	416,347	419,555	422,263	421,966
Special	13,064	13,681	13,515	12,999	12,284
TOTAL	1,076,178	1,075,122	1,064,006	1,042,419	1,017,831
Further education establishments†	84	83	83	83	83
Full-time teachers in further education	5,644	5,938	6,029	6,141	6,341
Full-time students in further education‡	39,989	44,534	47,074	48,282	49,994

* Full-time teachers and the full-time equivalent of part-time.

† Vocational further education (day colleges and central institutions only).

‡ Including students on social work, etc., courses attending colleges of education.

Source: Scottish Education Department.

UNIVERSITIES*

(Great Britain—academic years)

	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Full-time Teaching and Research Staff	39,751	39,532	40,814	42,300
Students taking University Courses:				
Full-time Students	271,779	280,525	288,389	292,738
Part-time Students	26,004	27,287	28,118	29,984

* 45 universities, excluding the Open University.

Source: Department of Education and Science.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS (United Kingdom)

	STUDENTS IN INITIAL TRAINING COURSES					
	Men		Women		Total	
	1977	1978	1977	1978	1977	1978
Graduates	5,150	4,660	6,018	5,724	11,168	10,384
Non-graduates	16,887	11,887	48,559	35,631	65,446	47,518
TOTAL	22,037	16,547	54,577	47,355	76,614	57,902

Source: Department of Education and Science.

THE CONSTITUTION

THE United Kingdom is a Constitutional Monarchy. In the ninth century, when England was first united under a Saxon King, the Monarchy was the only central power and the Constitution did not exist. Today, the Sovereign acts on the advice of her Ministers which she cannot, constitutionally, ignore; power, which has been at various times and in varying degrees in the hands of kings, feudal barons, ministers, councils and parliaments, or of particular groups or sections of society, is vested in the people as a whole; and the Sovereign is an essential part of the machinery of government which has gradually been devised to give expression to the popular will.

Both the powers of the Government and the functions of the Sovereign are determined by the Constitution, by the body of fundamental principles on which the State is governed and the methods, institutions and procedures which give them effect. But the United Kingdom has no written Constitution. There is no document, no one law or statute, to which reference can be made. The Constitution is organic; it is an accumulation of convention, precedent and tradition which, although continually changing as the times change, is at any one moment binding and exact.

Some of the principles and many of the practices are secured by Statute, some are avowed by Declaration or Manifesto and many are incorporated in the Common Law; the Reform Bill of 1832 dramatically broadened the basis of representative government and prepared the way for further changes; the Bill of Rights of 1689 ended the long era of rivalry between Crown and Parliament and began the story of their co-operation; and Magna Carta, in 1215, began the process by which the law of the land acquired a status of its own, independent of King and Parliament. The Constitution is, above all, based on usage. It has been modified to match changing customs and to meet successive situations. Any one Parliament could, if it chose, revise or repeal every law and disown every convention that has constitutional significance. It could destroy the whole fabric of political and social existence, including its own; because, according to the Constitution, Parliament, which represents the people, is supreme. The work of one Parliament is not binding on its successors, except in so far as changes must be made by constitutional means. Parliament cannot disobey the law, but it can change it.

It would be impossible to enumerate the principles which are extant in the British Constitution. It would also be misleading, because declarations of general principles are quite out of character. In constitutional as in legal practice, the way has been to admit the general principle in quite practical terms related to specific practical problems: the *Habeas Corpus* Act, which establishes the principle of no imprisonment without trial, makes no mention of the principle itself but lays down in most concrete terms the punishments that shall be inflicted on a judge, or other law officer, if he fails to issue the Writ (commanding the prisoner to be brought before the court) when applied for. The principles of the Constitution and constitutional practice are in fact inherent in the Common Law on the one hand and in the structure, functions and procedures of the various instruments of government on the other: of the Crown, of Parliament, of the Privy Council, of the Government and the Cabinet and of the Government Departments.

THE SOVEREIGN

The monarchy is hereditary, descending to the sons of the Sovereign in order of seniority or, if there are no sons, to the daughters.

Her constitutional position as head of the state, quite apart from her position as Head of the Commonwealth, demands of the Queen that she keep herself informed on all aspects of the life of her subjects, that she maintain absolute impartiality and that she should personally visit the different parts of her realm as often as it is possible for her to do so, but she has also quite specific functions, all exercised on ministerial advice: she summons, prorogues and dissolves Parliament; she must give Royal Assent to a Bill which has passed through both Houses of Parliament, before it becomes law; she is head of the judiciary (although the judiciary is now quite independent of the executive); she appoints all important state officials, including judges, officers of the forces and representatives abroad, and she confers honours and awards. Her formal consent is necessary before a Minister can take up office or a Cabinet be formed; and before a Treaty may be concluded, war declared or peace made. These are some of the more essential functions. But the Queen has also endless residuary responsibilities, such as the guardianship of infants and persons of unsound mind, the creation of corporations, granting of printing rights for the Bible and Prayer Book and for state documents; and her signature and consent are necessary to many important state papers. Constitutional government cannot in fact be carried on without her, so much so that provision has been made by Act of Parliament for the appointment of a Regent should the Sovereign be incapacitated or under age and for Counsellors of State to act in the temporary absence of the Queen.

PARLIAMENT

The Queen in Parliament—the House of Commons and the House of Lords—is the supreme legislative authority in the United Kingdom. Under the Parliament Act of 1911 the maximum life of one Parliament was fixed at five years: if, that is, Parliament has not meanwhile been dissolved for any other reason, such as the fall of the government in power, then a general election is at the end of five years necessary by law. During its lifetime, the power of Parliament is theoretically absolute; it can make or unmake any law. In practice, of course, it must take account of the electorate. Parliament is prorogued at intervals during its life, which therefore consists of a number of sessions; by present custom, a session has normally 160 sitting days and is divided into five periods: from November (when the session is opened) until Christmas (about 30 days), from January till Easter (50), from Easter till Whitsun (30), from Whitsun until the end of July (40) and 10 days in October.

The House of Commons. The House of Commons has 635 members, each elected for one geographical constituency. The Speaker, who is elected by the members immediately a new parliament meets, presides. Members of Parliament may be elected either at a general election or at a by-election (held in the event of the death, resignation or expulsion of the sitting member) and in either case hold their seats during the life of the existing parliament. All British subjects over 18 (and subjects of any Commonwealth country and of the Irish Republic who are resident in the United Kingdom) have the vote unless legally barred (e.g. for insanity). Anyone who has the vote may stand as a candidate for election except clergymen of the Church of England, the established Churches of Scotland and Northern Ireland and the Roman Catholic Church, and certain officers of the Crown; Civil Servants must resign from the Service if they wish to stand as a Member of Parliament.

The House of Lords. There are over 1,000 peers who have the right to a seat in the House of Lords, including Princes of the Royal Blood (who, by tradition, take no part in the proceedings); hereditary peers of England and of the United Kingdom (peerages created since the Act of Union of England and Scotland of 1707 are all peerages of the United Kingdom); several Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (appointed for life to carry out the judicial duties of the House); Scottish peers; created life peers and life peeresses; and the two archbishops and the twenty-four senior bishops of the Church of England. All except the spiritual, judicial and life peerages are hereditary. The Lord Chancellor is the Speaker of the House. The 1963 Peerage Act made three main amendments to the Constitution: (1) An hereditary peerage may be disclaimed by the holder for the duration of his lifetime. The peerage can be reclaimed at his death by his heir, but he himself cannot reclaim it. (2) All Scottish peers, instead of only sixteen representatives, and (3) peeresses in their own right, may take their seats in the House of Lords.

The Party System. Members of Parliament whose views coincide form groups which agree in each case to support the policies put forward by their chosen leaders, and to present a common front on all important issues both in Parliament and to the electorate. This system evolved during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and is now essential to the working of the British Constitution.

Under the party system, the Queen sends for the leader of the party which wins the majority of seats (although not necessarily of votes) at a general election and asks him to form a Government. The party which wins the second largest number of seats forms the Opposition, which has quite specific functions. Members of other minority parties and independents may support the Government or Opposition as they choose. Each party has its own Whips, officials whose duty it is to arrange, in consultation with the Whips of other parties, matters of procedure and organization, to see to it that Members attend debates and to muster for their party its maximum voting strength, and each has its own national and local organizations outside Parliament.

Parliamentary Procedure. Parliamentary procedure, like the Constitution itself, is determined by rules, customs, forms and practices which have accumulated over many centuries. The Speaker is responsible for their application, and generally for controlling the course of business and debates in the house.

It is the duty of Parliament to make the laws which govern the life of the community, to appropriate the necessary funds for the various services of state and to criticise and control the Government. Parliament is also consulted before the ratification of certain international treaties and agreements.

Legislation may with some exceptions be initiated in either House and on either side of the House. In practice, most Public Bills are introduced into the House of Commons by the Government in power (the chief exceptions are Private Members' Bills) as the result of Cabinet decisions. Each Bill which is passed by the Commons at its third reading is sent to the House of Lords, who either accept it or return it to the Commons with suggested amendments. The Lords cannot in any instance prevent Bills passed by the Commons from becoming law: over Money Bills or Bills affecting the duration of Parliament they have no power at all, and by the Parliament Act of 1949 any other Bill

passed by the Commons in two successive sessions may be presented for Royal Assent without the consent of the Lords provided one year has elapsed between the date of the second reading in the Commons and the date of its final passing. In practice, the House of Lords is extremely unlikely to push things thus far, and its main function is to scrutinize the work of the Commons, to caution and suggest. Bills of a non-controversial kind are sometimes introduced initially in the House of Lords.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL

The power of the Privy Council has declined with the development of the Cabinet and its main function today is to give effect to decisions made elsewhere. There are at present over 300 Privy Counsellors, including Cabinet Ministers (who are automatically created Privy Counsellors), and people who have reached eminence in some branch of public affairs. Meetings are presided over by the Queen, and the responsible Minister is the Lord President of the Council, an office which since 1600 has always been held by a member of the party in power, who is usually also a leading member of the Cabinet. The Privy Council is responsible for making Orders in Council, of which there are two kinds, those made in virtue of the Royal prerogative, e.g. the ratification of treaties, and those which are authorized by Act of Parliament and are in fact a form of delegated legislation. It has also various advisory functions which cover such subjects as scientific, industrial, medical and agricultural research. An important organ of the Privy Council is the Judicial Committee.

HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

The Government is headed by the Prime Minister, who is also the leader of the Party which holds the majority in the House of Commons. It includes Ministers who are in charge of Government departments and those who hold traditional offices which involve no special departmental duties; the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Lord Chancellor, who are specially responsible for financial and economic, and legal affairs respectively, the law officers of the Crown (the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General, the Lord Advocate for Scotland and the Solicitor-General for Scotland), the Ministers of State, who are usually appointed to assist Ministers in charge of departments, and Parliamentary Secretaries and Under-Secretaries.

The Cabinet. The Cabinet system developed during the eighteenth century from the informal meetings of Privy Counsellors who were also Ministers and who formed a committee of manageable size which, it was gradually realized, could take decisions far more quickly and simply than larger bodies. The Cabinet today has between 15-25 members at the discretion of the Prime Minister—its main duty is to formulate policy for submission to Parliament.

Ministerial responsibility. The doctrine of ministerial responsibility has also evolved gradually but was generally accepted by the middle of the last century. Each Minister must take full responsibility for the work of his own department, particularly in Parliament; if his department fails over any important matter, he will be expected to resign. Ministers also assume collective responsibility for the work of the Government and for any advice which it may offer to the Crown.

THE GOVERNMENT**HEAD OF STATE**

Her Majesty Queen ELIZABETH II (ELIZABETH ALEXANDRA MARY), succeeded to the Throne February 6th, 1952.

THE MINISTRY

(December 1981)

(Conservative Party)

THE CABINET

Prime Minister: MARGARET THATCHER.

Secretary of State for the Home Department: WILLIAM WHITELAW.

Lord Chancellor: Lord HAILSHAM of St. MARYLEBONE, C.H.

Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs: Lord CARRINGTON.

Chancellor of the Exchequer: Sir GEOFFREY HOWE.

Secretary of State for Education and Science: Sir KEITH JOSEPH.

Lord President of the Council: FRANCIS PYM.

Secretary of State for Northern Ireland: JAMES PRIOR.

Secretary of State for Defence: JOHN NOTT.

Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food: PETER WALKER.

Secretary of State for the Environment: MICHAEL HESELTINE.

Secretary of State for Scotland: GEORGE YOUNGER.

Secretary of State for Wales: NICHOLAS EDWARDS.

Lord Privy Seal: HUMPHREY ATKINS.

Secretary of State for Industry: PATRICK JENKIN.

Secretary of State for Trade: JOHN BIFFEN.

Secretary of State for Transport: DAVID HOWELL.

Secretary of State for Social Services: NORMAN FOWLER.

Chief Secretary of the Treasury: LEON BRITTAN.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Leader of the House of Lords: Baroness YOUNG.

Secretary of State for Energy: NIGEL LAWSON.

Secretary of State for Employment: NORMAN TEBBIT.

Paymaster General: CECIL PARKINSON.

LAW OFFICERS

Attorney-General: Sir MICHAEL HAVERS, Q.C.

Lord Advocate: Lord JAMES MACKAY, Q.C.

Solicitor-General: Sir IAN PERCIVAL, Q.C.

Solicitor-General for Scotland: NICHOLAS FAIRBAIRN, Q.C.

MINISTERS NOT IN THE CABINET

Parliamentary Secretary, Treasury: MICHAEL JOPLING.

Financial Secretary, Treasury: NICHOLAS RIDLEY.

Ministers of State, Treasury: JOCK BRUCE-GARDYNE, Lord COCKFIELD.

Ministers of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Office: DOUGLAS HURD, RICHARD LUCE, NEIL MARTEN (Overseas Development).

Minister of State, Civil Service Department: BARNEY HAYHOE.

Ministers of State, Department of the Environment: JOHN STANLEY (Housing), TOM KING (Local Government).

Ministers of State, Home Office: TIMOTHY RAISON, PATRICK MAYHEW.

Minister of State, Department of Energy: HAMISH GRAY.

Ministers of State, Ministry of Defence: PETER BLAKER (Armed Forces), Viscount TRENCHARD (Defence Procurement).

Ministers of State, Department of Industry: KENNETH BAKER (Information Technology), NORMAN LAMONT.

Ministers of State, Northern Ireland Office: ADAM BUTLER, Earl of GOWRIE.

Minister of State, Scottish Office: Earl of MANSFIELD.

Ministers of State, Agriculture, Fisheries and Food: Earl FERRERS, ALICK BUCHANAN-SMITH.

Minister of State, Department of Employment: MICHAEL ALISON.

Ministers of State, Department of Health and Social Security: Dr. GERARD VAUGHAN (Health), HUGH ROSSI (Social Security).

Minister of State, Department of Education and Science, and Minister for the Arts: PAUL CHANNON.

Ministers of State, Department of Trade: SALLY OPPENHEIM (Consumer Affairs), PETER REES (Trade).

LEGISLATURE

PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Speaker: GEORGE THOMAS.

Chairman of Ways and Means: BERNARD WEATHERILL.

Leader of the House: FRANCIS PYM.

	GENERAL ELECTION May 3rd, 1979		
	Votes Polled	% of Total	Seats
Conservative Party	13,697,753	43.9	339
Labour Party	11,509,524	36.9	268
Liberal Party	4,313,931	13.8	11
Ulster Unionists	303,034	1.0	10
Scottish National Party	504,259	1.6	2
Plaid Cymru (Welsh Nationalist Party)	132,544	0.4	2
Social Democratic and Labour Party	16,480	2.4	1
Independent	22,388		1
The Speaker	27,035		1
Others	693,842		--
TOTAL	31,220,790	100.0	635

Note: By December 1981 the Social Democratic Party had 27 seats (25 former Labour members, one former Conservative and one SPD member elected as such).

HOUSE OF LORDS

(December 1981)

Lord High Chancellor: The Lord HAILSHAM of ST. MARLYE-BONE.

Lord Chairman of Committees: The Lord ABERDARE.

Leader of the House: The Baroness YOUNG.

Peers of the Blood Royal	3
Archbishops	2
Dukes	25
Marquesses	28
Earls and Countesses	158
Viscounts	103
Bishops	24
Barons, Baronesses	839

TOTAL 1,182

POLITICAL PARTIES

The Conservative and Unionist Party: 32 Smith Square, London, SW1P 3HH; f. 1870. The aims of the Conservative Party are to uphold the Crown and the Constitution; to build a sound economy based on freedom and competition; to encourage personal responsibility and a wider spread of ownership of property; to look after those most in need; to ensure respect for law and order; to improve educational standards and widen parents' choice; to strengthen Britain's defences, maintain its interests and increase its influence abroad, not least through commitment to the EEC; Chair. CECIL PARKINSON; Leader MARGARET THATCHER.

The Labour Party: 150 Walworth Rd., London, S.E.17; f. 1900; total individual and affiliated membership 6,811,270 (1980). The Labour Party is a democratic socialist party. Its central ideal is the brotherhood of man. Its purpose is to make this ideal a reality everywhere. It rejects discrimination on grounds of race, colour or creed, stands for the right of all peoples to freedom, independence and self-government, pledges itself to support the United Nations Charter and to work for world disarmament. It affirms the duty of richer nations to assist poorer ones, stands for social justice and the creation of a socialist community with a classless society and planned economy. It stands for democracy in industry and the expansion of common ownership, the protection of all citizens from any exercise of arbitrary power. It seeks to obtain and hold power only through free democratic institutions. Relations with the Trades Union Congress and the Co-operative movement are maintained through the National Council of Labour, representing the T.U.C. General Council, the National Executive of the Labour Party (Chair. Dame JUDITH HART, D.B.E.), the Parliamentary Labour Party (Chair. JOHN DORMAND) and the Co-operative Union. Gen. Sec. R. G. HAYWARD, C.B.E. (to June 1982, then JAMES MORTIMER); Leader MICHAEL FOOT. Publ. *New Socialist Labour Weekly*.

Liberal Party: 1 Whitehall Place, London, SW1A 2HE; f. 1877; c. 175,000 mems. The preamble to the party Constitution states: "The Liberal Party exists to build a Liberal society in which every citizen shall possess liberty, property and security, and none shall be enslaved by poverty, ignorance or conformity. Its chief care is for the rights and opportunities of the individual, and in all spheres it sets freedom first." Pres. VIV BINGHAM; Chair. ROGER PINCHAM; Sec.-Gen. W. N. HUGH JONES; Leader DAVID STEEL; Pubs. *Liberal News* (weekly), *Liberator* and *New Outlook* (monthly).

Social Democratic Party (SDP): 4 Cowley St., London, SW1P 3NB; f. March 1981 by four former Labour Cabinet Ministers; a constitution was to be adopted in early 1982; Chief Exec. BERNARD DOYLE; Leaders ROY JENKINS, Dr. DAVID OWEN, WILLIAM RODGERS, SHIRLEY WILLIAMS.

The Communist Party of Great Britain: 16 St. John St., London, EC1M 4AL; the object of the Party is to replace the capitalist system by public ownership, and it believes that this aim can be attained only by the will of the people, led by the organized working class; approx 20,600 mems.; Exec. Cttee. Chair. RON HALVERSON; Gen. Sec. GORDON MCLENNAN; pubs. *Comment* (fortnightly), *Marxism Today* (monthly).

The Co-operative Party: 158 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1; linked with the Co-operative Union Ltd., but has its own Annual Conference and National Committee. Under an Agreement with the Labour Party it sponsors Labour and Co-operative candidates at local, UK and European parliamentary elections; protects the interests of the co-operative movement; seeks to extend co-operative enterprise and cares for the interests of the consumer; approx. 15,000 individual members in 150 brs.; 196 societies with approx. 10 million members are affiliated; Chair. T. TURVEY; Sec. D. WISE.

Ecology Party: 42 Warriner Gdns., London, S.W.11; concerned with protecting the environment.

International Marxist Group (IMG): Trotskyist party, affiliated to the Fourth International; pubs. *Red Weekly*, *Imprecator* (monthly).

National Front: P.O. Box 163, London, EC2A 3AU; f. 1967; British nationalist and racialist party; Chair. of Nat. Directorate ANDREW BRONS; pubs. *National Front News* (monthly), *New Nation* (quarterly).

National Party (NP): 6 Pawsons Rd., Croydon, Surrey; f. 1974; a breakaway party from the National Front seeking to promote a more moderate image; Chair. JOHN KINGSLEY READ; publ. *Britain First*.

Plaid Cymru (Welsh Nationalist Party): 8 Heol y Frenhines, Cardiff, Wales; f. 1925; promotes Welsh interests and seeks national status for Wales; 35,000 mems.; Pres. DAFYDD WIGLEY, M.P.; Sec. DAFYDD WILLIAMS; pubs. *Welsh Nation* and *Y Ddraig Goch* (monthly).

Scottish National Party (SNP): 6 North Charlotte St., Edinburgh, EH2 4JH; advocates independence for Scotland and Scottish control of national resources; Chair. GORDON WILSON; Pres. WILLIAM WOLFE; Nat. Sec. NEIL R. MACCALLUM.

Socialist Party of Great Britain (SPGB): 52 Clapham High St., London, S.W.4; f. 1904; marxist party which advocates the common ownership and democratic control of all means of production and distribution; Gen. Sec. J. MILES; publ. *Socialist Standard* (monthly).

Socialist Workers' Party (SWP): P.O.B. 82, London, E.2; advocates workers' control through revolution not reform; pubs. *Socialist Worker* (weekly), *Socialist Review* (monthly), *International Socialism* (quarterly), *Women's Voice* (monthly).

Workers' Revolutionary Party (WRP): advocates workers' control; Gen. Sec. MIKE BANDA; publ. *Newsline* (daily).

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS ACCREDITED TO THE UNITED KINGDOM

(In London unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (HC) High Commission.

- Afghanistan:** 31 Prince's Gate, SW9 1QQ (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* MOHAMED GUL JAHANGIRI.
- Algeria:** 54 Holland Park, W11 3RS (E); *Ambassador:* ABDELKRIM BENMAHMOUD.
- Argentina:** 9 Wilton Crescent, SW1X 8RP (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. CARLOS ORTIZ DE ROZAS.
- Australia:** Australia House, The Strand, W.C.2 (HC); *High Commr.:* RANSLEY VICTOR GARLAND.
- Austria:** 18 Belgrave Mews West, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Bahamas:** 39 Pall Mall, SW1Y 5JG (HC); *High Commr.:* R. F. ANTHONY ROBERTS.
- Bahrain:** 98 Gloucester Rd., SW7 4AU (E); *Ambassador:* Sheikh ABDUL-RAHMAN FARIS AL-KHALIFA.
- Bangladesh:** 28 Queen's Gate, S.W.7 (HC); *High Commr.:* A. R. SHAMS-UD DOHA.
- Barbados:** 6 Upper Belgrave St., SW1X 8AZ (HC); *High Commr.:* ALGERNON WASHINGTON SYMMONDS, G.C.M.
- Belgium:** 103 Eaton Square, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERT VAES.
- Benin:** Paris, France (E).
- Bolivia:** 106 Eaton Square, S.W.1 (E); *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* HUMBERTO ZANNIER.
- Botswana:** 162 Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* (vacant).
- Brazil:** 32 Green St., W1Y 4AT (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERTO DE OLIVEIRA CAMPOS.
- Bulgaria:** 186-8 Queen's Gate, SW7 5HL (E); *Ambassador:* KIRIL SHTEREV.
- Burma:** 19A Charles St., Berkeley Square, W1X 8ER (E); *Ambassador:* U MYO AUNG.
- Burundi:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Cameroon:** 84 Holland Park, W11 3SB (E); *Ambassador:* BENOÎT BINDZI.
- Canada:** Macdonald House, 1 Grosvenor Square, W1X 0AB (HC); *High Commr.:* Mrs. JEAN WADDS.
- Central African Republic:** Paris, France (E).
- Chad:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Chile:** 12 Devonshire St., W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* Prof. MIGUEL SCHWEITZER.
- China, People's Republic:** 31 Portland Place, W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* KE HUA.
- Colombia:** Flat 3A, 3 Hans Crescent, SW1X 0LR (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Congo:** Paris, France (E).
- Costa Rica:** Cromwell Mansions, 225 Cromwell Rd., S.W.5 (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* CARLOS ALBERTO GUARDIA.
- Cuba:** 167 High Holborn, W.C.1 (E); *Ambassador:* Lic. CARLOS TREJO.
- Cyprus:** 93 Park St., W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* TASSOS CHRISTOU PANAYIDES.
- Czechoslovakia:** 25 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ZDENĚK ČERNÍK.
- Denmark:** 55 Sloane St., SW1X 9SR (E); *Ambassador:* TYGE DAHLGAARD.
- Djibouti:** Paris, France (E).
- Dominica:** 10 Kensington Court, W8 5DL (HC); *High Commr.:* ARDEN SHILLINGFORD, M.B.E.
- Dominican Republic:** 4 Braemar Mansions, Cornwall Gardens, SW7 4AG (E); *Ambassador:* ALFREDO A. RICART.
- Ecuador:** Flat 3B, 3 Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, SW1X 0LS (E); *Ambassador:* Lic. ORLANDO GABELA.
- Egypt:** 26 South St., W1Y 8EL (E); *Ambassador:* HASSAN ALI ABOU SEDAH.
- El Salvador:** 16 Ambika House, 9B Portland Place, W.1 (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* Lic. GILBERTO ARMANDO CABRALES.
- Equatorial Guinea:** Paris, France (E).
- Ethiopia:** 17 Prince's Gate, SW7 1PZ (E); *Ambassador:* Ato AYALEW WOLDE-GIORGIS.
- Fiji:** 34 Hyde Park Gate, SW7 5DN (HC); *High Commr.:* Ratu JOSUA BROWN TOGANIVALU, C.B.E.
- Finland:** 38 Chesham Place, SW1X 8HW (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. RICHARD TÖTTERMAN.
- France:** 58 Knightsbridge, SW1X 7JT (E); *Ambassador:* EMMANUEL JACQUIN DE MARGERIE.
- Gabon:** 48 Kensington Court, W.8 (E); *Ambassador:* LÉON N'DONG.
- Gambia:** The Gambia House, 60 Ennismore Gardens, S.W.7. (HC); *High Commr.:* MAMADOU KALIFA BOJANG.
- German Democratic Republic:** 124 The Broadway, Brent Cross House, N.W.9 (E); *Ambassador:* MARTIN BIERBACH.
- Germany, Federal Republic:** 23 Belgrave Square, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JÜRGEN RUHFUS.
- Ghana:** 13 Belgrave Square, S.W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* FRANCIS BADGIE.
- Greece:** 1A Holland Park, W.11 (E); *Ambassador:* EUSTACE P. LAGACOS.
- Grenada:** Rooms 102/5 and 150A/151, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2 (HC); *High Commr.:* FENNIS AUGUSTINE.
- Guinea:** Paris, France (E).
- Guyana:** 3 Palace Court, Bayswater Rd., W.2 (HC); *High Commr.:* (vacant).
- Haiti:** 33 Abbots House, St. Mary Abbots Terr., W.14 (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* ALEC TOUSSAINT.
- Honduras:** 48 George St., W1H 5RF (E); *Ambassador:* Lic. RICARDO PINEDA-MILLA.
- Hungary:** 48. Charles St., W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. REZSŐ BANYÁSZ.
- Iceland:** 1 Eaton Terrace, SW1W 8EY (E); *Ambassador:* SIGURDUR BJARNASON.
- India:** India House, Aldwych, W.C.2 (HC); *High Commr.:* Dr. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD.
- Indonesia:** 38 Grosvenor Square, W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* SJAHA BUDDIN ARISIN.
- Iran:** 27 Prince's Gate, SW7 1PX (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* ALIREZA FARROKHROUZ.
- Iraq:** 21-22 Queen's Gate, SW7 5JG (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

UNITED KINGDOM (GREAT BRITAIN)

Diplomatic Representation

Ireland: 17 Grosvenor Place, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* DR. EAMON KENNEDY.

Israel: 2 Palace Green, Kensington, W.8 (E); *Ambassador:* SHLOMO ARGOV.

Italy: 14 Three Kings Yard, Davies St., W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* ANDREA CAGIATI.

Ivory Coast: 2 Upper Belgrave St., S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* DIEUDONNÉ ESSIENNE.

Jamaica: 50 St. James's St., SW1A 1JS (HC); *High Commr.:* H. S. WALKER, C.D.

Japan: 43 Grosvenor St., W1X 0BA (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Jordan: 6 Upper Phillimore Gardens, W.8 (E); *Ambassador:* IBRAHIM IZZIDDIN.

Kenya: 45 Portland Place, W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* METHUEL KIPLAGAT.

Korea, Republic: 4 Palace Gate, W8 5NF (E); *Ambassador:* DR. YOUNG HOON KANG.

Kuwait: 46 Queen's Gate, London, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* GHAZI M. A. AL-RAYES.

Laos: 5 Palace Green, W8 4QA (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* THONGKHOUN SENGPHACHANH.

Lebanon: 21 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8 (E); *Ambassador:* DR. KHALIL MAKKAWI.

Lesotho: 10 Collingham Rd., S.W.5 (HC); *High Commr.:* MOOKI M. MOLAPO.

Liberia: 21 Prince's Gate, SW7 1QB (E); *Ambassador:* DR. HARRY F. MONIBA.

Libya: 5 St. James's Square, S.W.1; *Sec. Gen. of Libyan People's Bureau:* MABROUK AL-GAYED.

Luxembourg: 27 Wilton Crescent, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* ROGER HASTERT.

Madagascar: Paris, France (E).

Malawi: 33 Grosvenor St., W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* CALLISTO METEKENYA MKONA.

Malaysia: 45 Belgrave Square, SW1X 8QT (HC); *High Commr.:* Raja Tan Sri AZNAM.

Mali: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Malta: 24 Haymarket, S.W.1 (HC); *Chargé d'affaires:* FRANCIS FELIX ANTHONY CASSAR.

Mauritania: Paris, France (E).

Mauritius: 32-33 Elvaston Place, S.W.7 (HC); *High Commr.:* SIR LECKRAZ TEELock, C.B.E.

Mexico: 8 Halkin St., S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* DR. JOSÉ JUAN DE OLLOQUI.

Mongolia: 7 Kensington Court, W8 5DL (E); *Ambassador:* OYUNY HOSBAYAR.

Morocco: 49 Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.7 (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* MOHAMED-MEHCI BENABDELJALIL.

Nepal: 12A Kensington Palace Gardens, W8 4QU (E); *Ambassador:* JHARENDA NARAYAN SINGHA.

Netherlands: 38 Hyde Park Gate, SW7 5DP (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

New Zealand: New Zealand House, Haymarket, SW1Y 4TQ (HC); *High Commr.:* The Hon. L. W. GANDAR.

Nicaragua: 8 Gloucester Rd., SW7 4PP (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCISCO JOSÉ D'ESCOTO (resident in Brussels, Belgium).

Niger: Paris, France (E).

Nigeria: Nigeria House, 9 Northumberland Ave., W.C.2 (HC); *High Commr.:* Alhaji SHEHU AWAK.

Norway: 25 Belgrave Square, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Oman: 64 Ennismore Gardens, SW7 5DN (E); *Ambassador:* ALI HABIB.

Pakistan: 35 Lowndes Square, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* ALI ARSHAD.

Panama: 2nd Floor, Eagle House, 109 Jermyn St., S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* DR. SANTIAGO ALFREDO HARRIS.

Papua New Guinea: 3rd Floor, 14 Waterloo Place, SW1R 4AR (HC); *High Commr.:* DR. ALEXIS SAREI, C.B.E.

Paraguay: Braemar Lodge, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* ANTONIO R. ZUCCOLILLO.

Peru: 52 Sloane St., S.W.1 (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* ARMANDO LECAROS DE COSSIO.

Philippines: 9A Palace Green, Kensington, W.8 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ MANUEL STILIANOPOULOS.

Poland: 47 Portland Place, W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* STEFAN STANISZEWSKI.

Portugal: 11 Belgrave Square, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* JOÃO CARLOS LOPES CARDOSO DE FREITAS-CRUZ.

Qatar: 27 Chesham Place, SW1X 8HG (E); *Ambassador:* SHERIDA SA'AD JUBRAN AL-KA'ABI.

Romania: 4 Palace Green, W.8 (E); *Ambassador:* VASILE GLIGA.

Rwanda: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Saint Lucia: 10 Kensington Court, W.8 (HC); *High Commr.:* DR. CLAUDIUS C. THOMAS, C.M.G.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines: 10 Kensington Court, W.8 (HC); *High Commr.:* DR. CLAUDIUS C. THOMAS, C.M.G.

Saudi Arabia: 30 Belgrave Square, SW1X 8QB (E); *Ambassador:* SHEIKH NASSER H. AL-MANQOUR.

Senegal: 11 Phillimore Gardens, W8 7QG (E); *Ambassador:* OUSMANE CAMARA.

Sierra Leone: 33 Portland Place, W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* VICTOR ENMANUEL SUMNER.

Singapore: 2 Wilton Crescent, S.W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* JEK YEUN THONG.

Somalia: 60 Portland Place, W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED JAMA ELMU.

South Africa: South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2 (E); *Ambassador:* S. J. MARAIS STEYN.

Spain: 24 Belgrave Square, SW1X 8QA (E); *Ambassador:* DON FERNANDO ARIAS-SALGADO.

Sri Lanka: 13 Hyde Park Gdns., W2 2LX (HC); *High Commr.:* A. J. MOORTHY.

Sudan: 3 Cleveland Row, St. James's, SW1A 1DD (E); *Ambassador:* SAYED AMIR EL-SAWI.

Swaziland: 58 Pont St., S.W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* G. M. MAMBA.

Sweden: 23 North Row, W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* PER LIND.

Switzerland: 16-18 Montague Place, W1H 2BQ (E); *Ambassador:* CLAUDE CAILLAT.

Syria: 8 Belgrave Square, S.W.1 (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* ZOUHEIR NAMANI.

Tanzania: 43 Hertford St., W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* A. B. NYAKYI.

Thailand: 30 Queen's Gate, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* PHAN WANNAMETHEE.

Togo: 20 Wellington Court, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* AYITI MAWUKO AJAVON.

Tonga: 12th Floor, New Zealand House, Haymarket, S.W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* I. K. FALETAU.

Trinidad and Tobago: 42 Belgrave Square, S.W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* EUSTACE SEIGNORET.

Tunisia: 29 Prince's Gate, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* SADOK BOUZAYEN.

UNITED KINGDOM (GREAT BRITAIN)

Turkey: 43 Belgrave Square, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* RAHMI KAMIL GÜMRÜKCÜOĞLY.

Uganda: Uganda House, 58-59 Trafalgar Sq., W.C.2 (HC); *High Commr.:* SHAFIQ ARAIN.

U.S.S.R.: 13 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8 (E); *Ambassador:* VIKTOR IVANOVICH POPOV.

United Arab Emirates: 30 Prince's Gate, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* SAYED MOHAMMED MAHDI AL-TAJIR.

U.S.A.: 24-32 Grosvenor Square, W.1A 1AE (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN J. LOUIS, Jr.

Upper Volta: Paris, France (E).

Uruguay: 48 Lennox Gardens, SW1X 0DL (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. OSVALDO RAÚL SORIANO MESFA.

Venezuela: 1 Cromwell Rd., S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* Vice-Admiral FELIX JESÚS MENDOZA-ACOSTA.

The United Kingdom also has diplomatic relations with Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Cape Verde, the Comoros, Guinea-Bissau, Kiribati, Liechtenstein, Maldives, Monaco, Mozambique, Nauru, San Marino, São Tomé and Príncipe, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Suriname, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, the Vatican City and Western Samoa.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System

Viet-Nam: 12-14 Victoria Rd., W8 5RD (E); *Ambassador:* TRAN HOAN.

Yemen Arab Republic: 41 South St., W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* AHMAD DHAIFELLAH AL-AZEIB.

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: 57 Cromwell Rd., S.W.7 (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* SAEED HADI AWAD.

Yugoslavia: 5 Lexham Gardens, W8 5JJ (E); *Ambassador:* DRAGI STAMENKOVIĆ.

Zaire: 26 Chesham Place, SW1X 8HH (E); *Ambassador:* MATUNGULU N'KUMAN TAVUN.

Zambia: 7-11 Cavendish Place, W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* Lt.-Gen. PETER D. ZUZE.

Zimbabwe: 429 Strand, WC2R 0SA; *High Commr.:* ROBERT TATIRA SWINOIRA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

There are three sources of the law as administered in the law courts today: Statute Law, which is written law and consists mainly of Acts of Parliament, Common Law, which originated in ancient usage and has not been formally enacted, and Equity.

Scottish common and statute law differ in some respects from that current in the rest of the United Kingdom, owing to Scotland's retention of her own legal system under the Act of Union with England of 1707.

Three factors help to ensure a fair trial: the independence of judges, who are outside the control of the executive and can be removed from office only after an address from Parliament to her Majesty; the participation of private citizens in all important criminal and some civil cases, in the form of a summoned jury of twelve persons, who judge, if necessary by a majority, the facts of a case, questions of law being decided by the judge; and the system of appeals to a higher court, including the Criminal and Civil Division of the Court of Appeal, and, thereafter, the House of Lords.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS or PETTY SESSIONS

The criminal courts of lowest jurisdiction are presided over by Justices of the Peace, who are unpaid laymen appointed by the Lord Chancellor. They have power to try all non-indictable offences, and some of the less serious indictable offences, if the accused so desires. The trial of nearly all criminal offences begins in the Magistrates' Court. The vast majority of committals for trial are carried out under the Criminal Justice Act of 1967, which does not require the magistrate to consider the evidence. There are only a few cases in which full committals of the pre-Criminal Justice Act era are now necessary.

In London and in certain other large towns there are professional salaried magistrates, known as metropolitan stipendiary magistrates in London and as stipendiary magistrates in the provinces, who sit alone, whereas lay justices cannot when acting judicially.

Juvenile Courts, composed of specially qualified justices selected by the justices of each petty sessional division (in London, by the Lord Chancellor), have power to try most charges against children under seventeen. The general public is excluded and there are restrictions on newspaper reports of the proceedings.

Magistrates also have power to grant, renew, transfer or remove or order the forfeiture of licences for the sale of intoxicating drinks, and to control the structural design of licensed premises where intoxicating liquor is sold for consumption on the premises. They also control the licensing of betting shops, and grant bookmakers' permits.

COUNTY COURTS

A high proportion of civil actions are tried in these courts, which are presided over by a circuit judge, or, in some cases, a county court registrar, sitting alone. Subjects coming under the jurisdiction of county courts include rent restrictions, certain cases under the Landlord and Tenant Act, 1954, and all civil cases where the sum in dispute is not more than £5,000. The jurisdiction may be increased by the consent of the parties and in certain other special cases. Some county courts also have jurisdiction in divorce matters, and undefended divorce cases are heard by a judge in these courts.

THE CROWN COURT

The Crown Court came into being on January 1st, 1972, under the Courts Act 1971 and replaced Quarter Sessions and Assizes, abolished by the Act. A trial by jury of all indictable criminal cases takes place in the Crown Court, sitting at various centres throughout the country. Court centres have been administratively divided into three tiers. The most serious offences are tried at first and second tier centres presided over by High Court Judges, Circuit Judges or Recorders. Circuit Judges or Recorders preside over third tier centres where the less serious offences are tried. High Court Judges sitting at first tier centres may also hear civil matters. The Crown Court for the City of London is the Central Criminal Court (The Old Bailey).

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

Certain civil cases are heard in the three divisions of this court—Chancery, Queen's Bench and Family. The Chancery Division deals with litigation about property, patents, family trusts, companies, dissolution of partnerships and disputed estates. The Queen's Bench Division hears cases involving damage to property, personal injuries, etc. and also includes the Admiralty Court. The Family Division hears contested or complex divorce and

UNITED KINGDOM (GREAT BRITAIN)

Judicial System

separation cases and matters relating to children such as adoption, wardship or guardianship of minors.

CHANCERY DIVISION

President: The Rt. Hon. The Lord HAILSHAM OF ST. MARYLEBONE, C.H., F.R.S., D.C.L. (Lord High Chancellor).

Judges

Hon. Sir ROBERT E. MEGARRY (Vice-Chancellor)
Hon. Sir PETER H. B. W. FOSTER, M.B.E., T.D.
Hon. Sir JOHN N. K. WHITFORD
Hon. Sir E. IRVINE GOULDING
Hon. Sir RAYMOND H. WALTON
Hon. Sir CHRISTOPHER J. SLADE
Hon. Sir NICOLAS C. H. BROWN-WILKINSON
Hon. Sir JOHN EVELYN VINELOTT
Hon. Sir GEORGE B. DILLON
Hon. Sir MARTIN CHARLES NOURSE
Hon. Sir DOUGLAS WILLIAM FALCONER, M.B.E.
Hon. Sir JEAN-PIERRE FRANK EUGENE WARNER
Hon. Sir PETER LESLIE GIBSON

QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION

Lord Chief Justice of England: Rt. Hon. The Lord LANE, A.F.C. (President).

Judges

Hon. Sir JOHN THOMPSON
Hon. Sir HELENUS P. J. MILMO
Hon. Sir JOSEPH D. CANTLEY, O.B.E.
Hon. Sir HUGH E. PARK
Hon. Sir BERNARD CAULFIELD
Hon. Sir HILARY G. TALBOT
Hon. Sir WILLIAM L. MARS-JONES, M.B.E.
Hon. Sir RALPH KILNER BROWN, O.B.E., T.D.
Hon. Sir PETER H. R. BRISTOW
Hon. Sir HUGH H. V. FORBES
Hon. Sir R. HUGH MAIS
Hon. Sir NEIL LAWSON
Hon. Sir DAVID P. CROOM-JOHNSON, D.S.C., V.R.D.
Hon. Sir J. RAYMOND PHILLIPS, M.C.
Hon. Sir LESLIE K. E. BOREHAM
Hon. Sir JOHN D. MAY
Hon. Sir A. W. MICHAEL DAVIES
Hon. Sir JOHN D. STOCKER, M.C., T.D.
Hon. Sir KENNETH G. I. JONES
Hon. Sir HAYDN TUDOR EVANS
Hon. Sir PETER R. PAIN
Hon. Sir KENNETH G. JUPP, M.C.
Hon. Sir STEPHEN BROWN
Hon. Sir ROBERT L. A. GOFF
Hon. Sir GORDON SLYNN
Hon. Sir ROGER J. PARKER
Hon. Sir RALPH B. GIBSON
Hon. Sir DEREK T. HODGSON
Hon. Sir JAMES P. CONYN
Hon. Sir ANTHONY JOHN L. LLOYD
Hon. Sir FREDERICK M. DRAKE, D.F.C.
Hon. Sir BRIAN T. NEILL
Hon. Sir MICHAEL J. MUSTILL
Hon. Sir BARRY C. SHEEN
Hon. Sir DAVID BRUCE MCNEILL
Hon. Sir HARRY K. WOOLF
Hon. Sir THOMAS P. RUSSELL
Hon. Sir PETER E. WEBSTER
Hon. Sir THOMAS H. BINGHAM
Hon. Sir IAIN D. L. GLIDDEWELL
Hon. Sir HENRY A. SKINNER
Hon. Sir PETER M. TAYLOR
Hon. Sir MURRAY S. SMITH
Hon. Sir CHRISTOPHER S. T. J. T. STAUGHTON
Hon. Sir DONALD FARQUHARSON

Hon. Sir ANTHONY J. D. MCCOWAN
Hon. Sir IAIN C. R. MCCULLOUGH
Hon. Sir HAMILTON J. LEONARD
Hon. Sir ALEXANDER R. A. BELDAM

FAMILY DIVISION

President: The Rt. Hon. Sir JOHN LEWIS ARNOLD.

Judges

Hon. Sir JOHN B. LATEY, M.B.E.
Hon. Sir A. KENNETH HOLLINGS, M.C.
Hon. Sir C. TREVOR REEVE
Hon. Sir FRANCIS B. PURCHAS
Hon. Dame ROSE HEILBRON, D.B.E.
Hon. Sir BRIAN D. BUSH
Hon. Sir ALFRED J. BALCOMBE
Hon. Sir JOHN K. WOOD, M.C.
Hon. Sir RONALD G. WATERHOUSE
Hon. Sir JOHN G. K. SHELDON
Hon. Sir THOMAS M. EASTHAM
Hon. Dame MARGARET BOOTH, D.B.E.
Hon. Sir CHRISTOPHER J. S. FRENCH
Hon. Sir ANTHONY L. J. LINCOLN
Hon. Dame ANN ELIZABETH O. BUTLER-SLOSS, D.B.E.
Hon. Sir ANTHONY BRUCE EWBANK

COURT OF APPEAL

An appeal lies in civil cases to this court from County Courts and the High Court of Justice and in criminal cases from the Crown Courts. The Master of the Rolls is the effective head of the court.

Ex-Officio Judges

Lord High Chancellor: Rt. Hon. The Lord HAILSHAM OF ST. MARYLEBONE, C.H., F.R.S., D.C.L. (President).

Lord Chief Justice of England: Rt. Hon. The Lord LANE, A.F.C.

Master of the Rolls: Rt. Hon. The Lord DENNING

President of the Family Division: Rt. Hon. Sir JOHN LEWIS ARNOLD.

Lords Justices of Appeal

Rt. Hon. Sir JOHN F. E. STEPHENSON
Rt. Hon. Sir FREDERICK H. LAWTON
Rt. Hon. Sir ROGER F. G. ORMROD
Rt. Hon. Sir SEBAG SHAW
Rt. Hon. Sir GEORGE S. WALLER, O.B.E.
Rt. Hon. Sir JAMES R. CUMMING-BRUCE
Rt. Hon. Sir EDWARD W. EVELEIGH
Rt. Hon. Sir SIDNEY TEMPLEMAN, M.B.E.
Rt. Hon. Sir JOHN F. DONALDSON
Rt. Hon. Sir JOHN A. BRIGHTMAN
Rt. Hon. Sir DESMOND J. C. ACKNER
Rt. Hon. Sir ROBIN H. W. DUNN, M.C.
Rt. Hon. Sir PETER R. OLIVER
Rt. Hon. Sir TASKER WATKINS, V.C.
Rt. Hon. Sir PATRICK MCC. O'CONNOR
Rt. Hon. Sir WILLIAM H. GRIFFITHS, M.C.
Rt. Hon. Sir MICHAEL J. FOX
Rt. Hon. Sir MICHAEL R. E. KERR

HOUSE OF LORDS

In civil and criminal cases this is the final court of appeal.

Lord High Chancellor: Rt. Hon. The Lord HAILSHAM OF ST. MARYLEBONE, C.H., F.R.S., D.C.L.

Lords of Appeal in Ordinary

Rt. Hon. The Lord WILBERFORCE, C.M.G., O.B.E.

UNITED KINGDOM (GREAT BRITAIN)

Rt. Hon. The Lord DIPLOCK
Rt. Hon. The Lord FRASER OF TULLYBELTON
Rt. Hon. The Lord RUSSELL OF KILLOWEN
Rt. Hon. The Lord KEITH OF KINKEL
Rt. Hon. The Lord SCARMAN, O.B.E.
Rt. Hon. The Lord ROSKILL
Rt. Hon. The Lord BRIDGE OF HARWICH

Judicial System, Religion

Rt. Hon. The Lord BRANDON OF OAKBROOK, M.C.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL

Final court of appeal for appeals from certain Commonwealth territories; also exercises domestic jurisdiction in ecclesiastical matters and appeals from disciplinary tribunals of certain professions.

SCOTTISH JUDICIAL SYSTEM

CRIMINAL COURTS

Minor offences are dealt with in District courts.

SHERIFF COURT

Most criminal actions, including all but the most serious offences, are tried in this court. Each of the six sheriffdoms of Scotland has a Sheriff Principal and a number of Sheriffs, who hear the cases.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY

The supreme criminal court in Scotland and all the most serious criminal cases are taken there. Appeal may be made to it from the Sheriff Court and from the District courts; there is, however, no further appeal to the House of Lords.

The judges of this court are known as Lords Commissioners of Justiciary and are headed by the Lord Justice General. Apart from their criminal jurisdiction in this court, these same twenty-one judges are also judges of the Court of Session (see below) in civil cases. The Lord Justice General is also the President of the Court of Session.

CIVIL COURTS

SHERIFF COURT

Hears civil as well as criminal cases, and in civil cases its jurisdiction is practically unlimited. Appeal may be made to the Court of Session or the Sheriff Principal.

COURT OF SESSION

This is the supreme civil court in Scotland. It has an Inner House and an Outer House.

INNER HOUSE. Has two divisions of equal standing, each consisting of four judges under the presidency of the Lord President and the Lord Justice Clerk respectively; it is mainly an appeal court, whence further appeal may be made to the House of Lords.

First Division:

Lord Justice General and President of the Court of Session:

Rt. Hon. The Lord EMSLIE, M.B.E.

Judges:

Hon. The Lord CAMERON
Rt. Hon. The Lord AVONSIDE
Rt. Hon. The Lord STOTT

Second Division:

Lord Justice Clerk: Rt. Hon. The Lord WHEATLEY.

Judges:

Hon. The Lord HUNTER
Hon. The Lord ROBERTSON
Hon. The Lord DUNPARK

OUTER HOUSE. Deals with the major civil cases and all divorce actions.

The judges are those of the High Court of Justiciary, sitting in a civil capacity as judges of the Court of Session.

Judges:

Hon. The Lord GRIEVE
Hon. The Lord BRAND
Hon. The Lord KINCRAIG
Hon. The Lord MAXWELL*
Hon. The Lord McDONALD
Rt. Hon. The Lord WYLIE
Hon. The Lord STEWART
Hon. The Lord ROSS
Hon. The Lord ALLANBRIDGE
Hon. The Lord COWIE
Hon. The Lord JAUNCEY
Rt. Hon. The Lord MURRAY
Hon. The Lord MAYFIELD

*Chair. *Scottish Law Commission.*

RELIGION

British Council of Churches: 2 Eaton Gate, London, S.W.1; f. 1942; 50 mem. bodies; Pres. Archbishop of Canterbury; Gen. Sec. Rev. Dr. PHILIP MORGAN; publ. *Vision One* (3 a year).

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

The Church of England is the Established Church, and as such acknowledges the authority of Parliament in matters in which secular authority is competent to exercise control. Queen Elizabeth I was declared "supreme Governor on Earth" of the Church of England, and the Sovereign is consecrated to this office at coronation.

In England, there are two Provinces, Canterbury and York. The former contains 29, the latter 14, dioceses. Each Province has its ancient Convocations, an Upper and Lower House. By the Enabling Act the Constitution of the

National Assembly of the Church of England ("Church Assembly") received statutory recognition in 1920, with power, subject to the control and authority of Parliament, of initiating legislation on all matters concerning the Church of England. Measures passed by the Assembly and approved by Parliament, are submitted for the Royal Assent, and have the force of Acts of Parliament.

In 1970 by the Synodical Government Measure 1969 the Church Assembly was reconstituted as the General Synod and was also given authority to exercise most of the functions of the Convocations. The House of Bishops consists of members of the Upper House of the Convocations (52 persons). The House of Clergy consists of the members of the Lower Houses (a maximum of 251 persons). The House of Laity consists almost entirely of representatives of the dioceses elected by the deanery synods (a maximum of 251 persons).

UNITED KINGDOM (GREAT BRITAIN)

Religion

The estimated membership of the Church of England in 1979 was 27 million (baptized), 1.75 million (on parish electorate).

Sec.-Gen. of the General Synod: W. D. PATTINSON.

Office: Church House, Dean's Yard, London, S.W.1.

The Archbishops and the 24 senior Bishops sit in the House of Lords.

Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of All England and Metropolitan: Most Rev. and Rt. Hon. ROBERT A. K. RUNCIE.

Archbishop of York, Primate of England and Metropolitan: Most Rev. and Rt. Hon. STUART Y. BLANCH.

THE CHURCH IN WALES

The Province of Wales was created as a result of the Welsh Church Act of 1914, which took effect on March 31st, 1920, and separated the four Welsh Dioceses from the Province of Canterbury. It is divided into 6 Dioceses served by 860 clergy. The number of Easter communicants is approximately 133,000.

The Church in Wales has an administrative Governing Body which is a legislative assembly composed of bishops, clergy and laity, and a Representative Body incorporated by Royal Charter, which holds and manages the property and central funds of the Church.

Office: 39 Cathedral Road, Cardiff. Lay Sec. of the Governing Body B. V. DAVIES; Clerical Sec. of the Governing Body Rev. J. C. MEARS; Sec. and Accountant of the Representative Body W. R. JONES.

Archbishop of Wales: Most Rev. GWILYM OWEN WILLIAMS.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

The Roman Catholic population of England and Wales is estimated at 4,298,050 (1980).

Apostolic Delegate

The Most Rev. BRUNO HEIM.

Archbishops

Westminster: H.E. Cardinal GEORGE BASIL HUME, O.S.B.

Birmingham: (vacant).

Liverpool: Most Rev. DEREK WORLOCK.

Southwark: Most Rev. MICHAEL BOWEN.

Cardiff: Most Rev. JOHN A. MURPHY.

St. Andrews and Edinburgh: H.E. Cardinal GORDON GRAY.

Glasgow: Most Rev. THOMAS WINNING.

THE SCOTTISH CHURCHES

The Church of Scotland: 121 George St., Edinburgh. The National Church of Scotland was reformed in 1560, and became Presbyterian in doctrine and constitution. In 1921 "The Church of Scotland Act" was passed, by which the articles declaring the full spiritual freedom of the Church are recognized as lawful. In May 1925, "The Church of Scotland (Property and Endowments) Act" became law, and made over to the Church of Scotland places of worship, manse and endowments in absolute property, vesting the future control of them in Trustees. The union of the Church of Scotland and the United Free Church was effected in 1929. Moderator of the General Assembly Dr. JOHN MCINTYRE; Lord High Commr. to the 1981 General Assembly Rt. Hon. The Earl of ELGIN and KINCARDINE, K.T.; 957,946 mems. (end 1980); publ. *Life and Work* (monthly).

The United Free Church of Scotland: 11 Newton Place, Glasgow, G3 7PR; f. 1900; Moderator General Assembly

JOHN GRAY; Gen. Sec. Mrs. I. D. BAIRD; 86 congregations, 78 ministers and missionaries, 11,751 mems.; publ. *Stedfast* (monthly).

The Free Church of Scotland: The Mound, Edinburgh; Principal Clerk of Assembly Rev. Prof. CLEMENT GRAHAM; 180 congregations; publs. *Monthly Record*, *The Instructor* (monthly), *From the Frontiers* (quarterly).

The Episcopal Church in Scotland: was once the Established Church of Scotland, was disestablished and disendowed in 1689, and thereafter suffered great persecution for 100 years; is in full communion with all branches of the Anglican Communion and is organized in 7 dioceses—those of Aberdeen and Orkney, Argyll and The Isles, Brechin, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Galloway, Moray, Ross and Caithness, and St. Andrews, Dunkeld and Dunblane. There is a Bishop in each diocese; one of them is elected by the other Bishops as The Primus; Churches, mission stations, etc. 314, clergy 259, communicants 45,692; Primus F. GOLDIE.

THE FREE CHURCHES

Free Church Federal Council: 27 Tavistock Square, London, WC1H 9HH; central Council for the co-ordination of the work of the Free Churches throughout the country; Moderator (1980/81) Rev. A. L. MACARTHUR, M.A., M.LITT.; Gen. Sec. Rev. RICHARD J. HAMPER; publ. *The Free Church Chronicle* (quarterly).

Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland: Baptist Church House, 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C.1; Pres. (1981/82) Rev. T. F. WILSON; Sec. Rev. Dr. D. S. RUSSELL.

The Baptist form of Church government is congregational. Baptism by immersion of believers is practised. The Churches are grouped in associations, the majority of which belong to the Union; f. 1813; mems. in British Isles (1980) 156,817; publ. *The Baptist Times* (weekly).

The Church of Christ, Scientist: Christian Science Publishing Society and Committee on Publication, 108 Palace Gardens Terrace, London, W8 4RT; f. 1879; Mother Church, The Church of Christ, First Scientist, in Boston, Mass. (U.S.A.); over 250 branches in Great Britain; publs. (through the C.S.P.S.), *Christian Science Journal* (monthly), *Christian Science Sentinel* (weekly), *Christian Science Quarterly*, *The Herald of Christian Science* (French, German, Portuguese and Spanish editions monthly, 8 other languages quarterly), *The Christian Science Monitor* (daily; weekly international edition).

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints: Public Communications Dept., 64-68 Exhibition Rd., London, SW7 2PA; f. 1830; 4,400,000 mems. world-wide; Chief Exec. DEREK A. CUTHBERT.

General Assembly of Unitarian and Free Christian Churches: Essex Hall, Essex St., London, W.C.2; f. 1928; Pres. Rev. ERIC WILD; Gen. Sec. Roy W. SMITH.

There are between two and three hundred congregations included in the Assembly, some ten of which are overseas. Adult membership is estimated at 15,000. The congregations are self-governing, but for common purposes and mutual benefit they are united in District Associations and the General Assembly. Publs. *The Inquirer* (fortnightly), *The Unitarian* (monthly).

The Methodist Church: 1 Central Buildings, Matthew Parker St., London, SW1H 9NH; f. 1739 by Rev. John Wesley, M.A., a priest of the Church of England; 487,972 mems. (1980).

The chief court of the Church is the Annual Conference, which consists of ministers and laymen. The Church throughout Great Britain is divided into 32 Districts, and these hold their Synod Meetings in the autumn and the spring. The Districts are divided into Circuits, which hold a Circuit Meeting twice a year, made up of representatives from the churches within the Circuit. There are also local church courts.

Pres. of the Conference (1981/82) Rev. Dr. JOHN A. NEWTON; publ. *Methodist Recorder* (weekly).

Presbyterian Church of Wales: Y Berth, Tabernacle Terrace, Cwmafan, Port Talbot, West Glamorgan SA12 9HS; f. 1811; 1,190 churches, 213 ministers; 85,014 mems.; Moderator of General Assembly Rev. RHEINALLT NANTLAIS WILLIAMS; Sec. Rev. L. D. RICHARDS.

The Religious Society of Friends: Friends House, Euston Rd., London, NW1 2BJ; founded by George Fox, about the middle of the 17th century, the Friends ("Quakers") number 19,000 in Great Britain; Recording Clerk (Sec.) GEOFFREY BOWES; publ. *The Friend* (weekly), *Quaker Monthly*.

The Spiritualists' National Union Ltd.: Britten House, Stansted Hall, Stansted Mountfitchet, Essex; Pres. G. M. HIGGINSON, 218 Lightwood Rd., Longton, Stoke-on-Trent; Gen. Sec. C. S. COULSTON. An organization of 500 Spiritualist churches, societies and 20,000 individual members, founded in 1891 (and incorporated 1901) for the advancement of Spiritualism as a religion and a religious philosophy, it is a Trust Corporation officially recognized as the central and national body representing the Spiritualists of Great Britain. Conducts the Arthur Findlay College of Psychic Science.

United Reformed Church: 86 Tavistock Place, London WC1H 9RT; f. 1972 by union of the Congregational Church in England and Wales and the Presbyterian Church of England; joined by the Churches of Christ 1981; approx. 2,000 churches; Moderator ROSALIND GOODFELLOW, J.P.; Gen. Sec. Rev. BERNARD G. THOROGOOD; publs. *Reform* (monthly), *Yearbook*.

ORTHODOX CHURCHES

Greek Orthodox Church: St. Sophia Greek Cathedral, Queensway, London; Archbishop of Thyateira and Great Britain Dr. METHODIOS FOUVAS.

Russian Orthodox Patriarchal Church in Great Britain: All Saints' Church, Ennismore Gdns., London, S.W.7; Archbishop ANTHONY OF SOUROZH.

JEWISH COMMUNITY

The Jewish Community of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is estimated to number 450,000.

Chief Rabbi of the United Hebrew Congregations of the British Commonwealth of Nations Dr. IMMANUEL JAKOBOWITS, B.A.; Office: Adler House, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1; Exec. Dir. MOSHE DAVIS.

The Court of the Chief Rabbi (Beth Din) is at Adler House, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1; Clerk to the Court MARCUS CARR, F.C.C.S.

There is no comprehensive organization of synagogues covering the country as a whole.

In London there are the following major synagogue organizations:

The Council of Reform and Liberal Rabbis: c/o Belsize Square Synagogue, 51 Belsize Square, London, N.W.3; f. 1968; comprises over 40 ministers serving nearly 50 congregations in Great Britain and Ireland. Its Chairman, at present Rabbi JAKOB KOKOTEK, is elected every two years to represent and speak for Progressive Jewry, which does not recognize the authority of the Chief Rabbi of the United Hebrew Congregations.

Federation of Synagogues: 9-11 Greatorex St., London, E.1.; f. 1887; Pres. M. LEDERMAN; 30 constituent and affiliated synagogues with a total membership of about 12,000 families.

Liberal Synagogues: Liberal Jewish Synagogue, 28 St. John's Wood Rd., London, N.W.8; f. 1920 by Jewish Religious Union; Ministers Rabbi JOHN D. RAYNER, Rabbi DAVID J. GOLDBERG; Sec. R. BENEDYK; 2,700 members; publ. *L.J.S. Newsletter*. The largest of 23 synagogues affiliated to the Union of Liberal and Progressive Synagogues, Montagu Centre, 109 Whitfield St., London, W1P 5RP; 12,000 members.

Spanish and Portuguese Jews' Congregation: 2-4 Ashworth Rd., London, W.9; f. 1657; Pres. of the Elders Hon. Sir ALAN MOCATTA, O.B.E.; Sec. M. BENZINRA.

The Union of Orthodox Hebrew Congregations: 40 Queen Elizabeth's Walk, London, N.16; f. 1926; Rabbi JOSEPH DUNNER; Sec. R. M. HIRSCH; over 4,000 mems.

The United Synagogue: Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, London, W.C.1; f. 1870 by Act of Parliament, Pres. of the Council S. S. LEVIN, LL.B.; Vice-Pres. G. M. GEE, J.P., VICTOR LUCAS; Sec. NATHAN RUBIN, F.C.I.S.; 40,000 mems.

West London Synagogue of British Jews: 33 Seymour Place, London, W.1; f. 1840; Chief Exec. FELIX MITCHELL; about 2,500 members; publ. *Synagogue Review* (monthly).

ISLAM

The Muslim community in the United Kingdom, which is estimated to number over 300,000, consists mainly of persons of foreign origin but includes an increasing number of British converts. The chief concentrations of Muslims are in London, the Midlands, South Wales, Lancashire and Yorkshire. There are numerous mosques in the United Kingdom of which the oldest and best established is the Shah Jehan Mosque at 149 Oriental Rd., Woking, Surrey; work was completed in 1978 on the London Central Mosque and the Islamic Cultural Centre at 146 Park Rd., London, N.W.8; Dir. H.E. The Raja of Mahmudabad; publ. *The Islamic Quarterly*.

BUDDHISM

The Buddhist Society: 58 Eccleston Square, S.W.1; f. 1924; Founder-Pres. CHRISTMAS HUMPHREYS, O.C.; Gen. Sec. JOHN SNELLING; publ. *The Middle Way* (quarterly).

THE PRESS

(Except where otherwise stated, addresses are in London.)

The United Kingdom has some of the highest circulation figures in the world for individual newspapers (*Daily Mirror* 3.6 million, *The Sun* 4.2 million, *News of the World* 4.5 million). Daily newspaper readership is dominated by nine dailies with a national distribution and combined circulation of over 14 million.

There is no law which specifies the operations of the Press but several items of legislation bear directly on press activities.

Although exact reporting of legal proceedings appearing at the time of trial is protected from later charges of defamation, the freedom to report cases is subject to certain restrictions as defined in the Judicial Proceedings Act of 1926, in the Children's and Young Persons' Act of 1933 and in the Criminal Justice Act 1967.

The strict laws of contempt of court and of libel somewhat limit the scope of the Press. Journalists are subject to the former if they publish material liable to interfere with a matter which is *sub judice*, but this law is qualified by the Administration of Justice Act of 1960 which declares an editor not guilty of contempt if, after taking reasonable care, he remained ignorant of the fact that proceedings were pending. The Scottish law of contempt is more severe than the English.

In recent years libel cases involving the awarding of extremely punitive damages against the Press have taken place. The Defamation Act of 1952 lessened the possible repercussions of unintentional libel and made provision for the claim of fair comment by the defence.

The Official Secrets Act of 1911 prohibits the publication of secret information where this is judged not to be in the national interest. The Secretary of State is empowered to require a person with information about a violation of the Act to disclose his source. Journalists have no exemption here.

The publication of morally objectionable and harmful material is treated in the Children's and Young Persons' (Harmful Publications) Act of 1955 and in the Obscene Publications Act.

In recent years legislative measures have been taken to limit the excessive development of concentrations of newspaper ownership and the extent of the control by newspaper owners over other mass media such as the television. The Television Act of 1964 provides for intervention by the Postmaster-General or the Independent Television Authority where investments by newspaper owners in television companies are judged liable to lead to abuses. The Monopolies and Mergers Act of 1965 requires the written consent of the Board of Trade for the transfer of daily or weekly papers with an aggregate average of over 500,000 copies per day of publication. The Board's decision is based on the conclusions of the Monopolies Commission to which, with exception of cases of papers judged to be uneconomical and of papers with an average daily circulation of no more than 25,000 copies, all cases are referred for investigation.

The Press Council is a non-statutory association of newspaper editors, publishers, journalists' organizations and lay members which though having no legal powers has acquired considerable standing as an adjudicating body on Press conduct.

Although many British newspapers are owned by individual publishers the great rate of news consumption has fostered the growth of large national groups or chains of

papers controlled by a single organization or individual. The six largest of these chains are as follows:

Associated Newspapers Group Ltd.: Carmelite House, EC4 oJA; Chair. Viscount ROTHERMERE; controls one national daily (*Daily Mail*) and one national weekly (*Weekend*); and through the Northcliffe Newspaper Group Ltd. 13 evening papers, 1 morning paper and several weeklies.

Express Newspapers: Fleet St., E.C.4; subsidiary of Trafalgar House; Chair. and Chief Exec. Lord MATTHEWS; controls *Daily Express*, *Daily Star*, *The Standard* (London), and *Sunday Express*.

Mirror Group Newspapers Ltd.: Holborn Circus, EC1P 1DQ; subsidiary of Reed International Ltd.; Chair. ANTHONY MILES; Chief Exec. DOUGLAS LONG; controls two national daily papers (*Daily Mirror*, *Sporting Life*), two national Sunday papers (*Sunday People*, *Sunday Mirror*), provincial newspapers (including two Scottish national papers *Daily Record* and *Sunday Mail*).

News Group Newspapers Ltd.: 30 Bouverie St., London, E.C.4; Chair. RUPERT MURDOCH; controls *The Times*, *The Sun* and *News of the World*.

Thomson Regional Newspapers Ltd.: Greater London House, Hampstead Rd., N.W.1; subsidiary of Thomson British Holdings Ltd.; Chair. C. N. D. COLE; controls 23 daily and weekly papers in England, 8 (including *The Scotsman*) in Scotland, 11 in Wales and 4 in Northern Ireland.

United Newspapers Publications Ltd.: 23-27 Tudor St., EC4Y oHR; Chair. DAVID R. STEVENS; controls 9 provincial dailies (7 evening and 2 morning), and 42 provincial weekly papers; publishes *Punch*, *The Countryman*, and four farming journals.

No newspaper is directly owned by a political party. The *Morning Star*, closely related to the British Communist Party, is effectively owned by the People's Press Printing Society, a co-operative society with 30,000 mems. Several influential newspapers are owned and operated by trusts or independent companies, notably *The Observer* and *The Economist*.

Among the most influential newspapers may be included: *The Times*, *The Guardian*, *The Daily Telegraph* and *Financial Times* (daily), *The Observer*, *The Sunday Times* and *Sunday Telegraph* (Sunday newspapers). Prominent among the popular press are: *Daily Mirror*, *Daily Express* and *The Sun* (daily), *Sunday Mirror*, *News of the World* and *Sunday Telegraph* (Sunday newspapers), *Woman and Woman's Own* (weekly magazines), which together with *Radio Times* and *TVTimes* represent the most widely distributed newspapers and magazines.

NEWSPAPERS

PRINCIPAL LONDON DAILIES

MORNING

Daily Express: 121-128 Fleet St., EC4P 4JT; f. 1900; independent; Editor CHRISTOPHER WARD; Props. Express Newspapers; Companion Sunday paper, *Sunday Express*; circ. 2,350,000.

Daily Mail: New Carmelite House, Tudor St., EC4Y oJA; f. 1846, incorporated *News Chronicle* 1960 and *Daily Sketch* 1971; Chair. Viscount ROTHERMERE; Editor

UNITED KINGDOM (GREAT BRITAIN)

DAVID ENGLISH; independent; Proprs. Associated Newspapers Group Ltd.; circ. 1,980,400.

Daily Mirror: Holborn Circus, EC1P 1DQ; f. 1903; independent; Proprs. Mirror Group Newspapers Ltd.; Editor MICHAEL MOLLOY; circ. 3,585,187.

The Daily Telegraph: 135 Fleet St., EC4 4BL; (*Daily Telegraph* f. 1855, *Morning Post* f. 1772; amalgamated 1937); independent; Editor WILLIAM DEEDES; Proprs. Daily Telegraph Ltd.; Chair. and Editor-in-Chief Lord HARTWELL; Dir. Viscount CAMROSE; companion Sunday paper, *Sunday Telegraph*; circ. 1,550,564.

Financial Times: Bracken House, 10 Cannon St., EC4P 4BY; f. 1888; Proprs. Pearson Longman Ltd.; Chair. and Chief Exec. ALAN V. HARE; Editor GEOFFREY OWEN; circ. 196,322.

The Guardian: 119 Farringdon Rd., London, EC1R 3ER and 164 Deansgate, Manchester, M60 2RR; f. 1821; independent; Chair. P. W. GIBBINGS; Man. Dir. G. P. TAYLOR; Editor PETER J. PRESTON; circ. 391,974.

Morning Star (formerly *Daily Worker*): William Rust House, 75 Farringdon Road, EC1M 3JX; f. 1930; Communist; Editor Dr. TONY CHATER; circ. 32,770.

The Sun: 30 Bouverie St., E.C.4; f. 1921 as *Daily Herald*, appeared as *Sun* in 1964, re-appeared in new format under new proprietor in 1969; Proprs. News Group Newspapers Ltd.; Independent; Editor KELVIN MACKENZIE; Editorial Dir. PETER N. S. STEPHENS; circ. 4,160,000.

The Times: 200 Gray's Inn Rd., WC1X 8EZ; f. 1785; independent; Man. Dir. GERALD LONG; Editor HAROLD EVANS; circ. 325,851.

EVENING

The Standard: 121 Fleet St., London, EC4P 4JT; f. 1827; Independent; Mon. to Fri.; former *Evening Standard*; merged with *Evening News* in October 1980; Proprs. Evening Standard Co. Ltd.; Editor LOUIS KIRBY.

PRINCIPAL PROVINCIAL DAILIES

ENGLAND

Birmingham Evening Mail: Colmore Circus, Birmingham, B4 6AY; f. 1870; independent; evening; Editor KEITH WHETSTONE; circ. 325,000.

Birmingham Post: Colmore Circus, Birmingham, B4 6AY; f. 1857; independent; morning; Editor N. J. REEDY; circ. 43,000.

Coventry Evening Telegraph: Corporation St., Coventry, Warwicks., CV1 1FP; f. 1891; independent; Editor GEOFFREY ELLIOTT; circ. Mon.-Fri. 106,433, Sat. 108,093.

Daily Star: Express Newspapers, Great Ancoats St., Manchester, M60 4HB; f. 1978; Editor LLOYD TURNER; circ. 1,550,000.

Derby Evening Telegraph: Derby Daily Telegraph Ltd., Northcliffe House, Derby, DE1 2DW; London Office: Carmelite House, EC4Y 0JA; f. 1932 (incorporating *Derby Daily Telegraph* 1879, *Derby Daily Express* 1884); Editor R. A. RANDALL; circ. 84,000.

Dudley Evening Mail: 402 High St., West Bromwich, B70 9NH; f. 1980; independent; evening; Editor-in-Chief KEITH WHETSTONE; Editor JOHN BRADBURY.

Eastern Daily Press: Prospect House, Rouen Rd., Norwich, NR1 1RE; f. 1870; independent; Proprs. Eastern Counties Newspapers Ltd.; Editor JOHN DOWNING; circ. 94,695.

Echo: Pennywell Industrial Estate, Sunderland, Tyne and Wear, SR4 9ER; f. 1873; evening; Editor ARTHUR COATES; circ. 75,886.

Evening Argus: Argus House, 89 North Rd., Brighton, BN1 1YE; f. 1880; member of Westminster Press Group; Editor-in-Chief D. J. WILLIAMS; circ. 106,275.

Evening Chronicle: Thomson House, Groat Market, Newcastle upon Tyne, Tyne and Wear; f. 1885; Independent; Proprs. Thomson Regional Newspapers Ltd.; Editor G. STANTON; circ. 168,126.

Evening Gazette: North-Eastern Evening Gazette Ltd., Borough Rd., Middlesbrough, Cleveland, TS1 3AZ; f. 1869; Proprs. Thomson Regional Newspapers; Editor WILLIAM SINCLAIR; circ. 87,331.

Evening Post: Temple Way, Bristol; f. 1932; incorporating the *Evening World*; Proprs. Bristol United Press Ltd.; Independent; Editor ERIC PRICE; circ. 130,000.

Evening Sentinel: Staffordshire Sentinel Newspapers Ltd., Northcliffe House, Foundry St., Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent, ST1 5HA; f. 1873; Editor R. A. RANDALL; circ. 125,059.

Express and Star and Shropshire Star: Queen St., Wolverhampton, West Midlands; f. 1874; Proprs. The Midland News Association Ltd.; Editor K. J. PARKER; circ. 341,560.

Grimsby Evening Telegraph: 80 Cleethorpe Rd., Grimsby, Humberside; f. 1898; Editor FRANK SHELTON; circ. 75,433.

Hull Daily Mail: P.O. Box 34, Jameson St., Hull, HU1 3LF; f. 1885; evening; Editor W. I. SNEYD; circ. 113,277.

The Journal: Thomson House, Groat Market, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE99 1BO; f. 1832; morning; Editor PHILLIP CRAWLEY; circ. 75,751.

Lancashire Evening Post: 127 Fishergate, Preston, PR1 2DN.

Leicester Mercury: St. George St., Leicester, LE1 9FQ; f. 1874; evening; Editor NEVILLE STACK; circ. 167,324.

Liverpool Daily Post: Liverpool Daily Post and Echo Ltd., P.O.B. 48, Old Hall St., Liverpool L69 3EB; London Office: 146 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1855 (incorporating *Liverpool Mercury* 1811); independent; morning; Editor-in-Chief IAN PARK; circ. 73,666.

Liverpool Echo: Liverpool Daily Post and Echo Ltd., P.O.B. 48, Old Hall St., Liverpool, L69 3EB; f. 1879; independent; evening; Editor JOHN PUGH; circ. 239,007.

Manchester Evening News: 164 Deansgate, Manchester, M60 2RD; f. 1868; independent; Editor G. D. EMMETT; circ. 330,794.

The News: The News Centre, Hilsea, Portsmouth, PO2 9SX; f. 1877; evening; Editor HOWARD FAIRCLOTH; circ. 106,344.

Northern Echo: North of England Newspapers (Westminster Press Ltd.), Priestgate, Darlington; f. 1869; independent; morning; Editor J. D. EVANS; circ. 98,661.

Nottingham Evening Post: Forman St., Nottingham; f. 1878; Editor BARNIE WILLIAMS; circ. 145,539.

Shropshire Star: Ketley, Telford, Salop; f. 1964; Proprs. Shropshire Star Ltd.; Editor R. H. JONES; circ. 89,500.

Southern Evening Echo: Above Bar, Southampton, SO9 7BA; f. 1888; Editor ROY WARDALE; circ. 101,027.

The Star: York St., Sheffield, S1 1PU; f. 1887; independent; Proprs. United Newspapers Ltd. Group; evening; Editor DAVID FLYNN; circ. 157,717.

Telegraph and Argus: Bradford and District Newspapers (Westminster Press Ltd.), Hall Ings, Bradford, BD1 1JR; f. 1898; evening; Editor ARNOLD HADWIN; circ. 96,779.

Western Daily Press: Bristol United Press Ltd., Temple Way, Bristol, BS99 7HD; London Office: 161-6 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1858; incorporating *Bristol Times and Mirror*; independent; morning; Man. Dir. T. A. GRIFFIN; Editor IAN BEALES; circ. 73,000.

Western Morning News: Leicester Harmsworth House, New George St., Plymouth, PL1 1RE; f. 1860; Editor JOHN CARTER; circ. 68,910; companion evening paper, *Western Evening Herald*, Editor J. MITCHELL; circ. 63,471.

Yorkshire Evening Post: Wellington St., Leeds, LS1 1RF; f. 1890; Proprs. Yorkshire Post Newspapers Ltd.; independent; Editor M. G. BARKER; circ. (Mon.-Fri.) 173,987, (Sat.) 171,035.

Yorkshire Post: Wellington St., Leeds, LS1 1RF; f. 1754; Conservative; morning; Proprs. Yorkshire Post Newspapers Ltd.; Editor JOHN EDWARDS; London Editor ROBERT SCOTT; circ. 100,423.

SCOTLAND

Courier and Advertiser: Bank St., Dundee, DD1 9HU; f. 1810; morning; Editor I. STEWART.

Daily Record: Anderston Quay, Glasgow, G3 8DA; f. 1895; Proprs. Mirror Group Newspapers Ltd.; morning; independent; Editor B. VICKERS; circ. 730,000.

Evening Express: Aberdeen Journals Ltd., P.O.B. 43, Lang Stracht, Mastrick, Aberdeen; f. 1879; Editor R. SMITH; circ. 85,531.

Evening News: 20 North Bridge, Edinburgh 1; f. 1873; Proprs. Thomson Regional Newspapers; Editor IAN A. NIMMO; circ. 139,769.

Evening Times: 195 Albion St., Glasgow, G.1; Independent; Proprs. George Outram and Co. Ltd.; Editor G. McKECHNIE; circ. 223,077.

Glasgow Herald: 195 Albion St., Glasgow; f. 1783; Independent; Proprs. George Outram and Co. Ltd.; morning; Editor ALAN R. JENKINS; circ. 121,131.

Press and Journal: P.O. Box 43, Lang Stracht, Mastrick, Aberdeen, AB9 8AF; f. 1747; Proprs. Thomson Regional Newspapers; Editor PETER WATSON; circ. 114,413.

The Scotsman: 20 North Bridge, Edinburgh; f. 1817; Independent; morning; Editor ERIC B. MACKAY; Sec. J. D. M. HILL; circ. 93,977.

Scottish Daily Express: Park House, 2-4 Park Circus Place, Glasgow G3 6AF; Proprs. Express Newspapers; morning; regional edition of Daily Express (q.v.); Editor IAN BROWN; circ. 300,623.

WALES

South Wales Echo: Thomson House, Havelock St., Cardiff, CF1 1WR; Proprs. Thomson Regional Newspapers Ltd.; independent; Editor GEOFFREY RICH; circ. 113,056.

South Wales Evening Post: The Swansea Press Ltd., Adelaide St., Swansea; f. 1861; Editor I. J. LEWIS; circ. 69,620.

Western Mail: Thomson House, Havelock St., Cardiff, CF1 1WR; f. 1869; independent; Man. Dir. H. GREEN; Editor DUNCAN GARDINER; circ. 91,900.

PRINCIPAL WEEKLY PAPERS

Kent Messenger: New Hythe Lane, Larkfield, Maidstone, Kent; f. 1859; Editor TREVOR REID; circ. 49,937.

News of the World: 30 Bouverie St., London, EC4Y 8EX; f. 1843; Proprs. News Group Newspapers Ltd.; independent; Editor BARRY ASKEW; circ. 4,472,283.

The Observer: 8 St. Andrews Hill, London, EC4V 5JA; f. 1791; independent; Chair. ROBERT O. ANDERSON; Editor DONALD TRELFOED; circ. 950,000.

Sunday Express: 121-128 Fleet St., London, E.C.4; f. 1918; incorporated *Sunday Dispatch* 1961; independent; Proprs. Express Newspapers Ltd.; (Sunday companion of the *Daily Express*); Editor Sir JOHN JUNOR; circ. 2,996,447.

Sunday Mail: Anderston Quay, Glasgow, G3 8DA, Scotland; London Office: Holborn Circus, E.C.1; Proprs. Mirror Group Newspapers Ltd.; Editor E. J. LAIRD; circ. 734,617.

Sunday Mercury: The Birmingham Post and Mail Ltd., Colmore Circus, Birmingham, B4 6AZ; f. 1918; Editor PETER SLADE; circ. 174,147.

Sunday Mirror: 33 Holborn, London, EC1P 1DQ; f. 1915; independent; Proprs. Mirror Group Newspapers Ltd.; Editor ROBERT EDWARDS; circ. 3,832,394.

Sunday People: Orbit House, 9 New Fetter Lane, London, EC4A 1AR; f. 1881; independent; Proprs. Mirror Group Newspapers Ltd.; Editor GEOFFREY PINNINGTON; circ. 3,853,561.

Sunday Post (Glasgow): Courier Place, Dundee, DD1 9QJ, Scotland; Glasgow Office: 144 Port Dundas Rd.; London Office: 186 Fleet St., EC4A 2HS; f. 1920; Editor W. ANDERSON; circ. over 1,000,000.

Sunday Standard: 195 Albion St., Glasgow, Scotland; f. 1981; Editor CHARLES WILSON.

Sunday Sun: Thomson House, Groat Market, Newcastle upon Tyne, Northumberland; f. 1919; independent; Proprs. Thomson Regional Newspapers Ltd.; Editor PATRICK PILTON; circ. 145,000.

Sunday Telegraph: 135 Fleet St., London, EC4P 4BL; f. 1961; Proprs. Daily Telegraph Ltd.; Chair. Lord HARTWELL; Editor JOHN W. M. THOMPSON; circ. 1,007,549.

The Sunday Times: New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Rd., London, WC1 8EZ; f. 1822; Editor FRANK GILES; circ. 1,409,296.

Weekly News (Thomson's): D. C. Thomson & Co. Ltd., Courier Place, Dundee, DD1 9QJ; f. 1855; circ. 1,325,840.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

WEEKLIES, BI-WEEKLIES AND FORTNIGHTLIES

The following are weeklies and published in London unless otherwise stated:

Accountancy Age: 53-55 Frith St., W1A 2HG; Editor ROBERT BRUCE; circ. 70,000.

Amateur Photographer: I.P.C. Specialist and Professional Press, Surrey House, 1 Throwley Way, Sutton, Surrey, SM1 4QQ; f. 1884; Wed.; Editor ROY GREEN; circ. 108,000.

Architects' Journal: 9 Queen Anne's Gate, SW1H 9BY; f. 1895; Wed.; Editor LESLIE FAIRWEATHER; circ. 20,040.

Arts Review: 16 St. James Gardens, W.11; f. 1949; fortnightly; Editor GRAHAM HUGHES.

Autocar: I.P.C. Transport Press Ltd., Quadrant House, The Quadrant, Sutton, Surrey, SM2 5AS; f. 1895; Wed.; Editor RAY HUTTON; circ. 75,000.

Autosport: 38-42 Hampton Rd., Teddington, Middx., TW11 0JE; f. 1950; Thurs.; Editor QUENTIN SPURRING; circ. 46,000.

The Bookseller: 12 Dyott St., WC1A 1DF; f. 1858; incorporates *Bent's Literary Adviser* (f. 1802); Proprs. J. Whitaker & Sons; Editor LOUIS BAUM.

British Business: H.M.S.O., Sovereign House, Botolph St., Norwich NR3 1DN; f. 1886; official journal of the Department of Trade and Industry; Fri.; Man. Editor A. WILLIAMS; circ. 13,207.

British Dental Journal: 64 Wimpole St., W1M 8AL; f. 1880; journal of the British Dental Association; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; Editor MARGARET H. E. SEWARD; circ. 17,000.

British Farmer and Stockbreeder: IPC (Business Press) Ltd., Surrey House, 1 Throwley Way, Sutton, Surrey, SM1 4QQ; f. 1971; Editor MONTAGUE KEEN; circ. 133,000.

British Medical Journal: British Medical Assn. House, Tavistock Square, WC1H 9JR; f. 1840; Sat.; Editor Dr. STEPHEN LOCK, F.R.C.P.; circ. 88,626.

Campaign: Haymarket Publishing Group, 22 Lancaster Gate, W.2; f. 1968; advertising, marketing and media; Fri.; Editor BERNARD BARNETT; circ. 20,992.

Catholic Herald: Herald House, Lambs Passage, Bunhill Row, E.C.1; f. 1888; Catholic weekly newspaper; Fri.; Editor DANIEL COUNIHAN; circ. 37,286.

Christian Herald: Grafton Place, Worthing, Sussex; f. 1866; Editors C. M. REEVES, G. THOMPSON; circ. 43,000.

Church Times: 7 Portugal St., London, WC2A 2HP; weekly; Editor B. PALMER.

Country Life: King's Reach Tower, Stamford St., SE1 9LS; f. 1897; Thurs.; Proprs. IPC Magazines Ltd.; Editor MICHAEL WRIGHT; circ. 53,000.

The Economist: 25 St. James's St., S.W.1; f. 1843; half of the shares owned by S. Pearson Ltd., and half by a group of individual shareholders; Sat.; Editor ANDREW KNIGHT; circ. 178,237.

Farmers Weekly: Agricultural Press Ltd., Surrey House, 1 Throwley Way, Sutton, Surrey, SM1 4QQ; f. 1934; Editor DENIS CHAMBERLAIN; circ. 131,126.

The Field: Carmelite House, Carmelite St., E.C.4; f. 1853; Wed.; Editor DEREK BINGHAM.

Flight International: IPC Transport Press Ltd., Quadrant House, The Quadrant, Sutton, Surrey, SM2 5AS; f. 1909; Thurs.; Editor D. MASON; circ. 60,000.

Guardian Gazette: 113 Chancery Lane, WC2A 1PL; f. 1972; lawyers' journal; Editor ELIZABETH BRAMWELL; circ. 69,833.

Investors Chronicle and Stock Exchange Gazette: Greystoke Place, Fetter Lane, E.C.4; f. as *Money Market Review* 1860; amalgamated with *Investors' Chronicle* 1914; amalgamated with the *Stock Exchange Gazette* 1967; independent financial and economic review; Fri.; Editor M. BRETT; circ. 29,405.

Jewish Chronicle: Jewish Chronicle Newspaper Ltd., 25 Fumival St., EC4A 1JT; f. 1841; Fri.; Editor GEOFFREY D. PAUL; circ. 52,000.

Keesing's Contemporary Archives: Keesing's Publications (Longman Group Ltd.), 5 Miles's Bldgs., Bath, BA1 2QS; f. 1931; Fri.; subscription only; Editor ROBERT FRASER.

The Lady: 39-40 Bedford St., Strand, WC2E 9ER; f. 1885; Editor JOAN GRAHAME; circ. 79,238.

Lancet: 7 Adam St., Adelphi, Strand, WC2N 6AD; f. 1823; medical; Editor I. A. H. MUNRO, M.B.; Man. Dir. ALAN HOCKLEY; circ. 28,140.

Law Society's Gazette: 113 Chancery Lane, WC2A 1PL; solicitors' journal; f. 1903; Editor ELIZABETH BRAMWELL; circ. 51,588.

The Listener: 35 Marylebone High St., W1M 4AA; f. 1929; television, radio and literary journal; published by the BBC; Thurs.; Editor RUSSELL TWISK; circ. 35,552.

London Gazette: publ. by H.M.S.O., Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, EC1P 1BN; f. 1665; the oldest existing European newspaper; Government journal of official announcements; Mon.-Fri.

Melody Maker: IPC Specialist and Professional Press Ltd., 24-34 Meymott St., SE1 9LU; f. 1926; jazz and popular music; Thurs. dated Sat.; Proprs. IPC Business Press Ltd.; Editor-in-Chief RAY COLEMAN; Editor MICHAEL OLDFIELD; circ. 158,270.

Methodist Recorder: 176 Fleet St., EC4A 2EP; f. 1861; Thurs.; Editor MICHAEL TAYLOR; circ. 35,000.

Motor: IPC Specialist and Professional Press, Surrey House, 1 Throwley Way, Sutton, Surrey, SM1 4QQ; f. 1903; Wed.; Editor TONY CURTIS; circ. 73,616.

My Weekly: D. C. Thomson & Co. Ltd., 80 Kingsway East, Dundee; f. 1910; women's interest; circ. 823,603.

Nature: Macmillan Journals Ltd., 4 Little Essex St., WC2R 3LF; f. 1869; scientific; Thurs.; Editor JOHN MADDOX; circ. 25,000.

New Musical Express: 5/7 Carnaby St., London W1V 1PG; f. 1952; popular music; Thurs.; Proprs. IPC Magazines Ltd.; Editor NEIL SPENCER; circ. 202,187.

New Scientist: Commonwealth House, 1-19 New Oxford St., WC1A 1NG; f. 1956; science and technology; Thurs.; Proprs. IPC Magazines Ltd.; Editor MICHAEL KENWARD; circ. 85,042.

New Society: New Science Publications, 30 Southampton St., WC2E 7HE; f. 1962; Thurs.; sociological; Proprs. IPC Magazines Ltd.; Editor PAUL BARKER; circ. 30,456.

New Statesman: 10 Great Turnstile, WC1V 7HJ; f. 1913; independent; Fri.; Editor BRUCE PAGE; circ. 40,401.

Nursing Mirror: IPC Building and Contract Journals Ltd., Surrey House, 1 Throwley Way, Sutton, Surrey, SM1 4QQ; f. 1888; Fri.; Editor MARK ALLEN; circ. 57,582.

Nursing Times: Macmillan Journals Ltd., 4 Little Essex St., WC2R 3LF; f. 1905; professional nursing journal; Thurs.; Editor ALISON DUNN; circ. 59,414.

Popular Gardening: 2523 King's Reach Tower, Stamford St., London, S.E.1; f. 1898; Thurs.; Proprs. IPC Magazines Ltd.; Editor FRED WHITSEY; circ. 100,000.

Private Eye: 34 Greek St., W.1; f. 1961; satirical; fortnightly; Editor RICHARD INGRAMS; circ. 170,000.

Punch: 23-27 Tudor St., E.C.4; f. 1841; humorous; Editor ALAN COREN; circ. 93,000.

Radio Times: 35 Marylebone High St., W1M 4AA; f. 1923; programme journal of the BBC; Thurs.; Editor BRIAN GEARING; circ. 3,602,155.

The Spectator: 56 Doughty St., W.C.1; f. 1828; independent political and literary review; Thurs.; Editor ALEXANDER CHANCELLOR; circ. 18,500.

The Stage and Television Today: Stage House, 47 Bermondsey House, SE1 3XT; f. 1880; theatre, light entertainment, television, repertory; Thurs.; Editors PETER HEPPLE (Stage), EDWARD DURHAM TAYLOR (Television Today); circ. 36,695.

The Teacher: Derbyshire House, Lower St., Kettering, Northants, NN16 8BB; f. 1872; news, comments and

- articles on all aspects of education; Fri.; Man. Editor PETER SINGER.
- Time Out:** Tower House, Southampton St., WC2E 7HD; f. 1968; news and diary of events; Thurs.; Editor TONY ELLIOTT; circ. 82,000.
- The Times Educational Supplement:** Times Newspapers Ltd., Times Building, 200 Gray's Inn Rd., WC1X 8EZ; f. 1910; Fri.; Editor STUART MACLURE; circ. 106,316.
- The Times Health Supplement:** Times Newspapers Ltd., 200 Gray's Inn Rd., WC1X 8EZ; f. 1981; weekly; Editor JILL TURNER.
- The Times Higher Education Supplement:** Times Newspapers Ltd., 200 Gray's Inn Rd., WC1X 8EZ; f. 1971; Fri.; Editor PETER SCOTT; circ. 21,560.
- The Times Literary Supplement:** Times Newspapers Ltd., P.O.B. 7, 200 Gray's Inn Rd., WC1X 8EZ; f. 1902; weekly journal of literary criticism; Fri.; Editor JEREMY TREGLOWN; circ. 38,699.
- TitBits:** King's Reach Tower, Stamford St., SE1 9LS; f. 1981; popular general interest magazine; Thurs.; Props. IPC Magazines; Editor NORMAN FLACK; circ. 355,108.
- Tribune:** 308 Gray's Inn Rd., WC1X 8DY; f. 1937; Socialist; Editor RICHARD CLEMENTS.
- TVTimes:** 247 Tottenham Court Rd., W1P 0AU; f. 1955; 13 weekly editions covering all I.T.V. regions except Channel Islands; Thurs.; Editor ANTHONY PEAGAN; circ. 3,489,571.
- The Universe:** 33-39 Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1; f. 1860; Props. The Associated Catholic Newspapers (1912) Ltd.; an illustrated Catholic newspaper and review; Fri.; Editor ROWANNE PASCO; circ. 160,904.
- Weekend:** Tallis House, Tallis St., EC4Y 0JA; f. 1904; popular general interest magazine; Wed.; Editor DAVID HILL; circ. 565,424.
- Woman:** King's Reach Tower, Stamford St., SE1 9LS; f. 1937; Tue.; Props. IPC Magazines Ltd.; Editor-in-Chief JANE REED; circ. 1,400,000.
- Woman's Own:** King's Reach Tower, Stamford St., SE1 9LS; f. 1932; Wed.; Props. IPC Magazines Ltd.; Editor IRIS BURTON; circ. 1,607,718.
- Woman's Realm:** IPC Magazines, King's Reach Tower, Stamford St., SE1 9LS; f. 1958; Fri.; Editor MONICA TYSON; circ. 700,000.
- Woman's Weekly:** IPC Magazines, King's Reach Tower, Stamford St., SE1 9LS; f. 1911; Editor MARY DILNOT; circ. 1,679,951.
- MONTHLIES**
- Achievement:** World Trade Magazines Ltd., 145 High Street, Sevenoaks, Kent, TN13 1XJ; f. 1939; reports on international project management; Man. Editor G. B. CUTHBERT; circ. 10,699 to the U.S.A. and major growth countries.
- Apollo Magazine:** 22 Davies St., W1Y 1LH; f. 1925; art and antiques; Editor DENYS SUTTON.
- Architectural Review:** 9 Queen Anne's Gate, SW1H 9BY; f. 1896; Editor PETER DAVEY; circ. 16,198.
- Art and Artists:** Brevet Publishing Ltd., P.O.B. 252, 2 Old Pye St., SW1P 2LD; f. 1966; international coverage of the visual arts; Editor JOHN GEORGE.
- The Banker:** Editorial address: Minster House, Arthur St., E.C.4; f. 1926; monetary and economic policy, international and domestic banking and finance; Editor COLIN JONES.
- Books and Bookmen:** Brevet Publishing Ltd., P.O.B. 252, 2 Old Pye St., SW1P 2LD; f. 1955; literature and books of general interest; Editor BONNIE JACOBSON.
- British Journal of Psychiatry:** 17 Belgrave Square, S.W.1; f. 1853; original articles, reviews and correspondence; Published by authority of the Royal College of Psychiatrists; Editor J. L. CRAMMER.
- British Shipper:** National Magazine House, 72 Broadwick St., W.1; f. 1980; shipping and forwarding magazine for British industry; Editor DAVID ELLER.
- The Burlington Magazine:** 4 Bloomsbury Square, WC1A 2RL; f. 1903; all forms of art, ancient and modern; Editor NEIL MACGREGOR.
- Car:** FF Publishing Ltd., 64 West Smithfield, EC1A 9EE; f. 1965; Editor MEL NICHOLS; circ. 76,585.
- Contemporary Review:** 61 Carey St., WC2A 2JG; f. 1866; publishers, Contemporary Review Co. Ltd.; Editor ROSALIND WADE.
- Cosmopolitan:** National Magazine House, 72 Broadwick St., W1V 2BP; f. 1972; women's interest; Editor DEIRDRE MCSHARRY; circ. 485,696.
- Dance and Dancers:** Brevet Publishing Ltd., P.O.B. 252, 2 Old Pye St., SW1P 2LD.
- Design:** Design Council, 28 Haymarket, S.W.1; f. 1949; all aspects of graphic, interior, and industrial design, innovation, technology, and design management; Editor JAMES WOUDEHUYSEN; circ. 16,500.
- Do It Yourself:** Link House, Dingwall Ave., Croydon, CR9 2TA, Surrey; f. 1957; Editor TONY WILKINS; circ. 95,000.
- Drive and Trail:** Automobile Association, Fanum House, Basingstoke, Hants., RG21 2EA; f. 1967; motoring and camping, caravanning magazine of Automobile Association; Editor ANTHONY PEAGAN; circ. 71,000.
- Encounter:** 59 St. Martin's Lane, WC2N 4JS; f. 1953; literature, arts, current affairs; Editors MELVIN J. LASKY, ANTHONY THWAITE; circ. 18,000.
- Family Circle:** Standbrook Publications Ltd., Elm House, 10-16 Elm St., WC1X 0BP; f. 1964; women's magazine; Editor CHRISTINE BRADY; circ. 665,374.
- Films and Filming:** Brevet Publishing, P.O.B. 252, 2 Old Pye St., SW1P 2LD; f. 1954; international cinema as a serious art form; Editor ALLEN EYLES.
- The Geographical Magazine:** 1 Kensington Gore, SW7 2AR; f. 1935; Editor DEREK WEBER; circ. 67,000.
- Good Housekeeping:** National Magazine House, 72 Broadwick St., W1V 2BP; f. 1922 (incorporating *Nash's Pall Mall Magazine* and *House Beautiful*); Editor CHARLOTTE LESSING; circ. 368,766.
- Gramophone:** 177-179 Kenton Rd., Harrow, Middlesex, HA3 0HA; f. 1923; Editor ANTHONY POLLARD; circ. 68,469.
- Harpers & Queen:** National Magazine House, 72 Broadwick St., W1V 2BP; f. 1970; international fashion, beauty, general features; Editor WILLIE LANDELS; circ. 80,762.
- Hi-Fi News & Record Review:** Link House, Dingwall Ave., Croydon, CR9 2TA; f. 1956; all aspects of high quality sound reproduction, record reviews; Editor JOHN CRABBE; circ. 44,000.
- History Today:** 83-84 Berwick St., W1V 3PJ; f. 1951; illustrated historical magazine; Editor MICHAEL TREND; circ. 30,000.
- Homes and Gardens:** IPC Magazines Ltd., King's Reach Tower, Stamford St., SE1 9LS; f. 1919; Editor JENNY GREENE; circ. 200,000.

House and Garden: The Condé Nast Publications Ltd., Vogue House, Hanover Sq., W1R 0AD; f. 1920; Editor ROBERT HARLING; circ. 141,523.

Ideal Home: King's Reach Tower, Stamford St., SE1 9LS; f. 1920; Editor TERENCE WHELAN; circ. 215,269.

Illustrated London News: 4 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1; f. 1842; Editor JAMES BISHOP; circ. 71,119.

Jazz Journal International: 39 Parker St., London, W.C.2; f. 1948; Editor-in-Chief EDDIE COOK; circ. 12,500.

Living: Standbrook Publications Ltd., Elm House, 10-16 Elm St., WC1X 0BP; f. 1967; women's magazine; Editor VERA SEGAL; circ. 545,276.

Look Now: 27 Newman St., London, W1P 3PE; f. 1972; women's interest; Editor JOSEPHINE FAIRLEY; circ. 207,700.

Management Today: 76 Dean St., W1A 1BU; Editor ROBERT HELLER; circ. 84,106.

Music and Musicians: Brevet Publishing Ltd., P.O.B. 252, 2 Old Pye St., SW1P 2LD; f. 1952; contemporary and classical music with international reviews of all musical and operatic events; Editor DENBY RICHARDS.

New Blackfriars: Blackfriars, Oxford; f. 1920; religious and cultural; Editor ALBAN WESTON, O.P.

Opera: 6 Woodland Rise, N10 3UH; f. 1950; illustrated; Editor HAROLD ROSENTHAL.

Over 21: MS Publishing Ltd., Wellington House, 6-9 Upper St. Martin's Lane, WC2H 9EX; f. 1972; fashion; Editor SHIRLEY LOWE; circ. 110,000.

Penthouse: 2 Bramber Rd., W14 9PB; Editor BOB GUCCIONE; circ. 457,884.

Plays and Players: Brevet Publishing, P.O.B. 252, 2 Old Pye St., SW1P 2LD; f. 1953; world theatre; Editor PETER ROBERTS.

Practical Motorist: IPC Magazines Ltd., Westover House, West Quay Rd., Poole, Dorset, BH15 1JG; f. 1954; Editor H. B. HEYWOOD; circ. 93,831.

The Practitioner: 30 Calderwood St., SE18 6QH; f. 1868; medical; Editor HUGH L'ETANG, B.M., D.I.H.; circ. 25,810.

Reader's Digest (British Ed.): Reader's Digest Association Ltd., 25 Berkeley Square, W1X 6AB; f. 1939; last Fri. of the month; Editor and Dir. MICHAEL RANDOLPH; circ. 1,596,837.

Records and Recording: Brevet Publishing, P.O.B. 252, 2 Old Pye St., SW1P 2LD; f. 1957; features and reviews in classical, jazz and rock fields, with audio section; Editor TIM HOMFRAY.

Scottish Field: 10-12 York St., Glasgow, G2 8LG; f. 1903; Editor RODERICK MARTINE.

She: National Magazine House, 72 Broadwick St., W1V 2BP; f. 1955; Editor ERIC BAILEY.

The Tatler: 68 Long Acre, WC2; Editor TINA BROWN; circ. 28,000.

Vogue: The Condé Nast Publications Ltd., Vogue House, Hanover Square, W.1; f. 1916; 12 issues a year; Editor BEATRIX MILLER; circ. 134,250.

Wireless World: I.P.C. Electrical-Electronic Press Ltd., Dorset House, Stamford St., SE1 9LU; f. 1911; Editor T. E. IVALL; circ. 70,351.

Woman and Home: IPC Magazines, King's Reach Tower, Stamford St., SE1 9LS; f. 1926; Editor SHIRLEY SHELTON; circ. 648,314.

Woman's Journal: IPC Magazines Ltd., King's Reach Tower, Stamford St., SE1 9LS; f. 1927; Editor-in-Chief LAURIE PURDEN; circ. 255,965.

Woman's World: Carlton Publishing, 27 Newman St., W1P 3PE; f. 1977; Editor RICHARD BARBER; circ. 275,000.

QUARTERLIES AND OTHERS

The following are quarterlies unless otherwise stated:

Antiquity: St. John's College, Cambridge, CB2 1TP; f. 1927; archaeological; Editor GLYN DANIEL.

Biochemical Journal: publ. by The Biochemical Society, 7 Warwick Court, WC1R 5DP; twice monthly; Chair. Editorial Board: Dr. J. T. DINGLE; Editorial Man. A. G. J. EVANS.

Bioscience Reports: publ. by The Biochemical Society; monthly; Chair. Prof. C. A. PASTERNAK; Editorial Man. A. G. J. EVANS.

British Journal of Psychology: The Distribution Centre, Blackhorse Rd., Letchworth, Herts.; f. 1904; published by the British Psychological Society; Editor Prof. M. COLTHEART.

British Journal of Sociology: Routledge Journals, Broadway House, Newtown Rd., Henley-on-Thames, Oxon., RG9 1EN; f. 1950; Editors CHRIS BADCOCK, PERCY COHEN.

The China Quarterly: School of Oriental and African Studies, Malet St., WC1E 7HP; f. 1960; all aspects of contemporary China; Editor BRIAN HOOK; circ. 4,800.

Classical Quarterly: Oxford University Press (Academic Publishing Division), Walton St., Oxford; f. 1907; Editors Prof. A. A. LONG, Prof. R. M. OGILVIE.

Countryman: Countryman Ltd., 23-27 Tudor St., EC4Y 0HR; Editorial Office: Burford, Oxford, OX8 4LH; f. 1927; independent; Editor CHRISTOPHER HALL; circ. 87,000.

Drama: 9 Fitzroy Sq., London, W1P 6AE; play reviews and articles on the theatre; Editor I. TREWIN.

The Ecologist: Worthyvale Manor Farm, Camelford, Cornwall; f. 1970; all aspects of ecology, the environment, etc.; 6 issues per year; Editor EDWARD GOLDSMITH; circ. 10,000.

Economic Journal: University of York, Heslington, York; published for the Royal Economic Society, Cambridge University Press; f. 1891; Editors C. H. FEINSTEIN, J. P. HUTTON, D. WINCH, D. M. G. NEWBERRY, P. NEARY, W. BUITER, S. J. NICKELL.

English Historical Review: Longman Group Ltd., Fourth Ave., Harlow, Essex, CM19 5AA; f. 1886; Editors G. A. HOLMES, M.A., PH.D., A. D. MACINTYRE, M.A., D.PHIL.

Folklore: The Folklore Society, University College, London, Gower St., WC1E 6BT; f. 1878; Hon. Sec. A. ROY VICKERY.

History: The Historical Association, 59A Kennington Park Rd., S.E.11; f. 1906; 3 parts a year; Editor K. G. ROBBINS; circ. 8,500.

Index on Censorship: Writers and Scholars International Ltd., 21 Russell St., WC2B 5HP; f. 1972; concerned with freedom of expression throughout the world; Editor HUGH LUNGHU; circ. 5,000.

International Affairs: Royal Institute of International Affairs, Chatham House, St. James's Square, SW1Y 4LE; f. 1922; original articles, and reviews of publications on current international affairs; Editor DAVID STEPHEN; circ. 6,500.

Journal of Contemporary History: 4 Devonshire St., W.1; f. 1966; published by Sage Publications Ltd. for the Institute of Contemporary History; Editors WALTER LAQUEUR, GEORGE L. MOSSE.

Journal of General Management: Ludgate House, 107-111 Fleet St., EC4A 2AB; f. 1973; journal for senior management, academics and students; Editor KEITH MACMILLAN.

Law Quarterly Review: Stevens & Sons Ltd., 11 New Fetter Lane, EC4P 4EE; f. 1885; Editor PAUL V. BAKER, Q.C.

Library: Darwin College, University of Kent, Canterbury, CT2 7NY; f. 1889 for the Bibliographical Society; Editor P. DAVISON.

Mind: Birkbeck College, Malet St., WC1E 7HX; f. 1876; Editor Prof. DAVID HAMLYN.

Modern Languages: Penarbronydd Cottage, Tregarth, Bangor, LL57 4AE; f. 1905; journal of the Modern Language Association; Dir. Dr. I. HILTON.

New Left Review: 7 Carlisle St., W.1; f. 1960; international politics, economics and culture; 6 issues a year; Editor PERRY ANDERSON.

New Universities Quarterly: Basil Blackwell, Publisher Ltd., 108 Cowley Rd., Oxford, OX4 1JF; f. 1946; Editor Prof. BORIS FORD.

Philosophy: Royal Institute of Philosophy, 14 Gordon Square, WC1H 0AG; Editor RENFORD BAMBROUGH.

Poetry Review: 21 Earls Court Sq., London, SW5 9BY; f. 1909; Editor ANDREW MOTION.

The Political Quarterly: Elm House, 10-16 Elm St., WC1X 0BP; f. 1930; non-party; progressive; Editors DAVID WATT, RUDOLPH KLEIN.

Race and Class: The Institute of Race Relations, 247 Pentonville Rd., N1 9NG; f. 1959; journal for black and Third World liberation; Editor A. SIVANANDAN.

Science Progress: Blackwell Scientific Publications Ltd., Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0EL; Editors D. LEWIS, F.R.S., and J. M. ZIMAN, F.R.S.

Sight and Sound: British Film Institute, 81 Dean St., W1V 6AA; f. 1932; international film review; Editor PENELOPE HOUSTON; circ. 32,000.

Third World Quarterly: New Zealand House, 80 Haymarket, SW1Y 4TS; f. 1978; Third World opinion on contemporary issues; Editor ALTAU GAUHAR; circ. c. 5,000.

THE PRESS COUNCIL

1 Salisbury Square, London, E.C.4.

The Press Council, a voluntary body consisting of an independent chairman, eighteen lay-members and eighteen members nominated by the Newspaper Publishers Association, the Newspaper Society, the Scottish Daily Newspaper Society, the Scottish Newspaper Proprietors' Association, the Periodical Publishers Association, the National Union of Journalists, the Institute of Journalists and the Guild of British Newspaper Editors, was set up in June 1953 and reconstituted in July 1963, July 1973 and July 1978. Its principal aims are to safeguard the freedom of the Press, to maintain its highest professional and commercial standards, to deal with any complaints it may receive about the conduct of the Press or of any persons towards the Press, to keep under review developments likely to restrict the supply of information of public interest and importance and to report publicly on developments that may tend towards greater concentration or monopoly in the Press.

Chairman: F. P. NEILL, Q.C.

Director: KENNETH MORGAN, O.B.E.

NEWS AGENCIES

Associated Press Ltd.: 83-86 Farringdon St., E.C.4; f. 1939; British subsidiary of Associated Press of

U.S.A.; delivers a world-wide foreign news service to Commonwealth and foreign papers; Chair. KEITH FULLER; Bureau Chief MYRON BELKIND.

The Exchange Telegraph Co. Ltd.: Extel House, East Harding St., EC4P 4HB; original co. f. 1872; independent news agency distributing financial, commercial and sporting news to newspapers, news media and other subscribers; Chair. ALAN B. BROOKER; Man. Dir. KENNETH C. S. YOUNG.

Press Association Ltd.: 85 Fleet St., EC4P 4BE; f. 1868; Chair. J. E. C. DICKS; Gen. Man. I. H. N. YATES; Editor-in-Chief D. A. CHIPP.

Reuters, Ltd.: 85 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1851; world-wide news service for press, radio and television; economic news and prices delivered to business houses by teleprinter and computer; branches and correspondents in 183 countries and territories; owned by the British, Australian and New Zealand press; Chair. Sir DENIS HAMILTON, D.S.O.; Man. Dir. GLEN RENFREW; Deputy Man. Dir. M. NELSON; Editor-in-Chief MICHAEL REUPKE; Sec. N. L. JUDAH.

United Press International (U.K.) Ltd.: 8 Bouverie St., EC4Y 8BB; supplies world-wide news and news-picture coverage to newspapers, radio and television stations throughout the world; also supplies features and comic strips to the Press and magazines; Bureau Man. PATRICIA MCCARTY; Business Man. DAVID C. GARLAND.

PRINCIPAL FOREIGN BUREAUX
London

Agence France-Presse (AFP): 8 Bouverie St., EC4Y 8BB; Bureau Chief DANIELLE EYQUEM BOETSCH.

Agencia EFE (Spain): International Press Centre, 76 Shoe Lane, EC4A 3BX; Bureau Chief JOSÉ MELENDEZ INCHAUSTI.

Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN) (U.S.S.R.): 3 Rosary Gardens, SW7 4NW; London Correspondent VYACHESLAV SHKALYABIN.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): Communications House, 14 Gough Square, EC4A 3DE; Bureau Chief MIRKO TEBALDI.

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN) (German Democratic Republic): 47 Fleet St., E.C.4; Correspondent KARL-HEINZ GRÄFE.

Australian Associated Press Ltd. (A.A.P.): 85 Fleet St., EC4 1EH; Chief Correspondent JIM SHRIMPTON.

Canadian Press: 83-86 Farringdon St., EC4A 4BS; Chief Correspondent FRANK MACKEY.

Central News Agency of China: 8 Bouverie St., London, E.C.4.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): 85 Fleet St., EC4Y 1PH; Correspondents H. BOJUNGA, W. DOLLMAN, B. LANGE-VINKE.

Ghana News Agency: 38 Queen's Gate, S.W.7; Bureau Chief P. K. DWAHAH.

Jiji Tsushin-Sha (Japan): 10 Salisbury Sq., E.C.4; Correspondent HIROAKI HASUMI.

Kyodo News Agency (Japan): Communications House, 14 Gough Sq., E.C.4; Correspondents T. INOUE, T. MURAI, Y. HISADA.

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovetskogo Soyuza (TASS) (U.S.S.R.): Communications House, 12-16 Gough Sq., EC4A 3JH.

Xinhua News Agency (People's Republic of China): 76 Chancery Lane, W.C.2; Chief Correspondent YU ENGUANG.

The Jamahiriya News Agency (Libya) also maintains a bureau in London.

INSTITUTIONS

- Institute of Journalists:** Bedford Chambers, Covent Garden, WC2E 8HA; f. 1884; Gen. Sec. R. F. FARMER.
- Newspaper Press Fund:** Dickens House, 35 Wathen Rd., Dorking, Surrey; f. 1864; 4,650 mems.; Pres. Sir MAX AITKEN, Bt., D.S.O., D.F.C.; Sec. P. W. EVANS.
- Newspaper Publishers' Association:** 6 Bouverie St., E.C.4; f. 1906; 9 member groups (National Newspaper Publishers), 19 newspapers; Chair. Lord MARSH; Dir. JOHN LEPAGE.
- Newspaper Society:** Whitefriars House, 6 Carmelite St., London, EC4Y 0BL; Pres. JOHN BARRONS; Dir. DOUGLAS LOWNDES; Sec. GORDON PAGE, A.C.I.S.

- Periodical Publishers' Association Ltd.:** Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C.2; f. 1913; 150 mems.; Pres. GORDON BRUNTON; Dir.-Gen. TOM HOOSON, M.P.; Exec. Dir. JOHN OLIVERE; Sec. R. E. GELLET.
- Scottish Daily Newspaper Society:** Gordon Chambers, 90 Mitchell St., Glasgow, G1 3NH; Pres. V. L. HORWOOD.
- Scottish Newspaper Proprietors' Association:** Edinburgh House, 3-11 North St. Andrew St., Edinburgh; Dir. W. BARRIE ABBOTT, B.L., C.A.; Sec. MICHAEL JEFFREY, A.C.I.S.

(See also under Employers' Organizations and Trade Unions.)

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHERS

(Except where otherwise stated, addresses are in London, to which postal codes refer.)

Publishing firms in the United Kingdom are mainly located in London and many are members of large publishing groups, notably the International Publishing Corporation (The Hamlyn Publishing Group), Associated Book Publishers and Granada. Fiction remains the largest category. In 1977 36,322 titles were issued, of which 8,638 were reprints and new editions.

Abelard-Schuman Ltd.: Furnival House, 14-18 High Holborn, W.C.1; f. 1955; children's books; Man. Dir. R. MICHAEL MILLER.

Academic Press Inc. (London) Ltd.: 24-28 Oval Rd., NW1 2DX; f. 1958; academic, medical, technical and scientific; Man. Dir. R. A. FARRAND.

Academy Editions: Sales Dept., 7 Holland St., W8 4NA; Editorial Dept., 42 Leinster Gardens, W.2; art, architecture, crafts, design, typography, graphics; publ. *Architectural Design* magazine; Dir. Dr. A. C. PAPADAKIS.

Addison-Wesley Publishing Co. Inc.: 53 Bedford Sq., WC1B 3DZ; academic; Vice-Pres. PAUL R. CHAPMAN.

George Allen and Unwin (Publishers) Ltd.: 40 Museum St., WC1A 1LU; f. 1914; associated company, Thomas Murby and Co.; general literature, international affairs, political science, history, sociology, economics, science, philosophy, psychology, management studies, religion, travel, sport, mountaineering, railways; Chair. RAYNER UNWIN, M.A.; Man. Dir. JIM HODGSON.

Allen Lane: 536 King's Road, S.W.10; hardcover imprint of Penguin Books; fiction, general non-fiction, biography, history, art, literature, politics, sociology; Managing Editor ELEG GORDON; Editorial Dir. PETER CARSON.

Allen, W. H., and Co. Ltd.: 44 Hill St., W1X 8LB; f. before 1800; wide range of general books; Man. Dir. BOB TANNER.

Allison & Busby Ltd.: 6A Noel St., W1V 3RB; f. 1968; general, current affairs, economics, biography, fiction, translations, etc.; Dirs. CLIVE ALLISON, MARGARET BUSBY.

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- John Murray:** 50 Albemarle St., W.1; f. 1768; general, history, biography, medicine, belles-lettres, travel, crafts, juvenile, school books, fiction; original publs. of Lord Byron's works; acquired the business of Smith, Elder and Co.; Chair. JOHN G. MURRAY, C.B.E.
- The National Magazine Co. Ltd.:** National Magazine House, 72 Broadwick St., W1V 2BP; f. 1910; proprietors of the Ebury Press and *The Connoisseur*; books; see also periodicals section; Chair. J. R. MILLER (U.S.A.); Man. Dir. and Deputy Chair. MARCUS MORRIS.
- Thomas Nelson and Sons Ltd.:** Nelson House, Mayfield Rd., Walton-on-Thames, Surrey, KT12 5PL; f. 1798; publishers of educational books for all ages up to university level; overseas publishing; Proprs. International Thomson Ltd.; Chair. JACK C. FLEMING; Man. Dir. TIM SHERWEN.
- New English Library Ltd.:** 47 Bedford Sq., WC1B 3DP; publishers of NEL, NEL Hardcovers, Signet and Mentor Paperbacks; Man. Dir. T. R. D'CRUZ.
- James Nisbet and Co. Ltd.:** Digswell Place, Welwyn, Herts.; f. 1810; educational; Chair. G. H. B. McLEAN.
- Nonesuch Library Ltd.:** 9 Bow St., W.C.2; f. 1951; proprs. The Bodley Head Ltd.; Chair. and Man. Dir. MAX REINHARDT.
- Novello and Co. Ltd.:** Borough Green, Sevenoaks, Kent; music and books connected with music; Man. Dir. GEORGE RIZZA.
- Octopus Books Ltd.:** 59 Grosvenor St., W1X 9DA.
- Odhams Books:** (see The Hamlyn Publishing Group Ltd.).
- Oliver and Boyd:** 1-3 Baxter's Place, Leith Walk, Edinburgh, EH1 3BB, Scotland; a division of Longman Group Ltd.; f. 1778; educational; Man. Dir. R. WATSON.
- Peter Owen Ltd.:** 73 Kenway Rd., S.W.5; general publishers of fiction, autobiography, sociology and belles-lettres, etc.; publishers to the Council of Europe and of books in the UNESCO series of Representative Works; Man. Dir. PETER OWEN.
- Oxford University Press:** Walton St., Oxford; f. c. 1478; the bibles, prayer books, *Oxford English Dictionary*, the *Dictionary of National Biography*, and many other

- dictionaries and books of reference, learned and general works from the humanities to the sciences, educational, music and children's books and audio-visual and English language teaching material; Sec. to the Delegates of the Press G. B. RICHARDSON; Academic and General Publisher R. A. DENNISTON; Educational Publisher M. A. MORROW.
- Pan Books Ltd.:** 18-21 Cavaye Place, SW10 9PG; f. 1944; paperbacks, including Piccolo books for children and Picador international fiction, classics and Brodies Study Aid series; Man. Dir. S. H. MASTER; Sec. PETER CROSBY.
- Pearson Books:** (see The Hamlyn Publishing Group Ltd.).
- Pelham Books Ltd.:** 44 Bedford Square, WC1B 3DU; associate company of Michael Joseph Ltd.; *Pears Cyclopaedia*, *Junior Pears Encyclopaedia*, sport, practical, country and children's books; Chair. ALAN BROOKE.
- Penguin Books Ltd.:** 536 Kings Road, S.W.10; f. 1936; part of Longman-Penguin Group; reprints of fiction, travel, biography (Penguins), original works and some reprints in arts, science and social studies (Pelicans); classic works of scholarship (Peregrines); current political and social issues (Penguin Specials); *Universal History of Art* (50 vols.) (Pelican History of Art); reference books, handbooks, plays, poetry, classics, children's books (Puffins and Kestrels (formerly Longman Young)) and books for older boys and girls (Puffin Plus), etc.; Chief Exec. P. MAYER; Vice-Chair. and Dir. RONALD BLASS.
- Pergamon Press Ltd.:** Headington Hill Hall, Oxford, OX3 0BW; medical, scientific, technical and educational publishers; 300 journals; subsidiary cos.: Aberdeen University Press Ltd., British Printing Corporation, Bumpus, Haldane & Maxwell Ltd., Newport & Robinson Ltd., Technical Manuals, Training & Reprographic Services Ltd., A. Wheaton and Co. Ltd.; Chair. ROBERT MAXWELL; Man. Dir. G. F. RICHARDS.
- Phaidon Press Ltd.:** Littlegate House, St. Ebbe's St., Oxford, OX1 1SQ; history of art and civilization, archaeology, biography, history; Man. Dir. GEORGE RICHES.
- Pickering and Inglis, Ltd.:** 32 Albion St., Glasgow, G1 1LW; 1 Creed Lane, EC4V 5JR; f. 1870; religious, juvenile fiction; Dirs. A. GRAY, A. G. GLOVER, R. H. PICKERING, MALCOLM BELL, N. GRAY, A. KERR (Exec.).
- Pitman Ltd.:** 39 Parker St., WC2B 5PB; f. 1842; commercial, scientific, medical, technical, and general; publs. *Pitman's Shorthand*, etc.; Chair. PETER PITMAN.
- Putnam and Co. Ltd.:** 9 Bow St., WC2E 7AL; f. 1839; proprs. The Bodley Head Ltd.; general literature, biography, aviation, fiction; Chair. MAX REINHARDT.
- Max Reinhardt Ltd.:** 9 Bow St., WC2E 7AL; general, theatre, humour, fiction; Proprs. of The Bodley Head Ltd.; Chair. and Man. Dir. MAX REINHARDT.
- Rivingtons (Publishers) Ltd.:** Montague House, Russell Square, WC1B 5BX; f. 1889; theological, educational; Chair. L. J. BROWNING.
- Rodale Press:** Griffin Lane, Aylesbury, Bucks., HP19 3AS; health, gardening, cookery, bicycling, self-sufficiency.
- Routledge and Kegan Paul, Ltd.:** 39 Store St., WC1E 7DD; f. 1834; general and academic, specializing in philosophy, sociology, and history; Chair. NORMAN FRANKLIN.
- Sage Publications:** 28 Banner St., EC1Y 8QE; academic and professional social science; Man. Dir. DAVID BROOKS.
- W. B. Saunders Co. Ltd.:** 1 St. Anne's Rd., Eastbourne, East Sussex; f. 1900, inc. 1919; medical and scientific; Man. Dir. ROBERT KIERNAN.
- Schofield and Sims Ltd.:** Dogley Mill, Fenay Bridge, Huddersfield, HD8 0NQ, West Yorks.; f. 1901; educational; Dir. and Sec. J. STEPHEN PLATTS; Man. Dir. JOHN S. NESBITT.
- SCM Press Ltd.:** 58 Bloomsbury St., WC1B 3QX; f. 1929; religious, social, educational; Man. Dir. JOHN BOWDEN.
- Scolar Press Ltd.:** 90-91 Great Russell St., WC1B 3PY; f. 1966; academic and general, original and reprint; medieval studies, music, art, book production and illustration, history and literature; some limited editions; Man. Dir. JAMES PRICE; Ed. SEAN MAGEE.
- Scripture Union:** 130 City Rd., EC1V 2NJ; f. 1867; theology and religion, children's books, music; Worldwide Bible reading membership 1,500,000 in 80 countries; Gen. Dir. A. C. MARTIN.
- Sheed and Ward Ltd.:** 2 Creechurch Lane, EC3A 5AQ; f. 1926; theology, philosophy, church history and spiritual questions; mainly Catholic authors; Man. Dir. M. T. REDFERN.
- Sidgwick and Jackson Ltd.:** 1 Tavistock Chambers, Bloomsbury Way, W.C.1; f. 1908; art, archaeology, drama, fiction, literature, criticism, science, biography, history, music, travel, space flight, science fiction; Chair. The Earl of LONGFORD, P.C.; Man. Dir. W. ARMSTRONG.
- Thomas Skinner Directories:** Windsor Court, East Grinstead House, East Grinstead, West Sussex, RH19 1XE; f. 1866; commercial and financial directories.
- Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge:** Holy Trinity Church, Marylebone, NW1 4DU; f. 1698; religious; also, under "Sheldon Press" imprint, secular books; Gen. Sec. P. N. G. GILBERT.
- Souvenir Press Ltd.:** 43 Great Russell St., WC1B 3PA; general; Man. Dir. E. HECHT.
- Sphere Books Ltd.:** 30-32 Gray's Inn Rd., WC1X 8JL; paperback original and reprints; subsidiary of Thomson Books Ltd.; Man. Dir. M. J. GOLDSMITH.
- E. & F. N. Spon, Ltd.:** 11 New Fetter Lane, E.C.4; f. 1834; parent company: Associated Book Publishers Ltd.; civil, chemical, electrical and mechanical engineering; Chair. RICHARD STILEMAN; Dirs. PHILLIP READ, BRIAN WEST, RICHARD GREEN.
- Stevens and Sons Ltd.:** 11 New Fetter Lane, E.C.4; f. 1810; parent company: Associated Book Publishers Ltd.; law books; Chair. and Man. Dir. C. D. O. EVANS.
- Sweet and Maxwell Ltd.:** 11 New Fetter Lane, EC4P 4EE; f. 1799; parent company: Associated Book Publishers Ltd.; law books; Chair. and Man. Dir. C. D. O. EVANS.
- Tavistock Publications Ltd.:** 11 New Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4; parent company: Associated Book Publishers Ltd.; sociology, psychiatry, anthropology, social work; Dirs. J. NAYLOR, G. DAVIES, C. SOMERSET.
- Technical Press Ltd.:** Freeland, Oxford, OX7 2AP; f. 1933; technical, industrial, educational; Dirs. P. STOBART, A. G. DOWN, P. J. TICKELL.
- Temple Smith (Maurice), Ltd.:** 3rd Floor, Gloucester Mansions, Charing Cross Rd., WC2H 8HD; f. 1969; general non-fiction especially social questions and history; Man. Dir. M. TEMPLE SMITH.
- Thames and Hudson Ltd.:** 30-34 Bloomsbury St., WC1B 3QP; art, archaeology, history, etc.; Chair. E. NEURATH; Man. Dir. T. NEURATH.

Thomson Books Ltd.: 57-59 Long Acre, W.C.2; holding company for Hamish Hamilton, Michael Joseph, Sphere Books, Rainbird Publishing, Jane's, TBL Book Service Ltd.; Chair. DAVID COLE; Man. Dir. F. BENNETT.

Transworld Publishers Ltd.: Century House, 61-63 Uxbridge Rd., Ealing, W.5; publishers of Corgi Books, Bantam Books, Storychair Books, Carousel Books, How and Why Wonder Books; all types of fiction and non-fiction and some educational; paperbacks only; Chair. P. D. NEWMAN; Man. Dir. P. FLAMANK.

United Society for Christian Literature (see also Lutterworth Press): Luke House, Farnham Rd., Guildford, Surrey; f. 1799; religious publs., illustrated and children's books, educational, in many languages; Gen. Man. MICHAEL E. FOXELL; Gen. Sec. Rev. ALEC GILMORE.

University of Wales Press: 6 Gwennyth St., Cathays, Cardiff, CF2 4YD; f. 1922; academic and educational (Welsh and English), music; Dir. JOHN RHYS.

University Tutorial Press, Ltd.: 842 Yeovil Rd., Slough, SL1 4JQ; inc. 1901; educational textbooks for schools, colleges, technical institutes, and teachers' training colleges; Gen. Man. R. R. BRIGGS.

Usborne Publishing: 20 Garrick St., WC2E 9BJ; f. 1973; educational and children's literature; Dirs. D. H. BEKHOR, T. P. USBORNE, D. M. LOWE.

Van Nostrand Reinhold: Molly Millar's Lane, Wokingham, Berks.; scientific, technical, arts and crafts, college and university textbooks; Man. Dir. R. S. R. HUTCHISON.

Virago Press: Ely House, 37 Dover St., W1X 4HS; fiction and non-fiction, all aspects of women's lives; Dirs. C. CALLIL, U. OWEN, H. SPICER.

Ward Lock Ltd.: 47 Marylebone Lane, W1M 6AN; f. 1854; general instructive, reference and guide books, cookery and gardening, children's information books, crafts, antiques, collecting; Concorde paperbacks, sports; Man. Dir. PETER LOCK.

Frederick Warne (Publishers) Ltd.: 40 Bedford Square, WC1B 3HE; f. 1865; standard works, illustrated children's books, handbooks and reference books, natural history, educational, topography, militaria, sports and games; Chair. and Man. Dir. D. W. BISACRE.

George Weidenfeld and Nicolson Ltd.: 91 Clapham High St., SW4 7TA; fiction and non-fiction covering wide range of subjects, biography, belles-lettres and art books; Chair. and Chief Exec. Lord WEIDENFELD.

J. Whitaker and Sons Ltd.: 12 Dyott St., WC1A 1DF; f. 1841; *Whitaker's Almanack*, *The Bookseller*, and reference books concerning the book trade; Chair. HADDON WHITAKER.

Wildwood House Ltd.: 3rd Floor, Gloucester Mansions, Charing Cross Rd., WC2H 8HD; a member of the East-West Group; philosophy, psychology, history, biography, science, handbooks, guidebooks; Chair. L. W. CARP; Dirs. L. KERSHAW, S. CREGGY, O. CALDECOTT, JACK STACEY.

Wolfe Medical Publications Ltd.: 3 Conway St., W1P 6HE; medical atlases; Man. Dir. PETER WOLFE.

John Wright and Sons Ltd.: 42-44 Triangle West, Bristol, BS8 1EX; f. 1825; medical, dental, nursing and veterinary books and journals; Man. Dir. DAVID KINGHAM; Sec. A. GAY.

A. Zwemmer Ltd.: 26 Litchfield St., WC2H 9NJ; architecture, visual arts.

CARTOGRAPHERS

John Bartholomew and Son Ltd.: Duncan St., Edinburgh, EH9 1TA; f. 1826; bought by the Reader's Digest Association in 1980; maps, atlases and non-fiction books.

Geographical Publications Ltd.: The Keep, Berkhamsted, Herts., HP4 1HQ; f. 1933; publs. of maps, books, First Land Utilization Survey of Britain and World Land Use Survey; Dirs. A. N. CLARK, G. N. CLARK (Sec.), G. N. BLAKE, D. R. DENMAN.

George Philip and Son Ltd.: 12-14 Long Acre, WC2E 9LP; maps, atlases, globes, books; Chair. R. J. SHATTOCK; Man. Dirs. M. A. BOUILL, D. S. REEVES.

Edward Stanford Ltd.: 12-14 Long Acre, Covent Garden, WC2E 9LP; f. 1852; maps and guides; Chair. P. N. GODFREY; Man. Dir. PETER WOODS.

PUBLISHERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Book Development Council: 19 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1; export division of the Publishers Association; Chair. PHILIP ATTENBOROUGH; Dir. ANTHONY READ

International Book Information Services Ltd. (IBIS) Waterside, Lowbell Lane, London Colney, St. Albans Herts., AL2 1DX; f. 1971; operates a world-wide computerized mailing list of academics, schools libraries, booksellers, etc.; Man. Dir. DAVID CLARK.

National Book League: Book House, 45 East Hill, Wandsworth, SW18 2QZ; a non-profit-making organization; f. 1945; originally founded in 1923 as The National Book Council to extend the use and enjoyment of books, which is still its aim; publishes annotated book lists; telephone and postal book information service; organizes meetings, mainly at its London headquarters, and exhibitions all over the country; over 4,000 mems.; library of over 10,000 books about books; reference library of children's books; special collections: Leslie Linder collection of the original drawings and first editions of the works of Beatrix Potter, works, photographs and letters of May Lamberton Becker, Perez Collection of Book Plates; Pres. Lord GOODMAN; Chair. MARGARET DRABBLE; Dir. MARTYN GOFF, O.B.E., F.R.S.A.; quarterly newsletter *Booknews*.

Publishers Association: 19 Bedford Square, WC1B 3HJ; f. 1896; 384 mems.; Pres. T. J. RIX; Sec. and Chief Exec. CLIVE BRADLEY.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC): Broadcasting House, London, W1A 1AA; Chair. GEORGE HOWARD; Dir.-Gen. Sir IAN TRETHOWAN (until August 1982, then ALASDAIR MILNE); Deputy Dir.-Gen. and Man. Dir. Television ALASDAIR MILNE; Man. Dir. External Broadcasting, DOUGLAS MUGGERIDGE; Man. Dir. Radio AUBREY SINGER.

The BBC was founded in 1922 and operates under Royal Charter and a licence from the Secretary of State for Home Affairs. It is financed by television licence fees, less Post Office expenses.

The number of television licences at June 1981, was 4,784,552 for black and white, and 13,905,594 for colour.

Independent Broadcasting Authority (IBA): 70 Brompton Rd., Knightsbridge, London, SW3 1EY; f. 1954; Chair. Rt. Hon. Lord THOMSON of MONIFIETH, K.T.; Dir.-Gen. Sir BRIAN YOUNG; Dir. of Television COLIN SHAW; Dir. of Radio JOHN THOMPSON; Head of Information BARBARA HOSKING.

The Authority was created by Parliament in 1954 as the Independent Television Authority, to provide a comprehensive television service additional to that of the BBC. Under the terms of the Sound Broadcasting Act 1972, the Authority was renamed the Independent Broadcasting Authority and its functions were extended to cover the provision of Independent Local Radio. The Broadcasting Act 1980 provided for the setting up of the Channel Four Television company as a subsidiary of the IBA; it was due to start broadcasting in England, Scotland and Northern Ireland in November 1982. A separate Welsh Fourth Channel Authority has also been established by this Act.

The Authority selects and appoints the programme companies; supervises the programmes provided by the contractors and their scheduling; controls advertising, and builds, owns and operates transmitting stations. Fifteen television programme companies provide programmes in the 14 independent television regions of the United Kingdom (two companies share the contract for London). In December 1980, as part of its review of the ITV system, the Authority offered a contract to broadcast a new national breakfast-time television service, to start in May 1983, to TV-AM. In addition, changes were made to some ITV companies. In September 1981 30 Independent Local Radio stations provided a programme service in 29 areas of the United Kingdom (two companies operating in London). A further 39 stations are due to come on the air during the 1980s. Both ITV and ILR are financed by the sale of advertising time.

RADIO
BBC

Domestic services

BBC Radio provides a service of four national networks throughout the United Kingdom, 22 local radio stations in England, Radio Scotland, Radio Wales, Radio Cymru, broadcasting in Welsh, and Radio Ulster.

Radio 1 on 275 metres and 285 metres broadcasts about 12 hours a day of "pop" music programmes.

Radio 2 on 330 metres and 433 metres and stereo VHF provides "middle of the road" music and light entertainment; it is the main channel for sports programmes.

Radio 3 on 247 metres and stereo VHF provides classical music, drama, talks and documentaries.

Radio 4 on long wave and VHF is a mixed network including entertainment and drama, and the main channel for the coverage of news and current affairs. Schools programmes are broadcast on Radio 4 VHF.

External services

The World Service (in English) is broadcast for 24 hours daily and directed to all areas of the world in turn. In addition there are special services to:

The Far East In Burmese, Cantonese, Indonesian, Japanese, Standard Chinese, Malay, Thai, Vietnamese.

India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh In Bengali, Hindi, Nepali, Urdu, Tamil.

The Middle East, Malta, North Africa In Arabic, Persian, Maltese and Pashto.

Central, East, West and South Africa In English, French, Hausa, Somalia, Swahili and Arabic.

The Western Hemisphere In Portuguese for Brazil, Spanish for Latin America.

Services in the following languages are transmitted for listeners in Europe:

English, Bulgarian, Czech and Slovak, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Russian, Turkish, Serbo-Croat and Slovene.

INDEPENDENT RADIO

Association of Independent Radio Contractors Ltd.: 8 Great James St., London, WC1N 3DA; Chair. DONALD BROOKS; Dir. BILL COPPEN-GARDNER.

Radio Aire: P.O.B. 362, 51 Burley Rd., Leeds, LS3 1LR; Chair. D. CORBETT; Man. Dir. D. GORMAN.

BRMB Radio: P.O.B. 555, Radio House, Aston Road North, Birmingham, B6 4BX; Chair. A. J. PARKINSON; Man. Dir. D. A. PINNELL; Birmingham area.

Beacon Radio: P.O.B. 303, Wolverhampton, WV6 0DQ; Chair. A. HENN; Man. Dir. P. TOMLINSON; West Midlands and Black Country area.

Capital Radio: Euston Tower, London, NW1 3DR; f. 1973; Chair. Sir RICHARD ATTENBOROUGH; Man. Dir. JOHN WHITNEY; London area.

Cardiff Broadcasting Company: Radio House, West Canal Wharf, Cardiff; Chair. D. WILLIAMS; Chief Exec. D. LUCAS.

Centre Radio: Granville House, Granville Rd., Leicester, LE1 7RW; Chair. K. BOWDER; Man. Dir. K. WARBURTON.

Chiltern Radio: Chiltern Rd., Dunstable, Beds, LU6 1HQ; Chair. P. BURTON; Man. Dir. C. MASON; Luton and Bedford area.

Radio City: P.O.B. 194, 8-10 Stanley St., Liverpool, L69 1LD; Chair. G. K. MEDLOCK; Man. Dir. T. SMITH; Liverpool area.

Radio Clyde: Ranken House, Blythswood Court, Anderson Cross Centre, Glasgow, G2 7LB; Chair. F. I. CHAPMAN; Man. Dir. J. GORDON; Glasgow area.

Radio 2CR (Two Counties Radio Ltd.): Southcote Rd., Bournemouth; Chair. Lord STOKES; Man. Dir. NORMAN BILTON; Bournemouth area.

Devonair Radio: 35-37 St. David's Hill, Exeter, EX4 4DA; Chair. N. DEVONPORT; Man. Dir. M. VASS; Exeter and Torbay area.

Downtown Radio: Kiltonga Radio Centre, P.O.B. 293, Newtownards, Co. Down, Northern Ireland; Chair. J. T. DONNELLY; Chief Exec. I. TINMAN; Belfast area.

Essex Radio: Radio House, Clifftown Rd., Southend-on-Sea, Essex, SS1 1AW; Chair. D. KEDDIE; Chief Exec. E. BLACKWELL.

- Radio Forth:** Forth House, Forth St., Edinburgh, EH1 3LF; Chair. L. M. HARPER GOW; Man. Dir. R. FINDLAY; Edinburgh area.
- Radio Hallam:** P.O.B. 194, Hartshead, Sheffield, S1 1GP; Chair. M. J. MALLETT; Man. Dir. BILL MACDONALD; Sheffield and Rotherham area.
- Hereward Radio:** P.O.B. 225, 114 Bridge St., Peterborough, PE1 1JX; Chair. P. SHARMAN; Man. Dir. C. GARNETT; Peterborough area.
- London Broadcasting Company (LBC):** Communications House, Gough Sq., London, EC4P 4LP; Chair. C. CHATAWAY; Man. Dir. GEORGE FITCH; London.
- Mercia Sound:** Hertford Place, Coventry, CV1 3TT; Chair. J. B. BUTTERWORTH; Man. Dir. J. BRADFORD.
- Metro Radio:** Radio House, Longrigg, Swallow, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE99 1BB; Chair. Sir JOHN HUNTER; Man. Dir. NEIL ROBINSON; Tyne/Wear, Co. Durham, Northumberland area.
- Moray Firth Radio:** P.O.B. 271, Inverness; Chair. P. PEACOCK; Chief Exec. T. PRAG.
- Northsound:** 45 Kings Gate, Aberdeen; Chair. A. LEWIS; Man. Dir. W. AITKENHEAD.
- Radio Orwell:** Electric House, Lloyds Ave., Ipswich, IP1 3HZ; Chair. Commdr. J. C. JACOB; Man. Dir. D. COCKS; Ipswich area.
- Pennine Radio:** P.O.B. 235, Pennine House, Forster Sq., Bradford, BD1 5NP; Chair. Sir RICHARD DENBY; Man. Dir. M. S. BOOTHROYD; Bradford area.
- Piccadilly Radio:** 127-131 The Piazza, Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester, M1 4AW; Chair. N. QUICK; Man. Dir. P. BIRCH; Manchester area.
- Plymouth Sound:** Earl's Acre, Alma Rd., Plymouth, PL3 4HX; Chair. The Earl of MORLEY; Man. Dir. R. B. HUSSELL; Plymouth area.
- Severn Sound:** Old Talbot House, 67 Southgate St., Gloucester, GL1 1TX; Chair. C. D. LINDLEY; Man. Dir. E. VICKERS; Gloucester and Cheltenham area.
- Swansea Sound:** Victoria Rd., Gowerton, Swansea, SA4 3AB; Chair. Prof. J. H. PURNELL; Man. Dir. C. BRAHAM; Swansea area.
- Radio Tay:** P.O.B. 123, Dundee, DD1 9UF; Chair. J. B. POW; Man. Dir. A. MACKENZIE; Dundee and Perth area.
- Radio Tees:** 74 Dovecot St., Stockton-on-Tees, Cleveland; Chair. J. B. ROBERTSON; Man. Dir. T. HORTON; Teesside area.
- Thames Valley Broadcasting:** P.O.B. 210, Reading, Berks., RG3 5RZ; Chair. Sir JOHN COLVILLE; Man. Dir. TONY STOLLER; Reading area.
- Radio Trent:** 29-31 Castle Gate, Nottingham, NG1 7AP; Chair. E. B. BATEMAN; Man. Dir. R. COLES; Nottingham area.
- Radio Victory:** P.O.B. 257, Portsmouth, PO1 5RT; Chair. J. BROGDEN; Man. Dir. J. RUSSELL; South Coast area.
- Radio West:** 4th Floor, Bush House, 72 Prince St., Bristol, BS1 4NU; Chair. Prof. G. WICKHAM; Man. Dir. C. YATES; Bristol area.
- West Sound:** Radio House, 54 Holmston Rd., Ayr, KA7 3BD; Chair. R. HUNTER; Man. Dir. K. ROY; Ayr area.
- Independent Radio News (IRN):** Communications House, Gough Square, London, EC4P 4LP; f. 1973; LBC subsidiary; news agency for all other ILR companies; Man. Dir. GEORGE FITCH; Editor PETER THORNTON.

TELEVISION

BBC Television: operates two services, known as BBC-1 and BBC-2.

BBC-1: uses both 405- and 625-line standards; provides a coverage of over 99 per cent of the population of the United Kingdom. Colour service began in 1969; Controller BBC-1 ALAN HART.

BBC-2: uses 625-line standards, was opened in 1964, and by 1976 was available to about 97 per cent of the population. Colour service began in 1967. Controller BBC-2 BRIAN WENHAM.

Independent Broadcasting Authority: The Authority awarded contracts to the following 15 programme contractors to run from January 1982.

PROGRAMME CONTRACTORS

Anglia Television Ltd.: Anglia House, Norwich, NR1 3JG; Brook House, Park Lane, W1P 4DX; Chair. The Marquess TOWNSHEND OF RAYNHAM; Chief Exec. Anglia Group Lord BUXTON OF ALSA, M.C.; Chief Exec. Anglia Television DAVID MCCALL; East Anglia.

Border Television Ltd.: Television Centre, Carlisle, CA1 3NT, and 33 Margaret St., London, W1N 7LA; Chair. Prof. ESMOND WRIGHT; Man. Dir. and Programme Controller JAMES J. BREDIN; Borders and the Isle of Man.

Central Independent Television Ltd.: ATV Centre, Birmingham, B1 2JP; Chair. Sir GORDON HOBDAV; Man. Dir. ROBERT PHILLIS; Midlands (East and West).

Channel Television: The Television Centre, Rouge Bouillon, St. Helier, Jersey; Les Arcades, St. Peter Port, Guernsey; Chair. E. D. COLLAS, C.B.E.; Man. Dir. K. A. KILLIP, O.B.E.; Channel Islands.

Grampian Television Ltd.: Queen's Cross, Aberdeen, AB9 2XJ, and 68 Albany Rd., West Ferry, Dundee, DD5 1NW, Scotland; Chair. Capt. I. M. TENNANT, J.P.; Chief Exec. ALEX MAIR, M.B.E.; north Scotland.

Granada Television Ltd.: Granada TV Centre, Manchester, M60 9EA, and 36 Golden Square, London, W1R 4AH; Chair. Sir DENIS FORMAN; Man. Dir. DAVID PLOWRIGHT; north-west England.

HTV Wales: Television Centre, Cardiff, CF1 9XL; HTV West: Television Centre, Bath Rd., Bristol, BS4 3HG; Chair. The Rt. Hon. Lord HARLECH, P.C., K.C.M.G.; Man. Dir. R. W. WORDLEY; Wales and the West of England.

London Weekend Television Ltd.: South Bank Television Centre, Kent House, Upper Ground, London, SE1 9LT; Chair. The Rt. Hon. JOHN FREEMAN; Man. Dir. BRIAN TESLER; London, 5.15 p.m. Friday to closedown on Sunday.

Scottish Television Ltd.: Cowcaddens, Glasgow, G2 3PR, and 30 Old Burlington St., London, W1X 1LB; Chair. Sir CAMPBELL FRASER; Deputy Chair. and Man. Dir. WILLIAM BROWN, C.B.E.; central Scotland.

Television South: Spenser House, 60-61 Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1; Chair. Lord BOSTON OF FAVERSHAM, Q.C.; Man. Dir. A. J. GATWARD; south and south-east England area.

Television South West Ltd.: Derry's Cross, Plymouth, PL1 2SP; Chair. B. BAILEY, O.B.E.; Joint Man. Dirs. K. GOLDSTEIN-JACKSON, PETER BATTLE; south-west England area.

Thames Television Ltd.: Thames Television House, 306-316 Euston Rd., London, NW1 3BB; Chair. H. S. L. DUNDAS; Man. Dir. BRYAN COWGILL; London area, Monday to Thursday, Friday up to 7.00 p.m.

Tyne Tees Television Ltd.: Television Centre, City Rd., Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 2AL, and Television House, 32 Bedford Row, London, WC1R 4HE; Chair. Sir RALPH CARR-ELLISON; Man. Dir. PETER S. PAINE; north-east England.

Ulster Television Ltd.: Havelock House, Ormeau Rd., Belfast, BT7 1EB, and 6 York St., London, W18 1SA; Chair. J. L. MACQUITTY, Q.C., M.A., LL.B.; Deputy Chair. and Man. Dir. R. B. HENDERSON, C.B.E., M.A., F.R.T.S.; Northern Ireland.

Yorkshire Television Ltd.: Television Centre, Leeds, LS3 1JS, and Television House, 32 Bedford Row, London, WC1R 4HE; Chair. Sir RICHARD GRAHAM, Bt., O.B.E., D.L.; Man. Dir. and Dir. of Progs. PAUL FOX; Yorkshire.

Independent Television News Ltd. (ITN): ITN House, 48 Wells St., W1P 4DE; f. 1955; provides the main news programmes for all ITV areas; non-profit-making, financed by all other programme companies; Chair. Lord BUXTON of ALSA, M.C.; Editor and Chief Exec. DAVID NICHOLAS; Gen. Man. WILLIAM HODGSON.

Independent Television Companies Association: Knighton House, 56 Mortimer St., London, W1N 8AN; f. 1955; acts on behalf of all the programme companies on certain matters of common interest; Chair. BRIAN TESLER; Gen. Sec. D. SHAW.

FINANCE

The United Kingdom's central bank is the Bank of England, which was established by Act of Parliament and Royal Charter in 1694 and nationalized under the Bank of England Act 1946. The Scottish and Northern Ireland banks issue their own notes but these are largely covered by holdings of Bank of England notes.

The *Bank of England* is responsible for advising the Government on the formulation of monetary policy and for its subsequent execution. It holds the main government accounts, acts as registrar of government stocks and as agent of the Government for a number of financial operations, including the management of the Exchange Equalization Account. It is also banker to a number of commercial banks. The London clearing banks maintain a substantial proportion of their total cash holdings in the form of balances at the Bank and these are used in the settlement of the daily cheque and credit clearings.

The *commercial banks* may be divided into two broad categories: clearing banks and other banks.

The *clearing banks* are divided into the six London clearing banks, which cover England and Wales, the three Scottish clearing banks and the four Northern Ireland banks. These banks play the main part in operating the money transmission system throughout the U.K. At mid-September 1979 the London clearing banks held deposits totalling approximately £35,000 million, the Scottish clearing banks some £4,000 million, and the Northern Ireland banks about £1,000 million.

The *other banks* can be divided into accepting houses (taking their name from their business of accepting bills of exchange for payment) and other U.K.-owned banks, overseas-owned banks and consortium banks. The accepting houses and some of the U.K.-owned banks are specialists in bill finance, new issues and company finance.

Consortium banks have been formed in the U.K. by groups of banks, mostly from overseas, but including some British clearing banks. Initially they were set up to afford shareholders access to the Eurocurrency markets. More recently, consortia have been formed as a means of combining institutions from similar geographical areas, when a London operation would be uneconomic for individual banks. Consortium banks are important participants in the major inter-bank markets in sterling and currency deposits and certificates of deposit.

The *Discount Houses* are a specialized group of institutions peculiar to London. They raise the greater part of their funds from within the banking sector. These funds are borrowed by the Houses at call or short notice (thereby providing the lending banks with a highly liquid interest-bearing investment) and are used to purchase correspondingly liquid assets—mainly Treasury and commercial bills, short-dated government stocks, certificates of deposit, local authority debt, etc.

As a result of England's lead in international trade and finance during and after the industrial revolution, several countries tended to use sterling rather than their national currency for international trading transactions and maintained their central currency reserve in London. These countries pegged their currency exchange rate to the pound sterling when the gold standard was abandoned by the United Kingdom in 1931; the pound was devalued by 30.5 per cent in 1949, and by 14.3 per cent in 1967. In June 1972 the pound was floated and, by December 1981, it had not returned to a fixed parity. Since 1958 sterling has been, for non-residents, freely transferable and convertible into other currencies. The United Kingdom's official reserves, comprising gold, convertible currencies and special drawing rights on the International Monetary Fund, are held in the Exchange Equalization Account operated since 1932 by the Bank of England as agent for the Treasury.

The *London Gold Market* evolved in the days of the Australian and Canadian gold rushes in the 19th century, and it remains the leading free market of the world. There are five members of the Market who are present at the two daily price fixings, although all authorized banks may deal in the commodity.

The *building society movement* is important both as a medium of savings (the largest in the U.K.) and for the finance of house purchase in a country where over 50 per cent of dwellings are owner-occupied. There were 316 societies in December 1978 of which ten accounted for over 70 per cent of funds invested by the public in this way.

National Savings are shared between the Department for National Savings and the Trustee Savings Banks. Through the Department for National Savings the Government administers the National Savings Bank "investment" and "ordinary" accounts, National Savings certificates, Premium bonds and other securities, all aimed primarily at the small saver. The outlets for these services are some 22,000 post offices in the U.K. National savings securities can also be bought through Trustee Savings Banks and other banks. The Trustee Savings scheme was started in the 19th century, and at the end of 1977 there were 19 banks with 1,700 offices and some 13 million accounts.

In 1968 a new service, the *Post Office Giro*, was opened to provide a cheap credit transfer and postal cheque service for its account holders, most of whom would not also have bank accounts. In 1978 it changed its name to National Girobank.

There are certain institutions set up to provide finance for specific purposes; the more important of these are Finance for Industry and its two main subsidiaries the Finance Corporation for Industry (capital for large corporations) FFI (U.K. Finance), formerly the Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation (capital for technical innovation and small companies), the Common-

wealth Development Finance Company (investment of private capital in Commonwealth and other countries' development schemes) and the Agricultural Mortgage Corporation (loans against mortgages on agricultural property).

The main capital market is the *Stock Exchange*. About 10,000 securities are traded, and an options market was opened in 1978.

The U.K. has a highly developed *insurance* market, located primarily in London. Lloyd's, with its unique system of underwriting syndicates (of which there are about 330, with over 14,000 members) has an international reputation for marine, aviation and other types of insurance; most of its premium income comes from outside the U.K. The bulk of the domestic insurance market is shared, through the 265 accredited Lloyds brokerage houses, between about 100 of the 600 (approximately) insurance companies operating in the U.K. which also do a lot of international business. These companies are important for both their general and their life-assurance business.

BANKING

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; auth.=authorized; m.=million; dep.=deposits; res.=reserves; subs.=subscribed; brs.=branches)

The *Banking Act*, which grew out of the 1973/74 secondary banking crisis, provides a statutory framework for the supervision of the banking sector. It came into force on October 1st, 1979, and lays down a two-tier system of "recognized banks" and "licensed deposit-taking institutions"; banks and other institutions wishing to take deposits were to apply for authorization by April 1st, 1980, and institutions which had not applied by that date were then to stop taking deposits. In April 1981 the Bank of England published a list of 281 recognized banks and 297 licensed deposit-takers.

CENTRAL BANK

Bank of England: Threadneedle St., London, EC2R 8AH; incorporated by Royal Charter in 1694, and nationalized by Act of Parliament on March 1st, 1946; is the Government's banker and on its behalf manages the note issue and the National Debt; also the bankers' bank; mem. of the Clearing House; brs. at Birmingham, Bristol, Liverpool, Leeds, Manchester, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Southampton, and a representative office in Glasgow; capital stock amounting to £14.6m. is held by the Treasury; Governor The Rt. Hon. GORDON RICHARDSON, M.B.E.; Deputy Governor CHRISTOPHER MCMAHON; Chief Cashier D. H. F. SOMERSET; Sec. A. J. T. WILLIAMS; Head of Banking Supervision PETER COOKE.

PRINCIPAL BANKS INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN

Bank of Scotland: The Mound, Edinburgh, EH1 1YZ, Scotland; f. 1695; clearing bank; cap. p.u. £32.25m.; dep. £1,584.7m. (Feb. 1979); Gov. THOMAS RISK; Treas. and Gen. Man. D. B. PATTULLO.

Barclays Bank Ltd.: 54 Lombard St., London, EC3P 3AH; f. as a private bank before 1896; clearing bank; cap. auth. £360m., issued £282m. (1980); dep. £13,829m. (1980); Chair. T. H. BEVAN; nearly 3,000 brs.

Barclays Bank International Ltd.: 54 Lombard St., London, EC3P 3AH; f. 1836, re-inc. 1925; overseas and foreign business subsidiary of Barclays Bank Ltd.; cap. issued £340m.; Chair. HENRY LAMBERT; Vice-Chair. D. R. PELL; Senior Gen. Man. PETER LESLIE.

Clydesdale Bank Ltd.: 30 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow, G1 2HL, Scotland; f. 1838; affiliated to Midland Bank; issued share cap. £6.4m.; dep. £1,297m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. Sir ROBERT FAIRBAIRN; Chief Gen. Man. A. R. MACMILLAN.

Co-operative Bank Ltd.: P.O. Box 101, 1 Balloon St., Manchester, M60 4EP; f. 1970; cap. p.u. £8m.; dep. £581.5m. (Jan. 1980); 68 brs.; Chair. PETER PAXTON; Chief Gen. Man. LEWIS LEE.

Coutts and Co.: 440 Strand, London, WC2R 0QS; f. 1692; parent company National Westminster Bank Ltd.; cap. and res. £9.2m.; res. £372.7m. (Dec. 1978); 16 brs.; Chair. DAVID B. MONEY-COUTTS.

Grindlays Bank Ltd.: 23 Fenchurch St., London, EC3P 3ED; f. 1863; over 200 brs. and offices in 40 countries; cap. auth. £75m., p.u. £60m.; Chair. N. J. ROBSON; Sec. I. F. SHAW.

Lloyds Bank International (LBI): 40-66, Queen Victoria St., London, EC4P 4EL; f. 1971; cap. auth. £75m.; cap. issued £39.8m.; res. £179m.; dep. £5,735m. (Sept. 1978); Chair. Sir LINDSAY ALEXANDER; Chief Exec. ERIC WHITTLE.

Lloyds Bank Limited: 71 Lombard St., London, EC3P 3BS; f. 1765; cap. auth. £250m.; issued £171m.; dep. £18,118m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. Sir JEREMY MORSE, K.C.M.G.; Group Chief Exec. N. W. JONES; Chief Gen. Man. A. J. DAVIS; Sec. D. H. DAVIES; 2,350 brs.

Lombard North Central Ltd.: Lombard House, Curzon St., London, W1A 1EU; f. 1971; as merger of Lombard Banking Ltd. and North Central Finance (f. 1851); cap. auth. £19.65m.; issued and p.u. £18.1m. (1976); Chair. H. CUBITT, C.B.E., J.P., D.L., F.R.I.C.S.

Midland Bank Ltd.: Poultry, London, EC2P 2BX; f. 1836; cap. p.u. £164m.; dep. £22,906m.; clearing bank; Chair. Sir DAVID BARRAN; Vice-Chair. Sir DONALD BARRON; Sec. D. P. G. WYATT; 3,040 brs.

Moscow Narodny Bank Ltd.: 24-32 King William St., London, EC4P 4JS; f. 1919; specializes in the finance of East-West trade; cap. £72m. (April 1981); dep. £1,492m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. O. N. KOULIKOV.

National Westminster Bank Ltd.: 41 Lothbury, London; EC2P 2BP; f. 1968; clearing bank; cap. auth. £315m., dep. £31,820m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. R. LEIGH-PEMBERTON, D.L.; Chief Exec. W. J. BENSON; Sec. EILEEN CULLEN.

The Royal Bank of Scotland PLC: P.O.B. 31, 42 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, EH2 2YE; f. April 1969 by merger of The Royal Bank of Scotland and National Commercial Bank of Scotland Ltd., a member of Royal Bank of Scotland Group Ltd.; merger agreed with Standard Chartered Bank (q.v.) in 1981; clearing bank; cap. issued £37.5m.; res. £222m. (1980); 586 brs.; Chair. Sir MICHAEL HERRIES; Man. Dir. J. B. BURKE.

The Standard Bank Ltd.: 10 Clements Lane, London, EC4N 7AB; f. 1862; cap. auth. £40m., issued and p.u. £26.8m.; dep. £4,389.4m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. Lord BARBER.

Standard Chartered Bank Ltd.: 10 Clements Lane, Lombard St., London, EC4N 7AB; cap. auth. £100m.; cap. issued £69.1m.; dep. £8,603.3m. (Dec. 1978); merger agreed with Royal Bank of Scotland (q.v.) in 1981; Chair. Lord BARBER; Gen. Man. D. L. MILLAR; Sec. P. J. SPOONER.

United Dominions Trust Ltd.: 51 Eastcheap, London, EC3P 3BU; f. 1919; group cap. and res. £66m. (1981); total assets over £800m.; Chair. Sir JOHN READ; Chief Exec. A. C. RICHARDS.

Williams & Glyn's Bank Ltd.: 20 Birchin Lane, London, EC3P 3DP; f. 1970; member of Royal Bank of Scotland

Group Ltd.; clearing bank; share cap. auth. and issued £33.75m.; res. £104.1m. (1978); Chair. Sir GEORGE KENYON; Chief Exec. S. PROCTER.

Yorkshire Bank Ltd.: 56-58 Cheapside, London, EC2P 2BA; Reg. Office: 20 Merriam Way, Leeds, LS2 8NZ; 200 brs.; f. 1859; subs. cap. £28m.; Chair. S. WILD, C.B.E.; Gen. Man. F. G. SUNDERLAND.

PRINCIPAL MERCHANT BANKS

Indicates members of the Accepting Houses Committee

Amex Bank: Tribute House, 120 Moorgate, EC2P 2JY; f. 1966 as National Provincial and Rothschild (London) Ltd. (present name from 1975); subsidiary of American Express International Banking Corporation; cap. £5.3m.; Chair. FRANK J. MANHEIM.

Henry Ansbacher & Co. Ltd.: 1 Noble St., Gresham St., London, EC2V 7JH; f. 1894; cap. £6m.; dep. £34m. (March 1977); Chair. Sir SAMUEL GOLDMAN, K.C.B.; Man. Dir. CHARLES C. P. WILLIAMS.

P Bank Ltd.: 21 Great Winchester St., London, EC2N 2HH; f. 1919 as Anglo-Portuguese Colonial and Overseas Bank Ltd. (present name from 1977); wholly-owned subsidiary of Norwich Union Life Insurance Society; cap. p.u. £10m. (Dec. 1978); Chair. The Marquess TOWNSEND OF RAYNHAM; Man. Dir. B. ROWNTREE.

Leithnot Latham & Co. Ltd.: 37 Queen St., London, EC4R 1BY; f. 1833; cap. auth. 7.5m.; issued and p.u. £6.5m.; dep. £95.2m. (March 1979); Chair. C. J. PRIDEAUX; Chief Exec. F. C. SAVILLE; Sec. J. R. KAYE.

Bank of America International Ltd.: St. Helens, 1 Under-shaft, EC3 8HN; incorp. 1971; auth. cap. £10m.; dep. £226m. (Dec. 1978); Chair. MONT McMILLEN, Jr.; Man. Dir. R. W. FRICK.

Irclays Merchant Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 188, 15/16 Gracechurch St., London, EC3V 0BA; f. 1922 (present name from 1976); Chair. F. R. DOLLING; Sec. D. H. JOHNSON.

Baring Brothers & Co. Ltd.: 8 Bishopsgate, London, EC2N 4AE; f. 1763; share cap. £5.55m.; res. £19.45m.; dep. £351.3m. (Dec. 1979); Chair. The Hon. JOHN BARING; Sec. O. B. HARRIS.

The British Linen Bank Ltd.: 4 Melville St., Edinburgh, EH3 7NZ and 87 St. Vincent St., Glasgow, G2 5TJ; f. 1746, re-founded 1977 from Bank of Scotland Finance Co. Ltd.; cap. p.u. £8m.; dep. £255m.; Governor THOMAS N. RISK, B.L.; Chief Exec. IAN F. BROWN; Sec. JOHN D. WATT.

Brown, Shipley & Co. Ltd.: Founders Court, Lothbury, London, EC2R 7HE; f. 1810; cap. issued £8m. (1979); Chair. P. H. DUNN; Man. Dirs. J. J. REED, P. J. THURBIN; Sec. J. A. HIGINBOTHAM.

Charterhouse Japhet Ltd.: 1 Paternoster Row, London, EC4M 7DH; f. 1880; cap. p.u. £40m.; Chair. and Chief Exec. JOHN B. HYDE; Sec. M. G. HOTCHIN.

County Bank Ltd.: 11 Old Broad St., London, EC2N 1BB; cap. and res. £27.1m.; dep. £607.1m.; National Westminster Bank Group; Chair. J. A. S. L. LEIGHTON-BOYCE.

Fleming (Robert) & Co. Ltd.: 8 Crosby Sq., London, EC3A 6AN; f. 1974; cap. £6.375m.; dep. £195m. (March 1981); Chair. J. BURNETT-STUART; Sec. A. S. PETERKIN.

Antony Gibbs Holdings Ltd.: 3 Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, London, EC2R 8HD; f. 1948; subsidiary of Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation; cap. auth. £5.5m.; cap. issued £5.06m.; dep. £85.8m. (Dec. 1974); Chair. Sir PHILIP DE ZULUETA; Chief Exec. D. MACDONALD; Sec. CHRISTOPHER GILL, LL.B., A.C.A.

Grindlays Bank Scotland Ltd.: 4 West Regent St., Glasgow, G2 1RG; f. 1936 as British Bank of Commerce Ltd., present name 1976; subsidiary of Grindlays Bank Ltd.

Grindlay Brandts Ltd.: P.O.B. 280, 23 Fenchurch St., London, EC3P 3ED; wholly-owned subsid. of Grindlays Bank Ltd.; Chair. N. J. ROBSON.

***Guinness Mahon & Co. Ltd.:** 32 St. Mary at Hill, London EC3R 8DH; f. 1836; cap. £10m. (1977); res. £12.9m. (1976); dep. £172.5m. (1976); Chair. GRAHAM STARFORTH HILL; Deputy Chair. and Chief Exec. RICHARD FENHALLS.

***Hambros Bank Ltd.:** 41 Bishopsgate, London, EC2P 2AA; f. 1970; cap. issued and p.u. £76m.; dep. £1,044m. (March 1979); Chair. C. E. A. HAMBRO; Deputy Chair. J. M. CLAY; Sec. R. G. SHEFFIELD.

***Hill Samuel and Co. Ltd.:** 100 Wood St., London, EC2P 2AJ; f. 1831; cap. issued £10m.; dep. £1,214.8m. (March 1981); Chair. Sir ROBERT CLARK, D.S.C.; Chief Exec. R. E. B. LLOYD; Sec. G. R. PARRIS.

Leopold Joseph & Sons Ltd.: 31-45 Gresham St., EC2V 7EA; f. 1919; cap. auth. £5m., issued £3.9m. (1979); Chair. ROBIN HERBERT; Sec. H. J. ROSS.

***Kleinwortz, Benson Ltd.:** 20 Fenchurch St., London, EC3P 3DB; f. Cuba 1792, England 1830; cap. p.u. £30m.; dep. £1,193m. (1979); Chair. R. A. HENDERSON; Sec. P. E. CHURCHILL-COLEMAN.

***Lazard Brothers & Co. Ltd.:** 21 Moorfields, London, EC2P 2HT; f. 1919; cap. p.u. £20.2m.; Chair. IAN FRASER; Sec. A. EADY.

***Samuel Montagu & Co. Ltd.:** 114 Old Broad St., London, EC2P 2HY; f. 1853; cap. £40m.; Chair. STAFFAN GADD.

***Morgan Grenfell & Co. Ltd.:** 23 Great Winchester St., London, EC2P 2AX; f. 1838; cap. fully paid £23m. (1979); Chair. G. W. MACKWORTH-YOUNG; Chief Exec. C. R. REEVES; Sec. M. C. EVANS.

***Rea Brothers Ltd.:** King's House, 36-37 King St., London, EC2V 8DR; f. 1919 as Rea, Warren and McLennan Ltd. (present name from 1947); cap. £3.1m. (Dec. 1978); Chair. WALTER H. SALOMON.

***N. M. Rothschild and Sons Ltd.:** New Court, St. Swithin's Lane, London, EC4P 4DU; f. 1804; Chair. EVELYN DE ROTHSCHILD.

***J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Ltd.:** 120 Cheapside, London, EC2V 6DS; f. 1804; cap. £20m.; dep. £843m.; Chair. JOHN HULL; Sec. R. BADROCK.

***Singer & Friedlander Ltd.:** 20 Cannon St., London, EC4M 6XE; f. 1907; cap. £9m.; dep. £136.4m. (Dec. 1977); owned by European Ferries; Chair. A. N. SOLOMONS; Sec. H. J. CLARK.

Standard Chartered Merchant Bank Ltd.: 33-36 Gracechurch St., London, EC3V 0AX; f. 1947 as Standard Bank Finance and Development Corp. Ltd.; wholly-owned subsidiary of Standard Chartered Bank Ltd.; cap. auth. £15m.; cap. issued and p.u. £10m.; Chair. P. A. GRAHAM, O.B.E.; Man. Dir. R. A. M. BAILLIE.

Wallace Brothers Bank Ltd.: 4 Crosby Square, London, EC4A 6AJ; f. 1972; cap. £9m.; dep. £65.7m. (July 1974); Chair. D. R. S. FITZGERALD; Sec. J. D. DREW.

***S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.:** 30 Gresham St., London, EC2P 2EB; f. 1934; auth. cap. £75m. (March 1981); Chair. Lord ROLL of IPSDEN, DAVID G. SCHOLEY.

EUROBANKS AND CONSORTIUM BANKS

The following banks have a significant activity in London in the European currency market:

Allied Arab Bank Ltd.: Granite House, 97-101, Cannon St., London, EC4N 5AD; f. 1977; owned by Barclays Bank

International Ltd. (U.K.), Al Mubarakah Finance Holding Co. S.A. (Luxembourg), A. Tajir Bank (Cayman Islands), Al Hamdoulillah Finance Foundation S.A. (Luxembourg), Sanctuary Investments Ltd. (Jersey); cap. auth. and p.u. £15m.; dep. £291m. (July 1981); Chair. S. K. ROUSHDI; Man. Dir. and Chief Exec. S. M. SHUKRI.

Associated Japanese Bank (International) Ltd.: 29-30 Cornhill, London, EC3V 3QA; f. 1970; owned by Sanwa Bank, Mitsui Bank, Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank, Nomura Securities; cap. issued £10m.; dep. £544.3m. (1981); Chair. Y. EMORI; Chief Exec. Y. HEMMI.

Atlantic International Bank Ltd.: 65-66 Queen St., London, EC4R 1EH; f. 1969; owned by Banco di Napoli (Italy), F. van Lanschot Bankiers N.V. (Netherlands), Manufacturers National Bank of Detroit (U.S.A.), Shawmut Bank of Boston N.A. (U.S.A.); share loan cap. £9.9m., assets £170.7m.; Chair. H. S. CLARKE; Man. Dir. LEO F. SWIFT; Gen. Man. J. J. BUTTIGIEG.

Bank of Tokyo International Ltd.: 16 Finsbury Circus, London, EC2M 7DJ; f. 1967; formerly Bank of Tokyo and Detroit (International) Ltd.; owned by Bank of Tokyo (Japan), California First Bank (U.S.A.) and National Bank of Detroit (U.S.A.), merchant bankers; cap. £9m.; dep. £193m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. Y. KASHIWAGI; Chief Exec. M. A. OKA.

Bankers Trust International Ltd.: Dashwood House, 69 Old Broad St., London, EC2P 2EE; f. 1860; share cap. £6m.; dep. £80m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. MARTIN G. SMITH.

Chemical Bank International Ltd.: 1 Union Court, Old Broad St., London, EC2N 1EA; formerly London Multinational Bank Ltd.; total assets £420m. (Oct. 1977); Man. Dir. ZISSIMOS A. FRANGOPOULOS.

Citicorp International Bank Ltd.: 335 Strand, London, WC2R 1LS; f. 1972; owned by Citicorp International Group Inc., Delaware; cap. p.u. £5m.; Chair. J. W. STEVENS; Man. Dir. J. C. BOTTS.

Crédit Suisse First Boston: 22 Bishopsgate, London, EC2N 4BQ; f. 1966 (present name from 1978); major shareholders Crédit Suisse and First Boston; cap. issued £7.5m.; res. £4.5m.; total assets £150.6m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. MICHAEL VON CLEMM.

Euro-Latinamerican Bank Ltd. (Eulabank): Gillet House, 55 Basinghall St., London, EC2 5EN; f. 1974; cap. p.u. £19.3m. (Sept. 1979); Chair. KARLOS RISCHBIETER; Gen. Man. GEORGE M. GUNSON.

European Arab Bank: 107 Cheapside, London, EC2V 6DT; f. 1976; cap. £11.25m.; dep. £130.8m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. Dr. A. M. KAISOUNI; Chief Gen. Man. W. MAJOR.

European Banking Co. Ltd.: 150 Leadenhall St., London, EC3V 4PP; f. 1973; owned by Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank, Banca Commerciale Italiana, Creditanstalt Bankverein, Deutsche Bank, Midland Bank, Société Générale de Banque, Société Générale (France); cap. p.u. £12.2m.; Chair. P.-E. JANSSEN; Man. Dir. S. M. YASSUKOVICH; Sec. M. HOLDEN.

European Brazilian Bank Ltd.: Bucklersbury House, Walbrook, London, EC4N 8HP; f. 1972; owned by Banco do Brasil, Bank of America Group, Deutsche Bank, Union Bank of Switzerland, Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank; cap. £18m. (July 1981); Chair. Dr. OSWALDO R. COLIN; Man. Dir. FRANK W. GROL.

International Commercial Bank Ltd.: 9-10 Angel Court, London, EC2R 7HP; f. 1967; owned by Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, First National Bank of Chicago, Irving Trust Co., Commerzbank A.G., Crédit Lyonnais, Banco di Roma International Holding S.A.; cap. auth. £10m., issued and p.u. £7m.; dep. £492m.

(Dec. 1980); Chair. STANLEY H. WRIGHT; Exec. Dir. K. F. EINFELD.

International Energy Bank Ltd. (IEB): Winchester House, 100 Old Broad St., London, EC2M 1BE; owned by Bank of Scotland, Banque Worms, Barclays Bank International Ltd., Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Republic Bank Dallas N.A., Société Financière Européenne S.F.E.; auth. cap. £20m. p.u. £10m.; res. £6m.; dep. £280m. (July 1981); Chair. C. P. LUNN; Chief Exec. I. T. H. LOGIE.

International Mexican Bank Ltd. (Intermex): 29 Gresham St., London, EC2V 7ES; f. 1974; owned by Nacional Financiera; Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior, Banco Nacional de México, Bank of America, Dai Ichi Kangyo Bank, Deutsche Bank, Union Bank of Switzerland; cap. auth. £20m.; p.u. £10m.; dep. £187.9m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. AGUSTÍN F. LEGORRETA; Man. Dir. GERARD LEGRAIN.

International Westminster Bank Limited: 41 Lothbury, London, E.C.2 (private company); f. 1913; cap. auth. £40m.; subsidiary of National Westminster Bank Ltd.; Chair. Viscount SANDON, T.D.; Chief Exec. E. E. RUDDELL; Sec. H. G. ALLEN.

Iran Overseas Investment Bank Ltd.: 120 Moorgate, London, EC2M 6TS; f. 1973; cap. and res. £11.3m.; dep. £89.8m. (Sept. 1980); Man. Dir. S. A. TAHERI.

Italian International Bank Ltd.: P. & O. Building, Leadenhall St., London, E.C.3; f. 1972; owned by Monte dei Paschi di Siena; cap. auth. and issued £20m.; dep. £286.9m. (June 1981); Chair. Prof. G. CODA NUNZIANTE; Deputy Chair. STEPHEN G. MOGFORD; Man. Dir. and Chief Exec. JOHN BADEN.

Japan International Bank Ltd.: 107 Cheapside, London, EC2V 6BR; f. 1970; owned by Fuji Bank, Mitsubishi Bank, Sumitomo Bank, Tokai Bank, Daiwa Securities Co. Ltd., Nikko Securities Co. Ltd., and Yamaichi Securities Co. Ltd.; cap. auth. and p.u. £10.8m.; assets £383.3m. (Dec. 1978); Chief Exec. R. KAWASHIMA.

Kuhn Loeb Lehman Brothers International Inc.: 99 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; owned by Lehman Bros. Kuhn Loeb Inc., U.S.A.; Pres. ANTHONY M. LUND.

Libra Bank Ltd.: 140 London Wall, London, EC2Y 5DN; f. 1972; owned by Chase Manhattan Bank, Royal Bank of Canada, National Westminster Bank, Swiss Bank Corporation, Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale, Mitsubishi Bank, Bancomer, Banco Itau, Crédito Italiano, Banco Espirito Santo e Comercial de Lisboa; cap. and res. £40.4m. (Dec. 1980); Man. Dir. THOMAS F. GAFFNEY.

London & Continental Bankers Ltd.: 2 Throgmorton Ave., London, EC2N 2AP; f. 1973; international merchant bankers; owned by 12 European banks; cap. £20m.; res. £4m.; dep. £267m. (March 1980); Chair. HELMUT GUTHARDT; Man. Dirs. BRIAN D. CAMPBELL, GEORGE H. HOFFMAN.

Midland and International Banks Ltd.: 26 Throgmorton St., London, EC2N 2AH; f. 1964 by Midland Bank, Commercial Bank of Australia, Standard Chartered Bank and Toronto-Dominion Bank; conducts international financing (particularly medium-term) of development projects abroad; cap. £20m.; dep. £1,103m. (March 1981); Chair. Sir DAVID BARRAN; Deputy Chair. Rt. Hon. Lord BARBER, T.D.; Man. Dir. J. H. JENNINGS.

Nordic Bank Ltd.: Nordic Bank House, 20 St. Dunstan's Hill, London, EC3R 8HY; f. 1971; owned by Den Norske Creditbank (Oslo), Kansallis-Osake-Pankki (Helsinki), Svenska Handelsbanken (Stockholm), Copenhagen Handelsbank; cap. auth. £30m. (Dec.

1980); Chair. VEIKKO MAKONEN; Man. Dir. J. R. SCLATER.

Orion Royal Bank Ltd.: 1 London Wall, London, EC2Y 5JX; f. 1970; international merchant bankers; owned by Royal Bank of Canada; cap. and res. £64m. (1980); Chair. J. K. FINLAYSON; Chief Exec. Viscount HARDINGE.

Saudi International Bank Ltd. (Al-Bank Al-Saudi Al-Alami): 99 Bishopsgate, London, EC2M 3TB; f. 1975; cap. p.u. £50m.; dep. £1,493.8m. (June 1981); Chair. Sheikh MOHAMMED ABALKHAIL; Chief Exec. Dr. ANDREAS R. PRINDL; Gen. Man. BARRETT R. PETTY.

Scandinavian Bank Ltd.: Scandinavian House, 2-6 Cannon St., London, EC4M 6XX; f. 1969; owned by Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken (Sweden), Bergen Bank (Norway), Union Bank of Finland Ltd. and others; cap. auth. £50m., issued and p.u. £30.25m.; dep. £1,080m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. L. E. THUNHOLM; Man. Dir. and Chief Exec. GARRETT F. BOUTON.

UBAF Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 169, Commercial Union Building, St. Helen's, 1 Undershaft, London, EC3P 3HT; f. 1972; owned by Ubc Nederland B.V., Midland Bank (U.K.), Libyan Arab Foreign Bank (Libya); cap. auth. and p.u. £21m.; dep. £496m. (Dec. 1980); Chief Exec. CHARLES BURKIN.

SAVINGS ORGANIZATIONS AND BANKS

Department for National Savings: Headquarters: Charles House, 375 Kensington High St., London, W14 8SD; National Savings Bank, Boydstone Rd., Cowglen, Glasgow, G5 8SB; Savings Certificate and SAYE Office, Millburngate House, Durham, DH9 9 1NS; Bonds and Stock Office (Government Stock and Bonds): Marton, Blackpool, FY3 9YP; Bonds and Stock Office (Premium Savings Bonds): Lytham St. Annes, Lancs., FY10 1YN; f. 1861; Dir. of Savings STUART GILBERT.

National Girobank: Bootle, Merseyside, GIR OAA; f. 1968; a self-contained business within the Post Office offering a wide range of banking services for personal and business customers. Operates through the postal network with counter services at more than 20,000 post offices throughout the U.K., and centralized computer processing at Bootle; more than a million account holders; Man. Dir. S. WAINWRIGHT.

Trustee Savings Bank Central Board: 3 Copthall Ave., London, EC2P 2AB; f. 1976; supervises 16 Trustee Savings Banks; collective funds of the constituent banks exceed £5,000m. with 1,655 offices; Chair. Sir JOHN READ.

DISCOUNT HOUSES

The following are members of the London Discount Market Association.

Alexanders Discount Company Ltd.: 1 St. Swithin's Lane, London, EC4N 8DN; f. 1810 as William Alexander and Co. Ltd., name changed as above 1919; cap. auth. £6.5m.; cap. issued £5m.; res. £4.5m.; Chair. D. MEINERTZHAGEN; Man. Dir. D. W. GRANT.

Cater Allen PLC: 1 King William St., London, E.C.4; f. 1981 by merger of Cater Ryder and Co. Ltd. (f. 1960) and Allen Harvey and Ross Ltd. (f. 1888); cap. auth. £6.5m.; issued £6.01m.; Chair. EDD RYDER.

Clive Discount Co. Ltd.: 1 Royal Exchange Ave., London, EC3V 3LU; f. 1946; cap. auth. and p.u. £5m.; dep. £337m. (1979); Chair. N. H. CHANBERLEN.

Gerald Quin, Cope and Co. Ltd.: 19-21 Moorgate, London, EC2R 6BX; f. 1866; Chair. B. M. SAVILL; Dirs. V. R. HARROD, J. F. LONDON, A. F. GOODA, A. C. LINE.

Gerrard & National Discount Company Ltd.: 32 Lombard St., London, EC3V 9BE; f. 1970; cap. p.u. £3.94m.; Chair. R. G. GIBBS; Gen. Man. L. K. V. FLACK.

Gillett Brothers Discount Co. Ltd.: 65 Cornhill, London, EC3V 3PP; f. 1867; cap. auth. £4.5m.; issued £3m.; Chair. IAN LOGIE; Man. D. L. ROZIER.

Jessel, Toynbee and Co. Ltd.: 30 Cornhill, London, E.C.3; f. 1922; regd. 1943; cap. issued £3.3m. (1980); Chair. and Man. Dir. M. R. TOYNEBEE.

King and Shaxson Ltd.: 52 Cornhill, London, E.C.3; an amalgamation of King and Foa and White and Shaxson, May 1933; regd. 1936; cap. auth. £3m., p.u. £2.8m.; Chair. T. S. HOHLER; Sec. D. R. JARRETT.

Page and Gwyther Ltd.: 1 Founders Court, Lothbury, London, EC2R 7DB; f. 1863; Chair. W. A. RUSSELL, M.C.; Man. Dir. W. G. J. GROVE.

Secombe, Marshall and Campion Ltd.: 7 Birchin Lane, London, EC3V 9DE; f. 1922; cap. auth. £2m., issued £1.4m.; Chair. D. G. CAMPION.

Smith, St. Aubyn and Co. Ltd.: White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E.C.3; f. 1891; cap. auth. £2.5m., p.u. £2.07m.; Chair. JEREMY SMITH.

Union Discount Company of London PLC: 39 Cornhill, London, EC3V 3NU; f. 1885; cap. issued £10m.; Chair. A. J. O. RITCHIE; Deputy Chair. The Rt. Hon. Lord REMNANT, C.V.O., F.C.A.; Sec. P. L. SHEPHERD.

CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

Equity Capital for Industry: Leith House, Gresham St., London, E.C.2; f. 1976; sponsored by Bank of England to provide equity capital; Chair. Lord PLOWDEN.

Finance Corporation for Industry Ltd.: 91 Waterloo Rd., London, S.E.1; f. 1945; cap. £25,000,000 (10 per cent p.u.); a subsidiary of Finance for Industry Ltd. Resources £100m.; provides capital for industry in the national interest, where finance is unobtainable from ordinary market sources; Chair. Viscount CALDECOTE, D.S.C.; Gen. Man. P. F. G. HILDESLEY.

FFI (UK Finance): 7 Copthall Ave., London, EC2R 7DD; formerly the Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation Ltd., an institution designed to provide medium and long-term finance to the smaller and medium-sized concern, operating in the British Isles. Usual limits £5,000 to £500,000. Founded in 1945 by the English and Scottish Joint Stock Banks, with authorized share capital of £40 million and total investment of £200 million. A public company, but the shares are held by the banks. Chair. Lord SHERFIELD; Gen. Man. P. F. G. HILDESLEY; Sec. D. R. CLARKE.

BANKING AND FINANCE ORGANIZATIONS

Accepting Houses Committee: Granite House, 101 Cannon St., London, EC4N 5BA; f. 1914; 17 mems. (see under Merchant Banks); Chair. I. J. FRASER; Dir.-Gen. Hon. L. H. L. COHEN.

Association of Consortium Banks: Nordic Bank House, 20 St. Dunstan's Hill, London, E.C.3; Chair. JOHN R. SCLATER.

British Bankers' Association: 10 Lombard St., London, EC3V 9EL; f. 1919; Pres. Sir ERIC FAULKNER; Chair. of Exec. Cttee. J. R. H. COOPER; Sec.-Gen. M. C. SWIFT.

The British Overseas and Commonwealth Banks Association: 10 Clements Lane, London, EC4N 7AB; f. 1917; 39 mems.; Hon. Sec. I. P. CAMERON BLACK.

Committee of London Clearing Bankers: 10 Lombard St., London, EC3V 9AP; Chair. Sir JEREMY MORSE, K.C.M.G.; Sec.-Gen. L. W. PRIESTLEY.

Institute of Bankers, The: 10 Lombard St., London, EC3V 9AS; f. 1879; professional bankers' association; 110,000 British and overseas mems.; Pres. P. A. GRAHAM, O.B.E., F.I.B.; Sec.-Gen. GEOFFREY DIX, O.B.E.; *Journal* published alternate months.

Institute of Bankers in Scotland: 20 Rutland Square, Edinburgh, EH1 2BB; f. 1875; Sec. B. McKENNA; approx. 10,000 mems.

Issuing Houses Association: Granite House, 101 Cannon St., London, EC4N 5BA; f. 1945; a consultative and advisory body representing institutions acting as issuing houses; Chair. Exec. Cttee. T. J. MANNERS (Lazard Brothers and Co. Ltd.); Deputy Chair. R. D. BROADLEY (Baring Brothers and Co. Ltd.); 56 mems.

London Discount Market Association: 39 Cornhill, London, EC3V 3NU; 13 mems.; Chair. R. J. PETHERBRIDGE; Hon. Sec. P. L. SHEPHERD.

STOCK EXCHANGE

The Stock Exchange: London, E.C.2; f. 1973 by amalgamation of the Stock Exchange (London, f. 1801), the other British Stock Exchanges, the Belfast Stock Exchange and the Irish Stock Exchange; 4,000 mems. Members act either as Brokers or Jobbers. The Stock Exchange Daily Official List contains about 8,000 different securities with a market value of £300,000m. Dealings are also permitted in securities quoted on an overseas Exchange; Chair. N. P. GOODISON; Chief Exec. R. FELL, C.B., C.B.E.

INSURANCE

Lloyd's: Offices: 3/4 Lime St., London, EC3M 7HA; had its origins in the coffee house opened c. 1688 by Edward Lloyd; an international insurance market and society of underwriters, consisting of approx. 19,500 individual members grouped into syndicates who accept risks on the basis of personal and unlimited liability; business is effected through 265 firms of accredited Lloyd's Brokers who alone are permitted to place insurances either directly or by way of reinsurance, and nearly three quarters of the annual premium income (over £2,000 million) is from overseas business. The Lloyd's market is administered by the Corporation of Lloyd's through a committee elected by and from the underwriting membership. Committee Chair. (1981) P. J. F. GREEN; Deputy Chair. ALEC W. HIGGINS; Sec.-Gen. JOSEPH HODGES.

Abbey Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: Abbey Life House, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, EC4M 8AR; f. 1961; Chair. and Chief Exec. R. FREDERICK RICHARDSON.

Britannic Assurance Co. Ltd.: Moor Green, Moseley, Birmingham, B13 8QF; f. 1866; cap. auth. £1,023,800; Chair. R. J. G. WILLIAMS; Gen. Mans. J. A. JEFFERSON, B. H. SHAW.

Clerical, Medical and General Life Assurance Society: 15 St. James's Square, London, SW1Y 4LQ; f. 1824; Mutual Society; Chair. Sir DOUGLAS S. MORPETH, T.D., F.C.A.; Gen. Man. ROGER D. CORLEY, F.I.A.; Actuary and Sec. ANDREW G. O'LEARY.

Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd.: St. Helen's, 1 Under-shaft, London, EC3P 3DQ; f. 1861; Chair. Sir FRANCIS SANDILANDS; Chief Gen. Man. J. F. G. EMMS; Sec. G. T. SPRATT; 14 U.K. subsidiaries.

Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd.: Miller St., Manchester, M60 0AL; f. 1867; Chair. HEDLEY W. WHITEHEAD, J.P.; Chief Gen. Man. A. DUVAL.

Cornhill Insurance Co. Ltd.: 32 Cornhill, London, EC3V 3LJ; f. 1905; Chair. D. W. G. SAWYER; Gen. Man. CECIL G. BURROWS.

Crusader Insurance PLC: Reigate, Surrey, RH2 8BL; f. 1899; Chair. G. C. CROOK, F.I.A.; Man. Dir. P. B. GRIMSHAW, F.C.I.S.; Actuary MICHAEL TYRRELL.

Eagle Star Insurance Co. Ltd.: 1 Threadneedle St., London, EC2R 8BE; f. 1904; Chair. and Man. Dir. Sir DENIS MOUNTAIN, Bt.; Sec. R. W. DURANT, F.C.I.S.

Ecclesiastical Insurance Office Ltd.: Beaufort House, Brunswick Rd., Gloucester GL1 1JZ; f. 1887; Chair. C. ALAN McLINTOCK; Gen. Man. B. V. DAY.

Equitable Life Assurance Society: 4 Coleman St., London, EC2R 5AP; f. 1762; Pres. J. A. CALDECOTT; Gen. Man. and Actuary E. B. O. SHERLOCK, F.I.A.

Equity & Law Life Assurance Society Ltd.: 20 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2; f. 1844; cap. auth. £1.2m.; Chair. P. D. J. H. COX; Gen. Man. M. J. BURNS; Sec. H. M. STEWART.

Excess Insurance Group Ltd.: 13 Fenchurch Ave., London, E.C.3; f. 1894; cap. auth. £2.0m.; p.u. £1.5m.; Chair. and Man. Dir. R. A. BARBERIS.

Friends' Provident Life Office: Pixham End, Dorking, Surrey, RH4 1QA; f. 1832; Chair. EDWIN W. PHILLIPS, M.B.E.; Chief Gen. Man. W. L. STUBBS, F.I.L.C.; F. G. COTTON, F.I.A., F.C.I.A., A.S.A.; Sec. R. I. SHUKER.

General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation Ltd.: General Buildings, Perth; f. 1885; cap. p.u. £41.2m.; Chair. GORDON SIMPSON; Chief Gen. Man. BUCHAN MARSHALL; Deputy Gen. Man. and Group Actuary C. G. MYERS.

Yorkshire General Life Assurance Company Ltd.: 2 Rougier St., York; f. 1837; cap. p.u. £200,000; Chair. G. R. SIMPSON; Gen. Man. and Actuary N. S. GRAHAM.

Yorkshire Insurance Co. Ltd.: Rougier St., York; and General Buildings, Perth, Scotland; f. 1824; cap. p.u. £2.2m.; Chair. Sir RICHARD GRAHAM; Gen. Man. D. A. BLAIKIE; Sec. L. W. MANSFIELD.

Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance Ltd.: Royal Exchange, London, EC3V 3LS; f. 1968; Chair. J. E. H. COLLINS; Man. Dir. P. R. DUGDALE; Sec. W. A. PENLINGTON; Principal U.K. subsidiary companies: Atlas Assurance Co. Ltd., British Equitable Assurance Co. Ltd., British Oak Insurance Co. Ltd., Caledonian Insurance Co., Cambrian Insurance Co. Ltd., Car and General Insurance Corporation Ltd., Essex and Suffolk Insurance Co. Ltd., GRE-linked Life Assurance Ltd., GRE Pensions Management Ltd., Guardian Assurance Co. Ltd., The Local Government Guarantee Society Ltd., Motor Union Insurance Co. Ltd., National Provincial Glass Co. Ltd., Reliance Marine Insurance Co. Ltd., Royal Exchange Assurance, State Assurance Co. Ltd., Union British Insurance Co. Ltd.; Property and investment cos.: Aquis Securities Ltd., Broseley Property Holdings Ltd., Compass Securities Ltd., The Metropolitan Trust Co. Ltd.

Iron Trades Employers' Insurance Association Ltd.: 21-24 Grosvenor Place, London, SW1X 7JA; f. 1880; employers' liability, third party and personal accident only; Chair. Dr. DENIS REBBECK, C.B.E.; Dir. and Gen. Man. P. CROSS.

Iron Trades Mutual Insurance Co. Ltd.: 21-24 Grosvenor Place, London, SW1X 7JA; inc. Jan. 1946.

Legal and General Assurance Society Ltd.: Temple Court, 11 Queen Victoria St., EC4N 4TP; f. 1836; wholly owned subsidiary of Legal and General Group Ltd.; cap. auth. £50m.; Chair. R. H. PREET; Chief Gen. Man. E. WYNN OWEN; Sec. G. D. LINTOTT.

British Commonwealth Insurance Co. Ltd.: Temple Court, 11 Queen Victoria St., London, EC4N 4TP;

inc. 1946; cap. aith. £3.5m.; Chair. R. H. PEET; Gen. Man. T. J. PALMER; Sec. G. D. LINTOTT.

Gresham Fire and Accident Insurance Society Ltd.: Temple Court, 11 Queen Victoria Street, London, EC4N 4TP; f. 1910; cap. aith. £500,000; Chair. R. H. PEET; Gen. Man. T. J. PALMER; Sec. G. D. LINTOTT.

Life Association of Scotland Ltd.: 10 George St., Edinburgh, EH2 2YH; f. 1838; Chair. Sir ROBERT ERSKINE-HILL, Bt.; Gen. Man. and Actuary J. M. SOUNESS.

Liverpool Victoria Friendly Society: Head Office: Victoria House, Southampton Row, London, WC1B 4DB; f. 1843; Chair. G. M. HEDGES; Sec. L. L. MUNN, F.I.A.

London and Manchester Assurance Co. Ltd.: Winslade Park, Exeter, EX5 1DS; f. 1869; Chair. H. L. K. BROWNE, F.C.A.; Chief Exec. D. A. L. JUBB, F.I.A.; Joint Sec. T. W. THORN.

The London Life Association Ltd.: 81 King William St., London, EC4N 7BD; f. 1806; Pres. Sir HUMPHREY POVAH TREVERBIAN PRIDEAUX, O.B.E.; Actuary, Gen. Man. and Dir. B. M. P. THOMPSON-MCCAUSLAND; Asst. Gen. Man. and Sec. A. L. LODGE, LL.B.

Marine and General Mutual Life Assurance Society: M.G.M. House, Heene Rd., Worthing, Sussex, BN11 2DY; f. 1852; Chair. Rt. Hon. Lord DENMAN; Dir. and Gen. Man. P. A. SLATTERY.

Mercantile and General Reinsurance Co. Ltd.: Moorfields House, Moorfields, London, EC2Y 9AL; Man. Dir. P. J. HOWELL (from May 1982); Gen. Man. J. LOCKE.

Municipal Mutual Insurance Ltd.: 22 Old Queen St. London, SW1H 9JG; f. 1903; Chair. Rt. Hon. Lord MARSHALL OF LEEDS; Gen. Man. L. I. PARKIN, B.COM., F.C.I.I.

National Employers' Mutual General Insurance Association Ltd.: National Employers House, Mitre Sq., London, EC3A 5AS; f. 1914; Chair. M. H. R. KING; Chief Gen. Man. T. R. USHER.

National Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Society Ltd.: Church St., Stratford on Avon; f. 1910; Chair. D. M. MILNE; Chief Gen. Man. C. A. THOMAS, A.C.I.I.

National Mutual Life Assurance Society: 5 Bow Churchyard, London, EC4M 9DH; f. 1830; Chair. D. A. PEASE, F.C.A.; Gen. Man. A. R. C. JENKS; Sec. W. P. JACKSON, F.I.A.

National Provident Institution: 48 Gracechurch St., London, E.C.3; f. 1835; Chair. JEREMY HARDIE; Management and Actuary G. V. BAYLEY, F.I.A., F.I.M.A.

Norwich Union Life Insurance Society: Surrey St., Norwich; f. 1808; Chair. MICHAEL G. FALCON; Chief Gen. Man. P. W. SHARMAN; Gen. Man. and Sec. H. H. SCURFIELD.

Maritime Insurance Co. Ltd.: Surrey St., Norwich; f. 1864; Gen. Man. J. CAMPBELL; Gen. Man. and Sec. H. H. SCURFIELD.

Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society Ltd.: Surrey St., Norwich; f. 1797; Gen. Man. J. CAMPBELL; Gen. Man. and Sec. H. H. SCURFIELD.

Scottish Union and National Insurance Co.: Surrey St., Norwich; f. 1824; Gen. Man. J. CAMPBELL; Gen. Man. and Sec. H. H. SCURFIELD.

Orion Insurance Co. Ltd.: 70-72 King William St., London, EC4N 7BT; f. 1931; cap. aith. £2.6m.; Chair. Sir ANTONY PART; Man. Dir. M. A. BURTONSHAW.

Pearl Assurance Co. Ltd.: High Holborn, London, WC1V 7EB; f. 1864; cap. aith. £2.6m.; Chair. F. L. GARNER; Chief Gen. Man. R. E. HOLLAND, B.SC., F.I.A.

Phoenix Assurance Co. Ltd.: Phoenix House, 4-5 King William St., London, EC4P 4HR; f. 1782; Chair.

J. O. HAMBRO, M.C.; Chief Gen. Man. R. K. BISHOP; Sec. E. R. WILLS.

London Guarantee and Reinsurance Co. Ltd.: P & O Building, Leadenhall St., London, EC3V 4QE; f. 1869; Chair. W. C. HARRIS; Gen. Man. A. B. KITSON; Sec. E. R. WILLS.

Pioneer Mutual Insurance Co. Ltd.: 16 Crosby Rd. North, Waterloo, Liverpool, L22 0NY; Chair. G. HEYWOOD; Man. Dir. H. CLARKE.

Provident Mutual Life Assurance Association: 25-31 Moor-gate, London, E.C.2; f. 1840; Chair. D. L. M. ROBERTSON; Gen. Man. B. RICHARDSON.

Provincial Insurance Co. Ltd.: Stramongate, Kendal, Cumbria, LA9 4BE; London Office: 222 Bishopsgate, EC2M 4JS; f. 1903; Chair. CHARLES F. E. SHAKERLEY; Man. Dir. HAROLD WALKER.

The Prudential Corporation: Principal subsidiary is: The Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd., Holborn Bars, London, EC1N 2NH; f. 1848; cap. aith. £87.5m.; Chair. Rt. Hon. Lord CARR OF HADLEY; Chief Gen. Man. F. B. CORBY.

Refuge Assurance Co. Ltd.: Oxford St., Manchester, M60 7HA; f. 1858; cap. aith. £1.25m.; Chair. P. W. D. SMITH; Man. Dir. A. T. BOOTH.

Royal Insurance Co. Ltd.: 1 Cornhill, London, EC3V 3QR; f. 1845; cap. aith. £52m.; cap. p.u. £47.1m.; Chair. D. MEINERTZHAGEN; Chief Gen. Man. JOHN HOWARD; Sec. P. S. ELLACOTT; subsidiary companies:

Law Union and Rock Insurance Co. Ltd.: 1 North John St., Liverpool, L69 2AS; f. 1806; cap. aith. £2,075,000; cap. p.u. £525,000; Chair. J. J. HOWARD; Sec. P. S. ELLACOTT.

Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co. Ltd., The: 1 North John St., Liverpool, L69 2AS; f. 1836; cap. aith. £3m.; p.u. £1.06m.; Chair. J. J. HOWARD; Sec. P. S. ELLACOTT.

London and Lancashire Insurance Co. Ltd.: 1 North John St., Liverpool, L69 2AS; f. 1861; Chair. J. J. HOWARD; Sec. P. S. ELLACOTT.

Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 34-36 Lime St., London, EC3M 7JE; f. 1836; cap. £1,000,000; cap. p.u. £600,000; Chair. K. M. BEVINS, C.B.E., T.D.; Man. B. K. WILLIAMS; Sec. P. S. ELLACOTT.

Royal Reinsurance Co. Ltd.: 34-36 Lime St., London, EC3M 7JE; f. 1979; Gen. Man. R. A. ISAAC.

Royal Liver Friendly Society: Royal Liver Building, Liverpool, L3 1HT; f. 1850; Chair. A. P. MCARDLE; Sec. D. E. WHITE.

Royal London Mutual Insurance Society Ltd.: Royal London House, Finsbury Sq., London, EC2A 1DP; f. 1861; Chair. B. G. SKINNER; Chief Gen. Man. W. H. FORSEY; Sec. N. H. WOOD.

Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society: 35 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow, G2 2EP and 10/12 Copthall Ave., London, EC2R 7AH; f. 1826; Chair. WILLIAM R. HENRY; Gen. Man. and Actuary W. PROUDFOOT, F.F.A.; Sec. I. R. CARMICHAEL.

Scottish Life Assurance Co.: 19 St. Andrew Sq., Edinburgh, EH2 1YE, Scotland; inc. 1881, re-inc. as a Mutual Company 1968; Chair. J. A. EDDISON, F.I.C.E.; Gen. Man. W. M. MORRISON, F.F.A.

The Scottish Mutual Assurance Society: 109 St. Vincent St., Glasgow, G2 5HN; London Office: 6 Bell Yard, Law Courts, WC2A 2LA; f. 1883; Chair. Prof. T. WILSON; Gen. Man. and Actuary R. E. MACDONALD.

The Scottish Provident Institution: 6 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, EH2 2YA; London Office: 3 Lombard St., EC3V 9AE; f. 1837; Chair. JAMES A. LUMSDEN; Gen. Man. and Actuary J. M. MACHARG.

- Scottish Widows' Fund and Life Assurance Society:** 15 Dalkeith Rd., Edinburgh, EH16 5BU; f. 1815; Gen. Man. C. M. CAVAYE.
- Standard Life Assurance Co.:** 3 George St., Edinburgh; South Region Office: Holborn Hall, Grays Inn Rd., London, WC1 8JD; f. 1825; Chair. A. M. HODGE, G.C., V.R.D., D.L., W.S.; Gen. Man. and Actuary G. D. GWILT.
- Sun Alliance and London Insurance Ltd.:** 1 Bartholomew Lane, London, EC2N 2AB; f. 1965; cap. p.u. £49.3m.; Chair. The Lord ALDINGTON; Chief Gen. Man. G. BOWLER; Sec. H. SILVER. Principal subsidiaries include:
- Sun Alliance & London Assurance Co. Ltd.:** 1 Bartholomew Lane, London, EC2N 2AB; f. 1967; cap. p.u. £1m.; Chair. The Lord ALDINGTON; Chief Gen. Man. G. BOWLER; Sec. H. SILVER.
- Alliance Assurance Co. Ltd.:** 1 Bartholomew Lane, London, EC2N 2AB; f. 1824; cap. p.u. £5,750,000; Chair. The Lord ALDINGTON; Chief Gen. Man. G. BOWLER; Sec. H. SILVER.
- The London Assurance:** 1 Bartholomew Lane, London, EC2N 2AB; f. 1720; cap. p.u. £5m.; Gov. The Lord ALDINGTON; Chief Gen. Man. G. BOWLER; Sec. H. SILVER.
- Sun Insurance Office Ltd.:** 1 Bartholomew Lane, London, EC2N 2AB; f. 1710; cap. p.u. £2.4m.; Chair. The Lord ALDINGTON; Chief Gen. Man. G. BOWLER; Sec. H. SILVER.
- Sun Life Assurance Society PLC:** Sun Life Court, St. James Barton, Bristol, BS1 3TH; f. 1810; Chair. P. G. WALKER, F.C.A.; Man. Dir. R. F. C. ZAMBONI, F.C.A.
- U.K. Provident:** Dolphin House, New St., Salisbury, Wilts., SP1 2QQ; f. 1840; Chair. and Man. Dir. S. G. BROOKSBANK, F.C.A.; Gen. Man. and Actuary A. SPEDDING, B.Sc., F.I.A., F.S.S., F.I.S., A.S.A.
- Wesleyan and General Assurance Society:** Colmore Circus, Birmingham, B4 6AR; f. 1841; total assets £177m.; Chair. J. D. W. FIELD; Man. Dir. D. L. ROBINSON.

INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS

- Accident Offices Association:** Aldermay House, Queen St., London, EC4N 1TQ; Chair. O. S. MASEFIELD, O.B.E.; Sec. T. A. KENT.
- Accident Offices Association (Overseas):** Aldermay House, Queen St., London, EC4N 1TQ; Chair. O. S. MASEFIELD, O.B.E.
- Associated Scottish Life Offices:** 23 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, EH2 1AQ; constituted 1841 as an Association of General Managers of Scottish Offices transacting

life assurance business; 9 full mems. and some partial mems.; Chair. J. M. MACHARG; Sec. G. C. TRAIN.

British Insurance Association: Aldermay House, Queen St., London, EC4N 1TU; f. 1917; Principal Trade Association for insurance companies; Objects: protection, promotion, and advancement of the common interests of all classes of insurance business; over 325 mems.; Chair. P. R. DUGDALE; Sec.-Gen. R. C. W. BARDELL.

The Chartered Insurance Institute: 20 Aldermanbury, London, EC2V 7HY; f. 1897; inc. 1912; approx. 50,000 mems.; Pres. T. ROBERTS, F.C.I.I.; Sec.-Gen. D. C. MCMURDIE; publs. *Journal* (3 a year), bulletins, individual titles.

Fire Offices' Committee: Aldermay House, Queen St., London, EC4N 1TT; Chief Exec. P. E. CROWE; Sec. J. H. BARBER.

Fire Protection Association: Aldermay House, Queen St., London, E.C.4; Chair. G. L. WILLIAMS.

Industrial Life Offices Association: Aldermay House, Queen St., London, EC4N 1TL; f. 1901; 19 assoc. offices; Chair. P. A. TAYLOR; Sec. B. J. SHARP.

Institute of London Underwriters: 40 Lime St., London, EC3M 5DA; f. 1884; Chair. H. G. MERRIMAN; Deputy Chair. A. S. NUNN; Man. and Sec. B. D. CURTIS.

The Life Offices' Association: Aldermay House, Queen St., London, EC4N 1TP; f. 1889; 75 mems.; Chair. E. WYNN OWEN; Sec.-Gen. T. H. M. OPPE.

Liverpool Underwriters' Association: Derby House, Exchange Buildings, Liverpool, L2 3QG; f. 1802; Chair. W. A. STOREY.

Reinsurance Offices Association: Aldermay House, Queen St., London, E.C.4; Chair. ALAN L. PRESTON; Dir. RUSSELL CHILVERS.

The Salvage Association: Bankside House, 107-112 Leadenhall St., London, E.C.3; f. 1856; Chair. J. A. R. MOLLER; Gen. Man. G. G. HOWARD.

ASSOCIATIONS OF ACTUARIES

- The Faculty of Actuaries:** 23 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, EH2 1AQ; f. 1856; inc. 1868; 556 Fellows; Pres. G. D. GWILT; Sec. W. W. MAIR; publs. *Transactions* (irregular), *Yearbook*.
- The Institute of Actuaries:** Staple Inn Hall, High Holborn, London, WC1V 7QJ; f. 1848; Royal Charter 1884; 5,675 mems.; Pres. ANTHONY R. N. RATCLIFF; Sec.-Gen. N. J. PAGE; publs. *Year Book*, *Journal of Institute of Actuaries*.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

GENERAL

- Association of British Chambers of Commerce:** 6-14 Dean Farrar St., London, SW1H 0DX; f. 1860; 86 affiliated U.K. chambers and 16 British Chambers of Commerce in foreign countries; Pres. TOM BOARDMAN; Dir.-Gen. W. A. NEWSOME.
- Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce:** 15 Union Terrace, AB9 1HF.
- Birmingham Chamber of Commerce and Industry:** P.O.B. 360, 75 Harborne Rd., Birmingham, B15 3DH; Pres. JOHN A. BLACK.
- Bristol Chamber of Commerce and Industry:** 16 Clifton Park, BS8 3BY.

British Export Houses Association: c/o 69 Cannon St., London, EC4N 5AB; Dir. E. IRA BROWN.

British Institute of Management: Management House, Parker St., London, W.C.2; f. 1948; 70,000 individual mems.; Chair. G. TREVOR HOLDSWORTH; Dir.-Gen. ROY CLOSE; publs. *Management Today* (monthly), *Management Review and Digest* (quarterly).

Confederation of British Industry: Centre Point, 103 New Oxford St., London, WC1A 1DU; f. 1965; acts as a national point of reference for all seeking views of the industry and is recognized internationally as the representative organization of British industry and management. Advises the Government on all aspects of policy affecting the interests of industry at home and abroad. Membership consists of more than 300,000

UNITED KINGDOM (GREAT BRITAIN)

Trade and Industry

companies, directly or indirectly; most of the publicly-owned corporations are members; Pres. Sir RAYMOND PENNOCK (until May 1982); Sir CAMPBELL FRASER (from May 1982); Dir.-Gen. Sir TERENCE BECKETT, C.B.E.; Sec. D. E. JACKSON.

Glasgow Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures: 30 George Square, Glasgow, G2 1EQ; f. 1783 (first Chamber in British Dominions); 2,725 mems.; Pres. G. B. HEANEY, C.B.E.; Chief Exec. MATTHEW NEIL, C.B.E., M.A., LL.B.

Institute of Directors: 116 Pall Mall, London, SW1Y 5ED; f. 1903; 30,000 mems., including 7,000 overseas; Pres. The Rt. Hon. Lord ERROLL OF HALE; Chair. Sir WILLIAM MATHER, O.B.E., M.C., T.D., D.L.; Dir.-Gen. WALTER GOLDSMITH; publ. *The Director*.

International Chamber of Commerce: British National Committee, Centre Point, 103 New Oxford St., London, WC1A 1QB; f. 1920; Dir. A. A. GOLDS, C.M.G., M.V.O.

London Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 69 Cannon St., London, EC4N 5AB; Pres. Rt. Hon. Earl JELICOE, D.S.O., M.C.; chair. of Council R. T. S. MACPHERSON.

Associated bodies:

British Importers Confederation: Pres. T. A. HARRISON; Chair. BASIL MARCUSON.

London Enterprise Agency: advisory service to small firms; Chair. S. J. GALLACHER; Dir. B. S. WRIGHT.

UK Trade Agency for Developing Countries (UKTA): Dir. FREDERICK GLOVER.

Manchester Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Ship Canal House, King St., Manchester, M60 8AH; f. 1820; Regional Chamber for Bolton, Bury, Oldham, Rochdale, Wigan, Central and West Lancashire, Lancaster, Kendal and Blackburn, with sections for Salford and Tameside; approx. 3,000 mems.; Dir. P. R. SAULTER.

Merseyside Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 1 Old Hall St., Liverpool, L3 9HG.

National Chamber of Trade: Enterprise House, Henley on Thames, Oxon., RG9 1TU; f. 1897; 600 affiliated local Chambers; 1,000 individual members; 30 affiliated Trade Associations; covers approx. 250,000 separate businesses; Pres. C. R. P. GOODWIN; Chair. Board of Management G. PLOWRIGHT; Dir.-Gen. L. E. S. SEENEY, O.B.E.

Office of Fair Trading: Field House, Brems Buildings, London, EC4A 1PR; f. 1973; monitors consumer affairs, competition policy, consumer credit, etc.; Dir.-Gen. GORDON BORRIE.

The Retail Consortium: 19 Buckingham Gate, London, SW1Y 1; f. 1975; Chair. COLIN PATERSON; Dir. ROBERT LLOYD-JONES.

SBA—Association of Independent Businesses: Trowbray House, 108 Weston St., London, SE1 3QB; f. 1968; 30,000 mems.; Exec. Council Pres. PATRICK DE LASZLO; Chair. BRIAN KINGHAM; Gen. Sec. BRENDAN DONNELLAN.

Swansea Chamber of Commerce and Shipping: Exchange Bldgs., Mount Stuart Sq., SA1 1TL.

EXPORT

British Overseas Trade Board: 1 Victoria St., London, SW1H 0ET; directs and administers all government services to exporters through the Department of Trade; Chair. The Earl of LIMERICK.

Institute of Export: World Trade Centre, London, E1 9AA; f. 1935 as a professional educational organization devoted to the development of British export trade and

the interests of those associated with it; 5,229 mems.; Pres. Rt. Hon. Lord LUKE, K.C.V.O., T.D., D.L.; Chair. F. O. DUNPHY; Dir.-Gen. DAVID ROYCE; publ. *Export* (10 a year).

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

Co-operative Development Agency (CDA): 20 Albert Embankment, London, SE1 7TJ; f. 1978 by the CDA Act to promote the co-operative as an alternative to the public and private sectors; Chair. RALPH WOOLF; Dir. DENNIS LAWRENCE; publ. *CDA News* (quarterly).

Co-operative Production Federation Ltd.: 30 Wandsworth Bridge Rd., London, SW6 6; f. 1882 to promote co-operative production; Hon. Sec. PAUL DERRICK.

Co-operative Union Ltd.: Holyoake House, Hanover St., Manchester, M60 0AS; a trade association and employers' federation of 300 co-operative societies; Gen. Sec. D. WILKINSON.

Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd.: New Century House, Manchester, M60 4ES; principal supplier to Co-op shops; Chair. PETER PAXTON; Chief Exec. DENNIS LANDAU.

National Association of Co-operative Officials: Saxon House, 56 Market St., Manchester, M1 1PW; Gen. Sec. Sec. L. W. EWING.

PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Aluminium Federation Ltd.: Broadway House, Calthorpe Rd., Five Ways, Birmingham, B15 1TN; f. 1962; extensive library services, available to the public; Sec.-Gen. L. PATRICK MATTHEWS, M.B.E.; Librarian D. J. KEEVIL, A.L.A.; publs. bulletins and pamphlets.

Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry: 12 Whitehall, London, SW1A 2DY; f. 1930; Pres. P. W. CUNLIFFE, C.B.E.; Dir. Dr. R. B. ARNOLD; Deputy Dir. and Sec. A. G. SHAW.

Association of Jute Spinners and Manufacturers: Kandahar House, 195 Hawkhill, Dundee, DD1 1EE, Scotland; f. 1918; 15 mems., 10 associate mems.; Dir. D. A. BORRIE.

Association of Manufacturers of Domestic Electrical Appliances: AMDEA House, 593 Hitchin Rd., Stopsley, Luton, LU2 7UN; f. 1969; 130 member companies; Dir. K. M. HENDLEY.

Brewers' Society: 42 Portman Square, London, W1H 0BB; f. 1904; 92 mems.; Chair. DEREK PALMAR; Gen. Sec. R. L. MATTHEWS; Dir. Major-Gen. DESMOND MANGHAM.

British Carpet Manufacturers' Association: Margam House, 26 St. James's Square, London, SW1Y 4JH; Dir. W. R. P. ADAMS.

British Ceramic Manufacturers' Federation: Federation House, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs.; f. 1919; 84 mems.; Pres. K. L. SHANKS; Deputy Pres. A. J. WADE; Vice-Pres. J. G. BELLAK.

British Clothing Industry Association: 14-16 Cockspur St., London, SW1Y 5BL; f. 1980 to replace six existing associations; Chair. N. F. SUSSMAN; Dir. GERALD W. FRENCH.

British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association Ltd.: 8 Leicester St., Leicester Square, London, WC2H 7BN; f. 1905; 500 mems.; Pres. W. L. B. SHANKLAND; Chief Exec. A. K. EDWARDS.

British Film Producers' Association Ltd.: Nascrcnd House, 27 Soho Sq., London, W1V 6QE; Pres. KENNETH L. MAIDMENT; Gen. Sec. IAN MITCHELL.

British Fishing Federation Ltd.: Trinity House Chambers, 12 Trinity House Lane, Hull, HU1 2JF; Pres. W. F. S. LETTEN; Sec. I. C. THORBURN.

British Footwear Manufacturers' Federation: Royalty House, 72 Dean St., London, W1V 5HB; Dir. Gen. M. O. FIELDEN; Dirs. W. N. S. CALVERT, M. J. R. HERON, P. B. COWLING.

British Furniture Manufacturers' Federated Associations: 30 Harcourt St., London, W1H 2AA; Dir. D. D. MITCHELL, O.B.E.

British Hotels, Restaurants and Caterers Association: 13 Cork St., London, W1X 2BH; f. 1907; Chair. ERIC HARTWELL; Chief Exec. CLIVE DERBY.

British Non-Ferrous Metals Federation: Crest House, 7 Highfield Rd., Edgbaston, Birmingham, B15 3ED; Pres. A. W. GIBBINS; Dir. SIMON PAYTON.

British Paper and Board Industry Federation: 3 Plough Place, Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4.; Dir.-Gen. J. H. ADAMS.

British Ports Association: 3 Queen Square, London, WC1N 3AR; Dir. JOHN BESWICK; f. 1920; 106 mems.; Sec. A. J. SMITH.

British Precast Concrete Federation: 60 Charles St., Leicester, LE1 1FB; f. 1918; approx. 140 mems.; Dir.-Gen. J. P. METCALFE; Sec. B. P. NEILL, F.C.I.S.

British Printing Industries Federation: 11 Bedford Row, London, WC1R 4DX; f. 1900; approx. 3,000 mems.; Pres. BILL SNELL; Dir.-Gen. J. O. ROBERTS.

British Ready Mixed Concrete Association: Shepperton House, Green Lane, Shepperton, Middx., TW17 8DN; Dir.-Gen. K. NEWMAN, C.ENG., M.I.C.E.; Sec. W. H. YELLOWLEES, A.C.I.S.

British Rubber Manufacturers' Association: 90 Tottenham Court Rd., London, W1P 0BR; f. 1968; Pres. W. D. T. TAPLEY; Dir. G. C. GULLAN.

British Textile Employers' Association (Cotton, Man-made and Allied Fibres): Room 272, 2nd Floor, Royal Exchange, Manchester, M2 7ED; f. 1969; Dir.-Gen. R. LLOYD-JONES; Sec. J. PLATT, M.B.E.

Cement Makers' Federation: Terminal House, 52 Grosvenor Gardens, London, SW1W 0AH; Chair. LEO RUSSELL; Dir. and Sec. H. J. PINNOCK.

Confederation of British Wool Textiles: 60 Toller Lane, Bradford, BD8 9BZ; Pres. BARRY SPENCER.

Dairy Trade Federation: 19 Cornwall Terr., London, NW1 4QP; Pres. NICHOLAS HORSLEY; Dir.-Gen. JOHN OWENS.

Electric Cable Makers' Confederation: 56 Palace Rd., East Molesey, Surrey, KT8 9DW; f. 1958; Pres. R. M. HUGHES; Sec.-Gen. E. H. ADAMS.

Electrical Contractors' Association: ESCA House, 34 Palace Court, London, W2 4HY; f. 1901; Pres. BRYAN FORD; Dir. J. A. NEWBY.

Engineering Employers' Federation: Broadway House, Tothill St., London, SW1H 9NQ; f. 1896; Pres. A. HAMPTON; Dir.-Gen. (vacant); Sec. H. K. MITCHELL; 6,448 mems. through 18 associations.

Farmers' Union of Wales: Queen's Square, Aberystwyth; f. 1955; 14,000 mems.; Pres. T. MYRDDIN EVANS; Sec. EVAN LEWIS; publ. *Y Tir* (The Land), *Welsh Farmer*.

Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors: Romney House, Tufton St., London, SW1P 3DU; f. 1919; Dir. Gen. D. V. GAULTER.

Federation of Public Passenger Transport Employers: 3A Newland St., Witham, Essex, CM8 2AF; f. 1950; 50 mems.; Gen. Sec. E. MOORHOUSE.

Glass and Glazing Federation: 6 Mount Row, London, W1Y 6DY; Pres. THEODORE SHEPHERD; Dir. BRYAN H. K. HERN; Deputy Dir. and Sec. MICHAEL G. S. HILL.

Glass Manufacturers' Federation: 19 Portland Place, London, W.1; Pres. ERIC STOTT; Dir. O. NORMANDALE.

Incorporated National Association of British and Irish Millers Ltd.: 21 Arlington St., London, SW1A 1RN; f. 1978; Dir.-Gen. M. N. LUCEY; Sec. M. J. WISE.

Independent Steel Employers' Association: 5 Cromwell Rd., London, SW7 2HX; Sec. K. HALE.

Leather Producers' Association: Leather Trade House, 9 St. Thomas St., London, SE1 9SA; f. 1919; Sec. J. A. COX.

National Association of Port Employers: 3-5 Queen Square, London, WC1N 3AR; f. 1920; Chair. JAMES FITZPATRICK; Dir. NICHOLAS FINNEY.

National Association of Scottish Woollen Manufacturers: 45 Moray Place, Edinburgh, EH3 6EQ; f. 1929; Sec. A. B. CRAWFORD.

National Farmers' Union: Agriculture House, Knightsbridge, London, S.W.1; f. 1908; 49 county and over 800 local branches in England and Wales; Pres. Sir R. C. BUTLER; Dir.-Gen. R. W. WATSON.

National Federation of Building Trades Employers: 82 New Cavendish St., London, W1M 8AD; f. 1878; 11,000 mems.; Dir.-Gen. K. R. COOPER; Sec. and Chief Accountant A. J. IRELAND; publs. *National Builder* (monthly), *House-Builder* (monthly), *Modern Plastering* (quarterly).

National Federation of Clay Industries: Weston House, West Bar Green, Sheffield, S1 2DA; f. 1928; Dir. R. S. REDMOND.

National Metal Trades Federation: Fleming House, Renfrew St., Glasgow, G3 6TG; Sec. H. MACSHANNON.

Scottish Building Employers' Federation: 13 Woodside Crescent, Glasgow, G3 7UP; Dir. R. W. CAMPBELL, F.C.I.S.

Scottish Woollen Trade Employers' Association: 45 Moray Place, Edinburgh, EH3 6EQ; f. 1917; Sec. A. B. CRAWFORD.

Society of British Aerospace Companies: 29 King St., London, SW1Y 6RD; f. 1916; Pres. AUSTIN H. POPE; Dir. Sir CHARLES PRINGLE; Sec. and Deputy Dir. P. D. P. LOCKE.

Timber Trade Federation: Clareville House, Whitcomb St., London, WC2H 7DL; Sec. A. J. GARRATT; Dir.-Gen. L. A. WOODBURN-BAMBERGER.

United Kingdom Petroleum Industry Association: Ingersoll House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; Pres. S. D. WATKINS.

United Kingdom Sugar Industry Association: 140 Park Lane, London, W1Y 3AA; Sec. J. M. SHERSBY.

Wool Textile Manufacturers' Federation Ltd.: 60 Toller Lane, Bradford, Yorks., BD8 9BZ; Dir. D. E. RHODES.

TRADE UNIONS

CENTRAL ORGANIZATIONS

Trades Union Congress (TUC): 23-28 Great Russell St., London, WC1B 3LS; f. 1868; a voluntary association of trade unions, the representatives of which meet annually to consider matters of common concern to their members. A General Council of 44 members is elected at the annual Congress to keep watch on all industrial movements, legislation affecting labour and all matters touching the interest of the trade union movement, with authority to promote common action

on general questions and to assist trade unions in the work of organization. Through the General Council and its committees the TUC maintains systematic relationships with Government, government departments, the Confederation of British Industry and other bodies; 11,601,413 mems. (1981); publs. *Annual Report*, *Economic Review* (annually) and numerous booklets.

The TUC is affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the European Trade Union Confederation, and nominates the British Workers' Delegate to the International Labour Organisation.

Chairman: (1981/82) A. SAPPER.

Gen. Secretary: The Rt. Hon. LIONEL MURRAY, O.B.E.

Scottish Trades Union Congress: 16 Woodlands Terrace, Glasgow, G3 6DF, Scotland; f. 1897; 1,072,036 Scottish trade unionists affiliated through 78 trade unions and 43 trades councils; Gen. Sec. J. MILNE.

Wales Trades Union Council: 1 Cathedral Rd., Cardiff; f. 1973; Sec. GEORGE H. WRIGHT.

General Federation of Trade Unions: Central House, Upper Woburn Place, London, W.C.1; f. 1899 by the T.U.C.; 37 affiliated organizations, with a total membership of 467,170; Sec. L. HODGSON.

PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS AFFILIATED TO THE TUC

One hundred and eight unions with a total membership of 11,601,413 were affiliated to the TUC in November 1981.

The following list includes all affiliated Unions whose membership is in excess of 10,000.

Amalgamated Society of Boilermakers, Shipwrights, Blacksmiths and Structural Workers: Lifton House, Elington Rd., Newcastle-on-Tyne, NE2 4SB; f. 1963, as result of a merger of Amalgamated Society of Boilermakers, Blacksmiths, Shipbuilders, and Structural Workers (f. 1834); Gen. Sec. JAMES MURRAY; 129,712 mems.

Amalgamated Society of Wire Drawers and Kindred Workers: Prospect House, Alma St., Sheffield, S3 8SA; f. 1840; Sec. L. CARR; 8,887 mems.

Amalgamated Textile Workers' Union: Textile Union Centre, 5 Caton St., Rochdale, Lancs., OL16 1QJ; Gen. Sec. JACK BROWN; 21,000 mems.

Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers—Engineering Section: 110 Peckham Rd., London, SE15 5EL; Pres. TERENCE DUFFY; Gen. Sec. Sir JOHN BOYD, C.B.E.; 1,100,000 mems. (1981).

Constructional Section: Construction House, 190 Cedars Rd., Clapham, London, SW4 0PP; Gen. Sec. JOHN BALDWIN, O.B.E.; 25,000 mems.

Foundry Section: 164 Chorlton Rd., Brook's Bar, Manchester, M16 7NU; Gen. Sec. R. GARLAND; 58,728 mems.

Technical, Administrative and Supervisory Section (TASS): Onslow Hall, Little Green, Richmond, Surrey, TW9 1QN; Gen. Sec. K. GILL; 200,000 mems.

Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen: 9 Arkwright Rd., London, NW3 6AB; f. 1880; federation formed with National Union of Railwaymen (q.v.) 1981; Gen. Sec. R. W. BUCKTON; 27,738 mems.

Association of Broadcasting Staff: 16 Goodge St., London, W1P 2AE; Sec. D. A. HEARN; 14,358 mems.

Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians: 2 Soho Square, London, W1V 6DD; f. 1933; Sec. A. SAPPER; 20,540 mems.

Association of Government Supervisors and Radio Officers: 90 Borough High St., London, SE1 1LL; Sec. T. CASEY; 11,500 mems.

Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff (APEX): 22 Worple Rd., London, SW19 4DF; Gen. Sec. R. GRANTHAM; 151,343 mems.

Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs: 10-26 Jamestown Rd., London, NW1 7DT; f. 1968; Gen. Sec. CLIVE JENKINS; 480,000 mems.

Association of University Teachers: United House, 1 Pembroke Rd., London, W11 3HJ; f. 1919; Gen. Sec. L. SAPPER; 29,248 mems.

Bakers', Food and Allied Workers' Union: Stanborough House, Great North Rd., Stanborough, Welwyn Garden City, Herts., AL8 7TA; f. 1861; Gen. Sec. JOSEPH MARINO; 44,630 mems.

Banking, Insurance and Finance Union: Sheffield House, 17 Hillside, Wimbledon, London, SW19 4NL; Gen. Sec. L. A. MILLS; 141,042 mems.

British Actors' Equity Association: 8 Harley St., London, W1N 2AB; Gen. Sec. PETER PLOUVIEZ; 29,287 mems.

Ceramic and Allied Trades Union: Hillcrest House, Garth St., Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs., ST1 2AB; f. 1825; Gen. Sec. A. W. CLOWES, J.P.; 33,777 mems.

Civil and Public Services Association: 215 Balham High Rd., London, SW17 7BN; f. 1919; Gen. Sec. K. R. THOMAS (until May 1982); 216,415 mems.; publ. *Red Tape*.

Civil Service Union: 5 Praed St., London, W.2; Sec. L. H. MOODY; 46,928 mems.; publ. *The Whip* (monthly).

Communication Managers' Association: Hughes House, Ruscombe Rd., Twyford, Reading, Berks., RG10 9JD; formerly Post Office Management Staffs' Asscn.; Sec. R. J. COWLEY; 20,107 mems.; publ. *New Management*.

Confederation of Health Service Employees: Glen House, High St., Banstead, Surrey, SM7 2LH; f. 1910; Gen. Sec. E. A. G. SPANSWICK; 230,000 mems.; publ. *Health Services* (monthly).

Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union: 15 Abbeville Rd., London, S.W.4; Gen. Sec. FRANK CHAPPLE; 420,000 mems.

Engineers' and Managers' Association: Station House, Fox Lane North, Chertsey, Surrey; f. 1913; Gen. Sec. JOHN LYONS; 47,000 mems.

Fire Brigades Union: 59 Fulham High St., London, S.W.6; f. 1918; Sec. KENNETH CAMERON; 41,000 mems.

Furniture, Timber and Allied Trades Union: Fairfields, Roe Green, Kingsbury, NW9 0PT; Gen. Sec. B. RUBNER; 84,944 mems.

Greater London Council Staff Association: 150 Waterloo Rd., SE1 8SB; f. 1909; Sec. F. T. HOLLOCKS; 17,225 mems.; publ. *London Town*.

Inland Revenue Staff Federation: Douglas Houghton House, 231 Vauxhall Bridge Rd., London, S.W.1; f. 1892; Sec. A. M. G. CHRISTOPHER; 62,000 mems.; publ. *Taxes* (monthly), *Assessment* (monthly).

Institution of Professional Civil Servants: 3-7 Northumberland St., London, WC2N 5BS; f. 1919; Gen. Sec. W. McCALL; 102,142 mems.

Iron and Steel Trades Confederation: Swinton House, 324 Gray's Inn Rd., London, WC1X 8DD; f. 1917; Gen. Sec. W. SIRS; 65,293 mems.

Merchant Navy and Airline Officers' Association: Oceanair House, 750-760 High Rd., London, E11 3BB; f. 1936; Sec. ERIC NEVIN; 30,000 mems.

Musicians' Union: 60 Clapham Rd., London, S.W.9; Gen. Sec. J. MORTON; 41,051 mems.

National and Local Government Officers Association: 1 Mabledon Place, London, WC1H 9AJ; f. 1905; Gen. Sec. GEOFFREY DRAIN, C.B.E., J.P.; 782,000 mems.; publ. *Public Service* (monthly).

National Association of Colliery Overmen, Deputies and Shottfirs: Argyle House, 29-31 Euston Rd., London, NW1 2SP; Sec. A. E. SIMPSON; 18,741 mems.

National Association of Licensed House Managers: 9 Coombe Lane, London, SW20 8NE; Gen. Sec. H. SHINDLER; 18,000 mems.

National Association of Schoolmasters and Union of Women Teachers (NAS/UWT): Hillscourt Education Centre, Rose Hill, Rednal, Birmingham, B45 8RS; f. 1919, merged with UWT 1976; Sec. TERRY A. CASEY, C.B.E., K.C.H.S.; 125,000 mems.; publ. *The Schoolmaster and Career Teacher*.

National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education: Hamilton House, Mabledon Place, London, WC1H 9BH; f. 1976; Gen. Sec. P. DAWSON; 75,000 mems.; publs. *NATFHE Journal*, *Journal of Further and Higher Education*.

National Association of Theatrical and Kine Employees: 125 Kennington Park Rd., London, S.E.11; Sec. J. L. WILSON; 17,000 mems.

National Graphical Association: 63-67 Bromham Rd., Bedford; f. 1963; Gen. Sec. JOE F. WADE; 115,482 mems.; to merge with Society of Lithographic Artists, Designers, Engravers and Process Workers (q.v.), 1982; publ. *Print*.

National Society of Metal Mechanics: 70 Lionel St., Birmingham, B3 1JG; f. 1872; Sec. C. P. MCCARTHY; 50,255 mems.

National Society of Operative Printers, Graphical & Media Personnel: Caxton House, 13-16 Borough Rd., St. George's Circus, London, SE1 0AL; Sec. OWEN O'BRIEN; 54,384 mems.

National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers: Headland House, 308 Gray's Inn Rd., London WC1X 8DS; f. 1906; Gen. Sec. J. R. BODDY, M.B.E., J.P.; 85,000 mems.

National Union of Bank Employees: Sheffield House, Portsmouth Rd., Esher, Surrey, KT10 9BH; f. 1918; Gen. Sec. L. A. MILLS; 123,000 mems.

National Union of Blast Furnacemen, Ore Miners, Coke Workers and Kindred Trades: 93 Borough Rd. West, Middlesbrough; f. 1921; Gen. Sec. H. C. SMITH; 9,566 mems.

National Union of Dyers, Bleachers, and Textile Workers: National House, Sunbridge Rd., Bradford, West Yorks., BD1 2QB; Gen. Sec. BILL MADDOCKS; 45,756 mems.

National Union of the Footwear, Leather and Allied Trades: The Grange, Earls Barton, Northampton, NN6 0JH; f. 1971; Gen. Sec. S. F. CLAPHAM; 55,784 mems.

National Union of General and Municipal Workers: Thorne House, Ruxley Ridge, Claygate, Esher, Surrey; f. 1889; Gen. Sec. DAVID BASNETT; 967,153 mems.

National Union of Hosiery and Knitwear Workers: 55 New Walk, Leicester, LE1 7EB; Gen. Pres. H. L. GIBSON, O.B.E.; Gen. Sec. D. A. C. LAMBERT; 70,000 mems.

National Union of Insurance Workers: 46 Quicks Rd., London, S.W.19; f. 1964; Gen. Sec. J. P. BROWN; 20,069 mems.

National Union of Journalists: Acorn House, Gray's Inn Rd., London, WC1X 8DP; f. 1907; Sec. K. ASHTON; 32,547 mems.; publ. *The Journalist* (monthly).

National Union of Mineworkers: 222 Euston Rd., London, NW1 2BX; Pres. J. GORMLEY, M.B.E. (until March 1982, then A. SCARGILL); Gen. Sec. L. DALY; 253,142 mems.

National Union of Public Employees: Civic House, 8 Aberdeen Terrace, London, SE3 0QY; f. 1888; Gen. Sec. R. BICKERSTAFFE; 703,680 mems. (March 1981); publ. *Public Employees' Journal* (monthly).

National Union of Railwaymen: Bentley House, Euston Rd., London, NW1 2BL; f. 1872; federation formed with Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (q.v.), 1981; Gen. Sec. SIDNEY WEIGHILL; 180,000 mems.

National Union of Seamen: Maritime House, Old Town, Clapham, London, SW4 0JP; f. 1887; Gen. Sec. JIM SLATER, C.B.E.; 31,000 mems.; publ. *The Seaman* (monthly).

National Union of Sheet Metal Workers, Coppersmiths, Heating and Domestic Engineers: 75-77 West Heath Rd., Hampstead, London, NW3 7TL; f. 1872; Gen. Sec. L. G. GUY; 74,600 mems.

National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers: 16 Charles Sq., London, N1 6HP; f. 1920; Gen. Sec. ALEC SMITH; 93,335 mems.; publ. *The Garment Worker* (monthly).

National Union of Teachers: Hamilton House, Mabledon Place, London, WC1H 9BD; Sec. F. F. JARVIS; 314,869 mems.

Post Office Engineering Union: 150 Brunswick Rd., Ealing, W5 1AW; Gen. Sec. B. C. STANLEY; 130,000 mems.

Prison Officers' Association: Cronin House, 245 Church St., London, N9 9HW; Chair. C. D. STEEL; Gen. Sec. K. A. DANIEL; 21,374 mems.

Society of Civil and Public Servants: 124-130 Southwark St., London, SE1 0TU; f. 1920; Gen. Sec. B. A. GILLMAN; 108,000 mems.

Society of Graphical and Allied Trades: SOGAT House, 274-288 London Rd., Hadleigh, Essex, SS7 2DE; Gen. Sec. W. H. KEYS; 203,352 mems.

Society of Lithographic Artists, Designers, Engravers and Process Workers: 55 Clapham Common South Side, London, SW4 9DF; f. 1885; Gen. Sec. J. A. JACKSON; 25,546 mems.; to merge with National Graphical Asscn. (q.v.), 1982; publ. *Slade Journal* (monthly).

Society of Post Office Executives: 102/104 Sheen Rd., Richmond, Surrey; Sec. J. K. GLYNN; 24,143 mems.

Tobacco Workers' Union: 9 Station Parade, High St., London, E11 1QF; f. 1834; Gen. Sec. CHARLES D. GRIEVE; 21,074 mems.

Transport and General Workers' Union: Transport House, Smith Square, London, SW1P 3JB; Gen. Sec. MOSTYN EVANS; 2,086,281 mems. (1980).

Transport Salaried Staffs' Association: 10 Melton St., Euston, London, NW1 2EJ; f. 1897; Gen. Sec. TOM JENKINS; 70,901 mems.

Union of Communication Workers: UCW House, Crescent Lane, Clapham Common, London, SW4 9RN; f. 1920; Gen. Sec. T. JACKSON; 204,487 mems.

Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians: 177 Abbeville Rd., Clapham, London, SW4 9RL; f. 1921; Sec. LES WOOD; 300,000 mems.

Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers: Oakley, 188 Wilmslow Rd., Fallowfield, Manchester, M14 6LJ; Gen. Sec. BILL WHATELEY; 470,017 mems.

United Road Transport Union: 76 High Lane, Manchester 21; f. 1890; Gen. Sec. J. MOORE; 38,000 mems.; publs. *Wheels* (every 2 months), *Cafe Accommodation Handbook* (annual).

NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Co-ordinate matters of common interest to the unions within each group.

Confederation of Entertainment Unions: 2 Soho Square, London, W1V 6DD; Pres. ALAN SAPPER; Sec. JOHN MORTON.

Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions: 140/142 Walworth Rd., London, S.E.17; 2,500,000 mems. in 23 affiliated trade unions; Sec. Gen. A. FERRY, M.B.E.

Federation of Theatre Unions: 8 Harley St., London, W1N 2AB; Sec. P. PLOUVIEZ.

National Association of Unions in the Textile Trade: National House, Sunbridge Rd., Bradford, West Yorks., BD1 2QB; Sec. BILL MADDOCKS.

National Federation of Furniture Trade Unions: Fairfields, Roe Green, London, NW9 0PT; Gen. Sec. B. RUBNER.

National Federation of Professional Workers: 30A Station Rd., Harpenden, Herts.; f. 1920; 1,991,761 affiliated mems.; Gen. Sec. VERA HARVEY.

NATIONALIZED INDUSTRIES

(Information about the British Railways Board, British Airways, the British Transport Docks Board, the British Waterways Board and the National Bus Company will be found in the section on Transport).

British Aerospace: Brooklands Rd., Weybridge, Surrey, KT13 0SJ; f. 1977; Chair. Sir AUSTIN PEARCE, C.B.E.; Deputy Chair. A. H. C. GREENWOOD; publ. *British Aerospace News*.

British Gas Corporation: Rivermill House, 152 Grosvenor Rd., London, SW1V 3JL; since 1973, British Gas has been responsible for all piped gas supplies in Great Britain. It is involved in the exploration for and production of oil and gas both offshore and onshore, transmission and distribution of gas and selling and servicing gas appliances. In terms of capital employed, British Gas is Britain's ninth largest business. In 1980/81 it had 15,506,000 customers, a turnover of £4,295 million and sold 16,386 million therms of gas; plans for partial denationalization were announced in 1981; Chair. Sir DENIS ROOKE, C.B.E.; Deputy Chair. J. H. SMITH, C.B.E.

British National Oil Corporation: 150 St. Vincent St., Glasgow, G2 5LJ; founded 1976; in 1981 it was announced that a majority stake of the Corporation's oil-producing business was to be transferred to the private sector; Chair. and Chief Exec. PHILIP SHELBORNE; Man. Dir. R. M. DANTZIC; Sec. J. D. A. EVANS.

British Shipbuilders: 243 Knightsbridge, London, SW7 1DG; est. July 1977 through the nationalization of the shipbuilding and part of the ship-repairing industries; Chair. and Chief Exec. ROBERT ATKINSON.

British Steel Corporation: 33 Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.; established 1967; nationalized corporation representing the bulk of Britain's steelmaking capacity; Chair. IAN MACGREGOR.

British Telecom: 2-12 Gresham St., E.C.2; est. independently of the Post Office in 1980 to provide data processing and telecommunications services; Chair. Sir GEORGE R. JEFFERSON; Deputy Chair. P. F. BENTON.

The Central Electricity Generating Board: Sudbury House, 15 Newgate St., London, EC1A 7AU; responsible for generating and supplying electricity in bulk to twelve Area Boards who distribute it to their consumers in

England and Wales; Chair. GLYN ENGLAND; Sec. JOHN ANDERSON.

The supply of electricity in Scotland is directed by the South of Scotland Electricity Board and the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board.

National Coal Board: Hobart House, Grosvenor Place, London, SW1X 7AE; established under the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act of 1946; charged with the duties of (a) working and getting the coal in Great Britain to the exclusion of any other person; (b) securing the efficient development of the coal-mining industry; (c) making supplies of coal available of such qualities and sizes, in such quantities and at such prices as may seem to them best calculated to further the public interest in all respects; Chair. Sir DEREK EZRA.

The Post Office: 23 Howland St., London, W1P 6HQ; f. 1969 as a public corporation; since September 1980 provides only postal and National Girobank services; Chair. R. DEARING; Sec. JOHN ROBERTS.

ADVISORY AND SUPERVISORY BODIES

Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service—ACAS Cleland House, Page St., London, SW1P 4ND; f. 1974, an independent service, under the management of a Council appointed following consultations with the CBI and TUC. Provides conciliation as a means of avoiding and resolving industrial disputes; makes facilities available for arbitration; provides advisory and information services on industrial relations and related matters; undertakes investigations as a means of promoting improvements and extensions in collective bargaining; and advises in respect of alleged infringement of individual rights under industrial relations legislation with particular responsibility for dealing with complaints of alleged unfair dismissal; Chair. J. P. LOWRY, C.B.E.; Sec. DAVID RICHARDSON.

British Iron and Steel Consumers' Council: 16 Berwyn Rd., Richmond, Surrey, TW10 5BS; f. 1967 as statutory body, dissolved 1972 and re-established as an independent body in January 1973; to protect and pursue the interests of the members in all matters concerning the purchase and use of iron and steel, and to represent U.K. iron and steel consumers as appropriate in matters relating to the European Economic Community, providing both British reps. to Consultation Cttee. of ECSC; members include most U.K. bulk steel-using industries; Chair. Lord MARSH; Dir. J. F. SAFFORD.

British Productivity Council: 8 Southampton Row, London, WC1B 4AQ; f. 1952; supported by management and trade unions in the U.K.; publishes and makes films on all productivity matters; Gen. Man. D. G. STEPHENS.

British Technology Group: 12-18 Grosvenor Gdns., London, SW1W 0DW; Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria St., London, SW1E 6SL; f. 1981 by merger of National Enterprise Board (f. 1975) and National Research Development Corporation (f. 1949); provides finance for technical innovation by companies of any size, and for joint ventures; invests in initiatives in advance technology; develops, exploits, protects and licences new technology derived from U.K. public sector sources, providing finance where necessary; finances small firms with growth prospects; aims to stimulate economic activity in the more traditional industries by investing in companies with sound growth potential, or whose efficiency can be improved by modernization or rationalization; Chair. Sir FREDERICK WOOD; Chief Exec. BRIAN WILLOTT.

Central Arbitration Committee: 1 The Abbey Garden, Great College St., London, S.W.1; f. 1976 as an indepen-

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dent body under the 1975 Employment Protection Act, in succession to Industrial Arbitration Board; hears wage disputes and other industrial relations issues; Chair. Prof. Sir JOHN CROSSELY WOOD.

Central Policy Review Staff: Cabinet Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.1; the Government's non-departmental policy assessment body, known as the "Think Tank"; Dir. ROBIN IBBS.

Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas—COSIRA: 141 Castle St., Salisbury, Wiltshire; Chief Exec. A. D. SCOTT.

The Electricity Council: 30 Millbank, London, SW1P 4RD; advises the Secretary of State for Energy on all matters affecting the electricity supply in industry in England and Wales and promotes and assists in the maintenance and development by the Central Electricity Generating Board and the Area Electricity Boards; Chair. A. W. BUNCH; Sec. R. SAVINSON.

Forestry Commission: 231 Corstorphine Rd., Edinburgh, EH12 7AT; national forestry authority charged with promoting the interests of forestry and, by afforestation, promoting the production and supply of timber in the United Kingdom; also encourages the growth of timber-using industries; funded by the Forestry Fund; Chair. Sir DAVID MONTGOMERY.

Industrial Development Advisory Board: Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street., London, SW1E 6SJ; est. 1972

Trade and Industry, Transport
under Department of Industry; Chair. G. W. MACK-WORTH-YOUNG; Sec. N. M. K. WORMAN.

Manpower Services Commission: Selkirk House, 166 High Holborn, London, WC1V 6PB; f. 1973; Chair. Sir RICHARD O'BRIEN; Dir. J. S. CASSELS, C.B.

Monopolies and Mergers Commission: New Court, 48 Carey St., London, WC2A 2JT; to inquire into and report on matters referred to it by the Secretary of State for Trade and by the Director-General of Fair Trading under the Fair Trading Act of 1973 and the Competition Act of 1980; Chair. Sir GODFRAY LE QUESNE, Q.C.; Sec. NEIL BURTON.

National Consumer Council: 18 Queen Anne's Gate, London, SW1H 9AA; f. 1975; 17 mems.; Chair. MICHAEL SHANKS; Dir. JEREMY MITCHELL.

National Economic Development Council: Millbank Tower, London, SW1P 4QX; f. 1962; independent forum for economic consultation between government, management and unions. The Economic Development Committees (Little Neddies, f. 1964) developed from the NEDC, examine the prospects and performance of key individual industries in the private sector. The National Economic Development Office (NEDO) provides the professional staff for the NEDC and EDCs. Mem. 7 government ministers, 6 from Confederation of British Industry, 6 from Trades Union Congress, 2 from nationalized industries, 2 independents; Dir.-Gen. (vacant).

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

There are 18,361 route km. of railways in Great Britain, of which British Rail is responsible for 17,735 km. and London Transport 388.

British Railways Board: P.O.B. 100, Euston Sq., London, NW1 2DZ; Chair. Sir PETER PARKER, M.V.O.; Deputy Chair. J. M. W. BOSWORTH, C.B.E.; Vice-Chair. IAN CAMPBELL, DEREK FOWLER; Chief Sec. G. R. BURT, B.E.M.

In January 1963, the Board took over the railways, hotels and shipping services of the former British Transport Commission. The Board's duty is to provide rail services in Great Britain. Day-to-day management is the responsibility of five Regional General Managers.

British Rail, London Midland Region: Euston House, Eversholt St., London, NW1 1DF; Gen. Man. J. J. O'BRIEN.

British Rail, Western Region: Paddington Station, London, W2 1HA; Gen. Man. L. LLOYD.

British Rail, Southern Region: Waterloo Station, London, SE1 8SE; Gen. Man. J. PALETTE.

British Rail, Eastern Region: York; Gen. Man. F. PATERSON.

British Rail, Scottish Region: Buchanan House, 58 Port Dundas Rd., Glasgow, G4 0HG, Scotland; Gen. Man. L. J. SOANE.

METROPOLITAN TRANSPORT

London Transport: 55 Broadway, London, SW1H 0BD; f. 1933; runs the Underground and bus services in London; Chair. and Chief Exec. Sir PETER MASEFIELD; Man. Dir. (Railways) TONY RIDLEY; Man. Dir. (Buses) Dr. D. A. QUARMBY; Chief Sec. E. R. ELLEN.

ROADS

Total road length in 1979 in Great Britain was 336,543 km., of which 2,415 km. were motorway.

Passenger traffic is handled by London Transport, municipal companies, Passenger Transport Executives, the state-controlled National Bus Co. and Scottish Bus Group, and private coach companies.

National Bus Company: 25 New Street Square, London, EC4A 3AP; Chair. Rt. Hon. Lord SHEPHERD; Chief Exec. ROBERT BROOK.

National Freight Company Ltd.: The Merton Centre, 45 St. Peters St., Bedford, MK40 2UB; f. 1969 as the National Freight Corporation, a statutory body responsible to the Minister for Transport; became a limited company in 1980; Chair. Sir ROBERT LAWRENCE, C.B.E., E.R.D.; Chief Exec. PETER THOMPSON.

British Road Federation Ltd.: 388-396 Oxford Street, London, W1N 9HE; f. 1932; membership includes national organizations concerned with the construction and use of roads in Great Britain; Chair. A. P. DE BOER; Dir. R. H. PHILLIPSON.

Road Haulage Association Ltd.: 22 Upper Woburn Place, London, W.C.1; f. 1945; membership embraces road hauliers throughout Great Britain. The Association has 14 Area Offices throughout Great Britain; Chair. K. ROGERS; Dir.-Gen. F. J. PLASKETT; 16,500 mems; publs. *Road Way* (monthly), *Haulage Manual* (annually).

INLAND WATERWAYS

There are some 2,000 miles of inland waterways in Great Britain under the control of the British Waterways Board, varying from the river navigations and wide waterways accommodating commercial craft to canals taking small holiday craft.

British Waterways Board: Melbury House, Melbury Terrace, London, NW1 6JX; f. 1963; Chair. Sir FRANK PRICE; Sec. T. T. LUCKUCK.

SHIPPING

PORTS

There are over 400 ports in the United Kingdom of which London, Milford Haven, the Tees and Hartlepool ports, the Forth ports, Grimsby and Immingham, Southampton, Sullom Voe, the Medway ports and Liverpool are the largest (in terms of the tonnage of goods traffic handled). Nineteen ports, including Southampton, Grimsby and Immingham and five ports in South Wales, are nationally owned and administered by the British Transport Docks Board. The majority of the large ports are owned and operated by public trusts, including London, which is administered by the Port of London Authority, and Belfast, administered by the Belfast Harbour Commission. Sullom Voe, Bristol, and a number of smaller ports are under the control of local authorities, and there are over a hundred ports, owned and administered by statutory or private companies; of these Felixstowe, Liverpool (owned by Mersey Docks and Harbour Company) and Manchester are the largest. In July 1981 Felixstowe overtook London as the country's chief container port when a new terminus was opened, enabling it to handle 750,000 containers a year.

British Transport Docks Board: Melbury House, Melbury Terrace, London, NW1 6JY; f. 1963; Chair. Sir HUMPHREY BROWNE, C.B.E.; Dep. Chair. and Man. Dir. J. K. STUART; Sec. ALASTAIR CHANNING.

The Baltic Mercantile and Shipping Exchange Ltd.: 14-20 St. Mary Axe, London, EC3A 8BU; world market for chartering tramp shipping, for the sale and purchase of ships, for the purchase of grain and oil and oil-seeds and for the chartering and sale and purchase of aircraft; 2,500 mems., and about 800 companies; Chair. G. R. NEWMAN; Sec. D. J. WALKER.

British Ports Association: 3 Queen Sq., London, WC1 3AR; promotes port research and training, and provides statistical information; Dir. JOHN BESWICK.

PRINCIPAL SHIPPING COMPANIES

Anchor Line Ltd.: 59 Waterloo St., Glasgow, G.2; regd. 1935; Chair. W. G. RUNCIMAN; Sec. J. BRUCE.

Anglo-Soviet Shipping Co. Ltd.: 10 Lloyd's Ave., London, EC3N 3DA; Chair. Y. N. SERGEYEV; Dir. and Gen. Man. D. P. BRENNAN.

Associated Container Transportation Ltd.: Richmond House, Terminus Terr., Southampton, SO9 1GG; f. 1966; consortium owned by Blue Star, Cunard and Ellermans; Chair. E. H. VESTRY.

Bank Line Ltd., The: 21 Bury St., London, E.C.3; f. 1905; Chair. Lord INVERFORTH; Man. Dir. JOHN HUTCHISON; Sec. D. R. THOMAS.

The Ben Line Group: P.O.B. 65, 33 St. Mary's St., Edinburgh, EH1 1TN; Man. Dir. H. R. McCLEOD; operates 14 subsidiary companies including the following:

Ben Line Containers Ltd.: container service between Europe and the Far East.

Ben Line Ship Management Ltd.: Chair. Sir F. D. D. THOMSON, Bt.; Sec. M. J. PRETTY.

Ben Line Steamers Ltd.: container and liner services between Europe and Far East; offshore drilling exploration, chemical tankers, ships on charter, and container services within the Far East; Chair. M. F. STRACHAN; Sec. J. P. YOUNG.

Bibby Line: Norwich House, Water St., Liverpool, L2 8UW; f. 1807; Pres. Sir A. H. BIBBY; Chair. D. J. BIBBY.

Blue Star Line Ltd.: Albion House, 34-35 Leadenhall St., London, EC3A 1AR; f. 1920; Sec. D. J. WALKERLEY.

Booker Bros. (Liverpool) Ltd.: 608 Martins Bldg., Water St., Liverpool, L2 3TE; holding company for Booker Line Ltd., Booker Merchantmen Ltd., Coe and Co. Ltd., Metcalf Motor Coasters Ltd.; cargo trampers; Chair. J. D. M. FORBES.

Bowker and King Ltd.: Riverside House, Woolwich, London, S.E.18; Chair. Commr. G. S. C. CLARABUT.

BP Oil Ltd.: BP House, Victoria St., London, SW1E 5NJ; tanker services; Chair. C. C. F. LAIDLAW; Sec. R. G. ELDEN.

BP Shipping Ltd.: Britannic House, Moor Lane, London, EC2Y 9BR; inc. 1915; Chair. Sir DAVID STEEL, D.S.O., M.C., T.D.; Sec. D. A. G. SARRE.

British & Commonwealth Shipping Co. Ltd., The: Cayzer House, 2-4 St. Mary Axe, London, EC3A 8BP; f. 1955; Chair. Sir W. NICHOLAS CAYZER, Bt.; Sec. I. J. PATTERSON.

King Line Ltd.: Cayzer House, 2-4 St. Mary Axe, London, EC3A 8BP; f. 1889; Chair. Sir W. NICHOLAS CAYZER, Bt.; Sec. L. W. DONALD.

Caledonian MacBrayne Ltd.: Ferry Terminal, Gourock, Renfrewshire; extensive car and passenger service; Gen. Man. I. L. McLEAN.

China Navigation Co. Ltd.: 43-46 King William St., London, EC4R 9BE; operates liner services in Far East and South Pacific; Chair. A. C. SWIRE; Man. Dir. A. D. MOORE.

Common Bros. (Management) Ltd.: Bamburgh House, Market St., Newcastle upon Tyne; Mans. of Hindustan Steam Shipping Co. Ltd., Home Line Ltd., Northumbrian Shipping Co. Ltd., Gomba Shipping (Jersey) Ltd., Common Bros. (Middle East) Services; Chair. A. C. GRIFFITHS.

Crescent Shipping: 11-13 Canal Rd., Rochester, Kent; Chair. G. S. C. CLARABUT; Sec. B. J. M. TOOKE.

Cunard Steam-Ship Company Ltd., The: 1 Berkeley St., London, W1X 6NN; regd. office: 2 Chalkhill Rd., Hammersmith International Centre, London, W6 8DN; f. 1878, controls Cunard Line Ltd., Cunard-Brocklebank Ltd., Cunard Shipping Services Ltd., Cunard Ship Management Services Ltd., Cunard Cruise Ships Ltd., Port Line Ltd., H. E. Moss & Co. Ltd., Heavylift Cargo Airlines Ltd.; Chair. Lord MATTHEWS; Deputy Chair. E. W. PARKER.

Dilmun Navigation Co. Ltd.: 40 St. Mary Axe, London, EC3 8EV; tankers and dry cargo; Dirs. J. M. SIM, J. M. H. MILLINGTON-DRAKE, W. D. D. ORDE, J. L. KERGAN, B. MACDONALD.

Ellerman City Liners: 12/20 Camomile St., London, EC3A 7EX; f. 1901; shipping division of Ellerman Lines Limited; conventional and container services; U.K. to Portugal, Gibraltar and Italy, Malta, Greece, Cyprus, Egypt, Jordan, Arabian Gulf, South Africa, Pakistan, Bangladesh, East Africa/Red Sea, Chair. R. A. LLOYD; Man. Dir. and Chief Exce. A. R. C. B. COOKE.

Esso Petroleum Company Ltd.: Transportation Dept., Administration Bldg., Fawley, Southampton, SO4 1TX; f. 1888; Chair. A. W. FORSTER; Dir. R. A. BRAY; Sec. N. A. HALTON.

European Ferries Ltd.: 1 Camden Crescent, Dover; owners of Townsend Thoresen Car Ferries, Thoresen Car

Ferries, Transport Ferry Service (Atlantic Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.), P. & A. Campbell Ltd., Felixstowe Dock and Railway Co. and Larne Harbour; Chair. K. D. WICKENDEN; Man. Dir. K. SIDDLE; Sec. C. K. CLIFFORD.

F. T. Everard & Sons Ltd.: 6-8 Fenchurch Buildings, London, EC3M 5HX; container and general cargo between Sweden and U.K., bulk cargo in Europe, the Mediterranean and the Baltic; Mans. F. T. Everard and Sons Management Ltd.

Furness Withy Group: 105 Fenchurch St., London, EC3M 5HH; Chair. and Man. Dir. B. P. SHAW; Sec. J. D. PITCAIRN, M.A., F.C.I.S.; owners of ships managed by:

Houlder Brothers and Co. Ltd.: 53 Leadenhall St., London, EC3A 2BR; f. 1849, inc. 1898; Chair. and Chief Exec. J. M. HOULDER, M.B.E.; Sec. M. W. HULBERT.

Pacific Steam Navigation Co., The: Royal Liver Bldg., Pier Head, Liverpool, L69 3HN; f. 1840; Chair. J. J. GAWNE; Sec. C. J. TURNOCK.

Prince Line Ltd.: 52 Leadenhall St., London, EC3A 2BR; Chair. J. E. KEVILLE; Man. Dir. J. G. SUMMERS.

Royal Mail Lines Ltd.: Royal Liver Bldg., Pier Head, Liverpool, L69 3HN; f. 1932; Chair. J. J. GAWNE; Sec. C. J. TURNOCK.

Shaw Savill and Albion Co. Ltd.: 52 Leadenhall St., London, EC3 2BJ; f. 1882, following Shaw, Savill and Co., f. 1858; Chair. B. P. SHAW; Man. Dir. (vacant); Sec. D. L. MARR.

Fyffes Line (Fyffes Group Ltd.): 15 Stratton St., Piccadilly, London, W.1; inc. 1901; Man. Dir. and Chief Exec. Officer A. J. ELLIS; Sec. J. A. BENNS; Marine H.Q. Southampton.

The Geest Line: No. 2 Dock, Barry, South Glamorgan, CF6 6XP; passenger/cargo services to the West Indies; Gen. Man. P. G. BUSHELL.

Goulandris Ltd., N.J.: Lee House, London Wall, London, EC2Y 5AB; tankers and bulk carriers; Man. Dir. J. D. SHAW.

John Harker Ltd.: P.O.B. No. 6, Knottingley, Yorks.; Chair. and Man. Dir. M. E. LYON; Gen. Man. D. J. CAIRNS; Sec. J. R. ILLINGWORTH.

T. and J. Harrison Ltd.: Mersey Chambers, Old Churchyard, Liverpool, L2 8UF; Chair. Sir T. H. PILKINGTON.

H. Hogarth and Sons Ltd.: 12 Princes Sq., 48 Buchanan St., Glasgow, G1 3JU; f. 1963.

Lampert & Holt Line Ltd.: Albion House, 30 James St., Liverpool, L2 7SY; f. 1845; Chair. E. H. VESTY; Gen. Man. D. A. BARBER.

London & Overseas Freighters PLC: 8 Balfour Place, Park Lane, London, W1Y 6AJ; tankers, freighters, bulk carriers; Chair. M. E. KULUKUNDIS; Sec. W. G. H. FULLER, F.C.A.

Lyle Shipping Co. Ltd.: 12 Princes Square, 48 Buchanan St., Glasgow, G1 3JU; Chair. C. A. MACLEOD; Man. Dir. T. P. NOBLE.

Manchester Liners Ltd.: Manchester Liners House, P.O.B. 189, Manchester, M5 2XA; f. 1898; 62 per cent owned by Furness Withy Group; Chair. and Man. Dir. W. A. L. ROBERTS; Sec. D. PORTER, A.C.I.I.

Mobil Shipping Co. Ltd.: Mobil House, 54/60 Victoria St., London, S.W.1; Man. Dir. P. W. BILES; Sec. C. J. RUMSEY.

Ocean Transport and Trading Ltd.: India Buildings, Water St., Liverpool, L2 0RB; f. 1865; Chair. W. N. MENZIES-WILSON; Sec. G. T. EVANS.

Overseas Containers Ltd.: Beagle House, Braham St., London, E1 8EP; f. 1965; consortium owned by P. & O., Ocean Transport and Trading Ltd., and British and Commonwealth Shipping; services between Europe and Australasia, the Middle and Far East, and Southern and East Africa; Chair. Sir RONALD SWAYNE.

Palm Line Ltd.: UAC House, P.O.B. 2, 1 Blackfriars Rd., London, SE1 9UG; cargo services from U.K./Continent to and from West Africa; Chair. D. S. WILLIAMS; Man. Dir. Capt. G. C. WILLIAMS.

Panocean-Anco Ltd.: Tillard House, 1 Blossom St., London, E1 6PL; worldwide parcel tankers; Man. Dir. M. J. COOPER; Dir. P. W. R. SMITH; Sec. P. J. ROBERTS.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.: P & O Bldg., Leadenhall St., London, EC3V 4QL; f. 1840; worldwide general cargo and bulk shipping services; cruise and ferry operators; freight forwarders; Chair. Earl of INCHCAPE; Chief Exec. RICHARD ADAMS; Man. Dir. A. B. MARSHALL; Sec. L. J. A. COLLINS, C.A.

Port Line Ltd.: Trafalgar House, 2 Chalkhill Rd., Hammer-smith International Centre, London, W6 8DN; f. 1914; Chair. W. B. SLATER; Sec. B. N. BARLOW.

Ropner Management Ltd.: 140 Coniscliffe Rd., Darlington, Durham; f. 1874; Chief Supt. J. E. CHURCH; Sec. R. VART.

Christian Salvesen (Shipping) Ltd.: 50 East Fettes Ave., Edinburgh, EH4 1EQ; managers for Christian Salvesen Ltd., Central Electricity Generating Board, The Gracechurch Line Shipping Co.; Gen. Man. D. C. HORSBURGH.

Sealink UK Ltd.: Eversholt House, 163-203 Eversholt St., London, NW1 1BG; services to Ireland, the Continent and various parts of the U.K., operated in conjunction with French Railways, Belgian Maritime Transport Authority, Dutch Zeeland Steamship Co.; Man. Dir. D. D. KIRBY.

Shell International Marine Ltd.: Shell Centre, London, S.E.1; provide freight services on behalf of, and act as marine consultants for, Shell International Petroleum Co. Ltd.; Man. Dir. R. W. TOOKEY.

Shell Tankers (U.K.) Ltd.: Shell Centre, London, SE1 7PQ; owns and manages oil, gas and dry bulk vessels for the Royal Dutch/Shell group, and provides management and consultancy services to bulk shipping industry; Chair. R. W. TOOKEY; Man. Dir. J. D. RENDLE; Sec. C. D. HUTTON.

Sir William Reardon Smith and Sons Ltd.: Head Office: P.O.B. 90, Devonshire House, Greyfriars Rd., Cardiff, CF1 1RT; f. 1906; shipmanagers, shipbrokers, agents, sale and purchase divisions; Chair. C. R. CHATTERTON; Sec. L. S. WILLIAMS.

Reardon Smith Line Ltd.: f. 1906; fleet of 9 bulk carriers.

Souter Hamlet Ltd.: Clayton House, Regent Centre, Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE3 3NW; managers for The Sheaf Shipping Co., The Bamburgh Shipping Co., J. T. Essberger, Hamlet Maritime, U.S. Lines; bulk carriers, parcels tankers, containers.

Stephenson Clarke Shipping Ltd.: Europe House, World Trade Centre, London, E1 9AJ; Chair. J. R. CARR; Man. Dir. G. J. STAFFORD; Sec. G. WALKER.

Tate & Lyle Shipping Ltd.: Sugar Quay, Lower Thames St., London, EC3R 6DQ; f. 1974; Chair. R. I. FODEN; Chief Exec. J. HICKS.

UNITED KINGDOM (GREAT BRITAIN)

Transport, Tourism and Culture

Texaco Overseas Tankship Ltd.: 1 Knightsbridge Green, London, SW1X 7QJ; Man. Dir. P. HOWELLS; Gen. Man. Capt. B. S. GOODLAND.

ASSOCIATIONS

General Council of British Shipping: 30-32 St. Mary Axe, London, EC3A 8ET; Pres. E. H. VESTEV; Dir.-Gen. W. P. SHOVELTON, C.B., C.M.G.

Liverpool Steam Ship Owners' Association: Mann Island, Liverpool, L3 1DQ; f. 1858; Chair. R. M. FAULDS (April 1981 to March 1982); Sec. A. DEARDEN.

National Maritime Board: 30 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3; f. 1917; reconstituted 1920; Joint Chair. R. MACLEOD (Employers), K. MURPHY (Employees).

The Passenger Shipping Assn.: Russell Chambers, Covent Garden, London, WC2E 8AA; formerly Ocean Travel Development (f. 1958); 37 mems.; Chair. K. V. BALDING; Dir. and Sec. JOHN LANCASTER-SMITH.

CIVIL AVIATION

Civil Aviation Authority: CAA House, 45-59 Kingsway, London, WC2B 6TE; f. 1972; responsible for economic and safety regulation of civil aviation; provides national air traffic control services (jointly with Ministry of Defence); Chair. Sir NIGEL FOULKES.

British Airports Authority: 2 Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1; f. 1966; responsible for Heathrow, Stansted, Gatwick, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Prestwick and Edinburgh airports; Chair. NORMAN PAYNE; Man. Dir. JOHN MULKERN; publ. *Airport News* (every 2 weeks).

STATE AIRLINE

British Airways: Speedbird House, Heathrow Airport, Hounslow, Middx.; f. 1972; operates extensive European and worldwide services, 600,000 route km. to 170 destinations in 80 countries; fleet (March 1981): 25 Boeing 737-200, 11 Boeing 707, 26 Boeing 747, 6 Concorde, 2 HS 748, 52 Trident, 21 Tristar, 26 BAC 1-11, 10 Viscount 800, 24 Sikorsky S-61N helicopters, 2 S-76A, 1 BV-234 Chinook, 2 Bell 212, 1 JetRanger.

Chair. Sir. JOHN KING; Deputy Chair. ALEXANDER GIBBS; Joint Deputy Chair. and Chief Exec. ROY WATTS, C.B.E.; Sec. and Legal Dir. B. C. WOOD.

TOURISM AND CULTURE

British Tourist Authority: Queen's House, 64 St. James's St., London, S.W.1; Chair. Sir HENRY MARKING; Dir.-Gen. L. J. LICKORISH.

English Tourist Board: 4 Grosvenor Gardens, London, SW1W 0DU; Chair. MICHAEL MONTAGUE; Chief Exec. LESTER BORLEY.

Scottish Tourist Board: 23 Ravelston Terrace, Edinburgh EH4 3EU; Chair. ALAN R. DEVEREUX; Chief Exec. Dr. D. A. PATTISON; Sec. W. R. ROSS.

Wales Tourist Board: Brunel House, 2 Fitzalan Rd., Cardiff, CF2 1UY; Chair. Lord PARRY OF NEYLAND; Chief Exec. G. H. NAYLOR.

Northern Ireland Tourist Board: see under Northern Ireland.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Arts Council of Great Britain: 105 Piccadilly, London, W1V 0AU; f. 1945; Chair. Rt. Hon. KENNETH ROBINS; Sec.-Gen. Sir ROY SHAW.

PRINCIPAL PRIVATE AIRLINES

Air UK: Berkeley House, 51-53 High St., Redhill, Surrey; f. 1979 by amalgamation of British Island Airways, Air Anglia, Air Westward and Air Wales; serves 23 airports in the U.K. and Channel Islands, and 9 on the continent; fleet of 13 Dart Heralds, 14 Fokker F27, 4 BAC 1-11, 6 Bandeirantes; propr. British and Commonwealth Shipping Co.; Chair. Sir NICHOLAS CAYZER; Man. Dir. PETER VILLA.

British Caledonian Airways: Caledonian House, Crawley, West Sussex, RH10 2XA; f. 1970; scheduled passenger and cargo services to Europe, North and South America, North, West and Central Africa, Middle and Far East and within U.K.; worldwide passenger and cargo charters; fleet of 8 DC-10, 5 Boeing 707, 9 BAC 1-11; Chair. ADAM THOMSON; Man. Dir. ALASTAIR PUGH.

British Midland Airways Ltd.: East Midlands Airport, near Derby; scheduled services within the U.K. and to Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland and the Netherlands; cargo and charter flights; fleet of Boeing 707s, DC 9s and Viscounts; Dirs. Dr. R. BEAUCHAMP, M. D. BISHOP, J. T. WOLFE, S. F. BALMFORTH.

Dan-Air Services Ltd.: Bilbao House, 36-38 New Broad St., London, EC2M 1NH; charter and IT services; international scheduled services to Norway, Holland, France, Switzerland, the Federal Republic of Germany and Ireland; domestic routes between 12 U.K. cities and the Isle of Man and Channel Islands; fleet of 10 Boeing 727, 1 Boeing 737, 15 BAC 1-11 and 19 HS 748; Chair. F. E. F. NEWMAN; Man. D. F. HORRIDGE.

Laker Airways: Gatwick Airport, Surrey; daily scheduled Skytrain services to New York, Tampa, Miami and Los Angeles; Chair. Sir FREDDIE LAKER.

Loganair: Glasgow Airport, Abbotsinch, Paisley, PA3 2TG, Renfrewshire; f. 1962; Scottish domestic services and Scottish Air Ambulance Service; fleet of 7 Islanders, 4 Trislanders, 9 Twin Otters, 2 Bandeirantes, 2 Shorts 330; Chair. J. B. BURKE; Man. Dir. D. MCINTOSH, O.B.E., A.F.C., F.C.I.T.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Birmingham Repertory Theatre Ltd.: Broad St., Birmingham, B1 2EP; Dir. CLIVE PERRY.

Bristol Old Vic Company: Theatre Royal, King St., Bristol, BS1 4ED; f. 1946; Artistic Dir. JOHN DAVID; Gen. Man. DOUGLAS MORRIS.

Coliseum: St. Martin's Lane, London, WC2N 4ES; English National Opera season of operas in English July-April; visiting ballet companies May, June and July; Man. Dir. Earl of HAREWOOD; Musical Dir. MARK ELDER.

English Stage Company: Royal Court Theatre, Sloane Sq., London, S.W.1; modern, particularly the work of new dramatists; Chair. of Council HOWARD NEWBY, C.B.E.; Artistic Dir. MAX STAFFORD-CLARK.

Leeds Playhouse: Calverley St., Leeds, LS2 3AJ; f. 1970; Dir. JOHN HARRISON.

The National Theatre: South Bank, London, SE1 9PX; 3 theatres; Dirs. Sir PETER HALL, PETER GILL, MICHAEL RUDMAN; Gen. Admin. MICHAEL ELLIOTT.

Nottingham Playhouse: Wellington Circus, Nottingham; f. 1948; repertory 3 or 4 times weekly; classical and modern; Dir. RICHARD DIGBY DAY; Administrator DON GENT; Man. JEAN SANDS.

Royal Exchange Theatre: St. Ann's Sq., Manchester, M2 7EH.

Royal Opera House: Covent Garden, London, WC2E 7QA; Gen. Dir. JOHN TOOLEY; Royal Opera (Music Dir. Sir COLIN DAVIS) and Royal Ballet (Dir. NORMAN MORRICE).

Royal Shakespeare Company: Royal Shakespeare Theatre, Stratford on Avon, Warwickshire; mainly Shakespeare (also at The Other Place, Stratford, and the Aldwych and Warehouse Theatres, London; London theatres transfer to Barbican theatre, spring 1982); Artistic Dirs. TREVOR NUNN, TERRY HANDS; Gen. Man. DAVID BRIERLEY.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

BBC Symphony Orchestra: Delaware Rd., Maida Vale, London, W9 2LG; Chief Conductor JOHN PRITCHARD (from Oct. 1982). Each of the BBC's regional services also has its own orchestra.

Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra/Bournemouth Sinfonietta: 2 Seldown Lane, Poole, Dorset; Principal Conductor (B.S.O.) URI SEGAL; Musical Dir. (Sinfonietta) RONALD THOMAS; General Administrator KEITH B. WHITMORE.

City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra: 9 Margaret St., Birmingham, B3 3RP; Principal Conductor SIMON RATTLE; Gen. Man. EDWARD SMITH.

Hallé Orchestra: 30 Cross St., Manchester, M2 7BA; f. 1858; Gen. Man. CLIVE F. SMART; Principal Conductor JAMES LOUGHRAN.

London Philharmonic Orchestra: 53 Welbeck St., London, W1M 7HE; f. 1932; Chair. N. BUSCH; Man. Dir. S. CRABTREE; Principal Conductor and Artistic Adviser Sir GEORG SOLTI.

London Symphony Orchestra: Regent Arcade House, 19/25 Argyll St., London, W1V 2LN; new address from March 1982: Barbican Centre for Arts and Conferences, London, EC2Y 8DD; f. 1904; Chair. ANTHONY CAMDEN; Man. Dir. PETER HEMMINGS; Principal Conductor CLAUDIO ABBADO.

Philharmonia Orchestra: 12 de Walden Court, 85 New Cavendish St., London, W1M 7RA; f. 1945; Music Dir. and Principal Conductor RICCARDO MUTI; Principal Guest Conductor VLADIMIR ASHKENAZY; Man. Dir. C. BISHOP.

Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra: Hope St., Liverpool, L1 9BP; Principal Conductor and Artistic Adviser DAVID ATHERTON; Dir. STEPHEN GRAY.

Royal Philharmonic Orchestra: 56 Kingsway, London, WC2B 6DX; Conductor Laureate ANTAL DORATI; Principal Conductor WALTER WELER; Chair. JOHN Bimson.

Scottish National Orchestra Society Ltd.: 3 La Belle Place, Glasgow, G3 7LH; Chair. Sir LAWRENCE BOYLE; Gen. Admin. FIONA GRANT; Principal Guest Conductor PAAVO BERGLUND; Music Dir. Sir ALEXANDER GIBSON.

ATOMIC ENERGY

United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority (UKAEA): 11 Charles II St., London, SW1Y 4QP; f. 1954 Chair. Dr. WALTER MARSHALL, C.B.E., F.R.S.; Dir. G. H. KINCHIN; publ. *Atom* (monthly).

The Authority was created in 1954 to take responsibility for the rapidly growing programme of research and development into all aspects of atomic energy. The Authority is a public corporation with a structure akin to that of a big industrial organization rather than a government Department.

The Authority is responsible for research and development on reactor systems for the generation of electricity; this has included the construction of prototypes. The Authority's role is fourfold: first, their stewardship on behalf of the Government in atomic affairs generally; secondly, research into new reactor systems and safety and environmental matters; thirdly, continuing research and development support for the British nuclear industry and, fourthly, research using the Authority's special expertise and skills in areas outside the nuclear power field.

Its establishments are as follows:

Safety and Reliability Directorate, Wigshaw Lane, Culcheth, Warrington, Cheshire, WA3 4NE; Dir. G. H. KINCHIN.

Risley Nuclear Power Development Establishment, Warrington, Cheshire, WA3 6AT; Man. Dir. Dr. T. N. MARSHAM, C.B.E.

Risley Nuclear Power Development Laboratories, Risley, Warrington, Cheshire, WA3 6AT; Head Dr. R. W. NICHOLS.

Dounreay Nuclear Power Development Establishment, Thurso, Caithness, KW14 7TZ; Dir. C. W. BLUMFIELD, O.B.E.

Springfields Nuclear Power Development Laboratories, Springfields, Salwick, Preston, Lancs., PR4 0RR; Head D. O. PICKMAN.

Windscale Nuclear Power Development Laboratories, Windscale, Sellafield, Seascale, Cumbria, CA20 1PF; Head Dr. H. LAWTON.

Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Harwell, Didcot, Oxfordshire, OX11 0RA; Dir. Dr. L. E. J. ROBERTS, C.B.E.

Culham Laboratory, Abingdon, Oxfordshire, OX14 3DB; Dir. W. M. LOMER.

Atomic Energy Establishment, Winfrith, Dorchester, Dorset, DT2 8DH; Dir. H. CARTWRIGHT, C.B.E.; Deputy Dir. Dr. J. E. R. HOLMES.

Amersham International Ltd.: Amersham, Bucks.; f. 1940; previously part of the UKAEA, est. (as The Radiochemical Centre Ltd.) as a limited company under the Atomic Energy Authority Act 1971; produces and markets throughout the world a wide range of radioactive products for use in industry, medicine and research; Chair. Sir JOHN HILL; Man. Dir. Dr. J. S. BURGESS, F.R.S.C.

British Nuclear Fuels Limited (BNFL): Risley, Warrington, Cheshire; f. 1971 to take over all the nuclear fuel business of the Production Group of the UKAEA; BNFL is a member of United Reprocessors G.m.b.H., an international reprocessing company with equal French/Federal German/British shareholding; Man. Dir. C. ALLDAY, C.B.E.

UNITED KINGDOM (GREAT BRITAIN)

Atomic Energy

Sellafield Works: Seascale, Cumbria; Gen. Mans. J. DORAN (Windscale); M. J. WYATT (Calder and Chapelcross).

Reprocessing of irradiated nuclear fuels and manufacture of plutonium and plutonium oxide fuels. Windscale will provide a large part of the reprocessing capacity for United Reprocessors G.m.b.H.

Springfields Works: Salwick, Preston, Lancashire; Gen. Man. G. E. STEELE.

Uranium ore treatment, uranium fuel element manufacture and uranium hexafluoride production.

Capenhurst Works: Chester, Cheshire; Gen. Man. Dr. R. M. HORSLEY.

Operation of a gaseous diffusion plant producing enriched uranium. A plant using an alternative gas centrifuge process is now operational. This forms part of the collaborative project between the U.K., the Netherlands and Federal Germany (see co-operation below).

National Nuclear Corporation: 1 Stanhope Gate, London, W.1; f. 1973 as the monopoly supplier and contractor for nuclear stations in the U.K., aiming to promote and develop the nuclear power industry; Chair. FRANK GIBB; Man. Dir. Dr. NED FRANKLIN.

Nuclear Power Programme

Calder Hall, opened in 1956, was the world's first commercial-scale nuclear power station. In 1959 the UKAEA commissioned another four-reactor station at Chapelcross, Scotland.

Nuclear power stations based on the Calder Hall 'magnox' concept, but built for the generating boards by the British nuclear industry, now have an installed capacity of more than 5000 MW(e). The first two, Berkeley (Gloucestershire) and Bradwell (Essex), started to produce electricity in 1962 and the others, at Hinkley Point 'A' (Somerset), Trawsfynydd (Merionethshire), Dungeness 'A' (Kent), Sizewell (Suffolk), Oldbury-on-Severn (Gloucestershire), Hunterston (Ayrshire), and Wylfa (Anglesey), were all on load by 1971.

Stations based on the Authority's advanced gas-cooled reactor will provide 6,000 MW(e) when completed. The first two, AGRs at Hinkley Point, Somerset and at Hunterston, Ayrshire, are now in operation, while a further three stations were expected to start operating in 1982. At the end of 1980 nuclear power accounted for

14 per cent of all electricity generated in England and Wales, and a rather higher percentage in Scotland.

International co-operation

The U.K. continues to support the activities of the IAEA. Support is also given to OECD activities through the Nuclear Energy Agency and the U.K. participates in the NEA/IAEA and WHO/FAO food irradiation project based on Karlsruhe.

U.K. collaboration in the nuclear field is maintained with countries of the Commonwealth, Europe, including the European Economic Community, Latin America, Japan, the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R., through bilateral and other agreements for the exchange of information, attachment of personnel, visits and other reciprocal arrangements. This collaboration extends over a wide variety of topics, including thermal and fast reactor systems development, reactor safety, fuel enrichment and reprocessing, fusion research and other research and development.

NUCLEAR POWER STATIONS OWNED AND OPERATED BY THE CENTRAL ELECTRICITY GENERATING BOARD

Stations operating, showing declared net capacity:

Berkeley: Power 276 MW.
Bradwell: Power 250 MW.
Dungeness A: Power 410 MW.
Hinkley Point A: Power 430 MW.
Hinkley Point B: Power 800 MW (partly commissioned).
Sizewell: Power 420 MW.
Trawsfynydd: Power 390 MW.
Olebury-on-Severn: Power 416 MW.
Wylfa: Power 840 MW.

Stations under construction:

Dungeness B: Power 1,200 MW; start-up date 1982.
Hartlepool: Power 1,320 MW; start-up date 1982.
Heysham: Power 1,320 MW; start-up date 1982.

NUCLEAR POWER STATIONS OWNED AND OPERATED BY THE SOUTH OF SCOTLAND ELECTRICITY BOARD

Hunterston A: Power 300 MW.
Hunterston B: Power 1,320 MW.

NORTHERN IRELAND

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Northern Ireland is situated in the north-east of Ireland and forms part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It comprises the six Ulster counties of Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry and Tyrone. The rest of the island comprises the Republic of Ireland. The climate is mild and temperate. It is characterized by freedom from extremes of temperature. The language is English. There are approximately two Protestants to every one Roman Catholic. The flag is the union flag of the United Kingdom. The capital is Belfast.

Recent History

The sectarian tension that has characterized Ireland's history began with the first major settlement by British Protestants in the 17th century. The main area of Protestant colonization was the province of Ulster, comprising nine counties in the north-east of Ireland. Protestant supremacy over the indigenous Catholics was established and in 1801 Great Britain absorbed Ireland into the new United Kingdom.

The resentment of the dispossessed Catholics came to a head in 1916 with the Easter uprising in Dublin. Administrative division of the country was implemented and the Government of Ireland Act of 1920 provided for two parliaments in Ireland, one in Dublin for 26 of the 32 counties and one in Belfast for the other six (mainly Protestant-populated) counties, known today as Northern Ireland. The presence of a large Catholic minority, traditionally deprived of many civil rights, has led to a continuance of tension. The Catholic community's sense of injustice is expressed in its most extreme form by the outlawed Irish Republican Army (IRA) and its political wing *Sinn Féin*, which favours union with the Republic of Ireland, while the Protestant "loyalists" wish to remain a self-governing part of the United Kingdom.

In the late 1960s increasing agitation for civil rights (particularly with regard to housing discrimination and the property qualification which deprived many Catholics of the right to vote in local government elections) led to rioting and to acts of sabotage by the IRA. In 1969 British troops were called in to take responsibility for security. Brian Faulkner, who became Prime Minister of Northern Ireland in 1971, established internment without trial for terrorists. These measures led to an increase in violence and to the banding together of Protestants in paramilitary groups. In March 1972 the British Government prorogued the Northern Ireland Parliament and introduced direct rule from Westminster, which alienated many Protestants. A referendum held in March 1973 showed that a majority of the electorate (57 per cent) wished to remain part of the United Kingdom. A 78-member Assembly for Northern Ireland was established, and the three main parties formed the first-ever coalition Government in the Province. A 15-member Northern Ireland Executive, with Brian Faulkner at its head, took office on January 1st, 1974.

As a result of talks in December 1973 at Sunningdale, England, between the British and Irish Governments and the Northern Ireland Executive, joint declarations were made by the British and Irish Governments that the status of Northern Ireland could not be changed without the consent of the majority in the Province, and it was agreed that a Council of Ireland comprising a Council of Ministers of seven members each from the Irish Government and the new Executive, together with a Consultative Assembly, would be set up as soon as possible. Following a vote in favour of the Sunningdale Agreement in the Northern Ireland Assembly in May 1974, a Protestant organization, the Ulster Workers' Council, declared a general strike which led to widespread disruption, the declaration of a state of emergency and the collapse two weeks later of the Northern Ireland Executive, followed by the proroguing of the Assembly. The Executive's functions were taken over by the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland. In July the Northern Ireland Act 1974 provided for the election of a Constitutional Convention to determine the general opinion in Northern Ireland on future constitutional and government institutions, with the provision that any proposals must include power-sharing between the ruling Ulster Unionists and the Catholic minority. The Convention, elected in May 1975, reported in November, with a majority firmly opposed to power-sharing. The Convention's conclusions were considered unacceptable by the Westminster Government, and, after further fruitless discussions, the Convention was dissolved in March 1976.

Although the number of deaths due to sectarian violence did not again reach the 1972 level of 467, killings and terrorist activities continued throughout the decade. Political status for prisoners claiming a political motive for their crime, introduced in 1972, was abolished in 1976, a move which prompted the Republican "dirty protest" at the Maze prison, near Belfast, begun in 1977. A hunger strike begun by seven Republican prisoners in the Maze was called off in December 1980 following government assurances about improvements in prison conditions. However, Provisional IRA prisoners renewed the hunger strike in March 1981. One of the strikers, Robert Sands, was elected an M.P. in a by-election in April for the United Kingdom House of Commons (until his death in May), while two others were elected to the Irish *Dáil* (lower legislative house) in June. An upsurge of violence in Northern Ireland and worldwide publicity accompanied the strike, but the Government repeatedly affirmed that political status would not be re-introduced. In October 1981, after ten deaths by fasting, *Sinn Féin* announced the end of the strike.

The establishment of an Anglo-Irish inter-governmental council in November 1981 was seen as a threat by extreme Unionists, in spite of the British Government's assurance that this would have no effect on Northern Ireland's constitutional position. The murder of an Ulster Unionist M.P. a week later was attributed by the Irish Prime

Minister to the IRA's desire to disrupt improving Anglo-Irish relations, and it was feared that an increase in retaliatory violence would follow.

Government

After the collapse of the Northern Ireland Executive in May 1974, the Northern Ireland Act 1974 made the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland and his ministers answerable to Parliament at Westminster for the government of Northern Ireland.

Northern Ireland also returns 12 members to the United Kingdom Parliament; with the Redistribution of Seats Act at the end of 1979, Westminster accepted recommendations that this number be increased to 17.

Economic Affairs

Northern Ireland has experienced significant changes in its economy since the 1950s. The former dependence on the three major industries of shipbuilding, linen and agriculture has diminished greatly and the service sector has become increasingly important in recent years as the main source of employment growth. Within manufacturing, the Government's industrial development programme has sought to diversify and strengthen the economic base. This has been achieved by the encouragement of a continuing inflow of new investment, not only by U.K. companies, but also by major American and European firms, in such industries as car manufacturing, chemicals, rubber products, man-made fibres and engineering.

This injection of new industry, and the encouragement of expansion in local firms, has provided an important stimulus to output, productivity and incomes in the region, and has assisted in narrowing the gap between living standards in Northern Ireland and the rest of the U.K. However, a sizeable gap remains, and average personal disposable income per head in 1980 was little more than 80 per cent of the national average. From 1970 onwards the task of narrowing this gap became more difficult, due to the combined effects of the civil disturbances and the world recession.

Buoyant investment interest in Northern Ireland from 1978 to 1980 enabled the promotion of over 17,000 new jobs in projects assisted under the industrial development programme, but continued progress in 1981 was halted by the renewed recession. Unemployment during the first half of 1981 averaged 17½ per cent and industrial production was 12 per cent below the same period of 1980. In August 1981 it was announced that an Industrial Development Board for Northern Ireland would be set up the following April to replace existing development bodies and provide a unified system for attracting investment. The region's economic performance is closely related to that of the U.K. as a whole and the immediate prospects for improvement depend heavily on the extent of economic recovery at national level.

Defence

All matters of defence come under the jurisdiction of the United Kingdom Parliament.

Transport and Communications

The Northern Ireland Railways Co. Ltd. provides services on 337 km. (210 miles) of railways and there were 14,549 miles of road, including 67 miles of motorway, in 1979. There are frequent shipping services to Great Britain for freight but the only passenger service to England ceased operating in November 1981. Air services operate from Belfast to Heathrow, and between 22 other airports on the mainland.

Social Welfare

There is a comprehensive system of health and personal social services similar to that in Great Britain, managed on behalf of the Department of Health and Social Services by four Health and Social Services Boards and by the Central Services Agency.

Education

Education is compulsory between the ages of 5 and 16 and is free in primary, secondary (intermediate) and special schools; fees are payable in all grammar schools but the great majority of the pupils in their secondary departments have their tuition fees paid by the local education authorities.

There are two universities in Northern Ireland—Queen's University, Belfast, and the New University of Ulster, Coleraine. Teacher training is catered for in three general colleges of education and in the departments of education of Ulster Polytechnic and the universities.

Tourism

Income from tourism has been severely affected by violence and terrorism, although during 1979 and 1980 there were encouraging signs of the Province's return to popularity as a holiday destination. In 1969 there were over two million visitors, whereas in 1980 the total number of tourists was 710,000, producing revenue of £54 million. The majority of visitors are from Great Britain though an increasing number come from the rest of Europe and North America. It is recognized that the number of tourists visiting the Province is unlikely to exceed 750,000 until peace returns to the community.

Public Holidays

The main public holidays are the same as for Great Britain with the addition of March 17th (St. Patrick's Day) and July 12th (Battle of the Boyne).

Weights and Measures

The Imperial System of weights and measures is gradually being replaced by the metric system. (*See* under Great Britain.)

Currency and Exchange Rates

(*See* under Great Britain.)

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION ('000)			
	1971 Census	1977 June 30th est.	1978 June 30th est.	1979 June 30th est.
14,121 sq. km.*	1,536.0	1,537.3	1,538.8	1,543.3

* 5,452 sq. miles (Includes inland and tidal water).

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	BIRTHS		MARRIAGES		DEATHS	
	Total	Rate per 1,000	Total	Rate per 1,000	Total	Rate per 1,000
1976 . . .	26,361	17.1	9,914	6.4	17,030	11.1
1977 . . .	25,437	16.5	9,696	6.3	16,921	11.0
1978 . . .	26,239	17.1	10,304	6.7	16,153	10.5
1979* . . .	28,178	18.3	10,214	6.6	16,811	10.9

Average life expectancy (1976-78): Men 67.8 years, Women 74.1 years.

* Provisional.

EMPLOYMENT

('000)

(June 1980)

<i>Total civilian working population</i> ¹ . . .	651.6	Textiles	25.8
Males	397.2	Clothing and Footwear	17.2
Females	254.4	Paper, Printing and Publishing	6.1
<i>Registered wholly unemployed</i> . . .	73.1	Other Manufacturing Industries	7.3
<i>Employers and self-employed persons</i> ² . . .	75.2	Construction	44.1
<i>Total employees in employment</i> . . .	503.4	Gas, Electricity and Water	9.6
<i>Total in civil employment</i> . . .	578.5	Transport and Communication	22.4
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing . . .	56.7	Distributive Trades	64.9
Mining and Quarrying	2.1	Insurance, Banking, Finance and Busi- ness Services	21.1
Food, Drink and Tobacco	21.4	Professional and Scientific Services	111.4
Mechanical, Instrument, Electrical and Marine Engineering and Shipbuilding . . .	27.0	Miscellaneous Services	62.7
		Public Administration and Defence ³	53.1

¹ Includes persons temporarily laid off. ² From 1975, self-employed estimates except for agriculture are assumed constant with the 1974 level, pending new method of estimation. ³ Excluding H.M. Forces.

AGRICULTURE
PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA ('000 hectares)			PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)			YIELD (100 kg. per hectare)		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
Wheat	0.6	0.5	0.4	2.8	2.3	2.1	45.2	44.5	47.5
Barley	55.8	52.3	51.6	219.8	175.4	195.6	39.4	33.5	37.9
Oats	5.1	4.2	4.0	13.7	11.5	11.5	26.6	27.1	28.5
Potatoes	14.1	14.3	15.1	351.3	348.0	396.2	248.0	243.0	263.0
Turnips*	0.6	0.6	0.6	38.6	37.9	36.9	613.0	592.8	576.0

* Stock feeding.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL PRODUCE
(£ million)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Field Crops	40.5	31.4	24.1	27.5	25.9
Barley	4.4	5.1	5.9	6.4	7.5
Oats	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Potatoes	35.2	25.5	17.1	19.7	17.1
Grass seed	0.1	—	—	—	—
Other crops	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.8
Horticultural Produce	9.8	11.5	12.9	13.8	14.4
Fruit	3.3	4.5	4.3	3.6	3.5
Vegetables	3.0	3.0	3.4	3.9	4.1
Mushrooms	2.0	2.4	3.5	4.7	4.6
Flowers	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	2.2

LIVESTOCK
('000 head at June each year)

	1978	1979	1980		1978	1979	1980
Cattle	1,548.4	1,540.7	1,507.4	Turkeys	163	167	200
Sheep	973.9	1,000.0	1,060.6	Geese	7	7	6
Pigs	683.4	721.8	691.4	Ducks	15	15	15
Horses	0.5	0.5	0.4	Chickens	11,751	11,695	11,168

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(£ million)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980*
Eggs	30.4	34.2	29.9	33.6	35.3
Wool	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4
Milk	87.1	99.9	113.9	127.8	131.0
Poultry	17.7	22.9	24.0	27.9	31.4
Cattle	97.1	159.7	195.7	203.0	200.5
Fat pigs	42.4	51.2	58.2	69.0	69.3
Fat sheep and lambs	7.3	8.7	16.0	12.7	17.3

* Provisional figures.

FORESTRY
(hectares, years ending March 31st)

	1978	1979	1980	1981
State forests	69,169	69,560	70,692	71,583
Total area planted	52,245	53,073	53,943	54,584
Volume felled (cu. metres)	46,580	50,382	52,572	60,304

FISHING
(metric tons)

	1975	1976†	1977†	1978†	1979†	1980†
Herring	5,606	5,770	2,982	1,275	1,722	2,450
Prime* and flat fish	167	210	268	82	68	59
Whiting	2,023	3,290	2,674	3,089	2,946	3,954
Other sea fish†	1,979	2,083	2,299	2,396	3,329	4,129
TOTAL	9,775	11,353	8,223	6,842	8,065	10,592
Shell-fish	3,822	4,226	3,683	4,681	4,753	3,045

* Prime fish: turbot, brill, sole.

† Other sea fish: cod, haddock, hake, coalfish, skate, dogfish, mackerel, sprats, roe, gurnard, conger eel, angler, ling, pout, and other demersal fish.

‡ Live weight.

MINING AND QUARRYING
(‘000 metric tons)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Basalt	8,812.5	7,443.0	7,079.6	6,179.3
Chalk	473.3	410.1	319.6	316.9
Clay and Shale	294.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Grit	3,186.4	3,364.3	3,024.8	2,809.0
Limestone	2,316.0	2,465.4	2,601.8	2,289.6
Sand and Gravel	3,930.6	4,127.1	4,299.7	3,807.0

GAS AND ELECTRICITY SALES

		1977	1978	1979	1980
Electricity	million units	4,636	4,709	4,940	5,051
Gas	‘000 therms	30,028	27,793	29,899	26,261

FINANCE

100 new pence (pennies) = 1 pound sterling (£).

Coins: $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 5, 10 and 50 pence.

Notes: £1, £5, £10, £20 and £100.

Exchange rates (October 1981): £1 = \$1.87 U.S. ; U.S. \$1 = 53.5 pence.

Note: For details of previous changes in the exchange rate, see Great Britain.

BUDGET

(£ million, April 1st to March 31st)

REVENUE	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81*	EXPENDITURE	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81*
Northern Ireland share of U.K. taxes (net)	766.2	950.4	1,142.3	Interest on borrowing	64.1	87.3	103.2
Adjustment for previous years	1.0	36.4	—	District rates	30.4	35.5	45.8
Northern Ireland Office (grant-in-aid)	560.0	589.5	682.3	Supply services	1,470.2	1,732.2	1,999.4
Refund of Value Added Tax	8.1	11.7	15.0	of which:			
Regional and district rates	96.7	109.4	135.8	Agriculture, fisheries and forestry	88.9	66.8	51.7
Interest on advances	76.7	97.9	115.6	Trade, industry and employment	230.9	261.1	268.7
Other receipts	47.2	62.4	63.7	Roads and transport	98.2	112.3	128.8
				Housing	90.0	126.4	141.1
				Other environmental services	71.6	89.6	102.3
				Education, libraries and arts	333.9	379.5	464.5
				Health and personal social services	289.0	360.2	454.2
				Social security	230.7	286.7	333.3
TOTAL	1,566.2	1,857.7	2,154.6	TOTAL (incl. others)†	1,566.2	1,857.7	2,154.6

* Provisional figures.

† Includes other expenditure and surplus of revenue over expenditure.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY SECTOR*

(£ million at current factor cost)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	145	148	178	191
Mining and quarrying	14	12	15	17
Manufacturing	630	731	834	899
Construction	237	252	277	318
Gas, electricity and water	56	55	61	64
Transport and communications	131	128	152	181
Distributive trades	216	249	298	334
Insurance, banking and finance	126	146	179	213
Ownership of dwellings	56	59	73	74
Professional and scientific services	418	511	592	733
Miscellaneous services				
Public administration and defence	294	364	416	489
SUB-TOTAL	2,323	2,655	3,075	3,513
Adjustment for financial services	-65	-70	-77	-83
TOTAL	2,258	2,585	2,998	3,430

* Gross domestic product is shown for each industry after deducting stock appreciation.

TOURISM

('000)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Total number of visitors	496	628	728	710
From Great Britain	263	321	375	380
Via Great Britain	41	54	67	63
From the Republic of Ireland	153	194	227	217
Via the Republic of Ireland	39	59	59	50
Total value of trade (£ million including day-excursionists)*	32.1	43.8	57.2	71.9

* Estimated figure.

TRANSPORT**RAILWAYS**

	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81 ¹
Passenger Journeys ('000)	5,815	5,389	5,633	5,900	5,592

* Provisional.

ROAD TRAFFIC

(motor vehicles in use)

	1978	1979	1980
Private Cars	347,091	358,010	364,590
Goods Vehicles	39,658	41,810	38,900
Buses and Tramcars	1,888	2,110	2,270
Agricultural Tractors, etc.	14,030	11,040	9,580
Motor Cycles	17,006	14,860	14,720
Vehicles Exempt from Duty*	9,283	11,119	12,288

* Vehicles used by the Royal Ulster Constabulary have been taxed since the force came under the Police Authority's control.

CIVIL AVIATION

(Flights in and out of Belfast)

	PASSENGERS	FREIGHT (metric tons)	MAIL (metric tons)
1976	1,087,999	10,722	2,408
1977	1,039,411	12,331	2,466
1978	1,173,094	13,489	2,414
1979	1,409,436	13,653	2,644
1980	1,477,677	14,131	2,987

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1979	1980	1981
Television Licences	282,063	270,760	276,206
Telephones	336,253	362,143	n.a.

EDUCATION

	1978/79			1979/80		
	Schools	Students (Full-time)	Teachers (Full-time)	Schools	Students (Full-time)	Teachers (Full-time)
Primary (incl. Nursery)	1,130	204,126	8,515	1,125	199,548	8,324
Secondary	261	163,455	10,300	262	164,197	10,429
Special	26	2,457	283	24	2,439	274
Institutions of Further Education	27	11,442	1,685	27	11,724	1,787
Colleges of Education	3	1,704	192	3	1,523	204
Ulster Polytechnic	1	3,939	537	1	3,913	548
Universities	2	7,509	1,049	2	7,828	1,059

* Provisional.

Source: Department of Finance, Northern Ireland; *Northern Ireland Digest of Statistics*.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

After the collapse of the Northern Ireland Executive and the proroguing of the Northern Ireland Assembly in May 1974, the Northern Ireland Act of July 1974 made the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland and his ministers responsible to the United Kingdom Parliament at Westminster for the Government of Northern Ireland.

(December 1981)

Secretary of State for Northern Ireland: Rt. Hon. JAMES PRIOR.

Minister of State and Deputy to the Secretary of State: Earl of GOWRIE, responsible for prisons, police administration, compensation for criminal injuries, Department of Finance and Department of the Civil Service; spokesman on all Northern Ireland matters in the House of Lords.

Minister of State: Hon. ADAM BUTLER, responsible for Departments of Agriculture, Commerce and Manpower Services.

Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: DAVID MITCHELL (Environment), Dr. JOHN PATTEN (Health and Social Services, spokesman in House of Commons for all matters for which the Minister of State is responsible), NICHOLAS SCOTT (Education).

POLITICAL PARTIES

Alliance Party: 88 University St., Belfast, BT7 1HE; f. 1970; non-sectarian and non-doctrinaire party of the centre; third largest political party in Northern Ireland, attracting support from within both Catholic and Protestant sections of the community; Leader OLIVER NAPIER; Deputy Leader DAVID COOK; Gen. Sec. JOHN CUSHNAHAN; publ. *Alliance* (monthly).

Democratic Unionist Party: 296 Albertbridge Rd., Belfast, BT5 4GX; f. 1971; right-wing anti-Republican Protestant party; Chair. Alderman JAMES MCCLURE; Leader Rev. IAN R. K. PAISLEY, D.D., M.P.; Sec. Rev. WILLIAM BEATTIE.

Northern Ireland Labour Party: 100 University St., Belfast 7; associate of the British Labour Party; aims at the building of a non-sectarian socialist state; Chair. CIARAN MCATEER.

Social Democratic and Labour Party (SDLP): Belfast; f. 1970; radical, left of centre principles with a view to the eventual re-unification of Ireland by popular consent; Leader JOHN HUME; Gen. Sec. BRID RODGERS (acting).

Ulster Liberal Party: 3 Green Road, Ardglass, Co. Down; associate of the British Liberal Party and supporting its present policy in Northern Ireland; Chair. MERVYN COWAN; Sec. JAMES E. MURRAY; publ. *Northern Radical*.

Ulster Popular Unionist Party: Belfast; f. 1980; aims to promote devolved government for Northern Ireland; non-sectarian; Leader JAMES KILFEDDER.

Ulster Unionist Party: 3 Glengall St., Belfast, BT12 5AE; f. 1905; governed N. Ireland 1921-72; largest political party in Northern Ireland; Leader JAMES MOLYNEAUX, J.P., M.P.

Unionist Party of Northern Ireland: f. 1974; comprises Unionists who support partnership with political representatives of the religious minority to form a stable government for Northern Ireland within the U.K.; pro-European right-of-centre policies; Leader ANNE DICKSON; Chair. R. A. E. MAGEE, M.B., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The judicial system of Northern Ireland, so far as the Supreme Court is concerned, is a miniature of the English system, and is based on the Supreme Court established in Ireland in 1877 on the model of the Supreme Court in England. It consists, as in England, of a High Court, a Court of Appeal, and a Crown Court which has jurisdiction in criminal matters. A Court of Criminal Appeal was established in 1930, also on the English pattern, but is now abolished and its jurisdiction is merged with that of the Court of Appeal. The county court system corresponds to its English prototype. County court judges and recorders of boroughs share with the judges of the High Court the exercise of the jurisdiction of the Crown Court. The jurisdiction of the courts of summary jurisdiction is exercised by a permanent judiciary of resident magistrates.

The Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland: The Rt. Hon. The Lord LOWRY.

Court of Appeal:

The Rt. Hon. The Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland (*President*).

Rt. Hon. Lord Justice JONES.
Rt. Hon. Lord Justice GIBSON.
Rt. Hon. Lord Justice O'DONNELL.

High Court:

The Rt. Hon. The Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland (*President*).
Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice KELLY Hon. Mr. Justice MURRAY
Hon. Mr. Justice MACDERMOTT Hon. Mr. Justice HUTTON

Recorders:

Belfast: His Honour Judge BROWN, Q.C.
Londonderry: His Honour Judge CURRAN, Q.C.

County Court Judges:

R. WATT, Q.C. Sir ROBERT PORTER, Q.C.
J. P. B. HIGGINS, Q.C. W. P. DOYLE, Q.C.
R. R. CHAMBERS, Q.C. J. F. B. RUSSELL, Q.C.
R. T. ROWLAND, Q.C. JOHN MCKEE, Q.C.
R. J. BABINGTON, Q.C. J. J. CURRAN, Q.C.

RELIGION

The organization of the churches takes no account of the fact that Ireland is divided into two political entities: Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland; Armagh is the seat of both Roman Catholic and Church of Ireland. The headquarters of the Presbyterians and Methodists. Figures below, however, are for Northern Ireland only.

Roman Catholic	477,921
Presbyterian	405,717
Church of Ireland	334,318
Methodist	71,235
Other denominations	87,938
Not stated	142,511
TOTAL (Census 1971)	1,519,640

Irish Council of Churches: Gen. Sec. DAVID BLEAKLEY.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

The Catholic dioceses of Down and Connor and Dromore are completely in Northern Ireland; Armagh, Derry and Clogher are partly in Northern Ireland and partly in the Republic of Ireland.

Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland: His Eminence Cardinal TOMÁS Ó FIAICH, D.D.; Ara Coeli, Armagh, BT61 7QY.

THE CHURCH OF IRELAND

Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland: 1 Most Rev. JOHN WARD ARMSTRONG, D.D., The House, Cathedral Close, Armagh, BT61 7EE.

OTHER CHURCHES

Methodist Church in Ireland: Pres. Rev. E. W. GALLAGHER, B.A., B.D., 11 Aranmore Rd., Dublin 4; 292 churches; 198 ministers; 59,699 mems.

Baptist Union of Ireland: 3 Fitzwilliam St., Belfast BT9 6AW; 90 churches; 88 ministers; 7,900 mems. Pres. Rev. J. McVICKER; Sec. Rev. J. R. GRANT; pub. *The Irish Baptist* (monthly).

Congregationalists: Irish Union 1829; 26 churches; ministers; 10,000 adherents; 26 Sunday Schools; Chm. Rev. JOHN HAYES; Sec. Dr. O. WHITE, M.Sc., Collinbridge Gardens, Newtownabbey, Co. Antrim.

Presbyterian: General Office: Church House, Belfast BT1 6DW; 564 churches; 575 ministers; 673 Sunday Schools; Moderator of the General Assembly Rt. Rev. Dr. JOHN GIRVAN, B.A.; Clerk of Assembly and General Sec. Very Rev. Dr. A. J. WEIR, M.Sc., D.D.; pub. *The Presbyterian Herald* (quarterly), *The Christian Irishman* (monthly), *Daybreak* (quarterly), *Woman's Word* (quarterly), *Outward Bound* (quarterly).

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Belfast Telegraph: 124 Royal Ave., Belfast; f. 1870; Independent evening; Proprs. Thomson Organisation Ltd.; Editor R. H. LILLEY; circ. 156,000.

Irish News and Belfast Morning News: 113 Donegall St., Belfast; f. 1855; Irish nationalist; morning; Editor TEDDY GALLAGHER; circ. 49,163.

News Letter: 51-59 Donegall St., Belfast; f. 1737; Unionist; morning; Editor JOHN TREW; circ. 59,673.

WEEKLIES

Armagh Guardian: 2 Upper English St., Armagh; f. 1844; Unionist; weekly; Editor WILLIAM McCULLOUGH; circ. 14,378.

Armagh Observer: 26 English St., Armagh; f. 1930; Independent; weekly; Editor OLIVER MALLON.

Ballymena Guardian: 83-85 Wellington St., Ballymena; f. 1970; weekly; News Editor ANNE MONTGOMERY; circ. 19,537.

Ballymena Observer: Ballymoney St., Ballymena; Independent weekly; mem. of Belfast Telegraph Newspapers Group of Thomson Organisation; Editor L. MACMULLAN; circ. 14,425.

Banbridge Chronicle: 14 Bridge St., Banbridge, Co. Down; f. 1870; Independent weekly (Thurs.); Editor ANDREW DOLOUGHAN; circ. 8,035.

Carrickfergus Advertiser: 33-35 Irish Quarter South Carrickfergus, Co. Antrim; f. 1883; weekly; mem. of Century Newspapers Group; Editor JOHN ROOKS; circ. 10,000.

Coleraine Chronicle: 7 Abbey St., Coleraine; f. 1844; weekly; Editor SAMUEL S. TROY; circ. 21,913.

County Down Spectator and Newtownards Spectator: 109 Main St., Bangor, Co. Down; f. 1904; weekly; Editor Miss A. ROYCROFT; circ. 19,165.

Derry Journal: Buncrana Rd., Londonderry; f. 1772; Tuesday and Fridays; Editor F. J. CURRAN; circ. Tues. 14,402, Fri. 25,044.

Derry People and Donegal News: John St., Omagh; f. 1902; Nationalist; weekly, Sats.; Editor A. LYNCH.

Down Recorder: 2-4 Church St., Downpatrick; f. 1836; weekly; Editor J. MCCOUBREY; circ. 12,945.

Dungannon Observer: Irish Street, Dungannon, Co. Tyrone; f. 1929; mem. of Observer Group of Weekly Newspapers; Independent weekly; Editor OLIVER MALLON.

East Antrim Times: Ulster Bank House, Upper Main St., Larne; f. 1891; mem. of Belfast Telegraph Newspapers Group of Thomson Organisation; Independent; weekly; Editor HUGH VANCE; circ. 16,442.

Fermanagh Herald: Belmore St., Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh; f. 1902; Nationalist weekly; Editor P. J. O'HARE.

Fermanagh News: Irish St., Dungannon, Co. Tyrone; f. 1967; Independent weekly; Editor OLIVER MALLON.

Impartial Reporter: 8-10 East Bridge St., Enniskillen; f. 1825; Independent weekly; Editor M. DANE; circ. 11,689.

Irish Weekly and Ulster Examiner: 113-117 Donegall St., Belfast; f. 1878; Editor T. McLAUGHLIN; circ. 19,700.

The Leader: Market Square, Dromore; f. 1916; weekly; Thurs.; Editor W. HAWTHORNE.

Londonderry Sentinel: Strand Road, Londonderry; f. 1829; Unionist weekly; Managing Editor S. D. M. BUCHANAN; circ. 9,290.

Lurgan and Craigavon Mail: Windsor Ave., Lurgan; f. 1890;

Independent; weekly; Editor ERIC VILLIERS; circ. 10,042.

Lurgan and Portadown Examiner: Irish St., Dungannon; f. 1930; Independent; weekly; Editor OLIVER MALLON.

Mid-Ulster Mail: Cookstown, Tyrone; f. 1891; weekly; Chair. B. G. L. GLASGOW; Editor T. M. CORRIGAN; Sec. J. McKEOWN; circ. 11,021.

Mid-Ulster Observer: James Street, Cookstown, Tyrone; f. 1950; Nationalist weekly; Editor OLIVER MALLON.

Mourne Observer and Dromore Weekly Times: The Roundabout, Newcastle, Co. Down; f. 1949; Independent; weekly; Man. Dir. and Editor D. J. HAWTHORNE; circ. 14,708.

Newry Reporter: 4 Margaret St., Newry; f. 1867; Independent; weekly; Editor H. M. O'BRIEN; circ. 14,800.

Newtownards Chronicle: 25 Frances Street, Newtownards, Co. Down; f. 1873; Independent weekly; Editor N. BOAL; circ. 12,140.

Newtownards Spectator: 109 Main St., Bangor, Co. Down; f. 1904; Independent weekly; Editor Miss A. ROYCROFT.

Northern Constitution: Railway Rd., Coleraine, Co. Londonderry; f. 1875; Independent; weekly; Editor R. ACHESON; circ. 14,686.

Outlook: Castle St., Rathfriland, Co. Down; f. 1939; every Thurs.; independent; Editor ROSEMARY MORELAND; circ. 9,751.

Portadown News and Craigavon Times: Market St., Portadown; f. 1859; Unionist; weekly; Editor DAVID ARMSTRONG; circ. 12,000.

Strabane Weekly News: 25-27 High St., Omagh, Tyrone; f. 1908; Unionist weekly; Editor N. F. ARMSTRONG; circ. 3,512.

Sunday News: 51-59 Donegall St., Belfast, BT1 2GB; f. 1965; Independent; weekly; Editor P. J. CARVILLE; circ. 86,131.

Tyrone Constitution: 25 and 27 High St., Omagh; f. 1844; Unionist weekly; Editor N. F. ARMSTRONG; circ. 10,926.

Tyrone Courier and Dungannon News: George St., Dungannon, BT70 1BY; f. 1880; Editor R. G. MONTGOMERY; weekly; circ. 10,671.

Ulster Gazette and Armagh Standard: Scotch St., Armagh; f. 1844; Unionist weekly; Editor W. GREER; circ. 9,467.

Ulster Herald: 10 John St., Omagh; f. 1901; Nationalist weekly (local editions in Omagh, Enniskillen, Strabane and Letterkenny); Editor TEDDY QUIGLEY.

Ulster Star: 43 Market Sq., Lisburn; f. 1957; Unionist; weekly; Editor GORDON HANNA; circ. 16,141.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

STATE BROADCASTING

British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC): Northern Ireland Office: Broadcasting House, 22-27 Ormeau Avenue, Belfast; National Governor for Northern Ireland Lady FAULKNER OF DOWNPATRICK; Controller BBC, Northern Ireland JAMES HAWTHORNE.

RADIO

Northern Ireland relays the four national BBC radio programmes broadcast throughout the United Kingdom and two regional services, BBC Radio Ulster and BBC Radio Foyle in the north-west.

TELEVISION

The BBC has two colour TV studios in Belfast and a full-scale colour outside broadcast unit. A wide range of programmes is made for broadcasting in Northern Ireland, and for the BBC-1 and BBC-2 U.K. networks. The BBC has 21 television transmitting stations and nine radio transmitting stations in Northern Ireland.

The main television transmitters at Divis, Limavady, Brougher Mountain and Londonderry serve most of Northern Ireland on BBC-1 and BBC-2 625-line colour television. Plans were implemented in 1979 to provide transmitters for unserved areas where population is in the 500 to 1,000 range.

COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING

Independent Broadcasting Authority (IBA): Head Office: 70 Brompton Rd., London, S.W.3; Dir.-Gen. Sir BRIAN YOUNG.

Downtown Radio: Kiltonga Radio Centre, P.O.B. 293, Newtownards, BT23 4ES, Co. Down; independent; Chair. J. T. DONNELLY; Man. Dir. I. E. TINMAN.

Ulster Television Ltd.: Havelock House, Ormeau Rd., Belfast, BT7 1EB; started transmission 1959; Chair. J. L. MACQUITTY, Q.C., M.A., LL.B.; Deputy Chair. and Man. Dir. R. B. HENDERSON, C.B.E., M.A., F.R.T.S.; all the week.

Thomas Jack Shipping Ltd.: The Harbour, Larne; shipping agents; Chair. and Man. Dir. E. L. B. DORMAN; Dir. H. BROWN.

John Kelly Ltd.: 2 High St., Belfast, BT1 2BH; coal importers; 6 vessels, total 8,709 gross tons; Chair. J. R. CARR; Man. Dir. W. DEVLIN, F.C.A.

Shamrock Shipping Co. Ltd.: The Harbour, Larne, BT40 1AS; container services; bulk cargo; Chair. and Man. Dir. EDMUND L. B. DORMAN.

CIVIL AVIATION

Belfast (Aldergrove) Airport handled 1,477,677 passengers and 17,119 metric tons of freight in 1980.

Northern Ireland Airports Ltd.: Belfast Airport, Belfast, BT29 4AB; f. 1971; subsidiary of Northern Ireland Transport Holding Co.; Dir. J. D. MELROSE, D.F.C., F.C.I.T., F.B.I.M.

The following airlines serve Northern Ireland: Aer Lingus, Air Ecosse, Air UK, British Airways, British Midland Airways, Dan Air, Loganair and NLM.

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Northern Ireland Tourist Board: Head Office: River House, 48 High St., Belfast, BT1 2DS; Chair. J. H. A. SWINSON, O.B.E.; Chief Exec. (vacant).

Ulster Tourist Development Association Ltd.: Riada House, Charles St., Ballymoney, BT53 6DZ; f. 1924; 126 mems.; Chair. T. D. MCKEEVER; Hon. Sec. W. J. WILLIAMSON, F.S.C.A.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Arts Council of Northern Ireland: 181A Stranmillis Rd., Belfast, BT9 5DU; to promote appreciation of the arts and increase their accessibility to the general public; to ensure high standards of presentation and

performance; receives grant from Department of Education; Dir. J. K. JAMISON, O.B.E.

ORCHESTRA

Ulster Orchestra: 181A Stranmillis Rd., Belfast, BT9 5DU; f. 1966; Artistic Dir. BRYDEN THOMSON; Gen. Man. ROGER L. LLOYD.

ARTS FESTIVAL

Queen's University Festival: Queen's University, Belfast; f. 1964; Annual Festival in November; the organization also runs other events and the Queen's Film Theatre; Dir. MICHAEL BARNES; Administrative Offices: Festival House, 8 Malone Rd., Belfast, BT9 5BN.

UNITED KINGDOM CROWN DEPENDENCIES

The Isle of Man and the Channel Islands lie off-shore from the United Kingdom but are not integral parts of the country. They are dependencies of the British Crown and have considerable self-government in internal affairs.

THE ISLE OF MAN

The Isle of Man lies in the Irish Sea between the Cumbrian coast of England and Northern Ireland. It is a dependency of the Crown and does not form part of the United Kingdom. It has its own legislative assembly and legal and administrative systems, its laws depending for this validity on Orders made by the Queen in Council. Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom is responsible for the defence and international relations of the island, and the Crown is ultimately responsible for its good government. However, control of direct taxation is exercised by the Manx government, and although most rates of indirect taxation are the same on the island as in the United Kingdom, provisions for divergence of rates have been enacted.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION (Census, April 1976)		
	Males	Females	Total
145,325 acres (227 square miles)	28,735	31,761	60,496

Principal towns (1976): Douglas (capital) 19,897, Onchan 6,395, Ramsey 5,372, Peel 3,295, Castletown 2,788.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	BIRTHS	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGES	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATHS	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1978	697	11.5	403	6.7	1,038	17.2
1979	758	12.5	417	6.9	972	16.1
1980	741	12.2	479	7.9	1,015	16.8

EMPLOYMENT (April 4th/5th, 1976)

	FEMALES	MALES	TOTAL
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	92	1,186	1,278
Manufacturing:			
Textiles, clothing and footwear	263	130	393
Food and drink	174	375	549
Engineering	200	1,098	1,298
Other	162	553	715
Construction	100	3,186	3,286
Gas, electricity and water	50	479	529
Transport and communication	254	1,862	2,116
Wholesale distribution	177	739	916
Retail distribution	1,388	1,245	2,633
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	502	671	1,173
Professional and scientific services	2,193	1,308	3,501
Tourist accommodation	638	486	1,124
Other catering and entertainment	418	491	909
Miscellaneous services	894	890	1,784
Public administration	294	780	1,074
TOTAL	7,799	15,479	23,278

AGRICULTURE

CROPS (acres)				LIVESTOCK			
	1978	1979	1980		1978	1979	1980
Cereals and Vegetables	16,595	16,039	16,762	Cattle . . .	37,770	34,839	34,027
Grass	62,853	62,884	61,318	Sheep	98,316	99,495	111,350
Rough Grazing . .	41,729	40,446	40,264	Pigs	4,782	5,002	5,029
				Poultry	90,009	77,548	78,646

HERRING FISHING

	VESSELS USING MANX PORTS		AMOUNT LANDED (metric tons)	VALUE OF LANDINGS (£)
	Total	Manx Boats	Total	Total
1977	129	16	8,729	4,364,059
1978	162	42	6,733	3,282,554
1979	153	34	7,730	2,592,296
1980	157	15	5,862	1,720,655

FINANCE

100 new pence=1 pound sterling.

Coins: $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 5, 10 and 50 pence; 1 and 5 pounds. Notes: 50 pence; 1, 5, 10 and 20 pounds.

Exchange rates (October 1981): £1=U.S. \$1.87; U.S. \$1=53.5 pence.

Note: United Kingdom coins and notes are also legal tender. For details of previous changes in the exchange rate, see Great Britain.

BUDGET

(estimates in £)

REVENUE (major items)	1980/81	1981/82	EXPENDITURE (major items)	1980/81	1981/82
Customs duties	30,600,000	34,150,000	Police service	1,762,850	2,026,820
Income tax	23,600,000	26,000,000	Agriculture and fisheries . .	2,001,990	3,462,430
Airports board	1,361,050	1,412,470	Airports board	1,383,260	1,667,430
Social security contributions	18,096,670	21,975,350	Education	11,631,230	14,572,460
Harbour revenues . . .	1,005,850	1,331,300	Harbours	2,000,000	2,514,400
Borrowing	1,000,000	15,000,000	Health services	12,709,640	15,770,780
Loan repayment	8,000,000	10,500,000	Highways	2,821,400	4,069,060
Interest on investment .	1,500,000	1,500,000	Local government	5,641,060	6,003,450
			Social security	26,606,690	31,585,430
			Tourist board	2,202,420	2,697,480
			Contribution to United Kingdom Government . .	728,750	803,000
			Capital expenditure . . .	16,129,390	20,323,430

EXTERNAL TRADE

		IMPORTS				EXPORTS	
		1976	1978†			1976	1978†
Horses . . .	Number	92	82	Horses . . .	Number	34	90
Sheep for breeding . . .	"	213	190	Sheep for breeding . . .	"	1,881	574
Cattle for breeding . . .	"	109	64	Cattle for slaughter . . .	"	—	—
Calves . . .	"	95	49	Cattle for breeding . . .	"	1,685	1,036
Pig carcasses . . .	"	400	725	Sheep carcasses . . .	"	14,440	13,702
Bacon . . .	tons	544	519	Oats . . .	tons	44	—
Wheat . . .	"	3,892	3,146	Potatoes (seed) . . .	"	365	834
Vegetables . . .	"	1,063	n.a.	Kippers* . . .	"	490	n.a.
Potatoes . . .	"	221	322	Salted herring . . .	"	7,701	n.a.
Eggs . . .	cases	9,045	n.a.	Shellfish meat* . . .	"	533	n.a.

† 1977 figures are not available.

* Estimate.

The Isle of Man carries on very little direct visible foreign trade, except for imports of timber, fertilizers, fish and sundries, and exports of tweeds, herring and processed shellfish meat.

TOURISM

MAY 1ST-SEPT. 30TH	ARRIVALS BY AIR	ARRIVALS BY SEA	TOTAL
1978.	120,206	410,690	530,896
1979.	134,526	500,090	634,616
1980.	102,654	466,022	568,676
1981*	86,167	366,793	452,960

* Provisional.

TRANSPORT
ROADS

	CARS	GOODS AND ENGINEERING PLANT	AGRICULTURAL	MOTOR CYCLES AND SCOOTERS	TAXIS, PUBLIC SERVICE VEHICLES AND OTHERS
1978/79 . . .	25,964	3,902	1,222	2,896	1,077
1979/80 . . .	26,332	3,861	1,052	2,758	916
1980/81 . . .	26,940	3,923	1,079	2,917	928

SHIPPING

	PASSENGER ARRIVALS	GOODS UNLOADED (metric tons)	GOODS LOADED (metric tons)
1977/78 . . .	418,576	296,782	35,728
1978/79 . . .	451,137	315,796	32,077
1979/80 . . .	564,155	299,466	27,203

CIVIL AVIATION

	PASSENGERS	FREIGHT UNLOADED (metric tons)
1978 . . .	372,515	2,105
1979 . . .	407,401	2,107
1980 . . .	334,941	2,057

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS	TELEVISION LICENCES
1978 . . .	18,200	20,984
1979 . . .	18,217	20,514
1980 . . .	21,545	20,782
1981 . . .	22,680	21,250

Separate radio licences were abolished in 1972; 1970 figure 2,126.

EDUCATION

	1980		1981	
	Schools	Students	Schools	Students
Primary	37	5,874	37	5,731
Secondary	7	5,101	7	5,122
Technical colleges	1	3,415	1	3,561

Source: Economics Section, Treasury, Douglas.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Isle of Man is governed by its own laws. Tynwald is the legislative body, and consists of both branches of the Legislature, that is, the Legislative Council and the House of Keys, sitting together as one body, but voting separately on all questions except, in certain eventualities, the appointment of Boards of Tynwald. The House of Keys has 24 members chosen by adult suffrage for five years. The Legislative Council is composed of a President, the Lieut.-Governor, the Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man, the Attorney-General and eight members elected by the House of Keys. Customs duties, some indirect taxation and income-tax come within the province of Tynwald. The Isle of Man Act, 1958, gave the Tynwald greater control of Fiscal matters. An Executive Council of five members of the House of Keys and two of the Legislative Council was set up in 1961, to act with the Governor.

THE GOVERNMENT

(December 1981)

HEAD OF STATE

Lord of Man: H.M. Queen ELIZABETH II.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL (Upper House)

The Lieutenant-Governor: Sir NIGEL CECIL, K.B.E., C.B.

The Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man: Rt. Rev. VERNON SAMSON NICHOLLS.

President of the Council: J. A. NIVISON, C.B.E.

The Attorney-General: T. W. CAIN.

Members appointed by the House of Keys: J. A. NIVISON, C.B.E., P. RADCLIFFE, R. E. S. KERRUSH, R. McDONALD, A. MOORE, A. H. SIMCOCKS, M.B.E., G. V. H. KNEALE, G. T. CRELLIN.

Clerk: T. A. BAWDEN.

HOUSE OF KEYS (Lower House)

Speaker: Sir CHARLES KERRUSH, K.B.E., C.P.

Secretary: ROBERT QUAYLE.

The House of Keys consists of 24 members, elected by adult suffrage—seven for Douglas, two for Ramsey, one each for Peel and Castletown, and thirteen for rural districts.

The last General Election was held in November 1981.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Chairman: PERCY RADCLIFFE.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Manx Labour Party: Douglas; Chair. ALAN CLAGUE.

Manx National Party: Douglas; aims at the island's internal independence of the Home Office; Chair. AUDREY AINSWORTH.

Mec Vannin (*Sons of Man*): Douglas; aims at Manx home rule; Chair. JACK IRVING; Sec. HARRY CLAGUE.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Isle of Man is, for legal purposes, an independent sovereign country under the British Crown, with its own Legislature and its own Judiciary administering its own common or customary and statute law. The law of the Isle of Man is, in most essential matters, the same as the law of England and general principles of equity administered by the English Courts are followed by the Courts of the Isle of Man unless they conflict with established local precedents. Her Majesty's High Court of Justice of the Isle of Man is based upon the English system but modified and simplified to meet local conditions. Justices of the Peace are appointed by the Lord Chancellor of England usually on the nomination of the Lieutenant Governor. Members of the Legislative Council, the High Bailiff, Deputy High Bailiff and the Mayor of Douglas, and the Chairman of the Town and Village Commissioners are *ex-officio* J.P.s.

First Deemster and Clerk of the Rolls: A. C. LUFT.

Second Deemster: J. W. CORRIN.

Judge of Appeal: B. A. HYTNER, Q.C.

RELIGION

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

There are 27 parishes in the Isle of Man. The parish church at Peel was designated a cathedral in 1980.

Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man: Rt. Rev. V. S. NICHOLLS, Bishop's House, Quarterbridge Rd., Douglas.

There are also congregations of the following denominations: Baptist, Congregational, Independent Methodist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and Society of Friends; also Christian Science, Jehovah's Witnesses, Church of Jesus Christ and Latterday Saints.

THE PRESS

Isle of Man Courier: 26 Ridgeway St., Douglas; f. 1884; weekly, Fri.; Editor LIONEL COWIN.

Isle of Man Examiner: Hill St., Douglas; f. 1880; independent; Man. Editor W. E. KINRADE; Editor R. C. KELLY; circ. 14,903.

Isle of Man Weekly Times: Hill St., Douglas; f. 1861; independent; Man. Editor W. E. KINRADE; Editor E. W. KINRADE; circ. 13,092.

Manx Life: Hill St., Douglas; every two months; Editor VALERIE ROACH.

Manx Star: Hill St., Douglas; Editor W. DALE.

Peel City Guardian and Chronicle: Peel; f. 1882; Independent; Chair. C. W. PALMER; Editor F. S. PALMER.

PUBLISHERS

Bridson and Horrox: Market St., Douglas.

Mansk-Svenska Publishing Co. Ltd.: Peel.

Norris Modern Press Ltd.: 6 Victoria St., Douglas; Editor P. D. NORRIS.

Times Press: Hill St., Douglas.

Victoria Press Ltd.: Kensington Lane, Douglas.

RADIO

Isle of Man Broadcasting Commission: Douglas, Isle of Man; appointed by The Isle of Man Government to represent the Island's interests in all matters of radio and television; Manx Radio is a commercial station operated (by agreement with the Broadcasting Commission) by Radio Manx Ltd.; Sec. of Broadcasting Commission L. R. FARGHER; Chair. M. WALKER, M.H.K.; Chair. of Radio Manx Ltd. R. DOWTY, J.P.; Sec. S. WATTERSON.

The Isle of Man also receives television programmes from the BBC and from the Independent Broadcasting Authority (Border Television).

FINANCE

Finance Board: Government Offices, Buck's Rd., Douglas; Chair. P. RADCLIFFE, M.L.C.; Govt. Treasurer W. DAWSON, I.P.F.A., A.R.V.A., A.M.B.I.M.

(cap.=capital; dep.=deposits; m.=million; brs.=branches)

BANKS

Isle of Man Bank: Athol St., Douglas; f. 1865; cap. issued £2m.; dep. £153m. (Dec. 1980); Bankers to Isle of Man Government; a member of the National Westminster Group; 21 brs.; Chair. B. A. HOLT.

Allied Irish Banks (IOM) Ltd.: 21 Athol St., Douglas; Man. A. G. SIMPSON.

Anglo Manx Bank: 5 Athol St., Douglas; Man. R. MAHON.

Barclays Bank Ltd.: 45 Victoria St., Douglas; Man. R. NAYLOR.

Celtic Bank Ltd.: Victory House, Prospect Hill, Douglas; Dir. R. D. PEACHEY.

First International Manx Bank Ltd.: 4 Finch Rd., Douglas; Man. D. A. SPRAGGS.

Lloyds Bank Ltd.: Victory House, Douglas; Man. A. F. WILD.

Lombard Bank Isle of Man Ltd.: 39 Athol St., Douglas; Man. Mrs. L. F. RENSHAW.

Mannin Trust Bank Ltd.: Lorne House, Castletown; f. 1973; cap. £750,000; Man. Dir. R. BUCHANAN.

Midland Bank Ltd.: 10 Victoria St., Douglas; Man. J. W. MAKIN.

Midland Bank Trust Corporation (Isle of Man) Ltd.: 10 Victoria St., Douglas; cap. £250,000; Chair. J. HENDLEY; Gen. Man. J. K. THOMSON.

National Westminster Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 7, 1 Prospect Hill, Douglas; Man. J. A. REDMAN.

Rea Brothers (Isle of Man) Ltd.: 29 Athol St., Douglas; cap. £250,000; Chair. Lord BROOKES; Man. E. A. CROWE.

Royal Trust Bank (Isle of Man) Ltd.: 46 Athol St., Douglas; Man. Dir. E. S. PLUMMER.

Savings and Investment Bank: 1 and 3 Upper Church St., Douglas; Man. R. B. KILLIN.

Standard Chartered Bank (Isle of Man) Ltd.: P.O.B. 43, 64 Athol St., Douglas; cap. £750,000; Chair. P. H. RICE; Man. D. JONES.

Williams and Glyn's Bank (IOM): Victory House, Prospect Hill, Douglas; Chair. N. J. MACLEOD; Man. M. A. FIELDS.

SAVINGS BANKS

The Isle of Man Bank for Savings: 32 Athol St., Douglas; f. 1834; Chairman of Trustees W. H. CAIN.

Trustee Savings Bank North West: P.O.B. 1, 78 Strand St., Douglas; f. 1951; brs. at Ramsey and Castletown; Man. A. FILSON.

INSURANCE

The larger insurance firms on the mainland have offices in Douglas, including the following:

Isle of Man and General Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: Dcrby House, Athol St., Douglas; Man. Dir. R. N. S. BIGLAND.

Lloyds Life Assurance (Isle of Man) Ltd.: Bridge House, Castletown; Man. P. W. MANSELL.

Tower Insurance Co. Ltd.: 19 Athol St., Douglas; Man. Dir. T. E. OSBORNE.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Isle of Man Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 6 St. George's St., Douglas; 310 mems.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Isle of Man Railways: Terminus Building, Strathallan Crescent, Douglas; 22½ miles of electric track, operated by the Manx Electric Railway Board; Chief Exec. W. JACKSON, C.ENG., F.I.MECH.E.; also 15 miles of steam railway track.

ROADS

Highway and Transport Board: Government Offices, Buck's Rd., Douglas; Surveyor-General M. C. CORLETT, B.ENG., M.I.C.E., M.R.S.H.; Sec. W. H. VINCENT.

There are over 400 miles of country roads, excluding streets and roads in the four towns; about half are main roads. Some roads form the course for the International T.T. races.

SHIPPING

Isle of Man Steam Packet Co. Ltd.: Imperial and Royal Buildings, North Quay, Douglas; f. 1830; fleet of five passenger vessels and one freight roll-on, roll-off vessel;

regular services operate all the year round between Liverpool and Douglas; during the summer, there are bi-weekly sailings between Ardrossan and Douglas, and frequent services between Douglas and Dublin and Douglas and Belfast; limited number of day excursions from Llandudno to Douglas and from Fleetwood to Douglas; Chair. T. E. BROWNSDON; Gen. Man. S. R. SHIMMIN.

Ramsey Steamship Company Ltd.: 13 North Quay; f. 1913; cargo services; Dir. (vacant).

Sealink, Isle of Man: Nelson St., Douglas; roll-on and roll-off service between Douglas and Heysham.

AIRLINES

The following airlines serve the Isle of Man: Air UK, British Midland, and Dan-Air.

TOURISM

Tourist Board: 13 Victoria St., Douglas; f. 1896; 5 mems. Chair. E. C. IRVING; Dir. STUART PEEBLES.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

The Channel Islands lie off the north-west coast of France and are the only portions of the Duchy of Normandy now belonging to the Crown of England, to which they have been attached since 1106. They do not form part of the United Kingdom, however. They have their own legislative assemblies and legal and administrative systems, their laws depending for their validity on Orders made by the Queen in Council. Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom is responsible for the defence and international relations of the islands, and the Crown is ultimately responsible for their good government.

Exports are protected by British tariff barriers. The citizens of the Channel Islands enjoy tax sovereignty and imports are free of British purchase tax. Income tax is low. Jersey and Guernsey, especially the former, are being developed as finance centres, and Jersey's commercial laws have encouraged the founding of several mercantile banks, mainly subsidiaries of London banks, which profit the economy, otherwise largely based on agriculture.

In addition to the British public holidays, the Channel Islands also celebrate May 9th (Liberation Day).

JERSEY

Jersey, the largest of the Channel Islands, is situated to the south-east of Guernsey, from which it is separated by 17 miles of sea.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA, POPULATION, BIRTHS, DEATHS

AREA	POPULATION (1978)	BIRTHS (1980)	DEATHS (1980)
28,717 acres	74,310	911	952

AGRICULTURE

There are approximately 14,600 acres of land under cultivation (not including glass-houses). The principal crops are potatoes and tomatoes. Dairy and cattle farming are important activities.

FINANCE

100 new pence = 1 pound sterling.

Exchange rates (October 1981): £1 = U.S. \$1.87; U.S. \$1 = 53.5 pence.

BUDGET

(1980)

Revenue: £99,624,976.

Expenditure: £81,880,954.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(1980—£ million)

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS			PRINCIPAL EXPORTS		
Machinery and transport equipment	.	57.3	Food	.	22.2
Manufactured goods	.	43.4	Manufactured goods	.	15.6
Food	.	40.0	Machinery and transport equipment	.	28.0
Mineral fuels	.	21.5			
Chemicals	.	15.1			
TOTAL (incl. others)	.	230.9	TOTAL (incl. others)	.	89.9

TRANSPORT

ROAD TRAFFIC

(Vehicles registered at December 1980)

Auto cycles, scooters	1,596	Taxis	88
Motor cycles	2,735	Vans	3,481
Private cars	44,464	Lorries/trucks	1,725
Omnibuses	63	Coaches/mini buses	614
Tractors	1,954	Miscellaneous	689

SHIPPING

NUMBER OF VESSELS USING ST. HELIER PORT
(1980)

Commercial	4,424
Yachts*	1,502

* Over 15 feet in length.

MOVEMENT OF SHIPPING

	VESSELS ARRIVALS	PASSENGERS ARRIVALS
1977	4,176	540,027
1978	5,485	607,275
1979	5,959	687,070
1980	5,315	650,455

CIVIL AVIATION

	AIRCRAFT ARRIVALS	PASSENGERS ARRIVALS
1978	26,321	712,333
1979	25,813	740,927
1980	26,035	690,113

THE CONSTITUTION

The Lieutenant-Governor and the Commander-in-Chief of Jersey is the Personal Representative of the Sovereign, the Commander of the Armed Forces of the Crown, and the channel of communication between Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Insular Government. He is appointed by the Crown, and is entitled to sit and speak in the Assembly of the States, but not to vote. He has a veto on certain forms of legislation.

The Bailiff is appointed by the Crown, and is President both of the Assembly of the States (the Insular Legislature) and the Royal Court of Jersey. He has, in the States, a right of dissent and a casting vote.

The Deputy Bailiff is appointed by the Crown and, when authorized by the Bailiff to do so, may discharge any function appertaining to the office of Bailiff.

The Government of the Island is conducted by Committees appointed by the States. The States consist of 12 Senators (elected for six years, six retiring every third year), 12 Constables (triennial), and 28 Deputies (triennial), all elected under universal suffrage, by the people. The Dean of Jersey, the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General are appointed by the Crown and are entitled to sit and speak in the States, but not to vote. Permanent laws passed by the States require the sanction of Her Majesty in Council but Triennial Regulations do not.

The official language is French, but English is the language in daily use.

THE GOVERNMENT

(December 1981)

Lieutenant-Governor and C.-in-C. Jersey: H.E. General Sir PETER WHITELEY, G.C.B., O.B.E.

Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor and A.D.C.: Lt.-Commr. O. M. B. DE LAS CASAS, M.V.O., O.B.E., R.N. (retd.).

Bailiff: Sir FRANK EREAUT.

Deputy Bailiff: P. L. CRILL, C.B.E.

Dean of Jersey: The Very Rev. T. A. GOSS, M.A., T.D.

Attorney-General and Receiver-General: V. A. TOMES.

Solicitor-General: P. M. BAILHACHE.

Judicial Greffier: T. A. DOREY.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice is administered in Jersey by the Royal Court, which consists of the Bailiff or Deputy Bailiff and twelve Jurats elected by an Electoral College. There is a Court of Appeal which consists of the Bailiff (or Deputy Bailiff) and two Judges, selected from a panel appointed by the Crown. A final appeal lies to the Privy Council in certain cases. A Stipendiary Magistrate deals with minor civil and criminal cases. He also acts as an Examining Magistrate in criminal matters.

RELIGION

Church of England in Jersey: The Dean of Jersey, The Very Rev. THOMAS A. GOSS, M.A.; served by nineteen clergy; the Deanery of Jersey is an Ecclesiastical Peculiar, governed by its own canons—the Dean being the Ordinary of the Island; it is attached to the diocese of Winchester for episcopal purposes. The Church of England is the Established Church.

Roman Catholic: St. Mary and St. Peter's (English), Vauxhall St.; St. Thomas (French), Val Plaisant, St. Helier; there are ten other Catholic Churches on the island.

Also Methodist, Baptist, Congregational New Church, Presbyterian.

THE PRESS

Channel Island Informer: Halkett St., St. Helier; f. 1978; Man. Editor GEORGE HAMON; circ. 25,000.

Jersey Evening Post: P.O.B. 582, Five Oaks, St. Saviour; f. 1890; Independent Progressive; Man. Dir. F. H. WALKER; Editor M. A. RUMFITT; circ. 22,734.

Jersey Weekly Post: P.O.B. 582, Five Oaks, St. Saviour; Man. Dir. F. H. WALKER; Editor M. A. RUMFITT; circ. 2,080.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Programmes are received from the BBC and IBA in England. Programmes are also received from France.

BBC: Radio and Television (*see* Great Britain).

IBA: Television transmitted through the following programme company:

Channel Television: Television Centre, Rouge Bouillon, St. Helier, Jersey; began 1962; daily transmissions; Chair. E. D. COLLAS, C.B.E.; Man. Dir. K. A. KILLIP, O.B.E.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; auth.=authorized; p.u.=paid up;
m.=million; brs.=branches.)

BRITISH CLEARING BANKS

The banks listed below are branches of British banks, and details concerning directors, capital, etc. will be found under the appropriate section in the pages dealing with Great Britain.

Barclays Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 8, 13 Library Place, St. Helier; Man. T. LAVERY; 2 brs.

Lloyds Bank Ltd.: 9 Broad St., St. Helier; Man. R. W. C. FRITZ; 2 brs.

Midland Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 14, 8 Library Place, St. Helier; Man. H. W. HALL.

National Westminster Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 20, 23–25 Broad St., St. Helier; 2 brs.; Man. H. L. DUBRAS.

Williams and Glyn's Bank Limited: 6–7 Mulcaster St., St. Helier; Man. (Channel Islands) G. R. SIDAWAY.

OTHER BANKS

Algemene Bank Nederland (Jersey) Ltd.: 8 Hill St., St. Helier; Gen. Man. J. J. VAN THIEL.

Bank of America (Jersey) Ltd.: 11 The Esplanade, St. Helier.

The Bank of India: 35–37 New St., St. Helier.

Bank of Nova Scotia (C.I.) Ltd.: Queen's House, 13/15 Don Rd., St. Helier; Man. L. P. BECHELET.

Banque Nationale de Paris, S.A.: 19–23 La Motte St., St. Helier; Man. R. REPESSE.

Barclays Bank Finance Company (Jersey) Ltd.: P.O.B. 191, 2 Halkett Place, St. Helier.

Brown Shipley (Jersey) Ltd.: P.O.B. 583, Channel House, Green St., St. Helier; owned by Brown, Shipley & Co. Ltd., London; cap. £500,000; Chair. P. H. DUNN; Man. A. M. HAIRE.

Charterhouse Japhet (Jersey) Ltd.: 31 Hill St., St. Helier; f. 1975; cap. £1m.; Chair. J. A. TURNBULL; Man. Dir. J. G. MORGAN.

Chase Bank (C.I.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 127, 10 Hilgrove St., St. Helier; Gen. Man. R. R. THORNTON.

Citibank (Channel Islands) Ltd.: Channel House, Green St., St. Helier; Man. Dir. J. A. BENNETT.

Commercial Bank of Wales (Jersey) Ltd.: 41 Hill St., St. Helier; Chair. Sir JULIAN HODGE.

Grindlays Bank (Jersey) Limited: P.O.B. 80, West House, Wests Centre, St. Helier; subsidiary of Grindlays Bank Ltd., London; cap. £1m.; res. £3.2m.; Chair. N. J. ROBSON; Man. G. F. THOMAS.

Hambros Bank (Jersey) Limited: P.O.B. 78, 13 Broad St., St. Helier; subsidiary of Hambros Bank, London; cap. £1m.; Chair. J. C. L. KESWICK; Man. Dir. L. V. BAILHACHE; Mans. B. CURTIS, P. G. DONNE DAVIS.

Hill Samuel & Co. (Jersey) Ltd.: P.O.B. 63, 7 Bond St., St. Helier; f. 1961; merchant bank; owned by Hill Samuel, London; cap. £1m.; Man. Dir. L. J. BANKS.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation (C.I.) Ltd.: Queen's House, Don Rd., St. Helier; Man. M. JOHNSON.

Jersey International Bank of Commerce Ltd.: 22 Hill St., St. Helier; f. 1964; Exec. Dir. M. V. HERNIMAN.

Kleinwort Benson (Channel Islands) Limited: P.O.B. 76, Church St., St. Helier; f. 1962; subsidiary of Kleinwort Benson Group, London; Gen. Man. R. W. LE SAUTEUR.

Lazard Brothers & Co., (Jersey) Ltd.: P.O.B. 108, Church St., St. Helier; merchant bankers; subsidiary of Lazard Bros. & Co., London; cap. issued £2m.; Chair. J. N. BUTTERWICK; Man. Dir. S. J. SCRIMGEOUR.

Lloyds and Scottish Finance (C.I.) Ltd.: 11–12 La Colomberie Court, Colomberie, St. Helier; Man. J. HUTCHINS.

Midland Bank Trust Corporation (Jersey) Ltd.: 28–34 Hill St., St. Helier; cap. issued £1m.; Gen. Man. J. K. THOMSON.

Morgan Grenfell (Jersey) Ltd.: 12 Dumaresq St., St. Helier; cap. £1m.; Man. Dir. G. DRYDEN.

National Westminster Bank Finance (C.I.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 125, 27 Broad St., St. Helier; Man. S. J. CHAPMAN.

Standard Chartered Bank (C.I.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 89, Conway St., St. Helier; cap. £2m.; res. £3.7m.; Chair. Sir RONALD LEACH, G.B.E., LL.D., F.C.A.; Man. Dir. OLIVER OAKES.

S. G. Warburg & Co. (Jersey) Ltd.: 7 Library Place, St. Helier; cap. £1.5m.; Man. W. E. RICHARDSON.

Williams & Glyn's Bank Investments (Jersey) Ltd.: 14 Mulcaster St., St. Helier; merchant bankers; Chair. A. G. POLLARD; Man. R. ROBINSON.

SAVINGS BANKS

The New Guarantee Trust of Jersey Ltd.: 27 Hill St., St. Helier; Chair. L. J. MATCHAN.

Jersey Savings and Loan Corp. Ltd.: 43 Hill St., St. Helier.

U.K. CROWN DEPENDENCIES (CHANNEL ISLANDS)

Jersey, Guernsey

Trustee Savings Bank of the Channel Islands: 23 New St., St. Helier; total funds £128m.; Gen. Man. M. HARVEY.

INSURANCE

Jersey Mutual Insurance Soc., Inc.: 74 Halkett Place, St. Helier; f. 1869; P. J. ROMERIL; Sec. R. FAUVEL; fire.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chamber of Commerce: Royal Square, St. Helier; f. 1768; 560 mems.; Pres. H. L. LLOYD; Sec. Mrs. S. LE BROcq.

TRANSPORT

SHIPPING

The harbour of St. Helier has 4,600 ft. of cargo working quays, with ten berths in dredged portion (7 ft. 6 in.) and eight drying berths. Range of tide 9-40 ft. Unloading facilities include fourteen electric cranes of 3 to 30 tons,

two Scotch Derricks of 32 tons and 35 tons and two 15-ton mobile cranes.

British Railways: A daily passenger service is run between Portsmouth and Weymouth and Jersey from late April to early October, twice weekly November to February; thrice weekly March and early April.

CIVIL AVIATION

States of Jersey Airport, St. Peter, Jersey.

The following airlines serve Jersey: Aer Lingus, Air UK, Aurigny Air Services, British Airways, British Midland, British Caledonian, Dan-Air, Jersey European Airways, Rousseau Aviation.

TOURISM

Jersey Tourism Committee: Weighbridge, St. Helier; 832,000 staying tourists visited Jersey in 1979; Pres. C. S. DUPRÉ; Chief Executive Officer L. R. REBINDAINE.

GUERNSEY

Dependencies of Guernsey are Alderney, Brechou, Great Sark, Little Sark, Herm, Jethou and Lihou.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

(including Herm and Jethou)

AREA, POPULATION, BIRTHS, DEATHS

(1980)

AREA	POPULATION	BIRTHS	DEATHS
16,062 acres	53,303	643	614

AGRICULTURE

The famous Guernsey breed of cattle is well known. The principal produce of Guernsey is tomatoes and flowers, much of which is grown under glass. About 8,000 acres are cultivated.

FINANCE

100 new pence=1 pound sterling.

Exchange rates (October 1981): £1=U.S. \$1.87; U.S. \$1=53.5 pence.

BUDGET

(£'000)

	1980		1980
General Revenue Income	43,412.279	General Revenue Expenditure	36,359.626
General Revenue Income in respect of Alderney	1,558.394	Expenditure in respect of Alderney	1,166.045
TOTAL	44,970.673	TOTAL	37,525.671

EXTERNAL TRADE

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS	1978	1979	1980
Coal (metric tons) . . .	16,267	18,969	19,102
Petrol and Oil (litres) . .	220,990,624	220,317,627	181,460,513

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS	1977 (£)	1978 (£)	1979 (£)	1980 (£)
Tomatoes	22,008,488	24,780,917	22,730,000	22,838,395
Flowers and Fern . . .	8,940,760	10,882,718	11,419,909	12,012,825
Sweet peppers	213,774	374,834	102,019	245,199
Aubergines	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	41,699
Plants	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	306,050

TRANSPORT

ROAD TRAFFIC
(Vehicles registered)

	MOTOR CARS	MOTOR CYCLES	COMMERCIAL VEHICLES
1978	21,791	3,008	3,944
1979	23,500	3,314	4,162
1980	23,938	3,505	4,258

SHIPPING AND CIVIL AVIATION
PASSENGER ARRIVALS

	ARRIVALS BY SEA	ARRIVALS BY AIR
1977	124,052	181,834
1978	139,048	192,548
1979	132,193	216,712
1980	154,281	203,421

Source: Office of the Lieutenant-Governor, Guernsey.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Guernsey is the Personal Representative of the Sovereign and the channel of communication between Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Insular Government. He is appointed by the Crown. He is entitled to sit and speak in the Assembly of the States, but not to vote.

The Bailiff is appointed by the Crown and is President both of the Assembly of the States (the insular legislature) and of the Royal Court of Guernsey and has a casting vote.

The Government of the island is conducted by committees appointed by the States.

The States of Deliberation is composed of the following members:

- The Bailiff, who is President *ex-officio*.
- Twelve *Conseillers* elected by the States of Election (elected for six years, six retiring every three years).

- H.M. Attorney-General and H.M. Solicitor-General (Law Officers of the Crown), who have a voice but not a vote.
- Thirty-three People's Deputies elected by popular franchise.
- Ten Douzaine Representatives elected by their respective Parochial Douzaines.
- Two Alderney Representatives elected by the States of Alderney.

The Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General are appointed by the Crown, and are entitled to sit and speak in the States, but not to vote.

Projets de Loi (Permanent Laws) require the sanction of Her Majesty in Council.

The function of the States of Election is to elect persons to the offices of Jurat and Conseiller. It is composed of the following members:

- The Bailiff (President *ex-officio*).
- The 12 Jurats or "Jures-Justiciers".
- The 12 Conseillers.
- H.M. Attorney-General and H.M. Solicitor-General.
- The 33 People's Deputies.
- Thirty-four Douzaine Representatives.
- Four Alderney representatives for the election of Conseillers only.

Meetings of the States and of the Royal Court formerly conducted in French, are now conducted in English, but the proceedings in both are begun and ended in French. English is the language in common use but the Norman *patois* is often heard in the country parishes.

THE GOVERNMENT

(December 1981)

Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Guernsey:
Air Chief Marshal Sir PETER LE CHEMINANT, G.B.E.,
K.C.B., D.F.C.

Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor: R. J. WILLIAMS.

A.D.C. to the Lieutenant-Governor: Capt. D. P. L. HODGETTS.

Bailiff of Guernsey: Sir JOHN LOVERIDGE, C.B.E.

Deputy Bailiff: C. K. FROSSARD.

Attorney-General: G. M. DOREY.

Solicitor-General: DE VIC G. CAREY.

States Supervisor: A. S. FORTY, F.B.I.M., T.ENG.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice is administered in Guernsey by the Royal Court, which consists of the Bailiff and the twelve Jurats. The Royal Court also deals with a wide variety of non-contentious matters.

An acting Magistrate deals with minor civil and criminal cases.

The Guernsey Court of Appeal deals with appeals from the Royal Court.

RELIGION

The Church of England is the Established Church.

Church of England in Guernsey: The Guernsey Deanery (Dean: The Very Rev. J. W. FOSTER, B.E.M.) includes the islands of Alderney, Sark, Herm and Jethou and forms part of the Bishopric of Winchester.

The Roman Catholic Church: is represented by six churches, of which the senior is St. Joseph, Cordier Hill, St. Peter Port; Episcopal Vicar for the Channel Islands: The Right Rev. Mgr. Canon W. RAYMOND LAWRENCE.

The Presbyterian Church and The Church of Scotland: are represented by St. Andrew's Church, The Grange, St. Peter Port.

The Methodist, Congregational, Baptist and Elim Churches are also represented throughout the island.

THE PRESS

Guernsey Evening Press and Star: Braye Road Estate, Vale; f. 1897; Independent; Editor-in-Chief D. PRIGENT; circ. 15,805.

Guernsey Weekly Press: Braye Road Estate, Vale; f. 1902; Independent; Editor D. PRIGENT.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

See under Jersey.

FINANCE

(br. = branch)

BRITISH CLEARING BANKS

Barclays Bank Ltd.: 6 and 8 High St., St. Peter Port; 4 brs.; Man. D. M. LE PAGE.

Lloyds Bank Ltd.: St. Peter Port; Man. K. J. L. RUDDY; also The Bridge, St. Sampson's; sub-br. at St. Martin's and Alderney.

Midland Bank Ltd.: St. Peter Port; Man. J. P. LEE.

National Westminster Bank Ltd.: 35 High St., St. Peter Port; Man. L. A. MOSS.

Williams and Glyn's Bank Ltd.: 22 High St., St. Peter Port.

OTHER BANKS

Allied Bank International (Guernsey) Ltd.: The Albany, South Esplanade, St. Peter Port.

Ansbacher (CI) Ltd.: P.O.B. 79, La Plaiderie, St. Peter Port; merchant bankers; f. 1972; wholly-owned subsidiary of Henry Ansbacher & Co. Ltd., London; Chair. J. M. BUTTON; Man. Dir. L. C. MORGAN.

Australia and New Zealand Banking Group (Channel Islands) Ltd.: St. Julian's Court, St. Julian's Ave., St. Peter Port; f. 1973; Chair. D. G. CREASEY; Man. P. R. MARSHALL.

Bank of Bermuda (Guernsey) Ltd.: Bermuda House, St. Julian's Ave., St. Peter Port; Man. Dir. ROBERT MEGGY.

Barclays Finance Co. (Guernsey) Ltd.: Hirzel St., St. Peter Port; Man. W. ALLAN.

Barclays Unicorn International (Channel Islands) Ltd.: Hirzel St., St. Peter Port.

Barclaytrust Channel Islands Ltd.: Hirzel St., St. Peter Port; formerly Barclays Bank, Executor & Trustee Co. (CI) Ltd.

Barclaytrust International Ltd.: Hirzel St., St. Peter Port; Man. S. A. COKER.

Barfield Trust Co. Ltd.: 7 New St., St. Peter Port.

Brown Shipley (Guernsey) Ltd.: Channel House, Forest Lane, St. Peter Port; merchant bankers; f. 1977; wholly-owned subsidiary of Brown, Shipley & Co. Ltd., London; Chair. R. E. L. SHINGLES, M.B.E.; Sec. and Man. I. R. PRIAULX.

Chemical Bank & Howard de Walden Ltd.: St. Julian's Court, St. Julian's Ave., St. Peter Port.

First National Bank of Boston (Guernsey) Ltd.: Valley House, Hirzel St., St. Peter Port.

First National Bank of Chicago (C.I.) Ltd.: Saumarez St., St. Peter Port.

Guinness Mahon Guernsey Ltd.: P.O.B. 188, St. Julian's Court, St. Julian's Ave., St. Peter Port; f. 1977; wholly-owned subsidiary of Guinness Mahon & Co. Ltd., London; Chair. G. S. HILL; Man. Dir. ERIC PAVITT; Sec. D. J. BARRY.

Hambros Bank (Guernsey) Ltd.: P.O.B. 6, Hambro House, St. Julian's Ave., St. Peter Port; merchant bankers; f. 1967 (present name from 1978); wholly-owned subsidiary of Hambros Bank Ltd., London; Chair. J. C. L. KESWICK; Man. Dir. D. H. BUSHELL, F.I.B.

Hanson Guernsey Ltd.: Hirzel Court, St. Peter Port.

Hill Samuel & Co. (Guernsey) Ltd.: 8 Lefebvre St., St. Peter Port; merchant bankers; f. 1964 (present name from 1965); wholly-owned subsidiary of Hill Samuel & Co. Ltd., London; Chair. E. R. SMITH.

Julian S. Hodge (Guernsey) Ltd.: Valley House, Hospital Lane, St. Peter Port.

Italian International Bank (Channel Is.) Ltd.: St. Julian's Court, St. Julian's Ave., St. Peter Port.

Leopold Joseph & Sons (Guernsey) Ltd.: Hirzel Court, St. Peter Port; merchant bankers; f. 1972; wholly-owned subsidiary of Leopold Joseph & Sons Ltd., London; Man. Dir. W. D. JONES.

Kleinwort, Benson (Guernsey) Ltd.: P.O.B. 44, The Grange, St. Peter Port; merchant bankers; f. 1963; wholly-owned subsidiary of Kleinwort, Benson Ltd., London; Chair. F. A. JAMES; Gen. Man. P. A. WITHERICK.

Lloyds Bank International Trust Corpn. (Guernsey) Ltd.:

P.O.B. 136, La Tour Gand House, Pollet, St. Peter Port.

Lloyds Bank Trust Co. (Channel Islands) Ltd.: La Tour Gand House, Pollet, St. Peter Port.**Lombard North Central Ltd.:** Commerce House, Les Banques, St. Peter Port.**Manufacturers Hanover Bank (Guernsey) Ltd.:** Manufacturers Hanover House, Le Truchot, St. Peter Port.**Midland Bank Trust Corporation (Guernsey) Ltd.:** 22 Smith St., St. Peter Port; f. 1968 (present name from 1973); wholly-owned subsidiary of Midland Bank Ltd., London; Chair. J. HENDLEY; Gen. Man. J. K. THOMSON.**Morgan Grenfell (Guernsey) Ltd.:** P.O.B. 96, Channel House, Smith St., St. Peter Port; merchant bankers; f. 1972; wholly-owned subsidiary of Morgan Grenfell & Co. Ltd., London; Chair. CHRISTOPHER REEVES; Sec. and Man. J. C. MANN.**National Westminster Bank Finance (C.I.) Ltd.:** 29 High St., St. Peter Port.**National Westminster Guernsey Trust Co. Ltd.:** 35 High St., St. Peter Port.**Orion Bank (Guernsey) Ltd.:** P.O.B. 25, Orion House, The Grange, St. Peter Port; f. 1973; wholly-owned subsidiary of Orion Bank Ltd., London; Chair. T. JEFFERSON CUNNINGHAM, III; Man. Dir. O. F. McINERNEY.**Rea Bros. (Guernsey) Ltd.:** P.O.B. 116, Commerce House, Les Banques, St. Peter Port; f. 1965; subsidiary of Rea Brothers Ltd., London; Man. K. M. PRATT.**N. M. Rothschild & Sons (C.I.) Ltd.:** P.O.B. 58, St. Julian's Court, St. Julian's Ave., St. Peter Port; f. 1967; subsidiary of N. M. Rothschild & Sons Ltd., London; Chair. MICHAEL COMNINOS; Man. Dir. JOHN VINE.**The Royal Bank of Canada (Channel Islands) Ltd.:** P.O.B. 48, St. Julian's Ave., St. Peter Port; f. 1973; wholly-owned subsidiary of The Royal Bank of Canada; Chair. R. A. THOMAS; Man. Dir. T. J. BEILEY.**Standard Chartered Bank (C.I.) Ltd.:** Valley House, Hospital Lane, St. Peter Port; head office in Jersey (*q.v.*).**Williams and Glyn's Bank Investments (Guernsey):** P.O. Box 62, 22 High St., St. Peter Port; Chair. A. G. POLLARD.

SAVINGS BANK

Trustee Savings Bank of the Channel Islands: 24 High St., St. Peter Port; Bridge, St. Sampson's; Grande Rue, St. Martin's, Guernsey; and 39 Victoria St., Alderney; dep. £121m.; Gen. Man. M. HARVEY, A.I.B.

INSURANCE

Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd.: Hirzel Ct., Hirzel St., St. Peter Port; Head Office: London; f. 1861; Chair. F. E. P. SANDILANDS.**Guernsey Mutual Insurance Soc.:** South Side, St. Sampson; f. 1871; Pres. REX BRAGG; Sec. D. G. MAHY.**Phoenix International Life Assurance Co. Ltd.:** P.O.B. 77, St. Julian's Ct., St. Julian's Ave., St. Peter Port.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Guernsey Chamber of Commerce: 11 The Grange, St. Peter Port.

TRANSPORT

SHIPPING

British Railways (Sealink): New Jetty, White Rock; a passenger and roll-on roll-off car and freight service is run from Weymouth and Portsmouth to Guernsey daily from May to early October, and three or five times weekly outside this period. Services from Jersey and Portsmouth daily in the summer and six days a week from November to May; Man. A. WOOD.**Commodore Shipping Co. Ltd.:** Commodore House, St. Sampson's; regular cargo services between Portsmouth, Channel Islands and St. Malo; container services to the United Kingdom, France, Spain and Portugal.**Condor Ltd.:** 4 North Quay, St. Peter Port; f. 1964; 3 hydrofoils operating between the Channel Islands and St. Malo; Man. Dir. Mrs. KATHARINE DOREY.**Onesimus Dorey (Shipowners) Ltd.:** 4 North Quay, St. Peter Port; general coasting and Home and Middle trades; 3 vessels of 2,955 gross tons; Chair. and Man. Dir. Mrs. KATHARINE DOREY.

AIRLINES

The following airlines serve Guernsey: Air UK, Aurigny Air Services, British Midland, Brymon Airways, Dan-Air, Guernsey Airlines Ltd., Jersey European Airways, NLM City Hopper.

TOURISM

States Tourist Office: P.O.B. 23, St. Peter Port, Guernsey; 357,702 tourists visited Guernsey during 1980; Dir. of Tourism M. J. WALDEN.

ISLANDS OF THE BAILIWICK OF GUERNSEY

ALDERNEY

President: J. KAY-MOUAT.**Clerk of the States:** W. R. JONES, M.A.**Clerk of the Court:** P. BEER.

The President is the civic head of Alderney and has precedence on the island over all persons except the Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey, and the Bailiff of Guernsey or his representative. He presides over meetings of the States of Alderney, which are responsible for the administration of the Island with the exception of Police, Public Health and Education which are administered by the States of Guernsey. The States consist of twelve members who, with the President, hold office for three years and are elected by universal suffrage of residents. The area is 1,962 acres and in 1980 the population was about 2,000.

Transport: Alderney Shipping Co. Ltd., White Rock, Guernsey.

Alderney Railway Society, Petit Val, Alderney; operates a public service.

Aurigny Air Services, Alderney; Services to Guernsey, Jersey, Southampton and Cherbourg.

SARK

Seigneur of Sark: J. M. BEAUMONT.**Seneschal:** HILARY CARRÉ, M.B.E.

The Seigneur of Sark is the hereditary civic head of the island and thereby entitled to certain privileges.

He or she is a member of the Chief Pleas of Sark, the island parliament, and has a suspensory veto on its ordinances. He or she has the right, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey, to appoint the Seneschal of Sark, who is President of the Chief Pleas and Chairman of the Seneschal's Court, which is the local Court of Justice. The area of the island is 1,348 acres and in 1976 the population was 604.

Transport: No motor vehicles are permitted apart from 42 tractors. In summer a daily steamer service runs between Guernsey and Sark, and in winter a service four times a week (Mon., Wed., Fri., Sat.).

HERM

Tenant: Major A. G. Wood.

Herm is leased by the States of Guernsey to a tenant whose contract obliges him to carry out some of the day-to-day administration of Herm on behalf of the States. The island has an area of 500 acres and a population in 1971 of 107 (including Jethou).

Transport: A daily boat service runs between Guernsey and Herm.

JETHOU

Jethou has an area of 44 acres and is leased by the Crown to a tenant who has no official functions.

THE VATICAN CITY STATE

(THE HOLY SEE)

HISTORICAL NOTE

For a period of nearly a thousand years, dating roughly from the time of Charlemagne to the entry of the Italians into Rome at Porta Pia, Sept. 20th, 1870, the Papacy held temporal possessions. During the process of unification the Kingdom of Italy gradually absorbed these possessions of the Pope, the States of the Church, which stretched from sea to sea across the middle of the peninsula, the process being completed by the entry into Rome of King Victor Emmanuel's troops in 1870. From 1860 to 1870 many attempts had been made to induce the Pope to surrender his temporal possessions; but regarding them as a sacred trust from a higher Power, to be guarded on behalf of the Church, he replied constantly "Non possumus". After the entry of the Royal Army into Rome he retired into the Vatican, whence no Pope issued thereafter until the ratification of the Lateran Treaty of February 11th, 1929. By the Law of Guarantees of May 1871, Italy attempted to stabilize the position of the Papacy by recognizing the Pope's claim to use of the Palaces of the Lateran and the Vatican, the Papal villa of Castelgandolfo, and their "gardens and annexes", and to certain privileges customary to Sovereignty. This unilateral arrangement was not accepted by Pius IX, and his protest against it was repeated constantly by his successors.

In 1929 two agreements were made with the Mussolini Government, the Concordat and the Lateran Treaty. Under the Concordat, the Catholic religion became the state religion of Italy, with special privileges defined by law. By the terms of the Lateran Treaty the Holy See was given exclusive power and sovereign jurisdiction over the State of the Vatican City, an area of 44 hectares (109 acres) within the city of Rome. The Vatican State was declared neutral and inviolable territory. The new Italian Constitution of 1947 reaffirmed adherence to the Lateran Treaty, but in 1967 negotiations were begun for a revision of the Concordat. In December 1978 the two sides agreed on a draft plan for a new Concordat under which Catholicism would cease to be the state religion and most of the Catholic Church's special privileges in Italy would be removed. The Lateran Treaty and the status of the Vatican City State were not, however, put in question.

Following an assassination attempt on May 13th, 1981, in which Pope John Paul II was shot and seriously wounded, security surrounding the pontiff was considerably tightened.

The population of the Vatican City was 728 at July 1st, 1978.

GOVERNMENT

The Vatican City State came into existence with the Lateran Treaty of 1929. The Holy See (a term designating Rome as the bishopric of the Pope) is a distinct, pre-existing entity. Both entities are subjects of international law. Ambassadors and Ministers are accredited to the Holy See, which sends diplomatic representatives (Nuncios and Pro-Nuncios) to more than 80 states, as well as having Delegates or Observers at the United Nations

and other international organizations. The Vatican City State is a member of such international governmental organizations as IAEA, UNCTAD, the Universal Postal Union and Intelsat.

Both entities are indissolubly united in the person of the Pope, who is at once ruler of the state and visible head of the Catholic Church.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE VATICAN CITY STATE

The Vatican City is under the temporal jurisdiction of the Pope, the Supreme Pontiff elected for life by a conclave comprising members of the Sacred College of Cardinals. He appoints a Pontifical Commission, headed by a President (who is the Cardinal Secretary of State), to conduct the administrative affairs of the Vatican.

HEAD OF STATE

His Holiness Pope JOHN PAUL II, KAROL WOJTYLA.

PONTIFICAL COMMISSION

Cardinal AGOSTINO CASAROLI (President)
Cardinal SERGIO GUERRI (Pro-President)
Cardinal MAXIMILIEN DE FURSTENBERG
Cardinal PAOLO BERTOLI
Cardinal SILVIO ODDI
Cardinal GIUSEPPE PAUPINI
Cardinal GIUSEPPE MARIA SENSI
Marchese GIULIO SACCHETTI (Special Delegate)

THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OF THE HOLY SEE

The central government of the Catholic Church in Rome is vested in the Pope, who is supreme, and in the College of Cardinals. Cardinals who reside in Rome as the Pope's immediate advisers are styled Cardinals "in Curia". The Sacred College of Cardinals derives from the church's earliest days. Until the reign of Pope John XXIII, the number of Cardinals was limited by custom to seventy. In December 1981 there were 124 Cardinals. There are six Cardinal Bishops who are in Titular charge of suburban sees of Rome—Ostia, Albano, Frascati, Palestrina, Porto and Santa Rufina, Sabina and Poggio Mirteto and Velletri.

An Oriental Patriarch is also a member of the order of Cardinal Bishops. Cardinal Priests hold titular churches in Rome, the origins of which go back to the earliest times. The administration of the affairs of the church is carried out through the Secretariat of State and the Council for the Public Affairs of the Church under the Cardinal Secretary of State, and through a number of Sacred Congregations, each under the direction of a Cardinal, as well as through Tribunals, Offices, Commissions and Secretariats for special purposes.

A general reform of the Curia became effective in 1968, with the creation of new organs and the restructuring of the Secretariat of State. In May 1969 the Sacred Congregation of Rites was divided into two Congregations—one for

Divine Worship and the other for the Causes of Saints. In July 1975 the Sacred Congregation for the Discipline of the Sacraments and the Sacred Congregation for Divine Worship were amalgamated.

THE SUPREME PONTIFF

His Holiness Pope JOHN PAUL II, KAROL WOJTYŁA, the 266th Roman Pontiff; b. at Wadowice, Cracow, Poland, May 18th, 1920; accession October 16th, 1978.

Bishop of Rome, Vicar of Christ, Successor of the Prince of the Apostles, Supreme Pontiff of the Universal

Church, Patriarch of the West, Primate of Italy, Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Province of Rome, Sovereign of the Vatican City State, Servant of the Servants of God.

THE SACRED COLLEGE OF CARDINALS

The cardinals are divided into three orders: Bishops, Priests and Deacons.

(Members in order of precedence)

Cardinal Bishops

CARLO CONFALONIERI (Italian), Tit. Bishop of Ostia and Palestrina, Dean.

PAOLO MARELLA (Italian), Tit. Bishop of Porto and Santa Rufina.

PAOLO BERTOLI (Italian), Tit. Bishop of Frascati; Chamberlain of the Holy Roman Church.

ANTONIO SAMORÈ (Italian), Tit. Bishop of Sabina and Poggio Mirteto; Librarian and Archivist of the Holy Roman Church.

SEBASTIANO BAGGIO (Italian), Tit. Bishop of Velletri; Prefect of the Sacred Congregation for the Bishops.

FRANCESCO CARPINO (Italian), Tit. Bishop of Albano.

STEPHANOS SIDAROÛS I (Egyptian), Patriarch of Alexandria of the Copts.

Cardinal Priests

AGOSTINO CASAROLI (Italian); Secretary of State and Prefect of the Council for the Public Affairs of the Church; President of the Administration of the Patrimony of the Holy See.

CARLOS CARMELO DE VASCONCELLOS MOTTA (Brazilian), Archbishop of Aparecida.

GIUSEPPE SIRI (Italian), Archbishop of Genoa.

PAUL EMILE LÉGER (Canadian).

JOSÉ MARÍA BUENO Y MONREAL (Spanish), Archbishop of Seville.

FRANZ KÖNIG (Austrian), Archbishop of Vienna.

BERNARD JAN ALFRINK (Dutch).

LAUREAN RUGAMBWA (Tanzanian), Archbishop of Dar-es-Salaam.

JOSÉ HUMBERTO QUINTERO (Venezuelan).

JUAN LANDÁZURI RICKETTS (Peruvian), Archbishop of Lima.

RAÚL SILVA HENRÍQUEZ (Chilean), Archbishop of Santiago.

LEO JOZEF SUENENS (Belgian).

JOSYF SLIPYJ (Ukrainian), Archbishop Major of Lvov of the Ukrainians.

THOMAS B. COORAY (Sri Lankan).

MAURICE ROY (Canadian), Archbishop of Quebec and Primate of Canada.

OWEN MCCANN (South African), Archbishop of Cape Town.

LÉON-ETIENNE DUVAL (French), Archbishop of Algiers. ERMENEGILDO FLORIT (Italian).

PAUL ZOUNGRANA (Upper Volta), Archbishop of Ouagadougou.

LAWRENCE JOSEPH SHEHAN (U.S.A.).

AGNELO ROSSI (Brazilian), Prefect of the Sacred Congregation for the Evangelization of Peoples.

GIOVANNI COLOMBO (Italian).

GABRIEL-MARIE GARRONE (French).

PATRICK O'BOYLE (U.S.A.).

MAXIMILIEN DE FURSTENBERG (Belgium).

JOSEF MAURER (German), Archbishop of Sucre (Bolivia).

PIETRO PARENTE (Italian).

JOHN JOSEPH KROL (U.S.A.), Archbishop of Philadelphia.

JOHN PATRICK CODY (U.S.A.), Archbishop of Chicago.

CORRADO URSI (Italian), Archbishop of Naples.

JUSTINUS DARMOJUWONO (Indonesian), Archbishop of Semarang (Indonesia) and Primate of Indonesia.

MICHELE PELLEGRINO (Italian).

ALEXANDRE RENARD (French), Archbishop of Lyons.

ALFREDO VICENTE SCHERER (Brazilian), Archbishop of Porto Alegre.

JULIO ROSALES (Filipino), Archbishop of Cebu.

GORDON JOSEPH GRAY (British), Archbishop of Saint Andrews and Edinburgh.

MIGUEL DARÍO MIRANDA Y GÓMEZ (Mexican).

JOSEPH PARECATTIL (Indian), Archbishop of Ernakulam, President of the Pontifical Commission for the Revision of Oriental Canon Law.

JOHN FRANCIS DEARDEN (U.S.A.).

FRANÇOIS MARTY (French), Archbishop of Paris.

GEORGE BERNARD FLAHIFF (Canadian), Archbishop of Winnipeg.

PAUL GUYON (French), Archbishop of Rennes.

MARIO CASARIEGO (Guatemalan), Archbishop of Guatemala.

VICENTE ENRIQUE Y TARANCÓN (Spanish), Archbishop of Madrid.

JOSEPH MALULA (Zairian), Archbishop of Kinshasa.

PABLO MUÑOZ VEGA (Ecuadoran), Archbishop of Quito.

ANTONIO POMA (Italian), Archbishop of Bologna.

JOHN J. CARBERRY (U.S.A.).

TERENCE JAMES COOKE (U.S.A.), Archbishop of New York and Primate of the U.S.A.

STEPHEN SOU HWAN KIM (Korean), Archbishop of Seoul.

EUGENIO DE ARAÚJO SALES (Brazilian), Archbishop of São Sebastião do Rio de Janeiro.

JOSEPH HÖFFNER (German), Archbishop of Cologne.

JOHANNES WILLEBRANDS (Dutch), Archbishop of Utrecht and Primate of the Netherlands, President of the Secretariat for Promoting Christian Unity.

ANTÓNIO RIBEIRO (Portuguese), Patriarch of Lisbon and Primate of Portugal.

JAMES ROBERT KNOX (Australian), Prefect of the Sacred Congregation for the Sacraments and Divine Worship, President of the Council for the Family.

AVELAR BRANDÃO VILELA (Brazilian), Archbishop of São Salvador da Bahia.

JOSEPH CORDEIRO (Pakistani), Archbishop of Karachi.

ANÍBAL MUÑOZ DUQUE (Colombian), Archbishop of Bogotá and Primate of Colombia.

LUIS APONTE MARTÍNEZ (Puerto Rican), Archbishop of San Juan.

RAÚL FRANCISCO PRIMATESTA (Argentine), Archbishop of Córdoba.

SALVATORE PAPPALARDO (Italian), Archbishop of Palermo.

MARCELO GONZÁLEZ MARTÍN (Spanish), Archbishop of Toledo.

LOUIS JEAN GUYOT (French).

UGO POLETTI (Italian), Vicar-General of Rome.

TIMOTHY MANNING (Irish), Archbishop of Los Angeles.

MAURICE OTUNGA (Kenyan), Archbishop of Nairobi.

JOSÉ SALAZAR LÓPEZ (Mexican), Archbishop of Guadalajara.

HUMBERTO S. MEDEIROS (U.S.A.), Archbishop of Boston.

PAULO EVARISTO ARNS (Brazilian), Archbishop of São Paulo.

JAMES DARCY FREEMAN (Australian), Archbishop of Sydney.

NARCISO JUBANY ARNAU (Spanish), Archbishop of Barcelona.

HERMANN VOLK (German), Bishop of Mainz.

PIO TAOFINU'U (Samoan), Bishop of Apia or Samoa and Tokelau.

OCTAVIO ANTONIO BERAS ROJAS (Dominican), Archbishop of Santo Domingo and Primate of the Dominican Republic.

JUAN CARLOS ARAMBURU (Argentine), Archbishop of Buenos Aires.

HYACINTHE THIANDOM (Senegalese), Archbishop of Dakar.

EMMANUEL NSUBUGA (Ugandan), Archbishop of Kampala.

LAWRENCE TREVOR PICACHY (Indian), Archbishop of Calcutta.

JAIME L. SIN (Filipino), Archbishop of Manila.

WILLIAM WAKEFIELD BAUM (U.S.A.), Archbishop of Washington, Prefect of the Sacred Congregation for Catholic Education.

ALOISIO LORSCHIEDER (Brazilian), Archbishop of Fortaleza.

LÁSZLÓ LÉKAI (Hungarian), Archbishop of Esztergom.

GEORGE BASIL HUME (English), Archbishop of Westminster.

VICTOR RAZAFIMAHATRA (Malagasy), Archbishop of Antananarivo.

FRANTIŠEK TOMÁŠEK (Czechoslovak), Archbishop of Prague.

DOMINIC IGNATIUS EKANDEM (Nigerian), Bishop of Ikot Ekpene.

GIOVANNI BENELLI (Italian), Archbishop of Florence.

JOSEPH RATZINGER (German), Archbishop of Munich and Freising, Prefect of the Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith.

MARCO CÈ (Italian), Patriarch of Venice.

JOSEPH-MARIE TRINH VĂN-CÂN (Vietnamese), Archbishop of Hanoi.

ERNESTO CORRIPIO AHUMADA (Mexican), Archbishop of Mexico City.

JOSEPH ASAJIRO SATOWAKI (Japanese), Archbishop of Nagasaki.

ROGER ETCHEGARAY (French), Archbishop of Marseille.

ANASTASIO ALBERTO BALLESTRERO (Italian), Archbishop of Turin.

TOMÁS O'FIAICH (Irish), Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland.

GERALD ENNETT CARTER (Canadian), Archbishop of Toronto.

FRANCISZEK MACHARSKI (Polish), Archbishop of Cracow.

PERICLE FELICI (Italian), President of the Pontifical Commission for the Interpretation of the Decrees of the Second Vatican Council.

SILVIO ODDI (Italian), Prefect of the Sacred Congregation for the Clergy.

GIUSEPPE PAUPINI (Italian), Major Penitentiary.

MARIO NASALLI ROCCA DI CORNELIANO (Italian).

SERGIO GUERRI (Italian).

It was announced that nine more Cardinals were to be appointed at the end of 1981.

Cardinal Deacons

GIUSEPPE CAPRIO (Italian), Prefect of the Economic Affairs of the Holy See.

UMBERTO MOZZONI (Argentine).

PAUL PHILIPPE (French).

PIETRO PALAZZINI (Italian), Prefect of the Sacred Congregation for the Causes of Saints.

FERDINANDO GIUSEPPE ANTONELLI (Italian).

OPILIO ROSSI (Italian), President of the Council for the Laity.

GIUSEPPE MARIA SENSI (Italian).

CORRADO BAFILE (Italian).

JOSEPH SCHRÖFFER (German).

EDUARDO PIRONIO (Argentine), Prefect of the Sacred Congregation for Religious Orders and Secular Institutes.

BERNARDIN GANTIN (Benin), President of the Pontifical Commission for Justice and Peace.

MARIO LUIGI CIAPPI (Italian).

EGANO RIGHI-LAMBERTINI (Italian).

ERNESTO CIVARDI (Italian).

THE ROMAN CURIA

(Consisting of Sacred Congregations, Secretariats, Tribunals and Offices)

I Secretariat of State

Secretariat of State and the Council for the Public Affairs of the Church: Palazzo Apostolico Vaticano; Sec. of State Cardinal AGOSTINO CASAROLI; *Substitute of the Secretariat of State* Mgr. EDUARDO MARTÍNEZ SOMALO, Tit. Archbishop of Tagora; Secretary of the Council for the Public Affairs of the Church Mgr. ACHILLE SILVESTRI.

II The Sacred Congregations

- (1) **The Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith**, formerly, Congregation of the Holy Office, it is concerned with questions of doctrine and morals. It examines doctrines and gives a judgement on them. Prefect Cardinal JOSEPH RATZINGER; Sec. Mgr. JÉRÔME HAMER, Tit. Archbishop of Lorient.
- (2) **The Sacred Congregation for the Bishops**, designed for the preparation of matters for discussion in consistories, for the erection and division of dioceses and the election of Bishops, for dealing with Apostolic Visitations and the spiritual care of emigrants. Prefect Cardinal SEBASTIANO BAGGIO; Sec. Mgr. LUCAS MOREIRA NEVES, Tit. Archbishop of Feradi maggiore.
- (3) **The Sacred Congregation for the Eastern Churches**, which exercises jurisdiction over all persons and things pertaining to the Oriental Rites. Prefect Cardinal WLADYSŁAW RUBIN; Sec. Mgr. MARIO BRINI, Tit. Archbishop of Algiza, Turkey in Asia.
- (4) **The Sacred Congregation for the Sacraments and Divine Worship**, which decides questions of the administration and reception of the Sacraments, of dispensations from impediments to marriage and to ordination, and of the validity of marriage and ordination and which has the care of rites and ceremonies. Prefect Cardinal JAMES ROBERT KNOX; Sec. Mgr. LUIGI DADAGLIO, Tit. Archbishop of Lero.
- (5) **The Sacred Congregation for the Clergy**, which controls the observance of precepts of the Church and dispensations therefrom, makes regulations as to parish priests and Canons, deals with pious associations, bequests and works, and with the celebration and ratification of Councils. Prefect Cardinal SILVIO ODDI; Sec. Mgr. MAXIMINO ROMERO DE LEMA, Tit. Archbishop of Citanova.
- (6) **The Sacred Congregation for Religious Orders and Secular Institutes**, which makes regulations for dealing with matters in dispute between Bishops and members of religious orders and with the internal affairs of such religious orders. Prefect Cardinal EDUARDO PIRONIO; Sec. Mgr. AUGUSTIN MAYER, Tit. Archbishop of Satriano.
- (7) **The Sacred Congregation for the Evangelization of Peoples** (de Propaganda Fide), which exercises ecclesiastical jurisdiction over missionary countries. Prefect Cardinal AGNELO ROSSI; Sec. Mgr. SIMON LOURDUSAMY.
- (8) **The Sacred Congregation for the Causes of Saints**, which deals with the proceedings relating to beatification and

WLADYSŁAW RUBIN (Polish), Prefect of the Sacred Congregation for the Eastern Churches.

Under the decree *Ingravescentem Aetatem*, only Cardinals under the age of 80 have the right to enter the conclave for the election of the Pope.

canonization. Prefect Cardinal PIETRO PALAZZINI; Sec. Mgr. GIUSEPPE CASORIA, Tit. Archbishop of Vescovio.

- (9) **The Sacred Congregation for Catholic Education**, which deals with the direction, temporal administration and studies of Catholic Universities, seminaries, schools and colleges. Prefect Cardinal WILLIAM WAKEFIELD BAUM; Sec. Mgr. ANTONIO JAVIERRE ORTAS, Tit. Archbishop of Meta.

III Secretariats

Secretariat for Promoting Christian Unity: Via dell'Erba 1, 00193 Rome; f. 1964; Pres. Cardinal JOHANNES WILLEBRANDS; Sec. Mgr. CHARLES MOELLER.

Secretariat for Non-Christians: Piazza S. Calisto 16, 00153 Rome; f. 1964; Pro-Pres. Mgr. JEAN JADOT, Tit. Archbishop of Zuri.

Secretariat for Non-Believers: Piazza S. Calisto 16, 00153 Rome; f. 1965; Pro-Pres. Cardinal PAUL POUPARD.

IV Commissions

Council for the Laity: Piazza S. Calisto 16, 00153 Rome; f. 1967; to advise and carry out research on lay apostolic initiatives; Pres. Cardinal OPILIO ROSSI.

Pontifical Commission for Justice and Peace: Piazza S. Calisto 16, 00153 Rome; f. 1967; to promote social justice among nations and development in needy areas; Pres. Cardinal BERNARDIN GANTIN.

Pontifical Commission for the Revision of Canon Law: Palazzo delle Congregazioni, Piazza Pio XII, 00193 Rome; f. 1963; Pres. Cardinal PERICLE FELICI.

Pontifical Commission for the Revision of Oriental Canon Law: Pres. Cardinal JOSEPH PARECATTIL.

Pontifical Commission for the Interpretation of the Decrees of the Second Vatican Council: Pres. Cardinal PERICLE FELICI.

Pontifical Commission for Social Communication: Pres. Mgr. ANDRZEJ MARIA DESKUR, Tit. Archbishop of Tene; Vice-Pres. AGNELLO ANDREW, Tit. Bishop of Numana.

Pontifical Commission for Latin America: Pres. Cardinal SEBASTIANO BAGGIO.

Pontifical Commission for the Pastoral Care of Migrants and Travellers: Pres. Cardinal SEBASTIANO BAGGIO.

Pontifical Council 'Cor Unum': Pres. Cardinal BERNARDIN GANTIN.

Council for the Family: Pres. Cardinal JAMES ROBERT KNOX.

Theological Commission: Pres. (vacant).

V Tribunals

Supreme Tribunal of the Apostolic Signatura: Palazzo della Cancelleria Apostolica, 00186 Rome; Prefect Cardinal PERICLE FELICI; Sec. Mgr. AURELIO SABATTANI.

Sacred Roman Rota: Palazzo della Cancelleria Apostolica, 00186 Rome; Dean Mgr. HEINRICH EWERS.

Sacred Apostolic Penitentiary: Palazzo della Cancelleria Apostolica, 00186 Rome; Major Penitentiary Cardinal GIUSEPPE PAUPINI; Regent Mgr. LUIGI DE MAGISTRIS.

VI Offices

Prefecture of the Economic Affairs of the Holy See: Palazzo delle Congregazioni, Largo del Colonnato 3, 00193 Rome; Prefect Cardinal GIUSEPPE CAPRIO; Sec. Mgr. GIOVANNI A. ABBO.

Apostolic Chamber: Palazzo Apostolico, 00120 Vatican City; Chamberlain of the Holy Roman Church Cardinal PAOLO BERTOLI; Vice-Chamberlain Mgr. ETTORE CUNIAL.

Administration of the Patrimony of the Holy See: Pres. Cardinal AGOSTINO CASAROLI.

Prefecture of the Papal Household: Prefect Mgr. JACQUES MARTIN.

Central Statistics Office.

The Reverenda Fabbrica of St. Peter's: Pres. Cardinal PAOLO MARELLA; Delegate Mgr. LINO ZANINI, Tit. Archbishop of Adrianopoli di Emimonto.

Istituto per le Opere di Religione: autonomous bank for the Vatican and for the Roman administration of the religious orders; Pres. Mgr. PAUL C. MARCINKUS, Tit. Bishop of Orta.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO THE HOLY SEE

(In Rome unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Algeria: Geneva, Switzerland (E).
Argentina: Palazzo Patrizi, Piazza S. Luigi de' Francesi 37, 00186 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ MARÍA ALVAREZ DE TOLEDO.
Australia: Stockholm, Sweden.
Austria: Via Reno 9, 00198 (E); *Ambassador:* JOHANNES PROKSCH.
Bangladesh: Geneva, Switzerland (E).
Belgium: Via G. de Notaris 6a, 00197 (E); *Ambassador:* EUGÈNE RITTWEGER DE MOOR.
Benin: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Bolivia: Via Bruxelles 55/6, 00198 (E); *Ambassador:* ERNESTO RUIZ RADA.
Brazil: Via della Conciliazione 22, 00193 (E); *Ambassador:* ANTÔNIO CORRÊA DO LAGO.
Burundi: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Cameroon: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Canada: Via della Conciliazione 4/D, 00193 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH CHARLES LÉONARD YVON BEAULNE.
Central African Republic: Via del Casaleto 63, 00151; *Ambassador:* ALBERT SATO.
Chile: Piazza Risorgimento 55/20, 00192 (E); *Ambassador:* HÉCTOR RIESLE CONTRERAS.
China (Taiwan): Piazza delle Muse 7, 00197 (E); *Ambassador:* CHOW SHU-KAI.
Colombia: Via Sistina 138, 00187 (E); *Ambassador:* HUGO ESCOBAR SIERRA.
Congo: Paris, France (E).
Costa Rica: Via Campana 31/2, 00187 (E); *Ambassador:* ALVARO AGUILAR PERALTA.
Cuba: Viale di Villa Graziolo 15, 00198 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ ANTONIO PORTUONDO VALDOR.
Cyprus: Athens, Greece. (E).
Dominican Republic: Via Archimede 143/4, 00197 (E); *Ambassador:* MIGUEL A. OLAVARRIETA PÉREZ.
Ecuador: Via Pompeo Magno 21, 00192 (E); *Ambassador:* TEODORO BUSTAMANTE MUÑOZ.
Egypt: Piazza della Città Leonina 9, 00193 (E); *Ambassador:* MOUSTAFA KAMAL EL-DIWANI.
El Salvador: Via Ufente 14, 00199 (E); *Ambassador:* PRUDENCIO LACH SCHONENBERG.
Ethiopia: Paris, France.
Finland: Villa Lante, Passeggiata del Gianicolo 10, 00165 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

France: Villa Bonaparte, Via Piave 23, 00187 (E); *Ambassador:* RENÉ REMOND.
Gabon: Paris, France (E).
Gambia: London, England (E).
Germany, Federal Republic: Via Giuseppe Mangili 9, 00197 (E); *Ambassador:* WALTER GEHLHOFF.
Ghana: Paris, France (E).
Greece: Paris, France (E).
Guatemala: Viale Bruno Buozzi 83, 00197 (E); *Ambassador:* LUIS VALLADARES Y AYCINENA.
Haiti: Via Apollo Pizio 13, 00194 (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN-CLAUDE ANDRÉ.
Honduras: Via Tudaio 11/3, 00139 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
India: Berne, Switzerland (E).
Indonesia: Piazzale Roberto Ardigò 42, 00142 (E); *Ambassador:* R. TOTO PRAWIRASUPRADJA.
Iran: Via Bruxelles 57, 00198 (E); *Ambassador:* SEYYED HADI KHOSROWSHAHI.
Iraq: Madrid, Spain (E).
Ireland: Villa Spada al Gianicolo, Via Giacomo Medici 1, 00153 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCIS A. COFFEY.
Italy: Via Flaminia 166, 00196 (E); *Ambassador:* CLAUDIO CHELLI.
Ivory Coast: Via Sforza Pallavicini 11, 00193 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH AMICHIA.
Jamaica: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Japan: Lungotevere Michelangelo 9/9, 00192 (E); *Ambassador:* MASAMI OTA.
Kenya: Paris, France (E).
Korea, Republic: Via Misurina 31, 00135 (E); *Ambassador:* JOA SOO KIM.
Kuwait: Paris, France (E).
Lebanon: Via Emilio de' Cavalieri 7, 00198 (E); *Ambassador:* ANTOINE FATTAL.
Lesotho: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Liberia: Via XXIV Maggio 14, 00187 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Lithuania: Via Po 40, 00198 (L); *Minister:* (vacant).
Luxembourg: Piazza della Città Leonina 9, 00193 (E); *Ambassador:* CHARLES REICHLING.
Madagascar: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Malawi: London, England (E).

VATICAN CITY STATE

Mali: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Mauritius: London, England (E).
Monaco: Largo Nicola Spinelli 5, 00198 (L); *Minister:* CÉSAR CHARLES SOLAMITO.
Morocco: Paris, France (E).
Netherlands: Piazza della Città Leonina 9, 00193 (E); *Ambassador:* JOZEF LAURENTIUS HUBERTUS CEULEN.
New Zealand: Paris, France (E).
Nicaragua: Via Mengarini 88, 00149 (E); *Ambassador:* RICARDO AGUSTÍN PETERS SILVA.
Niger: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Nigeria: Madrid, Spain (E).
Pakistan: Berne, Switzerland (E).
Panama: Via Giovanni Paisiello 40/4, 00198 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ MANUEL WATSON DIEZ.
Paraguay: Piazza Quinto Cecilio 6, 00152 (E); *Ambassador:* JUAN LIVIERES ARGANA.
Peru: Via del Mascherino 75, 00193 (E); *Ambassador:* JORGE NICHOLSON SOLOGUREN.
Philippines: Via del Sant' Uffizio 29, 00193 (E); *Ambassador:* ANTONIO C. DELGADO.
Portugal: Villa Lusa, Via S. Valentino 9, 00197 (E); *Ambassador:* GONÇALO CALDEIRA.
Rwanda: Brussels, Belgium (E).
San Marino: Piazza G. Winckelmann 12, 00162 (L); *Minister:* GIOVANNI GALASSI.

The Holy See also has diplomatic relations with the Bahamas, Barbados, Cape Verde, Chad, Czechoslovakia, Dominica, Fiji, Grenada, Hungary, Iceland, Malta, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Romania, Singapore, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, the U.S.A. and Zimbabwe.

Diplomatic Representation, Organization

Senegal: Via dei Monti Parioli 51, 00197 (E); *Ambassador:* PAUL NDIAYE.
Spain: Palazzo di Spagna, Piazza di Spagna 57, 00187 (E); *Ambassador:* J. J. PUIG DE LA BELLACASA Y URDAMPILLETA.
Sri Lanka: Paris, France (E).
Sudan: Paris, France (E).
Syria: Geneva, Switzerland (E).
Tanzania: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Thailand: Berne, Switzerland (E).
Tunisia: Berne, Switzerland (E).
Turkey: Piazza delle Muse 8, 00197 (E), *Ambassador:* VECDI TÜREL.
Uganda: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
United Kingdom: Via Condotti 91, 00187 (L); *Minister:* Sir MARK HEATH, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Upper Volta: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Uruguay: Via Luigi Luciani 7, 00197 (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS MARÍA ROMERO.
Venezuela: Via Monte Zebio 32, 00195 (E); *Ambassador:* LUCIANO NOGUERA MORA.
Yugoslavia: Via Gramsci 36, 00197 (E); *Ambassador:* ZDENKO SVETE.
Zaire: Via Boncompagni 61, 00187 (E); *Ambassador:* TSHIMBALANGA SHALA-DIBWE.
Zambia: London, England (E).

ORGANIZATION

THE ECCLESIASTICAL ORGANIZATION OF THE CHURCH

The organization of the Church consists of:

(1) Patriarchs, Archbishops and Bishops in countries under the common law of the Church.

(2) Abbots and Prelates "nullius dioceseos".

(3) Vicars Apostolic and Prefects Apostolic in countries classified as Missionary and under Propaganda, the former having Episcopal dignity.

The total population of the world was estimated in 1979 at 4,336,000,000; the Catholic population at 760,000,000, about 17.5 per cent.

Among the Pope's titles is that of Patriarch of the West. There are five other Patriarchates of the Latin Rite—Jerusalem, the West Indies, the East Indies, Lisbon and Venice. The Eastern Catholic Churches each have Patri-

archs: Alexandria for the Coptic Rite, Babylon for the Chaldean Rite, Cilicia for the Armenian Rite, and Antioch for the Syrian, Maronite and Melchite Rites.

There are 2,349 residential sees—13 patriarchates, 431 metropolitan archbishoprics, 64 archbishoprics and 1,841 bishoprics. Of the 1,989 titular sees (92 metropolitan archbishoprics, 90 archbishoprics and 1,807 bishoprics), 1,048 are filled by bishops who have been given these titles but exercise no territorial jurisdiction. Other territorial divisions of the Church include 92 prelacies, 21 abbaties nullius, 8 apostolic administrations, 19 exarchates of the Eastern Church, 73 apostolic vicariates, 59 prefectures and 2 missions 'sui iuris'.

The above figures refer to the state of the Church on November 30th, 1980.

THE PRESS

Acta Apostolicae Sedis: Vatican City; f. 1909; official publication issued by the Holy See, monthly, with special editions on special occasions. It is the record of Encyclicals and other Papal pronouncements, Acts of the Sacred Congregations and Offices, nominations, etc.; Dir. Mgr. MARCELLO ROSSETTI; circ. 6,000.

Annuario Pontificio: Direction and Administration, The Secretariat of State, 00120 Vatican City; official year book.

L'Osservatore Romano: 00120 Vatican City; f. 1861; an authoritative daily newspaper; its special columns devoted to the affairs of the Holy See may be described as semi-official. Its news service covers religious matters, and in a limited measure general affairs. Weekly editions in French, Spanish, Portuguese, German and English. Editor SERGIO TRASATTI

Statistical Yearbook of the Church: the Secretariat of State, 00120 Vatican City.

NEWS AGENCY

Agenzia Internazionale Fides—A.I.F.: Palazzo di Propaganda Fide, Via di Propaganda 10, 00187 Rome; f. 1926; handles news of mission countries throughout the world; Dir. Mgr. J. IRIGOYEN; publs. *Information* (twice weekly; in Italian, French, German, English and Spanish); *Documentation* (monthly); *Photographic Service* (weekly).

PUBLISHERS

Libreria Editrice Vaticana: Vatican City; f. 1926; Dir. Rag. BRENNO BUCCIARELLI.

Tipografia Poliglotta Vaticana (*Vatican Polyglot Press*): Vatican City; Dir. Very Rev. ANDREA TOTI.

RADIO

Radio Vatican: Vatican City and Santa Maria di Galeria; Dir.-Gen. ROBERTO P. TUCCI, S.J.; Dir. of Programmes PASQUALE P. BORGOMEO, S.J.; publs. *Radio Vaticana—Programmi* (monthly, circ. c. 100,000), *Radiogiornale* (daily, circ. 500).

Radio Vatican was founded in 1931 and situated within the Vatican City. A new transmitting centre, inaugurated by Pius XII on October 27th, 1957, has been added and is sited at Santa Maria di Galeria, about twelve miles north-west of the Vatican. Under a special treaty between the Holy See and Italy the site of this new centre, which covers about 1,037 acres, enjoys the same extra-territorial privileges as are recognized by international law to the diplomatic headquarters of foreign States.

The station operates an all-day service, normally in thirty-three languages, but with facilities for broadcasting liturgical and other religious services in additional languages, including Latin.

The purpose of the Vatican Radio is to broadcast Papal teaching, to provide information on important events in the Catholic Church, to express the Catholic point of view on such problems as touch upon religion and morality, but above all to form a continuous link between the Holy See and Catholics throughout the world.

There is no television service.

YUGOSLAVIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has a long western coastline on the Adriatic Sea. It is bounded to the north by Italy, Austria and Hungary, by Romania and Bulgaria to the east, with Greece and Albania to the south. The climate is continental in the hilly interior and Mediterranean on the coast, with a steady rainfall throughout the year. The average summer temperature in Belgrade is 22°C (71°F), the winter average being 0°C (32°F). Serbo-Croat is spoken by Croats, Montenegrins, Serbs and Muslims; Macedonians and Slovenes use their own languages. All three are official languages. Religion is separate from the state; about two-fifths of the population are estimated to belong to the Orthodox Church and one-third to the Roman Catholic Church. There are several other small Christian churches, and also a large Islamic community. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) consists of blue, white and red horizontal stripes, with a five-pointed, gold-edged red star in the centre. The capital is Belgrade (Beograd).

Recent History

Formerly a kingdom, Yugoslavia was invaded by German and Italian forces in April 1941. The occupation was resisted by the Partisans, led by the Communist Party under Marshal Tito (Josip Broz). The king was deposed and the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia was proclaimed on November 29th, 1945, with Tito as Prime Minister. A Soviet-type constitution, establishing a federation of six republics, was adopted in January 1946.

Yugoslavia's independent policies led to its expulsion from the Soviet-dominated Cominform in 1948. The Communist Party was renamed the League of Communists (LCY) in 1952, and under the new constitution of 1953 Tito became President of the Republic, a post he held until his death in 1980. Relations with the Soviet Union were normalized in 1955. Tito attacked the U.S.S.R.'s intervention in the Hungarian revolt of 1956 and the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968. Yugoslavia also condemned Soviet involvement in Afghanistan in 1979. President Tito followed a policy of non-alignment in foreign relations, while seeking to improve links with the West and with the developing countries. The first conference of the non-aligned movement was held in Belgrade in 1961. In 1963 the country became the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (S.F.R.Y.).

In 1971 President Tito introduced a system of collective leadership and regular rotation of posts, in an attempt to unify the various nationalities and to discourage careerism. A collective state Presidency was established, which was led by Tito until his death. The 1974 constitution aimed to involve the working class directly in the exercise of political power at all levels. Tito advocated decentralization and the devolution of power from the federation to the constituent republics and provinces. He also encouraged the system of workers' self-management in industry.

In February 1979 Edvard Kardelj, Tito's closest colleague, died and in May the principle of rotating leader-

ship was extended to the secretaryship of the LCY. The death of President Tito occurred in May 1980, and his responsibilities were transferred to the collective state Presidency and to the Presidium of the LCY. Cvijetin Mijatović became President of the S.F.R.Y. Presidency for one year from May 1980. The new leadership expressed its determination to uphold the policy of non-alignment and indicated its desire to maintain good relations with both the Soviet Union and the West.

In early 1981 protests over living conditions by students in Priština led to demonstrations by Albanian nationalists throughout Kosovo, and to demands for the province to be upgraded to full republican status. A state of emergency was declared, and the riots resulted in several deaths and many injuries. Hundreds of demonstrators were detained. Numerous changes in the leadership of Kosovo followed, and relations with Albania were severely strained.

Government

Yugoslavia is a Socialist Federal Republic comprising the Republics of Serbia, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Slovenia and Bosnia-Herzegovina, as well as the autonomous Serbian provinces of Kosovo and Vojvodina. The office of President of the Republic ceased to exist upon the death of Tito. A nine-member collective state Presidency, consisting of one representative of each republic and autonomous province and (*ex officio*) the President of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, exercises the rights and duties of Head of State. The posts of President and Vice-President of the collective Presidency rotate annually in a fixed sequence of republics and provinces. The members of the Presidency are elected for a five-year period by both chambers of the S.F.R.Y. Assembly. No one may be elected more than twice in succession. The administrative branch of government is the Federal Executive Council, led by a President and five Vice-Presidents (one from each of the six Republics). The Council is elected by the S.F.R.Y. Assembly for a four-year term.

The S.F.R.Y. Assembly is composed of two chambers. The Federal Chamber has 220 members (30 from each of the six republics and 20 from each of the two provinces) while the Chamber of Republics and Provinces has 88 members (12 from each Republican Assembly and 8 from each Provincial Assembly). A delegate is chosen by each basic self-managing organization or community, a grouping of people in their place of work or residence. These delegates then choose further delegates for higher levels of government. Delegates are not to be career politicians, but ordinary working people, and they do not relinquish their jobs during their four-year term of office.

The only authorized political party is the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, which supervises political activity through the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia. The LCY's highest authority is its Congress. The 11th Congress, held in June 1978, elected a Central Committee of 165 members (20 from each republic, 15 from each province and 15 from the Army) to supervise

the League's work. The Committee elected a Presidium of 24 members to direct its policy. In 1980 the duties of LCY President devolved upon the Presidium. Its President (formerly Chairman) normally holds office for one year and its Secretary for two years.

Defence

The Republic has no defensive alliances. Military service is compulsory, and lasts for 15 months. In July 1981 estimates put the total strength of the armed forces at 252,500, comprising an army of 190,000, navy 17,500 and air force 45,000. There were 20,000 Frontier Guards, and a territorial defence force of 1-3 million. The system of Total National Defence, in case of war, covers all citizens from 15 to 65 years of age. The 1981 budget set defence expenditure at 101,890 million dinars.

Economic Affairs

The rapid development of industry after 1945 reduced the working population employed in agriculture from 80 per cent to less than 40 per cent. The main crops are wheat, maize, sugar beet and potatoes. There are many forests, orchards and vineyards, and abundant livestock. The country is self-sufficient in wheat and chemical fertilizers. In the industrial sector there has been a marked increase in the production of electric power, crude petroleum and its derivatives, non-ferrous metals, machinery, motor cars, shipbuilding, electronics, paper, food and other consumer goods. Industry and mining account for 45 per cent of gross material product. There are no state industries. Yugoslavia produces 60 per cent of its energy requirements from its own resources, mostly coal. Discoveries of natural gas in the Adriatic Sea were announced in 1979.

In 1965 extensive reforms were introduced, which consolidated the policy of self-management and re-orientated the economy away from central control. President Tito's successors were expected to extend the principle of a free market economy. Since 1965 Yugoslavia has experienced sharp rises in imports and a growth in the persistent trade deficit (partially offset by remittances from Yugoslav workers abroad), as well as a high rate of inflation (estimated to be running at 50 per cent in 1981). Unemployment has also increased, reaching 13 per cent in 1981. These problems have been countered by devaluations of the dinar, and by a series of freezes on wages and prices. Severe import restrictions enabled a reduction in Yugoslavia's current account deficit from U.S. \$3,660 million in 1979 to \$2,300 million in 1980. Exports rose by 9.1 per cent and imports dropped by 10.9 per cent in 1980. The balance of payments deficit is an increasing strain on the economy, interest repayments being estimated at 3 per cent of G.D.P. in 1981. An IMF credit of \$2,200 million was granted in January 1981.

The Five-Year Plan for 1971-75 envisaged an annual growth rate of 7.5 per cent in the material product, but an overall growth rate of only 5.5 to 6 per cent was achieved. This was sufficient to provide employment for a rising population and an increasing number of workers returning from temporary employment abroad.

During the 1976-80 Plan, G.D.P. grew at an average annual rate of 5.7 per cent, less than projected. The volume of industrial production, with the emphasis on capital goods, rose by 6.7 per cent a year. Agricultural

production went up by an average annual rate of 1.6 per cent, compared with a target of 4 per cent. Real incomes rose by only 1 per cent over the five-year period. In 1980, following the 30 per cent devaluation of the dinar in June, G.N.P. expanded by only 2.5 per cent. Industrial output increased by less than 5 per cent, and agricultural production fell by 2 per cent. Capital investment rose by less than 1 per cent, compared with increases of 7-10.5 per cent in the previous four years.

The basic aim of the 1981-85 Plan is the continued stabilization of the economy. An average real growth rate in G.N.P. of 4.5 per cent annually is envisaged. Industrial production is to rise by 5 per cent a year, and agricultural production by 4.5 per cent. Exports should increase by 8 per cent annually and imports by only 1.1 per cent. Personal incomes are to go up by 3 per cent a year. Investment is to be curtailed further.

The U.S.S.R. is Yugoslavia's main trading partner, followed by the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy. Trade with the Third World is increasing. Yugoslavia became a full contracting party to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in 1966. A five-year preferential trading agreement with the EEC was concluded in 1980. Loans from the European Investment Bank to finance development projects were also agreed.

Transport and Communications

Yugoslavia has 9,909 km. of railways, of which 4,300 km. have been electrified. There are 111,923 km. of roads, of which 49,924 km. are asphalt, concrete or similar roads, and 40,015 km. are macadamized; many new roads are currently under construction, including the Karavanke tunnel into Austria. The state airline, Jugoslovenski Aerotransport (JAT), provides internal and international services. Yugoslav shipping lines had a fleet of 449 vessels in 1978. The principal Adriatic ports are Rijeka, Split, Kardeljevo (formerly Ploče), Bar, Dubrovnik and Koper. The Danube is the chief inland waterway, the chief ports being Novi Sad and Belgrade.

Social Welfare

All employed persons and their families are covered by obligatory social insurance schemes, providing for health insurance, money and grants in kind in case of sickness, accidents, disablement, old-age and death. Insured persons are entitled to medical care, including compensation for an unlimited period during sick leave, rehabilitation and preventive care. In 1977 there were 130,135 hospital beds, 3,968 general clinics and 2,788 dental clinics, as well as a wide network of medical guidance centres, children's clinics and anti-tubercular dispensaries. There were 34,137 doctors.

The retirement pension is usually equivalent to 85 per cent of average monthly income during the last five years of employment. Women and young children enjoy special protection under the health insurance scheme. Employed women are entitled to 180 days' paid leave before and after confinement. Confinements in hospital and maternity care are free of charge. Women are entitled to shorter working hours until their child is 8 months old. All workers are entitled to annual leave which varies from 14 to 30 days.

Education

The entire educational system is organized at republican and local authority level. Elementary education is free and compulsory for all children between the ages of 7 (6 in Croatia) and 15, when Yugoslav children attend the "eight-year school". Various types of secondary education are available to all who qualify, but the vocational and technical schools are the most popular. Alternatively, a child may attend a general secondary school (gymnasium) where he follows a four-year course which will take him up to university entrance. At the secondary level there are also a number of art schools, apprentice schools and teacher-training schools, which train teachers for the elementary schools over a period of five years. Those who have attended the technical schools may pursue their education further at one of the two-year post-secondary schools, created in response to the needs of industry and the social services. However, the secondary school system is gradually being reorganized into a programme of so-called directed education for youth and adults. Higher education is run on a very open system and is available to all who can qualify. Apart from the 19 universities and the post-secondary schools, there are also schools of higher learning for teachers who have completed the course at training schools. There are facilities for adult education at evening schools and in part-time studies.

Tourism

Tourist attractions include the mountains, the great lakes of Scutari, Prespa and Ohrid in the south, the

Federal capital of Belgrade and the other republican capitals, and, most particularly, the Adriatic resorts. The expansion of the tourist industry in Yugoslavia has been remarkable in recent years, and tourism is now an important source of foreign currency (estimated at U.S. \$1,900 million in 1980). In 1979 about 6 million foreign tourists visited the country.

Public Holidays

1982: May 1st (Labour Day), July 4th (Fighters' Day), Republican Holidays*, November 29th and 30th (Republic Days).

1983: January 1st (New Year).

*Each republic observes a holiday on the following dates:

July 7th (Serbia), July 13th (Montenegro), July 22nd (Slovenia), July 27th (Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina), August 2nd, October 11th (Macedonia).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 para = 1 Yugoslav dinar.

Exchange rates (October 1981):

£1 sterling = 71.64 new dinars;

U.S. \$1 = 38.33 new dinars.

STATISTICAL SURVEY**AREA AND POPULATION**

AREA	ESTIMATED MID-YEAR POPULATION			PRELIMINARY CENSUS RESULT
	1978	1979	1980	March 31st, 1981
255,804 sq. km.*	21,968,000	22,107,000	22,299,027	22,352,000

* 98,766 sq. miles.

REPUBLICS

(Census of March 31st, 1981)

REPUBLIC	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION	DENSITY (per sq. km.)	CAPITAL	POPULATION OF CAPITAL
Serbia	88,361	9,279,000	96	Belgrade	1,209,360*
Vojvodina	21,506	2,028,000	91	Novi Sad	213,861*
Kosovo	10,887	1,585,000	114	Priština	152,744*
Croatia	56,538	4,756,000	78	Zagreb	703,426
Slovenia	20,251	1,884,000	85	Ljubljana	253,061
Bosnia and Herzegovina	51,129	4,116,000	73	Sarajevo	447,501
Macedonia	25,713	1,914,000	64	Skopje	503,449
Montenegro	13,812	583,000	38	Titograd	98,796*

* 1971 figure.

OTHER TOWNS

(population at 1971 census)

Niš	193,509	Banja Luka	158,736
Split	185,047	Subotica	146,773
Maribor	171,745	Osijek	143,894
Rijeka	160,044	Kragujevac	130,551

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	BIRTHS	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGES	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATHS	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1974	382,947	17.9	181,192	8.6	177,691	8.4
1975	388,037	18.1	180,046	8.4	184,907	8.6
1976	392,364	18.2	174,918	8.1	182,965	8.5
1977	384,637	17.7	178,337	8.2	182,803	8.4
1978*	381,387	17.4	178,819	8.0	191,087	8.7

* Provisional.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION*

(Census of March 31st, 1971)

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	2,270,142	1,694,885	3,965,027
Manufacturing, Mining and Quarrying	1,092,555	481,957	1,574,512
Crafts and Personal Services	337,349	96,302	433,651
Construction	364,445	33,418	397,863
Trade and Hotels	287,387	236,357	523,744
Transport, Storage and Communications	282,560	39,976	322,536
Banking, Social Insurance, Other Services	507,385	414,023	921,408
Others (not adequately described)	23,074	10,090	33,164
Persons Working Abroad Temporarily	5,164,897	3,007,008	8,171,905
Persons Seeking Work for the First Time	441,756	147,412	589,168
	79,679	49,064	128,743
TOTAL	5,686,332	3,203,484	8,889,816

* Excluding certain persons who were unemployed or seeking work for the first time and who, at the time of the census, declared themselves as being dependants.

1976: Total labour force 9,269,000 (Males 5,927,000; Females 3,342,000).

EMPLOYMENT IN THE "SOCIALIZED" SECTOR

(average number of employees, March and September each year)

	1977	1978	1979
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	266,000	271,100	275,700
Mining and quarrying	123,400	123,300	125,400
Manufacturing	1,854,900	1,927,100	2,007,100
Electricity, gas and water supply	92,000	97,500	102,200
Construction	541,400	577,800	612,900
Commerce*	686,300	716,200	753,100
Transport, storage and communications	405,600	415,600	424,900
Services*	1,082,800	1,151,800	1,204,700
TOTAL	5,052,400	5,280,400	5,506,100

* Employees in banking and social insurance are excluded from Commerce and included in Services.

December 1980: Total employed population in socialized sector was 5,786,000 (Males 3,717,000; Females 2,069,000).

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE

(1979, '000 hectares)

TOTAL AGRICULTURAL LAND	CULTIVATED LAND				MEADOW AND PASTURE	FOREST (1977)
	All	Arable	Fruit	Vineyard		
14,329	9,917	7,172	478	246	6,343	9,173

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA (^{'000} hectares)			PRODUCTION (^{'000} metric tons)			YIELD (quintals per hectare)		
	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979
Wheat	1,606	1,712	1,526	5,595	5,355	4,512	34.9	31.3	29.6
Rye	69	63	59	87	81	81	12.8	13.0	13.6
Maize	2,321	2,130	2,253	9,870	7,585	10,084	42.5	35.6	44.8
Tobacco	65	61	59	69	62	67	10.6	10.3	11.4
Hemp	6	5	4	54	48	35	85	93.0	83.0
Sugar Beet	123	126	141	5,287	5,157	5,924	432	408.0	423.0
Potatoes	316	298	296	3,034	2,501	2,724	95	83.0	91.0

FRUIT

	PRODUCTIVE TREES (^{'000})			PRODUCTION (^{'000} metric tons)			YIELD (kg. per tree)		
	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979
Apples	20,462	21,577	20,048	381	381	428	19	18.0	19.0
Grapes*	1,399	1,392	1,362	1,217	1,080	1,313	0.9	0.8	1.0
Plums	73,526	73,392	74,078	782	655	517	11	9.0	7.0

* Number of vines given in millions.

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

('000)

	HORSES	CATTLE	SHEEP	PIGS	POULTRY
1974	945	5,681	7,852	7,401	54,685
1975	922	5,872	8,175	7,683	54,991
1976	864	5,755	7,831	6,536	54,764
1977	812	5,641	7,484	7,326	59,031
1978	759	5,550	7,514	8,452	60,398
1979	701	5,491	7,339	7,747	61,513
1980*	617	5,436	7,354	7,502	63,055

* Preliminary figures.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

		1975	1976	1977	1978	1979*
Beef	'ooo tons	330	332	337	344	351
Pork	" "	390	375	450	499	473
Poultry Meat	" "	188	204	227	254	267
Crude Fats	" "	277	257	265	324	305
Wool	tons	10,664	9,896	9,657	10,220	9,992
Milk	million litres	3,688	3,871	4,087	4,148	4,300
Eggs	million	3,590	3,825	4,041	4,062	4,265

* Preliminary figures.

FORESTRY

CUT TIMBER

('ooo cubic metres)

	TOTAL	SOCIALLY-OWNED	PRIVATELY-OWNED	CONIFEROUS	BROAD-LEAVED
1977 . . .	19,482	15,502	3,980	5,986	13,496
1978 . . .	19,714	15,847	3,867	5,953	13,761
1979 . . .	19,943	16,031	3,912	5,933	14,010

PRODUCTION*

('ooo cubic metres)

	TOTAL	SAWLOGS	VENEER LOGS	PULPWOOD	PITWOOD	FUELWOOD	OTHER WOOD
1976	12,809	5,884	235	1,585	446	3,137	1,522
1977	13,872	6,499	219	1,681	479	3,258	1,736
1978	13,642	6,426	234	1,426	418	3,281	1,857
1979	13,869	6,632	230	1,451	489	3,237	1,830

* From socially-owned forests only.

FISHING

(catch in metric tons)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979*
Freshwater Fish	24,344	23,998	25,695	25,522	22,536
Seafish	32,251	34,849	35,247	37,464	33,932
Shellfish	921	798	949	858	802

* Provisional figures.

MINING
(^{'000} metric tons)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Coal	36,845	39,082	39,686	42,114
Crude Petroleum	3,880	3,951	4,076	4,143
Iron Ore	4,260	4,451	4,564	4,617
Copper Ore	17,377	17,532	17,098	16,446
Lead and Zinc Ore	3,806	4,161	4,078	4,155
Bauxite	2,033	2,044	2,565	3,012
Natural Gas (^{'000} cu. m.)	1,730	1,897	1,935	1,857

INDUSTRY
SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1976	1977	1978	1979
Electrical Energy	million kWh	43,573	48,580	51,250	54,966
Processed Petrol	^{'000} tons	10,639	12,910	13,579	14,836
Pig Iron	" "	1,918	1,938	2,081	2,360
Steel	" "	2,751	3,184	3,452	3,536
Electrolytic Copper	" "	136	144	151	138
Refined Lead	" "	111	130	117	111
Zinc	" "	95	99	95	99
Aluminium	" "	198	197	196	190
Iron Castings	" "	453	457	511	509
Building Machinery	" "	38	47	68	83
Industrial Machinery	" "	140	147	186	211
Agricultural Machinery	" "	59	70	94	104
Tractors	number	42,246	41,821	50,076	49,863
Lorries	" "	17,471	15,942	15,166	18,202
Motor Cars	" "	195,000	234,000	254,000	279,000
Wagons	" "	3,321	1,228	1,449	1,716
Bicycles	thousands	296	448	523	572
Rotating Machines	MW	2,952	3,137	3,524	3,740
Power Transformers	^{'000} kVA.	9,815	9,717	10,400	10,356
Thermal Apparatus	tons	55,000	70,000	73,000	76,000
Sulphuric Acid	^{'000} tons	904	938	968	1,047
Calcined Soda	" "	137	157	166	164
Bricks	millions	3,342	3,743	3,970	4,298
Roofing Tiles	" "	322	353	381	384
Cement	^{'000} tons	7,621	8,007	8,697	9,081
Mechanical Woodpulp	" "	100	121	116	105
Cellulose	" "	395	463	496	503
Stationery and Newsprint	" "	696	796	837	862
Cotton Yarn	" "	117	121	118	120
Woolen Yarn	" "	44	46	45	43
Cotton Fabrics	million sq. m.	385	384	410	418
Sole Leather	^{'000} tons	3.8	3.9	4.3	4.7
Upper Leather	million sq. m.	16.9	17	16.3	17.2
Footwear	million pairs	49	53	58	63
Radio Receivers	^{'000}	109	187	172	135
Television Sets	" "	402	427	449	599
Sugar	^{'000} tons	577	667	693	783
Canned Vegetables	tons	113,000	153,000	130,000	133,000
Canned Meat	" "	81,000	90,000	94,000	93,000
Canned Fish	" "	28,000	30,000	33,000	33,000
Edible Oil	" "	176,000	187,000	196,000	218,000
Wine	^{'000} hectolitres	6,379	6,279	5,880	6,742
Beer	" "	8,685	9,588	10,004	11,254
Cigarettes	^{'000} tons	42	47	52	59

FINANCE

100 para = 1 Yugoslav dinar.

Coins: 25 and 50 para; 1, 2, 5 and 10 dinars.

Notes: 5, 10, 100, 500 and 1,000 dinars.

Exchange rates (October 1981): £1 sterling = 71.64 new dinars; U.S. \$1 = 38.33 new dinars;
1,000 Yugoslav dinars = £13.96 = \$26.09.

Note: From January 1966 to January 1971 the central exchange rate was U.S. \$1 = 12.50 new dinars (1 dinar = 8 U.S. cents). Between January and August 1971 the rate was \$1 = 15.00 dinars. From December 1971 to July 1973 it was \$1 = 17.00 dinars. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate was £1 = 30.00 dinars from November 1967 to January 1971; £1 = 36.00 dinars from January to August 1971; and £1 = 44.30 dinars from December 1971 to June 1972. Since July 1973 the dinar has been allowed to "float". The exchange rate against the U.S. dollar is adjusted from month to month. The average rate (dinars per U.S. dollar) was 16.189 in 1973; 15.913 in 1974; 17.386 in 1975; 18.193 in 1976; 18.298 in 1977; 18.644 in 1978; 18.996 in 1979; 24.911 in 1980. However, the value of foreign trade is calculated according to the November 1977 rate of U.S. \$1 = 18.25 dinars.

BUDGETS
(million dinars)

REVENUE	FEDERAL BUDGET		OTHER BUDGETS*	
	1977	1978	1977	1978
Total Receipts	93,492.4	82,088.3	72,383.4	86,399.0

EXPENDITURE	FEDERAL BUDGET		OTHER BUDGETS*	
	1977	1978†	1977	1978†
Schools	—	—	2,759.4	3,233.8
Science and Culture	—	—	1,184.1	846.2
Public Health and Social Welfare	13,684.3	16,419.8	4,860.6	6,260.9
National Defence	38,130.9	42,594.7	635.5	784.6
Investment	1,562.5	2,399.4	7,300.9	9,339.7
Government	5,274.4	7,218.3	24,402.9	30,059.7
Interventions in the Economy	22,257.3	—	3,892.0	6,707.3
State Liabilities, Budget Reserve, etc.†	12,539.6	13,457.1	27,348.0	29,167.1
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	93,449.2	82,088.3	72,383.4	86,399.0

* Republican, Provincial (Vojvodina and Kosovo) and Communal Budgets.

† Including extraordinary items.

‡ Some Federal functions were transferred to other bodies, so the figures are not strictly comparable with those for 1977.

Federal budget: (1979) estimated expenditure 101,561.9 million dinars; (1980) estimated expenditure 132,278 million dinars; (1981) estimated expenditure 165,873.3 million dinars; (1982) estimated expenditure 203,800 million dinars.

Currency in circulation at December 31st, 1977: 58,319 million dinars.

Gold reserves at December 31st, 1977: 2,033 million dinars.

NET MATERIAL PRODUCT
(million dinars—at current prices)

ACTIVITIES OF THE MATERIAL SPHERE	1977	1978	1979*
Manufacturing	231,478	283,895	358,615
Agriculture and hydraulic engineering	103,143	103,211	132,544
Forestry	6,737	8,003	10,161
Construction	74,647	95,477	121,900
Transport and communications	45,846	59,427	75,695
Trade, catering and tourism	147,873	89,957	257,068
Arts and crafts	25,461	33,678	43,278
Public utilities—productive	4,196	8,448	10,982
Other productive activities	22,147	30,358	40,500
Statistical discrepancy	350	468	860
TOTAL	661,878	812,923	1,051,602

*Preliminary figures.

EXTERNAL TRADE*

(million dinars)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Imports c.i.f.	58,998	82,328	137,237	146,238	139,970	183,021	189,673	266,362
Exports f.o.b.	40,830	52,060	69,434	77,372	92,684	99,870	107,687	129,085

From 1975 the value of trade is calculated on the basis of a fixed exchange rate of U.S. \$1 = 18.25 dinars.

COMMODITIES

(million dinars)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1976	1977	1978	1979
Food and live animals	11,859	14,572	11,199	18,057
Cereals and cereal preparations	2,691	1,748	3,713	5,144
Fruit and vegetables	2,082	2,746	2,419	2,986
Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	2,182	544	118	198
Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	2,250	5,368	4,599	5,409
Animal feeding stuff (excl. cereals)	1,581	2,423	1,918	1,683
Beverages and tobacco	249	325	290	511
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	13,175	17,865	18,902	22,894
Crude rubber	1,098	1,578	1,687	2,522
Wood, lumber and cork	996	1,695	2,138	2,263
Pulp and waste paper	957	1,241	1,093	1,637
Textile fibres and waste	4,710	6,361	6,618	7,138
Crude fertilizers and crude minerals	1,767	2,144	2,057	2,570
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	2,053	2,082	1,852	2,369
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	20,534	24,612	27,200	42,712
Coal, coke and briquettes	2,975	2,929	3,178	3,909
Petroleum and petroleum products	16,615	21,448	23,267	36,577
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	1,168	901	621	633
Chemicals	15,022	18,783	21,653	31,408
Chemical elements and compounds	6,030	7,569	8,525	12,967
Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	1,562	2,072	2,259	3,155
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	1,229	1,440	1,610	2,026
Plastic materials, etc.	3,272	4,334	4,531	6,804
Basic manufactures	25,918	33,498	32,260	42,610
Rubber manufactures	1,246	1,727	1,510	1,766
Paper, paperboard and manufactures	1,334	1,916	1,707	1,924
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	3,925	4,946	4,987	6,324
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	1,842	2,743	2,318	3,334
Iron and steel	10,228	12,283	12,159	16,974
Non-ferrous metals	3,076	3,694	3,708	4,897
Other metal manufactures	3,303	4,550	4,328	5,184
Machinery and transport equipment	47,181	64,485	68,949	95,598
Non-electric machinery	28,394	37,468	41,705	59,447
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	8,365	11,548	12,123	16,422
Transport equipment	10,421	15,468	15,122	19,728
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	4,711	7,550	8,154	11,508
Scientific instruments, watches, etc.	2,119	2,996	3,497	5,185
Other commodities and transactions	152	432	445	432
TOTAL	139,970	183,021	189,673	266,362

[continued on next page]

COMMODITIES—continued]

EXPORTS f.o.b.	1976	1977	1978	1979
Food and live animals	8,482	9,616	10,728	10,874
Live animals	1,540	1,553	1,491	1,928
Meat and meat preparations	3,413	3,523	4,450	3,768
Cereals and cereal preparations	1,948	1,636	1,517	435
Fruit and vegetables	1,592	1,906	2,011	2,630
Beverages and tobacco	2,267	1,913	2,332	2,807
Beverages	680	787	887	1,251
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	1,587	1,125	1,446	1,556
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	8,155	9,696	8,558	11,758
Wood, lumber and cork	4,707	5,985	5,032	6,051
Textile fibres and waste	928	1,005	993	1,015
Crude fertilizers and crude minerals	416	539	319	230
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	1,023	1,063	1,013	2,342
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	920	2,943	2,832	3,881
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	56	95	313	928
Chemicals	6,714	6,294	8,918	12,087
Chemical elements and compounds	1,816	1,805	2,047	2,782
Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	547	581	635	958
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	1,403	1,436	1,710	2,374
Manufactured fertilizers	554	590	904	1,394
Plastic materials, etc.	720	685	985	1,684
Basic manufactures	25,400	22,882	23,911	30,512
Wood and cork manufactures (excl. furniture)	1,638	1,635	1,475	1,781
Paper, paperboard and manufactures	1,160	1,067	1,072	1,590
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	4,323	4,050	4,204	5,233
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	1,697	1,603	1,693	2,170
Iron and steel	4,166	3,406	3,563	4,584
Non-ferrous metals	7,282	5,946	5,889	6,924
Other metal manufactures	3,779	3,755	4,370	5,512
Machinery and transport equipment	25,901	31,873	34,186	38,274
Non-electric machinery	7,711	10,500	10,348	13,669
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	7,523	8,506	9,230	11,589
Transport equipment	10,667	12,867	14,608	13,015
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	13,542	13,891	15,182	17,566
Furniture	2,912	3,246	3,343	4,031
Clothing (excl. footwear)	4,456	4,278	4,471	4,851
Footwear	4,199	4,113	4,688	5,248
Other commodities and transactions	245	667	726	398
TOTAL	92,684	99,870	107,687	129,085

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS
(million dinars)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1977	1978	1979	EXPORTS f.o.b.	1977	1978	1979
Austria	5,144	6,446	10,198	Austria	1,895	2,154	3,290
Czechoslovakia	6,778	7,033	9,199	Czechoslovakia	3,917	4,638	6,238
France	9,467	9,349	14,016	Egypt	2,204	2,376	2,060
German Dem. Rep.	5,909	4,947	6,363	France	2,686	2,347	3,841
Germany, Fed. Rep.	29,858	34,220	54,863	German Dem. Rep.	4,136	4,633	4,986
Hungary	4,409	5,552	4,537	Germany, Fed. Rep.	7,758	9,395	14,132
India	1,813	1,544	1,656	Hungary	1,741	2,289	3,332
Iraq	8,974	9,984	15,942	India	1,840	1,087	410
Italy	19,558	15,706	21,768	Iraq	3,351	2,942	4,268
Japan	3,399	2,258	2,733	Italy	12,592	10,531	13,312
Libya	1,056	886	2,515	Libya	1,866	2,224	2,033
Netherlands	3,323	3,204	4,675	Netherlands	1,618	1,375	1,621
Poland	4,437	5,260	5,230	Poland	4,235	4,043	5,314
Romania	3,692	3,770	3,717	Romania	2,129	2,157	2,477
Switzerland	3,590	4,964	7,497	Switzerland	1,862	2,229	4,272
U.S.S.R.	24,719	26,116	34,064	U.S.S.R.	21,483	25,769	26,517
United Kingdom	6,703	6,435	7,582	United Kingdom	1,391	1,105	1,948
U.S.A.	10,364	11,682	20,129	U.S.A.	5,296	6,785	6,855
TOTAL (incl. others)	183,021	189,673	266,362	TOTAL (incl. others)	99,870	107,687	129,085

TOURISM
FOREIGN TOURIST ARRIVALS
 (by country of origin)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Austria	567,744	603,156	618,801	680,000	606,000
Czechoslovakia	224,286	206,769	213,708	223,000	232,000
France	391,362	379,813	366,372	415,000	367,000
Germany, Fed. Republic	1,685,847	1,546,440	1,588,311	2,000,000	1,851,000
Hungary	149,179	182,566	220,827	n.a.	n.a.
Italy	719,847	569,282	648,761	668,000	587,000
Netherlands	309,258	292,551	259,878	n.a.	n.a.
U.S.S.R.	197,429	185,197	172,495	n.a.	n.a.
United Kingdom	318,726	317,286	213,063	303,000	340,000
U.S.A.	182,438	189,541	194,209	191,000	181,000
TOTAL (incl. others)	5,835,332	5,572,324	5,620,593	6,385,000	5,966,000

Number of hotel beds (1977): 183,893.

TRANSPORT
RAILWAYS

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Length of Track . . . ('000 km.)	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.4
Normal Gauge	9.6	9.6	9.8	9.4
Narrow Gauge	0.6	0.4	0.1	—
Locomotives ('000)	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4
Passenger Coaches	3.6	3.4	3.1	3.2
Wagons	51.2	49.3	47.3	47.5
Passengers (million)	126.0	124.0	113.0	108.0
Passenger-kilometres ('000 million)	9.9	10.5	10.4	10.1
Goods Carried (million tons)	73.7	77.4	80.8	88.0
Ton-kilometres ('000 million)	21.0	22.2	23.4	25.9

ROAD TRAFFIC
 (motor vehicles in use)

	1975	1976	1977	1978
Motor cycles (up to 50 c.c.)	283,425*	269,701	241,565	138,434
Passenger cars	1,536,677	1,732,131	1,923,904	1,863,155
Buses	20,180	21,029	21,858	18,589
Lorries	142,520	152,356	157,957	129,408
Special vehicles	16,179	17,299	19,342	27,808
Tractors	75,414	81,258	80,673	82,109

* All motor cycles.

INLAND WATERWAYS

FLEET

	1977	1978	1979
Passenger vessels	21	21	23
Tugs	267	266	266
Motor barges	32	47	57
Tankers	189	191	191
Barges	681	672	662

TRAFFIC

	1977	1978	1979
Passengers ('000)	99	119	150
Goods traffic (million tons)	20.2	22.9	22.9

SHIPPING

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Vessels Entered . (million net reg. tons)	40.6	44.1	45.6	45.7
Exports . . . (million tons)	2.8	3.5	3.3	3.3
Imports . . . (" ")	10.9	12.5	13.6	16.4
Goods in Transit . . (" ")	6.5	5.2	5.8	5.5

CIVIL AVIATION*

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Kilometres Flown . . ('ooo)	53,463	52,456	59,403	64,306
Passengers Carried . . (")	3,947	4,130	5,017	5,277
Passenger-kilometres . (million)	3,794	3,911	4,802	5,236
Cargo Carried . . (tons)	26,942	32,258	29,603	35,309
Ton-kilometres . . ('ooo)	56,280	71,760	53,703	92,150

* Data include JAT, Inex Adria, Trans Adria and Aviogenex.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Telephone Subscribers . . .	1,431,000	1,556,000	1,733,000	1,913,000
Radio Licences . . .	4,526,000	4,548,000	4,634,000	4,634,000
Television Licences . . .	3,463,000	3,701,000	3,955,000	4,189,000
Books (Titles published) . . .	9,054	10,418	10,509	12,061*
Daily Newspapers . . .	26	26	27	27
Average Circulation ('ooo)	2,073	2,085	2,332	2,282
Newspapers (all frequencies) . . .	2,064	2,538	2,909	3,018
Average Circulation ('ooo)	12,216	15,555	13,454	14,850
Periodicals . . .	1,544	1,509	1,252	1,408
Average Circulation ('ooo)	8,503	14,293	9,847	9,122

* Preliminary figures.

EDUCATION

	1978/79		
	Schools	Students	Teachers
Primary (eight-year school) . . .	13,072	2,824,762	130,276
Secondary (covered by the reform programme) . . .	n.a.	467,673	
Other secondary . . .			59,931
Schools for skilled workers . . .	498	156,782	
Technical and vocational . . .	522	180,191	
Teacher training . . .	20	6,007	
Art . . .	44	4,374	
General secondary . . .	307	137,541	23,969*
Institutions for higher education (incl. 198 university faculties) . . .	351*	447,270*	

* 1979/80 figures.

Source: Statistical Yearbook published by the Federal Institute for Statistics, Kneza Miloša 20, Belgrade.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Adopted February 21st, 1974, subsequently amended)

SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

The introductory section of the Yugoslav Constitution contains ten chapters dealing with basic principles. The first chapter states:

"The peoples of Yugoslavia, taking as their point of departure the right of every nation to self-determination, including the right of secession; on the basis of their will freely expressed in the common struggle in the National Liberation War and socialist revolution; and in line with their historical aspirations, aware that the further consolidation of their fraternity and unity is in the common interest, have, together with the nationalities with whom they live side by side, united into a federal republic of free and equal peoples and nationalities and created a socialist federal community of working people—the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in which, in the interest of each nation and nationality individually and collectively, they are implementing and assuring:

socialist social relationships based on self-management by the working people and the protection of the socialist system of self-management;

national freedom and independence;

the fraternity and unity of the nations and nationalities; the integral interests of the working class and the solidarity of the workers and all working people;

the possibility and freedom for the comprehensive development of the human personality and for rapprochement among men, nations and nationalities, in line with their interests and aspirations along the road of creating a richer culture and civilization for the socialist society; the unification and coordination of efforts to develop the material foundations of socialist society and prosperity for the people;

the system of socio-economic relationships and the integral foundations of the political system for the purpose of pursuing the joint interests and assuring the equality of the nations and nationalities, and the working people; the integration of their own aspirations with the progressive aspirations of mankind.

The working people, the nations and nationalities exercise their sovereign rights in the socialist republics and in the socialist autonomous provinces in line with their constitutional rights, and in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia where this is established by the Constitution of the S.F.R.Y. as being in the common interest.

The working people, the nations and nationalities make their decisions at federal level in line with the principles of agreement between the republics and autonomous provinces; solidarity and mutuality; equitable participation by the republics and autonomous provinces in federal organs in accordance with this Constitution; and the responsibility of the republics and autonomous provinces for their own development and for the development of the socialist community as a whole".

It is stated in the second chapter that the inviolable foundation for the position and role of man is social ownership of the means of production; the emancipation of labour and the transcendence of historically conditioned socio-economic inequalities and dependence of people in labour; the right to self-management; the right of the working man to enjoy the fruits of his labour and the material progress of the social community; the economic, social and personal security of man; democratic political

relationships, etc. The third chapter deals with social ownership, as a reflection of socialist socio-economic relationships among people; the fourth chapter with the working class and working people as the bearers of power and management of social affairs; the fifth chapter with the liberties, rights, duties and responsibilities of individuals and citizens; the sixth chapter with the determination of the working people and citizens, the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia consistently to pursue a policy of peace and against war and aggressive pressures of any kind whatsoever; the seventh chapter with the international position and foreign policy of Yugoslavia inspired by peaceful coexistence and the principles of non-alignment; the eighth chapter with the League of Communists of Yugoslavia which, by its guiding ideological and political activity in conditions of socialist democracy and social self-management, represents the basic moving force and vehicle of political activity, and also with the role and activities of other socio-political organizations; the ninth chapter with the socio-economic and political system and the tenth chapter with the basic principles as a "component part of the Constitution and the basis and direction for interpreting the Constitution and the laws and for the activity of one and all".

PARTS I-II

Part one, with nine articles, is devoted to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia as a "federal state, a state community of voluntarily united peoples and their socialist republics and the socialist autonomous republics of Kosovo and Vojvodina which are part of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, based on the government and self-management of the working class and all working people and on the socialist, self-management, democratic community of working people and citizens and equal nations and nationalities".

Part two is devoted to the social order. Chapter I consists of Articles 10 to 87 and deals with the socio-economic position of man in associated labour, the integration of labour and the means of social reproduction, the self-managed communities of interest, social planning, information systems, socio-economic status and association of farmers, independent personal labour with means owned by citizens, legal property relations, goods of general interest and the protection of the human environment. Chapter II deals with the foundations of the socio-economic system and contains Articles 88 to 152 which regulate the position of the working people in the socio-political system, self-management in the organizations of associated labour, self-management in the managed communities of interest, self-management in the local communities, the position of the commune as a self-managed and basic socio-political community founded on the power and self-management of the working class and all working people, self-management agreements and social compacts, the protection by society of the rights of self-management and social property, the foundations of the assembly system which rests on the principle of delegates as a new form of direct participation by the working people in the management of society's affairs from the local communities to the federation. Each socio-political body (i.e. the communes, Autonomous Provinces, Republics and the Federation) has an assembly as its supreme organ of power. Working people in self-managing organiza-

tions and communities form delegations, elected for a four-year term by secret ballot from members of those bodies, to exercise their responsibilities in the assemblies. Each assembly has an executive council. Chapter III from Articles 153 to 203 deals with the liberties, rights, duties and responsibilities of man and citizen, pursued "in mutual solidarity and through the fulfilment of the duties and discharge of responsibilities of each toward all and all toward each". Chapter IV from Articles 204 to 216 is dedicated to constitutionality and legality. Constitutionality and the rule of law are the concern of the courts, self-managed judicial organs, organs of the socio-political communities, organizations of associated labour and other self-managed organizations and communities and the bearers of self-management, public and other social functions. Chapter V from Articles 217 to 236 deals with the judiciary and public prosecutor and Chapter VI from Articles 237 to 243 with national defence. Article 237 states: "It is the inviolable and inalienable right and duty of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, of the working people and citizens, to protect and defend the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and socio-political system of the S.F.R.Y., the latter having been established by the Constitution of the S.F.R.Y.". Article 238 states that "no one has the right to recognize or sign capitulation, or to accept or recognize the occupation of the S.F.R.Y. or any of its parts". The armed forces of the S.F.R.Y. are an integral entity and consist of the Yugoslav People's Army, as the joint armed force of all the nations and nationalities and all working people and citizens; and of the territorial defence forces as the broadest form of organized armed resistance by the people.

PART III

Part three, from Articles 244 to 281, deals with relationships at federal level. "In the S.F.R.Y., the nations and nationalities and the working people and citizens exercise and assure: sovereignty, equality and national freedom, independence, territorial integrity, security and social self-defence, the defence of the country and the international position and relations of the country with other states and inter-state organizations, the system of socialist self-management of socio-economic relationships, the integral foundations of the political system, the fundamental democratic freedoms and rights of men and citizens, solidarity and the social security of the working people and citizens and the integral market, and coordinate their joint economic and social development and other of their common interests." These common interests are pursued through the organs and organizations of the federation with the equitable participation and responsibility of the republics and autonomous provinces; through direct co-operation and agreement between the republics, autonomous provinces, communes and other socio-political communities, by self-management agreement, social compact and integration of organizations of associated labour and other organizations and self-managed communities of interest; through the activities of socio-political and other organizations and through free and multifaceted activities by the citizens.

PARTS IV-VI

Part four, dealing with the rights and duties, and the organization, of the federation, comprises Articles 282 to 397. Chapter 1 deals with the rights and duties of the S.F.R.Y. Assembly, defined as "the supreme organ of power within the framework of federal rights and duties". The Assembly comprises two chambers: the Federal Chamber and the Chamber of Republics and Provinces. The Federal Chamber has 220 members (30 from each of the six republics and 20 from each of the two provinces)

who "lay down the fundamentals of internal and foreign policy", "decide on war and peace" and ratify international treaties. The Chamber of Republics and Provinces has 88 members (12 from each Republican Assembly and eight from each Provincial Assembly) who are responsible for the adoption of a Social Plan, the formulation of economic policy and the determination of the Federal Budget. Chapter 2 deals with the Presidency of the S.F.R.Y. which "represents the S.F.R.Y. at home and abroad and discharges other rights and duties as established by the Constitution"; Chapter 3 with the President of the Republic and contains the express formulation that "in view of the historic role of Josip Broz Tito in the National Liberation War and socialist revolution, in the creation and development of the S.F.R.Y., in the advancement of the Yugoslav socialist society of self-management, in the achievement of fraternity and unity among the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, in the consolidation of the country's independence and its position in international relations, in the struggle for peace in the world, and in line with the expressed will of the working people and citizens, nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia—the S.F.R.Y. Assembly may, on the proposal of the Assemblies of the Republics and Autonomous Provinces, elect Josip Broz Tito President of the Republic for an unlimited term of office"; Chapter 4 with the Federal Executive Council (elected by the S.F.R.Y. Assembly for a four-year term); Chapter 5 with the federal administrative organs; Chapter 6 with federal judicial organs, and Chapter 7 with the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia.

Part five, from Articles 398 to 403, deals with the procedure of amending the Constitution; and Part six, Articles 404 to 406, with transitional and terminal provisions.

* Upon the death of President Tito in May 1980, the function of President of the Republic was terminated. The rights and duties of this office are exercised henceforth by the nine-member S.F.R.Y. Presidency. The Vice-President of the Presidency became President until the expiry of the term for which he was elected Vice-President.

The following amendments were promulgated in 1981.

Amendment I establishes equality of all the members of a collective organ, particularly in the process of decision-making. *Amendment II* sets the upper limit of the duration of term of office of the elected and appointed officials and holders of public and self-management functions. The term of office is limited to four years' duration. *Amendment III* specifies the tenure of office for the highest-placed officials of the S.F.R.Y. Assembly. The President, Vice-President, and President of both Chambers shall be elected to one-year terms of office, every time from some other Republic or Province. The highest post in the League of Communists of Yugoslavia also has a one-year tenure. *Amendment IV* alters the relevant Constitutional provision, so that instead of President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) a member of the S.F.R.Y. Presidency shall, by virtue of office, be president of an LCY organ as established by the LCY Statute. *Amendment V*, which pertains to the Federal Executive Council, introduces the following changes: the preliminary procedure of nominating the candidates for the election of President and members of the Federal Executive Council shall take place within the Socialist Alliance; one person may not be elected Council President for two consecutive terms; Council members may be re-elected only once to the same function; two years following its election, the Council submits to the S.F.R.Y. Assembly a progress report. Under *Amendment VI*, the officials who manage Federal Organs of Administration, and others nominated by the S.F.R.Y. Assembly, may be appointed to the same function

YUGOSLAVIA

for no more than two consecutive terms. *Amendment VII* pertains to the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia whose judges are elected to terms of eight years, without the right to re-election, whereas the President is elected from

The Constitution, The Government, Legislatures

among the judges for one year's term, every year from some other Republic or Province. *Amendment VIII* drafts the basis for enacting the Constitutional Law on the Promulgation of the Amendments.

THE GOVERNMENT

(December 1981)

HEAD OF STATE

President of the Collective Presidency: SERGEJ KRAIGHER (May 1981–May 1982).

COLLECTIVE PRESIDENCY

The functions of President and Vice-President are carried out for a period of one year by members of the Presidency in the following sequence: Macedonia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia, Croatia, Montenegro, Vojvodina and Kosovo.

(May 1981–May 1982)

President: SERGEJ KRAIGHER (Slovenia).

Vice-President: PETAR STAMBOLIĆ (Serbia).

Members:

VLADIMIR BAKARIĆ (Croatia)

VIDOJE ŽARKOVIĆ (Montenegro)

RADOVAN VLAJKOVIĆ (Vojvodina)

FADILJ HODŽA (Kosovo)

LAZAR KOLIŠEVSKI (Macedonia)

CVIJETIN MIJATOVIĆ (Bosnia-Herzegovina)

President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LCY (*ex officio*)

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President: VESELIN DJURANOVIĆ.

Vice-Presidents: ZVONE DRAGAN, BRANISLAV IKONIĆ, IVO MARGAN, DRAGOLJUB STAVREV, GOJKO UBIPARIP.

MEMBERS WITHOUT PORTFOLIO

STOJAN ANDOV

BOGOLJUB NEDELJKOVIĆ

VUKO DRAGAŠEVIĆ

VAJO SKENDŽIĆ

SLOBODAN GLIGORIJEVIĆ

BORIS ŠNUDERL

DUŠAN ILIJEVIĆ

ŠUKRIJA UZUNOVIĆ

RADOJE KONTIĆ

FEDERAL SECRETARIES

National Defence: GEN. NIKOLA LJUBIČIĆ.

Internal Affairs: FRANJO HERLJEVIĆ.

Market and Prices: IMER PULJA.

Finance: PETAR KOSTIĆ.

Foreign Trade: METOD ROTAR.

Justice and Organization of Federal Administration: LUKA BANOVIĆ.

Foreign Affairs: JOSIP VRHOVEC.

Information: ISMAILJ BAJRA.

CHAIRMEN OF FEDERAL COMMITTEES

Energy and Industry: STOJAN MATKALIJEV.

Agriculture: MILOVAN ZIDAR.

Transport and Communications: ANTE ZELIĆ.

Labour, Public Health and Social Security: SVETOZAR PEPOVSKI.

Veterans and Disabled Persons: MILAN VUKASOVIĆ.

Legislation: ALEKSANDAR FIRA.

LEGISLATURES

SAVEZNA SKUPŠTINA (FEDERAL ASSEMBLY)

President: DRAGOSLAV MARKOVIĆ.

THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBERS

FEDERAL CHAMBER

President: STANA TOMAŠEVIĆ.

Vice-President: MIHAJLO JAVORSKI.

CHAMBER OF REPUBLICS AND PROVINCES

President: ZORAN POLIČ.

Vice-President: DUŠAN SEKIĆ.

REPUBLICAN AND PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLIES

PRESIDENTS

Serbia: DUŠAN ČKREBIĆ.

Croatia: JURE BILIĆ.

Bosnia-Herzegovina: NIKO MIHALJEVIĆ.

Slovenia: MILAN KUČAN.

Macedonia: BLAGOJA TALESKI.

Montenegro: RADOVOJE BRAJOVIĆ.

Vojvodina: VILMOŠ MOLNAR.

Kosovo: ILIJA VAKIĆ.

POLITICAL PARTY AND ORGANIZATION

Savez komunista Jugoslavije (*League of Communists of Yugoslavia, LCY*): Bulevar Lenjina 6, Novi Beograd (Belgrade); 2,198,444 mems. (Dec. 1981 estimate); organizations of the LCY, existing in all the provinces and republics of the country, function on the basis of democratic centralism and in line with the Statute and Programme of the LCY.

President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LCY: DR. DUSAN DRAGOSAVAC (Oct. 1981–June 1982).

Secretary: DOBROSLAV CULAFIĆ (May 1981–May 1983).

Executive Secretaries: MILAN DALEVIĆ, MILOJKO DRU-LOVIĆ, SVETOZAR DURUTOVIĆ, PAVLE GAŽI, TRPE JAKOVLEVSKI, VLADO JANŽIĆ, FERHAD KOTORIĆ, NANDOR MAJOR, DJURO TRBOVIĆ.

The Presidium has 24 members whose mandate expires in 1984; the Central Committee has 165 members.

Publication: *Komunist* (weekly).

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

Socijalistički savez radnog naroda Jugoslavije (*Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia, SAWPY*): Bulevar Lenjina 6, Novi Beograd (Belgrade); 14,049,905 mems. (1979); is the largest political organization in the country, whose aim is the building of socialism in Yugoslavia; responsible for the nomination of candidates for the elections to the S.F.R.Y. Assembly or other representative bodies. The supreme body is the Federal Conference. The Presidium has 32 members, including three from each republic and two from each autonomous province.

President of the Federal Conference: KOLJ SIROKA (April 1981–April 1982).

Secretary: ISTVAN RAJČAN (April 1980–April 1982).

Publication: *Borba* (daily).

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO YUGOSLAVIA

(In Belgrade unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: Teodora Drajzera 38 (E); *Ambassador*: (vacant).

Albania: Kneza Miloša 56 (E); *Ambassador*: SOKRAT PLAKA.

Algeria: Maglajska 26b (E); *Ambassador*: ABDELHAMID ADJALI.

Angola: Tolstojeva 53 (E); *Ambassador*: JOÃO PHILIPPE MARTINS.

Argentina: Knez Mihajlova 24/I (E); *Ambassador*: (vacant).

Australia: Čika Ljubina 13 (E); *Ambassador*: MICHAEL WILSON.

Austria: Kneza Sime Markovića 2 (E); *Ambassador*: DR. HELMUT LIEDERMANN (also accred. to Albania).

Bangladesh: Kumodraška 55 (E); *Ambassador*: FAHRUDDIN AHMED.

Belgium: Proleterskih brigada 18 (E); *Ambassador*: JOSEPH TROUVEROY.

Benin: Bucharest, Romania (E).

Bolivia: Mutapova 1 (E); *Ambassador*: HÉCTOR FERNÁNDEZ FERRUFINO.

Brazil: Knez Mihajlova 24/II (E); *Ambassador*: MIGUEL DA SILVA PARANHOS DO RIO BRANCO.

Bulgaria: Birčaninova 26 (E); *Ambassador*: RAIKO NIKO-LOV.

Burma: Kneza Miloša 72 (E); *Ambassador*: DR. MAUNG MAUNG AUNG.

Cameroon: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Canada: Proleterskih brigada 69 (E); *Ambassador*: JAMES GORDON HARRIS.

Central African Republic: Jova Ilića 83 (E); *Ambassador*: JEAN MICHEL BENZOT.

Chad: Bucharest, Romania. (E)

China, People's Republic: Kralja Milutina 6 (E); *Ambassa-dor*: (vacant).

Colombia: Strahinjica Bana 51/III (E); *Ambassador*: MAURICIO SAMPER-CADAVID.

Congo: Bucharest, Romania (E).

Cuba: Moravska 5 (E); *Ambassador*: JOSÉ ELOY VALDES ESPINOSA.

Cyprus: Diplomatska Kolonija (E); *Ambassador*: ANTIS SOTERIADES.

Czechoslovakia: Bulevar Revolucije 22 (E); *Ambassador*: OLDŘICH PAVLOVSKÝ.

Denmark: Šekspirova 5 (E); *Ambassador*: HANS J. CHRIS-TENSEN.

Ecuador: Paje Adamova 4 (E); *Ambassador*: DR. TEODORO BUSTAMANTE MUÑOZ.

Egypt: Andre Nikolića 12 (E); *Ambassador*: GAMAL EDDINE MANSOUR.

Ethiopia: Knez Mihajlova 6/IV (E); *Ambassador*: ASSEFA WOLDIE.

Finland: Birčaninova 29 (E); *Ambassador*: MATTI KAHIL-UOTO.

France: Pariska 11 (E); *Ambassador*: YVES PAGNIER.

Gabon: Generala Ždanova 34 (E); *Ambassador*: JEAN ROBERT FANGUOVENY.

German Democratic Republic: Birčaninova 19A (E); *Ambassador*: Prof. DR. GERHARD HAHN.

Germany, Federal Republic: Kneza Miloša 74–76 (E); *Ambassador*: HORST GRABERT.

Ghana: Ognjena Price 50 (E); *Ambassador*: JOSEPH AMO ASMAH.

Greece: Francuska 33 (E); *Ambassador*: DIMITRIS HERA-CLIDES.

Guinea: Ohridska 4 (E); *Ambassador*: ALPHA BAKAR BARRY.

Guyana: London, England (E).

YUGOSLAVIA

Hungary: Ivana Milutinovica 74 (E); *Ambassador:* JÓZSEF HALÁSZ.

Iceland: Stockholm, Sweden (E).

India: Dositejeva 26 (E); *Ambassador:* ASHOK SEN CHIB.

Indonesia: Trg Republike 5/IV (E); *Ambassador:* R. ADENAN.

Iran: Proleterskih brigada 9 (E); *Ambassador:* REZA HASHEMIAN.

Iraq: Kajmakčalanska 42 (E); *Ambassador:* FARUQ HAMID AS-SAMARAI.

Italy: Birčaninova 11 (E); *Ambassador:* PIETRO CALAMIA.

Jamaica: Paris, France (E).

Japan: Ilirska 5 (E); *Ambassador:* YOSUKE NAKAE.

Jordan: Uzun Mirkova 2/11 (E); *Ambassador:* NASIR BATAYNEH.

Kenya: Paris, France (E).

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Dr. Milutina Ivkovića 9 (E); *Ambassador:* CHU CHANG-CHUN.

Kuwait: Generala Hanrisa 1 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMAD A. A. ABDULHASAN.

Laos: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Lebanon: Vase Pelagića 38 (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD MALEK.

Liberia: Rome, Italy (E).

Libya: General Ždanova 42 (E); *Ambassador:* ALI MOHAMMED IMISH.

Madagascar: 00194 Rome, Italy (E).

Malaysia: Čakorska 11 (E); *Ambassador:* ENG HEE M. KHOR.

Malí: Vojislava Vučkovića 25 (E); *Ambassador:* MOUSSA COULIBALY.

Malta: Rome, Italy (E).

Mauritania: Tunis, Tunisia (E).

Mauritius: Paris, France (E).

Mexico: Dragorska 4 (E); *Ambassador:* OMAR MARTÍNEZ LEGORRETA.

Mongolia: Generala Vasića 5 (E); *Ambassador:* LODONGIYN RINCHIN.

Morocco: Tadeuša Koščuškog 28 (E); *Ambassador:* KHALIL MOHAMED KHALIL.

Nepal: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Netherlands: Simina 29 (E); *Ambassador:* M. P. S. VAN BERCKEL.

New Zealand: Rome, Italy (E).

Niger: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Nigeria: Njegoševa 56 (E); *Ambassador:* J. D. O. SOKAYA.

Norway: Terazije 45 (E); *Ambassador:* TORE BOGH.

Pakistan: Blvd. Oktobarske Revolucije 62 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. MAQBOOL AHMAT BHATTY.

Panama: Vojvode Toze 31 (E); *Ambassador:* VIRGILIO F. BRANDFORD HAMMIT.

Yugoslavia also has diplomatic relations with Bahrain, Barbados, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, the Comoros, Costa Rica, Djibouti, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Ireland, the Ivory Coast, Kampuchea, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Maldives, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Qatar, San Marino, São Tomé and Príncipe, Seychelles, Suriname, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Upper Volta, Western Samoa, the Yemen Arab Republic and Zimbabwe.

Diplomatic Representation

Peru: Nemirovič Dančenka 3 (E); *Ambassador:* HUGO ERNESTO VALDERRAMA.

Philippines: Tolstojeva 49 (E); *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* JUAN V. SAEZ.

Poland: Kneza Miloša 38 (E); *Ambassador:* WIKTOR KINECKY.

Portugal: Baba Višnjina 16 (E); *Ambassador:* ALVARO GUERRA.

Romania: Kneza Miloša 70 (E); *Ambassador:* NICOLAE MIHAI.

Rwanda: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Senegal: Baba Višnjina 26/2 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. MAMADOU IBRA N'GOM.

Sierra Leone: Rome, Italy (E).

Singapore: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Somalia: Strahinjića Bana 51 (E); *Ambassador:* HASHI SHEIKH MUSSA.

Spain: Njegoševa 54/I Apt. 1-3 (E); *Ambassador:* FERNANDO OLIVIE Y GONZÁLES PYMARIEGA.

Sri Lanka: Lepenička 10 (E); *Ambassador:* L. A. REFAL.

Sudan: Nemanjina/4 V (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD ISAD BABIKE AL-DIBAA.

Sweden: Pariska 7 (E); *Ambassador:* BERTIL ARVIDSON.

Switzerland: Birčaninova 27 (E); *Ambassador:* HANSJOERG HESS.

Syria: Mlada Bosna 31 (E); *Ambassador:* ADNAN NISHABE.

Tanzania: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Thailand: Molerova 11 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. VAIKUNDHA SAMRUATRUAMPHOL.

Tunisia: Vase Pelagića 19 (E); *Ambassador:* ZOUHIR CHELLI.

Turkey: Proleterskih brigada 1 (E); *Ambassador:* HIKMET ÖZKAN.

Uganda: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

U.S.S.R.: Deligradska 32 (E); *Ambassador:* NIKOLAI RODIONOV.

United Kingdom: Generala Ždanova 46 (E); *Ambassador:* EDWIN BOLLAND, C.M.G.

U.S.A.: Kneza Miloša 50 (E); *Ambassador:* DAVID ANDERSON.

Uruguay: Čakorska 4 (E); *Ambassador:* NELSON MIGUEL MARENALES BORCHIO.

Vatican: Svetog Save 24 (L); *Apostolic Pro-Nuncio:* MICHELE CECCHINI.

Venezuela: Zmaj Jovina 31/I (E); *Ambassador:* ANTONIO AVELEDO LEAL.

Viet-Nam: Topčiderski Venac 4 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Zaire: Nemanjina 21 (E); *Ambassador:* BOFUNGA W'AYOKO.

Zambia: Simina 17 (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERT NKADA KALYATI.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Yugoslav Constitution states that judicial functions are to be discharged within a uniform system and that the jurisdiction of the courts shall be established and altered only by law. In general, court proceedings are conducted in public (exceptionally the public may be excluded to preserve professional secrets, public order or morals) in the national language of the region in which the court is situated. Citizens who do not know the language in which the proceedings are being conducted may use their own language.

The judicial system comprises courts of general jurisdiction, i.e. *communal courts, county courts, republican supreme courts, and supreme courts of autonomous regions* (which decide on appeals against the decisions of county courts), *the Federal Court*, and courts of specialized jurisdiction established to hear definite cases. Self-management courts decide specific disputes as laid down by the Constitution or Statute, also disputes from working people in organizations of associated labour or other self-managing organizations and communities. Economic cases and other legal matters of concern to the economy are heard by *economic courts* with the *Supreme Economic Court* at the head, and criminal offences committed by military persons or offences in any way connected with service in the army are heard by *military courts* with the *Supreme Military Court* at the head. Courts of arbitration, arbitration commissions, conciliation councils and other institutions may be set up to settle disputes between citizens or organizations.

Judges are elected or dismissed by the Assembly of the particular Republic and lay judges are elected or dismissed by the assembly of the particular district or town.

The powers of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia and the Federal Court are set out in the Constitution.

Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia. Decides on the conformity of laws with the Constitution.

President: NIKOLA SEKULIĆ.

Number of members: 14.

Federal Court of Yugoslavia. This is the highest organ of justice in Yugoslavia. It decides on appeals against decisions of supreme courts of the Republics and supreme courts of autonomous regions, and gives guidance on the application of federal laws. Judges are elected or dismissed by the Federal Chamber of the S.F.R.Y. Assembly.

President of the Federal Court of Yugoslavia: Dr. MIRKO PEROVIĆ.

Number of members: 13.

Office of the Public Prosecutor. The Federal Public Prosecutor is elected or dismissed by the Federal Assembly. Public prosecutors of the various republics are nominated by the Federal Public Prosecutor with the approval of the Executive Council of the particular Republic. All other public prosecutors are appointed by the public prosecutor of the Republic.

Federal Republic Prosecutor: Dr. VUKO GOZZE GUČETIĆ.

Office of Public Attorney. Represents proprietary interests of the federation, republics, districts and communities. There is a Federal Office, and in addition there are six republican offices, two offices in the autonomous regions, five town offices and 228 communal offices.

Federal Attorney-General: DRAGO DRAGOJEVIĆ.

Federal Social Attorney of Self-Management. Carries out his function within the framework of federal rights and duties.

Social Attorney of Self-Management: MILOVANOVIĆ MOMČILO.

Matters concerning the improvements and functioning of the judiciary system are controlled by the *Federal Council for the Judiciary*; President Dr. BRANISLAV IVANOVIĆ.

RELIGION

The principle of the complete separation of Church and State is incorporated in the constitution, which also states that religious confession shall in no way be restricted and makes other provisions for the welfare of religious bodies. The Republic safeguards the freedom of faith and of religious assembly, provided the State laws are respected, and ensures full equality for each religious community, as well as the freedom of its activity.

Serbian Orthodox Church: Headquarters: 7 jula 5, P.O.B. 182, 11001 Belgrade; its nine million adherents are located throughout Yugoslavia and abroad; Patriarch GERMAN DJORIĆ; publs. *Glasnik, Pravoslavlje, Pravoslavni misionar, Svetosavsko zvonce, Teoloski pogledi, Bogoslovie, Serbian Orthodox Church—Its Past and Present*.

Macedonian Orthodox Church: P.O.B. 69, Skopje; one million mems.; Head of Church and Archbishop of Ochrid and Macedonia Metropolitan ANGELARIJ of Debar and Kicevo; publ. *Vesnik*.

Roman Catholic Church: Kaptol 1, Zagreb; with the majority of its seven million adherents in Croatia and Slovenia; Archbishop of Zagreb Mgr. FRANJO KUHAŘIĆ; Archbishop of Belgrade ALOJZ TURK; Archbishop of Ljubljana Dr. ALOJZ SUSTAR; publ. *Glas koncila*.

Croatian Old Catholic Church: Branimirova 11, Zagreb; f. 1923; Archbishop MIHOVIL DUBRAVČIĆ; publ. *Starokatolik*.

Croatian Popular Old Catholic Church: Trnjanska 7a/III, Zagreb; Bishop VILIM HUZZAK.

Slovene Old Catholic Church: Ljubljana, Trg Francoske revol. 1/I; Maribor, Jedličkova ul. št看. 5; Celje, Stanetova ul. št看. 15/II.

Old Catholic Church in Serbia and Vojvodina: Cvijićeva 79/II, Belgrade; Dir. of Bishop's Diocese JOVAN AJHINGER.

Evangelical Slovak Church: Karadžićeva 2, Novi Sad; Bishop JURAJ STRUHARIK.

Evangelical Hungarian Church: Subotica, Brace Radića 17; Pastor DANNY NOVÁK.

Evangelical Church of SR Croatia, SR Bosnia and Herzegovina and SAP Vojvodina: Zagreb, Gundulićeva 28; Pres. VLADO L. DEUTSCH; publ. *Pax* (circ. 1,000).

Evangelical Lutheran Church of Slovenia: Headquarters; 69000 Murska Sobota, Titova 9, Slovenia; f. 1561. 20,000 mems.; Chair. Sen. LUDVIK NOVAK; publs. *Evangeličanski Koledar, Evangeličanski List*.

Christian Reformed Church: 24342 Pačir, Trg M. Tita 6; 27,000 mems.; Bishop ISTVAN CSETE; publ. *Református Élet*, *Református Évkönyv*.

United Methodist Church: Novi Sad, L. Mušičkoga 7; f. 1898; 3,000 mems.; Superintendent CEKO CEKOV; publs. *Glas Jevandjela* (monthly in Serbian), *Put Zivota* (weekly in Serbian), *Pat na životot* (monthly in Macedonian, also in Slovak).

Baptist Union of Yugoslavia: Kordunska 4/III, Zagreb; f. 1928; Pres. Dr. J. HORAK; Sec. J. SUDAR (4 jula 32, Karlovac).

Seventh-Day Adventist Church: Bozidara Adzije 4, Belgrade; Pres. JOVAN SLANKAMENAC.

Christian Nazarene Community: Žarka Zrenjanina 6/II, Novi Sad; Pres. DUŠAN TUBIĆ.

Christian Church Jehovah's Witnesses: Milorada Mitrovića 4, Belgrade; Chair. RUDOLPH R. KALE.

Church of Christ's Brethren: Janka Kralja 4, Bački Petrovac; Pres. SAMUEL RYBAR.

Islamic Community: Save Kovačevića 2, Sarajevo; 3 million adherents; Supreme Head Reis-ul-Ulema Hadži NAIM HADZIABDIC; publ. *Glasnik Viz*.

Federation of Jewish Communities in Yugoslavia: 7 jula 71a/III, P.O.B. 841, Belgrade; f. 1919, revived 1944; 30 communities; Pres. of Federation of Jewish Communities in Yugoslavia Dr. LAVOSLAV KADELBURG; publs. *Jevrejski pregled*, *Kadima*, *Jevrejski almanah*, *Jevrejski kalendar*, *Zbornik Jevrejskog istorijskog muzeja u Beograd*.

THE PRESS

Since 1956 the Yugoslav Press has enjoyed an organizational freedom that has enabled it to establish a position of independence and individuality. In that year, ownership of Yugoslav newspapers was transferred to societies controlled by their employees, who share in the profits. The Constitution guarantees newspaper publishers the right to exercise self-management, which includes the appointment of directors, editors and a board comprising a large number of people from public and political life, as well as representatives of the workers. This board has an important role in shaping the newspapers' policy. Censorship is not imposed, editors being aware of their responsibilities and of the flexibility of the Press Law in force since 1960. This lays down the usual restrictions regarding the publication of false and distorted news, confidential information, and items harmful to foreign relations, to the government or to representatives of other countries.

There are 29 dailies published in Yugoslavia, printed in Serbian (Cyrillic alphabet), Croatian (Roman), Slovene, Macedonian, Hungarian, Italian and Albanian. The most influential are those published in Belgrade and the capitals of the constituent republics. Despite a drastic decline in circulation (from 700,000 in the 1950s to about 50,000 in 1978), *Borba*, the organ of the Socialist Alliance, retains a significant amount of influence. The official organ of the League of Communists is the weekly *Komunist*. Other important newspapers include *Politika* (Belgrade), *Vijesnik* (Zagreb), *Delo* (Ljubljana), *Oslobodjenje* (Sarajevo), *Nova Makedonija* (Skopje) and *Pobjeda* (Titograd). Evening papers are also popular, notably *Večernje novosti* (Belgrade), with a circulation of 346,000.

DAILIES

(In Serbo-Croat except where otherwise stated)

Borba: Trg Marksa i Engelsa 7, Belgrade; f. 1922; Belgrade (Cyrillic) and Zagreb (Roman) editions; organ of the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia; Editor-in-Chief MARKO LOLIĆ; Dir. IVICA LOVRIĆ; Editor of Zagreb edition BOZIDAR GRUBISIĆ; circ. 50,000.

Delo: Tomšičeva 1-3, 61000 Ljubljana; f. 1959; in Slovene; Editor JAK KOPRIVC; circ. 105,000.

Dnevnik: Bulevar 23, Novi Sad; f. 1942 as Slobodna Vojvodina; organ of Socialist Alliance organization of Vojvodina; Editor MIROSLAV ŠTAJNER; circ. 30,000.

Glas Istre: Bulevar Marksa i Engelsa, Rijeka; Editor ZELJKO ZMAK; circ. 13,000.

Glas Slavonije: Prolaz Vitomira Sukića 2, Osijek; organ of Socialist Alliance organization of Croatia; Editor DRAGUTIN RAUHER; circ. 14,000.

Jedinstvo: Maršala Tita 41, Priština; Editor NIKOLA SAVELJIĆ.

Ljubljanski Dnevnik: Kopitarjeva 2, Ljubljana; f. 1951; organ of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Ljubljana; in Slovene; Editor EDO GLAVIĆ; circ. 57,000.

Magyar Szó: V. Mišića 1, Novi Sad; f. 1944; organ of Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Vojvodina; in Hungarian; Editor KAROLY ERDELYI; circ. 31,000.

Narodne Novine: Vojvode Gojka 14, Niš; Chief Editor LJUBIŠA SOKOLOVIĆ (acting); circ. 7,000.

Nedjeljna Dalmacija: Splitskog odreda 4, Split; weekly; Editor MIRO JAJČANIN; circ. 38,000.

Novi List: Bulevar Marksa i Engelsa 20, Rijeka; Editor STANISLAV ŠKRBEČ; circ. 60,000.

Nova Makedonija: Bulevar JNA 68, Skopje; f. 1944; organ of Socialist Alliance organization of Macedonia; in Macedonian; Editor PANČE MIHAJLOV; circ. 33,000.

Oslobodjenje: Maršala Tita 13, 71000 Sarajevo; organ of Socialist Alliance organization of Bosnia and Herzegovina; Dir. ISMET KRESO; circ. 80,000.

Pobjeda: Marka Milanova 7, Titograd; organ of the Socialist Alliance of Montenegro; Editor MARKO ŠPADIJER; circ. 19,000.

Politika: Makedonska 29, 11000 Belgrade; f. 1904; non-party; Dir. VUKOJE BULATOVIĆ; circ. 283,000.

Politika ekspres: Makedonska 29, 11000 Belgrade; Chief Editor BOŽIDAR BOGDANOVIĆ; circ. 248,000.

Privredni Pregled: M. Birjuzova 3-5, 11000 Belgrade; f. 1950; the only economic daily in Yugoslavia; Dir.-Gen. TOMA MARKOVIĆ; Chief Editor VLADA KAČANSKI; circ. 13,000.

Rilindja: Druga Zejnel Salih 1, Priština; in Albanian; Editor BUJARI FADILJ; circ. 27,000.

Sarajevske novine (formerly *Večernje novine*); Boriše Kovačevića 22, Sarajevo; Editor MILIVOJE TOMIČIĆ; circ. 19,000.

Slobodna Dalmacija: Splitskog odreda 4, Split; organ of Socialist Alliance organization of Dalmatia; Editor MIRO JAJČANIN; circ. 65,000.

Sport: Trg Marksa i Engelsa 7, 11000 Belgrade; f. 1945; Editor BORIVOJE ŠOLAJA; circ. 120,000.

Sportske novosti: Lj. Gerovac br. 1, 41000 Zagreb; circ. 155,000.

Večer: Svetozarevska 14, Maribor; f. 1945; organ of the Socialist Alliance of Working People for Maribor region; in Slovene; Editor VLADO HENIGMAN; circ. 60,000.

Večernji list: Ljubice Gerovac Br. 1, 41000 Zagreb; Editor DRAGO ŠUBIĆ; circ. 267,000.

Večernje novosti: Trg Marksa i Engelsa 7, 11000 Belgrade; f. 1953; Editor TOMISLAV MILINOVIĆ; circ. 346,000.

Večernje novosti: Maršala Tita 13, Sarajevo; Editor Dr. AZIS HADŽIHASANOVIĆ; circ. 20,000.

Vjesnik: Ljubice Gerovac 1, 41000 Zagreb; organ of Socialist Alliance organization of Croatia; Editor PERO PLETIKOSA; circ. 87,000.

La Voce del Popolo: Bulevar Marksa i Engelsa 20, Rijeka; f. 1944; organ of Socialist Alliance organization of Rijeka for the Italian minority; Editor MARIO BONITA; circ. 3,000.

PERIODICALS

Arena: Ljubice Gerovac br. 1, 41000 Zagreb; f. 1957; Yugoslav illustrated weekly; Editor KREŠIMIR ŠPELETIĆ; circ. 224,000.

Auto magazin: Tomšičeva 1, 61000 Ljubljana; f. 1967; review for motorists and pedestrians; Slovene and Serbo-Croat editions; Editor MARKO SPAZZAPAN; circ. 58,000.

Ekonomist: Nušičeva 6/III, Belgrade; f. 1948; quarterly; journal of the Yugoslav Association of Economists; Editor Dr. HASAN HADŽIOMEROVIĆ.

Ekonomika Politika: Trg Marksa i Engelsa 7, 11000 Belgrade; f. 1952; weekly; Editor-in-Chief DIMČE NAJDESKI.

Finansije: Jovana Ristića 1, Belgrade; bi-monthly; f. 1945; organ of the State Secretariat of Finance; Editor BOGOLJUB LAZAREVIĆ.

Front: Proleterskih brigada 13, Belgrade; f. 1945; twice monthly; illustrated review; Editor MILAN KAVGIĆ; circ. 263,000.

Gospodarski vestnik: Tomšičeva 3/I, 61000 Ljubljana; Slovenian; weekly.

Hrvatska Rijet: Vase Stajica 13, Subotica; weekly; organ of Socialist Alliance organization for Vojvodina; Editor JOSIP KUJUNDŽIĆ.

Ilustrovana Politika: Makedonska 29, Belgrade; f. 1958; weekly illustrated review; Editor MIRKO BOJRIĆ; circ. 270,000.

Informativni tednik Dela-TELEKS: Tomšičeva 1, Ljubljana; f. 1977; weekly news magazine; Slovene language; Editor MITJA MEŠOL; circ. 50,000.

Informator: Masarykova 1, 41000 Zagreb; twice weekly; Editor SREČKO LAZIĆ.

Jeta e Re: Beogradska 22, Priština; Albanian; Editor RAHMAN DEDAJ.

Jež: Nušičeva 6/IV, Belgrade; f. 1935; humorous weekly; Editor RADIVOJE IVANOVIĆ; circ. 50,000.

Književne Novine: Francuska 7, Belgrade; f. 1948; fortnightly; review of literature, arts and social studies; Editor MILISAV SAVIĆ; circ. 7,500.

Književnost: Čika Ljubina 1, Belgrade; monthly; literary review; Editor VUK KRNJJEVIĆ.

Komunist: Trg Marksa i Engelsa, Belgrade; f. 1925; weekly; organ of Central Committee of League of Communists; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief VELJKO MILADINOVIĆ; circ. 388,000.

Letopis Matice Srpske: Matice srpske 1, Novi Sad; f. 1825; monthly literary review; Editor DIMITRIJE VUČENOV.

Medjunarodna Politika (*Review of International Affairs*): Nemanjina 34, Belgrade; f. 1950 by the Federation of Yugoslav Journalists; fortnightly; published in English, French, Russian, German, Spanish and Serbo-Croat; Editor-in-Chief VELIMIR POPOVIĆ.

Medjunarodni Problemi: Makedonska 25, Belgrade; f. 1949; quarterly; review of the Institute for International Politics and Economics; Editor RANKO PETKOVIĆ.

Mladost: Maršala Tita 2/II, Belgrade; weekly; organ of People's Youth organization of Yugoslavia; literary review; Editor ZORAN ERAK; circ. 96,000.

Narodna Armija: Proleterskih brigada 13, Belgrade; f. 1945; weekly; Yugoslav Army organ; Dir. VLADIMIR HLAIĆ; Editor-in-Chief Ivo TOMINC.

Narodna Zadruga: Ulica 221 br. 1, Skopje; weekly; organ of the Peasant Co-operatives of Macedonia; Editor PANDE TAŠKOVSKI.

Naši Razgledi: Cankarjeva 5, 61000 Ljubljana; f. 1952; political and cultural fortnightly; Editor BOGDAN CEPUDER.

NIN (*Nedeljne Informativne Novine*): Makedonska 29, Belgrade; weekly; Editor-in-Chief SLAVOLJUB DJUKIĆ; circ. 140,000.

Nova Proizvodnja: Erjavceva 15, Ljubljana; bi-monthly; technics and economics; organ of the Association of Engineers and Technicians of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia; Editor Prof. Dr. FRANCE ADANIČ.

Official Gazette of the S.F.R. of Yugoslavia: Jovana Ristića 1, Belgrade; f. 1945; editions in Serbo-Croat, Slovene, Albanian, Hungarian and Macedonian; Dir. DUŠAN MAŠOVIĆ; circ. 73,000.

Politikin Zabavnik: Makedonska 29, Belgrade; f. 1939; weekly; comic; Editor ŽIVORAD STOJANOVIĆ; circ. 330,000.

Pravoslavije: 7. Jula 5, 11000 Belgrade; religious; twice a month; published by the Serbian Orthodox Church; Editor RADOMIR RAKIĆ; circ. 22,000.

Privredni vjesnik: Roosevelt trg 2, 41000 Zagreb; f. 1953; Serbo-Croat; weekly; Editor ANTE GAVRANOVIĆ.

Rad: Trg Marksa i Engelsa 5, Belgrade; weekly; organ of the Confederation of Trade Unions; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief ŽIVOTA KAMPERELIĆ; circ. 66,000.

Radna i Društvena Zajednica (formerly *Nova administracija*): Lenjinov Bulevar, SIV Building, Belgrade, 25; f. 1946; monthly; publ. by Federal Institute of Public Administration; Editor Dr. NIKOLA BALOG.

Republika: Frankopanska 26, Zagreb; f. 1945; monthly; published by Grafički zavod Hrvatske; literary review; Editors AUGUSTIN STIPČEVIĆ, NAZIF FRNDIĆ, ALOJZ MAJETIĆ.

Review: Terazije 31, Belgrade; illustrated monthly on life in Yugoslavia; in French, English, German, Russian, Spanish; Editor-in-Chief NEBOJŠA TOMAŠEVIĆ.

Socialist Thought and Practice: Trg Marksa i Engelsa 11, P.O.B. 576, 11,000 Belgrade; monthly review covering current theoretical aspects and practical problems of socialist development in Yugoslavia; also in French, German, Italian, Russian and Spanish and an edition in Arabic every 2 months; Editor-in-Chief FRANC CENGLE.

Socijalistička Izgradnja: Sarajevo; monthly; organ of Central Committee of Bosnia and Herzegovina Communist Party.

Socijalizam: Trg Marksa i Engelsa 11, Belgrade; f. 1957; 6 times a year; organ of Central Committee of League of Communists, dealing with ideological, political and theoretical questions of socialism; Editor-in-Chief Dr. ALEKSANDR GRLIČKOV.

YUGOSLAVIA

- Svjatlost:** Petra Preradovića 3, 71000 Sarajevo; f. 1945; textbooks and literature; Dir. ABDULAH JESENKOVIĆ.
- Tehnička Knjiga:** 7. Jula 26, 11000 Belgrade; f. 1948; technical works and fiction; Man. PRVOSLAV TRAJKOVIĆ.
- Tehnička Knjiga:** Jurišićeva 10, 41000 Zagreb; technical and popular science literature.
- Veselin Masleša:** Obala 4, 71000 Sarajevo; school and university textbooks, scientific literature; Dir. ALIJA VELIĆ.
- "Vuk Karadžić":** Kraljevic Marka 9, P.O.B. 762, 11000 Belgrade; scientific literature, popular science, children's books, general; Dir. SLOBODAN DJURIĆ.
- Založba Obzorja:** Gosposka 3, 62000 Maribor; f. 1950; popular science and general literature.

Publishers, Radio and Television, Finance

- Zavod za udžbenike i nastavna sredstva:** Obilićev Venac 5/1, 11000 Belgrade; f. 1958; textbooks and teaching aids; Dir. TOMISLAV BOGAVAC.
- Zora:** Prilaz JNA 2/II, Zagreb; f. 1950; literature, monographs and dictionaries; Man. ZLATKO JELIČIĆ.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

- Poslovna Zajednica izdavača i knjižara Jugoslavije** (*Association of Yugoslav Publishers and Booksellers*): Belgrade, Kneza Miloša 25; f. 1954; 101 mem. orgs.; organizes Belgrade International Book Fair; Pres. BRANKO JURIČEVIĆ; Dir. JELENKO BUČEVAČ; publ. *Knjiga i Svet*, *Katalog Knjiga*.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

- Jugoslovenska Radio-Televizija** (*Association of Yugoslav Radio and Television Organizations*): Borisa Kidriča 70/1, 11000 Belgrade; f. 1952; Pres. of Gen. Assembly MILAN UZELAC (April 1981–April 1982); Exec. Sec. ZLATO SINOBAD.

Number of radio licences (1981 estimate): 3,713,753.

Number of television licences (1981 estimate): 3,799,065.

- Radio-Jugoslavija:** Hilendarska 2, Belgrade; broadcasts in Albanian, Arabic, Bulgarian, English, French, German, Greek, Russian and Spanish; Dir. ZDRAVKO PEČAR.

- Radio-Televizija Belgrade:** Hilendarska 2 (Radio); Takovska 10 (TV); f. 1929; Dir.-Gen. MILAN VUKOS; 4 radio and 2 TV programmes; Dir. of Broadcasting BRANKO DADIĆ; Dir. of Television LJUBOMIR ZEČEVIĆ.

- Radio-Televizija Zagreb:** Jurišićeva 4 (Radio); Dežmanova 10 (TV); f. 1926; Dir.-Gen. BRANKO PUHARIĆ; Dir. of Broadcasting IVICA KRIŽMANIĆ; Dir. of Television JOSIP GOBAC; medium-wave transmission, 350 kW.

- Radio-Televizija Ljubljana:** 61000 Ljubljana, Tavčarjeva 17; f. 1928; 3 radio and 3 TV programmes; main MW stations at Ljubljana, Koper and Maribor; TV studios at Ljubljana and Koper; Pres. JOŽE SMOLE; Dir. of Radio LENART SETINC; Dir. of Television BOŽO KOVAČ; Technical Dir. PETER MORI.

Broadcasts in Slovene and Italian/Koper-Capodistria languages; transmissions for tourists.

- Radio-Televizija Skopje:** Partizanski put bb (Radio); Dolno Nerezi (TV); Dir.-Gen. STOJAN DIMOVSKI; Dir. of Broadcasting ČEDOMIR STOJKOVSKI; Dir. of Television BLAGOJA IVANOV.

- Radio-Televizija Sarajevo:** Danijela Ozme 7 (Radio); VI Proleterske brigade 4 (TV); Chair. MUHAMED BERBEROVIĆ; Dir. of Radio ZORAN UDovičić; Dir. of Television HANSA BAKŠIĆ.

- Radio-Televizija Titograd:** Proleterske Brigade 2; Dir.-Gen. VOJIN DAKOVIĆ; Dir. of Broadcasting SLOBODAN RADONJIĆ; Dir. of Television MOMIR ŠLJUKIĆ.

- Radio-Televizija Novi Sad:** Žarka Zrenjanina 3 (Radio); Kamenički put bb (TV); Dir.-Gen. MILADIN GVOZDENOV; Dir. of Broadcasting VLADISLAV JUHAS; Dir. of Television MILUTIN STANIŠIĆ.

Broadcasts in Serbo-Croat, Slovak, Romanian, Hungarian and Ruthenian.

- Radio-Televizija Priština:** Zejnel Ajdina bb; Dir.-Gen. RIZA ALAJ; Dir. of Broadcasting DRAGAN MARKOVIĆ; Dir. of Television AGIM ZATRIČI.

Broadcasts in Albanian, Serbo-Croat and Turkish.

FINANCE

BANKING

The Yugoslav credit and banking system is based on the provisions of the Constitution, of the Law on the National Bank of Yugoslavia (1976), of the law on the Basic Principles of banking and credit operations (1977), and other legislation relating to money and credit. The National Bank is the central bank of Yugoslavia and its powers and obligations are determined by law. Its functions include the issue of money, provision of credit to banks and government authorities, control of credits and bank activities, recommendation of legislation relating to the foreign exchange system and its implementation, management of gold and foreign exchange reserves, control of foreign exchange operations and other special activities.

The banking system in Yugoslavia consists of two kinds of banking organizations: banks, and savings and loan

organizations. There are internal banks, basic banks and associated banks. Savings and loan organizations include savings banks, the Post Office Savings Bank, and other savings and loan organizations. The banking system is based on the principle of self-management, under which labour and resources are pooled.

An internal bank operates within the framework of a composite organization of associated labour. It may transact business with other organizations and social entities. The field of work of the internal bank is limited by law.

A basic bank may carry out all credit and banking operations in Yugoslavia. If it meets special requirements and obtains the necessary licence, it may carry out international payments and perform foreign credit transactions. They may be called universal and commercial banks.

An associated bank performs operations of common interest to members of two or more basic banks, such as credit transactions, international payments, and the concentration of domestic and foreign financial resources needed for major development programmes. In 1981 there were 164 basic banks and 9 associated banks in Yugoslavia; 141 basic banks were within associated banks and 23 were not associated.

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; res.=reserves; m.=million; amounts in dinars; brs.=branches)

NATIONAL BANK

Narodna Banka Jugoslavije (*National Bank of Yugoslavia*): Head Office: Bulevar Revolucije 15, P.O.B. 1010, 11001 Belgrade; f. 1883 as Banque Nationale Privilegiée du Royaume du Serbie; in 1920, name changed to Banque Nationale du Royaume des Serbes, Croates et Slovenes and in 1929 to Banque Nationale du Royaume de Yougoslavie; in January 1946 name changed to Banque Nationale de la République Fédérative Populaire de Yougoslavie; received its present name April 1963. The Bank has the sole right of issuing notes and performs the usual functions of a central bank. There are also National Banks of the Yugoslav Republics in their capitals: Belgrade, Zagreb, Ljubljana, Sarajevo, Skopje, Titograd, and National Banks of the Autonomous Provinces in their capitals: Novi Sad and Priština. Gov. RADOVAN MAKIĆ; Deputy Gov. ILIJA MARJANOVIĆ.

ASSOCIATED AND PRINCIPAL BASIC BANKS

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Privredna Banka—Udružena Banka, Sarajevo (*Sarajevo Economic Bank—Associated Bank*): Vojvode Stepe Obala 19, Sarajevo; total assets 220,371.9m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. HAZIM HASIĆ.

Croatia

Riječka Banka—Osnovna Banka, Rijeka (*Bank of Rijeka—Basic Bank*): Trg P. Toljatića 3, Rijeka; total assets 42,611.5m. (Dec. 1980); Gen. Man. ZVONKO KALANJ.

Privredna Banka Zagreb (*Zagreb Economic Bank*): Račkog 6, Zagreb; total assets 180,918.9m. (Dec. 1980); Gen. Man. NEVEN BARAČ.

Splitska Banka: R. Boškovića 16, 58000 Split; fmrlly. Investiciono Komercijalna Banka; total assets 38,648.5m. (Dec. 1980); Dir. JOVICA KUNAC; International Man. ANTE BOKO.

Zagrebačka Banka: Paromlinska 2, 41000 Zagreb; f. 1977; total assets 146,059m. (June 1981); cap. 6,075m.; dep. 110,052m.; Gen. Man. JOSEF PRIBANIĆ.

Macedonia

Stopanska Banka—Zdržena Banka, Skopje (*Economic Bank—Associated Bank, Skopje*): 11 Oktombri, Skopje; total assets 129,827.7m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. DRAGAN ZAHARIEVSKI.

Stopanska Banka—Osnovna Banka, Skopje (*Economic Bank—Basic Bank, Skopje*): Kej Dimitar Vlahov 4, Skopje; total assets 31,730.4m. (Dec. 1980); Gen. Man. DJORDJ1 GEORGIJEVSKI.

Montenegro

Investiciona Banka—Udružena Banka Titograd (*Titograd Investment Associated Bank*): Bulevar Revolucije 5, Titograd; total assets 82,095.9m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. ŽARKO DRAGOVIĆ.

Serbia

Jugobanka—Udružena Banka Beograd (*United Bank—Belgrade*): 7. Jula 19-21, Belgrade; total assets 247,043m. (1980); Pres. of Management Board BRANKO ČOLANOVIĆ.

Jugobanka—Osnovna Banka, Beograd (*Jugobanka—Basic Bank, Belgrade*): Maršala Tita 11, Belgrade; total assets 39,447.5m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. BORIVOJE TODOROVIĆ.

Osnovna Privredno-Investiciona Banka u Beograd-Invest-banka (*Basic Economic Investment Bank of Belgrade*): Terazije 7-9, Belgrade; total assets 165,448m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. MIODRAG RADOSAVLJEVIĆ.

Udružena Beogradska Banka (*Associated Belgrade Bank*): Knez Mihailova 2; total assets 390,657m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. SLOBODAN MILOŠEVIĆ.

Beobanka—Beogradska Osnovna Banka: Zeleni Venac 16; associated with Udružena Beogradska Banka; total assets 123,875m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. SVETOZAR RIKANOVIĆ.

Slovenia

Kreditna Banka, Maribor (*Credit Bank, Maribor*): Vita Kraigherja 4, Maribor; total assets 25,667m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. FRANC HVALEČ.

Ljubljanska Banka—Associated Bank: Trg Revolucije 2, Ljubljana; total assets 301,158m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. JANKO SMOLE.

Kosovo

Udružena Kosovska Banka, Priština (*Associated Bank of Kosovo, Priština*): Maršala Tita bb, Priština; total assets 97,151.8m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. ILJAZ ILJAZI.

Vojvodina

Vojvodjanska Banka—Udružena Banka, Novi Sad (*Bank of Vojvodina—Associated Bank*): Bulevar Maršala Tita 14, Novi Sad; total assets 182,598m. (Dec. 1980); Gen. Man. DUŠAN VLATKOVIĆ.

BANKING ASSOCIATION

Udruženje banaka Jugoslavije (*The Association of Yugoslav Banks*): Masarikova 5/IX, Belgrade; f. 1965; association of Yugoslav business banks; works on improving inter-bank co-operation, organizes agreements of mutual interest for banks, gives expert assistance, links Yugoslav banks with foreign banks, contacts international financial institutions, represents banks in relations with the Yugoslav Government and the National Bank of Yugoslavia; Pres. ŽARKO DRAGOVIĆ; Sec.-Gen. MILOVAN MILUTINOVIĆ; publ. *Jugoslovensko bankarstvo* (monthly).

INSURANCE

"DUNAV" Zajednica Osiguranja Imovine i Lica (*Dunav Insurance Community*): Makedonska 4, P.O.B. 624, 11000 Belgrade; f. 1974; all types of insurance in Yugoslavia and abroad.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Federal Chamber of Economy: Terazije 23, P.O.B. 1003, 11000 Belgrade; independent organization affiliating all Yugoslav economic organizations; promotes economic and commercial relations with foreign countries; the Presidency of the eight-member Presidium rotates annually; publ. *Yugoslavia—Export* (monthly).

TRADE UNIONS

Veće Saveza sindikata Jugoslavije (*Council of Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia*): Belgrade, Trg Marksa i Engelsa 5 (Dom sindikata); Pres. (May 1981–May 1982) RADE GALEB; 4,924,628 mems. (1978).

Trade unions composing the Confederation of Trade Union of Yugoslavia:

Sindikat radnika energetike i petrohemije (*Energy and Petrochemistry Workers' Union*): Pres. Federal Cttee. FADILJ MUMINI.

Sindikat radnika proizvodnje i prerade metala (*Metal Production and Manufacturing Workers' Union*): Pres. Federal Cttee. CEDOMIR JEFTIĆ.

Sindikat radnika hemije i nemetala (*Chemistry and Non-Metallic Minerals Workers' Union*): Pres. Federal Cttee. PREDRAG JOVANOVIĆ.

Sindikat radnika industrije tekstila, kože i obuće (*Textile, Leather, and Footwear Workers' Union*): Pres. Federal Cttee. TODOR ILJEVSKI.

Sindikat radnika šumarstva i prerade (*Forestry and Woodworking Workers' Union*): Pres. Federal Cttee. FEHIM ČIRIĆ.

Sindikat radnika grafičke, novinsko-izdavačke i informativne delatnosti (*Printing, Newspaper, Editing and Information Workers' Union*): Pres. Federal Cttee. RADISAV MANČIĆ.

Sindikat radnika gradjevinarstva (*Building Workers' Union*): Pres. Federal Cttee. JOVO NIKINOVIĆ.

Sindikat radnika poljoprivrede, prehrambene i duvanske industrije (*Agricultural, Food and Tobacco Workers' Union*): Pres. Federal Cttee. VOJIN TODOROVIĆ.

Sindikat radnika delatnosti vaspitanja, obrazovanja, nauke i kulture (*Education, Schooling, Science and Culture Workers' Union*): Pres. Federal Cttee. BOŽIDAR ZAN.

Sindikat radnika delatnosti zdravstva i socijalne zaštite (*Health and Social Security Workers' Union*): Pres. Federal Cttee. DR. MILAN JANKOVIĆ.

Sindikat radnika državne uprave i finansijskih organa (*State Administration and Finance Workers' Union*): Pres. Federal Cttee. MILORAD RADEVIĆ.

Sindikat radnika u ugostiteljstvu i turizmu (*Catering and Tourism Workers' Union*): Pres. Federal Cttee. TONCI LEGAZ.

Sindikat radnika u komunalnoj privredi i zanatstvu (*Communal Economy and Handicrafts Workers' Union*): Pres. Federal Cttee. MEHMED NUREDINO-SKI.

Sindikat radnika u trgovini (*Commerce Workers' Union*): Pres. Federal Cttee. VINKO VALIDŽIĆ.

Sindikat radnika saobraćaja i veza (*Transport and Communications Workers' Union*): Pres. Federal Cttee. CEDOMIR MOKOLO.

TRADE FAIRS

Belgrade Fair: Bulevar Vojvode Mišića 14, P.O.B. 408, Belgrade; International Technical Fair, annually in May; International Motor Show, annually in April; International Chemical Fair, every three years in June; International Clothing Fair "Fashions in the World", annually in October; International Book and Furniture Fair, annually in November; and other specialized fairs; Dir.-Gen. MILADIN ŠAKIĆ.

Novi Sad: Novosadski Sajam, Hajduk Veljkova 11; Novi Sad International Agricultural Fair, annually in May; International Fair of Hunting, Fishing, Sports and Tourism, annually in October; International Autumn Fair, annually in October; and other specialized fairs; Dir.-Gen. NIKOLA DRAGIN.

Zagreb: Zagrebački Velesajam, Avenija Borisa Kidrića 2, P.O.B. 41020-16, Zagreb; f. 1909; International Spring Fair, annually in April, International Autumn Fair, annually in September; International Leather and Footwear Week; and numerous specialized fairs; Dir.-Gen. BOHUMIL BERNAŠEK.

There are also international fairs in Ljubljana and Leskovec.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Zajednica Jugoslovenskih Železnica (*Community of Yugoslav Railways*): Nemanjina 6, P.O.B. 563, 11000 Belgrade; Gen. Man. NIKOLA FILIPOVIĆ.

Railways in Yugoslavia are owned by five self-managing enterprises, one in each republic (except Montenegro). The Community of Yugoslav Railways is the co-ordinating body. The total length of track was 9,909 km. in 1980, 4,300 km. of which is electrified.

Construction of a new double-track railway between Rijeka and Zagreb was due to begin in 1981, and is scheduled for completion in 1990. The line will eventually extend from Zagreb to the Hungarian border. A railway linking Titograd with Shkodër, in Albania, was expected to be completed in 1982.

ROADS

The road network totalled 114,118 km., including 285 km. of motorways, in 1979. The most important roads

are the main inland route through Ljubljana, Zagreb, Belgrade, Niš and Skopje to the Greek frontier, the Adriatic highway linking Rijeka, Split, Dubrovnik and Titograd, and a number of intermediate roads. The Karavanke road tunnel, scheduled for completion in 1983, will link Slovenia with Rosenbach in Austria.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Savezni Komitet za Saobraćaj i Veze (*Federal Committee for Transport and Communications*): Bulevar Arvoja, 104-Belgrade.

Navigable waterways are the rivers Danube 588 km., Sava 593 km., Tisa 164 km., Drava 51 km. (for vessels up to 1,500 tons-capacity) and Begej 77 km. (for vessels up to 650 tons-capacity); the Dunav-Tisa-Dunav canal system 321 km. (for vessels up to 650 tons-capacity).

SHIPPING

The principal ports are Rijeka and Koper in the north, Šibenik, Split and Kardeljevo (formerly Ploče) along the

YUGOSLAVIA

Transport, Tourism and Culture

central Dalmatian coast, Dubrovnik and Bar in the south. There is a rail link between Belgrade and Kardeljevo; port facilities at Kardeljevo have undergone extensive expansion, allowing accommodation for vessels of up to 60,000 tons. Reconstruction work at the port of Bar began in 1980, and was scheduled for completion in 1983. A direct rail link between Belgrade and Bar, completed in 1976, provides a third major outlet to the Adriatic. The largest port is Rijeka, which handled 14,733,000 tons of the total goods traffic of 25,319,000 tons in 1978.

Jadrolinija (Adriatic Lines): Obala Jugoslovenske Mornarice 16, Rijeka; regular passenger and cargo services between Adriatic tourist centres and Yugoslav Islands; car-ferry service Ancona-Zadar, Dubrovnik-Bar and to Yugoslav Islands; cruises in the Mediterranean and throughout the world; Man. Dir. SREČKO SKOPAC.

Jugolinija (Yugoslav Shipping Line): Obala Jugoslovenske Mornarice 16, 51001 Rijeka, P.O.B. 379; f. 1947; cargo and passenger services from the Adriatic to northern Europe, North, Central and South America, the Middle East, Asia and the Far East, fleet of 74 vessels totalling 805,000 g.r.t.; Man. Dir. FRANE VALENTIĆ.

Jugoslovenska Okeanska Plovidba (Yugoslav Ocean Lines): Kotor; regular service every 30 days between Yugoslav ports and Tampico (Mexico), U.S.A., Italy; Gen. Dir. VELIMIR VUKČEVIĆ.

Jugoslovenska Pomorska Agencija (Yugoslav Shipping Agency): Knez Mihajlova 22, P.O.B. 208, Belgrade; f. 1947; ship brokers and chartering agents for Yugoslav and foreign vessels; booking of passengers and cargoes for Yugoslav and foreign lines; container service; air passenger and cargo service; ferry boat service; 14 brs.; Gen. Man. DJORDJE LALOŠEVIĆ.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are international airports at Belgrade, Dubrovnik, Ljubljana, Maribor, Ohrid, Portoroz, Priština, Pula, Rijeka, Sarajevo, Skopje, Split, Titograd, Tivat, Zadar and Zagreb.

Jugoslovenski Aerotransport (JAT) (Yugoslav Airlines): P.O.B. 749, Bircaninova 1-III, Belgrade; f. 1947; 5,965

staff; mem. of IATA; services to Amsterdam, Athens, Baghdad, Beijing, Berlin, Birmingham, Brussels, Budapest, Cairo, Copenhagen, Frankfurt/Main, Gothenburg, Istanbul, Kiev, Leningrad, London, Lyon, Malta, Manchester, Melbourne, Milan, Moscow, Munich, New York, Paris, Prague, Rome, Singapore, Sofia, Stockholm, Sydney, Tirana, Tripoli, Tunis, Valletta, Vienna, Warsaw and Zurich; charter services to Africa, Europe, Asia, Australia and North America; internal services; fleet of four Boeing 707, nine Boeing 727, thirteen DC-9 and two DC-10; Pres. VLADIMIR KOVAČEVIĆ; Commercial Dir. MILISAV ČAVIĆ.

There are four charter operators in Yugoslavia:

Air Yugoslavia: Mose Pijade 1/III, Belgrade 11000; overseas passenger and cargo flights; fleet of Boeing 707 and DC-10; Dir. ZORAN MARKOVIĆ.

Aviogenex: Djure Djakovića 31, Belgrade 11000; f. 1968; passenger and cargo flights within Europe, the Mediterranean and the Middle East; fleet of seven Tupolev Tu-134A; Gen. Man. MIROSLAV SPASIĆ.

Inex Adria Aviopromet (Inex Adria Airways): Titova 48, 61001 Ljubljana; f. 1960; charter and tourist flights; also domestic passenger service linking Ljubljana; Belgrade, Sarajevo and Skopje; fleet of ten DC-9; Gen. Man. FRANC SEVER.

Trans Adria: 41150 Zagreb Airport, Pleso; f. 1978; internal passenger and night postal services; also serves Austria, Hungary and Italy; five Metro II, two Shrike Commander, one Cheyenne, one Super Club eleven Pawnee, five Pawnee Brave; Gen. Man. BRANKO TOMIĆ.

Yugoslavia is also served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot (U.S.S.R.), Air France, Alitalia, Austrian Airlines, British Airways, CAAC (People's Republic of China), ČSA (Czechoslovakia), Interflug (German Democratic Republic), KLM (Netherlands), Libyan Arab Airlines, LOT (Poland), Lufthansa (Federal Republic of Germany), MALEV (Hungary), Sabena (Belgium), SAS (Sweden) and Swissair.

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Turistički Savez Jugoslavije (Tourist Association of Yugoslavia): Moše Pijade 8/IV, Poštanski fah 595, 11001 Belgrade; f. 1953; mem. World Travel Organization; publs. tourist leaflets, folders, brochures, etc., in foreign languages; Pres. MILOVAN DJOKANOVIĆ; Sec.-Gen. VOJISLAV DJURANOVIĆ.

Apart from the Tourist Association of Yugoslavia, there are specialist tourist organizations in many regions.

Atlas: Pile 1, 50000 Dubrovnik; 31 branch offices; 2 overseas offices.

Autotehna: Blvd. Revolucije 94, 11000 Belgrade; car hire services; 16 branch offices.

Centroturist: Bulevar Revolucije 70, 11000 Belgrade; 32 branch offices, 9 foreign offices.

Dalmacijaturist: Titova obala 5, 58000 Split; f. 1923; 14 branch offices.

Generalturist: Praška 5, 41000 Zagreb; 35 branch offices, 4 foreign offices.

Globtur: Šmartinska 130, 61000 Ljubljana; 17 branch offices, 3 foreign offices.

Inex Turist: Trg. Republike 5/VIII, 11000 Belgrade; 14 branch offices, 2 foreign offices.

Jugotanker-Turisthotel: I. L. Ribara, 57000 Zadar; 10 br. offices.

Kompas: Pražakova 4, 61000 Ljubljana; f. 1923, reorganized 1951, 1959; Gen. Dir. EGON CONRAD; 46 branch offices, 2 foreign offices.

Kvarner Express: Šetalište M. Tita 186, 51410 Opatija; 28 branch offices, 1 foreign office.

Libertas: Put od Republike 44, 50000 Dubrovnik.

Putnik: Dragoslava Jovanovića 1/II, 11000 Belgrade; 49 branch offices.

Srbijaturist: Voždova 12, 18000 Niš.

Vojvodina Turist: Slovačka 21/VI, 21000 Novi Sad; 3 branch offices.

Vojvodinatours: Bulevar Maršala Tita 19, 21000 Novi Sad; 6 branch offices.

Yugotours: Djure Djakovića 31, 11000 Belgrade; 22 branch offices.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Federal Council for Science and Culture: Belgrade.

YUGOSLAVIA

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Drama Slovenskega narodnega gledališta: Erjavčeva 1, Ljubljana; Artistic Dir. LADO KRALJ; publ. *Gledališki list*.

Hrvatsko Nar. Kazalište: Trg Maršala Tita 15, Zagreb.

Jugoslovensko Dramsko Pozorište: Maršala Tita 50, Belgrade.

Narodno Pozorište: Trg Republike, Belgrade; f. 1868; Gen. Man. VELIMIR LUKIĆ.

Pokrajinsko Narodno Pozorište: Maršala Tita 21, Priština.

Srpsko Narodno Pozorište: Zrenjaninova 4, Novi Sad.

Tourism and Culture, Atomic Energy

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Beogradska Filharmonija: Studentski trg 11, Belgrade; Dir. ANGEL ŠUREV.

Filharmonija na S.R. Makedonija: Branislava Nušića 6.b., Skopje; f. 1944; Dir. KIRČO DAVIDOVSKI; Conductor SERAFIM MURATOVSKI.

Sarajevska Filharmonija: Obala 9, 71000 Sarajevo; f. 1948; Dir. TEODOR ROMANIĆ.

Slovenska Filharmonija: Trg Osvoboditve 9, 61000 Ljubljana; f. 1701; Artistic Dir. IVO PETRIĆ; Conductor UROŠ LAJOVIĆ.

Zagrebačka Filharmonija: 41000 Zagreb, Trnjanska b.b., P.O.B. 909; f. 1919; Conductors PAVLE DEŠPALJ, MILAN HORVAT, LOVRO MATAČIĆ.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Boris Kidrič Institute of Nuclear Sciences: P.O.B. 522, Belgrade; f. 1949; Dir. Dr. DJORDJE JOVIĆ; Head of Scientific Council Dr. IVAN DRAGANIĆ; Pres. of the Workers' Council Dr. SOFRENOVIĆ RADOSAV; publ. *Bulletin*.

Jožef Stefan Institute: Edvard Kardelj University of Ljubljana, Jamova 39, 61000 Ljubljana; Dir. Prof. Dr. BORIS FRLEC.

Energoinvest (Institute for Thermal and Nuclear Engineering): 71000 Sarajevo, Stup; Dir. DRAGAN CVETKOVIĆ.

Rudjer Bošković Institute: Bijenička cesta 54, 41000 Zagreb; f. 1950; Dir. VOJNO KUNDIĆ; publ. *Thalassia Yugoslavica* (annual).

GEOINSTITUT: Rovinjska 12, Belgrade; f. 1948; research organization for geological, geophysical and mining

exploration of nuclear and other mineral raw materials, exploratory drilling, engineering geology and hydrogeology; Dir. RADULE POPOVIĆ.

The first nuclear power plant (installed capacity 664 MW) has been constructed in Krško (Slovenia), and trial operations began in September 1981. A second station is to be built at Prevlaka, near Zagreb.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

Extensive co-operation has been established with almost all countries carrying on activities in the nuclear energy field. Yugoslavia is a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and is an observer at the European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN).

PART III

AFGHANISTAN — BURUNDI

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AFGHANISTAN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan lies in the heart of Asia. Its neighbours are to the north the U.S.S.R., to the west Iran, to the north-east China and to the east and south Pakistan. The climate varies sharply between the highlands and lowlands; the temperature in the south-west in summer reaches 48.8°C (120°F) and in the winter in the Hindu Kush mountains of the north-east falls to -26°C (-15°F). Of the many languages spoken in Afghanistan, the two main ones are Pashtu and Dari (a dialect of Persian). The majority of Afghans are Muslims of the Sunni sect; there are also minority groups of Hindus, Sikhs and Jews. The national flag has three horizontal bands of red, black and green, with a superimposed emblem of an open book under a candle, surrounded by stylized heads of corn. The capital is Kabul.

Recent History

The last King of Afghanistan, Zahir Shah, reigned from 1933 to 1973. His country was neutral during both World Wars and has been a staunch advocate of non-alignment. In 1953 the King's cousin, Lt.-Gen. Sardar Mohammad Daud Khan, became Prime Minister and, securing aid from the U.S.S.R., initiated a series of economic plans for the modernization of the country. General Daud resigned in 1963 and Dr. Mohammad Yusuf became the first Prime Minister not of royal birth. He introduced a new democratic constitution which combined western ideas with Islamic religious and political beliefs, but the King never allowed political parties to operate. Afghanistan made little progress under the succeeding Prime Ministers.

In July 1973, while King Zahir was in Italy, the monarchy was overthrown by a coup, in which the main figure was the former Prime Minister, Gen. Daud. The 1964 constitution was abolished and Afghanistan declared a republic. Daud renounced his royal titles and took office as Head of State, Prime Minister, Foreign Minister and Minister of Defence.

A Loyah Jirgah (National Assembly), appointed from among notable elders by provincial governors, was convened in January 1977 and adopted a new constitution, providing for presidential government and a one-party state. General Daud was elected to continue as President for six years and the Assembly was then dissolved. In March 1977 President Daud formed a new civilian government, nominally ending military rule. However, during 1977 there was growing discontent with Daud, especially within the armed forces, and in April 1978 a bloody coup, known (from the month) as the "Saur Revolution", ousted the President, who was killed with several of his family.

Nur Mohammad Taraki, imprisoned leader of the formerly banned People's Democratic Party (PDP), was released and installed as President of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister. The year-old constitution was abolished and no other political parties were allowed to function. In spite of purges of the army and civil service, Taraki's position became increasingly insecure and in September 1979 he was ousted by Hafizullah Amin,

Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister since March. Amin's hard-line Communism was unsuccessful and unpopular. He was removed and killed in a Soviet-backed coup in December which aroused world-wide condemnation. Babrak Karmal, a former Deputy Premier under Taraki, was installed in Amin's place.

Fighting between fiercely traditionalist Muslim rebel tribesmen and Afghan army units had begun in the eastern provinces after the 1978 coup and was aggravated by the implementation of social and economic reforms by the new administrations. The Afghan army relied heavily upon Soviet military aid in the form of machinery, materials and expertise, but morale and resources were severely affected by defections to the rebels' ranks. In October 1981 an estimated 80-85,000 Soviet troops were still in Afghanistan to help the new regime to keep order but the rebel forces still dominated the countryside.

Relations with Pakistan remained strained because of violations of airspace by Afghan aircraft, refuge sought over the border by the rebel tribesmen and Pakistan's refusal to recognize the Karmal Government. By September 1981 it was estimated that over 2.5 million refugees had fled from the fighting to Pakistan. After the death of the American Ambassador in February 1979 in a kidnapping incident, the U.S.A. greatly reduced the amount of aid allocated to Afghanistan. Relations worsened further after the Soviet-backed regime took power later that year. The U.S.A. banned grain exports to the U.S.S.R. (until April 1981) and led a boycott of the Moscow Olympic Games.

Riots, strikes and inter-factional strife and purges continued into 1980 and 1981. President Karmal centralized his authority by reorganizing government departments within the Prime Minister's Office in July 1980, and in June 1981 Sultan Ali Kistmand took over from Karmal as Prime Minister. In the hope of strengthening the position of Karmal's Parcham faction of the PDP over the Khalq faction of the party, the Revolutionary Council and the Politburo were enlarged. In the same month the regime launched the long-awaited National Fatherland Front, incorporating the PDP and other organizations, with the aim of promoting national unity.

During 1980 and 1981 extensive international negotiations took place to try to bring about complete withdrawal of Soviet forces. In January 1980 the UN General Assembly voted to call for the withdrawal of foreign troops and the EEC Foreign Ministers condemned the invasion. The Organization of the Islamic Conference, having refused to recognize the Karmal regime until Soviet forces withdrew, approved in May the establishment of a special committee to negotiate a solution to the problem but little progress was made. During 1981 further initiatives were put forward by the UN, the EEC and by individual Governments, and several attempts were made to begin talks between the Governments of Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran in the presence of the UN Secretary-General's representative. These continued to be frustrated by disagreements on all sides. In August the Afghan Government seemed willing to participate in the tri-

lateral talks with the UN representative, but by September there was no indication that Pakistan, Iran or the U.S.S.R. had significantly altered their positions on the matter. In August the U.S.S.R. claimed to be ready to withdraw when all alleged external "armed interference" (by Iran and Pakistan) had ceased.

Government

The April 1978 coup brought the People's Democratic Party (PDP) to power and no other political party is allowed to function. The 1977 constitution was abolished after the coup. A declaration of "Basic Principles" was ratified by the Revolutionary Council in April 1980, to remain in force until the ratification of a new Constitution by a Loya Jirgah (National Assembly), to be directly elected by the people. Despite the provisions of the Basic Principles, widescale violation of human rights in Afghanistan has been reported. The 57-member Revolutionary Council and the Government rule jointly by decree. The 36-member Central Committee of the PDP and the Revolutionary Council elect, respectively, a Politburo and a Presidium to direct their policies. Ministers are nominated by the Central Committee and their appointments are approved by the Revolutionary Council. The 28 provinces of Afghanistan are each administered by an appointed governor.

Defence

Every able-bodied Afghan has to serve two years in the army, which numbers about 35,000 men (July 1981 estimate), but conscription is difficult to enforce and desertions are frequent. Its equipment and training are largely provided by the Soviet Union. The Afghan air force, which numbers 8,000 (July 1981 estimate), is equipped with supersonic jet aircraft. Police security forces come under the Ministry of the Interior. Para-military forces number 30,000 men.

Economic Affairs

Afghanistan is essentially a tribal society and 2.5 million of its people are nomadic. Agriculture, which provides employment for 72 per cent of the labour force, is the mainstay of the economy and accounts for half the G.N.P. and for 80 per cent of export earnings. Principal agricultural exports include livestock, wool and cotton, fresh and dried fruits, processed hides and skins and medicinal herbs. A programme of land reform was implemented in the first six months of 1979, each land-owner receiving no more than six hectares of redistributed land. In August 1981, however, due perhaps to the unpopularity of this measure, steps were taken effectively to reverse the programme. The setting-up of farm co-operatives was encouraged and, according to the Government, they numbered nearly 1,200 at the beginning of 1980. In years of normal output Afghanistan is self-sufficient in food, but had to import wheat in 1979 because of production upsets caused by the agrarian reforms, low rainfall and civil unrest. Food shortages became a serious problem in 1981 as Soviet troops destroyed crops to try to curb the rebels, who themselves were engaged in fighting rather than farming.

The country is well-endowed with minerals: natural gas (with estimated reserves of over 100,000 million cubic metres), coal, salt, lapis-lazuli, barite and talc are extracted. In May 1980 a new complex for the extraction and purification of gas became operational at Jarquduq, with

an annual capacity of 2,000 million cubic metres. Other mineral deposits, such as petroleum, iron ore and copper, are to be exploited with the help of foreign aid, including the development of two small oilfields discovered in the north of the country which, when fully operational, should meet Afghanistan's total needs for petroleum products. Such products have been imported at special low prices from Iran and the U.S.S.R. but it is planned to increase internal sources of energy by setting up hydro- and thermal electric power stations. Hydro-electricity constitutes 80 per cent of energy resources.

Afghanistan's major industries include cotton textiles, chemical fertilizers, leather and plastic goods. The 1979-84 five-year plan proposes a total investment of Afs. 105,000 million, 25 per cent of which will be allocated to agriculture in order to triple output. Investment in industry (in 1979 employing only 12 per cent of the working population) and mining is to amount to Afs. 43,654 million and should increase the contribution of industry to G.N.P. from 23 per cent to 41 per cent. The plan envisages the comprehensive development of both heavy and light industry based on the effective utilization of natural resources.

As well as carpets and rugs, Afghanistan exports fruit and vegetables to Pakistan and India, natural gas and ginned cotton to the U.S.S.R. (its main trading partner), oil-cake to Iran and Pakistan and karakul to the European fur markets. Imports include wheat, buses, machinery and petroleum products from the U.S.S.R. The two main exporters to Afghanistan in 1979/80 were the U.S.S.R. (46.0 per cent) and Japan (16.8 per cent).

Due to the backwardness of the economy, the Government has had difficulty in raising revenue. About 50 per cent of domestic revenue comes from indirect taxes and only 10 per cent from direct taxes. Revenue from natural gas is the next largest contributor, totalling 21 per cent in 1979 and expected to reach 34 per cent in 1980. In the 1979-84 plan, "socialist" countries are expected to contribute 66 per cent of the foreign aid needed for basic projects. Afghanistan has received foreign aid chiefly from the U.S.S.R. and new co-operation agreements are continuously being signed. In 1981 a mutual trade agreement for the period 1981-85 was concluded, under which Afghanistan was to supply the U.S.S.R. with raw materials, natural gas and food products and receive industrial equipment and machinery in return. In 1979/80 the U.S.S.R. purchased 51.6 per cent of Afghanistan's total exports, compared with 35.1 per cent in 1978/79.

Transport and Communications

Afghanistan is a land-locked country and the most convenient access to the sea lies through Pakistan, or alternatively on the road and rail container route through the Soviet Union. A network of asphalted highways, connecting the main towns, has been built with Soviet and U.S. help. 1,060 km. of new roads are planned to be constructed by 1984. All-weather highways link Kabul with Qandahar and Herat in the south and west, Jalalabad in the east and Mazar-i-Sharif and the Oxus, on which there is water traffic, in the north. There are two international and 29 local airports.

Social Welfare

Workers and employees are entitled to free hospital treatment. Most private companies have their own doctor

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and hospitals. Disabled people are looked after in social welfare centres in the provincial capitals. In 1978/79 estimated expenditure on social services was Afs. 3,186 million, about 26 per cent of the ordinary budget.

Education

It is estimated that the proportion of children aged 6 to 11 years receiving primary education rose from 9 per cent in 1960 to 23 per cent in 1975. Only 7 per cent of girls in this age-group were enrolled and only 8 per cent of all children aged 12 to 16 attended secondary schools. In 1979 the Government announced the introduction of free and compulsory primary education for children between the ages of 7 and 10 years. The 1979-84 five-year plan provides for a literacy campaign and a restructuring of the education system to dilute the Islamic influence. There are two universities and a polytechnic. In 1980 it was reported that up to 80 per cent of university staff had fled their posts.

Tourism

Afghanistan's attractions for the foreign visitor include: Bamian with its high statue of Buddha and thousands of painted caves; Bandi Amir with its suspended lakes; the Blue Mosque of Mazar; the walls of Kabul; Herat with its Grand Mosque and minarets; the towns of Qandahar and Girishk; Balkh (ancient Bactria), "Mother of Cities", in the north; Bagram, Hadda and Surkh Kotal (of interest to archaeologists); and the high mountains of the Hindu Kush.

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

Tourism was an important contributor to Afghanistan's foreign currency reserves, raising over \$12 million a year, but, with the change of regime and internal unrest, the number of visitors dropped sharply in 1978 and 1979.

Public Holidays

1982: March 21st (Nau-roz: New Year's Day, Iranian calendar), June 23rd (first day of Ramadan), July 17th-19th (Jashyn-i Jamhoriyat, Republic Celebrations), July 23rd (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), August 19th (Independence Day), August 31st (Pashtunistan Day), September 9th (Parliament Day), September 29th (Id ul Adha, Celebration of the Sacrifice), October 15th (Roze Nejat, Day of Deliverance), October 24th (United Nations Day), October 28th (Ashura, Martyrdom of Imam Husayn), December 28th (Roze-Maulud, Birth of Prophet Mohamed).

Weights and Measures

The metric system has been officially adopted but traditional weights are still used. One "seer" equals 16 lb. (7.3 kg.).

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 puls = 2 krams = 1 afghani.

Exchange rates (October 1981):

£1 sterling = 94.6 afghanis;

U.S. \$1 = 50.6 afghanis.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	ESTIMATED MID-YEAR POPULATION			DENSITY (per sq. km.) 1979
	1977	1978	1979	
652,090 sq. km.*	14,795,733	15,158,632	15,551,358†	23.8

* 251,773 sq. miles.

† Result of Afghanistan's first national census, conducted on June 23rd, 1979. It includes an estimated nomadic population of 2,500,000.

Note: In September 1981 an estimated 2,500,000 Afghan refugees were living in Pakistan.

PROVINCES*
(Census of June 23rd, 1979)

	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION	DENSITY (per sq. km.)	CAPITAL (with population)
Kabul	17,548	1,864,000	106.2	Kabul (913,164)
Parwan	11,269	755,285	67.0	Charikar (22,424)
Bamian	17,411	268,517	15.4	Bamian (7,355)
Ghazni	23,373	646,623	27.7	Ghazni (30,425)
Paktika	19,333	245,229	12.7	Sharan (1,398)
Paktia	10,286	497,503	48.4	Gardiz (9,550)
Nangarhar	7,614	745,986	98.0	Jalalabad (53,915)
Laghman	7,209	310,751	43.1	Meterlam (3,987)
Kunar	10,477	250,132	23.9	Hasan Abad (2,089)
Badakhshan	47,393	497,758	10.5	Faizabad (9,098)
Takhar	12,373	519,752	42.0	Taluqan (19,925)
Baghlan	17,106	493,882	28.9	Baghlan (39,228)
Kunduz	7,825	555,437	71.0	Kunduz (53,251)
Samangan	16,220	272,584	16.8	Uiback (4,938)
Balkh	11,833	569,255	48.1	Mazar-i-Sharif (103,372)
Jawzjan	25,548	588,609	23.0	Shibarghan (18,995)
Fariab	22,274	582,705	26.2	Maymana (38,251)
Badghis	21,854	233,613	10.7	Qala-i-nau (5,340)
Herat	61,301	769,111	12.5	Herat (140,323)
Farah	47,778	234,621	4.9	Farah (18,797)
Neemroze	41,347	103,634	2.5	Zarunj (6,477)
Helmand	61,816	517,645	8.4	Bost (21,600)
Qandahar	47,666	567,204	11.9	Qandahar (178,409)
Zabul	17,289	179,362	10.4	Qalat (5,946)
Uruzgan	29,289	444,168	15.2	Tareenkoot (3,362)
Ghor	38,658	337,992	8.7	Cheghcheran (2,974)
TOTAL	652,090	13,051,358	20.0	

* Population figures refer to settled inhabitants only, excluding kuchies (nomads), estimated at 2,500,000 for the whole country.

PRINCIPAL CITIES
(population at June 23rd, 1979)

Kabul (capital)	913,164	Kunduz	53,251
Qandahar	178,409	Baghlan	39,228
Herat	140,323	Maymana	38,251
Mazar-i-Sharif	103,372	Pul-i-Khomri	31,101
Jalalabad	53,915	Ghazni	30,425

Births and Deaths (1979): Birth rate 48.1 per 1,000; death rate 23.3 per 1,000.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION*
(ISIC Major Divisions, persons aged 8 years and over)

	1979 CENSUS
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	2,369,481
Mining and quarrying	59,339
Manufacturing	423,373
Electricity, gas and water	11,354
Construction	51,086
Trade, restaurants and hotels	137,860
Transport, storage and communications	66,243
Other services	749,345
TOTAL	3,868,081

* Figures refer to settled population only and exclude persons seeking work for the first time.

AGRICULTURE
LAND USE
(⁰⁰⁰ hectares)

	1973	1976	1979
Arable land	7,910*	7,910	7,910*
Land under permanent crops	138*	138*	140*
Permanent meadows and pastures	50,000*	50,000*	50,000*
Forest and woodland	1,900	1,900	1,900*
Other land and inland water	4,802	4,802	4,800
TOTAL	64,750	64,750	64,750

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

PRINCIPAL CROPS
(year ending March 20th)

	AREA (⁰⁰⁰ hectares)			PRODUCTION (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)		
	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Wheat	2,348	2,162	2,192	2,813	2,663	2,750
Maize	482	472.3	477	780	759.8	797
Rice (paddy)	210	205.8	212	428	439	461
Barley	310	303.8	306	325	318.4	321
Seed cotton	112	84.1	45	132	105	65
Sugar beet	4.9	3.2	2	73	70	35
Sugar cane	3.8	3.7	4	64	63.7	70
Vegetables	94.0	130.3	95	766	1,069.2	828
Fruits	140.2	139.2	142.6	824	836	891
Oil seeds	50	59	59	35	42	43

LIVESTOCK
(⁰000)

	1976/77*	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Cattle	3,835	3,650	3,730	3,710	3,710
Sheep†	22,000	20,244	19,075	18,400	18,700
Goats	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,885	2,850
Horses	370	392*	400	1,730	1,730
Asses	1,250	1,300	1,300		
Mules	26	48	40		
Buffaloes	35	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Camels	290	300	300	270	265
Poultry	19,690	6,000	6,200	6,400	6,400

* FAO estimate.

† Including Karakul sheep, numbering 4.4 million in 1979/80, and 4.5 million in 1980/81.

Sources: FAO, *Production Yearbook*, and Central Statistics Office, Kabul.LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(⁰000 metric tons)

	1978	1979*	1980*
Beef and veal	67	67	67
Mutton and lamb	103	99	100
Goats' meat	25*	25	25
Poultry meat	11*	11	11
Cows' milk	533	640	640
Sheep's milk	225*	230	230
Goats' milk	48*	48	48
Butter	5.6*	5.8	5.8
Cheese	9.8*	9.9	9.9
Hen eggs	16.8*	16.9	16.9
Honey	3.6†	3.6†	3.6
Wool: greasy	26.5*	27.0	27.5
clean	14.3*	14.5	14.8
Cattle and buffalo hides	11.1*	11.2	11.4
Sheep skins	16.1*	16.8	17.1
Goat skins	3.8*	3.8	3.8

* FAO estimate.

† Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.FORESTRY
ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
(FAO estimates, ⁰000 cubic metres, excluding bark)

	CONIFEROUS (soft wood)			BROADLEAVED (hard wood)			TOTAL		
	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers*	820	820	820	36	36	36	856	856	856
Other industrial wood	122	125	129	488	501	515	610	626	644
Fuel wood.	1,830	1,879	1,931	4,381	4,500	4,622	6,211	6,379	6,553
TOTAL	2,772	2,824	2,880	4,905	5,037	5,173	7,677	7,861	8,053

* Assumed to be unchanged from 1977.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION
([']000 cubic metres, including boxboards)

	1971	1972	1973	1974*	1975*	1976*
Coniferous	345	305	360*	360	310	380
Broadleaved	60	55	50	50	20	20
TOTAL	405	360	410	410	330	400

* FAO estimate.

1977-79: Annual production as in 1976 (FAO estimates).

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Forest Products.

Inland Fishing (1964-79): Total catch 1,500 metric tons each year (FAO estimate).

MINING
(Twelve months ending March 20th)

		1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Hard coal	['] 000 metric tons	170.3	218.2	131.9	118.7
Salt (unrefined)	million " "	77.7	81.1	67.6	37.1
Natural gas	million cu. metres	2,548	2,461	2,327	2,790.3

INDUSTRY
SELECTED PRODUCTS
(Twelve months ending March 20th)

		1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Ginned cotton	['] 000 metric tons	41.5	45.3	29.4	22.9
Cotton fabrics	million metres	76.8	76.6	63.3	43.3
Woollen fabrics*	['] 000 metres	400.0	405.2	401.0	405.3
Rayon fabrics	" "	29,700.6	23,100.0	21,300.0	14,800.0
Cement	['] 000 metric tons	149.7	126.5	99.3	87.2
Electricity†	million kWh.	776.1	845.4	907.8	958.8
Wheat flour	['] 000 metric tons	80.9	97.0	122.6	113.1
Refined sugar	" " "	11.2	10.8	8.6	2.7
Vegetable oil	" " "	9.9	10.4	9.6	6.5
Nitrogenous fertilizers‡	" " "	99.7	105.7	106.2	106.3

* Including blankets.

† Production for public use, excluding industrial establishments generating electricity for their own use.

‡ Production in terms of nitrogen.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million afghanis, year ending March 20th)

	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Imports c.i.f.*	14,353	20,442	18,313	24,183	32,040	29,860
Exports f.o.b.	13,606	13,085	16,321	15,312	15,123	21,476

* Including imports under commodity loans and grants from foreign countries and international organizations.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(distribution by SITC, U.S. \$'000, year ending March 20th)

IMPORTS c.i.f.*	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77
Food and live animals	25,687	44,891	74,817	38,885
Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	13,139	26,285	39,494	12,790
Refined sugar	13,071	26,097	33,811	12,768
Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	10,849	15,648	31,436	22,976
Tea	10,143	15,066	30,492	21,940
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	4,540	7,552	5,412	5,896
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	8,521	22,617	27,072	35,676
Petroleum and petroleum products	8,507	22,582	27,060	35,624
Petroleum products	8,386	22,510	27,000	35,597
Motor spirit (petrol), etc.	2,900	4,998	9,265	12,073
Lamp oil and white spirit (kerosene)	533	9,504	1,693	5,022
Distillate fuels	3,598	6,400	13,391	15,280
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	3,725	6,676	8,618	13,746
Chemicals	10,819	23,268	23,941	30,447
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	4,998	6,353	6,704	9,062
Medicaments	n.a.	6,324	6,700	9,035
Manufactured fertilizers	n.a.	8,754	7,850	8,533
Nitrogenous fertilizers	n.a.	7,811	—	—
Phosphatic fertilizers	n.a.	943	7,850	8,533
Basic manufactures	49,022	85,448	92,024	93,888
Rubber manufactures	11,677	11,323	21,699	18,917
Tyres and tubes	11,612	11,298	21,631	18,761
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	27,520	60,040	49,983	55,159
Textile yarn and thread	14,730	13,276	10,661	10,422
Yarn of flax, ramie and true hemp	13,428	10,947	7,868	7,068
Woven cotton fabrics†	2,032	7,881	2,968	3,145
Other woven fabrics†	11,209	38,883	36,353	40,070
Fabrics of linen, ramie and true hemp†	4,940	11,927	8,998	6,353
Fabrics of synthetic fibres†	3,278	20,657	18,839	21,809
Machinery and transport equipment	16,208	19,229	34,482	29,025
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	3,294	5,384	6,459	12,682
Transport equipment	9,750	10,499	24,351	10,912
Road motor vehicles and parts†	9,403	9,812	n.a.	10,025
Buses	876	1,236	13,228	924
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	9,136	9,033	12,535	14,479
TOTAL (incl. others)	127,560	223,794	268,313	264,183

* Excluding imports under commodity loans and grants for which the distribution by commodity is not known (U.S. \$'000): 26 in 1973/74; 19,169 in 1974/75; 67,815 in 1975/76; 71,346 in 1976/77.

† Excluding narrow or special fabrics.

‡ Excluding tyres, engines and electrical parts.

1977/78 (U.S. \$'000): Sugar 16,569; Tea 27,935; Edible oil 9,790; Medicaments 11,384; Tyres and tubes 19,308; Textile yarn and thread 18,199; Textile fabrics etc. 51,469; Road vehicles 10,760; Petroleum products 34,426; Total (incl. others) 321,347 (excl. project imports 143,789; other loans and grants 26,141).

[continued on following page]

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES—continued]

EXPORTS f.o.b.	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77
Food and live animals	72,633	95,612	n.a.	94,326
Fruit and vegetables	69,779	n.a.	77,007	92,328
Fresh fruit and nuts (excl. oil nuts)*	29,310	44,423	29,746	46,684
Fresh grapes	8,808	18,488	13,235	15,108
Edible nuts	5,965	12,913	n.a.	23,480
Dried fruit*	47,134	n.a.	47,261	43,604
Dried grapes (raisins)	n.a.	37,238	n.a.	41,844
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	n.a.	80,476	89,123	130,688
Hides, skins and fur skins	29,902	19,326	22,099	33,402
Hides and skins (undressed)	5,668	7,053	11,748	11,524
Hides of cattle, etc.	1,566	2,777	6,647	8,866
Fur skins (undressed)	18,239	12,273	10,351	21,878
Oil-seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	3,597	4,133	8,251	12,912
Textile fibres and waste	13,640	40,876	39,538	68,728
Wool and other animal hair	n.a.	6,193	7,980	7,212
Cotton	7,221	34,883	31,558	60,758
Raw cotton (excl. linters)	7,221	34,883	31,558	60,706
Plants mainly for medicines, perfumes, etc.	2,395	8,980	10,436	5,814
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	17,985	32,095	45,342	39,540
Natural gas	17,985	32,095	45,342	39,540
Basic manufactures	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	30,654
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	15,898	20,077	18,469	30,084
Floor coverings, tapestries, etc.	14,474	19,900	16,785	24,024
Knotted carpets, carpeting and rugs	14,474	19,900	16,738	23,528
TOTAL (incl. others)	159,102	230,550	223,363	298,997

* Dried citrus fruit are included with "fresh fruit and nuts".

1977/78 (U.S. \$'000): Fresh fruit and nuts 22,874; Dried fruit 83,840; Hides and skins 11,448; Fur skins 18,443; Raw cotton 55,040; Natural gas 39,349; Carpets and rugs 38,408; Total (incl. others) 313,374.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

(U.S. \$ million)

IMPORTS	1977/78	1978/79	EXPORTS	1977/78	1978/79
France	7.1	10.6	Germany, Federal Republic	17.4	22.5
Germany, Federal Republic	31.9	46.6	India	24.0	37.5
India	24.5	39.1	Iran	2.4	2.1
Japan	101.5	123.5	Pakistan	36.7	41.1
Pakistan	12.5	16.9	Switzerland	7.8	8.9
United Kingdom	15.6	21.9	United Kingdom	37.1	30.2
U.S.A.	16.8	30.9	U.S.A.	15.0	11.3
TOTAL (incl. others)	497.7	681.7	TOTAL (incl. others)	314.4	321.8

1977/78 (U.S. \$ million): Imports from U.S.S.R. 108.1, Iran 62.2; Exports to U.S.S.R. 117.4.

TOURISM

INTERNATIONAL TOURIST ARRIVALS BY COUNTRY

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Australia	1,094	1,055	4,397	3,070	967
France	9,431	7,794	6,779	4,781	1,153
Germany, Federal Republic	8,649	8,907	9,085	7,496	1,817
India	8,717	8,521	11,158	9,744	4,350
Pakistan	13,648	20,213	35,105	23,663	10,126
United Kingdom	9,777	10,108	11,526	9,102	1,850
U.S.A.	9,501	8,950	9,011	6,389	1,039
Others	27,662	23,406	31,299	27,744	8,902
TOTAL	85,479	88,954	118,360	91,989	30,204

Receipts from tourism: U.S. \$11 million in 1973; \$12 million in 1974; \$12 million in 1975.

TRANSPORT

CIVIL AVIATION

(twelve months ending March 20th)

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Kilometres flown ('000)	4,514	3,931	3,765	3,012
Passengers carried	97,100	69,800	104,000	86,199
Passenger-km. ('000)	298,200	206,200	238,068	173,855
Freight ton-km. ('000)	40,300	32,600	19,084	21,366
Cargo	13,300	14,000	7,070	n.a.
Mail	174	153	n.a.	n.a.

ROAD TRAFFIC

(motor vehicles in use)

	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Passenger cars	28,098	31,471	34,772	34,192	34,080
Commercial vehicles	19,298	29,737	34,435	27,555	28,714

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

Telephones in use: 20,831 in 1977/78.

Radio sets in use: c. 1,000,000 in 1977.

Television sets in use: 120,000 in January 1980.

EDUCATION

(1977/78)

	INSTITUTIONS	PUPILS
Primary schools	1,778	751,252
Village schools	1,593	121,070
Secondary schools (to Grade nine)	134	10,177
General high schools	199	99,563
Vocational high schools	27	10,816
Universities and Polytechnics	3	9,352

Note: Teachers in all institutions totalled 12,399 in 1975/76.

Source (unless otherwise stated): Central Statistics Office, Kabul.

THE CONSTITUTION

Immediately after the coup of April 27th, 1978, the 1977 Constitution was abolished. Both Taraki and Amin promised new constitutions but, in each case, were removed from power before special commissions appointed by them had prepared any drafts. On April 21st, 1980, the Revolutionary Council ratified the Basic Principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. These are to remain valid until the ratification of the Constitution by a Loya Jirgah (National Assembly). The following is a summary of the main provisions of the Basic Principles.

General Provisions. The role of the State is to serve the well-being and prosperity of the people, to safeguard their peaceful life and to protect their rights.

The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the party of the workers and the working class, is the country's guiding force. It aims to realize the ideals of the Great Saur Revolution for the creation of a new, just society.

Muslims are free to practise religious rites, as are members of other religions provided it poses no threat to Afghan society.

All nationalities, tribes and ethnic groups are equal.

Foreign policy is based on the principle of peaceful co-existence and active and positive non-alignment. Friendship and co-operation is to be strengthened with the U.S.S.R. as it will be with all countries of the socialist community. Afghanistan abides by the UN Charter, professes its desire for peace between neighbouring countries of the region and supports the struggle against colonialism, imperialism, Zionism, racism and fascism. Afghanistan favours disarmament and the prevention of proliferation of nuclear weapons. War propaganda is prohibited.

The State protects private ownership and guarantees the law of inheritance of private ownership. Banks, mines, institutes, insurance, heavy industries, radio and television are state-owned. The establishment of agricultural and industrial co-operatives is encouraged.

One of the State's major duties is to provide adequate housing for the workers. Family, mother and child are given special protection by the State.

The capital is Kabul.

Rights and duties of the people. All subjects of Afghanistan are equal before the law. The following rights are guaranteed: the right to life and security, to observe the religious rites of Islam and of other religions, to work, to protection of health and social welfare, to education, to scientific, technical, cultural and artistic activities, to freedom of speech and thought, to security of residence and privacy of correspondence and to complain to the appropriate government organs.

In crime, the accused is considered innocent until guilt is recognized by the court. Nobody may be arrested, detained or punished except in accordance with the law.

The defence of the homeland and of the achievements of the Saur Revolution, loyalty to its aims and ideals and services to the people are the responsibilities of every subject.

Loya Jirgah. This is the highest organ of State power. Its composition and the election of its representatives will be regulated by law. Elections to the Loya Jirgah will be based on a general, secret, free, direct and equal vote. The Loya Jirgah will ratify the Constitution at its first session.

The Revolutionary Council is the highest organ of State power until the necessary conditions for elections to the Loya Jirgah are met.

The number and election or selection of new members is proposed by the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council and ratified by the Revolutionary Council. It is empowered to ratify laws, decrees, state economic and social development plans and to form the Presidium and the Council of Ministers. It also has the authority to call elections for the Loya Jirgah and to declare war. Laws and decrees are ratified by a majority vote of the members and are enforced after their publication in the official gazette. Sessions of the Revolutionary Council are held twice a year and they require a minimum attendance of two-thirds of the members.

The permanent organ of the Revolutionary Council is the Presidium. The Revolutionary Council elects the Presidium from amongst its members. The President of the Revolutionary Council is the Chairman of the Presidium. The Presidium's responsibilities include the interpretation and enforcement of laws, the granting of amnesty and the commuting of punishment. Between sessions all responsibilities of the Revolutionary Council are transferred to the Presidium.

Until the appointment or election of a Premier, the President of the Revolutionary Council is the Premier of Afghanistan.

The Council of Ministers is the supreme executive organ of State power and is responsible to the Revolutionary Council and to the Presidium when the Revolutionary Council is in recess. It is vested with the authority to implement domestic and foreign policy and to submit draft laws to the Revolutionary Council (or Presidium) for consideration and ratification. It comprises the Premier, his deputy or deputies and ministers.

Local administrative organs. Local committees and councils are to be formed in the provinces, cities, sub-districts and villages for the solution of all questions relating to the locality. All matters of election and representation will be regulated by law. Local executive committees of State power are to be established too. Besides taking decisions within the limits of their authority, these local organs are authorized to implement the decisions of higher organs.

The Judiciary. (see Judicial System section).

The Public Prosecution Department. The Attorney-General guides the activities of the country's prosecution organs. The Department consists of the Prosecutor General and the prosecution department of the provinces, cities, districts and sub-districts. These organs are independent of local organs, answerable only to the Prosecutor General. The Attorney-General, who is responsible to the Revolutionary Council, and the prosecutors supervise the implementation and observance of all laws. Until the appointment of the Prosecutor General his authority and duties are vested in the Minister of Justice.

Final Orders. Any alteration of these Basic Principles may be implemented on the proposal of the Presidium and the ratification by two-thirds of the members of the Revolutionary Council. The Basic Principles will remain valid until the ratification of the Constitution of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Decrees, laws and other documents issued prior to the enforcement of the Basic Principles remain valid provided they are not contradictory to the Basic Principles.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President of the Revolutionary Council and General Secretary of the People's Democratic Party Central Committee:
BABRAK KARMAL (took office December 27th, 1979).

PRESIDIUM OF THE REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL

President: BABRAK KARMAL.

Vice-Presidents: Maj.-Gen. ABDUL QADER, Lt.-Col. GUL AQA.

Secretary: MOHAMMAD ANWAR FARZAN.

Members: NOOR AHMAD NOOR, ABDURRASHID ARYAN, ANAHITA RATEBZAD, NEJMUDDIN KAWYANI, Lt.-Col. NASER MOHAMMAD, ABDUL GHAFAR LAKANWAL, Dr. SALEH MOHAMMAD ZEARY.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(December 1981)

President of the Revolutionary Council: BABRAK KARMAL.
Prime Minister, Minister of Planning, President of Council of Ministers and President of State Planning Committee:
SULTAN ALI KISHTMAND.

Vice-President of Council of Ministers and Minister of Information and Culture: ABDUL MAJID SARBULAND.

Vice-President of Council of Ministers and Minister of Higher Education: GUL DAD.

Minister of Justice: ABDUL WAHAB SAFI.

Minister of Defence: Maj.-Gen. MOHAMMAD RAFIEE.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: SHAH MOHAMMAD DOST.

Minister of the Interior: SAYED MOHAMMAD GULABZOI.

Minister of Communications: Lt.-Col. MOHAMMAD ASLAM WATANJAR.

Minister of Education: FAQIR MOHAMMAD YAQUBI.

Minister of Nationalities and Tribes: SULIEMAN ALI LAIQ.

Minister of Agriculture and Land Reform: FAZUL RAHIM MOHMAND.

Minister of Finance: ABDUL WAKIL.

Minister of Commerce: MOHAMMAD KHAN JALALAR.

Minister of Mines and Industries: Eng. MOHAMMAD ESMA'IL DANESH.

Minister of Transport and Tourism: SHAR JAN MAZDODRYAR.

Minister of Public Works: Eng. NAZAR MOHAMMAD.

Minister of Water and Power: Dr. RAZ MOHAMMAD PAKTEEN.

Minister of Public Health: POHAND M. IBRAHIM AZIM.

General President of State Organizations: KHALIL AHMAD ABAWAI.

POLITBURO OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF AFGHANISTAN

General Secretary: BABRAK KARMAL.

Members: ANAHITA RATEBZAD, SULTAN ALI KISHTMAND, Dr. SALEH MOHAMMAD ZEARY, GHULAM DASTAGIR PANJSHERI, NOOR AHMAD NOOR, MAHMOUD BARIALAY, Maj.-Gen. MOHAMMAD RAFIEE, Lt.-Col. MOHAMMAD ASLAM WATANJAR, M. NAJIBOLLAH.

POLITICAL PARTY

People's Democratic Party (PDP): Kabul; f. 1965, split 1967; re-founded 1976, when the Khalq (Masses) Party and its splinter Parcham (Flag) Party re-united and annexed the Musawat Party; Left-wing; Secretariat of the Central Cttee. BABRAK KARMAL, Dr. SALEH MOHAMMAD ZEARY, NOOR AHMAD NOOR, MAHMOUD BARIALAY, NEYAZ MOHD. MOHMAND; publ. *Haqiqat Englab Saur*.

National Fatherland Front: f. 1981 as union of PDP representatives, national and tribal groups; aims to promote national unity under the leadership of the PDP; Exec. Bd. of 23 mems.; Chair. National Committee Dr. SALEH MOHAMMAD ZEARY; Vice-Chair. SULIEMAN ALI LAIQ, SAYED AFGHANI, NEJMUDDIN KAWYANI, SAYED EKRAM PAYGIR.

No other political parties are allowed to function. There are many rebel groups fighting against the Government in Afghanistan. Some of them have joined forces to form the following two alliances:

The Islamic Alliance: f. January 1980 by the merger of Hizbi-i-Islami Afghanistan, Jamiyat-i-Islami, another faction of the Islamic party, Harkat Inqilab-i-Islami, National Liberation Front, Afghan Islamic and Nationalist Revolutionary Council. Rivalry and feuding between the groups continued after their merger and in June 1981 the last three groups formed the Islamic Unity of Mujaheddin of Afghanistan, but disagreement between the various factions still continued.

The Islamic Revolution Liberation Front of Afghanistan: f. March 1980 by the merger of ten Islamic revolutionary organizations.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO AFGHANISTAN

(In Kabul unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy.

- Algeria:** New Delhi, India (E).
- Austria:** P.O.B. 24, Zarghouna Wat (E); *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* (vacant) (Ambassador resident in Teheran, Iran).
- Bahrain:** Teheran, Iran (E).
- Bangladesh:** House no. 20, Sarak "S", Wazir Akbar Khan Mena, P.O.B. 510 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Belgium:** Teheran, Iran (E).
- Brazil:** Teheran, Iran (E).
- Bulgaria:** Wazir Akbar Khan Mena (E); *Ambassador:* MLADEN NIKOLOV MLADENOV.
- Canada:** Islamabad, Pakistan (E).
- China, People's Republic:** Sardar Shah Mahmoud Ghazi Wat (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* JIN CHANGRU.
- Cuba:** House 10, Saras Z, Wazir Akbar Khan Mena (E); *Ambassador:* M. P. CASANOVA.
- Czechoslovakia:** Taimani Wat, Kale Fatullah (E); *Ambassador:* ZDENĚK KARMELITA.
- Denmark:** Teheran, Iran (E).
- Egypt:** c/o Yugoslav Embassy.
- Finland:** Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
- France:** Avenue Enqelab Saur (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* J. BERTHOD.
- German Democratic Republic:** Wazir Akbar Khan Mena (E); *Ambassador:* KRAFT BUMBEL.
- Germany, Federal Republic:** P.O.B. 83, Wazir Akbar Khan Mena (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* J. BAUCH.
- Ghana:** New Delhi, India (E).
- Greece:** Teheran, Iran (E).
- Hungary:** sin 306-308, Wazir Akbar Khan Mena, P.O.B. 830 (E); *Ambassador:* DEZSŐ KISS.
- India:** Malalai Wat, Shar-e-Nau (E); *Ambassador:* J. N. DIXIT.
- Indonesia:** Wazir Akbar Khan Mena (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* H. MARTOY.
- Iran:** Malekyar Wat (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Iraq:** P.O.B. 523, Wazir Akbar Khan Mena (E); *Ambassador:* FATHI HUSSAIN AL-ALI.
- Italy:** Khwaja Abdullah Ansari Wat (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* C. CAPITANI.
- Japan:** No. 240-241, Wazir Akbar Khan Mena (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* A. NAGASAKA.
- Jordan:** Teheran, Iran (E).
- Korea, Democratic People's Republic:** Wazir Akbar Khan Mena (E); *Ambassador:* YI CHONG-NIM.
- Korea, Republic:** New Delhi, India (E).
- Kuwait:** Teheran, Iran (E).
- Lebanon:** Teheran, Iran (E).
- Libya:** 103 Wazir Akbar Khan Mena (People's Bureau); *Secretary:* M. H. AL-BURKI.
- Mexico:** New Delhi, India (E).
- Mongolia:** Wazir Akbar Khan Mena (E); *Ambassador:* PUNTSAGIYN SHAGDARSÜREN.
- Morocco:** Teheran, Iran (E).
- Nepal:** New Delhi, India (E).
- Netherlands:** Teheran, Iran (E).
- Norway:** Teheran, Iran (E).
- Pakistan:** Shar-e-Nau (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* RAO ALI BAHADUR KHAN.
- Philippines:** New Delhi, India (E).
- Poland:** Guzargah Wat (E); *Ambassador:* E. BARADZIEJ.
- Qatar:** Teheran, Iran (E).
- Romania:** Teheran, Iran (E).
- Senegal:** Teheran, Iran (E).
- Spain:** Teheran, Iran (E).
- Sri Lanka:** New Delhi, India (E).
- Sweden:** Teheran, Iran (E).
- Switzerland:** Teheran, Iran (E).
- Syria:** New Delhi, India (E).
- Thailand:** New Delhi, India (E).
- Turkey:** Shah Mahmoud Ghazi Khan St. 134 (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* A. GÜVEN.
- U.S.S.R.:** Dar-ul-Aman Wat (E); *Ambassador:* FIKRYAT TABEYEV.
- United Kingdom:** Karte Parwan (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* J. D. GARNER.
- U.S.A.:** Wazir Akbar Khan Mena (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* HAWTHORNE MILLS.
- Viet-Nam:** Wazir Akbar Khan Mena (E); *Ambassador:* NGUYEN SI HOACH.
- Yugoslavia:** P.O.B. 53, Wazir Akbar Khan Mena (E); *Ambassador:* BOGDAN MALBASIĆ.

Afghanistan also has diplomatic relations with Argentina, Burma, Chile, Laos, Portugal, Sudan, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

AFGHANISTAN

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The functions and structure of the judiciary are established in Articles 54-58 of the Basic Principles ratified by the Revolutionary Council in April 1980.

Judgment is made by the courts on the basis of democratic principles. The courts implement the laws of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and, in cases of ambivalence, will judge in accordance with the rules of *Shari'ah* (Islamic religious law). Trials are held in open session except when circumstances defined by law deem the trial to be held in closed session. Trials are conducted in Pashtu and Dari or in the language of the majority of the inhabitants of the locality. The right to speak in court in one's mother tongue is guaranteed to the two sides of the lawsuit.

The judiciary comprises the Supreme Court, provincial, city and district courts, the courts of the armed forces and other such special courts as are formed in accordance with the directives of the law.

The supreme judicial organ is the Supreme Court, which consists of a President, Vice-President and other members. It supervises the judicial activities of the courts and ensures the uniformity of law enforcement and interpretation by those courts.

The Presidium of the Revolutionary Council appoints all judges. Death sentences are carried out after ratification by the Presidium.

RELIGION

The official religion of Afghanistan is Islam. Ninety-nine per cent of Afghans are Muslims, approximately 80 per cent of them of the Sunni and the remainder of the Shi'ite sect. There are small minority groups of Hindus, Sikhs and Jews.

THE PRESS

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

The newspapers and periodicals marked * were reported to be the only ones appearing regularly in September 1981.

***Anis** (*Friendship*): Kabul; f. 1927; evening; Independent; Dari and Pashtu; news and literary articles; Chief Editor ZAMON MOMAND; circ. 1,717.

Badakhshan: Faizabad; f. 1944; Dari and Pashtu; Chief Editor HADI ROSTAQI; circ. 1,000.

Bedar: Mazar-i-Sharif; f. 1922; Dari and Pashtu; Chief Editor ROZEQ FANI; circ. 2,500.

Ettehad-i-Baghlan: Baghlan; f. 1930; Dari and Pashtu; Chief Editor SHAFIQULLAH MOSHFEG; circ. 1,200.

***Haqiqat Enqelab Saur** (*Truth of the April Revolution*): Kabul; f. 1980; Dari and Pashtu; organ of the Government; Editor-in-Chief MAHMUD BARIALAY; circ. 50,000.

***Hewad**: Kabul; f. 1959; Dari and Pashtu; Editor-in-Chief ABDULLAH BAKHTIANAE; circ. 12,200.

Jawzjan: Jawzjan; f. 1942; Dari and Pashtu; Chief Editor A. RAHEM HAMRO; circ. 1,500.

***Kabul New Times**: Ansari Wat, Kabul; f. 1962 as *Kabul Times*, renamed 1980; State-owned; English; Editor-in-Chief DANESHYOR; circ. 2,200.

Nangarhor: Jalalabad; f. 1919; Pashtu; Chief Editor MORAD SANGARMAL; circ. 1,500.

Sanae: Parwan; f. 1953; Dari and Pashtu; Chief Editor G. SAKHI ESHANZADA; circ. 1,700.

Tulu-i-Afghan: Qandahar; f. 1922; Pashtu; Chief Editor TAHER SHAFEG; circ. 1,200.

Judicial System, Religion, The Press

Wolanga: Paktia; f. 1943; Pashtu; Chief Editor M. ANWAR; circ. 1,500.

PERIODICALS

Afghan Journal of Public Health: Institute of Public Health, Ansari Wat, Kabul; quarterly; Pashtu and Dari; Editor-in-Chief A. W. LATIFI; circ. 500.

Afghan Standard: Kabul; f. 1979; quarterly; Dari and Pashtu; Editor-in-Chief TAJMOHAMAD YORMAND; circ. 1,000.

***Afghanistan**: Historical Society of Afghanistan, Kabul; f. 1948; quarterly; English; historical and cultural; Editor MALIHA ZAFAR.

***Aryana**: Historical Society of Afghanistan, Kabul; f. 1943; quarterly; Pashtu and Dari; cultural and historical; Editor FAQIR MUHAMMAD KHAIRKHAH.

Awaz: Kabul; f. 1940; radio and television programmes; Pashtu and Dari; twice a month; Editor NASIR TOHORI; circ. 20,000.

De Kano Aw Sanayo (*Mines and Industry*): Kabul; f. 1955; quarterly; Dari and Pashtu; Editor-in-Chief MESBA SABA; circ. 1,500.

Eqtesad (*Economist*): Afghan Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Darulaman Watt, Kabul; f. 1922; weekly; Dari and Pashtu; Editor MUHAMMAD TAHIR PAYAM.

Erfan: Ministry of Education, Mohd. Jan Khan Wat, Kabul; f. 1923; monthly; Dari and Pashtu; Chief Editor KUBRA MAZHARI MALORAW; circ. 2,500.

Geography: Kabul; f. 1965; monthly; Pashtu and Dari; Editor-in-Chief STANAMIR ZAHAR; circ. 2,500.

Gorash: Ministry of Information and Culture, Mohd. Jan Khan Wat, Kabul; f. 1979; weekly; Turkmani; Chief Editor S. MISEDIG AMINI; circ. 1,000.

***Haqiqat-e-Sarbaz**: Ministry of Defence, Kabul; f. 1980; Dari and Pashtu; three times a week; Chief Editor MER JAMALUDIN FAKHR; circ. 18,370.

Helmand: Bost; f. 1954; weekly; Pashtu; Editor-in-Chief M. OMER FARHAT BALEGH; circ. 1,700.

Herat: Ministry of Information and Culture, Mohd. Jan Khan Wat, Kabul; f. 1923; monthly; Dari and Pashtu; Chief Editor JALIL SHABGER FOLADYON.

Kabul: Pashtu Academy, Sher Ali Khan St., Kabul; f. 1933; monthly; Pashtu; literature, history, social sciences; Editor M. SABER; circ. 1,000.

Kamkyono Anis: Ministry of Information and Culture, Mohd. Jan Khan Wat, Kabul; f. 1969; weekly; Dari and Pashtu; Chief Editor NADIA; circ. 1,500.

Karhana: Ministry of Agriculture, Jamal Mena, Kabul; f. 1953; monthly; Dari and Pashtu; Editor Dr. BABRAK ARGHAND; circ. 1,500.

Mairmun: Kabul; f. 1955; Dari and Pashtu; produced by the Women's Welfare Association.

Mojalae Rana (*Light*): Kabul; f. 1978; monthly; Dari and Pashtu; Editor-in-Chief RASHID ASHTI; circ. 1,000.

Nengarhar: Kabul; f. 1919; weekly; Pashtu; Editor-in-Chief KARIM HASHIMI; circ. 1,500.

Paim Haq: Kabul; f. 1953; monthly; Dari and Pashtu; Editor-in-Chief FARAH SHAH MOHIBI; circ. 1,000.

Pamir: Kabul; f. 1952; organ of the Municipality; weekly; Dari and Pashtu; Chief Editor ZIA ROSHAN; circ. 2,000.

Rahnoma-i-Khanawada (*Family Guidance*): Kabul; f. 1963; twice a month; Dari and Pashtu; Editor-in-Chief M. AFZAL KANDAHARI; circ. 1,500.

Samangon: Aybak; f. 1978; weekly; Dari; Editor-in-Chief M. MOHSEN HASSAN; circ. 1,500.

Seistan: Fareh; f. 1944; weekly; Dari and Pashtu; Editor-in-Chief M. ANWAR MAHAL; circ. 2,500.

Seramiasht: Afghan Red Crescent Society, Afshar, Kabul; f. 1958; Dari and Pashtu; quarterly; Editor H. R. JADIR; circ. 1,500.

Sewad (Literacy): Kabul; f. 1954; monthly; Dari and Pashtu; Editor-in-Chief MALEM GOL ZADRON; circ. 1,000.

Sob: Kabul; f. 1979; weekly; Balochi; Editor-in-Chief WALIMOHAMAD ROKHSHONI; circ. 1,000.

Talim Wa Tarbia: Kabul; f. 1954; monthly; published by Institute of Education.

Urdu (Military): Kabul; f. 1922; quarterly; military journal; issued by the Ministry of National Defence; Dari and Pashtu; Chief Editor KHALILULAH AKBARI; circ. 500.

Yoduz (Star): Ministry of Information and Culture, Mohd. Jan Khan Wat, Kabul; f. 1979; weekly; Uzbeki; Chief Editor EKHAN BAYONI; circ. 2,000.

Zery: Pashtu Academy, Sher Alikhan St., Kabul; f. 1938; weekly; Pashtu; Editor BASMELLAH HAQMAL; circ. 150.

Zhwandoon (Life): Kabul; f. 1944; weekly; Pashtu and Dari; illustrated; Editor ROHELA ROSEKH KHORAMI; circ. 1,400.

NEWS AGENCIES

Bakhtar News Agency: Ministry of Information and Culture, Mohd. Jan Khan Wat, Kabul; f. 1939; Pres. ABDOLQADER MAL; Dir. ABDOLQODDUS TANDER.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

The following foreign agencies are represented in Kabul: APN (U.S.S.R.), TASS (U.S.S.R.), Tanjug (Yugoslavia) and Xinhua (People's Republic of China).

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Union of Journalists of Afghanistan: Wazir Akbar Khan Mena, St. No. 13, Kabul.

PUBLISHERS

Afghan Book: P.O.B. 206, Kabul; f. 1969 by Kabir A. Ahang; books on various subjects, translations of foreign works on Afghanistan, books in English on Afghanistan and Dari language textbooks for foreigners; Man. Dir. JAMILA AHANG.

Afghanistan Publicity Department: c/o Kabul New Times, Ansari Wat, Kabul; publicity materials; answers enquiries about Afghanistan.

Baihaqi Book Publishing and Importing Institute: P.O.B. 2025, Kabul; f. 1971 by co-operation of the Government Printing House, Bakhtar News Agency and leading newspapers; publishers and importers of books; Pres. MOHAMMAD ANWAR NUMYALAI.

Book Publishing Institute: Herat; f. 1970 by co-operation of Government Printing House and citizens of Herat; books on literature, history and religion.

Book Publishing Institute: Qandahar; f. 1970 by citizens of Qandahar, supervised by Government Printing House; mainly books in Pashtu language.

Educational Publications: Ministry of Education, Char Rahi Malek Asghar, Kabul; textbooks for primary and secondary schools in the Pashtu and Dari languages; also three monthly magazines in Pashtu and in Dari.

Government Printing House: Kabul; f. 1870 under supervision of the Ministry of Information and Culture; four daily newspapers in Kabul, one in English; weekly, fortnightly and monthly magazines, one of them in English; books on Afghan history and literature, as well as textbooks for the Ministry of Education;

thirteen daily newspapers in thirteen provincial centres and one journal and also magazines in three provincial centres; Dir. MUHAMMAD AYAN AYAN.

Historical Society of Afghanistan: Kabul; f. 1931; mainly historical and cultural works and two quarterly magazines: *Afghanistan* (English and French), *Aryana* (Dari and Pashtu); Pres. AHMAD ALI MOTAMEDDI.

Institute of Geography: Kabul University; geographical and related works.

Kabul University Press: Kabul; publishes textbooks for Kabul and Nangarhar Universities, College Journals, etc.

Pashtu Tolana (Pashtu Academy): Sher Alikhan St., Kabul; f. 1937 by the Department of Press and Information; research works on Pashtu language and literature; Pres. POHAND RSHTENE; publs. *Zery* (weekly), *Kabul* (monthly).

RADIO AND TELEVISION

National Radio-TV of Afghanistan: P.O.B. 544, Ansari Wat, Kabul; Pres. (Radio) ABDUL LATIF NAZEMI; Pres. (Television) ABDULLAH SHADAN; the Afghan Broadcasting station is under the supervision of the Ministry of Communications and Culture; Home service in Dari, Pashtu, Pashai, Nuristani, Uzbeki, Turkmani and Balochi; Foreign service in Urdu, Arabic, English, Russian, German, Dari and Pashtu.

Number of radio receivers: over 1m. (approx.) in 1981.

Television broadcasting began in August 1978 with a transmission range of 50 kilometres.

Number of television sets: 120,000 in January 1980.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; auth.=authorized; p.u.=paid up; res.=reserves; m.=million; brs.=branches; Afs.=Afghanis).

In June 1975 all banks were nationalized.

Da Afghanistan Bank (Central Bank of Afghanistan): Ibne Sina Wat, Kabul; f. 1939; main functions: bank-note issue, foreign exchange regulation, credit extensions to banks and leading enterprises and companies, government and private depository, government fiscal agency; 67 local brs.; cap. Afs. 2,000m.; dep. Afs. 6,281.5m. (March 1980); Gov. MOHAMMAD HAKIM; 65 brs.

Agricultural Development Bank of Afghanistan: P.O.B. 414, Kabul; f. 1955; makes available credits for farmers, co-operatives and agro-business; aid provided by IBRD and UNDP; auth. share cap. Afs. 1,000m.; Pres. Eng. ABDUL WAHAD ASSEFI.

Banke Milli Afghan (Afghan National Bank): Jada Ibn Sina, Kabul; f. 1932; 16 brs.; cap. Afs. 500m.; total resources Afs. 3,807m. (March 1980); Pres. MOHAMMAD AKRAM KHALIL.

Export Promotion Bank of Afghanistan: 24 Mohammed Jan Khan Wat, Kabul; provides financing for exports and export-oriented investments; cap. Afs. 100m.; Pres. Prof. Dr. ZABIOULLAH A. ELTEZAM.

Industrial Development Bank of Afghanistan: P.O.B. 14, Kabul; f. 1973; provides financing for industrial development; total financial resources including cap. Afs. 842m.; Pres. T. SURKHABI; Gen. Man. SUNIT GUPTA.

Mortgage and Construction Bank: 2 Jade' Maiwand, Kabul; f. 1955 to provide short and long term building loans; cap. Afs. 100m.; Pres. (vacant).

Pashtany Tejaraty Bank (Afghan Commercial Bank): Mohd. Jan Khan Wat, Kabul; f. 1954 to provide long- and short-term credits, forwarding facilities, opening letters of credit, purchase and sale of foreign exchange, transfer of capital, issuing travellers cheques; cap. p.u. Afs. 500m.; total assets Afs. 6,997m. (March 1981); Pres. and Chief Exec. M. N. ASKARYAR; 20 brs. in Afghanistan and abroad.

There are no foreign banks operating in Afghanistan.

INSURANCE

There is one national insurance company:

Afghan National Insurance Co.: P.O.B. 329, Timore Shahi Park, Kabul; f. 1964; marine, aviation, fire, motor and accident insurance; Pres. M. Y. DEEN.

No foreign insurance companies are permitted to operate in Afghanistan.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Federation of Afghan Chambers of Commerce and Industry: Mohd. Jan Khan Wat, Kabul; includes chambers of commerce and industry at Ghazni, Qandahar, Herat, Mazar-i-Sharif, Fariab, Jawzjan, Kunduz, Jalalabad and Andkhoy; Pres. MEHR CHAND VERMA.

TRADING CORPORATIONS

Afghan Carpet Exporters' Guild: P.O.B. 3159, Darul Aman Rd., Kabul; f. 1968; a non-profit making association for carpet exporters; Pres. A RATEB; publs. catalogues and pamphlets in English, Dari and Pashtu.

Afghan Raisins Export Promotion Institute: P.O.B. 3034, Kabul; exporters of dried fruit.

Afghanistan Karakul Institute: Mohammed Jan Khan Wat, Kabul; exporters of furs.

TRADE UNIONS

Central Council of Afghan Trade Unions: P.O.B. 756, Kabul; f. 1978 to establish and develop the trade union movement, including the setting up of provincial councils and organizational committees in the provinces; 41 mems. and 7 alt. mems.; Pres. ABDUL SATAR PORDELY; Vice-Pres. ABDUL GHANY KARGAR. The provincial councils are as follows:

Kabul Province: 6,500 mems.; Pres. MAIRAM JAN.

Kabul City: 72,000 mems.; Pres. ABDUL RAZAQ.

Balkh Province: 16,500 mems.; Pres. SALIM KARGAR.

Jawzjan Province: 8,186 mems.; Pres. JANATH GOUL.

Baghlan Province: 6,500 mems.; Pres. SIDIQ.

Kunduz Province: 1,998 mems.; Pres. JABAR.

Parwan Province: 10,000 mems.; Pres. NAPEES.

Nangarhar Province: 1,600 mems.; Vice-Pres. NAZEER KARGAR.

Qandahar Province: 6,003 mems.; Pres. HAJI SHAR-APUDIN.

Helmand Province: 7,905 mems.; Pres. MOHAMMAD SAPPY.

Herat Province: 7,000 mems.; Pres. AZIZ KARGAR.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

In 1977 the Government approved plans for a railway system. The proposed railway (1,815 kilometres long) will connect Kabul to Qandahar and Herat, and will run through Islamqala and Mashed to join the Iranian railway network. Another branch will run from Qandahar to link with Pakistan Railways at Quetta. By 1981 work had not yet begun on the proposed railway.

ROADS

Ministry of Communications and Ministry of Public Works: Kabul; in 1978 there were 2,812 kilometres of paved roads out of a total distance of 18,752 kilometres. All-weather highways now link Kabul with Qandahar and Herat in the south and west, Jalalabad in the east and Mazar-i-Sharif and the Amu-Dar'ya river in the north.

Land Transport Company: Khoshal Mena, Kabul; f. 1943; commercial transportation within Afghanistan.

Afghan International Transport Company: Wazir Akbar Khan Mena, behind American Embassy, P.O.B. 768, Kabul.

The Millie Bus Enterprise: Kabul; government-owned and run.

INLAND WATERWAYS

River ports on the Amu-Dar'ya are linked by road to Kabul.

CIVIL AVIATION

Civil Aviation and Tourism Authority: Ansari Wat, P.O.B. 165, Kabul; Pres. NOOR MOHAMMAD DALILI; Dir.-Gen. of Air Operations ABDUL WASEH HAIDARI.

There are international airports at Kabul and Qandahar and there are plans to rebuild Kabul airport and construct six airports in the northeast, with Soviet help.

NATIONAL AIRLINES

Ariana Afghan Airlines Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 76, Ansari Wat, Kabul; f. 1955; services to India, Iran, Pakistan (suspended March 1979), U.S.S.R., Turkey, Europe; Pres. Capt. SAYED BABA; 1 DC 10-30, 2 Boeing 727-100C.

Bakhtar Afghan Airlines: Ansari Wat, P.O.B. 3058, Kabul; f. 1968; internal services between Kabul and 12 regional locations; 3 DHC-6 Twin Otter projects, 2 YAK-40 jets, 2 Antonov-24 aircraft; Pres. NIAZ MUHAMMAD; Dir. of Operations Capt. R. NAWROZ; Gen. Dir. Lt.-Col. ABDOL LATIF.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

The following airlines also operate services to Afghanistan: Aeroflot (U.S.S.R.), Indian Airlines and PIA (Pakistan) (suspended Sept. 1981).

TOURISM

Afghan Tourist Organization: Shar-e-Nau, Kabul; f. 1958; Pres. G. R. AMIRI; Vice-Pres. S. J. BARAKZAI; publ. *Statistical Bulletin*.

Afghan Tour: Kabul; official travel agency supervised by A.T.O.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Atomic Energy Commission: Faculty of Science, Kabul University, Kabul; Pres. of Commission and Dean of Faculty Dr. MOHAMMAD RASUL.

ALGERIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria lies in north Africa, with the Mediterranean Sea to the north, Mali and Niger to the south, Tunisia and Libya to the east, and Morocco and Mauritania to the west. The climate on the coast is temperate, becoming more extreme in the Atlas mountains immediately to the south. The Sahara, further south, is hot and arid. Arabic is the official language but French is still widely used. There is a considerable Berber-speaking minority. Islam is the state religion. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has equal vertical stripes of green and white, with a red crescent moon and five-pointed red star superimposed in the centre. The capital is Algiers (El Djazair).

Recent History

Until 1962 Algeria was part of the French Republic, "attached" to metropolitan France. Economic and political power was in the hands of a large white-settler population. In 1954 the native Muslim majority, led by the *Front de libération nationale* (FLN), began a war for national independence, in which over a million Muslims died. Despite resistance from the Europeans in Algeria, the French government agreed to a cease-fire in March 1962 and independence was declared on July 3rd, 1962. In August the Algerian provisional government transferred its functions to the Political Bureau of the FLN, and in September a National Constituent Assembly was elected (from a single list of FLN candidates) and the Republic proclaimed. A new government was formed, with Ahmed Ben Bella, founder of the FLN, as Prime Minister.

A draft constitution, providing for a presidential regime with the FLN as the sole party, was adopted by the Constituent Assembly in August 1963. In September the constitution was approved by popular referendum and Ben Bella was elected President. Under his leadership economic reconstruction was begun and the foundation was laid for a single-party socialist state. However, the failure of the FLN to function as an active political force left real power with the bureaucracy and the army. In June 1965 the Minister of Defence, Col. Houari Boumedienne, deposed Ben Bella in a bloodless *coup* and took control of the state as President of a Revolutionary Council of 26 members, chiefly army officers.

Boumedienne faced considerable opposition from the Left but by 1971 the government felt strong enough to adopt a more active social policy. French petroleum interests were nationalized and an agrarian reform programme was initiated. In June 1975 Boumedienne announced a series of measures to consolidate the regime and his personal power, including the drawing up of a National Charter and a new Constitution, and the holding of elections for a President and National Assembly. These actions provoked a resurgence of opposition dormant since the 1960s. However, after the publication in April 1976 of the National Charter, which lays down the principles and plans for creating a socialist system and maintaining Islam as the state religion, the administration

encouraged public discussion and responded to criticisms by amending the Charter. In a referendum in June the Charter was adopted by 98.5 per cent of the electorate. A new Constitution (*see below*), embodying the principles of the Charter, was approved by another referendum in November, and in December 10th Boumedienne was elected President unopposed with over 99 per cent of the votes cast. The new formal structure of power was completed in February 1977 by the election of FLN members to the National Assembly.

In December 1978, President Boumedienne died, the Council of the Revolution (now consisting of only eight members) taking over the government. The January 1979 FLN Congress (the first for 15 years) adopted a new party structure, electing a Central Committee envisaged as the highest policy-making body both of the party and of the nation as a whole: this Committee was to choose a party leader who would automatically become the sole presidential candidate. Their choice of Col. Bendjedid Chadli, commander of Oran military district, was upheld by a national referendum in February, and was seen as representing a compromise between liberal and radical contenders. Unlike Boumedienne, Chadli appointed a Prime Minister, Col. Mohamed Abdelghani, anticipating constitutional changes which were approved by the National Assembly in June and which included the obligatory appointment of a Prime Minister. Further changes in FLN party structure were made in June 1980, when the FLN authorized Chadli to form a smaller Political Bureau of seven members with more limited responsibilities, thereby increasing the power of the President. In July 1981 the Political Bureau was increased to 10.

In 1979 and 1980 President Chadli faced criticism from students who protested that the policy of replacing French with Arabic as the official language was not proceeding quickly enough. Conversely, there were violent demonstrations in April 1980 in Kabylia, whose inhabitants felt that "Arabization" was being carried out too strictly at the expense of the traditional Berber language of the region. In 1981 a cultural charter, aiming to accommodate both points of view, was being prepared and it was also announced in October that Berber faculties were to be opened in four universities. The campaign against corruption, begun in 1979, was intensified, and the Government directed its attention to improving social and economic conditions in an effort to curb the increasing number of strikes and demonstrations.

Since independence Algeria has been one of the most prominent non-aligned states and, as such, played an important part in the release of the American hostages in Iran in January 1981. It has supported various liberation movements in Africa and the Middle East, providing military, financial and diplomatic aid for Polisario in the Western Sahara (*see chapter on Morocco*). The protracted Sahara struggle embittered Algeria's relations with France, which supported the claims of Morocco and Mauritania; Algeria also criticized French military inter-

vention elsewhere in Africa, while further grievances were the heavy trade surplus in France's favour, and France's determination to reduce the number of Algerians resident in France (estimated at 800,000 in 1980). In September 1980 an agreement was signed on a system of incentives to be provided by the French Government for repatriating Algerian workers.

Government

Under the 1976 Constitution (with modifications adopted by the National Assembly in June 1979), Algeria is a socialist single-party state. The Head of State is a President elected for a five-year term by universal adult suffrage. The President presides over a Council of Ministers, appointed by himself, and a High Security Council. The President may appoint Vice-Presidents and must appoint a Prime Minister but executive power is essentially concentrated in his own hands. The President shares legislative power with a unicameral National Popular Assembly, with 261 members elected by universal adult suffrage for a five-year term. The President may dissolve the Assembly at any time and is empowered to legislate by decree when it is not in session. The country is divided into 31 departments (*wilayaat*), sub-divided into 691 communes. Each *wilaya* and commune has an elected assembly. All candidates for election, whether to local or national assemblies or to the Presidency of the Republic, are nominated by the FLN but the electorate may be offered a choice of candidates.

Defence

The National Popular Army, formerly FLN's military wing, is now Algeria's official army. The estimated strength of the armed forces in July 1981 was 101,000, comprising an army of 90,000, a navy of 4,000 and an air force of 7,000. The 1981 defence budget was 3,500 million dinars. The U.S.S.R. provides military equipment and training. Military service is compulsory for six months, and there is a gendarmerie of 10,000.

Economic Affairs

Only about 10 per cent of Algeria's land can be used for agriculture, which employs just under half the population and in 1976 accounted for 7.6 per cent of G.D.P. Land reforms have led to the establishment of large co-operatives, but half the cultivated land is still under private ownership. Depopulation of rural areas is a serious problem. Agricultural investment was allocated only 15 per cent of investment in the 1974-77 Development Plan, compared with 43 per cent for industry, and farm production declined; the 1980-84 Plan increased investment in agriculture, particularly irrigation. The main products are cereals, wine and citrus fruits; large quantities of food-stuffs (especially cereals, dairy produce, vegetable oils and sugar) have to be imported.

Algeria is rich in minerals, notably iron ore, phosphates, petroleum and natural gas. It is a relatively small petroleum producer but its proven reserves of natural gas, estimated at 2,974,000 million cubic metres, are among the world's largest, and ambitious development programmes have been undertaken at Arzew and Skikda. The country is aiming at self-sufficiency in cement, iron and steel, plastics, chemicals and fertilizers, although many industrial developments are working below their full potential.

Commerce and industry are dominated by state-controlled enterprises. The Government is committed to socialist company management by the workers, *gestion socialiste des entreprises*, introduced in 1974.

During the period of the 1970-73 Four-Year Plan, G.D.P. rose by about 10 per cent annually. After the large oil-price rise in 1973-74 the Government decided on a more intensive investment programme using increased revenue to push growth still faster. In 1974 Algeria for the first time achieved a large export surplus, but petroleum production fell, and natural gas production was slow to expand and trade deficits occurred over the next four years; increased earnings from gas and petroleum exports led, however, to a trade surplus in 1979 and again in 1980, when it amounted to 2,700 million dinars. However, decreased petroleum production and loss of gas revenues, owing to pricing disagreements, meant that real G.D.P. rose by only 5 per cent, instead of the projected 8 per cent, and by 7 per cent in 1981. At the beginning of 1981 the external debt was estimated at U.S. \$19,000 million.

Algeria's development has so far been concentrated in heavy industry, centralized in the northern coastal strip and emphasizing capital-intensive production for export. French investment in transport, housing, etc. has not been sufficiently augmented and reliance on the existing infrastructure, together with an annual population growth rate of 6.5 per cent in the cities, has caused a general decline in urban living standards. Too few jobs have been created to cope with an overall population increase of 3.2 per cent a year: nearly a million Algerians work abroad and about another million are unemployed or under-employed at home. In December 1979 the FLN Central Committee indicated a shift of emphasis by making detailed criticisms of Algeria's economic policy to date, condemning the country's dependence on hydrocarbons exports (which accounted for about 90 per cent of export revenue in 1980), persistent regional imbalances and insufficient use of human resources. A policy of conserving gas and petroleum was initiated and it was announced in May 1980 that the state hydrocarbons company, SONATRACH, was to be split into four less cumbersome units. The 1980-84 Five-Year Plan aims to complete the large-scale projects already begun, but to encourage smaller industrial units and the private sector, and to promote previously neglected areas, especially housing (580,000 new homes, costing 60,000 million dinars, were to be built during the period, many at El Asnam, destroyed by an earthquake in 1980). There was to be considerable investment in light industry and production correspondingly rose by 12 per cent in 1980. National production under the 1980-84 Plan was expected to increase by 10 per cent annually, compared with a rate of 7.2 per cent between 1967 and 1978.

Transport and Communications

There are 3,890 km. of railway, excellent coastal roads and good major roads over the mountains and into the Sahara. A Trans-Saharan Highway from the Mediterranean coast had reached Tamanrasset by the end of 1980. Algiers is one of the principal ports on the Mediterranean. There are internal and international air services.

Social Welfare

Since January 1st, 1974, all Algerian citizens have the right to free medical attention. In 1979 there were about

ALGERIA

4,900 doctors. The public health budget rose in 1979 to 1,226 million dinars, or approximately 3.3 per cent of current budget expenditure.

Education

Since independence, Algeria has pursued a policy of returning to its Arab-Islamic roots while remaining receptive to modern influences. Nearly 19 per cent of the 1981 administrative budget was devoted to education and 80 per cent of Algerian children receive primary education. In keeping with the National Charter, the various primary and secondary schools were unified in 1976, private education was abolished and a nine-year *enseignement fondamental* introduced. Priority is being given to teacher-training, the development of technical and scientific teaching programmes, and adult literacy and training schemes. In 1980 it was announced that 18 new universities were to be completed by 1983.

Tourism

The chief attractions for tourists are the Mediterranean

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

coast, the Atlas mountains and the desert, and the climate. There were 259,589 tourist visits in 1978.

Public Holidays

1982: May 1st (Labour Day), June 19th (Ben Bella's Overthrow), July 5th (Independence), July 23rd (Id ul Fitr), September 29th (Id ul Adha), October 19th (Muslim New Year), October 28th (Ashoura), November 1st (Anniversary of the Revolution), December 28th (Mou-loud, birth of the Prophet).

1983: January 1st (New Year).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes=1 Algerian dinar.

Exchange rates (October 1981):

£1 sterling=8.18 dinars;

U.S. \$1=4.38 dinars.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION				
	Census	Mid-Year Estimates†			
	April 4th, 1966	1975	1976	1977	1978
2,381,741 sq. km.*	11,821,679	16,776,000	17,304,000	17,910,000	18,515,000

* 919,595 square miles.

† Including Algerian nationals living abroad, numbering 268,868 at the 1966 census.

Note: A census began throughout the country on February 12th, 1977. Based on this census, the estimated population at January 1st, 1978, was 18,250,000 (including nationals abroad), but full census details are not yet available.

AREA AND POPULATION BY WILAYAS (DEPARTMENTS)

	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION* (estimates at Jan. 1st, 1978)		AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION* (estimates at Jan. 1st, 1978)
Adrar	422,498.0	142,046	Djelfa (El-Djelfa)	22,904.8	330,406
El Asnam (Ech-Cheliff)	8,676.7	885,200	Jijel	3,704.5	506,488
Laghouat	112,052.0	307,977	Sétif (Stif)	10,350.4	990,157
Oum El Bouaghi (Oum El Bouagul)	8,123.0	400,182	Saida	106,777.4	373,366
Batna	14,881.5	589,146	Skikda	4,748.3	493,929
Béjaia	3,444.2	554,876	Sidi Bel Abbès	11,648.2	531,694
Biskra (Beskra)	109,728.0	544,798	Annaba	3,489.3	507,806
Béchar	306,000.0	148,101	Guelma	8,624.4	552,455
Blida (El Boulaïda)	3,703.8	909,930	Constantine (Qacentina)	3,561.7	686,671
Bouira	4,517.1	385,452	Médéa (Lemdiyya)	8,704.1	482,183
Tamanrasset (Tamenghest)	556,000.0	45,622	Mostaganem (Mestghanem)	7,023.6	766,167
Tébessa (Tbessa)	16,574.5	372,479	M'Sila	19,824.6	438,317
Tlemcen (Tilimsen)	9,283.7	596,677	Mascara (Mouaskar)	5,845.6	435,776
Tiaret (Tihert)	23,455.6	619,826	Ouargla (Wargla)	559,234.0	199,691
Tizi-Ouzou	3,756.3	875,075	Oran (Ouahrán)	1,820.0	761,507
Algiers (El Djezaïr)	785.7	1,988,000			
			TOTAL	2,381,741.0	17,422,000

* Excluding Algerian nationals abroad, estimated to total 828,000 at January 1st, 1978.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(estimated population in 1977)

Algiers (El Djezaïr, capital)	1,800,000	Tizi-Ouzou	230,000	Tlemcen (Tilimsen)	120,000
Oran (Ouahran)	500,000	Blida (El Boulaïda)	162,000	El Asnam (Ech-Cheliff)	118,000
Constantine (Qacentina)	430,000	Sétif (Stif)	160,000	Boufarik	112,000
Annaba	340,000	Sidi Bel Abbès	158,000	Béjaia	108,000
		Skikda	132,000	Médéa (Lemdiyya)	106,000
		Batna	120,000		

Source: Commissariat National aux Recensements et Enquêtes Statistiques, Algiers.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	LIVE BIRTHS*		MARRIAGES		DEATHS*	
	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)
1966 . . .	561,528	46.2	61,981	5.1	122,999	10.1
1967 . . .	534,904	42.7	59,549	4.7	118,325	9.4
1968 . . .	529,806	39.3	n.a.	n.a.	134,160	9.9

1975: Registered live births 801,720 (birth rate 47.8 per 1,000).

1979 (Algerian population only): Registered live births 711,961 (birth rate 39.1 per 1,000); Registered deaths 144,993 (death rate 8.0 per 1,000).

* Data exclude live-born infants dying before registration of birth. Birth registration was estimated to be 90 per cent complete in 1968. Death registration was estimated to be between 40 and 60 per cent complete. According to United Nations estimates, the average annual birth rate was 48.2 per 1,000 in 1965-70, 47.9 per 1,000 in 1970-75 and 47.4 per 1,000 in 1975-80, while the death rate was 17.9 per 1,000 in 1965-70, 15.5 per 1,000 in 1970-75 and 14.2 per 1,000 in 1975-80.

EMPLOYMENT

('000 wage-earning employees)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Industry	225	242	269	303
Construction and public works	190	207	228	261
Transport	77	85	93	100
Trade	195	217	235	256
Services	180	197	216	237
Handicrafts	40	41	42	44
Administration	300	n.a.	340	365
Others*	251	276	308	346
TOTAL	1,458	1,580	1,731	1,812

* Including students and armed forces.

Note: The total economically active population on January 1st, 1978, was estimated at 4,002,000, of whom 42.1 per cent were employed in agriculture.

Source: Secrétariat d'Etat au Plan, Algiers.

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE, 1979
(^{'000} hectares)

Arable Land	6,846
Under Permanent Crops	651
Permanent Meadows and Pastures	36,323
Forest Land	4,384
Other Land	189,970
TOTAL AREA	238,174

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

PRINCIPAL CROPS
(^{'000} metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Wheat	1,083	1,080	1,301
Barley	397	457	791
Oats	56	80	110
Potatoes	473	501	500*
Pulses	66	53	55*
Sugar beets	68	93	95*
Onions (dry)	90	114	114*
Tomatoes	181	182	187*
Grapes	267†	386†	372*
Olives	157	92*	140*
Oranges	285	297	305*
Tangerines and mandarines	150	144	149*
Dates	196	208	180*
Watermelons	142	159	166*
Tobacco	3	3	3*

* FAO estimates.

† Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK
(^{'000} head, year ending September)

	1978	1979	1980
Sheep	10,863	12,223	12,500
Goats	2,592	2,818	2,850*
Cattle	1,213	1,328	1,433*
Horses	149	172	176*
Mules	191	206	210*
Asses	495	527	538*
Camels	139	150	150*
Chickens	17,400	17,711	18,000*

* FAO estimate.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(^{'000} metric tons—FAO estimates)

	1978	1979	1980
Beef and veal	30	31	33
Mutton and lamb	55	56	56
Goats' meat	10	10	11
Poultry meat	42	44	46
Cows' milk	500	503	518
Sheep's milk	140	150	160
Goats' milk	135	130	135
Hen eggs	18.1	18.7	19.1
Wool (clean)	9.5	9.6	9.8

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FORESTRY

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS

('000 cubic metres, excluding bark—FAO estimates)

	CONIFEROUS (soft wood)			BROADLEAVED (hard wood)			TOTAL		
	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	15	15	15	5	5	5	20	20	20
Pitprops (Mine timber)	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other industrial wood	111	115	119	55	57	57	166	172	178
Fuel wood	863	892	992	415	429	443	1,278	1,321	1,365
TOTAL	989	1,022	1,056	476	492	508	1,465	1,514	1,564

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Forest Products.

SEA FISHING

('000 metric tons)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Total catch (live weight)	23.8	28.3	31.2	35.7	37.7	35.1	43.5	34.1	38.7

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.

MINING

		1975	1976	1977	1978
Coal	'000 metric tons	8	8	6	5
Iron ore: gross weight		3,200	2,760	3,180	2,750
metal content	" " "	1,728	1,490	1,721	1,641
Antimony	metric tons	60†	60†	60†	60†
Lead ore*	" " "	2,800	1,700	900	2,400
Zinc ore*	" " "	13,000	6,200	3,100	10,000
Copper ore*	" " "	400	400	300	400
Mercury	" " "	946	1,067	1,035	1,034
Phosphate rock	'000 metric tons	703	818	721	997
Crude petroleum		44,120	48,735	53,895	54,300
Natural gas	million cu. metres	5,850	8,005	5,777	9,615

* Metal content of concentrates.

† Estimates of U.S. Bureau of Mines.

Source: UN, Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.

1979 ('000 metric tons): Iron ore 2,870 (gross weight); Lead ore 2.3; Zinc ore 4.8; Crude petroleum 53,700.

1980: Crude petroleum 47.4 million metric tons.

INDUSTRY **SELECTED PRODUCTS**

		1975	1976	1977	1978
Olive oil (crude)	'000 metric tons	36	17	21	26
Flour	" " "	662	715	1,520	1,483
Raw sugar	" " "	18†	20†	25	15
Wine	'000 hectolitres	4,319	3,785	2,549	2,550
Beer	" " "	415	590	616	601
Cigarettes	metric tons	10,559	10,217	n.a.	n.a.
Manufactured tobacco	" " "	4,553	5,025	n.a.	n.a.
Woven cotton fabrics	million sq. metres	49	50†	n.a.	n.a.
Nitrogenous fertilizers (a)*	'000 metric tons	31.0	33.0	41.8	42.2†
Phosphate fertilizers (b)*	" " "	64.5	63.7	70.3	96.6†
Naphtha	" " "	460†	452	352	421
Motor spirit (petrol)	" " "	829	816	787	831
Kerosene†	" " "	266	227	195	195
Jet fuel†	" " "	185	180	200	200
Distillate fuel oils	" " "	1,716	1,459	1,348	1,290
Residual fuel oils	" " "	1,549	1,389	1,141	1,167
Liquefied petroleum gas	" " "	360	508	535	692
Cement	" " "	949	1,330	1,777	1,800†
Pig-iron and ferro-alloys	" " "	399	413	389	288
Crude steel	" " "	126	206	213	178
Radio receivers	'000	44	21	n.a.	n.a.
Television receivers	"	48	54	n.a.	n.a.
Buses and coaches (assembly)	number	145	143	—	n.a.
Lorries (assembly)	"	6,113	3,918	3,515	5,850
Electric energy†	million kWh.	3,800	4,615	4,650	4,700
Manufactured gas	million cu. metres	12	—	—	—

* Production in terms of (a) nitrogen or (b) phosphoric acid. Phosphate fertilizers include ground rock phosphate.

† Provisional or estimated figures.

Source: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics*.

1979: Olive oil 11,000 metric tons; Wine 2,710,000 hectolitres; Nitrogenous fertilizers 20,700 metric tons; Phosphate fertilizers 56,400 metric tons.

FINANCE

100 centimes=1 Algerian dinar (AD).

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 centimes; 1 and 5 dinars.

Notes: 5, 10, 100 and 500 dinars.

Exchange rates (October 1981): £1 sterling=8.18 dinars; U.S. \$1=4.38 dinars.

100 Algerian dinars=£12.22=\$22.84.

Note: The Algerian dinar was introduced in April 1964, replacing (at par) the new Algerian franc. From January 1960 the Algerian franc (equal to the French franc) was valued at 180 milligrammes of gold. Until August 1971 the dinar was thus valued at 20.255 U.S. cents (U.S. \$1=4.937 dinars). Between December 1971 and February 1973 the dinar's value was 21.991 U.S. cents (\$1=4.537 dinars); from February 1973 to January 1974 it was 24.435 U.S. cents (\$1=4.093 dinars). Since January 1974 the Algerian authorities have allowed the dinar to "float" on foreign exchange markets. The average exchange rate (dinars per U.S. dollar) was: 3.9591 in 1973; 4.1808 in 1974; 3.9494 in 1975; 4.1638 in 1976; 4.1468 in 1977; 3.9659 in 1978; 3.8533 in 1979; 3.8375 in 1980. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate between November 1967 and June 1972 was £1=11.849 dinars.

BUDGET

ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGET ('000 AD)

EXPENDITURE	1980	1981
Presidency	111,000	216,272
National defence	2,702,516	3,481,419
Foreign affairs	331,680	351,598
Light industry	130,081	128,954
Housing and construction	146,584	194,163
Finance	540,000	592,120
Home affairs	1,410,645	1,641,505
Commerce	55,925	67,079
Youth and sport	278,338	296,510
Information and culture	301,549	336,167
Ex-servicemen	1,280,260	1,764,240
Tourism	33,925	37,501
Agriculture	532,809	759,167
Health	1,564,100	2,044,200
Transport	187,066	203,888*
Justice	252,500	285,592
Employment and Training	373,100	418,140
Religious affairs	143,200	219,639
Public works	435,034	479,108
Education	4,955,227	6,713,494
Higher education and sci- entific research	1,493,000	1,891,791
Heavy industry	65,638	63,630
Water	219,728	297,997
Energy and petrochem- icals industries	164,779	169,448
Rural planning and devel- opment	78,243	92,808
Fisheries	9,175	n.a.
Forestry	160,208	n.a.
TOTAL (incl. others)	27,775,837	36,195,250

* Including fisheries

Revenue (1981): 68,305 million dinars, of which 3,830 million is from direct contributions, 7,492 million from business taxes, 46,180 million from petroleum.

EQUIPMENT BUDGET ('000 AD)

EXPENDITURE	1980	1981
Industry	630,000	1,240,000
Agriculture	1,217,000	1,170,000
Water	2,000,000	2,700,000
Tourism	150,000	190,000
Fisheries	80,000	70,000
Economic sub-structure	1,900,000	n.a.
Transport	500,000	500,000
Urban development	3,360,000	n.a.
Livestock distribution	50,000	n.a.
Education	3,500,000	4,800,000
Training	1,615,000	1,700,000
Social Affairs	1,180,000	n.a.
Housing	2,350,000	3,050,000
Administrative structure	820,000	920,000
TOTAL (incl. others)	23,122,000	31,593,000

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES

(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1978	1979	1980
Gold	252	256	248
IMF Special Drawing Rights	60	100	97
Reserve position in IMF	41	40	130
Foreign exchange	1,879	2,518	3,546
TOTAL	2,233	2,915	4,021

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

MONEY SUPPLY

(million AD at December 31st)

	1978	1979	1980
Currency outside banks	27,285	35,398	42,344
Demand deposits at deposit money banks	27,342	28,700	32,255
Checking deposits at Post Office	5,279	6,595	7,826
Private sector demand deposits at Treasury	722	728	794
TOTAL MONEY	60,628	71,421	83,219

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

COST OF LIVING
RETAIL PRICE INDEX FOR ALGIERS
(Average of monthly figures; base: 1969=100)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1979*	1980
Food	134.2	149.6	171.2	197.5	268.0	297.2
Clothing	137.1	142.9	148.6	168.2	226.8	243.3
Rent	102.3	106.6	107.1	109.6	121.6	125.0
Furniture	121.5	136.5	144.6	159.9	218.3	249.5
Medical services	112.7	114.8	114.9	115.4	130.8	143.1
Transport and communications	117.4	121.1	127.0	130.4	140.3	143.3
Leisure	112.2	117.9	120.4	129.4	153.2	170.7
Other goods and services	119.2	137.7	145.3	162.8	220.2	244.0
ALL ITEMS	126.0	137.1	149.3	167.2	219.0	239.9

* 1978 figures not available.

Source: Direction des Statistiques et de la Comptabilité Nationale, Algiers.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million AD at current prices)
NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Compensation of employees	11,989	14,822	18,313	21,986
Operating surplus	11,992	23,205	21,702	25,857
DOMESTIC FACTOR INCOMES	23,981	38,027	40,015	47,843
Consumption of fixed capital	3,169	3,506	4,647	6,057
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	27,150	41,533	44,662	53,900
Indirect taxes, less subsidies	7,337	10,840	12,124	14,791
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	34,487	52,373	56,786	68,692
Factor income from abroad	1,554	2,309	2,239	2,340
Less Factor income paid abroad	532	1,111	1,193	1,863
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	35,509	53,572	57,831	69,169
Less Consumption of fixed capital	3,169	3,506	4,647	6,057
NATIONAL INCOME IN MARKET PRICES	32,340	50,066	53,184	63,111
Other current transfers from abroad	382	213	210	243
Less Other current transfers paid abroad	181	1,821	97	94
NATIONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME	32,540	48,458	53,298	63,260

EXPENDITURE ON THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977*
Government final consumption expenditure	4,925	6,197	8,379	9,818	11,600
Private final consumption expenditure	16,790	22,821	27,059	31,356	38,090
Increase in stocks	1,523	5,111	3,863	568	2,400
Gross fixed capital formation	14,161	17,735	24,585	31,549	39,300
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE	37,399	51,864	63,886	73,291	92,200
Exports of goods and services	8,010	20,089	19,357	22,925	26,200
Less Imports of goods and services	10,922	19,580	26,456	27,525	36,500
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	34,487	52,373	56,786	68,692	81,900

* Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Agriculture and livestock.	2,762	3,304	5,160	4,878
Forestry and logging	155	158	169	167
Fishing	87	115	133	169
Mining and quarrying*	5,273	16,774	13,767	16,954
Manufacturing	5,289	6,169	6,671	9,017
Electricity, gas and water	507	604	675	867
Construction	4,014	5,407	6,627	9,164
Wholesale and retail trade	5,292	4,838	5,383	7,231
Restaurants and hotels	390	453	550	613
Transport, storage and communications	2,628	3,566	3,936	4,546
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	1,732	1,844	2,011	2,182
Government services	3,679	4,624	6,446	7,646
Other services	632	768	836	767
SUB-TOTAL	32,440	48,624	52,363	64,201
Import duties	2,047	3,750	4,424	4,490
TOTAL	34,487	52,373	56,786	68,692

* Including production of crude petroleum and natural gas (million AD): 5,080 in 1973; 16,402 in 1974; 13,426 in 1975; 16,625 in 1976.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	4,944	4,501	5,221	6,008	6,340	9,485
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-3,667	-5,452	-4,693	-6,197	-7,293	-7,797
TRADE BALANCE	1,277	-951	528	-189	-953	1,688
Exports of services	325	357	316	375	394	612
Imports of services	-1,351	-1,441	-2,134	-2,792	-3,297	-4,344
BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES	251	-2,035	-1,290	-2,606	-3,856	-2,044
Private unrequited transfers (net)	320	356	384	278	297	305
Government unrequited transfers (net)	-396	19	18	4	20	9
CURRENT BALANCE	175	-1,660	-888	-2,324	-3,539	-1,730
Direct capital investment (net)	358	85	184	173	135	72
Other long-term capital (net)	171	1,310	1,559	1,724	3,517	2,645
Short-term capital (net)	-273	1	-30	119	-160	-130
Net errors and omissions	133	-70	-203	-39	140	-374
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	564	-334	622	-347	93	483
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights	—	—	—	—	—	38
Valuation changes (net)	-22	8	15	247	223	158
Official financing (net)	—	—	—	20	-20	—
CHANGES IN RESERVES	542	-326	637	-80	296	679

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million AD)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Imports c.i.f.	9,535	17,754	23,755	22,227	29,534	33,968	32,794
Exports f.o.b.	7,479	19,594	18,563	22,205	25,356	23,805	36,503

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(million AD)

IMPORTS	1976	1977	1978	1979
Foodstuffs and tobacco	3,593	4,398	5,011	5,190
Energy and lubricants	351	400	567	637
Primary products and raw materials	956	1,596	1,452	1,631
Semi-finished products	7,586	9,237	7,935	11,043
Capital goods	8,288	10,103	14,336	11,296
Consumer goods	1,432	3,760	4,599	2,925
Others	20	40	68	72

EXPORTS	1976	1977	1978	1979
Foodstuffs and tobacco	628	551	582	467
Energy and lubricants	21,097	24,391	22,856*	35,578
Primary products and raw materials	279	212	185	266
Semi-finished products	173	170	167	183
Capital goods	11	19	6	5
Consumer goods	17	11	9	4

* Estimate.

Source: Secrétariat d'Etat au Commerce Extérieur, Algiers.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS*
(⁰⁰⁰ AD)

IMPORTS	1976	1977†	1978	1979†
Belgium-Luxembourg	649,219	1,164,677	1,395,366	2,223,000
Brazil	681,876	911,530	825,449	253,000
Canada	415,385	1,100,542	837,624	274,000
France	6,014,083	7,115,033	6,142,693	6,015,000
Germany, Federal Republic	3,246,395	4,275,734	6,063,368	5,840,000
Italy	1,965,092	2,861,669	3,702,902	n.a.
Japan	1,188,584	1,805,289	3,089,300	1,712,000
Netherlands	311,609	588,728	742,610	764,000
Poland	214,315	310,070	185,423	n.a.
Romania	150,249	354,010	498,315	418,000
Spain	812,730	1,446,998	1,567,949	1,630,000
Sweden	552,517	552,563	425,660	398,000
Switzerland	358,499	586,815	748,263	662,000
U.S.S.R.	468,470	374,647	293,430	163,000
United Kingdom	1,013,349	875,901	1,103,985	1,016,000
U.S.A.	2,632,137	2,561,608	2,287,764	2,035,000

EXPORTS	1976	1977†	1978	1979†
Belgium-Luxembourg	337,836	390,031	305,451	425,000
Brazil	n.a.	n.a.	231,805	41,000
China, People's Republic	n.a.	90,627	86,114	—
France	3,010,625	3,057,257	2,654,641	4,810,000
Germany, Federal Republic	4,027,414	3,533,208	3,339,976	4,268,000
Italy	1,671,265	1,309,150	1,757,167	n.a.
Japan	14,156	76,051	131,230	126,000
Morocco	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Netherlands	214,202	547,837	470,865	1,066,000
Paraguay	9,668	108,187	121,240	204,000
Romania	7,184	36,343	192,502	574,000
Senegal	42,295	138,324	84,461	109,000
Spain	653,104	584,943	607,459	255,000
Sweden	32,841	336,672	n.a.	155,000
Switzerland	80,297	144,008	72,844	252,000
U.S.S.R.	352,872	230,854	227,810	230,000
United Kingdom	524,037	330,287	452,518	541,000
U.S.A.	9,784,857	2,480,586	12,129,253	17,809,000

* Imports by country of production; exports by country of consignment. † Provisional figures.

Source: Secrétariat d'Etat au Commerce Extérieur, Algiers.

**TRANSPORT
RAILWAYS**

	1975	1976	1977	1978
Passengers carried (⁰⁰⁰)	8,693	10,221	16,465	n.a.
Freight carried (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)	7,178	6,425	7,038	n.a.
Passenger-km. (million)	1,128	1,369	1,506	1,644
Freight ton-km. (million)	1,740	1,727	1,940	2,177

Source: Ministère de la Planification et de l'Aménagement du Territoire, Algiers.

ROAD TRAFFIC
(motor vehicles in use at December 31st)

	1973	1974	1975*	1978†
Passenger cars	176,898	204,137	286,100	396,782
Commercial vehicles	96,676	103,147	154,700	206,492

* UN estimate.

† 1976-77 figures not available.

Source: IRF, *World Road Statistics*, and UN, *Statistical Yearbook*.

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING

	GOODS LOADED ('000 metric tons)		GOODS UNLOADED ('000 metric tons)	
	1977	1978	1977	1978
Algiers	1,563	1,050	3,967	4,361
Annaba	1,970	2,174	2,238	2,516
Arzew	21,610	24,074	391	399
Béjaia	10,775	12,365	1,116	1,192
Oran	199	240	2,261	2,203
TOTAL (incl. others)	45,493	49,829	12,822	13,498

Source: Ministère de la Planification et de l'Aménagement du Territoire, Algiers.

CIVIL AVIATION
SCHEDULED SERVICES

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Kilometres Flown ('000)	14,800	19,200	27,600	24,700	24,000
Passengers Carried ('000)	923	1,090	1,618	1,682	1,997
Passenger-km. (million)	760	997	1,795	1,429	1,723
Freight ton-km. ('000)	4,600	5,600	7,200	9,100	9,200
Mail ton-km. ('000)	700	800	1,100	1,300	1,400
Total ton-km. ('000)	74,000	95,000	171,000	147,000	162,000

Source: UN, *Statistical Yearbook*.

TOURISM

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
France	86,192	121,190	83,391	94,701	93,124
Federal Republic of Germany	7,833	11,204	10,627	13,472	12,960
Italy	11,613	13,339	10,366	15,375	19,446
Morocco	53,639	51,774	9,740	1,462	1,298
Tunisia	24,922	26,643	18,422	41,788	n.a.
United Kingdom	8,294	8,376	6,495	8,167	7,814
U.S.A.	7,351	4,917	5,154	6,558	7,085
TOTAL (incl. others)	248,964	296,510	184,795	241,713	259,589

Hotel Capacity (1979): 127 hotels; 17,670 beds.

Source: Ministère du Tourisme, Algiers.

EDUCATION*

	SCHOOLS		PUPILS		TEACHERS	
	1977/78	1978/79	1977/78	1978/79	1977/78	1978/79
Primary	8,380	8,653	2,894,084	2,972,242	77,009	80,853
Middle and Secondary	1,159	1,232	741,961	844,291	27,764	32,621
General	1,103	1,170	718,122	821,168	25,882	30,614
Technical	19	22	11,798	11,904	823	1,021
Teacher training	37	40	12,041	11,219	1,059	986
Higher (Universities)	10	12	51,983	51,510	n.a.	6,421

* State institutions only.

Source (for Education): Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche Scientifique, Algiers.*Source (unless otherwise stated):* Direction Générale du Plan des Etudes Economiques, Ministère des Finances, Algiers.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Approved by popular referendum, November 19th, 1976; promulgated November 22nd, 1976; amended by the National Assembly, June 30th, 1979).

SUMMARY

The preamble recalls that Algeria owes its independence to a war of liberation which will go down in history as one of the epic struggles in the resurrection of the peoples of the Third World. It emphasizes that the institutions established since June 1965 are intended to transform the progressive ideas of the revolution into real achievements, affecting daily life, and to develop the content of the revolution by thought and action towards a definitive commitment to socialism.

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF THE ORGANIZATION OF ALGERIAN SOCIETY

The Republic: The State is socialist. Islam is the state religion and Arabic is the official national language. National sovereignty resides in the people. The National Charter is the fundamental source of national policy and law. It is to be referred to on ideological questions and for the interpretation of the Constitution. The popular assemblies are the basic institution of the state.

Socialism: The irreversible option of socialism is the only path to complete national independence. The individual ownership of property for personal or family use is guaranteed. Non-exploitative private property is an integral part of the new social system. The cultural, agrarian and industrial revolutions and socialist management of enterprises are the bases for the building of socialism.

The State: The State is exclusively at the service of the people. Those holding positions of responsibility must live solely on their salaries and may not, directly or by the agency of others, engage in any remunerative activity.

Fundamental Freedoms and the Rights of Man and the Citizen: Fundamental rights and freedoms are guaranteed. All discrimination on grounds of sex, race or occupation is forbidden. Law cannot operate retrospectively and a person is presumed innocent until proved guilty. Victims of judicial error shall receive compensation from the State.

The State guarantees the inviolability of the home, of private life and of the person. The State also guarantees the secrecy of correspondence, the freedom of conscience

and opinion, freedom of intellectual, artistic and scientific creation, and freedom of expression and assembly.

The State guarantees the right to join a trade union, the right to work, to protection, to security, to health, to leisure, to education, etc. It also guarantees the right to leave the national territory, within the limits set by law. The law lays down the conditions under which the fundamental rights and freedoms may be withdrawn from anyone who uses them to attack the Constitution, the essential interests of the nation, the unity of the people and of the national territory, the internal and external security of the State, and the socialist revolution.

Duties of citizens: Every citizen must protect public property and safeguard national independence. The law sanctions the duty of parents to educate and protect their children, as well as the duty of children to help and support their parents. Women must participate fully in the building of socialism and national development.

The National Popular Army: The Army safeguards national independence and sovereignty. It participates in the development of the country and the building of socialism.

Principles of foreign policy: Algeria subscribes to the objectives of the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity and the Arab League. It supports Arab, Maghreb and African unity, on a basis of popular liberation. It is non-aligned and advocates peace and non-interference in the internal affairs of states. It fights against colonialism, imperialism and racial discrimination and supports the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America in their liberation struggles.

POWER AND ITS ORGANIZATION

Political power: The Algerian institutional system rests on the principle of the single-party state. The Front de Libération Nationale (FLN) is a vanguard force, guiding and organizing the people for the building of socialism. Party and state organs work in different frameworks and with different means to attain the same objectives. The

ALGERIA

decisive posts in the state organization are held by members of the party leadership.

The Executive: The President of the Republic is Head of State, Head of the Armed Forces and responsible for national defence. He must be of Algerian origin, a Muslim and more than 40 years old. He is nominated by the FLN Congress and elected by universal, secret, direct suffrage. His mandate is for five years, and is indefinitely renewable. The President embodies the unity of the political leadership of the party and the state. The President presides over joint meetings of the party and the executive. Ministers are appointed by the President. The President presides over meetings of the Council of Ministers. He may appoint one or more Vice-Presidents, to whom he may delegate some of his powers, and must appoint a Prime Minister, who will co-ordinate government activity. Should the Presidency fall vacant, the President of the National Popular Assembly temporarily assumes the office (subject to the approval of two-thirds majorities in the FLN Central Committee and the National Assembly) and organizes presidential elections within 45 days. He may not himself be a candidate in the election. The President presides over a High Security Council which advises on all matters affecting national security.

The Legislature: The National Popular Assembly prepares and votes the law. Its members are nominated by

The Constitution, The Government

the party leadership and elected by universal, direct, secret suffrage for a five-year term. The deputies enjoy parliamentary immunity. The Assembly sits for two ordinary sessions per year, each of not more than three months' duration. The commissions of the Assembly are in permanent session. Both the President and the Assembly may initiate legislation. The Assembly may legislate in all areas except national defence. In the periods between sessions of the Assembly the President may legislate by decree, but all such legislation must be submitted to the Assembly in the following session.

The Head of State is empowered to dissolve the Assembly or call premature elections, having consulted a joint meeting of the party leadership and the Government.

The Judiciary: Judges obey only the law. They defend the socialist revolution. The right of the accused to a defence is guaranteed. The Supreme Court regulates the activities of courts and tribunals. The Higher Court of the Magistrature is presided over by the President of the Republic; the Minister of Justice is Vice-President of the Court. All magistrates are answerable to the Higher Court for the manner in which they fulfil their functions.

Constitutional revision: The Constitution can be revised on the initiative of the President of the Republic by a two-thirds majority of the National Assembly. The basic principles of the Constitution may not be revised.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Col. BENDJEDID CHADLI (elected February 7th, 1979)

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(December 1981)

President and Minister of Defence: Col. BENDJEDID CHADLI.

Prime Minister: Col. MOHAMED BEN AHMED ABDELGHANI.

Minister-Adviser to the Presidency: AHMED TALEB IBRAHIMI.

Minister of the Interior: BOUALEM BENHAMOUDA.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: MOHAMED SEDDIK BENYAHIA.

Minister of Agriculture and the Agrarian Revolution: Lt.-Col. SELIM SAADI.

Minister of Hydraulics: BRAHIM BRAHMIA.

Minister of Public Works: MOHAMED KORTEBI.

Minister of Energy and Petrochemical Industries: BELKACEM NABI.

Minister of Light Industry: SAÏD AIT MESSAOUDÈNE.

Minister of Heavy Industry: MOHAMED LIASSINE.

Minister of Finance: MOHAMED HADJ YALA.

Minister of Planning and Regional Development: ABDELHAMID BRAHIMI.

Minister of Health: ABDERRAZAK BOUHARA.

Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research: ABDELHAQ BREHRI.

Minister of Primary and Secondary Education: MOHAMED KHARROUBI.

Minister of Labour and Vocational Training: MOULOUD OUMEZIANE.

Minister of Commerce: ABDELAZIZ KHELLEF.

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: ABDELNOUR BEKKA.

Minister of the Environment, Construction and Town Planning: AHMED ALI GHOZALI.

Minister of War Veterans: BAKHTI NEMMICHE.

Minister of Religious Affairs: ABDELRAHMANE CHIBANE.

Minister of Youth and Sport: DJAMAL HOUHOU.

Minister of Tourism: ABDELMADJID ALLAOUM.

Minister of Transport: SALAH GOUDGIL.

Minister of Justice: BOUALEM BAKI.

Minister of Information and Culture: BOUALEM BESSAIEH.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The National Assembly (*Assemblée nationale populaire*) consists of 261 deputies elected by universal suffrage for a five-year term. In February 1977 elections were held for the first time under the new constitution. A single-party list of candidates was presented by the FLN, but the electorate was offered a choice of candidates within the list. Electoral participation was 78.5 per cent.

President of the National Assembly: RABAH BITAT.

There are two subsidiary levels of assemblies in Algeria. The communal assemblies (*assemblées populaires communales*) were created in 1967. They are headed by an elected president and are renewed by democratic vote every four years. The provincial assemblies (*assemblées populaires de wilayas*) were created in 1969 and are renewed every five years. The chief of the executive, the wali, is a government appointee. As for the national assembly, representatives are elected from a single list presented by the FLN.

POLITICAL PARTY

Government is based on a one-party system.

Front de Libération Nationale (FLN): place Emir Abdelkader, Algiers; f. 1954; socialist in outlook, the party is divided into a Secretariat, a Central Committee, a Political Bureau, Federations, Dairas and Kasmās; according to party statutes adopted at the FLN Congress in January 1979, the Central Committee, (elected by Congress and consisting of 120–160 full members and 30–40 alternate members, meeting twice yearly), chooses a party Secretary-General who automatically becomes the candidate for the Presidency of the Republic. Members of the Political Bureau (between seven and 11 who meet monthly) are chosen by the Secretary-General and endorsed by the Central Committee; Sec.-Gen. Col. BENDJEDID CHADLI; Head of Secretariat MOHAMED CHERIF MESSAADIA.

Political Bureau: Col. BENDJEDID CHADLI (President), RABAH BITAT, Col. ABDALLAH BELHOUCHE, Col. MOHAMED BEN AHMED ABDELGHANI, MOHAMED CHERIF MESSAADIA, MOHAMED SEDIK BENYAHIA, BOUALEM BAKI, MOHAMED HADJ YALA, BOUALEM BENHAMOUDA, MOHAMED SAID MAZOUZI.

Under the aegis of the FLN there exists a number of mass

political organizations, including *Jeunesse du Front de Libération Nationale* (JFLN) and the *Union Nationale des Femmes Algériennes* (UNFA).

There are several small opposition groups including the *Parti de l'avant-garde socialiste*, successor to the Algerian Communist Party; all are officially proscribed and in exile in France or in other Arab countries.

Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el Hamra y Rio de Oro—POLISARIO: B.P. 10, El Mouradia, Algiers; f. 1973 to gain independence for Western Sahara, first from Spain and then from Morocco and Mauritania; originally based in Mauritania but later moved to Algeria where it is supported by the Algerian Government; in February 1976 proclaimed the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic, since recognized by 45 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America; its main organs are a nine-member executive committee, a 21-member Political Bureau and a 41-member Sahrawi National Council; Sec.-Gen. MOHAMED ABDELAZIZ; Deputy Sec.-Gen. BACHIR MUSTAPHA SAYED; President of Ministerial Council MOHAMED LAMINE OULD AHMED.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO ALGERIA

(In Algiers unless otherwise stated)

Albania: 50 rue Oukil Mohammed, Birmandréis; *Ambassador:* NESIP KACI.
Angola: 34 chemin Abdelkader, El-Mouradia; *Ambassador:* JOÃO BATISTA MAWETE.
Argentina: 7 rue Hamani; *Ambassador:* NEREO I. MELO.
Australia: 115 ave. Ziar-Ack Bologhine; *Ambassador:* JOHN BROOK.
Austria: Immeuble Dar el Kef, rue Shakespeare, El-Mouradia; *Ambassador:* RUDOLF TOROVSKY.
Bangladesh: 141 blvd. Salah Bouakouir; *Ambassador:* ABUL FATEH.
Belgium: 1 rue Emir Abdelkader El Khattah; *Ambassador:* ROBERT GUILLOT-PINGUE.
Benin: 1 rue Ibn El-Beytar, Kouba; *Ambassador:* ANTOINE LALEYE.
Brazil: 48 blvd. Mohamed V; *Ambassador:* RONALD L. M. SMALL.
Bulgaria: 13 blvd. Colonel Bougara; *Ambassador:* STEFAN PETROV.

Burundi: 116 blvd. des Martyrs; *Ambassador:* ANDRÉ NADAYIRAGE.
Cameroon: 21 blvd. Col. Bougara; *Chargé d'affaires:* FRANÇOIS N'DINE EBAKISSE.
Canada: 27 bis rue d'Anjou, Hydra; *Ambassador:* LOUIS A. DELVOIE.
Cape Verde: 3 rue Wiasse; *Ambassador:* ADELINO NUNES CORREIA (also representing Guinea-Bissau).
Chad: 6 rue Sylvain Fourastier, El-Mouradia; *Ambassador:* MBAILAOU NAIMBAYE LOSSIMIAN.
China, People's Republic: 34 blvd. des Martyrs; *Ambassador:* MING XU.
Congo: Hydra; *Ambassador:* BENJAMIN BOUNKOCLOU.
Cuba: 18 rue Ibn Batran, El-Mouradia; *Ambassador:* RAUL BARZAGA.
Czechoslovakia: Villa Malika, 7 chemin Ziriyab, B.P. 999; *Ambassador:* VLADIMÍR BERGER.
Denmark: 29 blvd. Zirout Youcef; *Ambassador:* HOLCK COLDING.

ALGERIA

Diplomatic Representation

Finland: 4^e blvd. Mohammed V; *Ambassador:* OSMO KOCK.

France: rue Larbi Alik, Hydra; *Ambassador:* JEAN-MARIE MÉRILLON.

Gabon: 80 rue Allili, B.P. 65, Bouzareah; *Ambassador:* ETIENNE M'BOUMBA MOUDOUNGA.

Gambia: Tripoli, Libya.

German Democratic Republic: 2 lot. Boirie, Kouba; *Ambassador:* Dr. KARL-HEINZ VESPER.

Germany, Federal Republic: 165 chemin Sfindja; *Ambassador:* GERD BERENDONCK.

Ghana: 62 rue Parmentier, Hydra; *Ambassador:* GEORGE AVI ENYONAM SEPENU.

Greece: 38 rue Didouche Mourad; *Ambassador:* EFSTAKHIOS KALAMIDAS.

Guinea: 43 blvd. Central Said Hamdine, Hydra; *Ambassador:* DIAO KANTE.

Guinea-Bissau: 3 rue Wiasse; *Ambassador:* ADELINO NUNES CORREIA (also representing Cape Verde).

Hungary: 18 ave. des Frères Oughlis; *Ambassador:* BÉLA HAVASI.

India: 119 rue Didouche Mourad; *Ambassador:* K. K. S. RANA.

Indonesia: 119 rue Didouche Mourad; *Chargé d'affaires:* SAGIRI KARTANEGARA.

Iran: 60 rue Didouche Mourad; *Ambassador:* KAZEM CHIVA.

Iraq: 4 rue Areski Abri, Hydra; *Ambassador:* IBRAHIM SHUJAA SULTAN.

Ireland: Madrid, Spain.

Italy: 18 rue Finalleri, El-Biar; *Ambassador:* RICARDO PIGNATELLI DELLA LEONESSA.

Ivory Coast: Parc Paradou, Hydra; *Ambassador:* EDMOND ISSOUF KONÉ.

Japan: 3 rue du Dr. Lucien Reynaud; *Ambassador:* YASUSHI MIYAZAWA.

Jordan: 6 rue Chenoua; *Chargé d'affaires:* YASSINE ISTANBULI.

Kenya: Cairo, Egypt.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: 49 rue Hamia Abderrazak; *Ambassador:* PAK UI-CHUN.

Kuwait: 1 rue Didouche Mourad; *Ambassador:* ABDELLATIF HAMAD AL-SALIH.

Lebanon: 9 rue Kaid Ahmed, El-Biar; *Ambassador:* SALHAD NASRI.

Libya: 15 chemin Bachir Brahimi; *Ambassador:* ABDUL-FATTAH NAAS.

Madagascar: rue Abdelkadir Aouis; *Ambassador:* MAURICE JEAN-JACQUES.

Mali: Villa no. 15, Cité DNC/ANP, Chemin du Kaddous; *Ambassador:* BOUBACAR KASSE.

Malta: Tripoli, Libya.

Mauritania: B.P. 276, El-Mouradia; *Ambassador:* OULD MOHAMED MAHMOUD MOHAMEDOU.

Mexico: 103 rue Didouche Mourad; *Ambassador:* OSCAR GONZÁLES CEZAR.

Mongolia: 4 rue Belkacem Amani, Hydra; *Ambassador:* SONOMYN LUVSAN.

Nepal: Cairo, Egypt.

Netherlands: 23 chemin Cheikh Bachir Ibrahimi, El-Biar; *Ambassador:* Dr. HERMAN A. H. SCHOUTEN.

Niger: 137 blvd. Salah Bouakouir; *Ambassador:* AMADOU MOUMOUNI.

Nigeria: 27 rue Blaise Pascal; *Ambassador:* OLA M. A. ABIOLA.

Norway: Rabat, Morocco.

Oman: 126 rue Didouche Mourad; *Ambassador:* SALEM ISMAIL SUWAID.

Pakistan: 14 ave. Soudani Boudjemâa; *Ambassador:* BIRJIS HASAN KHAN.

Panama: Madrid, Spain.

Peru: 127 rue Didouche Mourad; *Ambassador:* JAIME CACEREZ ENRIQUE.

Philippines: *Ambassador:* PACIFICO CASTRO.

Poland: 37 ave. Mustafa Ali Khodja, El-Biar; *Ambassador:* BOGDAN WASILEWSKI.

Portugal: 116 blvd. des Martyrs; *Ambassador:* ANTÓNIO MANUEL DA VEIGA e MENEZES CORDEIRO.

Qatar: 155 blvd. Salah Bouakouir; *Chargé d'affaires:* SAAD MOHAMED AL-KORAIISI.

Romania: 24 rue Si Areski, Hydra; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Rwanda: Cairo, Egypt.

Saudi Arabia: 7 chemin des Glycines; *Ambassador:* ABDALLAH AL-MOULHAQ.

Senegal: B.P. 689D, 50 ave. Soudani Boudjemâa; *Ambassador:* IBRA DÉGUENE KA.

Somalia: 11 blvd. des Martyrs; *Ambassador:* ABDELHAMID ALI YUCEF.

Spain: 10 rue Azil Ali; *Ambassador:* JOSÉ MARIA ULLRICH Y ROJAS.

Sri Lanka: Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

Sudan: 27 rue de Carthage, Hydra; *Ambassador:* AHMED HAMMEIDA EL-TAYEB.

Sweden: 4 blvd. Mohammed V; *Ambassador:* HARALD EDELSTAM.

Switzerland: 27 blvd. Zirout Youcef; *Ambassador:* ERNST ANDRES.

Syria: Domaine Tamzali, chemin A. Gadouche, El-Biar; *Ambassador:* AHMAD MADANIYA.

Tanzania: Paris, France.

Trinidad and Tobago: Lagos, Nigeria.

Tunisia: 11 rue du Bois de Boulogne, Hydra; *Ambassador:* AMOR FEZZANI.

Turkey: Villa dar el Ouard, blvd. Colonel Bougara; *Ambassador:* SELÇUK KORKUD.

Uganda: Cairo, Egypt.

U.S.S.R.: Impasse Boukhandoura, El-Biar; *Ambassador:* VASSILY NAZAROVICH RYKOV.

United Arab Emirates: 26 rue Haouis Mokrane, El-Mouradia; *Ambassador:* KHALED ABDELLAH AL KASSIMI.

United Kingdom: 7 chemin des Glycines, B.P. 43; *Ambassador:* BENJAMIN LECKIE STRACHAN.

U.S.A.: 4 chemin Bachir Brahimi; *Ambassador:* CHRISTOPHER ROSS.

Upper Volta: Cairo, Egypt.

Vatican City: 1 rue de la Basilique; *Pro-Nuncio:* Dr. GABRIEL MONTALVO.

Venezuela: 38 rue Jean Jaurès, El-Mouradia; *Ambassador:* JOSÉ LUIS PERNÍA.

Viet-Nam: 30 rue de Chenoua, Hydra; *Ambassador:* TRAN VAN HUNG.

Yemen Arab Republic: 74 rue Bouraba; *Ambassador:* HAMOD MOHAMED BAYDER.

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: Cité DNC-ANP, villa 19, Hydra; *Ambassador:* ABDEL-WAKIL ISMAIL ESSAROURI.

Algeria also has diplomatic relations with Afghanistan, Barbados, Bolivia, Burma, the Central African Republic, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Laos, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo and Uruguay.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Ministère de la Justice: 6 rue Delcasse, El-Biar, Algiers.

The highest court of justice is the Supreme Court in Algiers. Justice is exercised through 132 courts grouped on a regional basis. Three special Criminal Courts have been set up in Oran, Constantine and Algiers to deal with economic crimes against the state. From these there is no appeal. In April 1975 the Government decided to establish a *Cour de sûreté de l'état*, composed of magistrates and high-ranking army officers, to try all cases involving state security.

President of Supreme Court: M. GATY.

Procurator-General: M. MOSTEFAI.

RELIGION

Ministère des Affaires Religieuses: 4 rue de Timgad, Hydra, Algiers.

Islam is the official religion and the whole Algerian population, with a few rare exceptions, is Muslim.

President of the Superior Islamic Council: AHMED HAMANI; place Cheik Abdelhamid ibn Badis, Algiers.

The Europeans, and a few Arabs, are Christians, mostly Roman Catholics.

Archbishop of Algiers: H.E. Cardinal LÉON-ETIENNE DUVAL; 13 rue Khelifa Boukhalfa, Algiers.

Protestant Church of Algeria: Pastor Dr. HUGH G. JOHNSON; 31 rue Reda Houdou, Algiers.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

al Chaab (*The People*): 1 place Maurice Audin, Algiers; f. 1962; national information journal in Arabic; Dir. MOHAMED SAID.

al Joumhouria (*The Republic*): 6 rue Bencenoussi Hamida, Oran; f. 1963; Arabic language; Editor AÏSSA ADJINA; circ. 30,000.

el Moudjahid: 20 rue de la Liberté, Algiers; f. 1965; FLN journal in French; Dir. ABDELAZIZ MORSLI; circ. 130,000.

an Nasr: 100 rue Larbi Ben M'Hidi, Constantine; f. 1963; Arabic language; Editor-in-Chief El Hadi BENYAKHLEF; circ. 60,000.

WEEKLIES

Algérie Actualité: 20 rue de la Liberté, Algiers; f. 1965; French language weekly; Dir. KAMEL BELKACEM.

el Hadeef: 100 rue Larbi Ben M'Hidi, Constantine; f. 1972; sports; in French; Editor-in-Chief MUSTAPHA MANCERI; circ. 110,000.

Révolution Africaine: 7 rue du Stade, Hydra, Algiers; FLN journal in French; Socialist.

Yugoslavia: 7 rue d'Anjou, Hydra; *Ambassador:* NEDJELJKO ZORIC.

Zaire: 12 rue A, Les Crêtes, Hydra; *Ambassador:* IKOLO BOLELAMA W'OKONDOLA.

Zambia: Cairo, Egypt.

Zimbabwe: *Ambassador:* SEREMAN NKOMA.

PERIODICALS

al Acala: rue Timgad, Hydra, Algiers; f. 1970; published by the Ministry of Religious Affairs.

Algérie Médicale: 3 blvd. Zirout Youcef, Algiers; f. 1964; publ. of *Union médicale algérienne*; twice a year; circ. 3,000.

Alger Réalités: rue Acela Hocine, Algiers; f. 1972; organ of the Popular Assembly of the Wilaya of Algiers; monthly; French.

Alouan: 119 rue Didouche Mourad, Algiers; f. 1973; cultural review published by the Ministry of Information and Culture; monthly; Arabic.

Bibliographie de l'Algérie: Bibliothèque Nationale, 1 ave. Docteur Fanon, Algiers; f. 1964; lists books, theses, pamphlets and periodicals published in Algeria; twice a year; Arabic and French.

Bulletin Economique: 7 blvd. Ché Guévarena, Algiers; summary of items issued by state news agency; monthly.

al Chaab al Thakafi: Algiers; f. 1972; cultural monthly; Arabic.

el Chabab: 2 rue Khelifa Boukhalfa; journal of the JFLN; bi-monthly; French and Arabic.

el Djazairia: Villa Joly, 24 ave. Franklin Roosevelt, Algiers; f. 1970; organ of the UNFA; monthly; French and Arabic.

el Djeich: Office de l'Armée Nationale Populaire, 3 chemin de Gascogne, Algiers; f. 1963; monthly; Algerian army review; Arabic and French.

Journal Officiel de la République Algérienne Démocratique et Populaire: 7, 9 and 13 ave. A. Benbarek; f. 1962; French and Arabic.

al Kitab: 3 blvd. Zirout Youcef, Algiers; f. 1972; bulletin of SNED; every two months; French and Arabic.

Libyca: 3 blvd. Zirout Youcef, Algiers; f. 1953; anthropology and ethnography; irregular; French; Dir. MOULOUD MAMMERI.

Nouvelles Economiques: 6 blvd. Amilcar Cabral, Algiers; f. 1969; publ. of Institut Algérien du Commerce Extérieur; monthly; French and Arabic.

Révolution et Travail: Maison du Peuple, place du 1er mai, Algiers; journal of UGTA (central trade union) with Arabic and French editions; monthly; Editor-in-Chief ZIANE FARRAH.

Revue Algérienne du Travail: 28 rue Hassiba Benbouali, Algiers; f. 1964; Ministry of Labour publication; quarterly; French.

Revue d'Histoire et de Civilisation du Maghreb: 3 blvd. Zirout Youcef, Algiers; f. 1966; history and civilization; irregular; French and Arabic; circ. 4,000; Dir. M. KADDACHE.

at Thakafa: 119 rue Didouche Mourad, Algiers; f. 1971; published by the Ministry of Information and Culture; cultural review; circ. 10,000; Editor-in-Chief Dr. HANAFI BENAÏSSA.

ALGERIA

The Press, Publishing, Radio and Television, Finance, Trade and Industry

PRESS AGENCIES

Algérie Presse Service (APS): 7 blvd. Ché Guévara, Algiers; f. 1961; Dir. MOHAMED MERZOUG.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Algiers

Agence France-Presse (AFP): 6 rue Abdelkrim El Khettabi; Chief BJÖRN AUGOT.

Agencia EFE (Spain): 4 ave. Pasteur; Chief JOSÉ LUIS VIDAL-COY.

Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN) (U.S.S.R.): B.P. 24, Muradia; Chief Officer YURI S. BAGDASAROV.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): 4 ave. Pasteur; Chief BRUNO CAMPANINI.

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN) (German Democratic Republic): 38 rue Larbi Alik, Hydra-Alger; Chief KARLHEINZ STÖCKNER.

Associated Press (AP) (U.S.A.): B.P. 769; Chief MICHAEL GOLDSMITH.

Bulgarian Telegraph Agency (BTA): Zaatcha 5, Muradia; Chief GORAN GOTEV.

Middle East News Agency (Egypt): 10 ave. Pasteur, B.P. 800.

Reuters (U.K.): 4 ave. Pasteur.

The following are also represented: Maghreb Arabe Presse (Morocco), Prensa Latina (Cuba), TASS (U.S.S.R.).

PUBLISHING

All privately owned publishing firms have been replaced by a single national organization:

Société Nationale d'Edition et de Diffusion (SNED): 3 blvd. Zirout Youcef, Algiers; f. 1966; publishes books of all types, and is sole importer, exporter and distributor of all printed material, stationery, school and office supplies; also holds state monopoly for commercial advertising.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radiodiffusion Télévision Algérienne (R.T.A.): Imm. RTA, 21 blvd. des Martyrs, Algiers; Government controlled; Dir. ABDERRAHMANE LAGHOUATI.

RADIO

Arabic Network: stations at Aïn Beïda, Algiers, Batna, Bechar, Oran, Tougourt and Souk-Ahras.

French Network: stations at Algiers, Constantine, Oran and Tipaza.

Kabyle Network: stations at Algiers and Michelet.

There were approximately 3,230,000 radio receivers in 1981.

Dir. M. A. BOUREGHEDA.

TELEVISION

The main stations are at Algiers, Batna, Bel Abbès, Constantine, Souk-Ahras and Tlemcen. The national network was completed during 1970. Television is taking a major part in the national education programme.

There were 525,000 television receivers in 1981.

Dir. MADANI HAOUES.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap. = capital; dep. = deposits; m. = million; AD = Algerian dinars; Fr. = French francs; brs. = branches)

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Centrale d'Algérie: 8 blvd. Zirout Youcef, Algiers; f. 1963; cap. 40m. AD; central bank of issue; Gov. MAHFOUD AOUFI.

NATIONALIZED BANKS

From November 1967 only the following nationalized banks were authorized to conduct exchange transactions and to deal with banks abroad, and by May 1972 these three banks had absorbed all foreign and private banks. The Banque Extérieure and the Banque Nationale enjoy a monopoly in the financing of the agricultural sector and most of the new industries.

Banque Extérieure d'Algérie: 11 blvd. Colonel Amirouche, Algiers; f. 1967; cap. (1979) 500m. AD; chiefly concerned with foreign trade transactions and the financing of industrial development in Algeria; brs. in Algiers and 20 other principal cities in Algeria; Gen. Man. HABIB HAKIKI.

Banque Nationale d'Algérie: 8 blvd. Ernesto Ché Guévara, Algiers; f. 1966; cap. 1,000m. AD (Nov. 1980); dep. 12,800m. AD; 170 brs.; Pres. and Gen. Man. MOHAMED THAMINI.

Crédit Populaire d'Algérie: 2 blvd. Colonel Amirouche, Algiers; f. 1966; cap. 320m. AD (Dec. 1978); regrouping of former credit banks; finances private and public industrial and commercial enterprise; foreign trade transactions; 73 brs.; Gen. Man. MOHAMED TERBECHÉ.

DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Banque Algérienne de Développement: Villa Jolly, ave. Franklin Roosevelt, Algiers; f. 1963; a public establishment with fiscal sovereignty, to contribute to Algerian economic development through long-term investment programmes; Gen. Man. BENMALEK FAOUZI.

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique (CCCE): 22 rue Larbi Alik, Hydra, Algiers; f. 1968; Dir. F. PEYREDIEU DU CHARLAT.

Caisse Nationale d'Epargne et de Prévoyance: 40-42 rue Larbi Ben M'Hidi, Algiers; extends loans to housing sector; Dir.-Gen. MAHFOUD ZEROUTA.

INSURANCE

Insurance is a state monopoly.

Caisse Algérienne d'Assurance et de Réassurance: 48 rue Didouche Mourad, Algiers; f. 1963 as a public corporation; Admin.-Gen. A. BELBAY.

Caisse Nationale de Mutualité Agricole: 24 blvd. Victor Hugo, Algiers; Dir. O. LARFAOUI.

Compagnie Centrale de Réassurance: 21 blvd. Zirout Youcef, Algiers; general.

Société Algérienne d'Assurances: 5 blvd. Ché Guévara, Algiers; f. 1963; state sponsored company; Dir.-Gen. FARID BENBOUZID.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

EXPORT INSTITUTE

Institut National Algérien du Commerce Extérieur-COMEX: 6 blvd. Amilcar Cabral, Algiers; f. 1975; publs. *Annuaire des Exportateurs Algériens*, *Annuaire de l'Industrie Algérienne de l'Emballage*.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce de Béjaïa: B.P. 105, Béjaïa; f. 1892; 11 mems.; Pres. BENCHEIKH ABDERRAHMANE; Sec.-Gen. MAHDI YOUNÉS.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Constantine: 2 ave. Zebane, Constantine; Pres. BEN MATTI ABDESSELAM.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de la Wilaya d'Annaba: Palais Consulaire, 4 rue du Cénra, Annaba; Pres. BENZEGOUTA MOHAMED SEDDIK.

Chambre de Commerce de la Wilaya d'Oran: Angle 8 blvd. de la Soummam et 1 rue Ampère, Oran; f. 1844; 12 mems.; Sec.-Gen. NOR'EDDINE ABDELHAK; publs. *Rapport Economique Bimestriel, Statistiques Mensuelles des Produits Exportés, Rapport d'Activité Trimestriel.*

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Mostaganem: ave. Bénédict Bendehiba, Mostaganem; f. 1901; 8 mems.; Pres. MOHAMED BELHADJ; Sec.-Gen. HARRAG BENBERNOU.

Chambre Française de Commerce et d'Industrie en Algérie: 1 rue du Languedoc, Algiers; Pres. JEAN GLEDEL; Dir. M. G. FAULX-BRIOLE.

Jeune Chambre Economique d'Alger: rue de Nîmes, Algiers; Pres. M. DONNEAUD.

There are also Chambers of Commerce at Colomb-Béchar, Ghordaia and Tlemcen.

PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS

Union Générale des Travailleurs Algériens—UGTA: Maison du Peuple, place du 1er Mai, Algiers; f. 1956; 1,000,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. DEMAIN DEBIB ABELLAH; publ. *Révolution et Travail* (fortnightly, French and Arabic).

AFFILIATES

Fédération du Bois, du Bâtiment, des Travaux Publics et des Activités Annexes (*Federation of Building Trades Workers*): Maison du Peuple, Algiers; f. 1964; 17,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. BELHADJ BUKIR.

Fédération Nationale des Cheminots (*National Federation of Railwaymen*): 3 rue Alexandre Dumas, Algiers; Sec.-Gen. AZZI ABDELMOUDJID.

Fédération Nationale de la Santé (*Federation of Hospital Workers*): Maison du Peuple, Algiers; f. 1962; 15,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. DJEFFAL ABDELAZIZ.

Fédération Nationale des Travailleurs Communaux (*Federation of Municipal Employees*): Maison du Peuple, Algiers; f. 1956; 100,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. BELKHIR KHENNAF.

Fédération Nationale des Travailleurs du Pétrole, du Gaz et Assimilés (*Federation of Oil and Gas Workers*): 21 blvd. Colonel Amirouche, Algiers; f. 1964; 45,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. ALI LASFER.

Fédération Nationale des Travailleurs de la Terre—FNNT (*Federation of Farm Workers*): 4 rue Arago, Algiers; f. 1964; Gen. Sec. BENMEZIANE DAOUD.

Fédération des Ports, Docks et Aéroports (*Federation of Dock and Airport Workers*): Maison du Peuple, Algiers; f. 1964; 2,500 mems.; Gen. Sec. SAID OUKALI.

Fédération des Postes et Télécommunications (*Federation of Postal and Telecommunications Workers*): Maison du Peuple, Algiers; f. 1964; 6,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. YSSAAD ABDELKADAR.

Fédération Sonelgaz (*National Federation of Utility Workers*): 47 rue Khelifa Boukhalfa, Algiers; f. 1963; 5,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. CHABANE LABOU.

Fédération des Travailleurs de l'Alimentation et du Commerce (*Federation of Food and Commerce Workers*): Maison du Peuple, Algiers; f. 1965; 14,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. DJEBIENE MAHMOUD.

Fédération des Travailleurs de l'Education et de la Culture—FTEC (*Federation of Teachers*): Maison du Peuple, Algiers; f. 1962; 13,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. BOUAMRANE CHAIKH.

Fédération des Travailleurs de l'Energie, de la Chimie et des Mines (*Federation of Energy, Chemical and Mine Workers*): 17 rue de la Liberté, Algiers; Sec.-Gen. LOUNIS AMMAR.

Union nationale des paysans algériens (UNPA): f. 1973; 700,000 mems.

DEVELOPMENT

Société Centrale pour l'Equipement du Territoire—SCET International: 8 rue Sergent Addoun, Algiers; Dir. A. GAMBRELLE.

Société Nationale d'Etudes de Gestion, de Réalisations et d'Exploitations Industrielles (SNERI): 50 rue Khelifa Boukhalfa, Algiers; f. 1968; consultants for industrial projects; Dir.-Gen. M. MEDELICI.

NATIONALIZED INDUSTRIES

A large part of Algerian industry is nationalized. The following are some of the most important nationalized industries, each controlled by the appropriate Ministry.

Entreprise Nationale de Commerce d'Outils de Quincaillerie et d'Equipements Ménagers: 6 rue Lamartine, Hussein Dey, Algiers; f. 1971; tools and ironmongery.

Entreprise Nationale de Construction et de Réparation de Bateaux de Pêches (ECOREP): Quai d'Aigues Mortes, Port d'Alger; f. 1979 to replace (with ENAPECHES) former Office Algérien des Pêches; fishing equipment.

Entreprise Nationale des Pêches (ENAPECHES): Quai d'Aigues Mortes, Port d'Alger; f. 1979 to replace (with ECOPEP) former Office Algérien des Pêches; fish importers and exporters.

Office National des Produits Oléicoles (ONAPO): Domaine Caridi, rue Bag M. Kouba, Algiers; f. 1974; vegetable oil products.

Office National des Travaux Forestiers (ONTF): Immeuble des Forêts, Petit Atlas, Algiers; f. 1971; production of timber, care of forests.

Pharmacie Centrale Algérienne: 2 rue Bichat, Algiers; f. 1969; pharmaceutical products.

Société Nationale de l'Artisanat Traditionnel (SNAT): 1 blvd. du Front de Mer, Bab El Oued, Algiers; traditional crafts; Dir.-Gen. M. BAIRI.

Société Nationale de Constructions Mécaniques (SONA-COME): 1 route Nationale, Birkhadem, Algiers; f. 1967; sole manufacturer and importer of motor vehicles, agricultural equipment and allied products.

Société Nationale de Constructions Métalliques (SN METAL): 38 rue Didouche Mourad, Algiers; f. 1968; production of metal goods.

Société Nationale des Eaux Minérales Algériennes (SN-EMA): 21 rue Bellouchat Mouloud, Hussein Dey, Algiers; mineral water; Dir.-Gen. M. DJACTA.

Société Nationale de Fabrication et de Montage du Matériel Electrique (SONELEC): 4 & 6 blvd. Mohamed V, Algiers; electrical equipment.

Société Nationale de Gestion et de Développement des Industries Alimentaires (SOGEDIA): 13 ave. Mustapha El Ouahi Sayed, Algiers; food industry; Dir.-Gen. M. ATCHOUR.

Société Nationale des Industries de la Cellulose (SNIC): 63 rue Ali Haddad, B.P. 32, El Mouradia, Algiers; Dir.-Gen. M. CHAIB.

Société Nationale des Industries Chimiques (SNIC): 4 et 6 blvd. Mohammed V, Algiers; chemical products; Dir.-Gen. M. ABDENNEBI.

Société Nationale des Industries du Liège et du Bois (SNLB): 1 rue Kaddour Rahim, Hussein Dey, Algiers; f. 1973; production of cork and wooden goods; Dir.-Gen. M. KERAMANE.

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Société Nationale des Industries des Peaux et Cuirs (SONI-PEC): 100 rue de Tripoli, Hussein Dey, Algiers; f. 1967; hides and skins; Dir.-Gen. M. BEN YOUNES.

Société Nationale des Industries Textiles (SONITEX): 5 rue Abane Ramdane, Algiers; f. 1966; 22,000 employees; Dir.-Gen. KACI ABDALLAH.

Société Nationale des Matériaux de Construction (SNMC): 17 rue Hamani, Algiers; f. 1968; building materials; Dir.-Gen. M. BELLANI.

Société Nationale de Recherches et d'Exploitations Minières (SONAREM): f. 1967; 127 blvd. Salah Bouakouir, Algiers; mining and prospecting; Dir.-Gen. FERHAT OUBRAHAM.

Société Nationale pour la Recherche, la Production, le Transport, la Transformation et la Commercialisation des Hydrocarbures (SONATRACH): 46 blvd. Mohamed V, Algiers; f. 1963; state-owned organization for exploration, exploitation, transport, refining and marketing of petroleum, natural gas and their products. In 1978 it accounted for 79 per cent of output and 75.9 per cent of exports, operating through a number of subsidiary companies formed in association with foreign oil companies; Pres. Dir.-Gen. BELKACEM NABI.

In May 1980 it was announced that SONATRACH was to be split up and some of its functions taken over by new companies, including the following:

Entreprise Nationale des Grands Travaux Pétroliers (ENGTP): for exploration and major projects.

Entreprise Nationale des Plastiques et de Caoutchouc (ENCP): production and marketing of rubber and plastics.

Entreprise Nationale de Raffinage et de Distribution des Produits Pétroliers (ENRDP): refining, export and internal distribution of products.

Société Nationale de Semouleries, Meuneries, Fabriques de Pâtes Alimentaires et Couscous (SN SEMPAC): 6 blvd. Zirout Youcef, Algiers; f. 1965; semolina, pasta, flour and couscous; Dir.-Gen. M. MOKKRAOUI.

Société Nationale de la Sidérurgie (SNS): Ravin de Sidi-Yahia, Algiers; f. 1964; steel, cast iron, zinc and products.

Société Nationale des Tabacs et Alumettes (SNTA): rue Marquis de Montcalm, Algiers; monopoly of manufacture and trade in tobacco, cigarettes and matches; Dir.-Gen. M. BENGHERBA.

STATE TRADING ORGANIZATIONS

Since 1972 all international trading has been carried out by state organizations, of which the following are the most important:

Office Algérien Interprofessionnel des Céréales (OAIC): 5 rue Ferhat Boussaad, Algiers; f. 1962; monopoly of trade in wheat, rice, maize, barley and products derived from these cereals.

Office des Fruits et Légumes d'Algérie (OFLA): 12 ave. des 3 Frères Bouadou, Birmandreis, Algiers; f. 1969; division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform; fruit and vegetable marketing.

Office National de Commercialisation (ONACO): 29 rue Larbi Ben M'hidi, Algiers; f. 1963; monopoly of bulk trade in basic foodstuffs except cereals; brs. in over 40 towns.

Office National de la Commercialisation des Vins (ONCV): 112 Quai-Sud, Algiers; f. 1968; monopoly of importing and exporting products of the wine industry; Dir.-Gen. A. KARA TERKI.

Office National des Foires et Expositions (ONAFEX): Palais des Expositions, Pins Maritimes, El Harrach,

Trade and Industry, Transport

B.P. 656 Alger Gare, Algiers; f. 1971; arranges trade fairs and exhibitions, including the annual Foire Internationale d'Alger (18th Fair, Aug. 26th to Sept. 11th, 1981); Dir.-Gen. MAHMOUD OKBI.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Under the 1980-84 Development Plan U.S. \$1,250 million was allocated to extending and improving the rail network.

Société Nationale des Transports Ferroviaires (SNTF): 21-23 blvd. Mohamed V, Algiers; f. 1976 to replace Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Algériens; 3,890 km. of track, of which 256 km. are electrified and 1,258 km. are narrow gauge; daily passenger services from Algiers to the principal provincial cities and a service to Tunis; Dir.-Gen. SASSEK BENMEHDJOUBA.

ROADS

There are about 82,000 km. of roads and tracks, of which 18,500 km. are main roads and 19,000 km. are secondary roads. The total is made up of 55,000 km. in the north, including 24,000 km. of good roads, and 27,000 km. in the south, including 3,200 km. with asphalt surface. The French administration built a good road system, partly for military purposes, which since independence has been allowed to deteriorate in parts, and only a small percentage of roads are surfaced. New roads have been built linking the Sahara oil fields with the coast, and the trans-Saharan highway is a major project. Algeria is a member of the Trans-Sahara Road Committee, organizing the building of this road, now renamed the "Road of African Unity". The first 360-km. stretch, from Hassi Marroket to Aïn Salah, was opened in April 1973, and the next section, ending at Tamanrasset, was opened in June 1978.

Société Nationale des Transports Routiers (SNTR): 27 rue des 3 Frères Bouadou, Algiers; f. 1967; holds a monopoly of goods transport by road; Dir.-Gen. HAOUSSINE EL-HADJ.

Société Nationale pour le Transport des Voyageurs (SNTV): 19 rue Rabah Midat, Algiers; f. 1967; holds monopoly of long-distance passenger transport by road.

SHIPPING

Algiers is the main port, with 23-29 metres anchorage in the Bay of Algiers, and anchorage for the largest vessels in Agha Bay. The port has a total quayside of 8,380 metres. There are also important ports at Annaba, Arzew, Béjaia, Djidjelli, Ghazaouet, Mostaganem, Oran and Skikda. It was announced in May 1981 that a new port is to be built at Djen Djen. Petroleum and liquid gas are exported through Arzew, Béjaia and Skikda. Algerian crude petroleum is also exported through the Tunisian port of La Skhirra.

Compagnie Nationale Algérienne de Navigation (CNAN): Quai 9, Nouvelle Gare Maritime, Algiers; f. 1964; state-owned company which has the monopoly of conveyance, freight, chartering and transit facilities in all Algerian ports; operates fleet of freight and passenger ships; office in Marseilles and reps. in Paris, all French ports and the principal ports in many other countries. In October 1980 it was announced that CNAN was to be split into 3 units, dealing with hydrocarbons, general freight and passenger transport; Pres. AMAR BOUSBAA.

Office National des Ports (ONP): 2 rue d'Angkor, B.P. 830, Algiers; f. 1971; responsible for management and growth of port facilities and sea pilotage; Dir.-Gen. M. HARRATI.

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Société Nationale de Manutention (SONAMA): 6 rue de Béziers, Algiers; monopoly of port handling.

CIVIL AVIATION

Algeria's main airport, Dar el Beida at Algiers, is a class A airport of international standing. At Constantine, Annaba, Tiemcen and Oran there are also airports which meet international requirements. All five are to be substantially improved during the 1980-84 development plan. There are also 65 aerodromes of which 20 are public, and a further 135 air-strips connected with the oil industry.

Air Algérie: 1 place Maurice Audin, B.P. 858, Algiers; f. 1947; internal services and extensive services to Europe, North, Central and West Africa, the Middle East and Asia; fleet of 10 Boeing 727, 13 Boeing 737, 13 Grumman AG-CAT, 17 Beechcraft, 1 King Air; Pres, Dir.-Gen. Lt.-Col. MOHAMED TAHAR BOUZEGH-OUB; Admin. Dir. HACENE CHERGUI; publ. *Interline*.

FOREIGN LINES

The following foreign airlines operate services to Algiers: Aeroflot (U.S.S.R.), Air France, Air Niger, Alitalia, Aviaco (Spain), Balkan (Bulgaria), British Caledonian, ČSA (Czechoslovakia), EgyptAir, Interflug (German Democratic Republic), Iraqi Airways, Libyan Arab Airlines, LOT (Poland), Lufthansa (Federal Republic of Germany),

Transport, Tourism and Culture, Atomic Energy

Sabena (Belgium), Saudia, Swissair, TAAG (Angola) TAROM (Romania).

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Office National Algérien du Tourisme (ONAT): 25-27 rue Khelifa Boukhalfa, Algiers.

Société Nationale Algérienne de Tourisme et d'Hôtellerie (ALTOUR): 8 rue du Dr. Saadane, Algiers (general affairs); 5 blvd. Ben Boulaid, Algiers (commercial affairs).

THEATRE

Théâtre National Algérien: 10 rue Hadj Omar, Algiers; f. 1963; performances in Arabic and French in Algiers and all main cities; drama, folk-dancing, modern dance.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Centre des Sciences et de la Technologie Nucléaires (CSTN): B.P. 1017, Alger-Gare; f. 1958 as Institut d'Etudes Nucléaires d'Alger; research into nuclear physics, reactor technology, solid and electronic physics and ore processing; two Van de Graaff accelerators, 3 MeV and 2 MeV; Dir. A. BENNINI.

ANGOLA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The People's Republic of Angola lies on the west coast of Africa. The Cabinda district is separated from the rest of the country by the estuary of the River Congo and Zairian territory, with the Congo lying to its north. Angola is bordered by Zaire to the north, Zambia to the east and Namibia to the south. The climate is tropical, locally tempered by altitude. The official language is Portuguese but African languages (mainly Ovimbundu, Kimbundu, Bakongo and Chokwe) are also in common use. Much of the population follows traditional beliefs although there is a large minority of Roman Catholics and other Christian faiths. The flag (proportions 3 by 2) has two equal horizontal bands of red and black. Superimposed in gold are a five-pointed star, half a cog-wheel and a machete. The capital is Luanda.

Recent History

Formerly a Portuguese colony, Angola became an overseas province in 1951. Small nationalist groups began to form in the 1950s. There was an unsuccessful nationalist rebellion in 1961. Severe repression followed and there was a lull in nationalist activity until 1966. After a new wave of fighting, nationalist guerrilla groups were able to establish military and political control in large parts of eastern Angola and to press westward. Three major nationalist organizations were formed: the *Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola* (MPLA) in 1956, the *Frente Nacional de Libertação de Angola* (FNLA) in 1962 and the *União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola* (UNITA) in 1966. A Cabindan secessionist movement, the *Frente de Libertação do Enclave de Cabinda* (FLEC), was formed in 1963 and is still active.

Following the April 1974 *coup d'état* in Portugal, Angola's right to independence was recognized but negotiations were slow to take place because of a lack of nationalist unity and the violence caused by a minority of white settlers who still wanted white minority rule. Negotiations between the Portuguese Government and the nationalist groups began in September and, following the formation of a common front by these groups, it was agreed in January 1975 that Angola would become independent in November 1975.

A transitional government of representatives of the MPLA, FNLA, UNITA and the Portuguese Government was set up. However, violent clashes between the MPLA and the FNLA occurred in March, as a result of the groups' political differences, and continued throughout the country. In the second half of 1975 the MPLA, supported by the U.S.S.R. and Cuba, controlled Luanda, parts of the coast and the districts east of the capital; the FNLA, aided by Zaire, the U.S.A. and some West European countries, held the two north-western provinces of Angola; and UNITA, backed by South African forces, held the central regions of Huambo and Bié and most of southern Angola. The FNLA and UNITA formed a united front to fight the Communist-backed MPLA.

The Portuguese Government proclaimed Angola inde-

pendent from November 11th, 1975, and transferred sovereignty to "the Angolan people" rather than to any of the liberation movements. The MPLA proclaimed the People's Republic of Angola and the establishment of a government in Luanda under the presidency of Dr. Agostinho Neto. The FNLA and UNITA proclaimed the People's Democratic Republic of Angola and a coalition government, based in Nova Lisboa (renamed Huambo). The involvement of South African troops in the south, and of an estimated 15,000 Cuban troops, caused an international furore.

However, by the end of February 1976 the MPLA, aided by Cuban technical and military expertise, had effectively gained control of the whole country. South African troops were withdrawn from Angola in March but Cuban troops remained to counter guerrilla activity by the remnants of the defeated UNITA forces.

An abortive coup led by Nito Alves (a former Minister of the Interior) in May 1977 left about 200 dead, including Saydi Mingas, the Minister of Finance, and several senior MPLA officials. The task of national reconstruction was severely hampered by the arrests and the purge of state and party officials which followed. In December 1977, the MPLA was restructured as a political party, the *Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola-Partido de Trabalho* (MPLA-PT). In December 1978 further divisions were marked by the abolition of the post of Prime Minister, then held by Lopo do Nascimento, and the ousting of several other ministers by President Neto.

President Neto died on September 10th, 1979, and José Eduardo dos Santos, the then Minister of Planning, was unanimously elected party leader and President by the MPLA-PT Central Committee. President dos Santos stressed in his inaugural address the need for continuity of policy. In 1981, designated the "Year of Discipline and Control", the President led an attack on corruption and inefficiency.

The MPLA Government's recovery programme has been continually hampered by security problems. UNITA, with considerable South African material aid, has carried out guerrilla activities in southern and central Angola, which have particularly disrupted transport routes. The South Africans themselves have mounted numerous incursions over the Angolan border with Namibia, ostensibly in "hot pursuit" of South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO) guerrillas, who have bases within Angola. Major military offensives over the border occurred in May 1979 and June-July 1980, and there was heavy bombing of strategic industrial and transport facilities in September-October 1979.

In August-September 1981 South Africa launched a major invasion, "Operation Protea", which aimed to destroy all SWAPO bases in southern Angola and allow UNITA forces to take control of a "buffer" zone to give a respite from SWAPO raids into Namibia. About 1,000 Angolan soldiers, civilians and SWAPO members were killed. South Africa's actions were criticized by most other countries and international political organizations.

Angola, along with the other "front-line" states, consistently supported the liberation movement in Zimbabwe and continues to support those in Namibia and South Africa.

Angola has diplomatic and economic links with most countries, both Eastern and Western. However, in spite of considerable private economic interest in the country, the U.S. Government had still not recognized the MPLA Government by late 1981.

Government

According to the 1975 constitution (amended in October 1976 and September 1980), the MPLA is responsible for the country's political, economic and social leadership. At its first congress, in December 1977, the MPLA was renamed the *MPLA-Partido de Trabalho* (Workers' Party) (MPLA-PT), and transformed into a Marxist-Leninist vanguard party. The MPLA-PT's supreme organ is the Congress, which normally meets every four years. The party held its first extraordinary congress in December 1980. The Congress elects the MPLA-PT's President and 75-member Central Committee to supervise the movement's work. In March 1981 the Committee elected a nine-member Secretariat which recommends policies to the Council of Ministers.

The Council of the Revolution was the supreme organ of state until the installation of the 223-member National People's Assembly (203 members chosen by electoral colleges and 20 nominated by the party Central Committee) in November 1980. Elections were held on November 11th, the fifth anniversary of independence. There are also 18 elected provincial assemblies. The Head of State is the President of the Republic, who is also President of the MPLA-PT, Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces and Chairman of the Council of Ministers. The President appoints the Council of Ministers to exercise executive authority.

Defence

Military service is by compulsory conscription. In July 1981 the armed forces, *FAPLA (Forças Armadas Populares de Libertação de Angola)*, had a total strength of 33,000; 30,000 serving in the army, 1,500 in the navy, 1,500 in the air force. In addition there are an estimated 19,000 Cuban and 2,500 East German troops stationed in Angola, and Portuguese and Soviet advisers and technicians. In 1975 defence expenditure totalled U.S. \$98.0 million.

Economic Affairs

The principal crops are coffee (the second largest export commodity), sugar cane, maize, cassava, cotton and sisal. Livestock is of growing significance, particularly in the southern provinces. Forestry is important in the Cabinda and Moxico districts. The Government formed a fisheries enterprise in 1981 with a catch target of 128,900 metric tons for the year, compared with an estimated 85,000 tons in 1980.

Angola is very rich in minerals, especially petroleum, diamonds and iron ore, and there are also deposits of copper, manganese, phosphates and salt. In 1975 deposits of uranium were discovered on the border with Namibia. Angola is developing these resources with foreign economic assistance, although the Government has stated that it will grant concessions only to Angolan state-owned companies.

All aspects of the economy were severely affected by the exodus in 1975 of over 300,000 Portuguese, who had held virtually all key positions in agricultural and industrial activity, and by the effects of the two-year civil war. The economy, which grew at an annual average rate of 6 per cent between 1966 and 1974, has been slow to recover due to the severe lack of skilled workers and administrators, and continuing security problems. Angola is now receiving financial and technical aid from several Soviet bloc and West European countries, including Portugal.

Coffee is the principal cash crop and was expected to provide 6 per cent of foreign exchange earnings in 1981. Production fell from over 200,000 metric tons a year before independence to an annual average of only 50,000 tons between 1975 and 1979 because of the neglect of coffee plantations in the north. The increase in world market prices between 1975 and 1977 helped to offset the fall in export volume. However, by the time production recovered to an estimated 80,000 tons in 1980, the price of coffee had fallen.

Production of raw sugar was 82,000 metric tons in 1973 but only 39,000 tons in 1978. Cuban technicians are assisting with the rehabilitation of sugar estates. The staple diet of most inhabitants is cassava, and production was estimated at 1.85 million metric tons in 1980. An estimated 320,000 metric tons of maize was produced in 1980, but the 1981 harvest was expected to be less than 20,000 tons because of drought. Before independence Angola was a net exporter of food, but in 1981 food imports were equivalent to about 25 per cent of foreign exchange earnings.

Petroleum is the major earner of foreign exchange, accounting for nearly half of export earnings in 1974, and about 80 per cent in 1980. The majority of production comes from offshore fields in Cabinda, where the Cabinda Gulf Oil Company hopes to double its 1981 production of 100,000 barrels per day (b.p.d.) by 1985. However, other fields, both onshore and offshore, are of increasing importance. Total production stood at about 160,000 b.p.d. in 1980 and 1981, or 8 million metric tons in annual terms. The Government expects this to increase to 15 million tons by 1985. In May 1976 a national oil company, Sonangol, was set up to supervise production and distribution and in 1978 acquired a 51 per cent stake in the Cabinda Gulf Oil Company from its U.S. parent company. The Sonangol refinery processed about 1.25 million metric tons of petroleum in 1980, but the bulk of the oil is exported in its crude form. However, in November 1981, the refinery was seriously damaged in an attack by UNITA terrorists. Sonangol has trade and technical co-operation agreements with several major oil companies, including Texaco (U.S.A.), Petrogal (Portugal), Petrobras (Brazil), Elf-Aquitaine (France) and Agip (Italy).

Diamonds are the country's third largest foreign exchange earner and the Catoca diamond field is the world's third largest. The output of Angolan diamonds (mostly of gem quality) was 1,960,000 carats in 1974 but fell to only 353,000 carats in 1977. Production had recovered to 1.5 million carats by 1980. The Government holds 77 per cent of the shares in the diamond mining company, Diamang, but, under a contract negotiated in 1981, takes 90 per cent of the production value.

The other main mineral is iron ore, the production of which reached 5.6 million metric tons (60 to 65 per cent

iron) in 1974. However, production was halted in August 1975, when the Cassinga mines in southern Angola were partially destroyed, and was not expected to recommence until 1982. Exports of pre-independence stocks started in 1981. Phosphate mining started in the north in 1981. Angola has great hydroelectricity potential and when the Cunene scheme in the south is completed it will supply Angola and Namibia with hydroelectricity and vast supplies of water for irrigation projects in the area.

Angola maintains a surplus in both its balance of trade and payments, and has a good record in repayment of foreign debts. These factors, combined with a foreign investment law of June 1979 which made arrangements for royalties, taxes and the repatriation of capital in the event of nationalization, make Angola attractive to foreign investors. However, Angola's ability to import vital raw materials and machinery is restricted by the need to spend about 50 per cent of foreign exchange earnings (which were expected to be U.S. \$2,100 million for 1981) on defence, and a further 25 per cent on food imports. Private enterprise is permitted in some sectors of the economy, but over 80 per cent was state-owned in 1981.

The extraordinary congress of MPLA-PT in December 1980 approved a national economic plan for 1981-1985 in an attempt to alleviate some of these problems. Greater incentives to peasants are intended to increase food production and release more foreign exchange for industrial imports. The economic targets of the plan had to be scaled down in 1981 because of falling commodity prices for Angola's petroleum and coffee.

Transport and Communications

The Portuguese developed an extensive transport and communications network but much of this was destroyed during the civil war. While many bridges have been rebuilt with Cuban assistance, there remains a severe shortage of road vehicles. The Benguela railway, of particular importance for the Zambian and Zairian copper trade, was reopened to local traffic in 1979, after being closed since August 1975 as a result of sporadic guerrilla attacks, but international traffic remains severely restricted. Angola, Zambia and Zaire agreed on a U.S. \$18.4 million rehabilitation programme in 1981. The Government agreed with the British owners of the railway to take a 51 per cent holding from the end of 1980. Internal air transport is well developed and the principal airport is in Luanda. The main harbours are Lobito, Luanda and Moçâmedes; a new port in Cabinda was expected to be completed in 1983.

Social Welfare

Medical care is free, but hampered by a shortage of trained personnel and medicines. At independence there were 24 hospitals in Angola (eight of them in Luanda), but these were left without trained staff. In 1981 there were 460 foreign doctors in the country, mainly from Cuba, and a major training programme produces about 1,000 Angolan paramedics a year, and helps to spread basic medical knowledge to village communities. A major vaccination programme was launched in 1977 and by 1981 about 3 million children had been immunized against poliomyelitis. War veterans are cared for by the Ministry of Defence.

Education

In 1973, under Portuguese rule, primary school pupils numbered only 300,000; by 1978 there were 1,388,000. Secondary school numbers increased from 4,000 to 153,000 in the same period. Higher education is also being encouraged. Much education now uses national languages rather than Portuguese.

At independence the adult illiteracy rate was over 85 per cent. A national literacy campaign was launched in 1976, since when over half a million adults have been taught basic reading, writing and arithmetic. In 1981 Angola was awarded the UNESCO International Prize for Literacy.

Public Holidays

1982: April 14th (Youth Day)*, May 1st (Workers' Day), August 1st (Armed Forces' Day)*, September 17th (National Hero's Day), November 11th (Independence Day), December 1st (Pioneers' Day)*, December 10th (Anniversary of the Foundation of the MPLA), December 25th (Family Day).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), February 4th (Anniversary of the outbreak of anti-Portuguese struggle).

* Although not officially recognized as public holidays, these days are popularly treated as such.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 lwei = 1 kwanza.

Exchange rates (October 1981):

£1 sterling = 119.00 kwanza;

U.S. \$1 = 63.75 kwanza.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION (census results)					
	December 30th, 1960			December 15th, 1970		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1,246,700 sq. km.*	2,464,775	2,375,944	4,840,719	2,943,974	2,702,192	5,646,166

* 481,354 sq. miles.

Estimated population: 7,100,000 (1980).

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY DISTRICT*

(Census of December 15th, 1970)

	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION†	DENSITY (per sq. km.)
Cabinda	7,270	81,265	11.17
Zaire	40,130	40,365	1.00
Uíge	55,818	386,709	6.92
Luanda	33,789	569,113	16.84
Cuanza Norte	27,106	304,565	11.23
Cuanza Sul	59,269	462,968	7.81
Malanje	101,028	558,630	5.52
Lunda	167,786	302,538	1.80
Benguela	37,808	474,897	12.56
Huambo	30,667	837,627	27.31
Bié	71,870	650,337	9.04
Moxico	199,786	189,885	0.95
Quando-Cubango	192,079	113,562	0.59
Moçâmedes	55,946	52,179	0.93
Huíla	166,348	644,864	3.87
TOTAL	1,246,700	5,669,504	4.54

* Subsequent administrative reorganization has altered the area of most districts, created three new ones, Cunene, Lunda Norte and Bengo, and redesignated all districts as provinces.

† Provisional figures. The revised total is 5,646,166.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(1970 census)

Luanda (capital)	480,613	Benguela	40,996
Huambo (Nova Lisboa)	61,885	Lubango (Sá de Bandeira)	31,674
Lobito	59,258	Malanje	31,559

Births and Deaths: Average annual birth-rate 48.0 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 47.6 per 1,000 in 1975-80; death-rate 25.3 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 23.1 per 1,000 in 1975-80 (UN estimates).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION
(ILO estimates, '000 persons at mid-year)

	1960			1970		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, etc. . . .	863	51	915	939	57	995
Industry	151	4	156	215	6	221
Services	195	53	248	274	71	345
TOTAL	1,209	109	1,318	1,428	134	1,562

Source: ILO, Labour Force Estimates and Projections, 1950-2000.

Mid-1979 (estimates in '000): Agriculture, etc. 1,077; Total 1,865 (*Source: FAO, Production Yearbook*).

AGRICULTURE
LAND USE

(unofficial estimates, '000 hectares)

	1973	1979
Arable land*	2,950	2,950
Land under permanent crops†	550	550
Permanent meadows and pastures†	29,000	29,000
Forests and woodland†	54,380	53,850
Other land and inland water	37,790	38,320
TOTAL AREA	124,670	124,670

* FAO estimates. † Unofficial estimates.

Source: FAO, Production Yearbook.

PRINCIPAL CROPS
(production in '000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Wheat	10†	10*	10*
Rice (paddy)*	20	20	20
Maize	400†	300*	320*
Millet and sorghum	50†	40*	50*
Potatoes*	35	40	40
Sweet potatoes (yams)*	170	180	180
Cassava (Manioc)*	1,700	1,800	1,850
Dry beans	65*	55*	42
Groundnuts (in shell)*	20	20	20
Sunflower seed*	10	10	10
Seed cotton*	39	39	33
Cottonseed	26†	26*	22*
Cotton (lint)†	13	13	11
Palm kernels*	12	12	12
Palm oil*	40	40	40
Vegetables*	219	222	225
Citrus fruit*	80	80	80
Pineapples*	20	20	20
Bananas*	300	300	300
Sugar cane*	450	420	450
Coffee (green)†	50	60	40
Tobacco	3†	3†	3*
Sisal	20†	20*	20*

* FAO estimates. † Unofficial estimates.

Source: FAO, Production Yearbook.

LIVESTOCK
(FAO estimates, '000 head, year ending September)

	1978	1979	1980
Cattle	3,070	3,120	3,209
Pigs	370	380	400
Sheep	215	220	225
Goats	925	930	935
Poultry	5,200	5,300	5,400

Source: FAO, Production Yearbook.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(FAO estimates, '000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Beef and veal	50	50	51
Goats' meat	3	3	3
Pig meat	12	13	13
Poultry meat	7	7	7
Other meat	6	6	6
Cows' milk	144	145	146
Butter	0.8	0.8	0.8
Cheese	2.3	2.4	2.5
Hen eggs	3.6	3.6	3.7
Cattle hides	6.8	6.9	7.0

Honey: 15,000 metric tons per year (FAO estimate).

Source: FAO, Production Yearbook.

FORESTRY

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS

(FAO estimates, '000 cubic metres, all non-coniferous)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	556	556	556	556	556	556	556
Pulpwood	140	140	140	140	140	140	140
Other industrial wood	503	515	527	540	553	567	581
Fuel wood	6,303	6,452	6,607	6,766	6,933	7,104	7,282
TOTAL	7,502	7,663	7,830	8,002	8,182	8,367	8,559

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Forest Products.

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION

('000 cubic metres, all non-coniferous)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Sawnwood (incl. boxboards). . . .	190	281	240	339	199	228	200	150
Railway sleepers.	17	20	44	43	20	10*	10*	10*
TOTAL	207	301	284	382	219	238	210	160

*FAO estimate.

1976-79: Annual production as in 1975 (FAO estimates).

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Forest Products.

SEA FISHING

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Cunene horse mackerel	126.7	107.7	30.2	33.8	41.6	56.7
Round and shortbody sardinellas	49.6	20.9	20.3	47.9	46.1	22.5
South African pilchard (sardine)	34.0	3.1	0.8	—	—	—
Anchovies	103.0	5.7	1.5	0.0	2.0	2.6
Large-head hairtail	2.9	3.4	6.8	9.9	4.5	2.0
Others (incl. unspecified)	77.1	12.7	14.9	21.8	24.4	22.3
TOTAL CATCH	393.3	153.6	74.5	113.4	118.6	106.1

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.

MINING

		1975	1976	1977	1978
Crude petroleum . . .	'000 metric tons	7,791	7,564	7,062	7,277
Natural gas . . .	terajoules	2,537*	837*	2,512*	2,931*
Iron ore† . . .	'000 metric tons	1,664*	—	—	—
Gold†† . . .	kilogrammes	30	30	30	30
Salt (unrefined)† . . .	'000 metric tons	100	100	100	n.a.
Diamonds‡ . . .	'000 carats	991	340	353	400

* Estimate. † Metal content.

‡ Estimate by U.S. Bureau of Mines.

Source: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics*.

1979: Crude petroleum 8,000,000 metric tons; Diamonds 841,000 carats.

1980: Crude petroleum 8,000,000 metric tons; Diamonds 1,500,000 carats.

INDUSTRY

SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1975	1976	1977	1978
Wheat flour . . .	'000 metric tons	85	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Sugar† . . .	" " "	30	50	50	50
Beer. . .	'000 hectolitres	1,250	1,250	n.a.	n.a.
Cigarettes‡ . . .	million	2,400	2,500	2,500	n.a.
Jet fuels* . . .	'000 metric tons	80	56	56	60
Motor spirit* . . .	" " "	45	51	61	60
Distillate fuel oils* . . .	" " "	148	190	203	210
Residual fuel oils* . . .	" " "	398	342	562	570
Cement§ . . .	" " "	910	650	600	600
Crude steel . . .	" " "	41	38	40*	40*
Electric energy* . . .	million kWh.	1,305	1,300	1,360	1,360

* Estimates.

Estimates by: † International Sugar Organization; ‡ U.S. Department of Agriculture; § U.S. Bureau of Mines.

Source: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics*.

FINANCE

100 lwei=1 kwanza.

Coins: 50 lwei; 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 kwanza.

Notes: 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 kwanza.

Exchange rates (October 1981): £1 sterling=119.00 kwanza; U.S. \$1=63.75 kwanza.

1,000 kwanza=£8.40=\$15.69.

Note: The kwanza was introduced in January 1977, replacing (at par) the Angolan escudo, itself at par with the Portuguese escudo. Between September 1949 and August 1971 the official exchange rate (par value) was U.S. \$1=28.75 escudos (1 escudo=3.478 U.S. cents). From December 1971 to February 1973 the central rate was \$1=27.25 escudos. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate was £1=69.00 escudos from November 1967 to August 1971; and £1=71.006 escudos from December 1971 to June 1972. Since March 1973 the Portuguese escudo has been allowed to "float". The average exchange rate (escudos per U.S. dollar) was 24.67 in 1973; 25.41 in 1974; 25.55 in 1975; 30.22 in 1976; 38.28 in 1977; 43.94 in 1978; 48.92 in 1979; 50.06 in 1980. Figures in this Survey may still be expressed in terms of escudos.

ORDINARY BUDGET

('000 escudos)

REVENUE			EXPENDITURE		
	1972	1973		1972	1973
Direct Taxes	1,283,501	1,689,074	Provincial Debt	616,848	781,776
Indirect Taxes	2,163,000	2,283,938	Governments, etc.	45,394	80,865
Special Duties	1,766,399	3,332,181	Pensions, etc.	125,000	164,202
Dues, Service Returns	641,666	683,975	Administration	2,941,054	3,707,585
State Enterprises, etc.	371,940	446,816	Treasury	242,586	243,917
Capital Returns, etc.	74,670	71,193	Justice	154,309	201,596
Repayments, etc.	175,173	237,637	Development	3,517,854	4,467,593
Miscellaneous	3,756,359	4,962,579	Defence	876,970	1,223,114
			Navy	51,701	48,433
			Miscellaneous	1,648,016	2,083,233
			Other	12,976	105,043
TOTAL	10,232,708	13,707,393	TOTAL	10,232,708	13,107,357

1981 Estimates: Revenue K108,874 million; Expenditure K108,874 million.

COST OF LIVING

(Consumer price index for Luanda. Base: 1965=100)

1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
103	105	116	125	134	141	152	172

Source: UN Economic Commission for Africa, *African Statistical Yearbook*.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(million escudos)

	1972			1973		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods	12,012	9,310	2,702	14,475	12,300	2,175
Tourism	77	270	-193	38	779	-741
Transport	740	80	660	1,258	91	1,167
Insurance	12	55	-43	16	25	-9
Capital Earnings	15	442	-407	28	783	-755
Official Transfers	281	427	-146	595	573	22
Private Transfers	39	264	-225	59	287	-228
Other Services	455	1,128	-673	718	1,066	-348
CURRENT ACCOUNT	13,631	11,956	1,675	17,187	15,904	1,283
Capital Account	533	1,241	708	540	1,522	-982
COMBINED CURRENT AND CAPITAL ACCOUNT	14,164	13,197	967	17,727	17,426	301

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million kwanza)

	1978	1979
Imports	19,159	28,093
Exports	27,739	39,531

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(million kwanza)

IMPORTS	1978	1979	EXPORTS	1979
Foodstuffs	5,382.7	7,326.5	Crude petroleum	26,746.0
Textiles and other clothing .	1,447.0	2,341.5	Petroleum derivatives	2,497.1
Equipment	3,940.2	11,015.9	Coffee	5,699.9
Consumer goods	2,209.2	1,292.6	Diamonds	4,219.0
Chemical products	563.0	800.7	Cement	59.1
Raw materials	4,098.7	3,050.9	Sisal	164.6
Implements	478.4	1,191.1	Fish meal	39.7
Medical goods	1,039.9	716.0		
Others	n.a.	357.9		
TOTAL	19,159	28,093	TOTAL (incl. others)	39,531

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS
('000 escudos)

IMPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Portugal	3,832,299	2,485,214	3,498,798
Mozambique	247,158	102,059	198,230
Macau	198,299	121,819	160,298
Other Portuguese Territories	2,918	2,501	4,166
Belgium-Luxembourg	393,890	401,429	452,992
Denmark	111,873	129,989	102,019
France	556,821	636,622	893,075
Germany, Federal Republic	1,379,065	1,320,748	1,726,327
Iran	180,154	320,153	339,349
Italy	453,727	480,610	503,245
Japan	673,764	616,480	733,006
Netherlands	266,921	238,158	330,445
Norway	114,665	157,375	103,511
South Africa	443,377	491,080	768,944
Spain	167,252	179,240	208,730
Sweden	155,766	210,851	219,418
Switzerland	152,408	148,984	194,290
United Kingdom	1,092,126	964,498	1,016,901
U.S.A.	1,339,713	1,364,379	1,262,112
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic	10,587	9,772	171,271
TOTAL (incl. others)	12,127,640	10,728,164	13,268,873

[continued on next page]

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS—*continued*]

EXPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Portugal	3,698,708	3,632,455	4,859,180
Mozambique	210,661	161,146	190,077
Cape Verde	119,563	126,488	136,952
São Tomé and Príncipe	41,663	44,244	53,979
Other Portuguese Territories	14,777	15,673	17,108
Australia	3,309	20,819	106,960
Belgium-Luxembourg	182,085	136,495	211,068
Canada	704,357	1,636,992	1,988,417
Denmark	407,357	59,341	21,774
France	193,774	417,568	283,199
Gabon	5,361	205,199	22,430
Germany, Federal Republic	320,428	581,384	968,288
Italy	93,317	123,756	215,887
Japan	1,294,901	1,386,974	1,682,837
Netherlands	828,952	547,127	482,119
South Africa	161,144	152,824	210,510
Spain	404,255	616,347	651,931
Trinidad and Tobago	261,563	607,567	123,402
United Kingdom	178,774	479,303	549,360
U.S.A.	2,379,794	2,273,897	5,380,294
Zaire	144,278	227,492	363,139
TOTAL (incl. others)	12,147,051	13,923,273	19,158,291

TOURISM

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Foreign tourist arrivals ('000)	59	69	81	143	139	156

Source: UN Economic Commission for Africa, *African Statistical Yearbook*.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	PASSENGERS CARRIED		FREIGHT (metric tons)	
	1972	1973	1972	1973
Luanda Railway	728,307	946,066	319,066	301,376
Moçâmedes Railway	333,000	394,130	4,863,860	6,408,557
Benguela Railway	1,412,825	1,590,607	2,688,979	2,557,352

ROAD TRAFFIC
(motor vehicles in use)

	1972	1973
Cars	115,452	127,271
Lorries	24,958	26,221
Motor Cycles	19,017	20,029
Tractors	8,795	9,510
TOTAL	168,222	183,031

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING
(freight traffic in '000 metric tons)

	GOODS LOADED				GOODS UNLOADED			
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1971	1972	1973	1974
Cabinda	5,092	6,487	7,412	7,885	128	18	19	37
Lobito	957	988	1,322	1,151	962	649	1,009	996
Luanda	799	591	863	876	713	718	880	716
Moçâmedes	5,482	4,835	6,168	5,352	183	149	155	169
TOTAL (incl. others) . . .	12,432	13,007	15,847	15,327	2,033	1,537	2,065	1,919

1975 ('000 metric tons): goods loaded 15,990; goods unloaded 2,850.

1976 (estimates, '000 metric tons): goods loaded 6,250; goods unloaded 1,500.

CIVIL AVIATION
(Angola Airlines—TAAG)

	1972	1973
Passengers Carried . . .	169,560	198,667
Freight Transported (tons) . .	2,437	2,636
Mail Transported (tons) . . .	855	842
Kilometres Flown	4,726,330	5,451,191

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1971	1972	1973	1974
Radio receivers ('000)	100	110	115	116
Telephone licences ('000) . . .	30	32	n.a.	32

Source: UN, Statistical Yearbook.

EDUCATION
(1978)

	PUPILS
Primary	1,388,110
Secondary	153,000
Higher	4,746

Sources (unless otherwise stated): Direcção dos Serviços de Estatística, Luanda; Banco de Angola, Lisbon; Angola: Reconstrução Nacional.

THE CONSTITUTION

(The Constitution was promulgated in November 1975 and amended in October 1976 and September 1980.)

BASIC PRINCIPLES

The People's Republic of Angola shall be a sovereign, independent and democratic state. All sovereignty shall be vested in the Angolan people. The *Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola (MPLA)**, their legitimate representative, shall be responsible for the political, economic and social leadership of the nation. The people shall be guaranteed broad effective participation in the exercise of political power through the development of people's power organizations.

The People's Republic of Angola shall be a unitary and indivisible State. Economic, social and cultural solidarity shall be promoted between all the Republic's regions for the common development of the entire nation and the elimination of regionalism and tribalism.

Defence

Under the leadership of the MPLA-PT and with its President as Commander-in-Chief, the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA) shall be institutionalized as the national army of the Republic. It shall be the responsibility of FAPLA to defend the country and to participate alongside the people in production and hence in national reconstruction. The Commander-in-Chief of FAPLA shall appoint and dismiss high-ranking officers.

Religion

The Republic shall be a secular state and there shall be complete separation of the State and religious institutions. All religions shall be respected.

The Economy

Agriculture shall be regarded as the base and industry as the decisive factor in the Republic's development. The Republic shall promote the establishment of just social relations in all sectors of production, furthering and developing the public sector and fostering co-operatives. It shall recognize, protect and guarantee private activities and property, including that of foreigners, provided that they are useful to the country's economy and in the interests of the Angolan people. The fiscal system shall be guided by the principle of graduated direct taxation.

Education

The Republic shall vigorously combat illiteracy and obscurantism and shall promote the development of education and of a true national culture.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES

The State shall respect and protect the human person and human dignity. The life, liberty, personal integrity, good name and repute of every citizen shall be protected by law. All citizens shall be equal before the law and enjoy the same rights. They shall be subject to the same duties, without any distinction based on colour, race, ethnic group, sex, place of birth, religion, level of education, or economic or social status.

* In December 1977 the MPLA was restructured as the *Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola-Partido de Trabalho (MPLA-PT)*.

It shall be the right and duty of every citizen to participate in the defence of the country and to defend and extend the revolution. All citizens over the age of 18 shall have the right and duty to take an active part in public life, to vote and be elected or appointed to any State organ. It shall be the duty of every elected citizen to account for the discharge of his mandate to the electors who have chosen him, who shall at any time have the right to revoke his mandate.

There shall be freedom of expression, assembly and association provided that the basic objectives of the Republic are adhered to. Every citizen has the right to a defence. Individual freedoms, namely the inviolability of the home and the privacy of correspondence, are guaranteed. Freedom of conscience and belief shall be inviolable. Work shall be the right and duty of all citizens. The State guarantees medical and health care and the right to assistance in childhood, motherhood, disability, old age, etc. It also guarantees access to education and culture.

STATE ORGANS

President of the Republic

The President of the Republic shall be the President of the MPLA-PT. As Head of State he shall represent the Angolan nation. He shall have the following specific functions:

- to swear in the Government appointed by the People's Assembly on the recommendation of the MPLA-PT;
- to preside over the Council of Ministers;
- to declare war and make peace, following authorization by the People's Assembly;
- to nominate, swear in and dismiss the Provincial Commissioners;
- to sign, promulgate and publish the laws of the People's Assembly, Government decrees and statutory decrees;
- to direct national defence;
- to decree a state of siege or state of emergency;
- to pardon and commute sentences;
- to indicate from among the members of the Political Bureau who shall replace him in his absence or when temporarily prevented from exercising his functions;
- to discharge all the other functions conferred on him by the People's Assembly.

In the case of the death, resignation or permanent incapacity of the President, the Central Committee shall designate from among its members the person who shall provisionally exercise the duties of the President of the Republic.

People's Assembly

The People's Assembly is the supreme State body, to which the Government is responsible. Members are elected by colleges composed of representatives chosen by all loyal citizens over 18 years old in their work- or living-places. Elections to the assembly are held every three years.

Government

The Government shall comprise the President of the Republic, the Ministers and the Secretaries of State, and other members whom the law shall indicate.

The Government shall have the following functions:-

- to guarantee the safety of persons and property;
 - to draw up and implement the General State Budget once it is approved by the People's Assembly;
 - to follow guidelines laid down by the People's Assembly.
- The Government may exercise by decree the legislative functions delegated to it by the People's Assembly.

Judiciary

The organization, composition and competence of the Courts shall be established by law. Judges shall be independent in the discharge of their functions.

Local Administration

The People's Republic of Angola shall be administratively divided into *Provincias* (Provinces), *Concelhos* (Councils), *Comunas* (Communes), *Circuitos* (Circles), *Bairros* (Neighbourhoods) and *Povoações* (Villages).

Local administration shall be guided by the combined principles of unity, decentralization and local initiative.

In a Province, the Provincial Commissioner shall be the direct representative of the Government. The Government shall be represented in the District by the Local Com-

missioner, and in the Commune by the Commune Commissioner, who shall be appointed on the recommendation of the MPLA-PT. The administrative bodies of the District, Commune, Neighbourhood and Village shall be, respectively, the Local Commission, the Commune Commission, and the People's Neighbourhood or Village Commission.

Eighteen provincial assemblies of 55-85 deputies are elected every three years by all loyal citizens over 18 years old.

The local authorities shall have legal personality and shall enjoy administrative and financial autonomy. The structure and jurisdiction of the administrative bodies and other organs of local administration shall be established by law.

FINAL AND TRANSITORY PROVISIONS

An amendment to the Constitution is made by the People's Assembly. Laws and regulations may be repealed or amended if they conflict with the spirit of the present law or the Angolan revolutionary process. All treaties, agreements and alliances to which Portugal has committed Angola which are contrary to the interests of the Angolan people shall be reviewed.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: JOSÉ EDUARDO DOS SANTOS (assumed office September 21st, 1979).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(December 1981)

Minister of Planning and of Foreign Trade: LOPO FERREIRA DO NASCIMENTO.

Minister of Defence: Col. PEDRO MARIA TONHA (PEDALE).

Minister of Foreign Affairs: PAULO TEIXERA JORGE.

Minister of Justice: Dr. DIOGENES ASSIS DE BOAVIDA.

Minister of Health: AGOSTINHO MENDES DE CARVALHO.

Minister of the Interior: Lt.-Col. MANUEL ALEXANDRE DUARTE RODRIGUES.

Minister of State Security: Col. JULIÃO MATEUS MATROSS.

Minister of Education: AUGUSTO LOPES TEIXEIRA.

Minister of Finance: ISMAEL GASPAS MARTINS.

Minister of Labour and Social Security: HORACIO PEREIRA BRAZ DE SILVA.

Minister of Domestic Trade: FLORENCIO GAMALEAL GASPAS MARTINS.

Minister of Construction: MANUEL ALVES DOS PASSOS BARROS MANGUEIRA.

Minister of Industry: Maj. ALBERTO DO CARMO BENTO RIBEIRO.

Minister of Power: PEDRO VAN-DUNEM.

Minister of Transport: FERNANDO FAUSTINO MUTEKA.

Minister of Fisheries: EMILIO GUERRA.

Minister of Agriculture: ARTUR VIDAL GOMES.

Minister of Petroleum: (vacant).

Minister of Provincial Co-ordination: EVARISTO DOMINGOS.

In addition, all Provincial Commissioners are *ex officio* members of the government.

LEGISLATURE

The People's Assembly, established in November 1980, is the legislative body, and has 223 members, of whom 20 are nominated by the Central Committee of the MPLA-PT. The remaining 203 members are chosen by electoral colleges composed of representatives elected by all loyal citizens.

POLITICAL PARTY

Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola-Partido de Trabalho (MPLA-PT) (*People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Workers' Party*): Luanda; f. 1956; from 1961-74 as MPLA waged guerrilla war against the Portuguese armed forces; became party of government in 1975; re-structured as MPLA-PT, into a Marxist-Leninist political party in December 1977; 31,000 mems. (1980); Chair. JOSÉ EDUARDO DOS SANTOS.

The MPLA-PT held its first extraordinary congress in December 1980, at which it was decided that the role in party affairs of the JMPLA (MPLA Youth), the OMA (Organization of Angolan Women) and UNTA (National Union of Angolan Workers) should be strengthened. In March 1981 the 75-member Central Committee of the

MPLA-PT held an extraordinary meeting at which a nine-member Central Committee Secretariat was elected. The Secretariat draws up policies which are put into force by the executive, the Council of Ministers.

Central Committee Secretariat:

Cadres: President JOSÉ EDUARDO DOS SANTOS.

Organization: LUCIO LARA.

Ideology, Information and Culture: AMBROSIO LUKOKI.

Defence and Security: JULIÃO MATEUS PAULO DINO MATROSS.

State and Judicial Bodies: HENRIQUE DE CARVALHO SANTOS ONANBEWE.

Economic and Social Affairs: ROBERTO ANTÓNIO DE ALMEIDA.

Production Sector: MANUEL PEDRO PACAVIRA.

Foreign Relations: AFONSO VAN DUNEM MBINDA.

Administration and Finance: ILIDIO TOMÉ ALVES MACHADO.

The following groupings, mainly based outside Angola, oppose the MPLA-PT Government.

Frente de Libertação do Enclave de Cabinda (FLEC) (*Front for the Liberation of the Enclave of Cabinda*): f. 1963; divided into several factions; has carried out guerrilla activities in campaign for secession of Cabinda enclave.

Frente Nacional de Libertação de Angola (FNLA) (*Angolan National Liberation Front*): f. 1962; formerly active in northern Angola; joined UNITA in short-lived rival government to MPLA in 1975; anti-Communist; Pres. HOLDEN ROBERTO (resident in Paris, France).

Movimento para a Libertação de Cabinda (MOLICA): Leader JOÃO DA COSTA; formed from offshoot of FLEC.

União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA) (*National Union for the Total Independence of Angola*): f. 1966 to fight for independence from Portugal; later received Portuguese support to counter MPLA; UNITA and FNLA fought war against MPLA Government with aid of some Western nations, 1975-76; now operates as guerrilla force in southern Angola with South African backing; Pres. Dr. JONAS SAVIMBI; Sec.-Gen. MIGUEL N'ZAU PUNA.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO ANGOLA

(In Luanda unless otherwise stated)

Algeria: *Ambassador:* HARBI NOUREDDINE.

Belgium: *Ambassador:* FRANS HINTJENS.

Benin: Kinshasa, Zaire.

Brazil: *Ambassador:* RODOLPHO GODOY DE SOUZA DANTOS.

Bulgaria: *Ambassador:* BOYAN YORDANOV.

Canada: Lagos, Nigeria.

Cape Verde: Hotel Trópico, Quarto 801, Avda. Luis de Camões 113; *Ambassador:* JOAQUIM PEDRO SILVA.

Congo: *Ambassador:* WILSON-ABEL N'DESSABEKA.

Cuba: *Ambassador:* RAPHEL FRANCA MESTRE.

Czechoslovakia: Rua Serpa Pinto 5; *Ambassador:* MILOŠ VESELI.

Denmark: Avda. 4 de Fevereiro 42, C.P. 1402; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* CHRISTOPHER BÜTZOW.

Egypt: *Ambassador:* HASSAN AHMED EL LEISSY.

Finland: Lusaka, Zambia.

France: *Ambassador:* JACQUES POSIER.

Gabon: *Chargé d'affaires:* OSWALD NGOKOUBA.

German Democratic Republic: Rua Damião de Gris 59 e 61, C.P. 3182; *Ambassador:* JOHANNES SCHÖCHE.

Germany, Federal Republic: *Ambassador:* HANS JOACHIM DUNKER.

Ghana: *Ambassador:* LAWFORD ODAI ANTWI.

Guinea: Maputo, Mozambique.

Guyana: Lusaka, Zambia.

Hungary: Rua Vereador Jaime de Amorim 22-28, Alvalade, C.P. 2977; *Ambassador:* SÁNDOR KOLESZA.

Italy: *Ambassador:* FRANCESCO CORRIAS.

Japan: Lusaka, Zambia.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: *Ambassador:* KIM CHUNG-NAM.

Netherlands: *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Nigeria: *Ambassador:* G. O. GEORGE.

Poland: *Ambassador:* ROMAN CZYZYCKI.

Portugal: *Ambassador:* FERNANDO MANUEL DA SILVA MARQUES.

Romania: *Ambassador:* ION MORARU.

São Tomé and Príncipe: *Ambassador:* ARIOSTO CASTELO DAVID.

Spain: *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Sweden: *Ambassador:* GÖTE MAGNUSSON.

Switzerland: *Chargé d'affaires:* EMANUEL DUBS.

Tanzania: *Ambassador:* FREDERIC RUTAKYAMIRWA.

Turkey: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

U.S.S.R.: *Ambassador:* VADIM LOGINOV.

United Kingdom: Rua Diogo Cão 4, C.P. 1244; *Ambassador:* FRANCIS KENNEDY.

Viet-Nam: *Ambassador:* VU HAC BONG.

Yugoslavia: *Ambassador:* DIMITRIJE BABIĆ.

Zaire: *Ambassador:* DJOBO NGABANZU.

Zambia: *Ambassador:* BONIFACE ZULU.

Angola also has diplomatic relations with Argentina, Austria, Botswana, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, India, Laos, Libya, Mexico, Norway, Pakistan, Thailand, Tunisia, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Zimbabwe.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The judicial system is to be reorganized.

RELIGION

Much of the population follows traditional beliefs.

Christian Council of Angola: Sec.-Gen. Rev. DANIEL MZINGA.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Archbishop of Luanda: Most Rev. EDUARDO ANDRÉ MUACA, Caixa Postal 87, Luanda.

Roman Catholics numbered 3,145,000 in 1979.

The Baptists and Methodists have a number of missionary stations. The Jehovah's Witnesses were banned in March 1978. There are about 800,000 Protestants.

THE PRESS

The press was nationalized in 1976.

DAILIES

O Jornal de Angola: Caixa Postal 1312, Luanda; f. 1923; Interim Dir. ANIBAL JOÃO DA SILVA MELO; mornings and Sunday; circ. 41,000.

Diário da República: Caixa Postal 1306, Luanda; government news sheet for official purposes.

Newspapers are also published in several regional towns.

PERIODICALS

Boletim do Militante: Caixa Postal 3205, Luanda; MPLA-PT internal bulletin; fortnightly.

Lavra e Oficina: Caixa Postal 2767-C, Luanda; journal of the Union of Angolan Writers; monthly.

Novembro: Caixa Postal 6518, Luanda; monthly; Dir. ARNALDO MOREIRA DOS SANTOS.

A Voz do Trabalhador: Caixa Postal 28, Luanda; journal of União Nacional de Trabalhadores Angolanos (*National Union of Angolan Workers*); monthly.

NEWS AGENCIES

ANGOP: Luanda; Dir.-Gen. ANIBAL JOÃO MELO.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse (AFP): Immeuble Mutamba, C.P. 2357, Luanda; Bureau Chief MANUELA TEIXEIRA.

Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN) (U.S.S.R.): Luanda; Chief Officer VLADISLAV Z. KOMAROV.

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN) (German Democratic Republic): Caixa Postal 3193, Luanda; Bureau Chief HANS QUAAS.

Prensa Latina (Cuba): Rua D. Miguel de Melo 92-2, Luanda; Correspondent ERASMO TERRERO.

PUBLISHERS

Empresa Distribuidora Livreira (EDIL), U.E.E.: Caixa Postal 1245, Luanda.

Gráfica de Benguela: Benguela.

Imprensa Nacional, U.E.E.: Caixa Postal 1306, Luanda; f. 1845; Gen. Man. DR. ANTÓNIO DUARTE DE ALMEIDA E CARMO.

Neográfica S.A.R.L.: Caixa Postal 6518, Luanda; publ. *Novembro*.

Nova Editorial Angolana, S.A.R.L.: Caixa Postal 1225, Luanda; f. 1935; general and educational; Man. M. POMBO FERNANDES.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Rádio Nacional de Angola: Caixa Postal 1329, Luanda; broadcasts in Portuguese, English, French, Spanish and vernacular languages (Chokwe, Kigongo, Kimbunda, Kwanyama, Lingala, Luvale, Songu, Umbundu); Dir. M. H. DE CARVALHO.

There were 125,000 radio receivers in 1981.

TELEVISION

Televisão Popular de Angola (TPA): Caixa Postal 2604, Luanda; f. 1975; parastatal company; Admin. Dir. M. DO CARMO LUCAS.

There were 20,000 television sets in 1981.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; dep. = deposits; res. = reserves; m. = million; amounts in kwanzas)

BANKING

All banks were nationalized in 1975.

Banco Nacional de Angola: Avda. 4 de Fevereiro No. 151, Caixa Postal 1298, Luanda; central bank and bank of issue; f. 1976 to supersede Banco de Angola; cap. 1,000m.; dep. 29,531m.; res. 912m. (1978); 46 brs. and agencies; Gov. Dr. JOSÉ CARLOS VÍCTOR DE CARVALHO; Vice-Govs. JOSÉ AGOSTINHO NETO, JOÃO ABEL NEVES.

Banco Popular de Angola: Avda. 4 de Fevereiro; commercial bank with brs. throughout the country.

INSURANCE

Empresa Nacional de Seguros e Resseguros de Angola, U.E.E.: Avda. Paulo Dias de Novais No. 93, Caixa Postal 5776, Luanda.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

NATIONAL COMMISSIONS AND ENTERPRISES

Angomedica, U.E.E.: Luanda; f. 1981 to import pharmaceutical goods.

Companhia de Diamantes de Angola (DIAMANG): Caixa Postal 1247, Luanda; f. 1917; the 77 per cent previously Portuguese-owned shares are now held by the Government; prospecting for and mining of diamonds.

Companhia Geral dos Algodões de Angola (GOTONANG): Avenida da Boavista, Luanda; production of cotton textiles.

Companhia do Manganês de Angola: 26-1 Rua João de Barros, Luanda; mining of high-grade iron ore; nationalized 1980.

Companhia dos Petróleos de Angola (PETRANGOL): Caixa Postal 1320, Luanda; petroleum production and exploration; oil refinery with capacity of 32,000 b/d; operates 1 tanker; Man. Dir. C. A. PEREIRA; Gen. Man. P. MASSON.

Direcção dos Serviços de Comércio (Department of Trade): Largo Diogo Cão, Caixa Postal 1337, Luanda; f. 1970; brs. throughout Angola.

Empresa de Cimento de Angola (CIMANGOLA): Avda. 4 de Fevereiro No. 42, Luanda; 53 per cent state-owned; cement production; exports to several African countries.

Empresa de Pesca de Angola (PESCANGOLA), U.E.E.: Luanda; f. 1981; state fishing enterprise, responsible to Ministry of Fisheries.

THE ANTARCTIC TREATY

The Treaty was signed in Washington on December 1st, 1959, by the twelve nations co-operating in the Antarctic during the International Geophysical Year. The Treaty entered into force on June 23rd, 1961.

SUMMARY OF TREATY

Article 1. Antarctica shall be used for peaceful purposes only.

Article 2. Freedom of scientific investigation and co-operation.

Article 3. Exchange of information and personnel.

Article 4. 1. Nothing contained in the present Treaty shall be interpreted as:

- (a) a renunciation by any Contracting Party of previously asserted rights of or claims to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica;
- (b) a renunciation or diminution by any Contracting Party of any basis of claim to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica which it may have whether as a result of its activities or those of its nationals in Antarctica, or otherwise;
- (c) prejudicing the position of any Contracting Party as regards its recognition or non-recognition of any other State's right of or claim or basis of claim to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica.

2. No acts or activities taking place while the present Treaty is in force shall constitute a basis for asserting, supporting or denying a claim to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica or create any rights of sovereignty in Antarctica. No new claim, or enlargement of an existing claim, to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica shall be asserted while the present Treaty is in force.

Article 5. Any nuclear explosions in Antarctica and the disposal there of radioactive waste material shall be prohibited.

Article 6. Geographical limits and rights on high seas.

Article 7. Designation of observers and notification of stations and expeditions.

Article 8. Jurisdiction over observers and scientists.

Article 9. Consultative meetings.

Articles 10-14. Upholding, interpreting, amending, notifying and depositing the Treaty.

SIGNATORIES

Argentina	France	South Africa
Australia	Japan	U.S.S.R.
Belgium	New Zealand	United Kingdom
Chile	Norway	U.S.A.

ACCEDING STATES

Brazil, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania.

ANTARCTIC TREATY CONSULTATIVE MEETINGS

Meetings of representatives from all the signatory nations of the Antarctic Treaty are held from time to time to discuss scientific and political matters. The Tenth Meeting was held in Washington, D.C., in September-October 1979. The representatives elect a Chairman and Secretary. Committees and Working Groups are established as required.

Among the numerous measures which have been agreed and implemented by the Consultative Parties are several designed to protect the Antarctic environment and wildlife. These include Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Flora and Fauna, the designation of Specially Protected Areas and Sites of Special Scientific Interest, and a Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals.

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The islands of Antigua, Barbuda, 40 km. (25 miles) to the north, and their dependency Redonda, 40 km. to the south-west, lie along the outer edge of the Leeward Islands chain in the West Indies. The climate is tropical, although tempered by constant sea breezes and the trade winds, and the mean annual rainfall of 1,000 mm. (40 inches) is slight for the region. The temperature averages 27°C (81°F) but can rise to 33°C (93°F) during the hot season between June and October. English is the official language but an English patois is commonly used. The majority of the inhabitants are Anglicans. The national flag consists of an inverted triangle centred on a red ground and divided horizontally into three bands of black, blue and white, the black stripe bearing a symbol of the rising sun in gold. The capital is St. John's.

Recent History

Antigua was colonized by the British in the seventeenth century. The island of Barbuda, formerly a slave stud farm for the Codrington family, was annexed to the territory in 1860. Until December 1959 Antigua was administered with surrounding British territories under a federal system as the Leeward Islands. The first elections under universal adult suffrage were held in 1951. The colony participated in the West Indies Federation which was formed in January 1958 but broke up in May 1962. In January 1960 a new constitution came into force in Antigua and the other Leeward Islands, giving each its own Administrator and an enlarged Legislative Council.

Attempts to form a smaller East Caribbean Federation failed and most of the colonies involved subsequently became Associated States in an arrangement which gave them full internal self-government while the United Kingdom retained responsibility for defence and foreign affairs. Antigua attained Associated status in February 1967. The Legislative Council was replaced by a House of Representatives, the Administrator became Governor and the Chief Minister was restyled Premier.

In the first general elections under Associated status, held in February 1971, the Progressive Labour Movement (PLM) ousted the Antigua Labour Party (ALP), which had held power since 1946, by winning 13 of the 17 seats in the House of Representatives. Its Leader, George Walter, replaced Vere C. Bird, Sr. as Premier. However, elections in 1976 returned the previous administration to office with 11 seats, the seat representing Barbuda being won by an independent.

In 1975 the Associated States agreed that they would seek independence separately. In the 1976 elections the PLM campaigned for early independence while the ALP stood against it. In September 1978, however, the Bird Government declared that the economic foundation for independence had been laid. It called early general elections in April 1980 to obtain a mandate for proceeding to independence and won 13 of the 17 seats, but strong opposition from the inhabitants of Barbuda to independence as part of Antigua delayed the convening of a con-

stitutional conference until December 1980. The Barbudans finally agreed to attend with a promise from the Government that devolution of power would be considered. Although the outcome of the conference was an agreement between the Antigua and United Kingdom Governments to take the territory to independence, the Barbuda delegation refused to sign the conference record because it had not received certain guarantees on control over its land and finances and devolution of power to its local council, which it considered necessary to protect its interests after independence. In local elections in March 1981 the Barbuda People's Movement (BPM), which continued to campaign for secession from Antigua, took all the seats on the Barbuda Council. With the grievances of the Barbudans still largely unresolved, both the BPM and the PLM boycotted the vote on the new constitution in June. The territory nevertheless became independent, as Antigua and Barbuda, on November 1st, 1981, remaining within the Commonwealth.

The ALP government intends to adopt a non-aligned stance in foreign relations.

Government

Antigua is a constitutional monarchy. Executive power is vested in the British sovereign, as Head of State, and exercised by the Governor-General, who represents the sovereign and is appointed on the advice of the Prime Minister. Legislative power is vested in Parliament, comprising the sovereign, a 17-member House of Representatives, elected from single-member constituencies for up to five years by universal adult suffrage, and a 17-member Senate. The Senate is composed of 11 members appointed on the advice of the Prime Minister (of whom one must be an inhabitant of Barbuda), four appointed on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition, one appointed at the discretion of the Governor-General and one appointed on the advice of the Barbuda Council. Government is effectively by the Cabinet. The Governor-General appoints the Prime Minister and, on the latter's recommendation, selects the other Ministers. The Prime Minister must be able to command the support of the majority of the House, to which the Cabinet is responsible.

Economic Affairs

Tourism is the main economic activity. Antigua was one of the first Caribbean states actively to encourage tourism in the early 1960s and by 1980 the industry accounted for 60 per cent of employment and 25 per cent of G.D.P. The 1981-84 public sector development plan envisages further expansion.

Fears of over-reliance on tourism have led to the revival of Antigua's traditional sugar crop and diversification of fruit and vegetable production. A modest sugar harvest, the first since 1972, was expected in 1981 but about 1,100 acres were to be brought under cultivation for the 1982/83 season. After refurbishment, the sugar factory at Gunthorpes, on Antigua, will eventually produce 5,000 metric tons per year, replacing a large proportion

of sugar imports. The Government is also hoping to increase the area currently under sea island cotton, the main export crop. Much of the fishing catch is exported to Guadeloupe, Martinique and the U.S.A.

There are a number of light industries manufacturing rum, garments, household appliances and motor vehicles for export. The West Indies Oil Refinery near St. John's, which is partly government-owned, was under rehabilitation in 1981 and it is hoped that, after coming back on stream in 1982, the refinery will process supplies of petroleum obtained at concessionary rates from Mexico and Venezuela for all seven members countries of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS—see p. 147) and possibly supply petroleum to neighbouring French dependencies. The Government is holding negotiations with several companies to begin offshore oil exploration in the near future. The establishment of offshore banks in Antigua and Barbuda is being encouraged to provide an additional source of revenue.

Between 1977 and 1979 growth in G.D.P. averaged 7.5 per cent annually, falling to 3 per cent in 1980. The rate of inflation was estimated at 16 per cent and the unemployment rate at 19 per cent in 1981. These figures nonetheless compare favourably with those of neighbouring East Caribbean economies.

Transport and Communications

There are about 240 km. (150 miles) of all-weather roads on Antigua. The modern deep-water harbour at St. John's is served by several major shipping lines and is a port of call for many cruisers. Coolidge airport, 7 km. north-east of St. John's, can accommodate jet aircraft. There is a landing strip at Codrington on Barbuda. Scheduled and chartered flights operated by LIAT, the Antigua-based airline owned by East Caribbean governments, link Barbuda with the mainland.

Education

There are some 72 schools providing primary and secondary education, the majority government-run. Teacher training and technical training are available at the State Island College. An extra-mural department of the University of the West Indies offers several foundation courses leading to higher study at branches elsewhere.

Tourism

With a pleasant climate, reputedly over 365 beaches and excellent facilities for sailing and water sports, Antigua and Barbuda draw an increasing number of tourists from the U.S.A., Canada, the United Kingdom and other Caribbean countries. The annual international sailing regatta and Carnival week are major attractions. The capital and "Nelson's Dockyard" in English Harbour are of interest for their colonial architecture. Tourists visiting Antigua numbered 97,901 (excluding cruise ship visitors) in 1980, compared with 56,398 in 1976.

Public Holidays

1982: April 9th–12th (Easter), May 3rd (Labour Day), May 31st (Whit Monday), June 13th (Queen's Official Birthday), August 2nd and 3rd (Carnival), November 1st (State Day), December 25th–27th (Christmas).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day).

Weights and Measures

The imperial system is in use but a metrication programme is to be introduced.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 East Caribbean dollar (EC\$).

Exchange rates (October 1981):

£1 sterling = EC\$5.05;

U.S. \$1 = EC\$2.70.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION (census results)					
	April 7th, 1960			April 7th, 1970		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
441.6 sq. km.*	25,230	28,830	54,060	31,054	34,471	65,525

* 170.5 sq. miles

Estimated population: 75,000 (170 per sq. km.) at July 1st, 1980.

Capital: St. John's (population 25,000 in 1979).

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS*

	REGISTERED LIVE BIRTHS		REGISTERED MARRIAGES		REGISTERED DEATHS	
	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)
1973 . . .	1,257	18.2	224	3.3	377	5.5
1974 . . .	1,274	18.3	296	4.2	496	7.1
1975 . . .	1,362	19.3	260	3.7	463	6.6

* Data are tabulated by year of registration rather than by year of occurrence.

1977: Births 1,429 (19.8 per 1,000); Marriages 184 (2.5 per 1,000); Deaths 489 (6.8 per 1,000).

1980: Births 1,238 (16.5 per 1,000); Deaths 422 (5.6 per 1,000).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

(1970 census)

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing . . .	1,709	740	2,449
Mining and quarrying . . .	52	7	59
Manufacturing . . .	1,169	511	1,680
Electricity, gas and water . . .	385	30	415
Construction . . .	2,805	67	2,872
Trade, restaurants and hotels . . .	1,798	1,614	3,412
Transport, storage and communications . . .	1,695	252	1,947
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services . . .	621	628	1,249
Community, social and personal services . . .	2,605	4,003	6,608
Activities not adequately described . . .	1,436	940	2,376
TOTAL LABOUR FORCE . . .	14,275	8,792	23,067

December 1975: Total labour force 24,533 (males 15,040; females 9,493).

Agriculture (production in metric tons): Fruit 8,000 per year (FAO estimate, 1978-80); Cotton 94.5 (1975).

Livestock (FAO estimates, '000 head, 1980): Cattle 9; Pigs 7; Sheep 13; Goats 8; Poultry 66.

Fishing: Total catch 800 metric tons per year (FAO estimate).

FINANCE

100 cents = 1 East Caribbean dollar (EC\$).

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents.

Notes: 1, 5, 20 and 100 dollars.

Exchange rates (October 1981): £1 sterling = EC \$5.05; U.S. \$1 = EC \$2.70.

EC \$100 = £19.82 = U.S. \$37.04.

Note: The East Caribbean dollar (EC\$) was introduced in October 1965, replacing (at par) the West Indian dollar (WIS), linked to sterling at the rate of £1 = WIS \$4.80. The exchange rate was U.S. \$1 = EC\$2.00 (EC\$1 = 50 U.S. cents) from November 1967 to August 1971, and U.S. \$1 = EC\$1.842 (EC\$1 = 54.29 U.S. cents) from December 1971 to June 1972. The pound was allowed to "float" in June 1972 but the East Caribbean dollar remained linked to sterling until July 1976, when the exchange rate was fixed at U.S. \$1 = EC\$2.70 (EC\$1 = 37.04 U.S. cents). The average exchange rate (EC\$ per U.S.\$) was: 1.975 in 1971; 1.921 in 1972; 1.959 in 1973; 2.053 in 1974; 2.170 in 1975; 2.615 in 1976.

BUDGET
(EC\$ '000)

	1978	1979	1980*
Revenue . . .	42,725	50,757	61,741
Expenditure . . .	57,864	57,174	69,250

* Estimate.

Source: Yearbook of the Commonwealth, 1981.

COST OF LIVING
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(base: 1970=100)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979*
Food	110.1	121.2	146.2	192.0	223.6	246.1	277.8	295.0	337.6
Clothing	108.0	125.8	142.9	162.3	182.6	213.2	183.2	261.0	285.1
Rent, fuel and light . . .	107.3	114.1	119.7	137.3	139.6	151.4	168.7	172.7	195.8
ALL ITEMS (incl. others)	108.6	118.3	134.2	167.6	186.8	207.5	236.0	250.5	288.9

* January to November only.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(EC\$ million)

	1975	1976	1977
Imports c.i.f. . . .	145.2	91.8	110.0
Exports f.o.b. . . .	59.3	23.6	35.0

Tourism (number of visitors): 99,536 (86,459 by air, 13,077 by sea) in 1979; 97,901 (86,571 by air, 11,330 by sea) in 1980.

EDUCATION

(1975)

	TEACHERS	STUDENTS
Primary	524	11,340
Secondary:		
general	280	6,629
teacher-training . . .	13	96
other	20	102

Source: UNESCO Statistical Yearbook.

THE CONSTITUTION

The constitution came into force at the independence of Antigua and Barbuda on November 1st, 1981. Its main provisions are summarized below:

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

Regardless of race, place of origin, political opinion, colour, creed or sex, but subject to respect for the rights and freedoms of others and for the public interest, every person in Antigua and Barbuda is entitled to the rights of life, liberty, security of the person, the enjoyment of property and the protection of the law. Freedom of movement, of conscience, of expression (including freedom of the press), of peaceful assembly and association is guaranteed and the inviolability of family life, personal privacy, home and other property is maintained. Protection is afforded from discrimination on the grounds of race, sex, etc. and from slavery, forced labour, torture and inhuman treatment.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

The Queen, as Head of State, is represented in Antigua and Barbuda by a Governor-General.

PARLIAMENT

Parliament consists of the Queen, a 17-member Senate and the House of Representatives composed of 17 elected members. Senators are appointed by the Governor-General, 11 on the advice of the Prime Minister (one of whom must be an inhabitant of Barbuda), four on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition, one at his own discretion and one on the advice of the Barbuda Council. The life of Parliament is five years.

Each constituency returns one Representative to the House who is directly elected in accordance with the Constitution.

The Attorney-General, if not otherwise a member of the

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

House, is an *ex-officio* member but does not have the right to vote.

Every citizen over the age of 18 is eligible to vote.

Parliament may alter any of the provisions of the Constitution.

THE EXECUTIVE

Executive authority is vested in the Queen and exercisable by the Governor-General. The Governor-General appoints as Prime Minister that member of the House who, in his view, is best able to command the support of the majority of the members of the House, and other Ministers on the advice of the Prime Minister. The Governor-General may remove the Prime Minister from office if a resolution of "no confidence" is passed by the House and the Prime Minister does not either resign or advise the Governor-General to dissolve Parliament within seven days.

The Constitution, The Government, Legislature, etc.

The Cabinet consists of the Prime Minister and other Ministers and the Attorney-General.

The Leader of the Opposition is appointed by the Governor-General as that member of the House who, in his view, is best able to command the support of a majority of members of the House who do not support the Government.

CITIZENSHIP

All persons born in Antigua and Barbuda before independence who, immediately prior to independence, were citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies automatically become citizens of Antigua and Barbuda. All persons born outside the country with a parent or grandparent possessing citizenship of Antigua and Barbuda automatically acquire citizenship as do those born in the country after independence. Provision is made for the acquisition of citizenship by those to whom it would not automatically be granted.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH II.

Governor-General: Sir WILFRED E. JACOBS, K.C.V.O., O.B.E.

CABINET

(December 1981)

Prime Minister and Minister of Planning and Defence: VERE C. BIRD, Sr.

Deputy Premier and Minister of Economic Development External Affairs, Trade, Tourism and Energy: LESTER BRYANT BIRD.

Minister of Public Works, Communications and Public Utilities: JOSEPH MYERS.

Attorney-General and Minister of Legal Affairs: KEITH B. FORD.

Minister of Agriculture, Lands and Supply: ROBIN YEARWOOD.

Minister of Health: CHRISTOPHER MANASSEH O'MARD.

Minister of Education and Culture: REUBEN HARRIS.

Minister of Finance: JOHN E. ST. LUCE.

Minister of Barbuda Affairs, Labour, Housing and Sanitation: ADOLPHUS ELEAZER FREELAND.

Ministers without Portfolio: DONALD CHRISTIAN, HUGH MARSHALL.

Cabinet Secretary: LOUNEL STEVENS.

LEGISLATURE

PARLIAMENT

SENATE

President: W. K. HEATH.

Vice-President: BRADLEY CARROTT.

Nominated Members: 17.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Speaker: C. L. MURRAY.

Official Member: The Attorney-General.

Elected Members: 17.

Clerk: L. DOWE.

ELECTIONS, APRIL 1980

PARTY	SEATS
Antigua Labour Party	13
Progressive Labour Movement	3
Independent	1

POLITICAL PARTIES

Antigua Caribbean Liberation Movement (ACLM): St. John's; Leader TIM HECTOR.

Antigua Labour Party (ALP): P.O.B. 424, St. John's; f. 1968; Chair, LESTER BRYANT BIRD; Leader VERE C. BIRD, Sr.; publ. *The Worker's Voice* (2 a week).

Progressive Labour Movement (PLM): St. John's; f. 1970; Leader ROBERT HALL; publ. *The New Leader* (2 a week).

RELIGION

ANGLICAN

The Diocese of Antigua is made up of 12 islands: Antigua, St. Kitts, Nevis, Anguilla, Barbuda, Montserrat, Dominica, Saba, St. Maarten, Aruba, St. Bartholomew and St. Eustatius; the total number of Anglicans is about 60,000. The See City is St. John's.

Bishop of Antigua: The Rt. Rev. ORLAND LINDSAY, Bishop's Lodge, P.O.B. 23, St. John's; publ. *The Angelus* (diocesan newspaper).

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Bishop of St. John's-Basseterre: The Rt. Rev. DONALD J. REECE; Catholic Offices, P.O.B. 836, St. John's.

There are also Baptist, Methodist, Pentecostal, Seventh Day Adventist, Moravian, Nazarenes, Bahá'i and Wesleyan Holiness places of worship.

THE PRESS

The Outlet: Cross St. and Tanner St., P.O.B. 493, St. John's; f. 1975; fortnightly; publ. by the Antigua Caribbean Liberation Movement (ACLM); Editor JAMES KNIGHT; circ. 2,500.

The Worker's Voice: 46 North St., St. John's; f. 1943; twice weekly; official organ of the Antigua Labour Party and the Antigua Trades and Labour Union; Editor JAMES ROSE; circ. 3,000.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Antigua Government Public Information Division: Premier's Office, Factory Rd., St. John's; Gen. Man. SAMUEL C. SIMON; comprises:

Antigua and Barbuda Broadcasting Service: P.O.B. 590, St. John's; f. 1956; Broadcasting Officer DAVE LOOBY.

ABS Radio and Television: P.O.B. 1280, St. John's; government-owned; f. 1964; Man. CAMPBELL MATTHEW.

Radio ZDK: Grenville Radio Ltd., P.O.B. 1100, St. John's; f. 1970; Man. IVOR BIRD.

In 1979 there were about 30,000 radio and 15,500 television sets.

FINANCE

BANKS

Antigua Commercial Bank Ltd.: St. Mary's and Thames Sts., P.O.B. 95, St. John's; f. 1955; auth. cap. \$5m.; 2 brs.; Man. C. W. DICKSON.

Antigua and Barbuda Development Bank: 27 St. Mary's St., St. John's; f. 1974; Man. BERNARD S. PERCIVAL.

Bank of Nova Scotia (Canada): High St., St. John's; Man. HUGH BUCKERIDGE.

Barclays Bank International Ltd. (U.K.): brs. in St. John's; P.O.B. 225 (Man. KEITH H. L. MARSHALL), and P.O.B. 740 (Man. JAMES A. KING); agency at All Saints.

Religion, The Press, Radio and Television, Finance, etc.

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce: High St., St. John's; Man. G. R. HILTS.

Royal Bank of Canada: Head Office: Place Ville Marie, Montreal; High St. and Market St., St. John's; Man. R. F. DESILVA.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Antigua Chamber of Commerce: Church St., St. John's; f. 1944; 63 mems.; Pres. NOEL WALLING; Exec. Sec. Miss V. KIRNON; publ. *News Bulletin* (monthly).

Antigua Cotton Growers' Association: Dunbars, St. John's; Chair. H. A. L. FRANCIS; Sec. VINCENT L. R. BELLE.

Employers' Federation: Church St., St. John's; Pres. JAMES THOMAS; Dir. CYRIL CUMBERBATCH.

TRADE UNIONS

Antigua Public Service Association: P.O.B. 747, St. John's, Antigua; 500 mems.; Pres. LINDBERG DOWE; Gen. Sec. RONALD JOSEPH (acting).

Antigua Trades and Labour Union: 46 North Street, St. John's; f. 1940; affiliated to the Antigua Labour Party; about 10,000 mems.; Pres. WILLIAM ROBINSON.

Antigua Workers' Union: Freedom Hall, Newgate St., St. John's, Antigua; f. 1967; affiliated to the Progressive Labour Movement; 10,000 mems.; Pres. M. DANIEL; Gen. Sec. KEITHLYN SMITH.

National Assembly of Workers: Cross St., St. John's; affiliated to the Antigua Caribbean Liberation Movement.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are 240 km. (150 miles) of main roads and 725 km. (450 miles) of secondary dry weather roads. Registered vehicles (1980) 9,000, motor cycles 661.

SHIPPING

The main harbour is the St. John's Deep Water Harbour. There are two tugs for the berthing of ships, and modern cargo handling equipment. The harbour can also accommodate three large cruise ships.

The following shipping lines use St. John's: Atlantic, Booker, Booth, Caribbean Shipping, Compagnie General, French, Grimaldi, Harrison, Royal Netherlands, Nopal Lines, Sunrise Shipping and Saguenay.

CIVIL AVIATION

Antigua's Coolidge Airport has been remodelled and extended to accommodate jet aircraft. Further modernization is planned. There is a small air strip at Codrington on Barbuda.

LIAT (1974) Ltd.: Coolidge Airport, Antigua; f. 1956 as Leeward Island Air Transport; shares are held by the governments of Antigua and Barbuda, Montserrat, Grenada, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica, Guyana, Dominica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and St. Kitts and Nevis; scheduled and chartered services to Barbuda and 22 East Caribbean islands from Trinidad to St. Thomas (U.S. Virgin Islands); fleet of 5 HS-748 and 5 BN2A Islander (operated by LIAT's subsidiaries); Man. Dir. IAN DE V. ARCHER.

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

Transport, Tourism

Four Island Air Services Ltd.: wholly owned subsidiary of LIAT; runs scheduled services between Antigua, Barbuda, St. Kitts and Nevis.

Inter Island Air Services Ltd.: wholly owned subsidiary of LIAT; runs scheduled services between Saint Vincent, the Grenadines, Grenada and Saint Lucia.

Antigua is also served by the following foreign airlines: Air BVI (British Virgin Islands), Air Canada, Air France, American Airlines, British Airways, BWIA International (Trinidad), Caribbean Airways (Barbados), Eastern Air Lines (U.S.A.), Prinair (Puerto Rico), Seagreen Air Transport (Honduras), VIASA (Venezuela).

TOURISM

Tourism is the main industry. There were 97,901 visitors in 1980 (excl. cruise ship visitors). There are 33 hotels with a total of 1,667 rooms.

Antigua Department of Tourism: High St. and Corn Alley, P.O.B. 363, St. John's; Man. Mrs. E. HILL-THIBOU.

Eastern Caribbean Tourist Association (ECTA): ECTA Secretariat, P.O.B. 146, St. John's, Antigua; f. 1967; mems.: Antigua and Barbuda, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Exec. Dir. YVONNE MAGINLEY, M.B.E.

ARGENTINA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Argentine Republic occupies almost the whole of South America south of the Tropic of Capricorn and east of the Andes. It has a long Atlantic coastline stretching from Uruguay and the River Plate to Tierra del Fuego. To the west lie Chile and the Andes mountains, to the north are Bolivia, Paraguay and Brazil. Argentina also claims the Falkland Islands, the Falkland Islands Dependencies and part of Antarctica. The climate varies from sub-tropical in the north to sub-arctic in Patagonia, generally with moderate summer rainfall. The language is Spanish. Over 90 per cent of the population are Roman Catholic and about 2 per cent Protestant. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) has three horizontal stripes of light blue, white and light blue. The state flag (proportions 3 by 2) has the same design with, in addition, a gold "Sun of May" on the white stripe. The capital is Buenos Aires.

Recent History

Argentina became an independent republic in 1816. For the next century there was much internal conflict between federalists and unitarists. From 1916 to 1930 the Unión Cívica Radical held power but lost it in the military uprising of 1930. Another military coup in 1943 made way for the emergence in 1946 of Lt.-Gen. Juan Domingo Perón Sosa, whose position was greatly enhanced by the popularity among workers of his wife, Eva Duarte Perón (died 1952). As President, Gen. Perón pursued a policy of extreme nationalism and social improvement, and founded the Peronista party. In 1955 he was overthrown and went into exile in Spain, from where he continued to direct the Peronista movement and to influence Argentine politics.

In 1966 a military coup overthrew Argentina's civilian administration and began seven years of government by the armed forces. In 1973 the Frente Justicialista de Liberación (Peronista) won the elections and Dr. Héctor Cámpora was elected President. After three months he resigned to make way for the election of Gen. Perón as President, with his second wife, María Estela Martínez de Perón, as Vice-President.

General Perón died in July 1974 and was succeeded as President by his widow, who was unable to control the upsurge in violence between left- and right-wing groups. The Government moved further to the right and in November declared a state of siege. The left-wing *Montoneros* guerrillas were officially outlawed in September 1975 but violence continued unabated. The Government's economic austerity programme and the soaring rate of inflation caused widespread strikes and dissension among industrial workers. This increasingly chaotic situation resulted in demands for the resignation of President Perón. On March 24th, 1976, the military, led by Lt.-Gen. Jorge Rafael Videla, Commander of the Army, overthrew the President and installed a three-man junta. Five days later Gen. Videla was sworn in as President. The junta dissolved Congress, suspended all political and trade union activity and removed most government officials from their posts. Several hundred people were arrested and Señora Perón was put into preventive detention.

In an effort to contain political violence, the Government launched a successful anti-guerrilla offensive and reformed the penal code to reintroduce the death penalty for kidnapping, subversion and terrorism. The severity of the military action provoked many protests over human rights violations within Argentina and from abroad. The number of people who disappeared after the coup was set at between 5,000 and 15,000.

In March 1981 Gen. Roberto Viola, a former member of the junta, succeeded President Videla. Gen. Viola was reputed to be a moderate within the forces and promised to extend the dialogue with the political parties as a prelude to an eventual return to democracy. Final authority, however, rested with the junta, which favoured extending the *proceso de reorganización nacional* before considering transition to civilian rule. In November Gen. Viola suffered a heart attack and was replaced in December by Lt.-Gen. Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri, who retained his position on the junta and his title of Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

Argentina has two territorial disputes: one with the United Kingdom over the Falkland Islands/Islas Malvinas (see British Dependent Territories, p. 1721) and one with Chile over ownership of the islands of Picton, Lennox and Nueva in the Beagle Channel. Argentina rejected the ruling of the International Court of Justice awarding them to Chile, and on occasions the two countries have been on the verge of war. In December 1978 the case was referred to Papal mediation and the resultant proposals were presented to the governments in December 1980. The proposals were unofficially said to have awarded the islands to Chile and designated the surrounding sea waters under shared sovereignty. Chile accepted the terms in February 1981, but Argentina had made no formal reply by December.

Government

Argentina is a Republic composed of a Federal District, 22 Provinces and the National Territory of Tierra del Fuego.

In 1976 Congress was dissolved and a three-member military junta (the commanders-in-chief of the armed forces) took power, with a commission established to advise it on legislative matters. In August 1978 the office of President, the executive power, was separated from the military junta. The President is elected unanimously by the junta at least six months before the expiry of the presidential mandate, serves a three-year term with the possibility of a further term if re-elected, and is responsible for choosing the Cabinet. A military committee, comprising the President and the junta, co-ordinates national security. Each Province is administered by a Governor appointed by the President, in consultation with the junta.

Defence

A period of national service is compulsory between the ages of 18 and 45, either one year being spent in the army

or air force or fourteen months in the navy. The total strength of the regular armed forces in July 1981 was 185,500, of which the army had 130,000 with a further 250,000 trained reservists, the navy had 36,000 and the air force 19,500 men. There were also para-military forces numbering 43,000 men. Defence expenditure for 1980 was 7,242,031 million pesos.

Economic Affairs

Argentina is rich in natural resources. The agricultural sector contributes 13 per cent of G.D.P. and over 70 per cent of exports. The main crops are wheat, maize, oilseeds, sorghum and soybeans, while beef is also a major export commodity. The U.S. embargo on grain sales to the U.S.S.R. in 1980 led to the U.S.S.R.'s becoming Argentina's greatest single meat and grain purchaser. Grain and oilseed exports to the U.S.S.R. totalled 7.6 million tons in 1980 and were expected to reach 12 million tons in 1981. Further guaranteed sales have been agreed up to 1984. The other main purchaser is the EEC, although its share declined from 50 to 30 per cent of total exports between 1971 and 1980.

Industry, accounting for 40 per cent of the G.D.P. and 30 per cent of employment in 1980, covers a wide variety of products but has been one of the sectors most severely affected by the recession. The sector grew by 0.2 per cent in 1980, compared with 8.4 per cent the previous year. 1980 was a serious year for many industrial concerns; interest rates stood at over 30 per cent and nearly 20 financial institutions and several firms became bankrupt. In 1981 several foreign motor manufacturers reduced Argentine production and many industrial workers lost their jobs. In July official sources reported that 40 per cent of the workforce was unemployed, worked for only a few hours a week or worked in economically negligible activities.

Argentina produces 92 per cent of its petroleum requirements and is expected to become self-sufficient in the 1980s. Foreign companies were allowed to drill for oil for the first time in 1978 and foreign investment in hydrocarbons has been encouraged. The real growth area of discovery is thought to be in the southern basin around the Falkland Islands, where conditions may prove too difficult for viable commercial exploitation, but large petroleum and gas deposits have also been found in the Golfo San Jorge near Comodoro Rivadavia. Argentina's ambitious hydro-electric plan is under way: the Nihuil, Chocón and Futaleufu dams are capable of producing 20 per cent of the nation's requirements. The Yacyretá hydro-electric project on the Paraná, jointly undertaken with Paraguay, will have a capacity of 2,700 MW and should be the sixth largest hydro-electric scheme in the world when it starts generating in 1988. Nuclear energy is growing in importance: Argentina's uranium deposits are equivalent to a third of its oil reserves. The Atucha nuclear power station has a 340 MW potential and in 1979 the Government announced plans for four more stations to be built, with foreign technical assistance, by 1997. Priority has been given to reducing the generation of thermal energy from 70 to 46 per cent by 1985 and to increasing the generation of hydro-electricity from 5 to 42 per cent and that of nuclear energy from 10 to 12 per cent.

When the military government took over in 1976, the economy was in a state of crisis, with an annual inflation

rate of 444 per cent. The new Minister of the Economy, Dr. José Martínez de Hoz, based his programme of economic reorganization on the reduction of inflation. His measures included the introduction of wage controls, cuts in government spending, improved terms for foreign investors and unsuccessful attempts to control the money supply. Between December 1978 and March 1981 the monthly rate of currency devaluation was set at one per cent.

Although the rate of inflation had fallen to just under 100 per cent by the time Dr. Martínez de Hoz left office in March 1981, it was still a great deal higher than anticipated, and many businessmen and financiers felt that the peso was over-priced. His more cautious successor, Dr. Lorenzo Sigaut, immediately devalued the peso by 23 per cent. In May a freeze on government projects was announced and a reorganization of the bureaucracy was promised. A particular instance of state mismanagement was the state petroleum company, which made an embarrassing loss of U.S. \$6,000 million in 1980. In June the peso was devalued again, this time by 30 per cent, and a panic dollar-buying period ensued, during which the peso rate in relation to U.S. dollar, which had stood at 1,993 at the end of 1980 and 2,368 at the end of March 1981, fell to nearly 9,000. A two-tier rate of exchange was introduced, with a "crawling peg" devaluation rate of 6 per cent per month.

The question of confidence remains vital for the Government. In 1981 it was feared that the inflation rate might again reach 150 per cent, and G.D.P. fell by 11 per cent in the first months of the year. In July reserves were unofficially said to stand at only \$1,000 million, compared with \$7,200 million at the end of 1980. The external debt, which stood at \$2,700 million in December, had reached \$27,000 million (over a quarter of G.N.P.) by mid-1981, with most of it on short-term loan.

The economy faces serious problems, particularly that of high public expenditure, of which a large proportion is consumed by the armed forces.

Transport and Communications

Although only 22 per cent of the road network was paved in 1978, Argentina's roads carry a large percentage of freight and passenger traffic. The railway system has become more viable since 1976 due to the Government's extensive rationalization programme. The area within a 600 km. radius of Buenos Aires has the best transportation system and there are road and rail links with all of Argentina's neighbours. The major seaports are Buenos Aires, La Plata, Rosario and Bahía Blanca, and a new deep-water port at Punta Médanos is planned. Internal air services are well developed and Aerolíneas Argentinas operate international schedules.

Social Welfare

Social welfare benefits fall into three categories: retirement, disability and survivors' pensions; family allowances; health insurance. The first is administered by the *Subsecretaría de Seguridad Social* (part of the Ministry of Social Welfare) and funded by compulsory contributions from all workers, employed and self-employed, over 16 years of age. The second is supervised by the *Subsecretaría* and funded by employers. The third is run on public funds and may be provided only by authorized public

ARGENTINA

institutions. Work insurance is the responsibility of the employer.

Legislation promulgated in 1980 ended exclusive control of social security funds by trade unions, although they continue to provide some services.

Education

Education is free from pre-school to university level and compulsory for all children at primary level, between the ages of six and 14 years. Secondary education lasts for between four and six years depending on the type of course: the normal *bachillerato* takes five years whereas a course leading to a commercial *bachillerato* can last four or five years, and one leading to a technical or agricultural *bachillerato* takes six years. Non-university higher education, usually leading to a teaching qualification, is for three or four years and university courses last for four years or more. There are 29 state universities and 23 private universities.

The adult literacy rate reached 93 per cent in the 1970 census.

Tourism

Argentina has yet to exploit fully its superb tourist

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

attractions. The principal ones are the Andes mountains, the lake district of Patagonia, centred on Bariloche, where there is a National Park, the Atlantic beaches, the Iguazú falls, the Pampas, the city of Buenos Aires and Tierra del Fuego.

Public Holidays

1982: April 9th (Good Friday), May 1st (Labour Day), May 25th (Anniversary of the 1810 Revolution), June 20th (Flag Day), July 9th (Independence Day), August 17th (Death of Gen. José de San Martín), December 8th (Immaculate Conception), December 25th (Christmas).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centavos = 1 Argentine peso.

Exchange rates (October 1981):

£1 sterling = 14,251 new pesos;

U.S. \$1 = 7,625 new pesos.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA*	POPULATION (census results)				DENSITY (per sq. km.)
	September 30th, 1970			October 22nd, 1980	
	Males	Females	Total	Total	1980
2,766,889 sq. km.†	11,601,158	11,761,049	23,364,431	27,862,771	10.1

* Excluding the Falkland Islands and Antarctic territory claimed by Argentina.

† 1,068,302 sq. miles.

PROVINCES
(Census of October 22nd, 1980)

	POPULATION	CAPITAL		POPULATION	CAPITAL
Buenos Aires—Federal District	2,908,001		Misiones	579,579	Posadas
Buenos Aires—Province	8,774,529	La Plata	Neuquén	241,904	Neuquén
Catamarca	206,204	Catamarca	Río Negro	383,896	Viedma
Córdoba	2,407,135	Córdoba	Salta	662,369	Salta
Corrientes	657,716	Corrientes	San Juan	469,973	San Juan
Chaco	692,410	Resistencia	San Luis	212,837	San Luis
Chubut	262,196	Rawson	Santa Cruz	114,479	Río Gallegos
Entre Ríos	902,241	Paraná	Santa Fé	2,457,188	Santa Fé
Formosa	292,479	Formosa	Santiago del Estero	652,318	Santiago del Estero
Jujuy	408,514	Jujuy	Tucumán	968,066	Tucumán
La Pampa	207,132	Santa Rosa			
La Rioja	163,342	La Rioja	TERRITORY:		
Mendoza	1,187,305	Mendoza	Tierra del Fuego	29,451*	Ushuaia

* Including territory claimed by Argentina.

CHIEF TOWNS
(metropolitan areas at 1980 census)

Buenos Aires (capital)	2,908,001	Salta	265,632
Córdoba	990,007	Bahía Blanca	233,126
Rosario	935,471	Resistencia	228,696
La Plata	473,233	Paraná	223,665
Mar del Plata	423,989	Corrientes	186,130
San Miguel de Tucumán	392,888	Mendoza	118,427
Santa Fé	374,834	San Juan	117,731

Births and Deaths: Birth rate 21.4 per 1,000 (1975-80); death rate 8.9 per 1,000 (1975-80). Expectation of life at birth: Males 66.1 years; females 72.9 years (1975-80).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION
(based on sample tabulation, census of Sept. 30th, 1970)

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1,243,150	87,950	1,331,100
Mining and quarrying	42,850	1,750	44,600
Manufacturing	1,357,500	413,750	1,771,250
Electricity, gas and water	90,750	5,800	96,550
Construction	699,050	12,250	711,300
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	1,008,500	316,300	1,324,800
Transport, storage and communication	541,450	51,800	593,250
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	183,950	68,700	252,650
Community, social and personal services	973,550	1,125,200	2,098,750
Activities not adequately described	581,750	205,450	787,200
TOTAL	6,722,500	2,288,950	9,011,450

Mid-1978 (estimates in '000): Total labour force 10,224 (males 7,368; females 2,856).

AGRICULTURE
LAND USE, 1979
 (FAO estimates, '000 hectares)

Arable land	25,120
Land under permanent crops	10,000
Permanent meadows and pastures	143,300
Forests and woodland	60,100
Other land	35,149
Inland water	3,020
TOTAL	276,689

Source: FAO, Production Yearbook.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA SOWN (⁰⁰⁰ hectares)				PRODUCTION (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)			
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81*	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81*
Wheat	4,600	5,230	4,983	6,196	5,300	8,100	7,800	7,780
Rice (paddy)	100	114	88	84	310	326	271	296
Barley	890	761	592	554	353	554	339	217
Maize	3,100	3,300	3,300	3,938	9,700	8,700	6,650	13,215
Rye	2,140	1,722	1,550	1,489	170	210	202	155
Oats	1,480	1,545	1,680	1,718	570	676	522	433
Millet	340	34	278	338	340	330	310	238
Sorghum	2,650	2,530	1,860	2,400	7,200	6,200	3,000	7,550
Potatoes	119	113	120	117	1,593	1,694	1,568	2,075
Sweet potatoes	35	35	34	33	320	322	305	311
Cassava (Manioc)	22	22	23	23	182	183	221	222
Soybeans	1,200	1,640	1,841	1,947	2,500	3,700	3,240	3,900
Groundnuts (shelled)	452	400	277	201	260	470	232	167
Sunflower seed	2,200	1,766	2,022	1,390	1,000	1,430	1,505	1,275
Linseed	950	893	1,070	780	810	600	743	585
Cotton	621	700	591	346	714	466	531	415
Tomatoes	33	31	31	23	574	501	546	383
Onions (dry)	16	18	18	13	263	290	278	203
Grapes	343	342	341	324	2,800	3,500	3,250	2,700
Sugar cane	356	350	337	355	13,600	14,100	15,000	n.a.
Tea (green)	43	41	41	41	103	125	153	142
Tobacco	70	76	63	53	63	70	63	51

* Provisional.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
 (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)

LIVESTOCK (⁰⁰⁰ head)			
	1978	1979	1980
Horses	3,000	2,980	2,900
Cattle	58,600	56,900	55,800
Pigs	3,795	4,113	4,326
Sheep	33,715	32,483	31,604
Goats	5,100	5,100	5,100*
Chickens	34,285	38,080	36,000
Ducks	1,000	1,000	1,000
Turkeys	1,200	1,380	1,400

* Estimate.

	1978	1979	1980
Beef and veal	3,193	3,092	2,876
Mutton and lamb	130	129	118
Goats' meat	6	6	6*
Pig meat	214	259	266
Horse meat	58	56	41
Poultry meat	314	346	392
Cows' milk	5,176	5,188	5,174
Butter	29	32	29
Cheese	245	241	269
Hen eggs	200	224	246
Wool: greasy	160	168	163
scoured	85	73	38
Cattle hides (fresh)	420	390	353

* Estimate.

FISHING
(tons)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980*
Sea fish	266,749	199,067	256,206	369,433	504,135	550,252	376,865
Shellfish	9,209	10,422	12,916	7,460	59,001	84,014	11,020
Freshwater fish	10,182	15,068	9,847	10,437	15,037	18,968	16,000

* Provisional.

MINING

		1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Sulphur	tons	10,248	16,570	26,953	17,771	n.a.	—
Silver and tin	"	3,575	2,505	2,672	2,526	2,602	6,059
Coal	'ooo tons	502.2	614.4	533.3	434.3	726.9	389.4
Crude Petroleum	'ooo cu. metres	22,968	23,047	25,047	26,255	27,434	28,580

INDUSTRY

SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1977	1978	1979	1980
Edible vegetable oils	'ooo metric tons	596.3	828.9	964.4	869.8
Wheat flour	" " "	2,560	2,649	2,482.0	2,438.3
Sugar	" " "	1,580	1,307	1,280	1,572
Beer and malt	'ooo litres	254,299	204,333	215,399	228,351
Cigarettes	'ooo metric tons	38	38	33	35
Paper	" " "	592	543	682	602
Mechanical wood pulp	" " "	29	44	104	100
Chemical and semi-chemical pulp	" " "	292	281	317	218
Quebracho extract	" " "	105	97	104	95
Rayon and acetate continuous filaments	metric tons	5,221	4,429	5,073	2,126
Rayon and acetate discontinuous fibres	" "	5,697	3,812	4,718	1,502
Non-cellulosic continuous filaments	" "	24,483	22,261	29,708	21,794
Non-cellulosic discontinuous fibres	" "	15,848	16,971	22,006	12,912
Sulphuric acid	" "	251,110	244,051	279,066	249,680
Rubber tyres	" "	83,980	69,320	87,406	76,642
Portland cement	'ooo metric tons	6,002	6,316	6,407	6,923
Steel	" " "	2,673	2,783	2,967	2,408
Ferro-alloys	" " "	n.a.	n.a.	68	46
Diesel oil	'ooo cu. metres	853	1,039	994	1,123
Fuel oil	" " "	9,211	8,881	9,272	8,223
Gas oil	" " "	6,581	6,512	9,812	7,519
Kerosene	" " "	934	809	666	727
Passenger motor vehicles	number	186,313	138,463	190,213	218,327
Commercial motor vehicles	"	70,268	56,215	62,056	62,878
Domestic sewing machines	"	75,510	62,517	73,610	44,676
Refrigerators and washing machines	"	332,632	260,322	404,559	410,643
Television receivers	"	253,751	218,872	252,002	454,278
Plastic shoes	'ooo pairs	2,549	1,546	1,123	1,153

FINANCE

100 centavos=1 Argentine peso.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 50 and 100 pesos.

Notes: 500, 1,000, 5,000, 10,000, 100,000, 500,000 and 1,000,000 pesos.

Exchange rates (October 1981): £1 sterling=14,251 new pesos; U.S. \$1=7,625 new pesos.

100,000 Argentine pesos=£7.02=\$13.11.

Note: The new peso was introduced in January 1970, replacing the old peso (official exchange rate: U.S. \$1=350 old pesos since March 1967) at the rate of 1 new peso=100 old pesos. From January to June 1970 the exchange rate remained at U.S. \$1=3.50 new pesos. Between June 1970 and April 1971 the rate was \$1=4.00 new pesos. After six more devaluations the official rate was fixed at \$1=5.00 new pesos in August 1971. The next month a two-tier system was introduced, with a commercial rate (remaining at \$1=5.00 pesos until March 1975) and a financial rate, beginning at \$1=6.70 pesos (selling rate). The financial rate was revised several times and stood at \$1=9.98 pesos from August 1972 to March 1975, when the commercial rate was fixed at \$1=10.00 new pesos, with financial rates of \$1=15.05 pesos (buying) or 15.10 pesos (selling). The peso has since been devalued on several occasions. In August 1975 a special financial rate was introduced and in November the commercial rate was discontinued, leaving the two financial rates in operation. In January 1976 a free rate (beginning at \$1=150.0 pesos) was added. In March a new official rate of \$1=140 pesos was established, the financial rates were discontinued but the free rate (then \$1=258.0 pesos) remained. In November 1976 the official rate was abolished, leaving all transactions to be settled on the free market. The average market rate (pesos per U.S. dollar) was: 3.78 in 1970; 4.62 in 1971; 8.17 in 1972; 9.35 in 1973; 8.87 in 1974; 36.6 in 1975; 140.0 in 1976; 407.6 in 1977; 795.8 in 1978; 1,317.0 in 1979; 1,837.2 in 1980. In terms of sterling, the official exchange rate was £1=8.40 new pesos from November 1967 to June 1970; £1=9.00 new pesos from June 1970 to April 1971; and £1=13.03 new pesos (commercial rate) from December 1971 to June 1972.

BUDGET ESTIMATES

(million pesos)

REVENUE	1979	1980
Income tax	884,667	2,828,784
Wealth tax	350,000	1,145,760
Production, sales and transfer taxes	6,754,148	14,148,067
Customs and excise	1,393,555	4,041,906
Other tax revenue	1,932,377	4,852,776
Non-tax revenue	5,424,826	8,953,919
Loans	—	—
Other receipts	72,241	101,618
TOTAL	16,811,814	36,072,830

EXPENDITURE	1979	1980
General administration	1,797,845	4,341,775
Defence	3,642,529	7,242,031
Security	1,165,461	2,708,367
Health	649,431	1,419,057
Culture and education	2,313,040	5,410,452
Social welfare	3,669,993	7,966,172
Science and technology	518,540	1,222,093
Economic development	6,659,988	14,548,025
Public debt	330,749	97,285
	20,747,576	44,955,257
Errors	-730,000	-1,480,000
TOTAL	20,017,576	43,475,257

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES

(U.S.\$ million at Dec. 31st)

	1978	1979	1980
Gold	181	184	185
Foreign Exchange	4,573	8,878	6,055
IMF Special Drawing Rights	209	316	325
TOTAL	4,963	9,378	6,565

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

(million new pesos at Dec. 31st)

1977	1978	1979	1980
1,073,239	3,331,742	7,869,828	16,418,000

May 31st, 1981: 14,347,000 million new pesos.

COST OF LIVING INDEX—FEDERAL CAPITAL

Base: 1974=100

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
General level of cost of living	270.6	1,472.2	4,063.7	11,195.8	29,054.3	58,330.9

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

(million pesos at 1970 prices)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	11,723	12,262	12,588	12,759	13,277	12,572
Mining and quarrying	1,932	1,979	2,148	2,189	2,328	2,459
Manufacturing	24,853	24,099	25,982	23,248	25,616	24,644
Construction	5,272	5,934	6,735	6,697	6,877	7,786
Electricity, gas and water	2,627	2,724	2,850	2,945	3,261	3,517
Transport and communications	13,383	12,691	13,621	12,592	13,891	13,923
Trade, restaurants and hotels	9,852	9,761	10,333	9,959	10,800	10,876
Finance	6,338	6,074	6,915	7,381	7,969	8,838
Other services	13,760	13,798	13,904	14,027	14,308	14,710
TOTAL	89,739	89,321	95,076	91,797	98,327	99,325

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(U.S. \$ million)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	2,961	3,916	5,652	6,399	7,810	8,026
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-3,510	-2,766	-3,797	-3,486	-6,026	-9,385
TRADE BALANCE	-549	1,150	1,855	2,913	1,784	-1,359
Exports of services	625	774	1,088	1,437	2,105	3,178
Imports of services	-1,368	-1,295	-1,689	-2,561	-4,461	-6,534
BALANCE OF GOODS AND SERVICES	-1,292	629	1,254	1,789	-572	-4,715
Unrequited transfers (net)	5	19	33	70	57	29
CURRENT BALANCE	-1,287	648	1,287	1,859	-515	-4,686
Direct capital investment (net)	0	0	84	275	263	739
Other long-term capital (net)	-170	847	325	1,251	2,885	3,506
Short-term capital (net)	373	-358	110	-1,249	1,277	-1,821
Net errors and omissions	6	-220	37	1	248	-443
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	-1,078	917	1,843	2,137	4,158	-2,705
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights	—	—	—	—	72	73
Valuation changes (net)	6	4	-16	95	129	-144
Official financing (net)	—	—	—	3	65	108
CHANGES IN RESERVES	-1,072	921	1,827	2,235	4,424	-2,668

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(U.S. \$ million)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Imports c.i.f.	3,634.7	3,945.3	3,032.5	4,163.3	3,833.8	6,700.1
Exports f.o.b.	3,930.7	2,961.3	3,916.1	5,651.8	6,399.5	7,809.9

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(distribution by BTN, U.S. \$ '000)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1977	1978	1979
Vegetable products	159,716	142,226	256,866
Coffee, tea, maté, etc.	111,171	82,138	118,787
Mineral products	809,468	582,909	1,291,985
Metallurgical minerals, slag and cinder	93,031	77,300	109,593
Mineral fuels and oils, bituminous substances, etc.	685,444	480,981	1,119,415
Chemical products	589,865	528,402	847,802
Inorganic chemicals, compounds of precious metals, etc.	95,044	80,334	189,045
Organic chemicals and products	306,785	253,428	364,311
Artificial resins and plastics, natural and synthetic rubber, etc.	144,048	169,423	352,400
Artificial resins and plastics, cellulose, etc.	76,087	100,125	242,553
Paper-making material, paper and manufactures	158,745	180,880	245,723
Paper and paper products	103,342	112,168	127,582
Basic metals and manufactures	516,216	380,071	607,870
Iron and steel, and manufactures	407,685	273,903	410,343
Machinery and apparatus, incl. electrical	998,387	1,096,838	1,428,616
Boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances	771,655	806,977	1,028,990
Electrical machinery	226,732	289,861	399,626
Transport equipment	454,992	335,203	728,166
Land vehicles	168,275	159,563	321,349
Sea and river vehicles	272,225	28,697	228,447
Scientific and precision instruments, audiovisual equipment, etc.	103,995	154,334	198,997
TOTAL (incl. others)	4,163,325	3,833,754	6,700,055

EXPORTS f.o.b.	1977	1978	1979
Live animals and animal products	621,226	797,842	1,153,904
Meat and edible offal	444,190	535,776	879,047
Vegetable products	2,071,088	2,200,219	2,774,808
Edible fruits	180,826	226,721	226,129
Cereals	1,504,377	1,223,732	1,605,664
Oilseeds and nuts	209,678	567,163	758,844
Animal and vegetable fats and oils	369,836	390,583	540,180
Prepared foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco	857,326	844,878	1,014,001
Meat and fish preparations	198,394	261,953	350,038
Sugar and preserves	170,106	64,976	76,900
Residues and waste from food industry; prepared animal fodder	356,214	349,537	408,847
Chemical products	155,586	199,584	241,589
Hides, skins, furs, etc.	306,802	433,177	670,320
Hides and skins	210,620	278,073	461,583
Paper-making material, paper and manufactures	130,256	54,374	58,729
Textiles and manufactures	387,257	472,703	363,241
Wool and other animal hair	242,415	251,921	238,957
Cotton	113,672	179,930	83,816
Base metals and manufactures	129,065	301,880	305,396
Iron and steel and manufactures	105,657	252,218	220,846
Machinery and apparatus, incl. electrical	244,079	286,029	303,765
Boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances	203,644	227,496	236,795
Transport equipment	230,821	218,386	181,715
Land vehicles	177,022	184,273	161,546
TOTAL (incl. others)	5,651,842	6,399,540	7,809,924

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

(U.S. \$ '000)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1978	1979	EXPORTS f.o.b.	1978	1979
Australia	25,443	59,857	Belgium	102,305	90,952
Bolivia	96,063	128,945	Bolivia	125,871	120,151
Brazil	340,724	657,001	Brazil	576,844	885,587
Canada	70,025	155,289	Chile	202,492	159,557
Chile	175,776	265,185	China, People's Repub.	64,508	193,004
France	148,149	266,313	Cuba	118,333	49,638
Gabon	128,507	77,740	France	202,453	232,241
Germany, Fed. Repub.	452,638	618,399	Germany, Fed. Repub.	410,261	435,166
Italy	295,017	387,823	Italy	507,875	617,090
Japan	267,276	355,579	Japan	380,556	395,449
Netherlands	64,516	146,758	Netherlands	657,524	818,772
Spain	124,392	292,692	Paraguay	127,455	184,001
Sweden	53,724	76,262	Peru	45,888	72,747
Switzerland	94,578	107,515	Poland	29,629	64,465
United Kingdom	170,430	222,487	Spain	330,647	420,321
U.S.A.	704,445	1,411,371	U.S.S.R.	335,480	415,320
Venezuela	48,846	92,925	United Kingdom	197,639	235,152
			U.S.A.	536,600	568,975
			Uruguay	121,468	238,905
			Venezuela	145,376	160,587
TOTAL (incl. others)	3,833,754	6,700,055	TOTAL (incl. others)	6,399,540	7,809,924

TOURISM
(foreign visitors in '000)

ORIGIN	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
America:					
Bordering countries	568	579	806	989	1,068
Other	102	113	115	135	142
Europe	74	80	84	85	105
All other countries	12	14	17	19	23
TOTAL	757	785	1,022	1,228	1,337

* Provisional.

Source: Dirección Nacional de Migraciones.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	PASSENGERS CARRIED (million)	FREIGHT CARRIED ('000 tons)	PASSEN- GER-KM. (million)	TON-KM. (million)
1975	447	17,907	14,863	10,500
1976	445	19,568	14,598	10,862
1977	410	21,748	12,897	11,458
1978	380	18,465	11,157	9,691
1979	377	20,172	12,028	10,739
1980	394	17,300	12,593	9,742

SHIPPING

TONNAGE OF SHIPPING ENTERING ARGENTINE PORTS
('000 net registered tons)

	TOTAL TONNAGE	BUENOS AIRES	OTHER PORTS
1975	18,230	9,844	8,386
1976	18,483	9,980	8,503
1977	27,917	15,075	12,842
1978	25,781	11,924	13,857
1979	25,479	11,220	14,259
1980	24,775	10,977	13,798

ROAD TRAFFIC

(Motor vehicles in use at December 31st)

	1975	1976	1977	1978
Passenger cars . . .	2,446,000	2,588,072	2,685,616	2,865,624
Commercial vehicles . .	1,050,000	1,101,445	1,193,247	1,244,358

Source: International Road Federation, *World Road Statistics*.

CIVIL AVIATION

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979*
Passengers carried ('000) . . .	3,077.3	3,439.6	3,324.7	3,988.7	4,032.1	5,040.7
Freight carried (tons) . . .	39,994.8	35,799.0	41,373.2	43,890.0	42,498.1	46,854.3
Kilometres flown ('000). . .	59,107.2	65,109.4	68,352.3	73,324.5	76,310.1	82,040.9

* Provisional.

EDUCATION

(1979—provisional)

	ESTABLISHMENTS	STUDENTS	TEACHERS
Pre-primary	6,423	455,745	23,043
Primary	24,843	4,003,670	224,673
Secondary	4,952	1,295,815	178,681
Universities*	433	389,249	29,904
Colleges of higher education*	568	86,550	15,185
Other	4,415	420,787	15,585

*Including faculties in other towns.

Source: Ministerio de Cultura y Educación.

Sources (unless otherwise stated): Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos, Buenos Aires;
Banco Central de la República Argentina.

THE CONSTITUTION

The 1853 Constitution, with amendments, remains partially in force. On March 24th, 1976, following a military coup, a series of laws was promulgated which substantially altered the legislative and executive system. They are incorporated in the *Acta para el Proceso de Reorganización Nacional, Propósitos y Objetivos Básicos del Proceso de Reorganización Nacional and the Estatuto para el Proceso de Reorganización Nacional*. In July 1978 further amendments to the *Proceso de Reorganización Nacional* were promulgated with regard to the relations between the President and the Junta, and the functions of the President, Junta and *Comisión de Asesoramiento Legislativo*. The summary below is an amalgamation of the constitution and the new laws of 1976 and 1978.

Declarations, rights and guarantees

Each province has the right to exercise its own administration of justice, municipal system and primary education. The Roman Catholic religion, being the faith of the majority of the nation, shall enjoy State protection; freedom of religious belief is guaranteed to all other denominations. All the inhabitants of the country have the right to work and exercise any legal trade; to petition the authorities; to leave or enter the Argentine territory; to

use or dispose of their properties; to associate for a peaceable or useful purpose; to teach and acquire education, and to express freely their opinion in the press without censorship. The State does not admit any prerogative of blood, birth, privilege or titles of nobility. Equality is the basis of all duties and public offices. No citizens may be detained, except for reasons and in the manner prescribed by the law; or sentenced other than by virtue of a law existing prior to the offence and by decision of the competent tribunal after the hearing and defence of the person concerned. Private residence, property and correspondence are inviolable. No one may enter the home of a citizen or carry out any search in it without his consent, unless by a warrant from the competent authority; no one may suffer expropriation, except in case of public necessity and provided that the appropriate compensation has been paid in accordance with the provisions of the laws. In no case may the penalty of confiscation of property be imposed.

The *Acta* states that the Chiefs of Staff of the army, navy and air force establish a *Junta Militar*. The following officials are removed from their posts: the President; governors and vice-governors; Federal *interventores*; members of Congress, provincial legislatures, municipal councils, the

Supreme Court and provincial courts, and the Attorney-General. All political and trade union activity is suspended.

The basic objectives and aims for national reorganization are to restore essential values, eliminate subversion, promote economic development, strengthen political sovereignty, uphold Christian moral values and tradition, enforce national security, promote general welfare and set up an education system in accordance with the needs of the country. The Junta has stated that it intends to restore a democratic representative and republican government when the *Proceso de Reorganización Nacional* has been completed.

Junta Militar

The *Junta Militar* comprises the Chiefs of Staff of the army, navy and air force. It shall be the supreme organ of State and its members shall remain in office for a maximum of three years. It may meet when one of its members requests it to do so but to meet in full session all members must be present. Decisions shall be made by simple majority.

The Junta appoints and dismisses the President of the Republic. The appointment must take the form of a unanimous decision by the Junta and be finalized within 30 days, six months before the expiry of the outgoing President's mandate. The Junta also appoints members of the Supreme Court and the *Tribunal de Cuentas*, as well as the Procurator-General and the Fiscal-General, from a list of names submitted by the President. The Junta must also approve appointments made by the President with regard to the Cabinet, provincial governors, ambassadors and *chargés d'affaires*. It is also responsible for appointments within the armed forces and for concluding peace treaties, border and neutrality agreements and concordats. It will be able to summon through the Executive the members of the National and Provincial governments for information and advice.

President of the Republic

The President must have been born on Argentine soil or be the son of an Argentine national, belong to the Catholic faith, be over 30 years of age and be a retired high-ranking military officer. He is elected unanimously by the Junta at least six months before the expiry of the outgoing President's mandate. He serves one three-year term of office with the possibility of one further term of office if re-elected by the Junta. He may be dismissed by the unanimous decision of the Junta. In the case of death, temporary absence or illness, executive power shall be assumed by the Minister of the Interior.

The President shall have the following powers: to appoint and dismiss ministers, provincial governors, ambassadors and *chargés d'affaires*, subject to the approval of the Junta; to present a list of candidates to the Junta for appointment to the Supreme Court, and the *Tribunal de Cuentas* and to the posts of Procurator-General and Fiscal-General, and confirm the choice of the Junta; to appoint members of the lower courts; to conclude and sign trade and economic agreements; to issue instructions and regulations necessary for the implementation of laws; to approve and promulgate laws; to grant pardons and commute sentences; to supervise the collection of taxes; to regulate foreign trade; to fix import and export duties; to contract loans on the nation's credit; to regulate the internal and external debt and the currency system; to fix the budget and to issue instructions to the provincial governments.

The President must make a report each year in March to the Junta on the results of his work during the year in

government and on the general lines for the government's plans in the current year.

Comisión de Asesoramiento Legislativo (CAL)

The CAL is a deliberative body and acts as an adviser to the *Junta Militar* and President on legislative matters. It comprises nine officers of the three branches of the armed forces. Its president is elected from among its members in yearly rotation in the manner established by the Junta. Its secretary shall come from the same branch of the armed forces as the current president. It shall have eight working committees responsible for defence and foreign affairs; the interior and justice; social welfare and labour; education; the budget, finance, industry and natural resources; agriculture and livestock; public works and transport; energy, fuel and communications. Decisions shall be made by absolute majority.

Bills must be approved by the relevant working committee and a plenary session of the CAL before they can be approved and promulgated by the executive. A bill must first be considered to be of fundamental importance by the working committee and the CAL before it can be dealt with. If the executive does not agree with the CAL on any issue, the bill is passed to the Junta for final decision.

The preparation of bills is the responsibility of the Government, the President and the Chiefs of Staff. They are then passed to the CAL via the President or the Junta, which can also prepare laws.

Military Committee

A military committee, comprising the President of the Republic and the three Chiefs of Staff, is established to deal with all matters affecting national security. Its work is carried out by the existing joint Chiefs of Staff and a temporary body known as the Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces which carries out the functions hitherto exercised by the President in his capacity as Commander of the Armed forces.

Judiciary

Judicial power is exercised by the Supreme Court and all other competent tribunals. The members of the Supreme Court are appointed and dismissed by the *Junta Militar* from a list of names submitted by the President. Judges of the lower courts are appointed by the President.

The executive is to pass a law by which a special court shall be established to institute legal proceedings against high officials who have committed any crimes whilst in office. This was previously the responsibility of the legislature.

In the provinces, the provincial governors shall appoint the members of the provincial courts who shall enjoy those guarantees established in the provincial constitutions.

Provincial Government

The twenty-two provinces retain all the power not delegated to the Federal Government. They are governed by their own constitutions and must adapt their action to comply with the Junta's basic objectives and aims and the *Estatuto para el Proceso de Reorganización Nacional*. The President appoints the provincial governors, subject to the approval of the Junta. The mandate of the heads of the provincial governments is three years and they may be re-elected only once for a further three-year term. They are dismissed by the President subject to the approval of the Junta.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President of the Republic: Lt.-Gen. LEOPOLDO FORTUNATO GALTIERI (took office December 22nd 1981)

JUNTA MILITAR

Lt.-Gen. LEOPOLDO FORTUNATO GALTIERI (Army).
Brig. BASILIO LAMI DOZO (Air Force).
Admiral JORGE ISAAC ANAYA (Navy).

MINISTERS

(November 1981)

Minister of the Interior: Maj.-Gen. ALFREDO OSCAR SAINT-JEAN.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Religion: Dr. OSCAR HÉCTOR CAMILIÓN.

Minister of Justice: Dr. AMADEO FRUGOLI.

Minister of Defence: Rear-Admiral NORBERTO M. COUTO.

Minister of the Economy: ROBERTO ALEMÁN.

Minister of Culture and Education: CARLOS A. BURUNDARENA.

Minister of Labour: Brig. JULIO CÉSAR PORCILE.

Minister of Social Welfare: (vacant).

Minister of Agriculture and Livestock: JORGE RUBÉN AGUADO.

Minister of Public Health: Brig. AMÍLCAR ARGUELLES.

Minister of Commerce and Maritime Affairs: Dr. CARLOS GARCÍA MARTÍNEZ.

Minister of Public Works and Services: Gen. (ret.) DIEGO E. URRICARIET.

Minister of Industry and Mining: LIVIO GUILLERMO KUHLL.

LEGISLATURE

Congress was dissolved on March 24th, 1976. A *Comisión de Asesoramiento Legislativo* (CAL) was established to act as an advisory body on legislative matters.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Following the military takeover in March 1976 all political activity was banned. In December 1979 the President announced that political parties would be allowed to function again in 1980, although those professing totalitarian ideologies would continue to be banned.

Democracia Social: f. 1981; Leader Adm. (ret.) EMILIO MASSERA.

***Frente Justicialista de Liberación (Frejuli):** Buenos Aires; Peronist Party; Pres. DEOLINDO BITTEL.

Federación Demócrata Cristiana: Leader FRANCISCO CERRO.

***Movimiento de Integración y Desarrollo (MID):** Vice-Pres. ROGELIO FRIGERIO; Leader ARTURO FRONDIZI.

Partido Comunista Revolucionario: leader and Sec.-Gen. ATHOS FAVA.

Partido Federal: Buenos Aires; Pres. FRANCISCO MANRIQUE.

***Partido Intransigente:** Buenos Aires; left-wing; Leader Dr. OSCAR ALENDE.

Partido Nacional de Centro: Buenos Aires; f. July 1980; conservative.

Partido Obrero Comunista Marxista-Leninista.

Partido Popular Cristiano: Leader JOSÉ ANTONIO ALLENDE.

Partido Político Obrero.

Partido Socialista de los Trabajadores: Leader NORA CIAPPONI.

Unión de Centro Democrático: Buenos Aires; f. Aug. 1980 as coalition of eight minor political organizations to challenge the "domestic monopoly" of the populist movements; prime movers in coalition are Unión Cristiana Demócrata* (Leader GERARDO ANCAROLA), Partido Democracia Progresista (Leader RAFAEL MARTÍNEZ RAYMONDA) and Partido Socialista Democrático (Leader AMÉRICO GHIOLDI).

***Unión Cívica Radical:** Buenos Aires; moderate radicals.

The following guerrilla groups have always been illegal:

Partido Revolucionario de Trabajadores: political wing of the Ejército Revolucionario del Pueblo (ERP); Leader LUIS MATTINI.

Consejo Supremo de Montoneros Peronistas: f. 1977 from a merger of the Montoneros (f. 1969, amalgamated with the Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias in 1972) and the Partido Auténtico Peronista: Leader MARIO FIRMEINICH.

* In July 1981 these five parties issued a document calling for: the removal of all limitations on political and trade union activity; the restoration of constitutional rule; full respect for human rights; a timetable for liberalization leading to free elections.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO ARGENTINA

(In Buenos Aires unless otherwise stated; four-digit figures indicate Buenos Aires postal code)

- Afghanistan:** Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
- Albania:** Libertad 1364, 3° piso; *Ambassador:* SHEZAI SHYTI.
- Algeria:** Montevideo 1889, 1021; *Ambassador:* AHMED BOUDERBA.
- Australia:** Avda. Santa Fé 846, 8° piso, 1059; *Ambassador:* MALCOLM J. DAN.
- Austria:** French 3671; *Ambassador:* GERHARD GMSER.
- Belgium:** Defensa 113, 8° piso, 1065; *Ambassador:* GEORGES TILKIN.
- Bolivia:** Corrientes 545, 2° piso, 1043; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Brazil:** Arroyo 1142; *Ambassador:* CLAUDIO GARCÍA DE SOUZA.
- Bulgaria:** Manuel Obarrio 2967, 1425; *Ambassador:* PETKOV TODOROV KARADYOV.
- Canada:** Suipacha y Santa Fé, Casilla 1598, 1368; *Ambassador:* D. W. FULFORD.
- Chad:** Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
- Chile:** Tagle 2762, 1425; *Ambassador:* SERGIO JARPA REYES.
- China, People's Republic:** Conesa 1964; *Ambassador:* ZHONG FUXU.
- Colombia:** Avda. Santa Fé 782, 1° piso, 1059; *Ambassador:* GREGORIO ESPINOSA GONZÁLEZ.
- Costa Rica:** Tucumán 1539, 3° piso; *Ambassador:* JOSÉ VICENTE ANGLADA.
- Cuba:** Virrey del Pino 1810, 1426; *Ambassador:* EMILIO ARAGONES NAVARRO.
- Cyprus:** New York, U.S.A.
- Czechoslovakia:** Figueroa Alcorta 3240; *Ambassador:* Dr. VLADIMIR PAVLICEK.
- Denmark:** Avda. Leandro N. Alem 1074, 9° piso, 1001; *Ambassador:* KJELD E. WILLUMSEN.
- Dominican Republic:** Avda. Santa Fé 1206, 2°; *Ambassador:* JUAN R. BEAUCHAMP JAVIER.
- Ecuador:** Avda. Quintana 585, 9° piso, 1129; *Ambassador:* Dr. M. DE GUZMÁN POLANCO.
- Egypt:** Callao 1033, 2° piso; *Ambassador:* SAMIH EISA ZAYED.
- El Salvador:** Talcahuano 1028, 2° piso; *Ambassador:* Col. D. M. RIVAS RODRÍGUEZ.
- Finland:** Avda. Santa Fé 846, 5° piso, 1059; *Ambassador:* KLAUS CASTRÉN.
- France:** Cerrito 1399, 1010; *Ambassador:* JEAN-DOMINIQUE PAOLINI.
- Gabon:** Las Heras 1835, 1127; *Ambassador:* J.-B. EYI.
- German Democratic Republic:** Olazábal 2201; *Ambassador:* Dr. JOHANNES GOMPERT.
- Germany, Federal Republic:** Maipú 938-942, 1006; *Ambassador:* Dr. PAUL VERBEEK.
- Greece:** Avda. Roque Sáenz Peña 547; *Ambassador:* JOHN S. SOSSIDIS.
- Guatemala:** Lavalle 1759, 6° piso "B"; *Ambassador:* Prof. CARLOS HUMBERTO PACAY Y PACAY.
- Guinea:** Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
- Haiti:** Esmeralda 626, 3° A°; *Ambassador:* MOLIÈRE DUPLAN.
- Honduras:** Avda. Roque Sáenz Peña 336, 2° piso; *Ambassador:* CARLOS VILLANUEVA DOBLADO.
- Hungary:** Coronel Díaz 1874; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* ROBERT LEDERER.
- Iceland:** Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
- India:** Paraguay 580, 3° piso; *Ambassador:* ROOP K. ANAND.
- Indonesia:** M. Ramón Castilla 2901; *Ambassador:* RADEN KUSUMASMORO.
- Iran:** Ocampo 2901; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Iraq:** La Pampa 3330; *Chargé d'affaires:* MOBAH N. AL-ASIL.
- Ireland:** Avda. Santa Fé 782, 7° piso, 1059; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Israel:** Arroyo 916; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Italy:** Billinghurst 2577; *Ambassador:* Dr. ENRICO CARARA.
- Jamaica:** Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
- Japan:** Azcuénaga 1035, Casilla 4595; *Ambassador:* WATARU OWADA.
- Jordan:** Santiago, Chile.
- Korea, Republic:** Coronel Díaz 2860; *Ambassador:* SUK CHAN LO.
- Kuwait:** Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
- Lebanon:** Avda. Libertador 2354; *Ambassador:* EDMOND KHAYAT.
- Libya:** Posadas 1650, 3° piso; *Chargé d'affaires:* (vacant).
- Mali:** Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
- Malta:** Avda. de Mayo 633, 7° piso; *Ambassador:* Prince CARLOS RADZIWIŁŁ.
- Mauritius:** Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
- Mexico:** Paraguay 577, 2° piso; *Ambassador:* EMILIO CALDERÓN PUIG.
- Mongolia:** Prague, Czechoslovakia.
- Morocco:** Avda. Santa Fé 1385, 1° piso; *Ambassador:* M. BEN ABDESLEM EL FASSI EL HALFOUQUI.
- Nepal:** Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
- Netherlands:** Maipú 66, 2° piso; *Ambassador:* EDUARD O. VAN SUCHTELEN.
- Nicaragua:** Paraná 552, 2° piso; *Ambassador:* NOEL SACASA SEVILLA.
- Nigeria:** Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
- Norway:** Esmeralda 909, 3° piso, Casilla 2286, 1007; *Ambassador:* ODD GERHARD JAKOBSEN.
- Oman:** Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
- Pakistan:** Avda. Alvear 1402; *Ambassador:* Gen. SA'AD TARIQUE.
- Panama:** Montevideo 373; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Paraguay:** Las Heras 2545; *Ambassador:* Dr. ANTONIO MASULI FUSTER.
- Peru:** Avda. Libertador 1720; *Ambassador:* GUILLERMO HOYOS OSORES.
- Philippines:** Castex 3123; *Ambassador:* PELAYO F. LLAMAS.

ARGENTINA

Poland: Alejandro María de Aguado 2870; *Ambassador:* CZESLAW LIMONT.

Portugal: Córdoba 315, 3° piso; *Ambassador:* ALFREDO LANCASTRE DA VEIGA.

Qatar: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Romania: Arroyo 962; *Ambassador:* GHEORGHE APOSTOL.

Rwanda: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Saudi Arabia: Mariscal R. Castilla 2952; *Ambassador:* FUAD A. NAZIR.

South Africa: Marcelo T. de Alvear 590, 8° piso; *Ambassador:* NORMAN J. BEST.

Spain: Mariscal Ramón Castilla 2720; *Ambassador:* E. PÉREZ HERNÁNDEZ Y MORENO.

Sweden: Corrientes 330; *Ambassador:* LARS KARLSTRÖM.

Switzerland: Avda. Santa Fé 846, 12° piso; *Ambassador:* GASPARD BODMER.

Syria: Calloa 956; *Ambassador:* ABDEL SALAM AKIL.

Thailand: Avda. Belgrano 265, 9° piso, 1092; *Ambassador:* Sirajaya BUDDHI-BAEDYA.

Trinidad and Tobago: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion

Turkey: Avda. Roque Sáenz Peña 852, 1035; *Ambassador:* ALI BINKAYA.

U.S.S.R.: Avda. Roque Sáenz Peña 1741, 1021; *Ambassador:* SERGEY STRIGANOV.

United Kingdom: Dr. Luis Agote 2412/52, Casilla 2050; *Ambassador:* ANTHONY WILLIAMS, C.M.G.

U.S.A.: Avda. Colombia 4300, 1425; *Ambassador:* HARRY SHLAUDEMANN.

Uruguay: Las Heras 1907, 1060; *Ambassador:* CARLOS A. ROCA.

Vatican: Avda. Alvear 1605 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Monsignor UBALDO CALABRESI.

Venezuela: Avda. Santa Fé 1461, 1060; *Ambassador:* JORGE DAGER.

Viet-Nam: Prague, Czechoslovakia.

Yugoslavia: Marcelo T. de Alvear 1705, 1060; *Ambassador:* ŽIVKO KNEZEVIĆ.

Zaire: Villanueva 1356, Casilla 5589; *Ambassador:* MITIMA K. MURAIRI.

Zambia: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Argentina also has diplomatic relations with Andorra, The Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Congo, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Laos, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Monaco, Mozambique, New Zealand, Niger, Papua New Guinea, San Marino, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Upper Volta, Western Samoa and the Yemen Arab Republic.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

All members of the Supreme Court are appointed and dismissed by the Junta Militar from a list of names submitted by the President. Judges of the lower courts are appointed by the President and members of the provincial courts by the provincial governors.

Supreme Court of Justice: Palacio de Justicia, 4°, Buenos Aires.

President: Dr. ADOLFO R. GABRIELLI.

Ministers: ELÍAS GUASTAVINO.

PEDRO JOSÉ FRIAS.

ABELARDO F. ROSSI.

CESAR BLACK.

Attorney-General: Dr. MARIO JUSTO LÓPEZ.

Fiscal General: Dr. SADI CONRADO MASSUE.

The principal Federal Court of Appeal in Buenos Aires has three courts: civil and commercial, criminal, and administrative. There are six other courts of appeal in Buenos Aires: civil, commercial, criminal, special civil and commercial, labour, and monetary. There are also federal appeal courts in: La Plata, Bahía Blanca, Paraná, Rosario, Córdoba, Mendoza, Tucumán and Resistencia.

The provincial courts each have their own Supreme Court and a system of subsidiary courts. They deal with cases originating within and confined to the provinces.

RELIGION

In February 1978 all religions other than the Roman Catholic Church were required to register with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs within three months. Religious faiths or sects may be banned if they are considered to be "injurious to public order, national security, morality and customs". In 1976 and 1977 the Government banned the Jehovah's Witnesses, the Divine Light Mission, the Children of God, Hare Krishna and Umbanda.

Four-digit figures indicate city postal code.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

There were 23,671,345 Roman Catholics in 1976.

METROPOLITAN SEES

Buenos Aires: Palacio Arzobispal, Suipacha 1034, 1008; H.E. Cardinal JUAN CARLOS ARAMBURU.

Bahía Blanca: Avda. Colón 164, 8000; Most Rev. JORGE MAYER.

Córdoba: Hipólito Yrigoyen 98, 5000; H.E. Cardinal RAÚL FRANCISCO PRIMATESTA.

Corrientes: 9 de Julio 1543, 3400; Most Rev. JORGE MANUEL LÓPEZ.

La Plata: Calle 14, No. 1009, 1900; Most Rev. ANTONIO JOSÉ PLAZA.

Mendoza: Catamarca 98, 5500; Most Rev. CÁNDEDO RUBIOLO.

Paraná: Monte Caseros 77, 3100; Most Rev. ADOLFO SERVANDO TORTOLO.

Rosario: Córdoba 1677, 2000; Most Rev. GUILLERMO BOLATTI.

ARGENTINA

Salta: España 596, 4400; Most Rev. CARLOS MARIANO PÉREZ ESLAVA.

San Juan de Cuyo: Rivadavia 46, Oeste, 5400; ITALO SEVERINO DI STEFANO.

Santa Fé: Avda. General López 2720, 3000; Most Rev. VINCENTE FAUSTINO ZAZPE.

Tucumán: Avda. Sarmiento 895, 4000; Most Rev. BLAS VICTORIO CONRERO.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES

Federación Argentina de Iglesias Evangélicas (*Argentine Federation of Evangelical Churches*): Tucumán 358-6L, Buenos Aires; f. 1958; 41 denominations; Chair. Rev. Luis P. BUCAFUSCO.

Iglesia Congregacionalista en la República Argentina (*The Congregational Church in the Argentine*): f. 1924; 105 congregations, 8,500 mems., 19,000 adherents (1968);

Religion, The Press

Supt. Rev. HERBERT R. SCHAAL; publs. *Der Herold* (German), *Crecimiento* (Spanish).

Iglesia Evangélica del Río de la Plata: Esmeralda 162, 1035 Buenos Aires; f. 1899; 60,000 mems.; Pres. RODOLFO R. REINICH; publ. *Revista Parroquial*.

Iglesia Evangélica Metodista Argentina (*Methodist Church of Argentina*): Rivadavia 4044, Buenos Aires; f. 1836; 8,937 mems.; 7 regional superintendents; Bishop FEDERICO J. PAGURA; Admin. CARLOS BUELA; Chair. Gen. Board of Life and Mission Rev. CARLOS VALLE; Chair. Admin. Board ARNALDO PEDEMONTE; publ. *El Estandarte Evangélico* (monthly).

JEWISH COMMUNITY

Delegación de Asociaciones Israelitas Argentinas—DAIA (*Delegation of Argentine Jewish Associations*): Pasteur 633, 5° piso, Buenos Aires; f. 1935; there are about 300,000 Jews, mostly in Buenos Aires; Pres. MARIO GORENSTEIN; Exec. Dir. BERNANDO FAIN.

THE PRESS

(four-digit figures denote city post-code)

In 1976 there were 297 daily newspapers (350 in 1978), 765 periodicals and 960 weeklies being published. The major Buenos Aires newspapers then had a total circulation of approximately two million, but the figure has since fallen. The five most important newspapers, which have a semi-national circulation, are: *La Razón*, *Clarín*, *La Prensa*, *La Nación* and *La Opinión*.

Although there is no official censorship of the press, editors and journalists have been arrested for printing articles on "subversive" activities, and sales of some publications have been banned for being morally threatening to the family or for supporting communism.

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

BUENOS AIRES

Buenos Aires Herald: Azopardo 455, 1107; f. 1876; English; morning; independent; Editor JAMES NEILSON; circ. 20,000.

Clarín: Piedras 1743, 1140; f. 1945; morning; independent; *desarrollista* (in favour of civilian rule); Dir. Sra. ERNESTINA LAURA HERRERA DE NOBLE; circ. 550,000 (daily), 820,000 (Sunday).

Cronica: Garay 160; morning and evening; Dir.-Gen. HÉCTOR R. GARCÍA; circ. 330,000 (morning), 190,000 (evening), 450,000 (Sunday).

El Cronista Comercial: Alsina 547, 1087; f. 1908; morning; Dir. RAÚL HERNÁN SARMIENTO; circ. 100,000.

La Nación: Bouchard 557, 1106; f. 1870; morning; democratic; independent; Dir. Dr. BARTOLOMÉ MITRE; circ. 240,000.

La Prensa: Rivadavia 576, 1002; f. 1869 by José C. Paz; morning; independent; Dir. MÁXIMO GAINZA; circ. 110,000.

La Razón: Avda. de Mayo 729, 1272; f. 1905; evening; independent; Gen. Man. and Editor PATRICIO PERALTA RAMOS; circ. 280,000.

PRINCIPAL PROVINCIAL DAILIES

BAHÍA BLANCA

La Nueva Provincia: Sarmiento 60, 8000; f. 1898; morning; independent; Dir. DIANA JULIO DE MASSOT; circ. 37,000 (weekdays), 47,000 (Sunday).

CONCORDIA

El Herald: Quintana y San Luis, 3200; f. 1915; evening; Editor Dr. CARLOS LIEBERMANN; circ. 8,500.

CÓRDOBA

Comercio y Justicia: Mariano Moreno 378, 5000; f. 1939; morning; economic and legal news; Editor JORGE RAÚL EGUIA; circ. 9,200.

Córdoba: Avda. General Paz 410, 5000; f. 1928; evening; Dir. JOSÉ LUIS ROMERO VICTORICA; circ. 25,000.

Los Principios: 9 de Julio 241, 5000; f. 1894; morning; Catholic; independent; Dir. CARLOS A. JUVENTAL; circ. 16,390.

Tiempo de Córdoba: Avda. General Paz 410, 5000; f. 1977; morning; Dir. JOSÉ LUIS ROMERO VICTORICA; circ. 29,000.

La Voz del Interior: Avda. Colón 37/39, 5000; f. 1904; morning; independent; Dir. JORGE SILVESTRE REMONDA-RUIBAL; circ. 75,000.

CORRIENTES

La Mañana: Buenos Aires 466, 3400; f. 1930; daily except Mondays; Dir. EUGENIO MANCINI; circ. 10,000.

LA PLATA

El Día: Avda. Ameghino Diagonal 80, No. 817, 1900; f. 1884; morning; democratic; independent; Dir. RAÚL E. KRAISELBURD; circ. 53,189.

MAR DEL PLATA

El Atlántico: Bolívar 2975, 7600; f. 1938; morning; Dir. Dr. CARLOS LORENZO CAÑÓN; circ. 35,000.

La Capital: San Luis 1726, 7600; f. 1905; Dir. Dr. ERNESTO LIAN DE ROSOS; circ. 32,000.

MENDOZA

Los Andes: San Martín 1049, 5500; f. 1882; morning; independent; Dir. ELCIRA V. SCHIAPPA DE AZEVEDO; circ. 44,079.

PARANÁ

El Diario: Buenos Aires y Urquiza, 3100; f. 1914; morning; democratic; Dir. Dr. ARTURO J. ETCHEVEHERE; circ. 9,904.

QUILMES, B.A.

El Sol: Rivadavia 279-81; f. 1927; Dir. LONA JOSÉ ANTONIO BLANCO; Dir. LONA S. DE BLANCO; circ. 25,000.

RESISTENCIA

El Territorio: Carlos Pellegrini 213, 3500; f. 1919; morning; Editor LUIS S. VIOLA; circ. 11,439.

ROSARIO

La Capital: Sarmiento 763, 2000; f. 1867; morning; independent; Dir. CARLOS OVIDIO LAGOS; circ. 93,920.

Crónica: Santa Fé 873, 2000; f. 1914; evening; independent; Propr. Editorial Crónica S.R.L.; Dir. NÉSTOR JOAQUÍN LAGOS; circ. 67,352.

La Tribuna: Alem 2254, 2000; f. 1950; evening; Dir. RANWELL CAPUTTO; circ. 10,000.

SALTA

El Intransigente: Bartolomé Mitre 238, 4400; morning; Dir. MIGUEL ANGEL MARTÍNEZ SARAVIA; circ. 15,000.

El Tribuno: C.C. 101, Zuviria 20, 4400; f. 1949; morning; Dir. ROBERTO ROMERO; circ. 38,000.

SAN JUAN

Diario de Cuyo: Mendoza 380, 5400; f. 1947; morning; independent; Dir. FRANCISCO MONTES; circ. 26,300.

SANTA FÉ

El Litoral: San Martín 265, 3000; f. 1918; evening; independent; Dir. RUIBO CAPUTTO; circ. 45,000.

SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO

El Liberal: Libertad 253, 4200; f. 1898; morning; Editor Dr. ANTONIO CASTIGLIONE; circ. 17,070.

TUCUMÁN

La Gaceta: Mendoza 654, 4000; f. 1912; morning; independent; Dir. EDUARDO GARCÍA HAMILTON; circ. 78,000.

Noticias: Buenos Aires 363, 4000; f. 1956; evening; Dir. ANGEL ENRIQUE RAFFO; circ. 10,000.

PERIODICALS

Circulation of magazines in greater Buenos Aires rose sharply to a record total of 135 million copies in 1974, then fell to 79 million copies by 1977. It has been slowly rising again since then.

BUENOS AIRES

Aerospacio: Casilla Correo 37, Sucursal 12B, 1412; f. 1931; bi-monthly; Dir. JOSÉ CÁNDIDO D'ODORICO; circ. 26,000.

ARS, Revista de Arte: Rodríguez-Peña 339, 9° piso A; art magazine; annually; Dir. Dr. I. I. SCHLAGMAN.

Billiken: Azopardo 579, 1307; f. 1919; children's magazine; weekly; Dir. ANÍBAL C. VIGIL; circ. 200,000.

Buenos Aires Musical: Alsina 912, 1088; fortnightly.

Cámara Argentina de Comercio: Avda. Leandro N. Alem 36, 1003; commerce; quarterly.

Casas y Jardines (Houses and Gardens): Sarmiento 643, 1382; f. 1932; every 2 months; publ. by Editorial Contémpora S.R.L.; Dir. NORBERTO M. MUZIO.

La Chacra: Editorial Atlántida S.A., Azopardo 579, 1307; f. 1930; monthly; farm and country magazine; Dir. CONSTANCIO C. VIGIL; circ. 25,000.

Claudia: Avda. L. N. Alem 896, 1001; women's magazine; monthly.

El Economista: Avda. Córdoba 632, 1054; f. 1951; financial weekly; Dir. Dr. D. RADONJIC; circ. 33,000.

Gente y la Actualidad: Azopardo 579, 1307; f. 1965; weekly; general; Dir. ANÍBAL C. VIGIL; circ. 400,000.

El Gráfico: Azopardo 579, 1307; f. 1919; weekly; sport; Dir. CONSTANCIO C. VIGIL; circ. 200,000.

Histonium: Paraná 464, 2° piso, 1017; f. 1939; monthly; art and literature; Editor Dr. E. DESIATA.

Jurisprudencia Argentina: Talcahuano 650; f. 1918; Dir. RICARDO ESTÉVEZ BOERO; circ. 10,000.

Legislación Argentina: Talcahuano 650; f. 1967; Dir. RICARDO ESTÉVEZ BOERO; circ. 15,000.

Mercado: San Martín 296, 4° piso, 1004; f. 1969; weekly; Dir. JULIÁN DELGADO.

Nuestra Arquitectura (Our Architecture): Sarmiento 643, 1382; f. 1929; every 2 months; publ. by Editorial Contémpora S.R.L.; Dir. NORBERTO M. MUZIO.

Para Ti: Azopardo 579, 1307; f. 1922; women's weekly; Dir. ANÍBAL C. VIGIL; circ. 120,000.

La Prensa Médica Argentina: Junín 845; f. 1914; medical; weekly; Editor Dr. P. A. LÓPEZ; circ. 8,000.

Review of the River Plate: Bulnes 44, 1176, Casilla 294, 1413; f. 1891; three times monthly; agricultural, financial, economic and shipping news and comment; Dir. ARCHIBALD B. NORMAN.

La Semana Médica: Junín 917, 1113; f. 1894; fortnightly; Dir. Prof. Dr. GUILLERMO R. JAUREGUI; circ. 7,000.

Siete Días Ilustrados: Avda. Leandro N. Alem 896, 1001; f. 1967; weekly; Dir. NORBERTO FIRPO.

Somos: Azopardo 579, 1307; f. 1976; general; weekly; Dir. ANÍBAL C. VIGIL; circ. 50,000.

Técnica e Industria (Technology and Industry): Rodríguez Peña 486, 5° piso, 1020; f. 1922; monthly; Dir. DANTE R. MARCHESOTTI.

Vosotras: Belgrano 624, 1092; f. 1935; women's weekly; circ. 160,000. Monthly supplements: **Labores:** circ. 130,000; **Modas:** circ. 70,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

BUENOS AIRES

Agencia "Los Diarios": Sarmiento 1236; f. 1910; Dir. JORGE SOLANA.

Noticias Argentinas: Buenos Aires.

TELAM: Chacabuco 142; f. 1945; Pres. Col. RAFAEL DE PIANO.

TelPress International: Perú 275; f. 1964; Dirs. RAMIRO GARCÍA, Ing. LUIS MARÍA PERFILLO.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Buenos Aires

Agence France-Presse (AFP): Avda. Corrientes 456, 6°, Of. 61, 1366; Bureau Chief MICHEL HENAUULT.

Agencia EFE (Spain): Avda. Corrientes 456, 16°, Of. 162, 1366; Bureau Chief FRANCISCO XAVIER ZULUOGA.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): Calle San Martín 320, 6° piso; Bureau Chief VINCENZO FIASCHITELLO.

Associated Press (AP) (U.S.A.): Bouchard 557, Casilla 1296; Bureau Chief WILLIAM H. HEATH.

ARGENTINA

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (*Federal Republic of Germany*): Avda. Corrientes 456, Of. 101, 1°, 1366 Buenos Aires; Bureau Chief WERNER KROLL.

Prensa Latina (Cuba): Calle Corriente 456, 2° piso, Of. 27, Buenos Aires; Corresp. MODESTO ABEL SARDIÑA ESCALONA.

Reuters (U.K.): Edificio Safico, Corrientes 456, 4° piso, Casilla 894, 1366.

The Press, Publishers

United Press International (UPI) (*U.S.A.*): Avda. Belgrano 271, 1092; Dir. ALBERTO J. SCHAZÍN.

The following are also represented: Interpress (Poland), Jiji Press (Japan), TASS (U.S.S.R.).

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Asociación de Entidades Periodísticas Argentinas: Esmeralda 356, Buenos Aires.

PUBLISHERS

BUENOS AIRES

Editorial Acme S.A.: Santa Magdalena 633, 1008; f. 1949; general fiction, history, belles lettres, children's books, technical, agriculture; Man. Dir. EMILIO I. GONZÁLEZ.

Editorial Alfa Argentina S.A.: Defensa 599, 3°, 1065; f. 1971; general fiction, literature, philosophy, psychology; textbooks; Man. Dir. LEONARDO MILLA.

Aguilar Argentina S.A. de Ediciones: Avda. Córdoba 2100, 1120; f. 1946; general non-fiction; Pres. ANTONIO SEMPERE; Dir. MANUEL RODRÍGUEZ.

Editorial Albatros, S.A.C.I.: Hipólito Yrigoyen 3920; technical, non-fiction and general literature; Man. ROBERTO R. CANEVARO.

Amorrortu Editores, S.A.: Icalma 2001, esq. José A. Salomón Feijóo, 1274; f. 1967; anthropology, religion, economics, sociology, etc.; Man. Dir. HORACIO DE AMORRORTU.

Angel Estrada y Cia, S.A.: Bolívar 462-466; f. 1869; textbooks, children's books; Pres. TOMÁS J. DE ESTRADA.

El Ateneo, Librería—Editorial: Flórida 340, 1005; f. 1912; medicine, engineering, economics and general; Dirs. PEDRO GARCÍA RUEDA, EUSTASIO A. GARCÍA.

Editorial Atlántida, S.A.: Flórida 643, 1005; f. 1918; children's books; Founder CONSTANCIO C. VIGIL; Man. Dir. ALFREDO J. VERCELLI.

Editorial La Aurora: Doblas 1753, 1424; f. 1927; general, religion, philosophy, psychology, communications; Man. Dir. PABLO A. LA MOGLIE.

Editorial Bell, S.A.: Otamendi 215, 1045; f. 1927; scientific, sport and technical books; Man. Dir. HUGO O. VARELA.

Centro Editor de América Latina, S.A.: Cangallo 1228, 1038; f. 1967; literature, history; Man. Dir. JOSÉ B. SPIVACOW.

Centro Nacional de Documentación e Información Educativa: Ministerio de Cultura y Educación, Paraguay 1657, 1° piso; education, bibliography, directories, etc.; Dir. FLORENCIA GUEVARA DE VATTONE.

Editorial Giordina, S.R.L.: Belgrano 2271, 1094; f. 1938; general educational and fiction; Man. Dir. EDUARDO B. CIORDINA.

Editorial Claretiana: Lima 1360, 1138; f. 1956; religion; Man. Dir. P. DOMINGO A. BELTRANI.

Editorial Claridad, S.A.: San José 1527; f. 1922; literature, biographies, social science, medicine, politics; Dir. DR. ELIO M. A. COLLE.

Club de Lectores: Avda. de Mayo 624, 1084; f. 1938; non-fiction; Dir. MARÍA MERCEDES FONTENLA.

Club de Poetas: Casilla 881, 1000; f. 1975; poetry and literature; Exec. Dir. JUAN MANUEL FONTENLA.

Editorial Columba, S.A.: Sarmiento 1889, 5°, 1044; f. 1953; general; Man. Dir. RAMÓN COLUMBA.

Editorial Contémpora, S.R.L.: Sarmiento 643, 1382; architecture, town-planning, interior decoration and gardening; Dir. NORBERTO M. MUZIO.

Cosmopolita, S.R.L.: Chile 474, 1098; f. 1946; science and technology; Man. Dir. RUTH E. DE RAPP.

Editorial Crea S.A.: Avda. Leandro N. Alem 896; large corporation owned by Italian Rizzoli-Editore group; Dir. SERGIO DELLACHÁ.

Ediciones Depalma: Talcahuano 494, 1013; f. 1944; law, politics, sociology, philosophy, history and economics; Man. Dir. ROQUE DEPALMA.

Editorial Difusión, S.A.: Sarandí 1065-67; f. 1937; literature, philosophy, religion, education, textbooks, children's books; Dir. LUIS LUCHÍA PUIG.

Emecé Editores, S.A.: Carlos Pellegrini 1069, 9°, 1009; f. 1939; history, drama, economics, philosophy, religion, fiction, etc.; Chair. BONIFACIO DEL CARRIL; Editors JORGE NAVEIRO, CARLOS V. FRIAS.

Espasa Calpe Argentina, S.A.: Tacuarí 328; f. 1937; literature, science, dictionaries; publ. *Colección Austral*; Dir. RAFAEL OLARRA JIMÉNEZ.

EUDEBA—Editorial Universitaria de Buenos Aires: Rivadavia 1573, 1033; f. 1959; fiction and non-fiction; Man. Dir. Capt. FRANCISCO SUÁREZ.

Fabril Editora, S.A.: Armenia 2098, 1289; f. 1958; Editorial Man. ANDRÉS ALFONSO BRAVO; Business Man. RÓMULO AYERZA; non-fiction, science, arts, scholarly and reference.

Editorial Glem, SACIF: Avda. Caseros 2056, 1264; f. 1933; literature, technology; Pres. JOSÉ ALFREDO TUCCI.

Editorial Guadalupe: Mansilla 3865, 1425; f. 1942; children's, religious, psychology and pedagogy; Man. Dir. JOSÉ GALLINGER.

Editorial Hachette, S.A.: Rivadavia 739, 1002; general non-fiction; f. 1931; Man. Dir. J. A. MUSSET.

Editorial Hemisferio Sur, S.A.: Pasteur 743, 1028; f. 1966; agriculture, science; Man. Dirs. JUAN ÁNGEL PERI, ADOLFO LUIS PEÑA.

Editorial Hispano-Americana, S.A. (HASA): Alsina 731, 1087; f. 1942; science and technology; Pres. Prof. HÉCTOR O. ALGARRA.

Editorial Inter-Médica, S.A.: Junín 917, 1° piso, Casilla 4625; f. 1959; science, medicine, dentistry, psychology, odontology; Pres. JORGE MODYEVSKY.

Editorial Kapelusz, S.A.: Moreno 372, 1091; f. 1905; textbooks, audio-visual aids, juvenile, scientific works, collections; Man. Dir. RICARDO PASCUAL ROBLES.

Editorial Kier, SACIF: Santa Fé 1260, 1059; f. 1907; religions, astrology, occultism, medicine; Pres. ALFONSO PIBERNUS.

Editorial Labor Argentina, S.A.: Venezuela 613, 1095; f. 1924; technology, science, art; Man. Dir. PEDRO CLOTAS CIERCO.

Editorial Víctor Leru, S.A.: Don Bosco 3834, Casilla 2793 c.c., 1000; f. 1944; art and architecture, music, school books; Pres. VÍCTOR NEP; Dir. LEÓN NEP.

ARGENTINA

- Ediciones Carlos Lohlé, S.A.I.C.:** Tacuarí 1516, Casilla 3097, 1139; f. 1953; philosophy, religion, belles-lettres; Pres. CARLOS F. P. LOHLÉ; Dir. FRANCISCO M. LOHLÉ.
- Editorial Losada, S.A.:** Alsina 1131, 1088; f. 1938; general; Dir. (vacant).
- Ediciones Macchi, S.A.:** Córdoba 2015, 1120; f. 1947; economic sciences; Man. Dir. RAÚL LUIS MACCHI.
- Editorial Médica Panamericana, S.A.:** Viamonte 2164, 1056; f. 1962; medicine, dentistry, nursing, biochemistry, rehabilitation; Man. Dir. ROBERTO BRIK.
- Editorial Nova, S.A.C.I.:** Perú 858, 1068; f. 1945; arts, science and technology; Dir. HORACIO D. ROLANDO.
- Ediciones Nueva Visión, S.A.I.C.:** Tucumán 3748, 1189; f. 1954; psychology, architecture; Man. Dir. JORGE J. GRISSETTI.
- Editorial Paidós:** Defensa 599, 1065; f. 1945; social sciences, medicine, philosophy, religion, history, literature, textbooks; Man. Dir. ENRIQUE BUTELMAN.
- Plaza y Janés, S.A.:** Lambaré 893; popular fiction and non-fiction, fine arts; Man. Dir. JORGE PÉREZ.
- Editorial Plus Ultra, S.A.I. & C.:** Viamonte 1775, 1055; f. 1964; literature, history, textbooks, law, economics, politics, sociology, pedagogy, children's books; Man. Editor CARLOS ALBERTO LOPRETE.
- Editorial Rodolfo Alonso, S.R.L.:** Sánchez de Bustamante 923; f. 1968; general literature, science fiction, linguistics, psychology, social science; Man. Dir. RODOLFO ALONSO.
- Schapiro Editor, S.R.L.:** Uruguay 1249, 1016; f. 1941; music, art, theatre, sociology, history, fiction; Dir. MIGUEL SCHAPIRE DALMAT.

Publishers, Radio and Television

- Ediciones Siglo XX, S.A.C.I.:** Maza 177, 1206; f. 1946; fiction and non-fiction; Gen. Man. I. WAINER.
- Editorial Sigmar, S.A.C.I.:** Belgrano 1580, 1093; f. 1941; children's books; Man. Dir. SIGFRIDO CHWAT.
- Editorial Sopena Argentina, S.A.C.I. e I.:** Bolívar 430, 6° piso, Casilla 1075, 1066; f. 1918; dictionaries, classics, chess, health, politics, history; Pres. MARTA AMÉRICA SOPENA DE OLSEN.
- Editorial Stella:** Viamonte 1984; Prop. Asociación Educacionista Argentina; general non-fiction and textbooks.
- Editorial Sudamericana, S.A.:** Humberto 545, 1103; f. 1939; general fiction and non-fiction; Pres. ANTONIO LÓPEZ LLAUSÁS.
- Tipográfica Editora Argentina, S.A.:** Lavalle 1430; f. 1946; Dir. PEDRO GUILLERMO SAN MARTÍN; law, economics, history, sociology.
- Editorial Troquel, S.A.:** San José 157-9, 1076; f. 1954; education, literature, science, fiction and textbooks; Pres. Ing. ARMANDO S. RESSIA; Dir. Prof. José E. ENCINAS.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATIONS

- Cámara Argentina de Editores de Libros:** Maipú 359, 2°, Buenos Aires; Pres. HÉCTOR OSCAR TUCCI.
- Cámara Argentina de Editoriales Técnicas:** Venezuela 668, Buenos Aires.
- Cámara Argentina de Publicaciones:** Reconquista 1011, 6°, Buenos Aires; f. 1970; Pres. MODESTO EDERRA.
- Cámara Argentina del Libro:** Avda. Belgrano 1580, 6°, 1093 Buenos Aires; Pres. Lic. JAIME RODRIGUÉ.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

In February 1970, all broadcasting stations were placed under the direct control of the Ministry of the Interior. After the military takeover in March 1976 all radio and television services came under military supervision.

Comité Federal de Radiodifusión: Colón 315, 3°, 1063 Buenos Aires; Pres. Brig.-Gen. (retd.) RODOLFO E. FEROGGIO.

RADIO

- Subsecretaría de Comunicaciones:** Sarmiento 151, 4°, 1000 Buenos Aires; co-ordinates 30 stations and the international service Radiodifusión Argentina al Exterior; Sec.-Gen. Brig.-Gen. EDUARDO CORRADO.
- Servicio Oficial de Radiodifusión:** Dir. Col. (retd.) RICARDO MANUEL SUBIELA; runs:
- Radio Nacional Buenos Aires:** Ayacucho 1556, 1112 Buenos Aires; Dir. MANUEL ENRIQUE FENTANES.
- Asociación Radiofuseras Privadas Argentinas (A.R.P.A.):** Cangallo 1561, 8°, 1037 Buenos Aires; Pres. EVARISTO R. E. ALONSO.

There are three privately-owned stations in Buenos Aires and 72 in the interior. There are also 37 state-controlled stations, four provincial, three municipal and three

university stations. The principal ones are Radio El Mundo, Radio del Plata, Radio Nacional, Radio Rivadavia, Radio Belgrano, Radio Argentina, Radio Continental, Radio Mitre and Radio Splendid, all in Buenos Aires.

In 1980 there were some 7,500,000 radio receivers in use.

TELEVISION

Asociación de Teleradiodifusoras Argentinas: Córdoba 323, 6°, 1154 Buenos Aires; association of private television stations; Pres. EDUARDO OSCAR FARLEY.

There are four television channels in Buenos Aires, two in Mendoza, one in Formosa, one in Mar del Plata and one in Trenque Lauquén, and 102 relay stations in the interior. There are also 19 private television channels in the interior, eight provincial, two university and one private-supervised station. All stations are commercial.

The following are some of the more important television stations in Argentina: Televisión La Plata, Televisión Litoral S.A., Primera Televisora Argentina, Tele-Siete, Televisora San Juan, T.V. Mar del Plata, Telcolor and Televisora Corrientes.

In 1980 there were some six million television receivers in use.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; res. = reserves;
dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in new Argentine pesos)

In 1980 there was financial trouble in the banking sector which led to the collapse of, among others, the two largest private banks: Banco de los Andes, S.A. and Banco de Intercambio Regional, S.A.

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Central de la República Argentina: Reconquista 266, Buenos Aires; f. 1935 as a central reserve bank; it has the sole right of note issue; all capital is held by the state; cap. 100m.; res. 92,800m.; dep. 4,008,300m. (Sept. 30th, 1980); Pres. CARLOS EGIDIO IANELLA; Vice-Pres. MANUEL GONZÁLEZ ABAD; Gen. Man. PEDRO C. LÓPEZ.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

In 1980 there were 24 government-owned provincial banks, five government-owned municipal banks, 37 private commercial banks in the city of Buenos Aires and 123 private commercial banks in the rest of Argentina. There were also 22 foreign-owned banks operating in Argentina. The following is a list of the most important banks, selected on the basis of deposits.

Government-Owned

Banco de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires: Flórida 302, 1005 Buenos Aires; municipal bank; f. 1878; cap. 216,000m.; res. 154,260m.; dep. 1,524,719m. (Dec. 31st, 1980); Pres. ALEJANDRO ALIAGA GARCÍA.

Banco de Entre Ríos: 25 de Mayo y Monte Caseros, Paraná; f. 1935; provincial bank; cap. 21,018m.; res. 30,488m.; dep. 635,328m. (Dec. 31st, 1980); Pres. ADOLFO RAMÓN ALTUÑA.

Banco de Mendoza: Gutiérrez y 9 de Julio, P.O. Box 19, 550 Mendoza; f. 1888; provincial bank; cap. 20,688m.; res. 46,712m.; dep. 875,615m. (Dec. 31st, 1980); Pres. Dr. CARLOS A. CANO.

Banco de la Nación Argentina: Bartolomé Mitre 326, 1036 Buenos Aires; f. 1891; national bank; cap. 560,000m.; res. 560,500m.; dep. 9,636,632m. (Dec. 31st, 1980); Pres. NICOLÁS RUIZ GUINAZÚ; 566 brs.

Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires: Avda. Luis Monteverde 726, La Plata; f. 1822; provincial bank; cap. 782,500m.; res. 621,783m.; dep. 6,931,193m. (Dec. 31st, 1980); Pres. RODOLFO LANÚS DE LA SERNA.

Banco del Chaco: Güemes 40/46, Resistencia; provincial bank; cap. 32,000m.; res. 77,473m.; dep. 1,332,533m. (Dec. 31st, 1980); Pres. TOMÁS PEDRO GARCÍA.

Banco de la Provincia de Córdoba: San Jerónimo 166, Córdoba; f. 1873; provincial bank; cap. 102,001m.; res. 58,555m.; dep. 2,414,042m. (Dec. 31st, 1980); Pres. MANUEL TAGLE.

Banco de la Provincia de Corrientes: Corrientes; cap. 4,430m.; res. 61,964m.; dep. 708,881m. (Dec. 31st, 1980).

Banco Provincial de Santa Fé: San Martín 715, Rosario, Santa Fé; f. 1874; provincial bank; cap. 121,493m.; res. 103,202m.; dep. 1,738,001m. (Dec. 31st, 1980); Pres. JUAN JOSÉ CASTAGNINO.

Private

Banco Comercial del Norte: Corrientes 415, Buenos Aires; f. 1912; cap. 35,500m.; res. 25,687m.; dep. 781,375m. (Dec. 31st, 1980); Pres. FEDERICO J. L. ZORRAQUÍN.

Banco de Crédito Argentino, S.A.: Reconquista 2, 1003 Buenos Aires; f. 1887; cap. 50,000m.; res. 77,687m.; dep. 1,198,084m. (Dec. 31st, 1980); Pres. ANGEL PINTI (acting); Gen. Man. ALBERTO FOA; 59 brs.

Banco de Crédito Rural Argentina S.A.: Flórida 200, 1005 Buenos Aires; f. 1925; cap. 773m.; res. 117,694m.; dep. 1,103,123m. (June 30th, 1981); Pres. Dr. ALEJANDRO CARLOS ANTUÑA.

Banco Español del Río de la Plata Ltda.: Cangallo 402, 1038 Buenos Aires; f. 1886; cap. 75,880m.; res. 56,435m.; dep. 1,455,443m. (Dec. 31st, 1980); Pres. JORGE R. VÁZQUEZ IGLESIAS; Gen. Man. JORGE R. FERNÁNDEZ VALINOTTI; 65 brs.

Banco Francés del Río de la Plata: Reconquista 165, Buenos Aires; f. 1887; cap. 35,673m.; res. 24,511m.; dep. 652,053m. (Dec. 31st, 1980); Pres. Dr. LUIS M. OTERO MONSEGUR.

Banco de Galicia y Buenos Aires: Cangallo 407, Casilla 86, 1038 Buenos Aires; f. 1905; cap. 13,354m.; res. 145,185m.; dep. 1,843,959m. (Dec. 31st, 1980); Pres. Dr. HERNÁN LUIS AYERZA; 92 brs.

Banco Ganadero Argentino: Defensa 113, Buenos Aires; f. 1962; cap. 9,328m.; res. 58,151m.; dep. 957,016m. (Dec. 31st, 1980); Chair. Dr. NARCISO E. OCAMPO; 25 brs.

Banco del Interior y Buenos Aires: Cangallo 485, 1038 Buenos Aires; f. 1938; cap. 7,096m.; res. 26,093m.; dep. 640,304m. (Dec. 31st, 1980); Pres. ALBERTO CORDEU.

Banco de Italia y Río de la Plata, S.A.: Reconquista 100, 1003 Buenos Aires; f. 1872; cap. 64,886m.; res. 108,991m.; dep. 1,843,959 (Dec. 31st, 1980); Pres. Ing. LUIS MARÍA GOTTOLI.

Banco de Quilmes, S.A.: Cangallo 564, 1038 Buenos Aires; f. 1907; cap. 3,782m.; res. 77,899m.; dep. 815,415m. (Dec. 31st, 1980); Pres. Dr. PEDRO O. FIORITO; Vice-Pres. Dr. B. BIANCHI; Gen. Man. NORBERTO MILANESE.

Banco Río de la Plata, S.A.: San Martín 180, Buenos Aires; f. 1908; cap. 1,500m.; res. 187,688m.; dep. 1,623,981m. (Dec. 31st, 1980); Pres. J. GREGORIO PÉREZ COMPAN; 47 brs.

Banco Shaw, S.A.: Sarmiento 355, 1041 Buenos Aires; f. 1959; cap. 7,831m.; res. 73,736m.; dep. 809,049m. (July 31st, 1981); Pres. Dr. ALEJANDRO SHAW; 23 brs.

Banco Tornquist, S.A.: Bartolomé Mitre 531, 1036 Buenos Aires; f. 1960; cap. 31,000m.; res. 35,756m.; dep. 574,954m. (Dec. 31st 1980); Pres. BERNARD THIOLON; 16 brs.

OTHER NATIONAL BANKS

Banco Hipotecario Nacional: Defensa 120, Buenos Aires; f. 1886; mortgage bank; cap. 130,000m.; res. 670,699m.; dep. 1,511,786m. (Dec. 31st, 1980); Pres. Ing. GUILERMO VILA.

Banco Nacional de Desarrollo: 25 de Mayo 145, 1002 Buenos Aires; f. 1944; development bank; cap. 591,364m.; res. 566,206m.; dep. 3,017,265m. (Dec. 31st, 1980); Pres. CELESTINO CARBAJAL.

Caja Nacional de Ahorro y Seguro: Hipólito Yrigoyen 1750, 1308 Buenos Aires; f. 1915; savings bank and insurance institution; cap. 200,000m.; res. 297,261m.; dep. 4,263,771m. (June 30th, 1981); Pres. Col. HÉCTOR ENRIQUE WALTER; 61 brs.

Credicoop Cooperativo Ltda.: Buenos Aires; cap. 14,001m.; res. 48,619m.; dep. 565,434m. (Dec. 31st, 1980).

FOREIGN BANKS

Banco Europeo para América Latina, S.A.: Cangallo 338, Buenos Aires; f. 1914; cap. 4,490m.; res. 28,952m.; dep. 305,536m. (Dec. 31st, 1980); Man. ALFREDO KRICK.

Banco Holandés Unido (Netherlands): Flórida 361, Buenos Aires; f. 1914; cap. 1m.; res. 46,006m.; dep. 216,032m. (Dec. 31st, 1980); Regional Man. (Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay) F. T. BRILL; Man. (Argentina) C. GROEN.

Banco de Londres y América del Sud (U.K.): Reconquista 101-51, Casilla 128, 1003 Buenos Aires R28; f. 1862; res. 170,582m.; dep. 1,226,865m. (Dec. 31st, 1980); Gen. Man. WALTER H. NAPIER; 41 brs.

Banco di Napoli (Italy): Bartolomé Mitre 699, Buenos Aires; f. 1930; cap. 28,494m.; res. 10,212m.; dep. 144,295m. (Dec. 31st, 1980); Gen. Man. AURELIO FEROLA.

Banco Popular Argentino: Flórida 201, Casilla 3650, Buenos Aires; f. 1887; cap. 11,811m.; res. 43,682m.; cap. 531,092m. (Dec. 31st, 1980); Pres. ALFONSO ESCÁMEZ LÓPEZ; Gen. Man. JOSÉ ALONSO RAMÍREZ; 22 brs.

Banco de Santander, S.A. (Spain): Bartolomé Mitre 575, 1030 Buenos Aires; f. 1964; cap. 6,800m.; res. 25,197m.; dep. 270,350m. (Dec. 31st, 1980); Gen. Man. ANTONIO MARTÍNEZ GUERRERO.

Banco Sudameris: Cangallo 500, Buenos Aires; cap. 15m.; res. 49,510m.; dep. 516,525m. (Dec. 31st, 1980); Man. ANTONIO RAMPONI.

Banco Supérieure Société Générale S.A.: Reconquista 330, Buenos Aires; f. 1887; cap. 10,000m.; res. 34,809m.; dep. 665,313m. (Dec. 31st, 1980); Chair. FRANCISCO SÉNÉCA.

Bank of America N.T. & S.A. (U.S.A.): Cangallo 525, 1038 Buenos Aires; f. 1904; cap. 1m.; res. 42,598m.; dep. 299,970m. (Dec. 31st, 1980); Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. JUAN M. FORN.

The Bank of Tokyo Ltd. (Japan): Maipú, 316, Buenos Aires; f. 1956; cap. 2m.; res. 36,138m.; dep. 167,464m. (Dec. 31st, 1980); Man. TATSUAKI MABUCHI.

Chase Bank, S.A. (U.S.A.): Sarmiento 454, Buenos Aires; f. 1904; cap. 156m.; res. 30,122m.; dep. 414,399 (Dec. 31st, 1980); Pres. GEORGE L. REEVES.

Citibank, N.A. (U.S.A.): Bartolomé Mitre 530, Buenos Aires; f. 1914; res. 74,419m.; dep. 1,285,679m. (Dec. 31st, 1980); Vice-Pres. PETER SCHURING; 16 brs.

Deutsche Bank AG (Federal Republic of Germany): Reconquista 134, Buenos Aires; f. 1960; cap. 7,229m.; res. 30,560m.; dep. 468,091m. (Dec. 31st, 1980); Dir. RAÚL G. STOCKER.

The First National Bank of Boston (U.S.A.): Flórida 99, Buenos Aires; f. 1784; cap. 2m.; res. 74,229m.; dep. 1,725,218m. (Dec. 31st, 1980); Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. Ing. MANUEL SACERDOTE; 9 brs.

The Royal Bank of Canada: Flórida 202, Buenos Aires; f. 1869; res. 41,227m.; dep. 254,515m. (Dec. 31st, 1980); Gen. Man. JOHN S. HEPWORTH; 2 brs.

BANKERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Asociación de Bancos Argentinos (ADEBA): San Martín 229, 10° piso, 1004 Buenos Aires; 20 mems.; Pres. FEDERICO J. L. ZORRAQUÍN.

Asociación de Bancos de la República Argentina (ABRA): Reconquista 458, 2° piso, 1358 Buenos Aires; f. 1919; 42 mems.; Pres. ALEJANDRO C. ATUÑA; Exec. Sec. Dr. FRANCISCO RODRÍGUEZ LÓPEZ.

Asociación de Bancos de Provincia de la República Argentina (ABAPRA): Flórida 470, 1°, 1005 Buenos Aires; f. 1959; 26 mems.; Pres. FERNANDO AUGUSTO CARTIER.

Asociación de Bancos del Interior de la República Argentina (ABIRA): Corrientes 538, 4°, Buenos Aires; 46 mems.; Pres. ANTONIO RAMÓN FALABELLA.

Federación de Bancos Cooperativos de la República Argentina (FEBANCOOP): Maipú 374, 9°/10°, Buenos Aires; Pres. Dr. ALFREDO A. FERRO.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Mercado de Valores de Buenos Aires, S.A.: 25 de Mayo 367, 9°, Buenos Aires; Pres. JUAN BAUTISTA PEÑA.

There are stock exchanges at Córdoba, San Juan, Rosario, Mendoza and Mar del Plata.

INSURANCE

SUPERVISORY AUTHORITY

Superintendencia de Seguros de la Nación: Hipólito Yrigoyen 250, 9°, Buenos Aires; f. 1938; Superintendent Dr. MARCELO GOWLAND ACOSTA; Vice-Superintendent Dr. EDUARDO A. TORIBIO.

In June 1980 it was announced that all existing companies should have a minimum capital of 593,237,500 pesos for single-class insurance and twice that sum for operating any further classes.

In 1981 there were nearly 200 insurance companies operating in Argentina. Many cover specific risks, notably weather hazards. The following is a list of those offering all classes or a specialized service.

La Agrícola, S.A.: Corrientes 447, Buenos Aires; f. 1905; associated company La Regional; all classes; Pres. INÉS M. VICTORICA ROCA; Exec. Vice-Chair. LUIS R. MARCÓ.

Aseguradora de Créditos y Garantías, S.A.: San Martín 379, 6° piso, 1004 Buenos Aires; f. 1965; Pres. ALEJANDRO E. FRERS; Man. CHRISTIAN SCHMIEGELOW.

Aseguradora de Río Negro y Neuquén: Villegas 316, Cipolletti, Río Negro; f. 1960; all classes; Gen. Man. ERNESTO LÓPEZ.

Aseguradores de Gauciones S.A.: Paraguay 580, Buenos Aires; f. 1969; all classes; Pres. Dr. AGUSTÍN DE VEDIA.

Aseguradores Industriales S.A.: Cangallo 650, Buenos Aires; f. 1961; all classes; Exec. Pres. LEONARDO BEQUELMAN.

La Austral: Juncal 1319, 1062 Buenos Aires; f. 1942; all classes; Man. Dir. JORGE D. ALCORTA.

Colón, Cia. de Seguros Generales S.A.: San Martín 548-550, Buenos Aires; f. 1962; all classes; Gen. Man. L. D. STÜCK.

Columbia, S.A.: Cangallo 690, Buenos Aires; f. 1918; all classes; Man. EDUARDO A. BONNEU.

El Comercio, Compañía de Seguros a prima fija S.A.: Maipú 53, Buenos Aires; f. 1889; all classes; Pres. J. FELIPE GAMBA; Man. ALBERTO JUAN COMBAL.

Compañía Argentina de Seguro de Crédito a la Exportación S.A.: Sarmiento 440, 4° piso, Buenos Aires; f. 1967; covers credit and extraordinary and political risks for Argentine exports; Pres. Sr. ALBERTO COMBAL.

Compañía Aseguradora Argentina S.A. de Seguros Generales: Avda. Roque S. Peña 555, Buenos Aires; f. 1918; all classes; Man. GUIDO LUTINI.

ARGENTINA

- La Continental, S.A.:** Corrientes 655, Buenos Aires; f. 1912; all classes; First Vice-Pres. RAÚL MASCARENHAS.
- La Franco-Argentina, S.A.:** Hipólito Yrigoyen 476, 1086 Buenos Aires; f. 1896; all classes; Pres. Dr. GUILLERMO MORENO HUEYO; Gen. Man. Dra. HAYDÉE GUZIAN DE RAMÍREZ.
- Hermes, S.A.:** Edif. Hermes, Bartolomé Mitre 754/60, Buenos Aires; f. 1926; all classes; Pres. CARLOS ANÍBAL PERALTA; Gen. Man. DIONISIO KATOPODIS.
- Iguazú, S.A.:** San Martín 442, Buenos Aires; f. 1947; all classes; Gen. Man. VICTORIO A. PIOTTO.
- India, S.A.:** Bolívar 173-177, Buenos Aires; f. 1950; all classes; Mans. LUCIANO PESTARINO, ROBERTO J. RONDINELLA.
- Instituto Italo-Argentino de Seguros Generales, S.A.:** Avda. Roque S. Peña 890, Buenos Aires; f. 1920; all classes; Man. FERNANDO ANTON.
- La Meridional, S.A.:** Cangallo 650, Buenos Aires; f. 1949; life and general; Pres. G. G. LASCANO.
- El Mundo, S.A.:** Cangallo 555, 1°, Buenos Aires; f. 1946; general; Pres. PEDRO PASCUAL MEGNA; Gen. Man. FRANCISCO SALVADOR ALIOTTA.
- Plus Ultra, Cia. Argentina de Seguros S.A.:** San Martín 548-50, Buenos Aires; f. 1956; all classes; Gen. Man. L. D. Strück.
- La Primera, S.A.:** Fray Justo Santa María de Oro 90, Trenque Lanquén, B.A.; all classes; Pres. ENRIQUE RAÚL U. BOTTINI; Man. RODOLFO RAÚL D'ONOFRIO.
- La Rectora, S.A.:** Corrientes 848, Buenos Aires; f. 1951; all classes; Pres. PEDRO PASCUAL MEGNA; Gen. Man. ANTONIO LÓPEZ BUENO.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

- Cámara Argentina de Comercio:** Avda. Leandro N. Alem 36, 1003 Buenos Aires; f. 1924; Pres. Dr. ARMANDO MAURICIO BRAUN; Dir. NICOLÁS B. MIHANOVICH; publs. *Pensamiento Económico* (quarterly), *Mercurio* (fortnightly).
- Cámara de Comercio, Industria y Producción de la República Argentina:** Flórida 1, 4°, Buenos Aires; f. 1913; 1,500 mems.; Pres. JOSÉ CHEDIEK; Vice-Pres. Dr. FAUSTINO S. DIÉGUEZ, JUAN CARLOS DEL VECCHIO.
- Cámara de Comercio Exterior de la Federación del Comercio e Industria:** Avda. Córdoba 1868, Rosario, Santa Fé; f. 1958; deals with import-export; 120 member firms; Pres. EDUARDO C. SALVATIERRA; Vice-Pres. Dr. JOSÉ MARÍA VENTURA.
- Cámara de Exportadores de la República Argentina:** Avda. de Mayo 633, Buenos Aires; f. 1943 to promote exports; 700 mems.; Pres. HERBERTO LANTERI; Vice-Pres. ALFREDO ORTEGA, JUAN CANELOTTO, Dr. RODOLFO FREYRE.

Similar chambers are located in most of the larger centres and there are many foreign chambers of commerce.

GOVERNMENT REGULATORY AND SUPERVISORY BODIES

- Consejo Federal de Inversiones:** San Martín 871, 1004 Buenos Aires; federal board to regulate domestic and foreign investment; Sec.-Gen. Col. (ret'd.) CARLOS BENITO PAJARIÑO.
- Consejo Nacional Económico y Social:** Maipú 972-974, Buenos Aires; national economic and social council.

Finance, Trade and Industry

- La República, S.A.:** San Martín 627/29, 1374 Buenos Aires; f. 1928; group life and general; Pres. ARTURO ED-BROOKE; Man. CÉSAR R. SCARINCI.
- Sud América Terrestre y Marítima S.A.:** Reconquista 559, Buenos Aires; f. 1919; all classes; Man. BRUNO J. QUASSO.
- La Unión Gremial, S.A.:** General Mitre 665/99, Rosario, Santa Fé; f. 1908; general; Pres. Ing. HANS R. WERNER; Gen. Man. DICTINO MÉNDEZ.
- La Universal:** Juncal 1319, 1062 Buenos Aires; f. 1905; all classes; Pres. Dr. E. MAYER.

Instituto Nacional de Reaseguros: Avda. Julio A. Roca 694, Buenos Aires; f. 1947; reinsurance in all branches except credit; premium income 927,986.8m. pesos (Dec. 1979); Pres. ISMAEL F. ALCHOURRON; Man. FELICIANO SALVIA.

ASSOCIATIONS

- Asociación Argentina de Compañías de Seguros:** 25 de Mayo 565, Buenos Aires; f. 1894; 144 mems.; Pres. LEANDRO E. ANAYA.
- Asociación de Cooperativas y Mutualidades:** Avda. de Mayo 1370, Buenos Aires; f. 1940; Pres. Dr. ARTURO VAINSTOK; Gen. Man. Lic. ALFREDO A. GONZÁLEZ MOLEDO.
- Asociación de Aseguradores Extranjeros en la Argentina:** San Martín 201, 7°, Buenos Aires; f. 1875; association of 15 foreign insurance companies operating in Argentina; Pres. Dr. JUAN ERNESTO CASAL.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

- Instituto de Desarrollo Económico y Social (IDES):** Güemes 3950, Buenos Aires; f. 1961; 700 mems.; Pres. JUAN V. SOURROUILLE; Sec. CATALINA WAINERMAN; publs. *Desarrollo Económico*, *Revista de Ciencias Sociales*.
- Instituto Forestal Nacional (Ifona):** Avda. Pueyrredón 2446, 1119 Buenos Aires; national forestry commission; f. 1940; Dir. Col. (ret'd.) OSCAR VEDOVA; publs. *Folleto Técnico Forestal*, *Anuario Estadístico Forestal*.
- Junta Nacional de Carnes:** San Martín 459, Buenos Aires; national meat board; in 1978 was granted a new national autonomous organic structure and was charged with the promotion and control of livestock and meat sales; Man. Dir. Ing. LUIS ENRIQUE GARAT.
- Junta Nacional de Granos:** Paseo Colón 359, Buenos Aires; national grain board; supervises commercial practices and organizes the construction of farm silos and port elevators; Pres. LUIS A. PERAZZO.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

- Instituto Argentino del Petróleo:** Maipú 645, Buenos Aires; established to promote the development of petroleum exploration and exploitation.
- Instituto Nacional de Planificación Económica:** Hipólito Yrigoyen 250, 8°, Buenos Aires; f. 1961 (as *Secretaría del Consejo Nacional de Desarrollo*) to formulate national long-term development plans.
- Sociedad Rural Argentina:** Flórida 460, 1005 Buenos Aires; f. 1866; 11,800 mems.; private organization to promote the development of agriculture; Pres. Ing. HORACIO F. GUTIÉRREZ.

STATE ENTERPRISES

Sindicatura General de Empresas Públicas: Lavalle 1429, 1048 Buenos Aires; f. 1978 to replace the Corporación de Empresas Nacionales; to exercise external control over wholly- or majority-owned public enterprises which come under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Economy and to collect and disseminate information on these companies; Pres. Minister of Economy; Dirs. Brig.-Gen. JORGE HORACIO CROCE (army), Col. RAFAEL MARIO CHECCHI (navy) and Brig. LEOPOLDO JOSÉ GALLO (air force).

Agua y Energía Eléctrica Sociedad del Estado: Leandro N. Alem 1134, 1001 Buenos Aires; f. 1950; state water and electricity board; Pres. Ing. ANÍBAL LEOPOLDO BLANCO.

Empresa Nacional de Correos y Telégrafos: Sarmiento 151, Buenos Aires; f. 1972; postal services; Gen. Administrator Col. SILVIO CARLOS YORIO.

Empresa Nacional de Telecomunicaciones—Eniel: Defensa 143, Buenos Aires; f. 1949; state telecommunications corporation; Gen. Administrator Col. Ing. VICENTE CERDA RIVERO.

Gas del Estado: Alsina 1170, 1088 Buenos Aires; f. 1946; state gas corporation; Pres. Ing. SERGIO MARTINI.

Hidroeléctrica Norpatagónica S.A. (Hidronor): Avda. Leandro N. Alem 1074, 1001 Buenos Aires; f. 1967; state hydroelectric corporation; Pres. Ing. MARIO LUIS PIÑERO.

Industrias Argentinas M.A.N. S.A.: I. C. Carlos Pellegrini 137; 1009 Buenos Aires; f. 1960; partly state-owned manufacturing enterprise; Pres. Rear-Admiral JOSÉ MARÍA CAUHEPE.

Obras Sanitarias de la Nación: Marcelo T. de Alvear 1840, Buenos Aires; f. 1973; sanitation; Gen. Administrator Ing. CARLOS JAJAM.

Petroquímica Bahía Blanca S.A.I. y C.: 25 de Mayo 277, 1002 Buenos Aires; f. 1971; state manufacturing industry; Pres. Brig.-Gen. JOAQUÍN DE LAS HERAS.

Petroquímica General Mosconi S.A.I. y C.: San Martín 229, Buenos Aires; f. 1970; state manufacturing industry; Pres. Gen. EMILIANO SILVIO FLOURET.

Servicios Eléctricos del Gran Buenos Aires S.A.: Balcarce 184, Buenos Aires; f. 1958; state electricity enterprise; Pres. Rear-Admiral FÉLIX FEDERICO IMPOSTI.

Yacimientos Carboníferos Fiscales: Avda. Pte. Roque S. Peña 1190, Buenos Aires; f. 1958; state coal mining enterprise; Gen. Administrator Brig.-Gen. (retd.) MANUEL HAROLDO POMAR.

Yacimientos Mineros de Agua de Dionisio: Avda. Julio A. Roca 710, Buenos Aires; f. 1958; state mining enterprise; Pres. Dr. LUIS PÉREZ SÁNCHEZ.

Yacimientos Petrolíferos Fiscales Sociedad del Estado (YPF): Ayda. Roque S. Peña 777, Buenos Aires; f. 1922; public corporation authorized to formulate national petroleum policy and to develop, process and market hydrocarbon resources; Pres. Gen. (retd.) CARLOS GUILLERMO SUÁREZ MASON.

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

Asociación de Importadores y Exportadores de la República Argentina: Pichincha 364, 3°, Buenos Aires.

Asociación de Industriales Textiles Argentinos: Avda. Pueyrredon 662, Buenos Aires; f. 1945; textile industry; 150 mems.; Exec. Man. EMILIO O. COLOMBO.

Asociación de Industrias Argentinas de Carnes: Buenos Aires; meat industry.

Asociación Vitivinícola Argentina: Güemes 4464, 1425 Buenos Aires; f. 1904; wine industry; Pres. JOSÉ FEDERICO LÓPEZ; Man. Ing. DANTE F. MARSCO.

Cámara Industrial Marroquinería Argentina: Matheu 976, Buenos Aires; leather goods industry.

Centro de Exportadores de Cereales: Bouchard 454, 7° 1106 Buenos Aires; f. 1943; grain exporters; Pres. PEDRO E. GARCÍA OLIVER.

Federación Lanero Argentina: Avda. Paseo Colón 827 1963 Buenos Aires; wool industry.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Unión Industrial Argentina (UIA): Avda. Leandro N. Alem 1067, 11°, 1001 Buenos Aires; f. 1887; re-established in 1977 with the fusion of the Confederación Industrial Argentina and the Confederación General de la Industria; in 1978 the assets of the Confederación General Económica, liquidated by the Ministry of Labour, were transferred to the UIA; Pres. JACQUES HIRSCH.

TRADE UNION

Immediately after the military takeover in March 1976 the Junta Militar took control of the *Confederación General del Trabajo*—CGT, and prohibited another important labour organization, *Las 62 Organizaciones*. The Junta also suspended the *Fuero Sindical* (Special Labour Law) as being unconstitutional and temporarily suspended the right to strike or any action which could interrupt or reduce production both on the part of workers and management. Prison sentences were established for anyone found guilty of stopping industrial production.

The Professional Associations Law of November 1979 prohibited the formation of any central union body and union activity in politics. The two main union groups are the Peronist CGT (Sec.-Gen. SAUL UBALDINI) and the CNT—Comisión Nacional de Trabajo.

TRANSPORT

Secretaría de Estado de Transporte y Obras Públicas: Avda. 9 de Julio 1925, 1332 Buenos Aires.

RAILWAYS

When the present government took power in March 1976 the railways' budget deficit was running at U.S. \$2 million a day but, by pursuing an extensive rationalization and modernization programme, the Government cut dramatically the number of employees and reduced the government support subsidy to U.S. \$42 million for 1978.

Ferrocarriles Argentinos (FA): Avda. Ramos Mejía 1302, 1104 Buenos Aires; f. 1948 with the nationalization of all foreign property; autonomous body but policies are established by the Ministry of Public Works and Services through the Secretariat of Transport; Pres. Brig.-Gen. (retd.) FÉLIX OLCESE.

Lines: General Belgrano (narrow gauge), General Roca, General Bartolomé Mitre, General San Martín, Domingo Faustino Sarmiento (all wide gauge), General Urquiza (medium gauge) and Línea Metropolitana, which

controls the railways of Buenos Aires and its suburbs. There are direct rail links with the Bolivian Railways network to Santa Cruz and La Paz; with Chile, through the Las Cuevas-Caracoles tunnel (across the Andes) and between Salta and Antofagasta; with Brazil, across the Paso de los Libres y Uruguayana bridge, with Paraguay (between Posadas and Encarnación by ferry-boat) and with Uruguay (between Concordia and Salto).

In December 1980 there were 34,600 km. of tracks.

Subterráneos de Buenos Aires: Bartolomé Mitre 3342, 1312 Buenos Aires; f. 1952; became completely state-owned in 1978; 5 underground lines of 36 km.; transported 200 million passengers in 1976; Gen. Administrator Lt.-Gen. OSCAR FERNANDO CORDOVA.

Cámara de Industrias Ferroviarios: Alsina 1607, 1088 Buenos Aires; private organization to promote the development of Argentine railway industries; Pres. HARON WELLER.

ROADS

In 1978 there were 207,630 km. of roads, of which 45,680 km. were paved. In 1977 the network carried about 80 per cent of all freight tonnage and 82 per cent of all medium- and long-distance passengers. Four branches of the Pan-American highway run from Buenos Aires to the borders of Chile, Bolivia, Paraguay and Brazil.

Dirección Nacional de Vialidad: Avda. de los Inmigrantes 1589, 1104 Buenos Aires; Gen. Administrator Ing. GUSTAVO CARMONA.

Twenty-seven companies operate international passenger bus services including:

Autobuses Sudamericanos S.A.: Belgrano 3560, 1210 Buenos Aires; f. 1928; international bus services; car and bus rentals; charter bus services; tours; Pres. ARMANDO SAMUEL SCHLEKER.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Flota Fluvial del Estado Argentino: Corrientes 389, 1043 Buenos Aires; f. 1958; passengers and cargo services on the Plate, Paraná, Paraguay and Uruguay rivers, and international services to Paraguay and Uruguay; Gen. Administrator Capt. EDUARDO MARIO SANGUINETI.

SHIPPING

There are over 100 ports, of which the most important are Buenos Aires, La Plata, Rosario and Bahía Blanca. There are specialized terminals at La Plata, Comodoro Rivadavia, San Lorenzo and Campana (petroleum); Bahía Blanca, Rosario, Santa Fé, Villa Constitución, Mar del Plata and Quequén (cereals); and San Nicolás and San Fernando/San Isidro (raw and construction materials). Argentina's merchant fleet totalled 1,869,662 g.r.t. in 1976; it comprised 63 cargo vessels, 21 bulk carriers, 6 tankers and 115 miscellaneous vessels.

Administración General de Puertos: Avda. Julio A. Roca 734/42, 1067 Buenos Aires; f. 1956; state enterprise for exploitation and conservation of all national sea and river ports; Administrator-Gen. Capt. JORGE ANSELMO MAGNONI; publs. *Técnica y Puertos*, *Boletín Mensual*, *Nuestra Imagen*.

Capitanía del Puerto: Dársena "B" Cabecera, Puerto Nuevo, Buenos Aires; f. 1967; co-ordination of the working of the ports; Port Captain CARLOS DÖSE.

The chief State-owned organizations are:

Empresa Líneas Marítimas Argentinas S.A. (ELMA): Avda. Corrientes 389, 1043 Buenos Aires; f. 1941; state line operating a fleet of 790,000 d.w.t. of vessels to Northern Europe, Scandinavia and the U.K., the Mediterranean, West and East Coast of Canada and the U.S.A., Gulf of Mexico, Caribbean ports, Brazil, Pacific ports of Central and South America, Far East, West and South Africa and the Near East; Pres. Rear-Admiral MANUEL J. GARCÍA TALLADA.

Yacimientos Petrolíferos Fiscales (Y.P.F.): Avda. Roque S. Peña 777, 1035 Buenos Aires; fleet of 438,000 d.w.t. of tankers, cargo and tanker craft, and motor launches; Pres. Ing. RAÚL AGUSTÍN ONDARTS.

There are also private shipping companies operating on coastal and overseas routes.

CIVIL AVIATION

Argentina has ten international airports (Aeroparque Jorge Newbery, Córdoba, Corrientes, El Plumerillo, Ezeiza, Jujuy, Resistencia, Río Gallegos, Salta and San Carlos de Bariloche). Ezeiza, 35 km. from Buenos Aires, is one of the most important air terminals in Latin America.

Aerolíneas Argentinas: Paseo Colón 185, 1063 Buenos Aires; f. 1950; nationalized industry; non-stop services to New York and Europe and via Río de Janeiro or São Paulo; to Miami via Santiago and Lima; to Los Angeles via Lima, Bogotá and Mexico; and to Cape Town. Its South American services link Argentina with Chile, Colombia, Bolivia, Uruguay, Brazil, Peru and Paraguay. The internal network covers the whole country. Passengers, mail and freight are carried. Dir. Brig. Maj. D. PABLO OSVALDO APELLA; fleet comprises 5 Boeing 747-200B, 1 747SP, 4 707-320B, 4 707-320C, 5 727-200, 10 737-200, 3 737-200C, 3 Fokker F. 28-100, 1 F. 28-4000.

Austral Líneas Aéreas S.A.: Flórida 234, 5°, 1334 Buenos Aires; f. 1971; taken over by the state in 1980 to prevent financial collapse; domestic flights linking 22 cities in Argentina; Pres. WILLIAM J. REYNOLDS; fleet comprises 3 BAC 1-11 series 400, 8 BAC 1-11 series 500, 2 DC-9-80, 2 DC-9-50.

Líneas Aéreas del Estado (LADE): Corrientes 480, 1043 Buenos Aires; f. 1940; controlled by the Air Ministry and operates through the Argentine Air Force. LADE operates routes in isolated regions with limited traffic which would not sustain commercial operations; this includes a route to the Falkland Islands opened in 1972 in agreement with the British Government; Dir. Brig. D. ALY LUIS IPRES CORBAT; fleet comprises 5 Fokker F.28-1000C, 5 F.27-600, 6 F.27-400M, 7 Twin Otter.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

The following airlines also serve Argentina: Aeroméxico, Aeroperú, Air France, Alitalia, Avianca (Colombia), Braniff (U.S.A.), British Caledonian, Canadian Pacific, Cruzeiro do Sul (Brazil), Ecuatoriana de Aviación, El Al (Israel), Iberia (Spain), JAL (Japan), KLM (Netherlands), LADECO (Chile), Lloyd Aéreo Boliviano, LAN Chile, LAP (Paraguay), Lufthansa (Fed. Repub. of Germany), Pan Am (U.S.A.), PLUNA (Uruguay), Sabena (Belgium), SAA (S. Africa), SAS (Sweden), Swissair, TAP (Portugal), Varig (Brazil) and Viasa (Venezuela).

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Subsecretaría de Turismo: Calle Suipacha 1111, 1368 Buenos Aires; Under-Sec. Dr. GUILLERMO LOUSTEAU HEGUY.

Empresa Operadora Mayorista de Servicios Turísticos, Sociedad del Estado: Santa Fé 822, piso 1°, Buenos Aires; f. 1978; Pres. CARLOS RUBÉN SCHERPA.

Asociación Argentina de Agencias de Viajes y Turismo (AAAVYT): Viamonte 640, 10°, Buenos Aires; f. 1951; Pres. CARLOS ALBERTO PÉREZ; publ. *Boletín Informativo AAAVYT*.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Teatro Colón: Cerrito 618; f. 1908; Buenos Aires municipal opera house; has 2 orchestras, a chorus and a ballet company; Dirs. Commdr. GUILLERMO GALLACHER

(General), ENZO VALENTI FERRO (Artistic), ROBERTO OSWALD (Scenographic Production).

Teatro Municipal General San Martín: Corrientes 1530; f. 1944; municipally owned since 1960; contains 3 theatres, 1 cinema, 2 exhibition rooms and 2 museums of plastic art; Gen. Dir. KIVE STAIF; Technical Dir. JUAN CARLOS MUIÑO; Admin. Dir. RICARDO SWARZER.

Teatro Nacional Cervantes: Libertad 815, Buenos Aires; f. 1921; operated under the auspices of the Ministry of Education and Culture; home of the Comedia Nacional Argentina; Dir. RODOLFO S. GRAZIANO; Admin. ROBERTO REINO.

There are 12 symphony orchestras in Argentina, 5 of them in Buenos Aires.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comisión Nacional de Energía Atómica: Avda. del Libertador 8250, 1429 Buenos Aires; f. 1950; Pres. Rear-Admiral CARLOS CASTRO MADERO.

Argentina's first nuclear reactor, with a capacity of 340 MW, at Atucha on the River Paraná de las Palmas, began to operate in 1974. A second plant is being built at Embalse (Córdoba) with an estimated capacity of 600 MW and a third is to be built near the Atucha plant.

Research reactors: The following research reactors are in operation:

RA-1 Centro Atómico Constituyentes: maximum capacity 150 kW.

RA-2 Centro Atómico Constituyentes: maximum capacity 30 MW.

RA-3 Centro Atómico Ezeiza: maximum capacity 8 MW.

AUSTRALIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Commonwealth of Australia occupies the whole of the island continent of Australia in the South Pacific and its offshore islands, principally Tasmania to the south-east. Australia's nearest neighbour is Papua New Guinea. In the summer there are tropical monsoons in the northern part of the continent (except for the Queensland coast), but the winters are dry. Both the north-west and north-east coasts are liable to experience tropical cyclones between December and April. In the southern half of the country, winter is the wet season; rainfall decreases rapidly inland. Very high temperatures are experienced during the summer months over the arid interior and for some distance to the south, as well as during the pre-monsoon months in the north. More than 98 per cent of the population are of European origin. English is the official language. Over 88 per cent of the population were Christian in 1966. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) is blue with a Union Jack in the upper hoist, a large seven-pointed white star in the lower hoist and five smaller white stars in the form of the Southern Cross in the fly. The capital, Canberra, lies in one of two enclaves of Federal Territory known as the Australian Capital Territory (A.C.T.).

Recent History

Since the Second World War Australia has taken an important place in Pacific and Asian affairs and has strengthened its political and economic ties with India, South-East Asia and Japan. The country co-operates more closely than formerly with the U.S.A., and contributed troops to the war in Viet-Nam until 1972. As a founder-member of the Colombo Plan it has given much aid in money, materials and training to Asian countries.

In 1966 Sir Robert Menzies resigned after sixteen years as Prime Minister, and was succeeded by Harold Holt, who died the next year. His successor, Senator John Gorton, resigned after a vote of no confidence and William McMahon was Prime Minister from March 1971 until December 1972, when, after 23 years in office, the Liberal-Country Party Coalition was defeated by the Labor Party, led by Gough Whitlam.

In May 1974 elections were held for both Houses after a crisis concerning supply funds split the Parliament. Labor was returned but lost its majority in the Senate and had its majority in the House of Representatives reduced. In mid-1975 the Whitlam government narrowly survived accusations of unorthodox international loan-raising activities. Resistance to the Government's monetary policy became more strenuous in October when the Opposition in the Senate exercised a constitutional right in blocking Budget Bills concerning money supply. The Government was not willing to consent to a general election over the issue but in November 1975 the Governor-General, Sir John Kerr, intervened and took the unprecedented step of dismissing the Government and installing a caretaker ministry, under Malcolm Fraser, the Liberal leader, to govern until elections. Despite widespread strikes and demonstrations in favour of Mr. Whitlam, the

elections in December produced a large Liberal majority and Mr. Fraser formed a coalition government with the National Country Party (NCP). His subsequent policies encountered strong opposition from trade unions, following which Mr. Fraser called a general election for December 1977, when his coalition was returned with a greatly increased majority. Opposition to the Government's economic policies and those covering the mining and export of uranium continued and led to a series of serious strikes in mid-1979, particularly in the docks, in the telecommunications, transport and civil services and in the iron ore workings in Western Australia. During 1980 Liberal-NCP coalitions retained power after State elections in Western Australia (February) and Queensland (November). Mr. Fraser's coalition won the Federal general elections of October 1980 but with a reduced majority in the House of Representatives.

The Aboriginal Land Rights Act was passed in January 1977 as part of a scheme to establish aboriginal land trusts to hold title to land in the Northern Territory on behalf of the traditional owners. The Trusts are administered by land councils which by 1978 had grouped together into the 42-member Northern Lands Council.

The Northern Territory acceded to self-governing status in 1978.

Government

Australia comprises six states and two territories. Executive power is vested in the British monarch and exercised by her appointed representative, the Governor-General. He normally acts on the advice of the Federal Executive Council, led by the Prime Minister. The Governor-General appoints the Prime Minister and, on the latter's recommendation, other Ministers.

Legislative power is vested in the Federal Parliament. This consists of the Queen, represented by the Governor-General, and two chambers elected by universal adult suffrage (voting is compulsory). The Senate has 64 members (10 from each State and two from each of the territories) elected by proportional representation for six years, with half the seats renewable every three years. The House of Representatives has 125 members elected for three years (subject to dissolution) from single-member constituencies. The Federal Executive Council is responsible to Parliament.

Each State has a Governor, representing the Queen, and its own legislative, executive and judicial system. The State Governments are autonomous except for certain powers placed under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. All except Queensland and the Northern Territory have an Upper House, the Legislative Council, and a Lower House, the Legislative Assembly or House of Assembly. The chief ministers of the States are known as Premiers, as distinct from the Federal Prime Minister.

Defence

Australia's defence policy is based on collective security and it is a member of the British Commonwealth Strategic

Reserve and ANZUS, with New Zealand and the U.S.A. (see p. 124). Australia's armed forces numbered 72,464 at August 1981 (army 32,845, navy 17,298, air force 22,333). The estimated expenditure on defence for 1981/82 was set at \$A4,150.0 million, an increase of 13.8 per cent over 1980/81. Service in the armed forces is voluntary.

Economic Affairs

It has widely been predicted that Australia is entering a period of considerable economic prosperity. Greatly accelerated development of mineral and energy resources followed a four-fold increase in foreign investment from \$A1,270 million in 1979/80 to \$A6,500 million in 1980/81, although the rate of increase has since declined. Australia has vast reserves of coal, petroleum, natural gas, nickel, iron ore and bauxite, and a major diamond field was discovered at Smoke Creek, in Western Australia, in 1980. In addition, the Government lifted the ban on uranium exports in 1977, subject to stringent nuclear safeguards. Gold, silver, lead, zinc and copper are also exploited. About 70 per cent of Australia's petroleum requirements are now met by domestic sources. Petroleum and natural gas production totalled 23.7 million and 9,000 million cubic metres respectively during 1979/80. Coal production is being raised for export and to provide for an increase in the domestic aluminium smelting capacity from 257,000 metric tons per year in 1980 to 2.5 million tons per year by the end of the 1980s. Work on a \$A5,000 million liquefied natural gas project on the North-West Shelf was under way in 1981.

In 1980/81 minerals accounted for about 35 per cent of export revenue. Many of these minerals are being exploited as raw materials for Japan's industries. The pattern of Australia's dependence on foreign trade has thus undergone a change, with Japan overtaking Western countries as the major market, taking 27.2 per cent of Australian exports in 1980/81, although the EEC is still the largest supplier of imports (20.3 per cent in 1980/81). Relations with the EEC have been strained since 1980, owing to the fact that the subsidized prices of certain EEC products, particularly meat and sugar, make Australian goods uncompetitive in their traditional markets.

The manufacturing sector of the economy has become very diversified under the protection of tariffs, currently standing at an effective rate of 27 per cent, and employs 20 per cent of Australia's labour force, mainly in the iron and steel and engineering industries. Other important industries are food processing, machinery, motor vehicles, chemicals, electrical and electronic equipment. Plans to lower the high levels of protection for the textile, clothing and footwear industries were shelved in 1980 for fear of making thousands more unemployed.

Australia's traditional reliance on the agricultural sector has been eroded by the phenomenal mineral discoveries of recent years. However, although it contributes only 7 per cent of G.D.P., agricultural produce earns 45 per cent of Australia's export income. Agricultural production fell by 11 per cent in 1980/81, mainly owing to a drought. Wool, wheat, meat, sugar and dairy products are major export items.

The Fraser Government initiated a policy of wage restraint and cuts in public spending in 1976. In April

1981 it announced plans to cut 16,000 of the 150,000 Civil Service jobs by the end of 1982. Unemployment in mid-1981 was about 7 per cent of the labour force, although industry reported a significant shortage of skilled labour. On July 31st, 1981, after average wage rises of 13.3 per cent in 1980/81 (compared with an inflation rate of 8.8 per cent), the system of wage indexation was abandoned in favour of free collective bargaining. In 1980/81 imports rose by 21 per cent and exports by only 2 per cent to produce a trade deficit of \$A208 million, Australia's first in over a decade; however, this deficit was expected to be compensated for by heavy foreign investment in the country. Gross Domestic Product rose by 2.9 per cent in 1980/81 and was expected to increase by at least 3.5 per cent in 1981/82.

Transport and Communications

Australia has a well developed transport system with 41,602 km. of railway in 1981 and 816,832 km. of roads in 1978. In the thinly populated areas of Central and Western Australia air transport is extremely important and Australia has pioneered services such as the Flying Doctor Service to overcome the problems of distance. Australia is well served by international shipping and air lines.

Social Welfare

Australia provides age, invalid and widows' pensions, unemployment, sickness, special and supporting parents' benefits and family allowances. Reciprocal welfare agreements operate between Australia and New Zealand and the United Kingdom. About 28 per cent of Federal budget expenditure is allocated to welfare and 7 per cent to health. The Government pays medical benefits to Australian residents insured with registered medical benefits organizations to cover 30 per cent of approved medical fees. Pensioners with pensioner health benefit entitlement and people who satisfy Commonwealth Government-defined criteria as being in special need are eligible for free public hospital treatment and medical services. Others must meet the costs either personally or through health insurance.

Education

Education is the responsibility of each of the States and the Federal Government. It is free and compulsory from the ages of 6 to 15. In 1980 there were 2,318,077 children enrolled in government primary and secondary schools, and 666,485 attending private schools. Special services have been developed to meet the needs of children living in the outback, notably Schools of the Air, using two-way receiver sets. A system of one-teacher schools and correspondence schools also helps meet these needs. Australia has 19 universities with (in 1980) 163,156 students.

Tourism

Australian tourism is developing with quicker and cheaper air transport. The main attractions are swimming and surfing on the Pacific beaches, sailing from Sydney and other harbours, skin-diving along the Great Barrier Reef, winter sports in the Australian Alps and summer sports in the Blue Mountains.

AUSTRALIA

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

Public Holidays

1982: April 9th-12th (Easter), April 25th (Anzac Day), June 14th* (Queen's Official Birthday), December 25th (Christmas Day), December 26th (Boxing Day†).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), January 26th (Australia Day).

* October 11th in Western Australia.

† Boxing Day is not a public holiday in South Australia.

There are also numerous State holidays.

Weights and Measures

The imperial system of weights and measures is gradually being replaced by the metric system.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 Australian dollar.

Exchange rates (October 1981):

£1 sterling = \$A1.616;

U.S. \$1 = 86.7 Australian cents.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION†						
	Census Results‡						Estimate (December 31st, 1980)
	June 30th, 1971			June 30th, 1976			
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
7,682,300 sq. km.*	6,412,711	6,342,927	12,755,638	6,774,948	6,773,501	13,548,448	14,726,800

* 2,966,150 square miles.

† Excluding diplomatic personnel and armed forces stationed outside the country. Also excluded are alien armed forces within Australia.

‡ Excluding adjustment for under-enumeration, estimated to have been 2.71 per cent in 1976. Adjusted totals are: 12,927,800 in 1971; 13,915,500 (males 6,979,400, females 6,936,100) in 1976.

ETHNIC GROUPS

(census results)

	June 30th, 1971			June 30th, 1976		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
European	6,298,511	6,243,456	12,541,967	6,022,786	6,014,365	12,037,152
Aboriginal	53,917	52,371	106,288	72,824	71,557	144,381
Chinese	15,173	11,025	26,198	19,418	17,220	36,638
Torres Strait Islanders	4,815	4,848	9,663	8,330	8,201	16,531
Pacific Islanders	40,295	31,227	71,522	5,394	5,179	10,573
Others				83,524	78,750	162,274
Not stated*	—	—	—	562,672	578,228	1,140,900
TOTAL	6,412,711	6,342,927	12,755,638	6,774,948	6,773,501	13,548,448

* A "Not stated" category for the 1971 census did not exist because in the processing a racial origin was imputed from the respondents' other answers.

STATES AND TERRITORIES

	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (December 31st, 1980)
New South Wales	801,600	5,183,300
Victoria	227,600	3,907,900
Queensland	1,727,200	2,275,700
South Australia	984,000	1,302,500
Western Australia	2,525,500	1,276,700
Tasmania	67,800	424,600
Northern Territory	1,346,200	125,900
Australian Capital Territory	2,400	230,200
TOTAL	7,682,300	14,726,800

Reserve and ANZUS, with New Zealand and the U.S.A. (see p. 124). Australia's armed forces numbered 72,464 at August 1981 (army 32,845, navy 17,298, air force 22,333). The estimated expenditure on defence for 1981/82 was set at \$A4,150.0 million, an increase of 13.8 per cent over 1980/81. Service in the armed forces is voluntary.

Economic Affairs

It has widely been predicted that Australia is entering a period of considerable economic prosperity. Greatly accelerated development of mineral and energy resources followed a four-fold increase in foreign investment from \$A1,270 million in 1979/80 to \$A6,500 million in 1980/81, although the rate of increase has since declined. Australia has vast reserves of coal, petroleum, natural gas, nickel, iron ore and bauxite, and a major diamond field was discovered at Smoke Creek, in Western Australia, in 1980. In addition, the Government lifted the ban on uranium exports in 1977, subject to stringent nuclear safeguards. Gold, silver, lead, zinc and copper are also exploited. About 70 per cent of Australia's petroleum requirements are now met by domestic sources. Petroleum and natural gas production totalled 23.7 million and 9,000 million cubic metres respectively during 1979/80. Coal production is being raised for export and to provide for an increase in the domestic aluminium smelting capacity from 257,000 metric tons per year in 1980 to 2.5 million tons per year by the end of the 1980s. Work on a \$A5,000 million liquefied natural gas project on the North-West Shelf was under way in 1981.

In 1980/81 minerals accounted for about 35 per cent of export revenue. Many of these minerals are being exploited as raw materials for Japan's industries. The pattern of Australia's dependence on foreign trade has thus undergone a change, with Japan overtaking Western countries as the major market, taking 27.2 per cent of Australian exports in 1980/81, although the EEC is still the largest supplier of imports (20.3 per cent in 1980/81). Relations with the EEC have been strained since 1980, owing to the fact that the subsidized prices of certain EEC products, particularly meat and sugar, make Australian goods uncompetitive in their traditional markets.

The manufacturing sector of the economy has become very diversified under the protection of tariffs, currently standing at an effective rate of 27 per cent, and employs 20 per cent of Australia's labour force, mainly in the iron and steel and engineering industries. Other important industries are food processing, machinery, motor vehicles, chemicals, electrical and electronic equipment. Plans to lower the high levels of protection for the textile, clothing and footwear industries were shelved in 1980 for fear of making thousands more unemployed.

Australia's traditional reliance on the agricultural sector has been eroded by the phenomenal mineral discoveries of recent years. However, although it contributes only 7 per cent of G.D.P., agricultural produce earns 45 per cent of Australia's export income. Agricultural production fell by 11 per cent in 1980/81, mainly owing to a drought. Wool, wheat, meat, sugar and dairy products are major export items.

The Fraser Government initiated a policy of wage restraint and cuts in public spending in 1976. In April

1981 it announced plans to cut 16,000 of the 150,000 Civil Service jobs by the end of 1982. Unemployment in mid-1981 was about 7 per cent of the labour force, although industry reported a significant shortage of skilled labour. On July 31st, 1981, after average wage rises of 13.3 per cent in 1980/81 (compared with an inflation rate of 8.8 per cent), the system of wage indexation was abandoned in favour of free collective bargaining. In 1980/81 imports rose by 21 per cent and exports by only 2 per cent to produce a trade deficit of \$A208 million, Australia's first in over a decade; however, this deficit was expected to be compensated for by heavy foreign investment in the country. Gross Domestic Product rose by 2.9 per cent in 1980/81 and was expected to increase by at least 3.5 per cent in 1981/82.

Transport and Communications

Australia has a well developed transport system with 41,602 km. of railway in 1981 and 816,832 km. of roads in 1978. In the thinly populated areas of Central and Western Australia air transport is extremely important and Australia has pioneered services such as the Flying Doctor Service to overcome the problems of distance. Australia is well served by international shipping and air lines.

Social Welfare

Australia provides age, invalid and widows' pensions, unemployment, sickness, special and supporting parents' benefits and family allowances. Reciprocal welfare agreements operate between Australia and New Zealand and the United Kingdom. About 28 per cent of Federal budget expenditure is allocated to welfare and 7 per cent to health. The Government pays medical benefits to Australian residents insured with registered medical benefits organizations to cover 30 per cent of approved medical fees. Pensioners with pensioner health benefit entitlement and people who satisfy Commonwealth Government-defined criteria as being in special need are eligible for free public hospital treatment and medical services. Others must meet the costs either personally or through health insurance.

Education

Education is the responsibility of each of the States and the Federal Government. It is free and compulsory from the ages of 6 to 15. In 1980 there were 2,318,077 children enrolled in government primary and secondary schools, and 666,485 attending private schools. Special services have been developed to meet the needs of children living in the outback, notably Schools of the Air, using two-way receiver sets. A system of one-teacher schools and correspondence schools also helps meet these needs. Australia has 19 universities with (in 1980) 163,156 students.

Tourism

Australian tourism is developing with quicker and cheaper air transport. The main attractions are swimming and surfing on the Pacific beaches, sailing from Sydney and other harbours, skin-diving along the Great Barrier Reef, winter sports in the Australian Alps and summer sports in the Blue Mountains.

AUSTRALIA

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

Public Holidays

1982: April 9th-12th (Easter), April 25th (Anzac Day), June 14th* (Queen's Official Birthday), December 25th (Christmas Day), December 26th (Boxing Day†).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), January 26th (Australia Day).

* October 11th in Western Australia.

† Boxing Day is not a public holiday in South Australia.

There are also numerous State holidays.

Weights and Measures

The imperial system of weights and measures is gradually being replaced by the metric system.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 Australian dollar.

Exchange rates (October 1981):

£1 sterling = \$A1.616;

U.S. \$1 = 86.7 Australian cents.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION†						
	Census Results‡						Estimate (December 31st, 1980)
	June 30th, 1971			June 30th, 1976			
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
7,682,300 sq. km.*	6,412,711	6,342,927	12,755,638	6,774,948	6,773,501	13,548,448	14,726,800

* 2,966,150 square miles.

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Western Australia	2,525,500	1,276,700
Tasmania	67,800	424,600
Northern Territory	1,346,200	125,900
Australian Capital Territory	2,400	230,200
TOTAL	7,682,300	14,726,800

PRINCIPAL CITIES*

POPULATION (June 30th, 1980)

Canberra (national capital)†	245,500	Perth (capital W. Australia)	902,000
Sydney (capital N.S.W.)	3,231,700	Newcastle	385,000
Melbourne (capital Victoria)	2,759,700	Wollongong	226,300
Brisbane (capital Queensland)	1,028,900	Hobart (capital Tasmania)	170,200
Adelaide (capital S. Australia)	934,200	Geelong	142,300

* Statistical divisions or districts. † Includes the municipality of Queanbeyan in New South Wales.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS
(Year ending December 1980)

	BIRTHS	MARRIAGES	DEATHS*
New South Wales	79,455	38,965	40,282
Victoria	58,206	27,724	29,374
Queensland	34,972	17,157	16,496
S. Australia	18,499	10,064	9,580
W. Australia	20,607	9,594	8,166
Tasmania	6,735	3,433	3,392
Northern Territory	2,587	661	510
Australian Capital Territory	4,466	1,642	892
TOTAL	225,527	109,240	108,692

* Preliminary.

PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM MIGRATION*
(Year ending December)

	ARRIVALS			DEPARTURES			NET INCREASE
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
1976	71,232	70,281	141,513	59,824	56,066	115,890	25,623
1977	82,773	78,039	160,812	55,541	50,493	106,034	54,778
1978	81,288	73,457	154,745	54,946	48,176	103,122	51,623
1979	87,887	79,240	167,128	52,704	45,404	98,107	69,020
1980	97,420	86,868	184,288	48,235	42,627	90,862	93,426

* i.e. intending to stay for more than one year.

EMPLOYMENT*
('000 persons at August)

	1979	1980	1981
Agriculture and services to agriculture	375.7	378.3	384.7
Forestry, logging, fishing and hunting	23.6	28.9	29.5
Mining	82.3	84.3	98.3
Manufacturing	1,220.8	1,233.6	1,230.9
Construction	465.9	483.3	472.2
Transport and storage	344.4	341.8	349.3
Wholesale and retail trade	1,224.2	1,265.4	1,265.5
Finance, property and business services	483.1	510.5	554.9
Community services	940.4	1,007.8	1,022.0
Recreational, personal and other services	366.5	386.4	396.2
Other industries	514.5	526.3	552.7
TOTAL	6,041.5	6,246.6	6,356.3

* Estimates refer to all employed persons and are derived from a monthly population survey.

AGRICULTURE

AREA CULTIVATED

('000 hectares, year ending March 31st)

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81*
Cereals for grain:				
Wheat	9,955	10,249	11,153	11,292
Oats	1,076	1,359	1,123	1,090
Barley	2,803	2,785	2,482	2,452
Maize	45	50	54	56
Sugar cane (for crushing)	295	252	267	281
Potatoes	36	35	37	35
Grapevines	71	71	70	68
Fruit	94	97	98	100

* Provisional.

CROP PRODUCTION

('000 metric tons, year ending March 31st)

	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81*
Wheat for grain	11,800	9,370	18,090	16,188	10,870
Oats for grain	1,072	990	1,763	1,411	1,129
Barley for grain	2,847	2,383	4,006	3,703	2,711
Maize for grain	144	130	169	151	n.a.
Sugar cane for crushing	23,344	23,493	21,457	21,151	23,948

* Provisional.

FRUIT PRODUCTION
(metric tons, year ending March 31st)

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Apples	258,360	344,948	298,812	n.a.
Apricots	24,834	31,049	26,353	31,152
Bananas	97,808	113,132	125,123	125,422
Oranges	356,538	368,554	392,092	426,442
Peaches	62,168	64,777	71,523	78,520
Pears	108,019	127,590	124,268	n.a.
Plums and prunes	18,597	28,899	14,971*	20,750

* Incomplete due to rotational item.

LIVESTOCK
(‘000 head at March 31st)

	1979	1980	1981*
Cattle and calves	27,112	26,203	25,170
Sheep and lambs	134,222	135,985	133,396
Pigs	2,301	2,518	2,427
Horses	476	494	489

* Provisional.

DAIRY PRODUCE
(Year ending June 30th)

		1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Whole milk	million litres	5,490	5,648	5,412	5,189
Factory butter	‘000 metric tons	112	105	84	79
Factory cheese	" " "	116	142	154	135
Market milk sales by factories	million litres	n.a.	1,504	1,526	1,581

OTHER LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(‘000 metric tons, year ending June 30th)

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Beef and veal	2,018	1,564	1,486
Mutton	239	275	302
Lamb	253	273	285
Pig meat	199	220	234
Poultry meat	271	313	n.a.
Hen eggs	196	195	n.a.
Wool: greasy	704	715	701
clean	426	434	425

FORESTRY
ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
('000 cubic metres)

	CONIFEROUS (soft wood)			BROADLEAVED (hard wood)			TOTAL		
	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	2,216	2,324	2,713	5,852	5,362	5,621	8,068	7,686	8,334
Pitprops (mine timber)	—	—	—	222	213	180	222	213	180
Pulpwood	937	930	853	4,382	4,332	5,399	5,319	5,262	6,252
Other industrial wood	114	124	176	346	359	397	460	483	573
Fuel wood	—	—	—	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
TOTAL	3,267	3,378	3,742	11,802	11,266	12,597	15,069	14,644	16,339

Source: Forestry Branch, Department of Primary Industry, Canberra, A.C.T.

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION
('000 cubic metres)

	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Coniferous sawnwood*	905	991	946	967	1,133
Broadleaved sawnwood*	2,380	2,305	2,029	1,952	2,027
	3,285	3,296	2,975	2,919	3,160
Railway sleepers	205	192	216	249	229
TOTAL	3,490	3,488	3,191	3,168	3,389

* Including boxboards.

Source: Forestry Branch, Department of Primary Industry, Canberra, A.C.T.

FISHING
('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Inland waters	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	0.9	1.4
Indian Ocean	57.5	61.1	73.4	66.2	65.1	54.7*
Pacific Ocean	49.7	48.8	53.0	55.5	60.9	59.6
TOTAL CATCH	108.7	111.4	127.8	122.9	127.0	136.6*

* Figures exclude Victorian catch.

MINING*
(year ending June 30th)

		1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Coal (black)	'000 metric tons	79,338	81,197	81,249
Coal, brown (lignite) ¹	" " "	27,644	29,095	32,895
Coal, brown (briquettes)	" " "	1,064	1,131	1,253
Bauxite	" " "	24,642	25,541	27,629
Zircon ²	metric tons	284,956	347,474	331,190
Iron	'000 metric tons	54,739	53,248	61,319
Lead	" " "	419	423	n.a.
Zinc	" " "	484	498	518
Copper	" " "	217	239	235
Titanium ³	" " "	906	958	1,029
Tin	metric tons	11,771	12,011	12,379
Crude petroleum	'000 cubic metres	24,941	25,109	23,647
Natural gas	million cubic metres	6,720	7,425	8,876
Gold	kilogrammes	21,047	19,584	18,273
Silver	"	837,315	874,075	791,760
Nickel	metric tons	86,991	80,385	64,393

* Figures for metallic minerals represent metal contents based on chemical assay, except figures for bauxite, which are in terms of gross quantities produced.

¹ Excludes coal used in making briquettes.

² In terms of zircon (ZrO₂) contained in zircon and rutile concentrates.

³ In terms of TiO₂ contained in bauxite and mineral sands.

INDUSTRY
SELECTED PRODUCTS
(year ending June 30th)

		1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Steel (ingots)	'000 metric tons	7,541	7,895	7,954
Electric motors (under 720 watts)	'000	2,841	3,352	3,648
Clay bricks	million	1,936	2,200	2,251
Sulphuric acid	'000 metric tons	1,922	2,175	1,963
Nitric acid	metric tons	168,596	179,654	182,219
Television receivers	'000	284	325	375
Motor vehicles	"	435	416	373
Cotton yarn	'000 metric tons	21	22	22
Cotton cloth	'000 sq. metres	41,557	42,144	43,519
Tinplate	'000 metric tons	337	379	333
Electricity	million kWh.	90,857	95,910	100,782
Cement	'000 metric tons	5,117	5,354	5,734

FINANCE

100 cents = 1 Australian dollar (\$A).

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 dollars.

Exchange rates (October 1981): £1 sterling = \$A1.616; U.S. \$1 = 86.7 Australian cents.

\$A100 = £61.88 = U.S. \$115.31.

Note: The Australian dollar was introduced in February 1966, replacing the Australian pound (exchange rate: £A1 = U.S. \$2.24 from September 1949) at the rate of \$A2 = £A1. From February 1966 to August 1971 the exchange rate remained at \$A1 = U.S. \$1.12 (U.S. \$1 = 89.29 Australian cents). Between December 1971 and December 1972 the par value of the Australian dollar was U.S. \$1.216 (U.S. \$1 = 82.24 Australian cents), though the effective mid-point exchange rate was \$A1 = U.S. \$1.191. Revaluations were made in December 1972 (\$A1 = U.S. \$1.275), in February 1973 (\$A1 = U.S. \$1.4167) and in September 1973 (\$A1 = U.S. \$1.4875). This last valuation remained in effect until September 1974, when the direct relationship with the U.S. dollar was ended and the Australian dollar was linked to a weighted "basket" of the currencies of Australia's main trading partners. The Australian dollar's value immediately fell to U.S. \$1.31, representing an effective devaluation by 11.9 per cent. The currency maintained its weighted value until November 1976, when it was devalued by 17.5 per cent. The average value of the Australian dollar in U.S. dollars was: 1.1923 in 1972; 1.4227 in 1973; 1.4408 in 1974; 1.3102 in 1975; 1.2252 in 1976; 1.1090 in 1977; 1.1447 in 1978; 1.1179 in 1979; 1.1395 in 1980. In terms of sterling, the average exchange rate was £1 = \$A1.469 in 1976; \$A1.573 in 1977; \$A1.676 in 1978; \$A1.895 in 1979; \$A2.042 in 1980.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET*
(\$A million, years ending June 30th)

REVENUE	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	EXPENDITURE	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Income from public enterprises	1,645	1,857	1,952	Final consumption	16,815	18,762	22,055
Interest, etc.	1,028	1,304	1,482	Subsidies	584	807	1,053
Indirect taxes	12,672	14,908	17,270	Interest, etc.	3,028	3,487	4,193
Direct taxes (paid) on income	15,913	18,542	22,343	Personal benefits to residents	9,350	10,160	11,476
Other direct taxes, fees, fines, etc.	850	816	836	Unfunded employee retirement benefits	162	181	207
				Transfers overseas	515	565	633
TOTAL	32,109	37,426	43,884	TOTAL	30,454	33,941	39,618

* Consolidated accounts of Commonwealth, State and local authorities.

STATE GOVERNMENT FINANCES*
(\$A million, year ending June 30th)

	RECEIPTS†		EXPENDITURE	
	1978/79	1979/80	1978/79	1979/80
New South Wales	5,146	5,895	6,116	6,823
Victoria	4,079	4,632	5,160	5,626
Queensland	2,381	2,670	2,778	3,157
South Australia	1,520	1,666	1,787	1,865
Western Australia	1,563	1,748	1,874	2,049
Tasmania	598	665	731	804
Northern Territory	301	378	300	499

* Includes all State Government Authorities.

OFFICIAL RESERVE ASSETS
(June 30th—\$A million)

	1979	1980	1981
Gold	1,939	4,117	3,184
SDRs	195	30	46
IMF reserve position	186	179	256
Foreign exchange	1,565	1,355	2,223
TOTAL	3,885	5,681	5,709

NOTES IN CIRCULATION
(June 30th—\$A million)

	1979	1980	1981
Notes	4,107.4	4,586.1	5,187.3

COST OF LIVING
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX*
(base: 1970=100)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Food	193.0	211.4	240.9	271.3
Fuel and light	176.3	192.0	217.5	249.8
Clothing	225.3	244.6	261.5	279.2
Rent	221.2	237.6	253.4	275.7
ALL ITEMS	207.6	224.0	244.3	269.2

* Weighted average of six State capitals.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(\$A million at current prices, year ending June 30th)

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	101,661	114,347	130,029
Indirect taxes <i>less</i> subsidies	12,088	14,101	16,217
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	89,573	100,246	113,812
Consumption of fixed capital	6,908	7,585	8,493
DOMESTIC FACTOR INCOMES	82,665	92,661	105,319
Indirect taxes <i>less</i> subsidies	12,088	14,101	16,217
Net income paid overseas	1,402	1,821	1,565
NATIONAL INCOME (AT MARKET PRICES)	93,351	104,941	119,971
EXPENDITURE ON GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	101,661	114,347	130,029
<i>of which:</i>			
Private final consumption expenditure	62,122	69,823	78,428
Government final consumption expenditure	16,815	18,762	22,055
Gross fixed capital formation	23,098	25,095	31,051
Increase in stocks	1,057	674	394
Statistical discrepancy	-52	-719	614
Export of goods and services	16,513	21,626	22,303
<i>Less</i> import of goods and services	17,892	20,914	24,816

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(\$A million, year ending June 30th)

	1979/80			1980/81		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services:						
Merchandise	18,581	15,829	2,752	18,858	19,198	-340
Transportation	1,903	3,021	-1,118	2,052	3,340	-1,288
Travel	801	1,479	-678	994	1,573	-579
Investment income	459	2,956	-2,497	553	3,116	-2,563
Government n.e.s.	120	264	-144	127	287	-160
Other services	232	414	-182	270	563	-293
Total	22,096	23,963	-1,867	22,854	28,077	-5,223
Transfer Payments:						
Private	588	347	241	698	427	271
Central Government	—	566	-566	—	626	-626
Total	588	913	-325	698	1,053	-355
CURRENT BALANCE	—	—	-2,192	—	—	-5,578
Capital and Monetary Gold:						
Non-Monetary:						
Government transactions (net)	—	65	-65	5	—	5
Private investment	2,961	417	2,544	5,624	709	4,915
Trade credit n.e.s.	—	780	-780	209	127	82
Total	2,961	1,262	1,699	5,838	836	5,002
Monetary:						
Changes in official reserve assets	348	—	348	—	1,101	-1,101
Allocation of Special Drawing Rights	98	—	98	86	—	86
Other official monetary institutions transactions	—	145	-145	—	134	-134
Other	143	—	143	—	32	-32
Total	589	145	444	86	1,267	-1,181
Balancing item	51	—	51	1,757	—	1,757
CAPITAL BALANCE	—	—	2,192	—	—	5,578

Note: Any discrepancies between totals and sums of components in the above table are due to rounding.

FOREIGN INVESTMENT
(\$A million, year ending June 30th)

INFLOW	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
EEC—United Kingdom	91	310	369	374	804	904
—Other	204	33	528	1,168	432	587
U.S.A.	375	477	737	994	766	755
Canada	13	14	68	-13	-11	44
Japan	67	97	138	380	870	636
Other countries	283	-18	88	76	551	222
IBRD	-9	-6	-4	-4	-4	-5
TOTAL	1,024	905	1,923	2,975	3,407	3,143

[continued on next page]

FOREIGN INVESTMENT—continued]

OUTFLOW	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
EEC—United Kingdom . . .	—4	25	28	71	33	97
—Other	—1	8	9	—1	—5	60
New Zealand	34	10	71	47	18	28
U.S.A. and Canada	9	47	60	4	74	95
Papua New Guinea*	—12	51	26	26	19	45
ASEAN†	39	9	17	23	43	38
Other countries	16	35	42	30	83	52
TOTAL	81	184	252	199	264	416

* From January 1976, includes portfolio investment in Papua New Guinea. Prior to April 1975 excludes such investment; between April and December 1975, includes transactions with Papua New Guinea only where amounts involved were denominated in kina.

† Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

FOREIGN AID EXTENDED BY AUSTRALIA*

(\$A million, year ending June 30th)

	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80†	1980/81††
<i>Aid Payments:</i>					
Bilateral:					
Papua New Guinea	226	219	237	236	245
Other	92	120	154	175	212
Multilateral	60	79	69	89	101
TOTAL	378	418	460	500	558

* Official only; excludes transfers by private persons and organizations to overseas recipients.

† Source: Statistical summary, Australian Official Development Assistance to Developing Countries 1979–80.

†† Provisional.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(\$A million, year ending June 30th)

	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81*
Imports	8,241	10,411	11,167	13,752	16,218	18,956
Exports	9 640	11,646	12,270	14,243	18,870	19,201

* Provisional.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(\$A million)

IMPORTS	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81*	EXPORTS	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81*
Food and live animals .	532.9	655.2	655.1	Food and live animals .	4,124.1	6,310.4	6,140.4
Beverages and tobacco .	131.1	141.8	169.1	Meat and meat preparations .	1,712.6	1,729.5	1,593.1
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels .	562.3	699.6	763.7	Dairy products and birds' eggs .	219.1	264.0	270.3
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc. .	1,140.2	2,098.2	2,716.6	Cereals and cereal preparations .	1,174.2	2,891.4	2,327.0
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes .	65.9	81.2	63.4	Sugar, sugar preparations and honey .	463.7	700.4	1,169.0
Chemicals and related products .	1,200.8	1,578.8	1,586.8	Beverages and tobacco .	29.6	41.4	47.6
Basic manufactures .	2,407.5	2,900.2	3,269.2	Crude materials (inedible) except fuels .	4,597.9	5,568.8	5,764.0
Paper, paperboard and manufactures .	345.6	420.0	458.1	Wool and other animal hair .	1,433.6	1,532.6	1,774.2
Textile yarns, fabrics, etc. .	831.3	953.3	981.5	Hides, skins and furskins (raw) .	374.2	377.4	210.2
Machinery and transport equipment .	5,731.1	5,655.7	7,032.3	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap .	2,478.4	3,244.7	3,306.1
Machinery .	3,645.2	3,932.3	4,995.0	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.† .	n.a.	2,114.4	2,483.0
Transport equipment .	2,086.0	1,723.4	2,037.3	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes .	133.9	99.7	91.6
Miscellaneous manufactured articles .	1,741.8	2,004.9	2,264.0	Chemicals and related products .	308.2	379.7	398.2
Other commodities and transactions .	125.1	225.7	258.2	Basic manufactures .	1,798.2	2,360.9	2,055.7
				Machinery and transport equipment .	673.0	856.7	1,085.4
				Machinery .	404.4	500.8	607.7
				Transport equipment .	268.7	355.9	477.7
				Miscellaneous manufactured articles .	228.3	308.1	343.4
				Other commodities and transactions§ .	331.1	565.0	568.7
Total merchandise .	13,638.7	16,041.4	18,778.5	Total merchandise .	14,072.6	18,605.0	18,978.0
Non-merchandise trade .	113.1	176.1	177.1	Non-merchandise trade .	170.2	265.1	223.3
TOTAL .	13,751.8	16,217.5	18,955.5	TOTAL .	14,242.7	18,870.1	19,201.3

* Provisional.

† Excluding wool tops.

‡ Excluding natural and manufactured gas.

§ Including natural and manufactured gas.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS
(\$A '000)

	EXPORTS		IMPORTS	
	1979/80	1980/81	1979/80	1980/81
Bahrain	59,606	56,177	135,481	109,848
Belgium-Luxembourg	200,532	171,647	120,975	119,300
Canada	338,673	433,517	446,079	500,105
China, People's Republic	845,456	671,156	199,653	270,937
Egypt*	326,913	393,026	79	172
France	351,481	361,299	306,332	304,971
Germany, Federal Republic	495,327	473,170	1,021,207	1,079,206
Hong Kong	281,069	309,180	380,386	394,971
India	173,444	176,779	119,220	108,682
Indonesia	293,151	358,959	241,779	416,758
Iran	251,815	197,668	83,688	33,418
Iraq	226,042	59,361	150,612	95,738
Italy	427,008	399,765	420,498	427,636
Japan	5,070,548	5,223,729	2,526,973	3,627,617
Korea, Republic	406,038	537,642	138,484	203,593
Kuwait	97,165	188,062	311,065	350,768
Malaysia	427,843	443,373	185,820	186,765
Netherlands	234,596	206,154	190,449	199,034
New Zealand	864,480	916,424	546,589	636,390
Norway*	51,341	26,858	41,153	36,415
Papua New Guinea	369,034	433,475	86,412	74,441
Philippines	160,813	170,140	82,565	91,864
Saudi Arabia	218,476	278,959	625,607	1,032,219
Singapore	393,685	513,207	442,631	507,447
South Africa	93,395	132,182	105,835	110,643
Spain	56,717	66,222	54,034	63,666
Sweden	71,994	56,779	307,899	294,526
Switzerland	14,035	17,125	160,648	177,480
Taiwan	323,251	395,305	440,559	508,613
U.S.S.R.	978,283	832,331	66,406	8,974
United Kingdom	951,578	717,078	1,647,850	1,586,009
U.S.A.	2,044,105	2,148,871	3,577,306	4,168,812
Other countries	1,772,185	1,835,678	1,053,231	1,229,398
TOTAL	18,870,079	19,201,298	16,217,505	18,955,516

* From January 1st, 1981, exports of alumina to Egypt and Norway are included only in the figure for other countries.

TRANSPORT

		1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80§
Railways:					
Route kilometres*	number	40,133	39,710	39,388	40,565
Passengers	'000	331,568	322,895	374,785†	401,293
Goods and livestock	'000 metric tons	109,943	107,329	111,125	125,671
Road traffic:					
Motor vehicles registered* .	'000	6,818	7,115	7,358	7,574
Overseas shipping:					
Tonnage entered†	'000 tons	79,666	80,154	82,755	244,433*
Tonnage cleared†	" "	79,485	80,443	82,509	244,891*
Air transport, internal services:					
Kilometres flown	'000	122,933	134,720	135,532	138,185
Passengers carried		9,348,697	10,288,959	10,724,531	11,504,957
Freight	metric tons	108,108	120,890	127,530	129,775
Mail	" "	9,636	11,307	13,126	15,053
Air transport, overseas services:					
Kilometres flown	'000	61,586	65,625	61,959	59,109
Passengers carried		1,551,679	1,569,374	1,782,673	1,933,580
Freight	metric tons	34,380	39,986	49,409	52,326
Mail	" "	3,205	2,971	3,238	3,878

* Figures as at end of period.

† Figures to June 30th, 1979, are for total registered net tonnage of vessels; from July 1st, 1979, figures are for deadweight tonnage of vessels.

‡ Figure includes details of tram and bus operations for the State of South Australia.

§ Provisional.

TOURISM

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Number of Visitors (Arrivals)*	563,281	630,594	793,345	904,558

* i.e. intending to stay less than one year.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

(At June 30th)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Telephones in use ('000)	5,267	5,502	5,835	6,181	6,677	7,153

Radio receivers (1981): 15,000,000 in use (estimate).

Television receivers (1981): 5,525,000 in use (estimate). Books (1976): 2,325 titles produced. Newspapers (1975): 70 dailies (estimated circulation 5,320,000 copies).

EDUCATION (1980)

	INSTITUTIONS	TEACHING STAFF*	STUDENTS
Government schools	7,444	141,206	2,318,077§
Non-government schools . . .	2,235	35,414	666,485§
Universities	19	11,908	163,156
Colleges of advanced education .	68	10,239	159,466
Private teachers' colleges . . .	4	n.a.	1,094
Technical education†	1,272‡	9,949	911,743

* Full-time staff plus full-time equivalents of part-time staff. Technical education staff are shown in units of 1,000 hours.

† The figures are for 1979 and relate to technical and further education (T.A.F.E.) activities of agricultural and college of advanced education authorities as well as the activities in major government departments/divisions of T.A.F.E. The T.A.F.E. enrolments are total enrolments registered during the year up to October 31st, no adjustment being made for students enrolled in more than one course.

‡ Includes parent institutions and affiliated branches or annexes as separate institutions.

§ Excludes all pre-primary education undertaken on a sessional basis or in a recognized pre-school class.

Source (unless otherwise stated): Australian Bureau of Statistics, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616.

THE CONSTITUTION

PARLIAMENT

The legislative power of the Commonwealth of Australia is vested in a Federal Parliament, consisting of H.M. the Queen, represented by the Governor-General, a Senate, and a House of Representatives. The Governor-General may appoint such times for holding the sessions of the Parliament as he thinks fit, and may also from time to time, by proclamation or otherwise, prorogue the Parliament, and may in like manner dissolve the House of Representatives. This power is limited by strict, although unwritten, constitutional convention, and it is rare for such decisions to be made at the sole discretion of the Governor-General. After any general election Parliament must be summoned to meet not later than thirty days after the day appointed for the return of the writs.

THE SENATE

The Senate is composed of ten Senators from each State, two Senators representing the Australian Capital Territory and two representing the Northern Territory. The Senators are directly chosen for a period of six years by the people of the State or Territory, voting in each case as one electorate, and are elected by proportional representation. They retire by rotation, half from each State or Territory, on June 30th of each third year. In the case of a State, if a Senator vacates his seat before the expiration of his term of service, the Houses of Parliament of the State for which he was chosen shall, in joint session, choose a person to hold the place until the expiration of the term or until the election of a successor. If the State Parliament is not in session, the Governor of the State, acting on the advice of the State's Executive Council, may appoint a Senator to hold office until Parliament reassembles, or until a new Senator is elected.

The Senate may proceed to the dispatch of business notwithstanding the failure of any State to provide for its representation in the Senate.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

In accordance with the Australian Constitution, the total

number of members of the House of Representatives must be as nearly as practicable double that of the Senate. The number in each State is in proportion to population, but under the Constitution must be at least five. The House of Representatives is composed of 124 members, which includes two members for the Australian Capital Territory and one member for the Northern Territory.

Members are elected by universal adult suffrage and voting is compulsory. Qualifications for Commonwealth franchise are possessed by any British subject, not under 18 years of age, subject to certain disqualifications (e.g. if of unsound mind), who has lived in Australia for six months continuously.

Members are chosen by the electors of their respective electorates by the preferential voting system.

The duration of the Parliament is limited to three years.

Qualification for membership of the House of Representatives is possessed by any British subject 18 years of age or over who has resided in the Commonwealth for at least three years and who is, or is qualified to become, an elector of the Commonwealth.

THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT

The executive power of the Federal Government is vested in the Queen, and is exercised by the Governor-General, assisted by an Executive Council of Ministers of State, known as the Federal Executive Council. These Ministers are, or must become within three months, members of the Federal Parliament.

The Australian Constitution is construed as subject to the principles of responsible government and the Governor-General acts on the advice of his Ministers in relation to most matters.

THE JUDICIAL POWER

See Judicial System, p. 1557.

THE STATES

The Australian Constitution safeguards the Constitution of each State by providing that it shall continue as

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at the establishment of the Commonwealth, except as altered in accordance with its own provisions. The legislative power of the Federal Parliament is limited in the main to those matters which are listed in section 51 of the Constitution, while the States possess, as well as concurrent powers in those matters, residual legislative powers enabling them to legislate in any way for "the peace, order and good Government" of their respective territories. When a State law is inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth, the latter prevails, and the former is invalid to the extent of the inconsistency.

The States may not, without the consent of the Commonwealth, raise or maintain naval or military forces, or impose taxes on any property belonging to the Commonwealth of Australia, nor may the Commonwealth tax State property. The States may not coin money.

The Federal Parliament may not enact any law for establishing any religion or for prohibiting the exercise of any religion, and no religious test may be imposed as a qualification for any office under the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth of Australia is charged with protecting every State against invasion, and, on the application of a State Executive Government, against domestic violence.

Provision is made under the Constitution for the admission of new States and for the establishment of new States within the Commonwealth of Australia.

ALTERATION OF THE CONSTITUTION

Proposed laws for the amendment of the Constitution must be passed by an absolute majority in both Houses of the Federal Parliament, and not less than two or more than six months after its passage through both Houses the proposed law must be submitted in each State to the qualified electors.

In the event of one House twice refusing to pass a proposed amendment which has already received an absolute majority in the other House, the Governor-General may, notwithstanding such refusal, submit the proposed amendment to the electors. If in a majority of the States a majority of the electors voting approve the proposed law and if a majority of all the electors voting also approve, it shall be presented to the Governor-General for Royal Assent.

No alteration diminishing the proportionate representation of any State in either House of the Federal Parliament, or the minimum number of representatives of a State in the House of Representatives, or increasing, diminishing or altering the limits of the State, or in any way affecting the provisions of the Constitution in relation thereto, shall become law unless the majority of the electors voting in that State approve the proposed law.

NEW SOUTH WALES

The State's executive power is vested in the Governor, appointed by the Crown, who is assisted by a Cabinet.

The State's legislative power is vested in a bicameral Parliament, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Council, formerly consisting of 60 members, began, in late 1978, a process of reconstitution at the end of which it will consist of 45 members directly elected for a term of nine years, fifteen members retiring every three years. The Legislative Assembly consists of ninety-nine members and sits for three years.

VICTORIA

The State's legislative power is vested in a bicameral Parliament: the Upper House, or Legislative Council, of forty-four members, elected for six years, and the Lower House, or Legislative Assembly, of eighty-one members,

The Constitution

elected for three years. One-half of the members of the Council retire every three years.

In the exercise of the executive power the Governor is assisted by a Cabinet of responsible Ministers. Not more than five members of the Council and not more than thirteen members of the Assembly may occupy salaried office at any one time.

The State has eighty-one electoral districts, each returning one member, and twenty-two electoral provinces, each returning two Council members.

QUEENSLAND

The State's legislative power is vested in a unicameral Parliament composed of eighty-two members who are elected from eighty-two districts for a term of three years.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The State's Constitution vests the legislative power in a Parliament elected by the people and consisting of a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly. The Council is composed of twenty-two members, half of whom retire every three years. Their places are filled by new members elected under a system of optional proportional representation, with the whole State as a single electorate. The executive has no authority to dissolve this body.

The forty-seven members of the House of Assembly are elected for three years from forty-seven electoral districts.

The executive power is vested in a Governor, appointed by the Crown, and an Executive Council consisting of thirteen responsible Ministers.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

The State's administration is vested in the Governor, a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly.

The Legislative Council consists of thirty-two members, each of the sixteen provinces returning two members. Election is for a term of six years, one-half of the members retiring every three years.

The Legislative Assembly consists of fifty-five members, elected for three years, each representing one electorate.

TASMANIA

The State's executive authority is vested in a Governor, appointed by the Crown, who acts upon the advice of a Legislative Council and House of Assembly. The Council consists of nineteen members who sit for six years, retiring in rotation. There is no power to dissolve the Council. The House of Assembly has 35 members elected for four years.

NORTHERN TERRITORY

On July 1st, 1978, the Northern Territory was established as a body politic with executive authority for specified functions of government. Most functions of the Government were transferred to the Territory Government in 1978, and all other functions except Aboriginal Affairs and uranium mining were transferred in 1979.

The Territory Parliament consists of a single house, the Legislative Assembly, with 19 members. The first Parliament stayed in office for three years, but as from the election held in August 1980 members are elected for a term of four years.

The Office of Administrator continues. The Northern Territory (Self-Government) Act provides for the appointment of an Administrator by the Governor-General charged with the duty of administering the Territory. In respect of matters transferred to the Territory Government, the Administrator acts with the advice of the Territory Executive Council; in respect of matters retained by the Commonwealth, he acts on Commonwealth advice.

AUSTRALIA

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

The Australian Capital Territory, within which the Federal Seat of Government is situated, is administered by the Federal Government. Under legislation passed by the Parliament the Governor-General is given power to

The Constitution, The Government, Legislature

make ordinances for the peace, order and good government of the Territory. There is established in the Territory an elected Legislative Assembly, consisting of 18 elected members, which may advise the Government on matters affecting the Territory.

THE GOVERNMENT

(December 1981)

Head of State: H.M. Queen ELIZABETH II.

Governor-General: Rt. Hon. Sir ZELMAN COWEN, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (took office December 8th, 1977).

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(Coalition of the Liberal Party and the National Country Party (NCP)).

INNER CABINET

Prime Minister: Rt. Hon. J. MALCOLM FRASER, C.H.
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Trade and Resources: Rt. Hon. JOHN DOUGLAS ANTHONY, C.H. (NCP).
Minister for Industry and Commerce: Rt. Hon. Sir PHILIP REGINALD LYNCH, K.C.M.G.
Minister for Communications: Rt. Hon. IAN SINCLAIR (NCP).
Minister for National Development and Energy: Senator Sir JOHN CARRICK, K.C.M.G.
Minister for Foreign Affairs: Hon. ANTHONY AUSTIN STREET.
Minister for Primary Industry: Hon. PETER JAMES NIXON (NCP).
Treasurer: Hon. JOHN HOWARD.
Minister for Defence: Hon. DENIS JAMES KILLEN.
Minister for Finance: Senator the Hon. Dame MARGARET GUILFOYLE, D.B.E.
Minister for Industrial Relations and Minister Assisting the Prime Minister: Hon. ROBERT IAN VINER.
Attorney-General: Senator the Hon. PETER DURACK, Q.C.
Minister for Social Security: Senator Hon. FRED CHANEY.
Minister for Education and Minister Assisting the Prime Minister in Federal Affairs: WALLACE FIFE.

OTHER MINISTERS

Minister for Transport: Hon. RALPH HUNT (NCP).

Minister for Health: Hon. MICHAEL MACKELLAR.
Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs: Hon. IAN MACPHEE.
Minister for Science and Technology: Hon. DAVID THOMPSON, M.C. (NCP).
Minister for Administrative Services: Hon. KEVIN NEWMAN.
Minister for Employment and Youth Affairs: Hon. NEIL ANTHONY BROWN, Q.C.
Minister for Business and Consumer Affairs: Hon. JOHN MOORE.
Minister for the Capital Territory: Hon. WILLIAM MICHAEL HODGMAN.
Minister for Veterans' Affairs: Senator the Hon. JOHN MESSNER.
Minister for Aboriginal Affairs: Senator the Hon. PETER BAUME.
Minister for Housing and Construction: Hon. D. T. McVEIGH (NCP).
Minister for Home Affairs and Environment: Hon. IAN WILSON.

ADMINISTRATORS OF TERRITORIES

Northern Territory: Commodore E. E. JOHNSTON, A.M., O.B.E., C. ST. J.
Norfolk Island: DESMOND O'LEARY.
Cocos (Keeling) Islands: C. I. BUFFETT, O.B.E.
Christmas Island: F. C. BOYLE.

LEGISLATURE

FEDERAL PARLIAMENT

Elections to the House of Representatives and for 34 of the 64 Senate seats were held on October 18th, 1980.

SENATE

(December 1981)

President: Senator the Hon. HAROLD WILLIAM YOUNG (Lib.).
Chairman of Committees: Senator DOUGLAS MCCLELLAND (NCP).
Leader of the Government: Senator the Hon. JOHN L. CARRICK (Lib.).
Leader of the Opposition: Senator the Hon. J. N. BUTTON (Lab.).

	SEATS
Liberal	27
National Country Party	4
Labor Party	27
Australian Democrats	5
Independents	1
TOTAL	64

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
(December 1981)

Speaker: Rt. Hon. Sir BILLY MACKIE SNEDDEN, K.C.M.G.,
Q.C.

Chairman of Committees: PERCIVAL CLARENCE MILLAR
(NCP).

Leader of the House: Rt. Hon. IAN SINCLAIR (NCP).

Leader of the Opposition: Hon. WILLIAM HAYDEN (Lab.).

	SEATS
Liberal Party	54
National Country Party	20
Labor Party	51
TOTAL	125

STATE GOVERNMENTS

NEW SOUTH WALES

Governor: Air Marshal Sir JAMES ROWLAND, K.B.E.,
D.F.C., A.F.C.

LABOR MINISTRY

(December 1981)

Premier: Hon. NEVILLE K. WRAN, Q.C., M.P.

LEGISLATURE

Legislative Council: Pres. Hon. JOHN RICHARD JOHNSON,
M.L.C.; Chair. of Committees Hon. CLIVE HEALEY,
M.L.C.

Legislative Assembly: Speaker Hon. LAWRENCE BORTHWICK
KELLY; Chair. of Committees Hon. THOMAS JAMES
CAHILL.

VICTORIA

Governor: Sir HENRY WINNEKE, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E.,
K.S.T.J., Q.C.

LIBERAL MINISTRY

(December 1981)

Premier: Hon. LINDSAY THOMPSON, C.M.G.

LEGISLATURE

Legislative Council: Pres. F. S. GRIMWADE, M.L.C.; Chair.
of Committees WILLIAM M. CAMPBELL, M.L.C.; Clerk of
the Council ALFRED R. B. McDONNELL, J.P.

Legislative Assembly: Speaker SIDNEY JAMES PLOWMAN,
M.P.; Chair. of Committees ALEXANDER THOMAS
EVANS, M.P.; Clerk of the Assembly JOHN H. CAMPBELL,
J.P.

QUEENSLAND

Governor: Commodore Sir JAMES MAXWELL RAMSAY,
K.C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.C.

NATIONAL PARTY (NP)-LIBERAL (L)

COALITION MINISTRY

(December 1981)

Premier: JOHANNES BJELKE-PETERSEN, M.L.A. (NP).

LEGISLATURE

Legislative Assembly: Speaker SELWYN JOHN MULLER;
Chair. of Committees C. J. MILLER, M.L.A.; Clerk
A. R. WOODWARD.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Governor: Rev. KEITH DOUGLAS SEAMAN, O.B.E.

LIBERAL MINISTRY

(December 1981)

Premier: DAVID OLIVER TONKIN.

LEGISLATURE

Legislative Council: Pres. and Chair. of Committees
ARTHUR MORNINGTON WHYTE; Clerk of the Legislative
Council C. H. MERTIN.

House of Assembly: Speaker BRUCE CHARLES EASTICK;
Chair. of Committees GRAHAM McDONALD GUNN;
Clerk of the Parliaments and of the House of Assembly
G. D. MITCHELL.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Governor: Rear-Admiral Sir RICHARD TROWBRIDGE,
K.C.V.O.

LIBERAL (L)-NATIONAL COUNTRY PARTY (NCP)

COALITION MINISTRY

(December 1981)

Premier: Sir CHARLES COURT, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.L.A. (L).

LEGISLATURE

Legislative Council: Pres. CLIVE EDWARD GRIFFITHS;
Chair. of Committees and Deputy Pres. VICTOR J.
FERRY, D.F.C.

Legislative Assembly: Speaker IAN DAVID THOMPSON;
Chair. of Committees JAMES G. CLARKO, J.P.

TASMANIA

Governor: Sir STANLEY BURBURY, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., K.S.T.J.

LABOR MINISTRY

(December 1981)

Premier: HAROLD N. HOLGATE.

LEGISLATURE

Legislative Council: Pres. Hon. C. B. M. FENTON; Chair. of
Committees K. F. LOWRIE; Clerk of the Council A. J.
SHAW, J.P.

House of Assembly: Speaker RONALD GLEN DAVIES;
Chair. of Committees GODFREY HARRY ADAMS; Clerk
of the House PAUL TREVOR MCKAY.

NORTHERN TERRITORY

Administrator: Commodore E. E. JOHNSTON, A.M., O.B.E.,
C.S.T.J.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Chief Minister: Hon. PAUL ANTHONY EDWARD EVERING-
HAM.

Speaker: Hon. J. L. S. MACFARLANE, C.M.G.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Liberal Party of Australia: Federal Secretariat, cnr. Blackall and Macquarie Sts., Barton, A.C.T. 2600; f. 1944; the Party supports private enterprise, individual liberty and initiative, and social justice. It is committed to Australia's development, prosperity and security; Federal Pres. Sir JOHN ARWILL; Parliamentary Leader Rt. Hon. J. MALCOLM FRASER, C.H., M.P.

National Country Party of Australia: John McEwen House, National Circuit, Barton, A.C.T. 2600; f. 1916; formerly called the Country Party; principal objectives are balanced national development based on free enterprise, with special emphasis on the needs of people outside the major metropolitan areas; known as the National Party in Queensland and Victoria as it seeks support equally in the towns and the country; Federal Parliamentary Leader Rt. Hon. JOHN DOUGLAS ANTHONY; Federal Dir. (vacant).

Australian Labor Party: John Curtin House, 22 Brisbane Ave., Barton, A.C.T. 2600; f. 1891; supports the democratic socialization of industry, production, distribution and exchange; Leader of the Federal Parliamentary Labor Party the Hon. WILLIAM HAYDEN; National Pres. NEVILLE K. WRAN, Q.C., M.L.A.; National Sec. BOB McMULLAN.

Australian Democratic Labor Party: 155-159 Castlereagh

St., Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1956 following a split in the Australian Labor Party; Pres. P. J. KEOGH; Gen. Sec. JOHN KANE.

Australian Democrats Party: 400 Flinders St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; f. 1977; comprises the former Liberal Movement and the Australia Party; Party Leader Senator The Hon. DONALD L. CHIPP.

Communist Party of Australia: 4 Dixon St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1920; independent of both Soviet and Chinese influence; Pres. JUDY MUNDEV; Nat. Secs. E. AARONS, B. TAFT, R. DURBRIDGE, M. TAFT; publ. *Tribune* (weekly).

Communist Party of Australia (Marxist-Leninist): f. 1967 after split in Communist Party of Australia; supports Maoist principles; Chair. E. F. HILL.

Socialist Party of Australia: 239 Sussex St., Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1971; aims to bring about a socialist society in Australia through public ownership of the means of production and working-class political power, and to build a united front of workers allied to other progressive forces; fosters international co-operation; Pres. P. CLANCY; Gen. Sec. P. SYMON; publs. *The Socialist*, *Australian Marxist Review*.

Other political parties include the Farm and Town Party.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS ACCREDITED TO AUSTRALIA

(In Canberra unless otherwise stated)

Argentina: Room 102, 1st Floor, MLC Tower, Woden, A.C.T. 2606; *Ambassador:* J. ORLANDO CAPPELLINI.

Austria: 107 Endeavour St., Red Hill, A.C.T. 2603; *Ambassador:* Dr. HEINRICH BLECHNER.

Bangladesh: 2 Somers Crescent, Forrest, A.C.T. 2603; *High Commissioner:* Air Vice-Marshal A. KARIM KHANDKER.

Belgium: 19 Arkana St., Yarralumla, A.C.T. 2600; *Ambassador:* ANDRÉ DOMUS.

Bolivia: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Brazil: 11th Floor, Canberra House, 40 Marcus Clarke St., A.C.T. 2601; *Ambassador:* MARCOS HENRIQUE CAMILLO CÔRTEZ.

Bulgaria: Jakarta, Indonesia.

Burma: 85 Mugga Way, Red Hill, A.C.T. 2603; *Ambassador:* U KYEE MYINT.

Canada: Commonwealth Ave., A.C.T. 2600; *High Commissioner:* R. C. ANDERSON.

Chile: 93 Endeavour St., Red Hill, A.C.T. 2603; *Ambassador:* JORGE VALDOVINOS.

China, People's Republic: 247 Federal Highway, Watson, A.C.T. 2602; *Ambassador:* LIN PING.

Cyprus: 37 Endeavour St., Red Hill, A.C.T. 2603; *High Commissioner:* D. MOUSHOUTAS.

Czechoslovakia: Jakarta, Indonesia.

Denmark: 24 Beagle St., Red Hill, A.C.T. 2603; *Ambassador:* HENNING HALCK.

Egypt: 125 Monaro Crescent, Red Hill, A.C.T. 2603; *Ambassador:* ABDEL-HAKEIM MAMDOUGH GOBBAH.

Fiji: 9 Beagle St., Red Hill, A.C.T. 2603; *High Commissioner:* F. M. K. SHERANI.

Finland: 10 Darwin Ave., Yarralumla, A.C.T. 2600; *Ambassador:* VEIKKO O. HUTTUNEN.

France: 6 Perth Ave., Yarralumla, A.C.T. 2600; *Ambassador:* JEAN-BERNARD MÉRIMÉE.

German Democratic Republic: 12 Beagle St., Red Hill, A.C.T. 2603; *Ambassador:* Dr. GERHARD LINDNER.

Germany, Federal Republic: 119 Empire Circuit, Yarralumla, A.C.T. 2600; *Ambassador:* WILHELM FABRICIUS.

Ghana: 44 Endeavour St., Red Hill, A.C.T. 2603; *High Commissioner:* Rear-Admiral CHEMOGOH K. DZANG.

Greece: 22 Arthur Circle, Forrest, A.C.T. 2603; *Ambassador:* ALEXANDER VAYENAS.

Guatemala: Tokyo, Japan.

Hungary: 79 Hopetoun Circuit, Yarralumla, A.C.T. 2600; *Ambassador:* ISTVÁN MOLNAR.

India: 135 Monaro Crescent, Red Hill, A.C.T. 2603; *High Commissioner:* KRISHNA D. SHARMA.

Indonesia: 8 Darwin Ave., Yarralumla, A.C.T. 2600; *Ambassador:* ERMAN HARIRUSTAMAN.

Iran: 14 Torres St., Red Hill, P.O.B. 219, Manuka, A.C.T. 2603; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* JAVAD YARJANI.

Iraq: 48 Culgoa Circuit, O'Malley, A.C.T. 2606; *Ambassador:* FARIS A. K. AL-ANI.

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Ireland: 12 Arkana St., Yarralumla, A.C.T. 2600; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* MICHAEL MCCLOSKEY.

Israel: 6 Turrana St., Yarralumla, A.C.T. 2600; *Ambassador:* ABRAHAM KIDRON.

Italy: 12 Grey St., Deakin, A.C.T. 2600; *Ambassador:* SERGIO ANGELETTI.

Japan: 112 Empire Circuit, Yarralumla, A.C.T. 2600; *Ambassador:* MIZUO KURODA.

Jordan: 20 Roebuck St., Red Hill, A.C.T. 2603; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* SAMIR NAOURI.

Korea, Republic: 113 Empire Circuit, Yarralumla, A.C.T. 2602; *Ambassador:* HA JONG YOON.

Kuwait: Tokyo, Japan.

Laos: 113 Kitchener St., Garran, A.C.T. 2605; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* SOU-SAKHONG PATHAMAVONG.

Lebanon: 1 Arkana St., Yarralumla, A.C.T. 2600; *Ambassador:* RAYMOND HENEINE.

Libya: 50 Culgoa Circuit, O'Malley, A.C.T. 2606; *Secretary of the People's Committee:* SULEIMAN A. OREIBI.

Malaysia: 71 State Circle, Yarralumla, A.C.T. 2600; *High Commissioner:* Tan Sri Datuk LIM TAIK CHOON.

Malta: 261 La Perouse St., Red Hill, A.C.T. 2603; *Acting High Commissioner:* JOSEPH A. CARUANA.

Mauritius: Suite 6, 16 National Circuit, Barton, A.C.T. 2600; *High Commissioner:* L. R. DEVIENNE.

Mexico: 1 Beagle St., Red Hill, A.C.T. 2603; *Ambassador:* JESÚS CABRERA MUÑOZ LEDO.

Mongolia: Tokyo, Japan.

Nepal: Tokyo, Japan.

Netherlands: 120 Empire Circuit, Yarralumla, A.C.T. 2600; *Ambassador:* EMILE L. C. SCHIFF.

New Zealand: Commonwealth Ave., A.C.T. 2600; *High Commissioner:* L. J. FRANCIS.

Nigeria: 27 State Circle, Deakin, A.C.T. 2600; *High Commissioner:* EDWARD O. SANU.

Norway: 3 Zeehan St., Red Hill, A.C.T. 2603; *Ambassador:* TORLEIV ANDA.

Pakistan: 59 Franklin St., Forrest, A.C.T. 2603; *Ambassador:* S. W. HUSAIN.

Panama: Tokyo, Japan.

Papua New Guinea: Forster Crescent, Yarralumla, A.C.T. 2600; *High Commissioner:* AUSTIN SAPIAS.

Peru: 94 Captain Cook Crescent, Griffith, A.C.T. 2603; *Ambassador:* JOSÉ F. TORRES-MUGA.

Australia also has diplomatic relations with Algeria, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Botswana, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Kiribati, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Maldives, Monaco, Morocco, Nauru, Nicaragua, Oman, Paraguay, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Sudan, Swaziland, Syria, Tanzania, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, the United Arab Emirates, Vanuatu, Western Samoa, the Yemen Arab Republic, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System

Philippines: 1 Moonah Place, Yarralumla, A.C.T. 2600; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* ROSARIO CARINO.

Poland: 7 Turrana St., Yarralumla, A.C.T. 2600; *Ambassador:* RYSZARD FRACKIEWICZ.

Portugal: 8 Astrolabe St., Red Hill, A.C.T. 2603; *Ambassador:* Dr. I. J. REBELLO DE ANDRADE.

Romania: 3 Tyagarah St., O'Malley, A.C.T. 2606; *Chargé d'affaires:* CONSTANTIN TUNSANU.

Singapore: 81 Mugga Way, Red Hill, A.C.T. 2603; *High Commissioner:* LOW CHOON MING.

South Africa: cnr. State Circle and Rhodes Place, Yarralumla, A.C.T. 2600; *Ambassador:* A. J. OXLEY.

Spain: 15 Arkana St., A.C.T. 2600; *Ambassador:* CARLOS M. FERNÁNDEZ-SHAW.

Sri Lanka: 35 Empire Circuit, Forrest, A.C.T. 2603; *High Commissioner:* E. F. DIAS ABEYESINGHE.

Sweden: 5 Turrana St., Yarralumla, A.C.T. 2600; *Ambassador:* LARS-ERIK HEDSTRÖM.

Switzerland: 7 Melbourne Ave., Forrest, A.C.T. 2603; *Ambassador:* Dr. HENRI ROSSI.

Thailand: 111 Empire Circuit, Yarralumla, A.C.T. 2600; *Ambassador:* PADANG PADAMASANKH.

Turkey: 60 Mugga Way, Red Hill, A.C.T. 2603; *Ambassador:* FARUK SAHINBAS.

Uganda: Mezzanine Floor, MLC Tower, Woden, A.C.T. 2606; *High Commissioner:* Prof. J. W. KIBUKAMUSOKE.

U.S.S.R.: 78 Canberra Ave., Griffith, A.C.T. 2603; *Ambassador:* Dr. NIKOLAY SUDARIKOV.

United Kingdom: Commonwealth Ave., A.C.T. 2600; *High Commissioner:* Sir JOHN MASON, K.C.M.G.

U.S.A.: Chancery, Yarralumla, A.C.T. 2600; *Ambassador:* ROBERT D. NESEN.

Uruguay: Suite 5, Adelaide House, P.O.B. 318, Woden, A.C.T. 2606; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* LUIS A. CARRESSE.

Vatican: 2 Vancouver St., Red Hill, A.C.T. 2603; *Apostolic Pro-Nuncio:* The Most Rev. Dr. LUIGI BARBARITO.

Venezuela: Suite 106, M. L. C. Tower, Woden, A.C.T. 2606; *Ambassador:* Dr. I. ARCAYA.

Viet-Nam: 31 Endeavour St., Red Hill, A.C.T. 2603; *Ambassador:* NGUYEN BA BAO.

Yugoslavia: 11 Nuyts St., Red Hill, A.C.T. 2603; *Ambassador:* SIME KARAMAN.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The judicial power of the Commonwealth of Australia is vested in the High Court of Australia, in such other Federal Courts as the Federal Parliament creates, and in such other courts as it invests with Federal jurisdiction.

The High Court consists of a Chief Justice and six other Justices, each of whom is appointed by the Governor-

General in Council, and has both original and appellate jurisdiction.

The High Court's original jurisdiction extends to all matters arising under any treaty, affecting representatives of other countries, in which the Commonwealth of Australia or its representative is a party, between States or

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between residents of different States or between a State and a resident of another State, and in which a writ of *mandamus*, or prohibition, or an injunction is sought against an officer of the Commonwealth of Australia. It also extends to matters arising under the Constitution or involving its interpretation, and to any other matters empowered by the Federal Parliament.

The High Court's appellate jurisdiction extends to appeals from all judgments, decrees, orders and sentences of its own Justices exercising original jurisdiction, and, in a limited way, to appeals from any other Federal Court or court exercising Federal jurisdiction, and from the Supreme Court of any State or any other State court from which an appeal lies to the Queen in Council.

Legislation enacted by the Federal Parliament in 1976 substantially changed the exercise of Federal and Territory judicial power, and, by creating the Federal Court of Australia in February 1977, enabled the High Court of Australia to give greater attention to its primary function as interpreter of the Australian Constitution. The Federal Court of Australia has assumed, in two divisions, the jurisdiction previously exercised by the Australian Industrial Court and the Federal Court of Bankruptcy and has additionally been given jurisdiction not previously exercised by any other court in the developing field of administrative law. It also hears appeals from the Court constituted by a single Judge, from the Supreme Courts of the Territories, and in certain specific matters from State Courts, other than a Full Court of the Supreme Court of a State, exercising Federal jurisdiction. The Federal Court is composed of a Chief Judge and twenty-four other Judges.

FEDERAL COURTS

HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA

Chief Justice: Rt. Hon. Sir HARRY TALBOT GIBBS, G.C.M.G.

Justices:

Rt. Hon. Sir NINIAN MARTIN STEPHEN, K.B.E.
Hon. Sir ANTHONY FRANK MASON, K.B.E.
Hon. LIONEL KEITH MURPHY.
Hon. Sir KEITH ARTHUR AICKIN, K.B.E.
Hon. Sir RONALD DARLING WILSON, K.B.E.
Hon. Sir GERARD BRENNAN, K.B.E.

Registrar: F. W. D. JONES.

FEDERAL COURT OF AUSTRALIA

Chief Judge: Sir NIGEL HUBERT BOWEN, K.B.E.
24 other Judges.

FAMILY COURT OF AUSTRALIA

Chief Judge: Hon. ELIZABETH ANDREAS EVATT.
38 other Judges.

NEW SOUTH WALES

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice: Hon. Sir LAURENCE WHISTLER STREET, K.C.M.G., K.S.T.J.
President of the Court of Appeal: Hon. ATHOL RANDOLPH MOFFIT, C.M.G.
Chief Judge in Equity: Hon. MICHAEL M. HELSHAM.

Judicial System

Chief Judge at Common Law: Hon. JOHN FLOOD NAGLE.
Masters: B. J. K. COHEN, Q.C., C. R. ALLEN, G. S. SHARPE.
Prothonotary: T. GREENWOOD.

VICTORIA

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice: Hon. Sir. JOHN MCINTOSH YOUNG, K.C.M.G.
Masters: C. P. JACOBS, M.B.E., P. A. BARKER, E. N. BERGERE, G. S. BRETT, T. P. BRUCE, V. M. GAWNE.
Prothonotary: P. S. MALBON.

QUEENSLAND

SUPREME COURT

Southern District (Brisbane)

Chief Justice: Hon. Sir CHARLES GRAY WANSTALL.
Senior Puisne Judge: Hon. G. A. G. LUCAS.
Registrar and Prothonotary: M. J. CAMPBELL.

Central District (Rockhampton)

Puisne Judge: Hon. A. G. DEMACK.
Registrar: G. D. ROBERTS.

Northern District (Townsville)

Puisne Judge: Hon. J. P. G. KNEIPP.
Registrar: R. J. KEANE.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice: Hon. LEONARD JAMES KING.
Master: J. BOEHM.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice: Hon. Sir FRANCIS BURT, K.C.M.G.
Master: G. T. STAPLES.
Principal Registrar: D. H. MORRIS.

TASMANIA

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice: Hon. GUY STEPHEN MONTAGUE GREEN.
Master: C. G. BRETtingham-MOORE, M.C.
Registrar: J. DALE.

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

SUPREME COURT

Chief Judge: Hon. RICHARD A. BLACKBURN, O.B.E.
Registrar: B. J. PROCTOR (acting).

NORTHERN TERRITORY

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice: Hon. Sir WILLIAM EDWARD STANLEY FORSTER.
Judges: Hon. JAMES HENRY MUIRHEAD, Hon. JOHN LESLIE TOOHEY, Hon. JOHN FOSTER GALLOP.
Master: NARENDRA PATEL.

RELIGION

ANGLICAN CHURCH OF AUSTRALIA

In 1979 there were over 3.75 million members of the Anglican Church of Australia. The national office is: General Synod Office, P.O.B. Q190, Queen Victoria P.O., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; Gen. Sec. J. G. DENTON.

Primate of Australia and Archbishop of Sydney and Metropolitan of New South Wales: (vacant).

Archbishop of Melbourne and Metropolitan of Victoria: Most Rev. ROBERT W. DANN.

Archbishop of Brisbane and Metropolitan of Queensland: Most Rev. JOHN B. R. GRINDROD.

Archbishop of Perth and Metropolitan of Western Australia: Most Rev. PETER F. CARNLEY.

Archbishop of Adelaide and Metropolitan of South Australia: Most Rev. KEITH RAYNER.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

In 1981 there were over 3.6 million Roman Catholics in the 28 dioceses of Australia.

Archbishops

Adelaide . . .	Most Rev. JAMES W. GLEESON.
Brisbane . . .	Most Rev. FRANCIS R. RUSH.
Canberra and Goulburn . . .	Most Rev. EDWARD B. CLANCY.
Hobart . . .	Most Rev. GUILFORD C. YOUNG, K.B.E.
Melbourne . . .	Most Rev. THOMAS F. LITTLE, K.B.E.
Perth . . .	Most Rev. LAUNCELOT JOHN GOODY, K.B.E.
Sydney . . .	His Eminence Cardinal JAMES DARCY FREEMAN, K.B.E., Most Rev. JAMES

P. CARROLL, Most Rev. ABDO KHALIFE.

OTHER CHURCHES

Baptist Union of Australia: P.O.B. 136, Glen Waverley, Vic. 3150; f. 1926; Pres.-Gen. Rev. J. D. WILLIAMS; Sec. Rev. G. G. ASHWORTH; 53,116 mems.; 702 churches; publs. *Australian Baptist* (fortnightly) and *State Papers* (monthly).

Lutheran Church of Australia: Lutheran Church House, 58 O'Connell St., North Adelaide, S.A. 5006; f. 1966; 157,000 mems.; Pres. Rev. L. B. GROPE; Sec. Rev. H. F. W. PROEVE; publs. *The Lutheran* (official organ; fortnightly), *Lutheran Women*, *Lutheran Men*, *Children's Friend*, *Prism* (all monthly), *Lutheran Theological Journal* (quarterly), *Lutheran Year Book*.

Greek Orthodox Church: Greek Orthodox Archdiocese, 242 Cleveland St., Redfern, Sydney, N.S.W. 2016; leader in Australia, Archbishop STYLIANOS; 380,500 mems.; Archdiocesan offices in Melbourne and Adelaide; Greek Orthodox Communities throughout Australia.

Uniting Church in Australia: Box C103, Clarence St. Post Office, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1977 when the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational Churches united; Pres. Rev. Prof. R. A. BUSCH; Sec. Rev. DAVID GILL; 2,000,000 mems.

JUDAISM

Great Synagogue: Elizabeth St., Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1828; Senior Minister Rabbi RAYMOND APPLE, A.M.; Sec. RAPHAEL A. SEIDMAN, 166 Castlereagh St., Sydney, N.S.W.

THE PRESS

Australia's legislation relating to the Press varies in different States.

Under the law concerning contempt of court, to publish names or photographs before proceedings begin may draw heavy penalties. Though accurate reporting of a case while it is being tried is privileged, a judge is empowered to ban all reports until the conclusion of the case.

Each state has its legislation against obscene publications, which is particularly severe in the State of Queensland, whose broadly defined Objectionable Literature Act of 1954 covers a wide range of offences.

The libel law ranges from seditious libel for matter liable to cause a breach of the peace, or for excessive abuse of government officials, to defamatory libel. Certain government agencies have privilege. A journalist, if prosecuted, is obliged to justify every material part of an allegedly defamatory statement, and this has led to a marked tendency not to publish outspoken comment where there is a risk of prosecution. In all States the author, editor, owner, publisher, printer and, to some extent, the distributor of a publication are liable for damages to the person defamed.

The total circulation of Australia's daily newspapers is very high but in the remoter parts of the country weekly papers are even more popular. Most of Australia's newspapers are published in sparsely populated rural areas where the demand for local news is strong. The only news-

papers which may fairly claim a national circulation are the dailies *The Australian* and *Australian Financial Review*, and the weeklies *The Bulletin*, the *National Times* and the *Nation Review*, the circulation of most newspapers being almost entirely confined to the State in which each is produced.

All newspapers in the state capitals are owned by limited companies. The trend towards concentration of ownership has led to the development of three principal groups of newspapers. Economic conditions have necessitated the extension of the activities of newspaper companies into related spheres, magazine and book publishing, radio and television, etc. The main groups are as follows:

The John Fairfax Group: 235 Jones St., Broadway, P.O.B. 506, Sydney, N.S.W. 2001; f. 1841; Chair. J. O. FAIRFAX; with its subsidiary Associated Newspapers Ltd., controls *The Sydney Morning Herald*, *The Sun*, *National Times*, *Australian Financial Review* and the *Sun-Herald* (Sydney), *The Age* (Melbourne), *The Canberra Times* (Canberra), *Illawarra Mercury* (Wollongong), and *The Newcastle Herald* (Newcastle); also has radio and television interests.

The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd. Group: 44 Flinders St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; Chair. Sir KEITH MACPHERSON; controls, among other publications, *The Herald*, *The Sun News-Pictorial*, *The Bendigo Advertiser* and *The Geelong Advertiser* (Melbourne), *The West Australian*, *Daily News* (Perth), *Kalgoorlie Miner*, *Papua New Guinea Post-*

Australian Journal of Marine and Freshwater Research: C.S.I.R.O., 314 Albert St., East Melbourne, Vic. 3002; f. 1950; alternate months; Editor L. A. BENNETT.

Australian Journal of Pharmacy: 35 Walsh St., West Melbourne, Vic. 3003; f. 1886; monthly; official journal of the associated pharmaceutical organizations of Australia; Editor S. L. DICKSON; Man. I. G. LLOYD; circ. 8,500.

Australian Journal of Physics: C.S.I.R.O., 314 Albert St., East Melbourne, Vic. 3002; f. 1953; alternate months; Editor D. E. BOYD.

Australian Journal of Plant Physiology: C.S.I.R.O., 314 Albert St., East Melbourne, Vic. 3002; f. 1974; alternate months; Editor L. W. MARTINELLI.

Australian Journal of Politics and History: University of Queensland, St. Lucia, Qld. 4067; f. 1955; 3 times a year; Editor G. GREENWOOD; circ. 1,000.

Australian Journal of Soil Research: C.S.I.R.O., 314 Albert St., East Melbourne, Vic. 3002; f. 1963; quarterly; Editor G. A. FORSTER.

Australian Journal of Zoology: C.S.I.R.O., 314 Albert St., East Melbourne, Vic. 3002; f. 1953; alternate months; Editor SUSAN E. INGHAM.

Australian Law Journal: 19th Floor, St. Martins Tower, 31 Market St., Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1927; monthly; General Editor J. G. STARKE, Q.C.; Asst. Editor C. A. SWEENEY.

Australian Left Review: Box A247, Sydney South P.O. 200, N.S.W.; f. 1966; five issues a year.

Australian Outdoors: 154 Clarence St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; monthly; Editor PETER SCOTT.

Australian Photography: 381 Pitt St., P.O.B. 4689, Sydney, N.S.W. 2001; monthly; an official organ of the Australian Photographic Society; Editor TERRY SWAN.

Australian Quarterly: Australian Institute of Political Science, Archway House, 32 Market St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1929; quarterly; Editors HUGH PRITCHARD, ANTOINETTE WYLLIE.

Australian Video and Communications: P.O.B. 451, Camberwell, Vic. 3122; f. 1981; Editor GEOFFREY M. GOLD; circ. 25,000.

Australian Wildlife Research: C.S.I.R.O., 314 Albert St., East Melbourne, Vic. 3002; f. 1974; three issues per year; Editor-in-Chief B. J. WALBY.

The Australian Worker Incorporating The Worker: 321 Pitt St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1891; monthly; official organ of the Australian Workers' Union; published by D. F. Austin Publishing Pty. Ltd.; circ. 105,000.

Brunonia: C.S.I.R.O., 314 Albert St., East Melbourne, Vic. 3002; f. 1978; two issues per year; Editor-in-Chief B. J. WALBY.

Cleo: 168 Castlereagh St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; P.O.B. 4088, Sydney, N.S.W. 2001; monthly; women's; Editor PATSY HOLLIS.

Commerce, Industrial and Mining Review: Invicta Publications, Box 142, Bentley, W.A. 6102; quarterly.

Current Affairs Bulletin: University of Sydney, Sydney, N.S.W. 2006; f. 1947; monthly; Exec. Editor G. WILSON; circ. 14,000.

Economic Record: Economics Dept., Monash University, Clayton, Vic. 3168; f. 1925; four times a year; journal of Economic Society of Australia and New Zealand; Joint Editors Prof. R. H. SNAPE, Dr. P. J. LLOYD.

Ecos: C.S.I.R.O., P.O.B. 225, Dickson, A.C.T. 2602; f. 1974; quarterly; reports of C.S.I.R.O. environmental

research findings for the non-specialist reader; Editor ROBERT LEHANE; circ. 14,000.

Electronics Australia: P.O.B. 163, Chippendale, N.S.W. 2008; f. 1939; technical, radio, television, micro-computers, hi-fi and electronics; monthly; Editor-in-Chief W. N. WILLIAMS.

Historical Studies: Department of History, University of Melbourne, Parkville, Vic. 3052; f. 1940; twice yearly, April and October; Editor J. B. HIRST.

Industrial and Commercial Photography: 381 Pitt St., P.O.B. 4689, Sydney, N.S.W. 2001; bi-monthly; official journal of the Professional Photographers Association of Australia, Australian Cinematographers Society and Photographic Industrial Marketing Association of Australia; Editor TERRY SWAN.

Journal of Pacific History: Australian National University, P.O.B. 4, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600; f. 1966; bi-annual; Editors W. N. GUNSON, BARRIE MACDONALD, D. A. SCARR.

Manufacturers' Monthly: 72 Clarence St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1961; circ. 11,440.

The Mathematical Scientist: C.S.I.R.O., DMS, P.O.B. 1965, Canberra City, A.C.T. 2601; two a year; Editor J. GANI.

Modern Boating and Seacraft: 154 Clarence St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; monthly; Man. Editor CHRIS NIXON.

Modern Motor: 152 Clarence St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1954; monthly; Man. Editor BRIAN WOODWARD; Editor BARRY LAKE; circ. 55,000.

Nation Review: P.O.B. 339, P.O. Camberwell, Melbourne 3124; f. 1958; independent, progressive monthly; Editor-in-Chief GEOFFREY M. GOLD; circ. 45,490.

New Horizons in Education: c/o Dept. of Education, University of Sydney, Sydney, N.S.W. 2006; f. 1938; published twice a year by the World Education Fellowship; Editor Dr. YVONNE LARSSON.

Oceania: The University of Sydney, Sydney, N.S.W. 2006; f. 1930; social anthropology; quarterly; Editor PETER LAWRENCE.

Open Road: 151 Clarence St., Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1927; official journal of National Roads and Motorists' Asscn. (N.R.M.A.); every two months; Editor B. GIULIANO; circ. 1,174,000.

Overland: G.P.O. Box 98A, Melbourne, Vic. 3001; f. 1954; literary, social, political; Editor S. MURRAY-SMITH.

Pacific Islands Monthly: 76 Clarence St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1930; specialist journal dealing with political, economic and cultural affairs in the Pacific Islands; Editor ANGUS SMALES; Man. JOHN BERRY.

POL: ADC House, 77 Pacific Highway, North Sydney, N.S.W. 2060; monthly; women's; Editor ROBIN INGRAM.

Progress: 31 Hardware St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; economics, land reform; monthly; Editors A. R. HUTCHINSON, H. B. EVERY, G. A. FORSTER.

Queensland Countrywoman: 89-95 Gregory Terrace, Brisbane, Qld.; f. 1929; monthly journal of the Queensland Country Women's Association; Editor Mrs. RAE PENNYCUICK.

Rural Research: C.S.I.R.O., P.O.B. 225, Dickson, A.C.T. 2602; f. 1952; reports of C.S.I.R.O. agricultural and biological research findings for the non-specialist reader; quarterly; Editor ROBERT LEHANE; circ. 24,000.

Search-Science Technology and Society: Box 873, G.P.O. Sydney, N.S.W. 2001; f. 1970; journal of Australian and N.Z. Association for the Advancement of Science;

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The Press, Publishers

monthly; Hon. Editor R. STRAHAN; Exec. Editor E. F. F. WHEELER; circ. 3,700.

Theatre Australia: 8th Floor, 36 Clarence St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1976; monthly; Editor ROBERT PAGE; Exec. Editor LUCY WAGNER; circ. 10,000.

Walkabout: Sungravure Pty. Ltd., Box 164, Beaconsfield, N.S.W. 2014; f. 1934; monthly; magazine of Australian way of life; published on behalf of Australian National Travel Association; Editor-in-Chief K. FINLAY; circ. 38,000.

Wildlife in Australia: 8 Clifton St., Petrie Terrace, Brisbane, Qld. 4000; quarterly; official publication of the Wildlife Preservation Society of Queensland; Editor VINCENT SERVENTY.

World Review: P.O.B. 279, Indooroopilly, Qld. 4068; f. 1962; four times a year; published by the Australian Institute of International Affairs, Queensland Branch; Editor NANCY VIVIANI.

Your Garden: 61 Flinders Lane, Melbourne, Vic. 3000; monthly; Editor A. BALHORN; circ. 85,000.

PRESS AGENCIES

Australian Associated Press: 364 Sussex St., Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1935; owned by principal daily newspapers of Australia; Chair. G. J. TAYLOR; Joint Man. Dirs. A. H. McLACHLAN and E. J. L. TURNBULL; Gen. Man. C. L. CASEY.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse (AFP): P.O.B. 48, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600; Chief of Bureau FRANK S. CHAMBERLAIN.

Agencia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): Wynyard House, 291 George St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; Chief of Bureau EVASIO COSTANZO.

Associated Press (AP) (U.S.A.): P.O.B. K35, Haymarket, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; Chief of Bureau PETER O'LOUGHLIN.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): 67 Kipling Ave., Mooroolbark, Melbourne, Vic. 3138.

Kyodo Tsushin (Japan): 364 Sussex St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; Bureau Chief YOICHI YOKOBORI.

Reuters Ltd. (U.K.): Macquarie Building, 364 Sussex St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; G.P.O. Box 3888, Sydney 2001.

United Press International (UPI) (U.S.A.): First Floor, News House, 2 Holt St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2010; Man. BRIAN DEWHURST.

The following foreign bureaux are represented in Sydney: Jiji Tsushin-Sha (Japan), New Zealand Press Association and TASS (U.S.S.R.). Antara (Indonesia) is represented in Canberra.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Australian Newspapers Council: 44-74 Flinders St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; f. 1958; membership 6, confined to metropolitan daily or Sunday papers; Pres. R. H. SAMPSON; Sec. K. H. MARSH.

Australian Provincial Press Association: Underwood House, 37 Pitt St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1906; 280 mems.; Exec. Dir. I. D. DAVIDSON.

Country Press Association of South Australia Incorporated: 130 Franklin St., Adelaide, S.A.; f. 1912; represents South Australian country newspapers; Pres. T. ELLIS; Sec. M. R. TOWNSEND.

New South Wales Country Press Association: Underwood House, 37 Pitt St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1900; 103 mems.; Exec. Dir. I. D. DAVIDSON.

Queensland Country Press Association: P.O.B. 103, Paddington, Qld. 4064; Pres. IAN JEFFERS; Sec. G. P. W. WILLCOCKS.

Regional Dailies of Australia Ltd.: 247 Collins St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; f. 1936; Chair. J. L. ARMATI; Chief Exec. Officer R. W. SINCLAIR; 33 mems.

Tasmanian Press Association Pty. Ltd.: 71-75 Paterson St., Launceston; Sec. B. J. MCKENDRICK.

Victorian Country Press Association Ltd.: 33 Rathdowne St., Carlton, Vic. 3053; f. 1910; Pres. F. V. GANNON; Exec. Dir. K. B. LAURIE; 115 mems.

PUBLISHERS

Addison-Wesley Publishing Co.: Unit 1A, 6-8 Byfield St., North Ryde, N.S.W. 2113; educational, scientific, technical, juvenile; Gen. Man. S. DANE.

George Allen and Unwin: 11th Floor, NCR House, 8 Napier St., P.O.B. 764, North Sydney, N.S.W. 2060; educational, general, non-fiction; Chair. R. S. UNWIN; Man. Dir. P. A. GALLAGHER.

Angus and Robertson Publishers: Unit 4, 31 Waterloo Rd., North Ryde, P.O.B. 290, North Ryde, N.S.W. 2113; f. 1886; fiction, general and children's; Dir. RICHARD WALSH.

Edward Arnold (Australia) Pty. Ltd.: 373 Bay St., P.O.B. 146, Port Melbourne, Vic. 3207; all categories; Chair. E. A. HAMILTON; Man. Dir. R. BLACKMORE.

Ashton Scholastic: Railway Crescent, Lisarow, Gosford, N.S.W. 2250; educational, children's paperbacks; Chair. M. SINCLAIR; Man. Dir. KEN JOLLY.

Associated Book Publishers (Australia) Ltd.: 21st Floor, St. Martins Tower, 31 Market St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; legal, educational, general non-fiction; Chair. K. T. FELLOW; Man. Dir. W. J. MACKARELL.

Australasian Medical Publishing Co. Ltd.: 71-79 Arundel St., Glebe, N.S.W. 2037; f. 1913; scientific, medical and educational; Man. JAMES G. ASTLES.

The Australasian Publishing Co. Pty. Ltd.: Cnr. Bridge Rd. and Jersey St., Hornsby, N.S.W. 2077; f. 1937; fiction, educational, children's books, general; Man. A. S. M. HARRAP.

Australia and New Zealand Book Co. Pty. Ltd.: 10 Aquatic Drive, Frenchs Forest, N.S.W. 2086; P.O.B. 459, Brookvale, N.S.W. 2100; f. 1964; general non-fiction, technical, scientific; Chair. GEOFFREY M. KING; Man. Dir. G. ROSS KING.

Australian Government Publishing Service: P.O.B. 84, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600; Publishing Dir. B. P. SHURMAN.

Australian National University Press: P.O.B. 4, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600; f. 1966; scholarly; publishes 50-60 new books annually; Man. C. MAKEPEACE.

S. John Bacon Pty. Ltd.: 13 Windsor Ave., Mount Waverley, Melbourne, Vic. 3149; f. 1938; theology and Christian education, educational; Dirs. Mrs. M. BACON, Mrs. J. DIEMAR; Gen. Man. H. EADON.

Butterworths Pty. Ltd.: 271-273 Lane Cove Rd., North Ryde, N.S.W. 2113; f. 1912; law, medical, scientific and accountancy publications; Chair. W. G. GRAHAM; Man. Dir. D. J. JACKSON.

Cambridge University Press (Australia) Pty. Ltd.: 296 Beaconsfield Parade, Middle Park, Vic. 3206; scholarly

- and educational; Chair. G. O'D. CROWTHER; Man. Dir. BRIAN W. HARRIS.
- Collins, Wm. Pty. Ltd.:** 55 Clarence St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; fiction, non-fiction, religious, Bibles, children's, reference, natural history, paperbacks; Man. Dir. K. W. WILDER.
- Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (C.S.I.R.O.):** 314 Albert St., East Melbourne, Vic. 3002; f. 1948; 15 journals of original scientific research and two scientific indexes; Editor-in-Chief B. J. WALBY.
- Doubleday Australia Pty. Ltd.:** 14 Mars Rd., Lane Cove, N.S.W. 2066; general; Man. Dir. P. MADGWICK.
- Encyclopaedia Britannica (Australia) Inc.:** 44 Miller St., North Sydney, N.S.W. 2060; reference, education, art, science and commerce; Pres. H. W. DEWEESE.
- Georgian House Pty. Ltd.:** 296 Beaconsfield Parade, Middle Park, Vic. 3206; f. 1943; general, including educational; Man. Dir. B. W. HARRIS.
- Golden Press Pty. Ltd.:** 2-12 Tennyson Rd., Gladesville, Sydney, N.S.W. 2111; children's, general non-fiction, education; Man. Dir. RON BUNT.
- Gordon and Gotch Ltd.:** 114 William St., P.O.B. 767G, Melbourne, Vic. 3001; Gen. Man. F. P. DWYER.
- Granada Publishing Australia Pty. Ltd.:** Toga House, 117 York St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; general; Man. Dir. E. G. GRIGOR.
- Harcourt Brace Jovanovich Group (Australia) Pty. Ltd.:** Centrecourt, 25-27 Paul St., North Ryde, N.S.W. 2113; incl. Academic Press Australia and Grune & Stratton Australia; educational, technical, scientific, medical; Man. Dir. BARRY DINGLEY.
- Harper and Row (Australasia) Pty. Ltd.:** Cnr. Reserve Rd. and Campbell St., P.O.B. 226, Artarmon, N.S.W. 2064; reference, educational, medical, paperbacks; Man. Dir. M. L. WATSON.
- Heinemann Publishers Australia Pty. Ltd.:** 85 Abinger St., Richmond, Melbourne, Vic. 3121; Chair. TONY BEAL; Man. Dir. NICHOLAS HUDSON.
- Hodder and Stoughton (Australia) Pty. Ltd.:** 2 Apollo Place, Lane Cove, N.S.W. 2066; offices in Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide and Perth; fiction, general, educational, technical, children's; Man. Dir. E. COFFEY.
- Holt-Saunders Pty. Ltd.:** 9 Waltham St., Artarmon, N.S.W. 2064; all categories; Man. Dir. A. TAYLOR.
- Horwitz Grahame Books Pty. Ltd.:** 506 Miller St., Cammeray, N.S.W. 2062; fiction, reference, educational, Australiana, general; imprints: *Horwitz Publications*, *Carrolls*, *Martin Educational*; Man. Dir. L. J. MOORE; Deputy Man. Dir. and Financial Dir. M. C. PHILLIPS.
- Hutchinson Group (Australia) Pty. Ltd.:** 30-32 Cremorne St., Richmond, Vic. 3121; 330-370 Wattle St., Ultimo, N.S.W. 2007; Man. Dir. OTTO HOFNER.
- Hyland House Publishing Pty. Ltd.:** 590 Little Bourke St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; trade, general; Official Rep. AL KNIGHT.
- Jacaranda Wiley Ltd.:** 65 Park Rd., Milton, Qld. 4064; P.O.B. 859, Brisbane, Q4001; f. 1954; general, educational, technical and cartographic; Man. Dir. JOHN COLLINS.
- L. & S. Publishing Co.:** 99-101 Argus St., Cheltenham, Vic. 3192; educational; Man. Dir. IAN R. STEVENSON; Gen. Man. BRIAN BARRATT.
- Lansdowne Press:** 176 South Creek Rd., Dee Why, N.S.W. 2099; part of The Rigby Group; history, lifestyle; practical and leisure subjects; natural history and art; Chief Exec. LAURIE MULLER.
- Longman Cheshire Pty. Ltd.:** 346 St. Kilda Rd., Melbourne, Vic. 3004; f. 1947; mainly educational, some general; Man. Dir. N. J. RYAN.
- Thomas C. Lothian Pty. Ltd.:** 4-12 Tattersalls Lane, Melbourne, Vic. 3000; f. 1905; Dirs. LOUIS A. LOTHIAN, K. A. LOTHIAN, PETER H. T. LOTHIAN, L. N. JUPP; general, practical, educational.
- McGraw-Hill Book Co. Australia Pty. Ltd.:** 4 Barcoo St., East Roseville, Sydney, N.S.W. 2069; educational and technical books, training and development films and materials; Man. Dir. D. J. PEGREM.
- Macmillan Company of Australia Pty. Ltd.:** 107 Moray St., South Melbourne, Vic. 3205; f. 1967; general and educational; Man. Dir. BRIAN STONIER.
- McPhee Gribble Publishers Pty. Ltd.:** 203 Drummond St., Carlton, Vic. 3053; general; Man. Dirs. HILARY MCPHEE, DIANA GRIBBLE.
- Melbourne University Press:** 932 Swanston St., Carlton, Vic. 3053; f. 1923; academic, educational, Australiana, general (all fields except fiction and children's); Chair. Prof. J. R. POYNTER; Dir. P. A. RYAN.
- National Library of Australia:** Canberra, A.C.T. 2600; national bibliographical publs.; books and reproductions based on materials in the library's collections; Dir. A. T. BOLTON.
- Thomas Nelson Australia:** 480 Latrobe St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; all categories; Man. Dir. B. J. RIVERS.
- New South Wales University Press Ltd.:** P.O.B. 1, Kensington, N.S.W. 2033; f. 1961; general, especially educational; Gen. Man. DOUGLAS HOWIE.
- Oxford University Press:** 7 Bowen Crescent, Melbourne, Vic. 3004; f. 1908; general, excluding fiction; Dir. D. C. CUNNINGHAM.
- Penguin Books Australia Ltd.:** 487/493 Maroondah Highway, Ringwood, Vic. 3134; general paperbacks; Man. Dir. T. D. GLOVER; Publishing Dir. BRIAN JOHNS.
- Pergamon Press (Australia) Pty. Ltd.:** 19A Boundary St., Rushcutters Bay, N.S.W. 2011; educational, general, scientific; Chair. I. R. MAXWELL, M.C.; Deputy Chair. R. McLEOD; Man. Dir. J. MAYER.
- Pitman Publishing Pty. Ltd.:** 158 Bouverie St., Carlton, Vic. 3053; f. 1968; secretarial and management sciences, art, craft, medical, educational, technical, general, B.B.C. Publs.; Chair. NICOLAS THOMPSON; Man. Dir. PHILIP J. HARRIS.
- Prentice-Hall of Australia Pty. Ltd.:** 7 Grosvenor Place, P.O.B. 151, Brookvale, N.S.W. 2100; educational textbooks, popular trade books, reference, audiovisual material; Man. Dir. P. F. GLEESON.
- Reader's Digest Services Pty. Ltd.:** 26-32 Waterloo St., Surry Hills, N.S.W. 2010; P.O.B. 4353, Sydney, N.S.W.; general; Chair. A. W. GLASSFORD; Man. Dir. M. MATON.
- Reed (A. H., and A. W.) Pty. Ltd.:** 2 Aquatic Drive, Frenchs Forest, Sydney, N.S.W. 2086; Head Office, Wellington, N.Z.; f. 1964; books on Australia and all general non-fiction; Man. Dir. J. M. REED.
- Rigby Publishers Ltd.:** 30 North Terrace, Kent Town, S.A. 5067; f. 1859; general and educational; Man. Dir. R. A. DAVIS.
- Science Research Associates Pty. Ltd.:** 82-84 Waterloo Rd., North Ryde, N.S.W. 2113; educational; Chair. and Man. Dir. R. J. BARTON.
- Schwartz Publishing Group Pty. Ltd.:** Suite 602, Wellesley House, 126 Wellington Parade, East Melbourne, Vic. 3002; fiction, non-fiction; Dir. MORRY SCHWARTZ.

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Sydney University Press: Press Building, University of Sydney, Sydney, N.S.W. 2006; f. 1964; scholarly, academic and educational books and journals; Dir. DAVID NEW.

Thames and Hudson (Australia) Pty. Ltd.: 86 Stanley St., West Melbourne, Vic. 3003; art and general; Man. Dir. RICHARD M. GILMOUR.

D. W. Thorpe Pty. Ltd.: 384 Spencer St., Melbourne, Vic. 3003; biographies, trade, paperbacks; Chair. J. NICHOLSON; Man. Dir. M. WEBSTER.

Time Life International (Australia) Pty. Ltd.: 15th Floor, AMP Centre, 50 Bridge St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; general; Man. Dir. ED BARNUM.

Transworld Publishers (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.: 26 Harley Cres.,

Publishers, Radio and Television

Condell Park, N.S.W. 2200; general, fiction, juvenile, education; Man. Dir. G. S. RUMPF.

University of Queensland Press: P.O.B. 42, St. Lucia, Qld. 4067; f. 1948; scholarly and general cultural interest; microfilm; Man. FRANK W. THOMPSON; Chief Editor MERRIL E. YULE.

University of Western Australia Press: Nedlands, W.A. 6009; f. 1954; educational, secondary and university, technical and scientific, scholarly, humanities; Man. V. S. GREAVES.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Australian Book Publishers' Association: 163 Clarence St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1949; about 150 mems.; Pres. WILLIAM J. MACKARELL; Dir. SANDRA FORBES.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Australian Broadcasting Commission: 145-153 Elizabeth St., P.O.B. 487, Sydney, N.S.W. 2001; f. 1932; Chair. J. D. NORGARD; Gen. Man. Sir TALBOT DUCKMANTON, C.B.E.

The programmes for the National Broadcasting Service and National Television are provided by the non-commercial statutory corporation, the Australian Broadcasting Commission. All studio technical services are manned by the A.B.C.; transmitting stations in both broadcasting and television are manned by the staff of Telecom Australia. Radio: 92 medium-wave stations, 13 F.M., 6 domestic and 12 overseas (Radio Australia) short-wave stations broadcasting in English, French, Indonesian, Japanese, Standard Chinese, Cantonese, Neo-Melanesian, Thai and Vietnamese. Television: one national network of 6 metropolitan channels with 85 transmitters and 132 translator stations.

RADIO

Federation of Australian Radio Broadcasters: P.O.B. 294, Milson's Point, N.S.W. 2061; association of privately-owned stations; Federal Dir. D. L. FOSTER; Federal Sec. J. H. FINLAYSON.

Commercial services are provided by stations operated by companies under licences granted and renewed by the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal. They rely for their income on the broadcasting of advertisements. On December 31st, 1981, there were 133 commercial broadcasting stations in operation.

MAJOR COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATION LICENSEES

Advertiser Broadcasting Network Pty. Ltd.: 121 King William St., Adelaide, S.A. 5000; operates station 5AD in Adelaide and regional stations 5PI and 5SE in other parts of the State; Gen. Man. L. J. SUTTON; Man. BOB FRANCIS.

Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Ltd.: 47 York St., Sydney, N.S.W.; operates stations at Sydney, Grafton, Goulburn, Albury, Bendigo, Townsville and Cairns; Chair. and Chief Exec. J. A. L. HOOKE.

Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd.: 290 La Trobe St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; f. 1957; operates stations at Shepparton, Warragul and Warrnambool; Chair. Sir JOHN KNOTT; Gen. Man. R. W. ELLENBY.

Commonwealth Broadcasting Network: 11 Rangers Rd., Neutral Bay, N.S.W. 2089; operates station 2UW Sydney; Stations at Brisbane, Toowoomba, Rockhampton and Maryborough; Chief Exec. B. E. BYRNE.

Consolidated Broadcasting System (W.A.) Pty. Ltd.: 283 Rokeby Rd., Subiaco, W.A.; operates stations 6GE Geraldton, 6KG Kalgoorlie, 6AM Northam and 6PM Perth; Chief Execs. K. A. GANNAWAY and R. BIGUM.

Macquarie Broadcasting Service Pty. Ltd.: Cnr. Liverpool and Sussex Sts., G.P.O. Box 4290, Sydney, N.S.W. 2001; represents stations in Sydney, Canberra, Adelaide, Wollongong, Melbourne, Brisbane and more than 20 other stations; Chair. and Gen. Man. R. A. JOHNSON.

South Australia Broadcasting Network: 43 Franklin St., Adelaide, S.A.; operates stations in Adelaide, Port Augusta, Whyalla and Berri.

Tamworth Radio Development Company Pty. Ltd.: P.O.B. 497, Tamworth, N.S.W. 2340; controls stations 2TM Tamworth, 2MO Gunnedah, 4 WK Warwick and 2RE Taree and operates 2AD Armidale through the New England network; Man. E. C. WILKINSON.

Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd.: Lily St., Bendigo, Vic.; operates stations at Sale and Mackay.

6IX Radio Network Pty. Ltd.: P.O.B. 77, Tuart Hill, W.A. 6060; operates stations 6IX Perth, 6WB Katanning and 6BY Bridgetown; Chief Exec. M. A. BOSTOCK.

TELEVISION

Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations: 447 Kent St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1960; represents 49 of 50 commercial television stations; Chair. W. BARKER; Federal Dir. JAMES MALONE; Deputy Federal Dir. and Gen. Man. DAVID MORGAN.

The commercial television service is provided by stations operated by companies under licences granted and renewed by the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal. In December 1981 there were 50 commercial television stations in operation. Colour services came into operation in March 1975.

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATION LICENSEES

Amalgamated Television Services Pty. Ltd.: TV Centre, Epping, N.S.W. 2121; f. 1956; operates one station at Sydney, ATN7; Gen. Man. E. F. THOMAS.

Austarama Television Pty. Ltd.: P.O.B. 42, Hawthorn Rd., Nunawading, Vic. 3131; operates station ATV-10 at Melbourne; Station Man. W. R. CAMPBELL.

Australian Capital Television Pty. Ltd.: P.O.B. 21, Watson, A.C.T. 2602; f. 1962; station CTC-7; Gen. Man. W. G. RAYNER.

Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Ltd.: Box 464, Ballarat, Vic. 3350; f. 1962; operates BTW-6, and

- translators Channel 9 (Warrnambool), Channel 11 (Portland) and Channel 7 (Nhill); Chair. W. H. HEINZ; Gen. Man. G. W. RICE.
- Brisbane TV Ltd.:** Sir Samuel Griffith Drive, Mt. Coot-tha, Box 604J, G.P.O., Brisbane, Qld. 4001; operates station BTQ-7; Man. G. M. MOLLER.
- Broadcast Operations Pty. Ltd.:** Remembrance Driveway, Griffith, N.S.W. 2680; f. 1965; operates station MTN-9; Man. Dir. W. R. GAMBLE; Gen. Man. B. W. MERCHANT.
- Broken Hill Television Ltd.:** P.O.B. 472, Broken Hill, N.S.W. 2880; station BKN-7; Chair. P. MARTIN; Man. Dir. J. M. STURROCK; Administrator THELMA WATTS.
- Country Television Services Ltd.:** P.O.B. 465, Orange, N.S.W. 2800; f. 1962; operates country stations CBN-8, CWN-6, 2GZ Orange and 2NZ Inverell; Man. Dir. E. YELF.
- Darling Downs TV Ltd.:** P.O.B. 670, Toowoomba, Qld. 4350; f. 1962; operates country stations DDQ-10, SDQ-4 and Channel 5, Toowoomba; Gen. Man. L. R. BURROWS.
- Far Northern Television Ltd.:** 101 Aumuller St., Cairns, Qld. 4870; f. 1966; operates station FNQ-10 on relay from Telecasters North Queensland Ltd.; Station Man. COLIN S. LINDSAY.
- General Television Corporation Pty. Ltd.:** 22-46 Bendigo St., P.O.B. 100, Richmond, Vic. 3121; f. 1957; operates station GTV-9 at Melbourne; Pres. D. J. EVANS.
- Geraldton Telecasters Pty. Ltd.:** Fifth St., Wonthella, P.O.B. 46, Geraldton, W.A. 6530; operates station GTW-11; Gen. Man. BRUCE E. CARTY.
- Golden West Network Ltd.:** P.O.B. 112, Bunbury, W.A. 6230; f. 1967; operates channels BTW-3 (Bunbury), GSW-9 (Mt. Barker), BTW-10 (Katanning), BTW-6 (Narrogin), BTW-10 (Quairading), BTW-11 (Wagin), GSW-10 (Albany) and BTW-UHF-55 (Northam); Gen. Man. B. F. HOPWOOD; T.V. Man. R. J. COX.
- Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd.:** P.O.B. 666, Shepparton, Vic. 3630; f. 1961; operates country station GMV-6, Shepparton; Chair. Sir JOHN KNOTT; Gen. Man. RONALD EULING.
- Herald-Sun TV Pty. Ltd.:** G.P.O. Box 215D, Melbourne, Vic. 3001; f. 1956; operates station HSV-7 in Melbourne; parent company, The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd.; Chair. R. H. SAMPSON; Gen. Man. R. P. CASEY.
- Mackay Television Ltd.:** Box 496, P.O. Mackay, Qld.; f. 1965; operates MVQ6; Gen. Man. M. R. WILLIAMS.
- Mid Western Television Pty. Ltd.:** 2 Killarney St., Kargoolie, W.A. 6430; operates station VEW-8; Man. Dir. H. LILBURN.
- Mt. Isa Television Pty. Ltd.:** 110 Camooweal St., Mt. Isa, Qld. 4825; operates station ITQ-8; Man. Dir. Sir A. JOEL; Gen. Man. P. DOOLEY.
- NBN Ltd.:** Mosbri Crescent, Newcastle, N.S.W. 2300; f. 1962; operates regional station NBN-3; Chair. LAWFORD RICHARDSON, C.M.G.; Man. Dir. GEORGE BROWN.
- Northern Rivers Television Ltd.:** Pacific Highway, Coff's Harbour, P.O.B. 920, N.S.W. 2450; operates stations NRN-11 and RTN-8; Gen. Man. J. W. MCKENZIE.
- Northern Television (TNT9) Pty. Ltd.:** Watchorn St., Launceston, Tas. 7250; f. 1962; operates Tasmanian country station TNT-9; Gen. Man. D. M. McQUESTIN.
- Queensland Television Ltd.:** G.P.O. Box 72, Brisbane, Qld. 4001; f. 1958; operates QTQ-9; Gen. Man. H. K. CORNISH.
- Regional Television Australia Pty. Ltd.:** 82-84 Sydenham Rd., Marrickville, N.S.W. 2204; P.O.B. 285, Sydney, N.S.W. 2001.
- Riverina and North East Victoria TV Ltd.:** P.O.B. 444, Union Rd., Lavington, N.S.W. 2641; f. 1964; operates country stations RVN-2 and AMV-4; Man. M. J. MURRAY.
- Riverland Television Pty. Ltd.:** Murray Bridge Rd., P.O.B. 471, Loxton, S.A. 5333; operates station RTS-5A; Exec. Chair. E. H. URLWIN.
- Rockhampton Television Ltd.:** Dean St., P.O.B. 568 Rockhampton, Qld. 4700; f. 1963; operates CSEQ and RTQ-7 Television; Man. Dir. B. SAUNDERS.
- South Australian Telecasters Ltd.:** 45-49 Park Terrace, Gilberton, S.A. 5081; f. 1965; operates station SAS-10; Gen. Man. K. CAMPBELL.
- South East Telecasters Ltd.:** P.O.B. 821, Mount Gambier, S.A. 5290; f. 1962; operates regional station SES-8; Chair. G. T. BARNFIELD; Station Man. A. D. PHILLIPS.
- Southern Television Corporation Ltd.:** 202 Tynte St., North Adelaide, S.A.; f. 1958; station NWS-9 at Adelaide; Man. Dir. TYRRELL TALBOT.
- Spencer Gulf Telecasters Ltd.:** P.O.B. 305, 4 Port Pirie, S.A. 5540; f. 1968; stations GTS-4, 5 and 8; Studio Man. R. M. DAVIS.
- Swan Television and Radio Broadcasters Ltd.:** P.O.B. 99, Tuart Hill, W.A. 6060; f. 1965; operates station STW-9; Man. Dir. L. J. KIERNAN.
- Tasmanian Television Limited:** 52 New Town Rd., Hobart, Tas.; f. 1959; started operating TVT-6 at Hobart in 1960; Man. Dir. D. L. CARTER.
- TCN Channel Nine Pty. Ltd.:** 54-58 Park St., Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1956; operates station TCN-9 at Sydney; Chair. K. F. B. PACKER; Man. Dir. S. H. CHISHOLM.
- Telecasters North Queensland Ltd.:** 12 The Strand, P.O.B. 1016, Townsville, Qld. 4810; f. 1962; operates TNQ-7; Man. Dir. J. F. GLEESON.
- Television New England Ltd.:** P.O.B. 317, Tamworth, N.S.W. 2340; f. 1965; operates stations NEN-9 and ECN-8; Chair. H. JOSEPH; Gen. Man. M. M. MORONEY.
- Territory Television Pty. Ltd.:** Gardens Hill, P.O.B. 1764, Darwin, N.T. 5794; f. 1971; operates station NTD-8; Man. D. R. ASTLEY.
- TV Broadcasters Ltd.:** 125 Strangways Terrace, North Adelaide, S.A. 5006; f. 1958; station ADS-7 at Adelaide; Gen. Man. J. S. DOHERTY.
- TVW Enterprises Ltd.:** P.O.B. 77, Tuart Hill, W.A. 6060; commercial stations TVW-7 in Perth, SAS-10 in Adelaide and 6IX, 6BY and 6WB in W.A.; f. 1959; Chair. and Chief Exec. M. R. H. HOLMES A' COURT.
- United Telecasters Sydney Ltd.:** Epping and Pittwater Rds., North Ryde, N.S.W. 2113; operates station TEN-10, Sydney; Man. Dir. B. P. MORRIS.
- Universal Telecasters Qld. Ltd.:** Box 751, G.P.O., Brisbane, Qld. 4001; f. 1965; operating TVQ-0; Gen. Man. R. G. ARCHER.
- Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd.:** P.O.B. 240, Lily St., Bendigo, Vic. 3350; f. 1961; operates regional stations BCV-8 Bendigo, BCV-11 Swan Hill, GLV-8 Gippsland, GLV-6 Foster, GLV-11 Lakes Entrance and GLV-7 Orbost; relays programmes to STV-8 Mildura; Gen. Man. I. R. MÜLLER.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; res.=reserves; dep.=deposits; m.=million; \$A=\$ Australian; brs.=branches)

CENTRAL BANK

Reserve Bank of Australia: 65 Martin Place, Sydney, N.S.W. 2001; f. 1911; sole bank of issue for Australia and Territories; has separate dept. for commodity marketing finance; cap. \$A49.4m.; res. funds \$A3,111.4m.; dep. and other accounts \$A3,236.8m. (June 30th, 1981); Gov. Sir HAROLD KNIGHT, K.B.E., D.S.C.; Deputy Gov. D. N. SANDERS.

COMMONWEALTH BANKS

Commonwealth Banking Corporation: G.P.O. Box 2719, Pitt St. and Martin Place, Sydney, N.S.W. 2001; f. 1960; controlling body for three member banks; Chair. Prof. L. F. CRISP; Man. Dir. V. T. CHRISTIE.

Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia: Prudential Bldg., 39 Martin Place, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1960; loans, advances and bills discounted \$A541.8m. (June 1981); Gen. Man. ALWYN RICHARDS.

Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia: Pitt St. and Martin Place, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1912; dep. \$A8,099.5m. (June 1981); Gen. Man. E. J. BRIGHTON.

Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia: Pitt St. and Martin Place, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; est. 1953 to take over business of General Banking Division of Commonwealth Bank of Australia; cap. \$A14.9m.; dep. \$A6,670.4m. (June 1981); Gen. Man. W. H. CLARK.

DEVELOPMENT BANK

Australian Resources Development Bank Ltd.: 379 Collins St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; f. 1967 by major Australian trading banks with support of Reserve Bank of Australia, the Rural Bank of New South Wales and the Rural and Industries Bank of Western Australia to marshal funds from local and overseas sources for the financing of Australian participation in projects of national importance; took over Australian Banks' Export Re-Finance Corporation Ltd. in 1980; cap. p.u. \$A11m.; dep. \$A658.8m. (Sept. 1980); Chair. D. DOBBIE; Gen. Man. R. G. McCROSSIN.

TRADING BANKS

Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd.: Collins Place, 55 Collins St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; f. 1970; cap. \$A126.7m.; res. \$A300.3m.; dep. \$A7,979.3m. (Sept. 1978); over 1,250 brs. in Australia, New Zealand, U.K., U.S.A. and Pacific Islands; took over the Bank of Adelaide in 1979; Chair. Sir WILLIAM VINES, C.M.G.; Man. Dir. JOHN D. MILNE.

Australian Bank Ltd.: 17 O'Connell Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1981; cap. p.u. \$A30m.; Chief Exec. MARK JOHNSON.

Bank of New South Wales: 60 Martin Place, Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1817; cap. p.u. \$A233.77m.; group dep. \$A10,795m. (1980); merger proceeding with Commercial Bank of Australia, 1981; Chair. Sir NOEL FOLEY, C.B.E.; Chief Gen. Man. R. J. WHITE.

Bank of Queensland Ltd.: 115 Queen St., Brisbane, Qld.; f. 1874; cap. p.u. \$A5.67m.; dep. \$A72m. (1981); Chair. Sir ERNEST SAVAGE; Gen. Man. A. N. MURRELL.

The Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd.: 114 William St., Melbourne Vic.; f. 1866; cap. p.u. \$A88.01m.; dep. \$A2,757.6m. (Dec. 1980); merger proceeding with Bank of New South Wales, 1981; Chair. S. M. KIMPTON; Man. Dir. DAVID DOBBIE.

Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd.: 343 George St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1834; cap. p.u. \$A43.0m.; dep. \$A3,528.1m. (1979); 529 brs.; merger proceeding with National Bank of Australasia, 1981; Chair. Sir ROBERT CRICHTON-BROWN, C.B.E.; Man. Dir. V. E. MARTIN.

National Bank of Australasia Ltd.: 500 Bourke St., Melbourne, Vic.; f. 1858; group cap. p.u. \$A149m.; dep. \$A6,527.8m. (Sept. 1981); merger proceeding with Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney, 1981; Chair. Sir ROBERT LAW-SMITH; Group Gen. Man. J. D. BOOTH.

Rural and Industries Bank of Western Australia: 54-58 Barrack St., P.O.B. E237, Perth, W.A. 6001; f. 1945; State Government Bank; cap. \$A22m.; dep. \$A906m. (1981); Chair. DAVID P. FISCHER; Gen. Man. ANDREW J. GORDON.

State Bank of New South Wales: 52-56 Martin Place, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; 235 offices in N.S.W.; cap. \$A24.59m.; res. \$A128.57m.; dep. \$A1,920.57m.; Pres. A. OLIVER, C.M.G.; Sec. P. P. TURNER.

State Bank of South Australia: 51 Pirie St., Adelaide, S.A.; f. 1896; cap. \$A388.9m. (June 1980); dep. \$A240.5m. (June 1981); Chair. G. F. SEAMAN, C.M.G., B.E.C., A.U.E., F.A.S.A.; Gen. Man. P. E. BYRNES.

SAVINGS BANKS

Bank of New South Wales Savings Bank Ltd.: 60 Martin Place, Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1956; cap. p.u. \$A40m.; group dep. \$A3,128m. (1980); Chair. Sir NOEL FOLEY, C.B.E.; Chief Gen. Man. R. J. WHITE.

The Savings Bank of South Australia: King William St., Adelaide, S.A.; f. 1848; assets \$A1,315.2m. (1981); 158 brs.; Chair. L. BARRETT; Gen. Man. P. J. SIMMONS.

The Savings Bank of Tasmania (The Hobart Savings Bank): 39 Murray St., Hobart, Tasmania; f. 1845; Pres. H. A. CUTHBERTSON; Gen. Man. H. A. PARKER.

State Bank of Victoria: 385 Bourke St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; f. 1842; dep. \$A4,343m.; total resources \$A4,995 m. (June 1981); 541 brs.; Chair. Prof. DONALD COCHRANE, C.B.E.; Gen. Man. H. E. TORRENS.

FOREIGN BANKS

Most of the major foreign banks have representative offices in Australia but only the Banque Nationale de Paris has full branches.

Banque Nationale de Paris (France): 12 Castlereagh St., Sydney, N.S.W.; 6 brs.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Australian Associated Stock Exchanges: King George Tower, 388 George St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1937; mems. stock exchanges in the six capital cities; Exec. Dir. RONALD L. COPPEL.

The Brisbane Stock Exchange Ltd.: 344 Queen St., Brisbane, Qld. 4000; f. 1885; 37 mems.; Chair. W. J. B. EARNSHAW; Man. G. P. CHAPMAN.

Hobart Stock Exchange: 86 Collins St., Hobart, Tasmania; f. 1891.

Stock Exchange of Adelaide Ltd.: 55 Exchange Place, Adelaide, S.A.; f. 1887; 64 mems.; Chair. H. E. BOWMAN; Gen. Man. I. G. BOGLE.

Stock Exchange of Melbourne Ltd.: 351 Collins St., Melbourne, Vic.; f. 1859 (inc. 1970); 216 mems.; Chair. L. IAN ROACH; Gen. Man. R. B. LEE.

Stock Exchange of Perth Ltd.: Exchange House, 68 St. George's Terrace, Perth, W.A.; f. 1889; 34 mems.; Chair. R. S. PUNCH; Gen. Man. MARK HEELAN.

Sydney Stock Exchange: 20 Bond St., P.O.B. H224, Australia Sq., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1871; 144 mems.; Chair. F. H. MULLEN; Gen. Man. P. W. MARSHMAN; publs. *Australian Stock Exchange Journal* (monthly), *Stock Exchange Research Handbook* (annually).

PRINCIPAL INSURANCE COMPANIES

A.G.C. (Insurances) Ltd.: A.G.C. House, Philip and Hunter Sts., Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1938; Chair. E. C. TAIT; Gen. Man. H. E. WOOD.

A.M.P. Fire & General Insurance Co. Ltd.: A.M.P. Bldg., Sydney Cove, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1958; Chair. J. W. UTZ; Man. Dir. J. K. STAVELEY.

Australian Natives' Association Insurance Co. Ltd.: 28-32 Elizabeth St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; f. 1948; Chair. L. D. BROOKS; Man. F. R. ARCHER.

Australian Reinsurance Co. Ltd.: 325 Collins St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; f. 1962; reinsurance; Chair. R. S. TURNER, C.B.E.; Man. Dir. J. H. WINTER; Gen. Mans. O. HOFSTETTER, P. C. HEFFERNAN.

Catholic Church Insurances Ltd.: 387 St. Kilda Rd., Melbourne, Vic. 3004; f. 1911; Chair. Rt. Rev. Mgr. P. H. JONES; Gen. Man. C. R. O'MALLEY.

The Chamber of Manufactures Insurance Ltd.: 368-374 St. Kilda Rd., Melbourne, Vic. 3004; f. 1914; Chair. W. D. MCPHERSON; Man. Dir. G. P. SUTHERLAND.

City Mutual General Insurance Ltd.: 60 Hunter St., P.O.B. 505, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1889; Chair. GERALD WELLS; Gen. Man. R. J. LAWSON.

City Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd.: 60 Hunter St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2001; f. 1878; Chair. GERALD WELLS; Gen. Man. R. W. GUEST, F.A.I.I.

Colonial Mutual General Insurance Co. Ltd.: 330 Collins St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; f. 1958; Chair. H. McE. SCAMBLER; Chief Man. G. D. C. SWANTON.

The Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd.: 330 Collins St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; f. 1873; Chair. H. McE. SCAMBLER; Gen. Man. M. S. MAINPRIZE.

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of Australia Ltd.: Temple Court, 428 Collins St., Melbourne, Vic.; f. 1960; fire, accident, marine; Chair. Sir EDWARD COHEN; Gen. Man. A. L. BREND.

Copenhagen Reinsurance Company (Aust.) Ltd.: 60 Margaret St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1961; reinsurance; Chair. J. G. DUFF; Gen. Man. A. FALKANGER.

Farmers Grazcos Co-operative: 3 Spring St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1980 by merger of The Farmers & Graziers' Co-operative Co. Ltd. and Grazcos Co-operative Ltd.; Chief Gen. Man. H. T. HALSTED.

Federation Insurance Ltd.: Level 34, 360 Collins St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; f. 1926; Chair. L. G. KEATING; Man. Dir. D. A. HODGMAN.

GRE Insurance Ltd.: 604 St. Kilda Rd., Melbourne, Vic.; fire, marine, accident; Man. Dir. K. GILBERT.

Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Ltd.: 60-62 York St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1914; workers' compensation, fire, general accident, motor and marine; Chair. C. W. LOVE; Gen. Man. A. T. C. VENNING.

Mercantile & General Life Reassurance Co. of Australia Ltd.: Royal Exchange Bldg., 56 Pitt St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1956; reinsurance; Chair. J. H. G. GUEST, O.B.E.; Gen. Man. S. R. B. FRANCE.

Mercantile Mutual Holdings Ltd.: 117 Pitt St., Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1878; Chair. M. C. DAVIS; Man. Dir. ALAN GEDDES.

M.L.C. Fire & General Insurance Company Pty. Ltd.: Victoria Cross, North Sydney, N.S.W. 2060; f. 1958; Chair. G. W. E. BARRACLOUGH, O.B.E.; Gen. Man. D. A. WHIPP.

Mutual Life and Citizens' Assurance Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 200, North Sydney, N.S.W. 2060; f. 1886; Chair. B. J. D. PAGE, C.B.E.; Gen. Man. G. W. WEIGHTMAN.

National & General Insurance Co. Ltd.: 10 Bond St., Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1954; fire, marine, general; Chair. Sir PETER FINLEY, O.B.E., D.F.C.; Gen. Man. J. WOODCOCK.

The National Mutual Life Association of Australasia Ltd.: 447 Collins St., Melbourne, Vic.; f. 1869; Chair. G. M. NIALL; Man. Dir. R. L. BIENVENU.

New Zealand Life Ltd.: 20 Bond St., Sydney, N.S.W.; Chair. F. R. A. HELLABY; Gen. Man. J. R. MARKLEY.

N.R.M.A. Insurance Ltd.: 151 Clarence St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1926; associated with National Roads and Motorists' Association; Gen. Man. R. J. LAMBLE.

QBE Insurance Limited: 82 Pitt St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1886; Chair. J. D. O. BURNS; Man. Dir. E. J. CLONEY.

Reinsurance Co. of Australasia Ltd.: 1 York St., Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1961; reinsurance, fire, accident, marine; Chair. Sir JOHN MARKS, C.B.E.; Gen. Man. P. J. MILLER.

South British United Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: 55 Lavender St., Milsons Point, N.S.W.; f. 1921; Gen. Man. JOHN T. CORBETT.

Southern Pacific Insurance Co. Ltd.: 80 Alfred St., Milson's Point, N.S.W. 2061; f. 1935; fire, accident, marine; Chair. C. H. V. CARPENTER; Chief Gen. Man. B. A. SELF.

Sun Alliance Insurance Ltd.: Sun Alliance Bldg., 22 Bridge St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; fire, accident and marine insurance; Man. Dir. N. GREENWOOD.

T & G Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Collins and Russell Sts., Melbourne, Vic.; f. 1958; Chair. L. J. YEO; Gen. Man. M. A. KEMP.

T and G Mutual Life Society Ltd.: Collins and Russell Sts., Melbourne, Vic.; f. 1876; Gen. Man. K. D. J. COVENTRY.

Traders Prudent Insurance Co. Ltd.: 23 Leigh St., Adelaide, S.A. 5000; f. 1956; Chair. N. E. MUTTON; Gen. Man. Dr. G. WEIPPERT.

The Western Australian Insurance Co. (Canberra) Ltd.: 60-62 York St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; Chair. J. M. BURNETT, C.B.E.; Gen. Man. A. T. C. VENNING.

Westralian Farmers Co-operative Ltd.: 172-176 St. George's Terrace, Perth, W.A. 6000; Chair. M. CLAYTON; Man. T. I. CORNFORD.

INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS

Australian Insurance Association: 11th Floor, 82 Pitt St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1968; Pres. R. J. LAWSEN; Exec. Dir. I. J. FREW, B.E.C., A.A.S.A.

Australian Insurance Institute: 257 Collins St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; f. 1919; Exec. Officer A. V. SMYTHE; 5,000 mems.

Insurance Council of Australia: Head Office: 31 Queen St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; Exec. Dir. R. G. A. SMITH.

Life Insurance Federation of Australia: 303 Collins St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; f. 1979; Chair. A. W. COATES; Exec. Dir. N. E. RENTON; 41 mems.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

International Chamber of Commerce: Australian Council, Commerce House, Brisbane Ave., Barton, P.O.B. E118, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600; f. 1927; 70 mems.; many publs. on international trade, Court of Arbitration, banking, documentation and trade procedures; Chair. P. J. DUNSTAN.

Australian Chamber of Commerce: Brisbane Ave., Barton, A.C.T. 2600; f. 1901; membership includes Chambers of Commerce in Sydney, Melbourne, Canberra, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart, Newcastle, Darwin, Gove, Tamworth, Cairns, Norfolk Island, and State Federations of Chambers of Commerce in Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania; Pres. W. J. WILLS; Exec. Dir. R. PELHAM THORMAN; Sec. A. O. DAWSON.

Brisbane Chamber of Commerce Inc.: 243 Edward St. (cnr. Adelaide St.), Brisbane, Qld. 4000; f. 1868; Dir. C. ROBERTSON, O.B.E., F.C.I.S., F.A.S.A.; publ. *The Voice of Business*.

Chamber of Commerce and Industry, South Australia, Inc.: 12-18 Pirie St., Adelaide, S.A. 5000; 3,500 mems.; Gen. Man. A. C. SCHRAPE, F.A.I.M., J.P.; publ. *Journal of Industry* (fortnightly).

Hobart Chamber of Commerce: 65 Murray St., Hobart, Tasmania; f. 1851; Dir. B. A. JENNINGS; publs. *Members' classified directory*, *Tasmanian Business Reporter* (monthly; circ. 10,000), tourist brochures.

Launceston Chamber of Commerce: 57 George St., Launceston, Tasmania; f. 1849; Pres. R. G. ROACH.

Melbourne Chamber of Commerce: 60 Market St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; f. 1851; Exec. Dir. J. N. VIAL.

Perth Chamber of Commerce (Inc.): 14 Parliament Place, West Perth, W.A.; f. 1890; 1,200 mems.; Dir. P. C. FIRKINS; Gen. Man. B. KUSEL.

Sydney Chamber of Commerce Inc.: 95-99 York St., G.P.O. Box 4280, Sydney, N.S.W. 2001; f. 1826; Dir. DAVID ABBA; publ. *The Business Bulletin*.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Australian Agricultural Council: Dept. of Primary Industry, Barton, Canberra, A.C.T. 2605; f. 1934 to provide means for consultation between individual States and Commonwealth on agricultural production and marketing (excluding forestry and fisheries), to promote the welfare and standards of Australian agricultural industries and to foster the adoption of national policies in regard to these industries; 8 mems. comprising the agricultural Ministers of the six States and the Northern Territory and the Commonwealth Minister for Primary Industry; Sec. W. D. SALTER.

Standing Committee on Agriculture: f. 1927; associated as an advisory body with the Australian Agricultural Council; additional functions are the co-ordination of agricultural research and of quaran-

tine measures relating to pests and diseases of plants and animals; comprises the State and Northern Territory Directors of Agriculture and heads of Commonwealth Departments with a direct or indirect interest in agriculture; Sec. W. D. SALTER.

There is also a Standing Committee on Soil Conservation associated with the Council.

Australian Dairy Corporation: Dairy Industry House, 576 St. Kilda Rd., Melbourne, Vic. 3004; promotes local consumption and controls the export of dairy produce; Chair. M. L. VAWSER; Gen. Man. B. A. NORWOOD.

Australian Industry Development Corporation: 212 Northbourne Ave., Canberra, A.C.T. 2601; f. 1970; a Commonwealth Statutory Authority providing a wide range of financial facilities including loan and equity financing to promote the development of Australian manufacturing and mining industries, and supporting local participation in the ownership and control of industries and resources; brs. in Sydney, Melbourne, Perth and Brisbane; agent in S.A.: South Australian Development Corporation; cap. p.u. \$A62.5m. (1980); Chair. Sir ALAN WESTERMAN, C.B.E.; Chief Exec. J. ROBERT THOMAS.

Australian Meat and Livestock Corporation: P.O.B. 4129, Sydney, N.S.W. 2001; Chair. R. G. JONES.

Australian Trade Development Council: c/o Department of Trade and Resources, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600; f. 1958; advises the Minister for Trade and Resources on all aspects of the development of overseas trade; Chair. J. B. GOUGH, O.B.E.

Australian Wheat Board: Ceres House, 528 Lonsdale St., Melbourne, Vic.; f. 1939; sole marketing authority of wheat and flour on both domestic and export markets; 14 mems.; Chair. Sir LESLIE PRICE; Gen. Man. M. W. MOORE-WILTON; publs. *Wheat Australia* (every 2 months), *Wheat Research* (quarterly), *Wheat Market Notes* (fortnightly), *Annual Report*.

Australian Wool Corporation: Wool House, 369 Royal Parade, Parkville, Vic. 3052; f. 1973; responsible for wool marketing, research and testing; board of 10 mems. (chairman, 4 wool growers, 4 from commerce, 1 Govt. mem.); Chair. DAVID ASIMUS; publ. *Perspective* (monthly).

Department of National Development and Energy: Tasman House, Hobart Place, P.O.B. 5, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600; deals mainly with: national energy policy, including planning and research into coal, oil and gas, uranium, solar energy and other forms of energy; radioactive waste management; minerals exploration and resource assessment; water resources and electricity; geodesy and mapping; local government; Minister for National Development and Energy Senator the Hon. JOHN CARRICK; Sec. A. J. WOODS.

Wool Council of Australia: P.O.B. 10, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600; composed of 20 Councillors from seven State

member organizations; participates in selection and nomination of Australian Wool Corporation members and advises the Minister for Primary Industry on Australian wool industry policy; replaces the Australian Wool Industry Conference; Chair. I. M. McLACHLAN.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Confederation of Australian Industry: P.O.B. 14, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600; f. 1977 following a merger of Assoc. Chambers of Manufacturers of Australia and the Australian Council of Employers' Federations; mems.: over 30 national asscns. representing over 50,000 firms; Pres. H. G. ASTON, C.B.E.; Sec. M. J. OVERLAND.

National Employers' Industrial Council: 128 Exhibition St., Melbourne, Vic.; Dir.-Gen. G. POLITES, C.M.G., M.B.E.

National Trade and Industry Council: Industry House, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600; f. 1977 Dir.-Gen. W. J. HENDERSON.

Dairy Farmers Co-operative Ltd.: 700 Harris St., Ultimo, N.S.W. 2007; Sec. E. L. YORK.

Film and Television Production Association of Australia: Suite 306, 26 College St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; Pres. RAYMOND BEATTIE; Nat. Dir. JAMES MITCHELL.

The Livestock and Grain Producers' Association of New South Wales: Box 1068, G.P.O., Sydney, N.S.W. 2001; 56 Young St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1980.

The Master Builders' Association of New South Wales: Private Bag 9, P.O., Broadway, N.S.W. 2007; f. 1873; 3,000 mems.; Exec. Dir. R. L. ROCHER; publs. *Builder N.S.W.* (monthly); *M.B.A. Handbook*.

Meat and Allied Trades Federation of Australia: 5th Floor, 210 George St., Sydney; postal address: P.O.B. R199, Royal Exchange, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1928; Pres. J. H. MEDWAY; National Dir. R. H. J. NOBLE; publ. *Australian Meat Industry Bulletin* (monthly).

Metal Trades Industry Association of Australia: 105 Walker St., North Sydney, N.S.W.; National Pres. J. E. DIXON, O.B.E.; Nat. Dir. and Chief Exec. A. C. EVANS.

New South Wales Flour Millers' Council: B.N.Z. House, 333 George St., P.O.B. 2125, Sydney, N.S.W. 2001; Sec. K. G. WILLIAMS.

Timber Trade Industrial Association: 155 Castlereagh St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1940; 530 mems.; Man. H. J. MCCARTHY.

MANUFACTURERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Australian British Trade Association: P.O.B. 141, Manuka, A.C.T. 2603; Dir. D. C. DOUGLAS, O.B.E., A.A.S.A.

Australian Industries Development Association: Head Office and Research Centre, 10 Queen's Rd., Melbourne, Vic. 3004; P.O.B. 387D, Melbourne, Vic. 3001; an industry-sponsored research and advocacy organization; studies business-Government relations; Dir. G. D. ALLEN; publs. *A.I.D.A. Bulletin* and research monographs.

Australian Manufacturers' Export Council: Industry House, P.O.B. 14, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600; f. 1955; Exec. Officer G. M. CARR.

Chamber of Manufactures of New South Wales: Box 3968, G.P.O., Sydney, N.S.W. 2001; f. 1885; Dir. NOEL J. MASON.

Confederation of Western Australian Industry, Inc.: P.O.B. 6209, Hay St. East, Perth, W.A. 6000; Exec. Dir. B. G. ATKINSON; Dirs. W. J. BROWN, F. J. MALONE.

Queensland Confederation of Industry: Industry House, 375 Wickham Terrace, Brisbane, Qld. 4000; f. 1976; 2,400 mems.; Gen. Man. G. B. STEBENHAUSEN.

Tasmanian Chamber of Industries: 191 Liverpool St., Hobart, Tasmania 7000; f. 1898; Exec. Dir. E. C. ILES.

The Victorian Chamber of Manufactures: Industry House, 370 St. Kilda Rd., G.P.O. Box 1469N, Melbourne, Vic. 3001; f. 1877; 5,500 mems.; Dir. B. H. B. POWELL.

PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS

Australian Council of Trade Unions (A.C.T.U.): 254 La Trobe St., Melbourne, Vic.; f. 1927; the organization includes a branch in each State generally known as a Trades and Labour Council; 149 Trade Unions are affiliated to the A.C.T.U.; Pres. C. O. DOLAN; Sec. P. I. NOLAN.

Administrative and Clerical Officers' Association: 75 King St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; 38,978 mems.; Fed. Sec. P. R. MUNRO.

Amalgamated Metal Workers' & Shipwrights' Union: 136 Chalmers St., Surry Hills, N.S.W. 2010; 131,029 mems.

Australasian Meat Industry Employees' Union: 377 Sussex St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; 50,753 mems.

Australian Building Construction Employees' and Builders' Labourers' Federation: 4 Goulburn St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; 28,598 mems.

Australian Insurance Employees' Union: 21st Floor, 114 William St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; Federal Pres. PHIL REILLY; Federal Sec. KEN H. MCLEOD; 22,470 mems.

Australian Postal and Telecommunications Union: 400 Sussex St., Sydney, N.S.W.; 46,423 mems.

Australian Public Service Association: 4th Floor, Wingello House, Angel Place, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1912; Pres. BRUCE MARTIN; Sec. FRANK O'DONNELL; 8,000 mems.

Australian Railways Union: 7th Floor, 377 Sussex St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; 42,054 mems.; National Sec. R. C. TAYLOR.

Australian Teachers' Federation: P.O.B. 1891, Canberra City, A.C.T. 2601; f. 1920; 137,401 mems.; Pres. W. G. TICKELL; Gen. Sec. R. H. COSTELLO.

Australian Telecommunications Employees Association: P.O.B. A129, Sydney South; 3rd Floor, 73 Bathurst St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; 25,200 mems.; Pres. J. HALL; Sec. and Treas. C. P. COOPER; publ. *A.T.E.A. Technical Worker*.

Australian Textile Workers' Union: Box 68, Trades Hall, Lygon St., Carlton South, Vic. 3053; f. 1919; 28,500 mems.; Gen. Pres. R. B. MOSS; Gen. Sec. W. A. C. HUGHES; publ. *Textile Topics*.

Australian Workers' Union: 219/227 Elizabeth St., Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1886; Pres. E. WILLIAMS; Gen. Sec. F. V. MITCHELL; 111,851 mems.

Building Workers' Industrial Union of Australia: 535 George St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1945; Pres. N. A. CURRIE; Gen. Sec. P. M. CLANCY; 41,260 mems.

Electrical Trades Union of Australia: National Council, 302-306 Elizabeth St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2010; f. 1919; Pres. R. M. GLASTONBURY; Nat. Sec. R. J. PERRIAN; 70,000 mems.

Federated Clerks' Union of Australia: 26 King St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; 83,624 mems.

AUSTRALIA

Federated Ironworkers' Association of Australia: 188 George St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; 65,432 mems.

The Federated Miscellaneous Workers' Union of Australia: Federal Council First Floor, 365 Sussex St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1916; Gen. Sec. R. GIETZELT; 110,000 mems.; publ. *Federation News*.

Federated Municipal and Shire Council Employees' Union of Australia: Box 3511, Sydney, N.S.W. 2227 49,158 mems.

Hospital Employees' Federation: 240 Macquarie Rd., Greystanes, N.S.W. 2145; 30,579 mems.

Trade and Industry, Transport

Printing and Kindred Industries Union: Third Floor, 377-383 Sussex St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1916; Sec. C. L. N. HARVEY; 51,307 mems.; publ. *Printing Trades Journal* (monthly).

Transport Workers' Union of Australia: Transport House, 388-390 Sussex St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; 94,499 mems.

Vehicle Builders' Employees' Federation of Australia: 8th Floor, 377 Sussex St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; Sec. J. S. THOMPSON; 33,671 mems.

Waterside Workers' Federation of Australia: 365-375 Sussex St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000.

TRANSPORT

Australian Transport Advisory Council: Lombard House, Allara St., Canberra, A.C.T. 2600; f. 1946; Members: Commonwealth Minister for Transport, State and Territory Ministers of Transport and Roads; Observer: the New Zealand Minister for Transport, Civil Aviation and Railways; advises the Commonwealth and State Governments on transport policies and seeks to secure uniformity in transport regulations, promote co-ordination of development and maintain research.

Urban Transit Authority of New South Wales: 11-31 York St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; ensures co-ordination of bus, rail and ferry services in Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong; operates publicly owned buses and ferries; exercises broad policy control over privately operated public vehicles in the above areas. Buses operate on routes totalling 1,066 km.

RAILWAYS

Before July 1975 there were seven government-owned railway systems in Australia. In July 1975 the Australian National Railways Commission was formed to incorporate the Commonwealth Railways, non-metropolitan South Australian Railways and the Tasmanian Government Railways.

Australian National Railways Commission: 55 King William Rd., North Adelaide, S.A. 5006; a federally owned, statutory authority operating 8,198 km. of railways in 1980; Chair. L. E. MARKS; Gen. Man. Dr. D. G. WILLIAMS.

Queensland Government Railways: Railway Centre, 305 Edward St., Brisbane, Qld. 4000; operates 9,793 km. of track; Commissioner P. J. GOLDSTON; Deputy Commissioner and Sec. A. J. NEESON.

State Rail Authority of New South Wales: 11-31 York St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; administers passenger and freight rail service in N.S.W. over a network of 9,774 km.; Chief Exec. DAVID HILL.

State Transport Authority—(South Australia): G.P.O. Box 2351, Adelaide, S.A. 5001; Railway Bldg., North Terrace, Adelaide, S.A.; f. 1856; operates 136 km. of metropolitan track; Gen. Man. F. R. HARRIS.

Victorian Railways (VicRail): 67 Spencer St., Melbourne. Vic. 3000; f. 1856; operates 6,123 km. of track; Chair. A. S. REIHER; Dep. Chair. I. G. HODGES; Gen. Man. R. J. GALLACHER.

Western Australian Government Railways (Westrail): Perth, W.A.; operates passenger and freight transport services mainly in the south of Western Australia; 5,773 main line route km. of track, 6,764 bus route km. and 3,542 truck route km. of road services; Commissioner W. I. McCULLOUGH; Sec. W. T. TOBIN.

ROADS

At June 30th, 1978 there were 816,832 km. of roads, including 108,982 km. of main roads.

SHIPPING

Commonwealth of Australia, Australian National Line: (Australian Shipping Commission), 65-79 Riverside Ave., P.O.B. 2238T, South Melbourne, Vic. 3205; f. 1965; services: Australian coastal trade and passenger and car services between mainland and Tasmania; overseas container services to Europe, the U.S.A., Hong Kong, Taiwan, the Philippines, Korea, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia and Japan; Chair. N. G. JENNER; Gen. Man. J. L. MORGAN.

The Adelaide Steamship Co. Ltd.: 123 Greenhill Rd., Unley, S.A. 5061; f. 1875; Man. Dir. K. W. RUSSELL; Chief Gen. Man. J. G. SPALVINS.

Ampol Petroleum Ltd.: 84 Pacific Highway, North Sydney, N.S.W.; Chair. Sir TRISTAN ANTICO; Man. Dir. A. E. HARRIS; bulk carriage of crude oil from Westernport, Victoria, to Brisbane, and carriage of refined products from the Brisbane refinery to Queensland ports; 2 vessels.

Bulkships Ltd.: Tower 1, TNT Plaza, Lawson Sq., Redfern, N.S.W. 2016; f. 1958; wholly-owned subsidiary company of Thomas Nationwide Transport Ltd.; shipowner and operator; charters vessels; Man. Dir. Sir PETER ABELLES; Exec. Dir. ROLAND J. HOY; Sec. J. REUBEN RATTRAY.

John Burke Shipping: Macquarie St., New Farm, P.O.B. 509, Fortitude Valley, Qld. 4006; f. 1887; Chair. D. J. DALY; 5 vessels; coastal services.

Burns, Philp and Co. Ltd.: 7 Bridge St., P.O.B. 543, Sydney, N.S.W.; Chair. and Man. Dir. J. D. O. BURNS; Group Gen. Man. P. C. BEST.

Holyman and Sons Pty. Ltd.: 54 Brisbane St., P.O.B. 70, Launceston, Tas.; Chair. and Man. Dir. K. C. HOLYMAN; coastal services.

Howard Smith Industries Pty. Ltd.: 1 York St., Sydney, N.S.W.; Chair. W. HOWARD-SMITH; Chief Gen. Man. J. G. EVANS; 6 vessels, ownership or interest in 46 tugs.

McIlwraith McEachern Ltd.: Scottish House, 90 William St., Melbourne, Vic.; Chair. Sir IAN POTTER; Man. Dir. F. M. MURPHY; tug, launch and shipowners, agents; ship management, repair and cleaning.

Mason Shipping Co. Pty. Ltd.: Smiths Creek, P.O.B. 840, Cairns, Qld. 4870; 4 vessels; Man. R. A. MASON; coastal services and stevedoring.

AUSTRALIA

Western Australian Coastal Shipping Commission (State-ships): 6 Short St., P.O.B. 394, Fremantle, W.A.; Chair. R. M. ROWELL, O.B.E.; Gen. Man. D. F. WILSON.

CIVIL AVIATION

Airlines of Western Australia (*Division of Ansett Transport Industries (Operations) Pty. Ltd.*): International House, 26 St. George's Terrace, Perth, W.A. 6000; f. 1934 (formerly Mac. Robertson Miller Airline Services); F-28 and DC-9 jet services Perth-Darwin via north-west ports and throughout Western Australia; fleet: 7 Fokker F-28, 1 DC-9; Gen. Man. J. E. KARASEK.

Ansett Airlines of Australia (*Division of Ansett Transport Industries (Operations) Pty. Ltd.*): 501 Swanston St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; f. 1936; commercial airline operators; passenger and cargo air services throughout Australia and to New Zealand; fleet includes 16 Boeing 727-200, 6 Boeing 737-200, 6 DC-9-30, 8 Fokker F.27, 3 Electra Freighters and 2 Sikorsky S-61N; Chair.; (vacant); Jr. Man. Dirs. K. R. MURDOCH, Sir PETER ABELES.

Ansett Airlines of N.S.W. Ltd. (*Division of Ansett Transport Industries (Operations) Pty. Ltd.*): Kingsford Smith Airport, Mascot, Sydney, N.S.W. 2020; f. 1934; operates extensive services from Sydney throughout N.S.W.; fleet includes 6 Fokker F.27-500; Gen. Man. P. STEDMAN.

Ansett Airlines of South Australia (*Division of Ansett Transport Industries (Operations) Pty. Ltd.*): 150 North Terrace, Adelaide, S.A. 5000; services in South Australia between Adelaide and Kangaroo Island, Port Lincoln, Whyalla, Ceduna, Mount Gambier and Broken Hill; fleet of 3 Fokker F.27; Gen. Man. L. CONNELLY.

BPA Queensland Airline: P.O.B. 1381, Cairns, Qld.; f. 1951; operates an extensive network of scheduled services throughout the State to 91 centres; fleet of 3 F-27, 7 DC-3, 4 Trislander BN-3, 4 Cessna 402, 2 Cessna 310R, 1 Fokker F-27, 2 Cessna 404, 5 Swearingen Metro II, 4 de Havilland Twin Otters, 1 Nomad; Chair. H. S. WILLIAMS; Gen. Man. R. H. ENTSCH.

Transport, Tourism and Culture

East-West Airlines Ltd.: P.O.B. 249, Tamworth, N.S.W. 2340; f. 1947; routes total 11,164 km.; services to N.S.W., Queensland, Tasmania and Norfolk Island; 9 F-27; Chair. and Man. Dir. J. G. RILEY; Gen. Man. STEWART HORWOOD.

Northern Airlines: 30 Daly St., P.O.B. 1490, Darwin, N.T. 5790; f. 1980; Chair. G. HARRISON; Exec. Dir. B. TEAGUE; Gen. Man. M. CATHCART.

Qantas Airways Ltd.: Qantas House, 70 Hunter St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000 (P.O.B. 489); f. 1920; wholly-owned by the Commonwealth of Australia; routes totalling 200,266 unduplicated km. at March 1981; services to 33 cities in 24 countries including from Australia to the U.K. via South-East Asia and the Middle East or India and Europe, U.S.A. and Canada, Japan, Hong Kong via Manila, Papua New Guinea, various routes across the Tasman Sea to New Zealand and Nouméa; fleet: 21 Boeing 747-238B, 2 Boeing 747 SP-38, 1 HS-125; Chair. J. B. LESLIE, M.C.; Dir. and Chief Exec. K. R. HAMILTON.

Trans-Australia Airlines (TAA): 50 Franklin St. (P.O.B. 2806AA), Melbourne, Vic. 3001; f. 1946; operated by Australian National Airlines Commission (Chair. Sir ROBERT LAW-SMITH); routes totalling 65,492 unduplicated km. to 46 points covering every Australian State and Christchurch, New Zealand; fleet includes 3 Airbus A300, 12 Boeing 727-276, 12 Douglas DC-9 and 10 Fokker F-27; Gen. Man. F. J. BALL.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

The following foreign airlines serve Australia: Air Canada, Air France, Air India, Air Nauru, Air New Zealand, Air Niugini (Papua New Guinea), Air Pacific International (Guam), Alitalia, British Airways, Canadian Pacific, Cathay Pacific (Hong Kong), JAL (Japan), JAT (Yugoslavia), KLM (Netherlands), Lan-Chile, Lufthansa (Federal Republic of Germany), MAS (Malaysia), Pan American (U.S.A.), PAL (Philippines), Garuda (Indonesia), PT Merpati Nusantara Airlines (Indonesia), SAA (South Africa), SIA (Singapore), Thai International and UTA (France).

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Australian Tourist Commission: 324 St. Kilda Rd., Melbourne, Vic. 3001; f. 1967; Government organization for encouraging overseas tourists; Chair. Sir PETER DERHAM; Gen. Man. K. A. McDONALD; offices in Sydney, London, Auckland, Los Angeles, New York, Tokyo, Frankfurt-am-Main and Singapore.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Australia Council: 168 Walker St., P.O.B. 302, North Sydney, N.S.W. 2060; f. 1975; statutory authority providing support for the arts in Australia. Seven boards: Aboriginal Arts, Crafts, Literature, Music, Theatre, Visual and Community Arts; administers grants, provides public information services, acts in an advisory capacity to the Federal Government and is involved in policy development, research and international activities; Chair. Dr. TIMOTHY PASCOE; publs. include information booklets, the newsletter *Artforce*, *Annual Report*.

The Australian Ballet: 11 Mount Alexander Rd., Flemington, Vic. 3031; f. 1962 by The Australian Ballet Foundation; 60 full-time dancers; Artistic Dir. MARILYN JONES, O.B.E.; Administrator PETER F. BAHEN, M.B.E.

Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust: 153 Dowling St., Potts Point, N.S.W.; f. 1954; controls and administers Elizabethan Sydney Orchestra and Elizabethan Melbourne Orchestra, The N.S.W. Theatre of the Deaf and Theatrical Services Division, the Entrepreneurial Division of which is the official national entrepreneur for overseas and Australian companies and artists, including drama, dance, jazz and puppetry; financed by subsidies from Commonwealth and State Governments and city councils of approximately \$A3,000,000 a year, and private donations and subscriptions; Pres. Sir JAMES DARLING, C.M.G., O.B.E.; Chair. Sir IAN POTTER; Gen. Man. JEFFREY JOYTON-SMITH.

The Australian Opera: A.M.P. Centre, 50 Bridge St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1955; full-time professional opera company, tours Melbourne, Canberra, Adelaide, Brisbane; 230 singers and staff mems.; Chair. CHARLES J. BERG, O.B.E.; Gen. Man. PATRICK L. VEITCH.

Sydney Opera House Trust: Box 4274 G.P.O., Sydney, N.S.W. 2001; f. 1961 to manage Sydney Opera House as a performing arts complex and convention centre; 8 mems.; Gen. Man. LLOYD MARTIN.

ORCHESTRAS

Australian Broadcasting Commission: 145-49 Elizabeth St., Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1932; organizes more than 750 concerts and recitals each year throughout Australia; has established a major symphony orchestra in each of the six State capitals, as well as a national training orchestra based in Sydney. All orchestras are maintained and administered by the A.B.C. with, in addition, subsidies from State and municipal authorities.

FESTIVALS

There are many festivals in each of the States, the Northern Territory and Tasmania which are listed in a directory of festivals published by the Australian Council (*see above*, Cultural Organizations). The following is Australia's major festival of the arts.

Adelaide Festival: Adelaide Festival Centre, King William Rd., Adelaide, S.A. 5000; f. 1960; biennial; international; performing, visual and creative arts; Gen. Man. KEVIN EARLE.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Australian Atomic Energy Commission: 45 Beach St., Coogee, N.S.W. 2034; Chair. Prof. D. W. GEORGE, PH.D.; Deputy Chair. A. J. WOODS; Sec. W. B. LYNCH; publs. Annual Report, *Atomic Energy in Australia* (quarterly journal).

The Commission is concerned with scientific research, development of practical uses of atomic energy, the training of scientists and engineers, the discovery and production of uranium, the production of radioisotopes and radiopharmaceuticals. The Commission's Research Establishment is situated at Lucas Heights, near Sydney.

HIFAR: 10 MW. research reactor; critical 1958; for production of radioisotopes, studies of effects of high intensity radiation and as a source of neutrons.

MOATA: 100 kW. research reactor; critical 1962; provides neutron radiography, uranium analysis and general activation services and beams and irradiation space for physical chemistry and materials research.

Australian Institute of Nuclear Science and Engineering: Lucas Heights, N.S.W.; the Institute supports university research and training projects in all branches of nuclear science and engineering. Its membership comprises seventeen Universities and A.A.E.C.; Pres. (1980-81) Prof. S. C. HAYDON; Exec. Officer E. A. PALMER.

Australian School of Nuclear Technology: Private Mail Bag, PO, Sutherland, N.S.W. 2232; provides courses for Australian and overseas students in nuclear medicine, radioisotope techniques and applications and radiation protection; Principal D. A. NEWMARCH.

The following universities have facilities for nuclear research and training: Universities of Adelaide, New South Wales, Newcastle, Queensland, Sydney and Tasmania, The Australian National University, Flinders University of South Australia and La Trobe University.

AUSTRALIAN EXTERNAL TERRITORIES

CHRISTMAS ISLAND

COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS

NORFOLK ISLAND

OTHER TERRITORIES

CHRISTMAS ISLAND

Christmas Island covers an area of about 135 square kilometres and lies 360 kilometres south of Java Head in the Indian Ocean. The nearest point on the Australian coast is North West Cape, 1,408 kilometres to the south-east.

Administration was transferred from Singapore to Britain on January 1st, 1958, pending final transfer to Australia. It became an Australian territory on October 1st, 1958. An Administrator, appointed by the Governor-General of Australia and responsible to the Minister for Home Affairs and the Environment, is the senior government representative on the island. Christmas Island has no indigenous population. At March 31st, 1981, the estimated population was 3,214 (1,854 Chinese, 859 Malays, 369 Europeans and 132 others). Residents consist of employees of the Phosphate Mining Company of Christmas Island and the Administration and their families. The recovery of phosphates is the sole economic activity, and exports were 1,254,350 metric tons of phosphate rock, 96,393 tons of phosphate dust and 8,800 tons of citraphos dust for the year ending June 30th, 1981. In 1980 it was estimated that there were sufficient recoverable reserves to ensure the continuation of mining for eight years.

Administrator: The Hon. R. McN. HOLTON, C.M.G.

Supreme Court: Judge: The Hon. Mr. Justice W. E. S.

FORSTER; Additional Judges The Hon. Mr. Justice E. A. DUNPHY, The Hon. Mr. Justice J. F. GALLOP.

Christmas Island Broadcasting Service: Christmas Island 6798; f. 1967; owned and operated by Australian Administration; daily broadcasting service by Radio VLU-2 on 1422 KHz. in English, Malay, Mandarin and Cantonese; on air Monday to Saturday 23.00-15.00 G.M.T., Sunday 01.00-14.00 G.M.T.; Broadcasting Officer MICHAEL TAFT.

There were about 3,800 radio sets in 1981.

Christmas Island Phosphate Commission: 515 Collins St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000, Australia; f. 1948. The Commission is responsible to the Australian and New Zealand Governments for the mining and distribution of phosphate from Christmas Island and the purchase of phosphate for Australia and New Zealand from other world sources. The Commission's operations are performed by the Phosphate Mining Company of Christmas Island.

Transport: Australian Government charter aircraft operate a fortnightly service from Perth via the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. The Phosphate Mining Company of Christmas Island conducts a cargo-shipping service to Singapore and to New Zealand, Malaysian and Australian ports. They also operate flights from Singapore and Malaysia to Christmas Island.

COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS

The Cocos (Keeling) Islands are 27 in number and lie 2,768 kilometres north-west of Perth in the Indian Ocean. The islands, which have an area of 14 square kilometres, form two low-lying coral atolls, densely covered with coconut palms. The population on June 30th, 1979, was 560, comprising 250 Australian Administration employees and their families on West Island and 310 Cocos Malays and 5 Europeans on Home Island, the only inhabited islands in the group. The Cocos Malays are descendants of the original labourers brought to the islands in the early nineteenth century by John Clunies-Ross.

The islands were declared a British possession in 1857 and came successively under the authority of the Governor of Ceylon (1878) and the Governor of the Straits Settlements (1886); they were annexed to the Straits Settlements and incorporated with the Settlement (later Colony) of Singapore in 1903. Administration of the islands was transferred to the Commonwealth of Australia in November 1955.

An Administrator, appointed by the Governor-General of Australia and responsible to the Minister for Home Affairs, is the senior government representative in the islands.

The Government announced new policies concerning the islands in June 1977 which resulted in the Commonwealth's purchase from Mr. John Clunies-Ross of the whole of his interests in the Cocos (Keeling) Islands with the exception of his residence and an associated dwelling. The purchase took effect on September 1st, 1978.

In July 1979 the Cocos (Keeling) Islands Council was established, with a wide range of functions in the Home Island village area, which the Government has transferred to the Council on trust for the benefit of the Cocos community. All proposed ordinances, regulations, rules and by-laws for the Territory must be furnished to the Council for its consideration. The Administrator may seek the advice of the Council, and the Council may advise the Administrator, on any matter relating to the peace, order and good government of the Territory.

Although fish are caught locally and the Cocos Malay community is largely self-sufficient, other foodstuffs, fuels and consumer items are imported from mainland Australia. A Cocos Postal Service (including a philatelic bureau) came into operation in September 1979 and revenue from the Service is to be used for the benefit of the community.

The main economic activity is the production and export of copra. Total exports in 1980/81 were 187 metric tons.

Primary education is provided at the schools on Home and West Islands. Secondary education is provided to year 10 on West Island.

Administrator: CHARLES I. BUFFETT, O.B.E.

Supreme Court, Cocos (Keeling) Islands: Judge: The Hon. Mr. Justice WILLIAM E. D. FORSTER; Senior Additional Judge: The Hon. Mr. Justice EDWARD A. DUNPHY; Additional Judge: The Hon. Mr. Justice JAMES H. MUIRHEAD.

Radio Cocos: daily broadcasting service from 07.00 to 23.30 by Radio VKW, West Island; Man. DENIS CARTLEDGE.

Australian Government charter aircraft from Perth carry passengers, supplies and mail to and from the Cocos every fortnight. Cargo vessels from Perth deliver supplies, at intervals of several months.

NORFOLK ISLAND

Norfolk Island lies off the eastern coast of Australia, about 1,400 km. east of Brisbane. It is about 8 km. long and 4.8 km. wide and was discovered by Captain Cook in 1774. The island was used as a penal settlement from 1788 to 1813 and again from 1825 to 1855. It was a separate Crown Colony until 1897, when it became a Dependency of New South Wales. In 1913 it was transferred to the Australian Government.

In 1978 the Australian Government announced that it would develop for the island a form of elected government which would be responsible for raising the necessary revenue under its own system of law.

Under the Norfolk Island Act 1979, Norfolk Island progressed to responsible legislative and executive government, enabling it to run its own affairs to the greatest practicable extent. Wide powers are exercised by the Norfolk Island Legislative Assembly and by an Executive Council comprising the executive members of the Legislative Assembly who have ministerial-type responsibilities. The Act preserves the Commonwealth's responsibility for Norfolk Island as a Territory under its authority, with the Minister for Home Affairs and the Environment as the responsible Minister. The Act indicates Parliament's intention that consideration would be given to an extension of the powers of the Legislative Assembly and the political and administrative institutions of Norfolk Island within five years.

About 405 hectares are arable. The main crops are Kentia palm seed, cereals, vegetables and fruit. Some flowers and plants are grown commercially. The Administration is increasing the area devoted to Norfolk Island pine and hardwoods. Seed of the Norfolk Island pine is exported. Tourism is the island's main industry.

Public Holidays

1982: February 1st (Australia Day), March 8th (Foundation Day), April 9th-12th (Easter), June 8th (Anniversary Day), June 14th (Queen's Official Birthday), October 11th (Show Day), November 24th (Thanksgiving Day), December 25th-28th (Christmas), December 31st (Traditional Extra Day).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day).

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: 3,455 hectares.

Population (Estimate June 30th, 1981): 2,175 (including visitors).

Budget (year ending June 30th, 1981): Revenue \$A3,288,388; Expenditure \$A2,810,673.

Imports (year ending June 30th, 1981): \$A13,354,676, mainly from Australia.

Exports (year ending June 30th, 1980): \$A1,767,513.

Tourism (1980/81): 22,878 visitors.

THE GOVERNMENT

The Administrator is appointed by the Governor-General of Australia and is responsible to the Minister for

Home Affairs and the Environment. A form of responsible legislative and executive government was extended to the island in 1979, as outlined above.

Administrator: THOMAS F. PATERSON (acting).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court of Norfolk Island: appeals lie to the **Federal Court of Australia.**

Judges: The Hon. Mr. Justice E. A. DUNPHY, The Hon. Mr. Justice P. G. EVETT.

THE PRESS

Norfolk Island Government Gazette: Kingston; weekly.

Norfolk Islander: "Greenways Press", Queen Elizabeth Ave.; f. 1965; weekly; circ. 1,100; Co-Editors Mr. and Mrs. THOMAS LLOYD.

RADIO

Norfolk Island Broadcasting Service: Administration of Norfolk Island; broadcasts 106 hours of programmes a week; Broadcasting Officer Mrs. K. M. LECREN.

There were estimated to be 1,500 radio receivers in 1981.

FINANCE

BANKING

There are branches of the Commonwealth Trading Bank (Australia), the Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia, the Bank of New South Wales Trading Bank (Australia) and the Bank of New South Wales Savings Bank (Australia).

TRADE

Norfolk Island Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 370; f. 1966; affiliated to the Australian Chamber of Commerce, Canberra, A.C.T.; 102 mems.; Pres. G. BENNETT; Sec. K. J. NOBBS; publs. monthly newsletter and *Shopping and Tourist Guide*.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are about 80.5 km. of roads, including 48 km. of sealed road.

SHIPPING

The Compagnie des Chargeurs Calédoniens operates four-weekly cargo services from Sydney, Australia, to Lord Howe Island and Norfolk Island. A small tanker from Nouméa (New Caledonia) delivers petroleum products to the Island and another from Australia delivers liquid propane gas.

AUSTRALIAN EXTERNAL TERRITORIES

CIVIL AVIATION

Norfolk Island has one airport, with two runways of 1,700 and 1,550 metres, capable of taking the smaller modern aircraft.

Norfolk Island Airlines: P.O.B. 226, Norfolk Island 2899; f. 1973; operates regular flights to Brisbane, Lord Howe Island and Melbourne; and charters throughout Australia and the South Pacific; Chair. JOHN BROWN; fleet of Beechcraft Super King Air 200s.

Norfolk Island is also served from Sydney by East-West Airlines (Australia), from Auckland by Air New Zealand and by Qantas.

Norfolk Island, Other Territories

TOURISM

Norfolk Island Government Tourist Bureau: Burnt Pine.

EDUCATION

Education is free and compulsory for all children between the ages of 6 and 15. Pupils attend the government school from infant to secondary level. Students wishing to follow higher education in Australia are eligible for bursaries and scholarships.

OTHER TERRITORIES

AUSTRALIAN ANTARCTIC TERRITORY

The Australian Antarctic Territory was established by Order in Council, proclaimed in August 1936, subsequent to the Australian Antarctic Territory Acceptance Act (1933). It consists of the portion of Antarctica (divided by the French territory of Adélie Land) lying between longitudes 45°E and 136°E, and between longitudes 142°E and 160°E. The Australian National Antarctic Research Expeditions (ANARE) maintains three permanent scientific stations, Mawson, Davis and Casey, in the territory. The area of the territory is 6,120,000 sq. kilometres.

HEARD ISLAND AND McDONALD ISLANDS

These islands are situated 4,000 km. south-west of Perth, Western Australia, and have been administered by the Australian Government since 1947, when it established a scientific research station on Heard Island (which functioned until 1955). The area is 370 sq. kilometres. There are no permanent inhabitants, but Australian expeditions visit the island from time to time. Heard Island is about 44 kilometres long and 20 wide. The McDonald Islands, with an area of about one sq. kilometre, lie approximately 40 km. to the west of Heard Island.

CORAL SEA ISLANDS TERRITORY

The Coral Sea Islands Territory was created in May 1969 and is composed of a number of islands situated east of Queensland between the Great Barrier Reef and 157° 10'E longitude. The islands had been acquired by the Commonwealth by acts of sovereignty over a number of years. All are very small and they include Cato Island, Chilcott Islet in the Coringa Group, and the Willis Group. Apart from a manned station belonging to the Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology on one of the Willis Group, the islands are uninhabited.

The Act constituting the Territory did not establish an administration on the islands but provides means of controlling the activities of those who visit them. The possibility of exploration for oil on the continental shelf and the increasing range and scope of international fishing enterprises made desirable such an administrative framework and system of law. The Governor-General is empowered to make ordinances for the peace, order and good government of the Territory, and the Supreme Court and Court of Petty Sessions of Norfolk Island have jurisdiction in relation to the Territory. The Minister for Home Affairs and the Environment is responsible for matters affecting the Territory.

THE BAHAMAS

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Commonwealth of the Bahamas consists of about 700 islands and over 2,000 cays and rocks extending from off the Florida coast of the U.S.A. to just north of Cuba and Haiti. The climate is mild and sub-tropical with average temperatures of about 30°C (86°F) in summer and 20°C (68°F) in winter. Average annual rainfall is about 1,000 mm. (39 inches). English is the official language. The population is mainly Christian, the largest denominations being the Anglicans, Baptists, Roman Catholics and Methodists. The flag has three equal horizontal stripes of blue, gold and blue, with a black triangle at the hoist extending across half the width of the flag. The capital, Nassau, stands on the island of New Providence.

Recent History

A former British colonial territory, the Bahamas attained internal self-government in January 1964. The first elections under universal adult suffrage were held in January 1967 for an enlarged House of Assembly. The Progressive Liberal Party (PLP), supported mainly by Bahamians of African origin and led by Lynden Pindling, won 18 of the 38 seats, as did the ruling United Bahamian Party (UBP), dominated by Europeans. With the support of another member, the PLP formed a government and Pindling became Premier. At another election in April 1968 the PLP won 29 seats and the UBP only seven.

Following a constitutional conference in September 1968, the Bahamas was given increased responsibility for internal security, external affairs and defence in May 1969. In the elections of September 1972, which were dominated by the issue of independence, the PLP maintained its majority, and on July 10th, 1973, the Bahamas became an independent nation within the Commonwealth. In the elections of July 1977, which were fought on the issues of unemployment and corruption, the PLP increased its majority.

Constitutional amendments have been proposed, depriving over 1,000 people of British and Commonwealth origin, who had settled in the Bahamas before independence, of the right to citizenship. The U.S.A. is co-operating in a drive to reduce drug trafficking through the Bahamas. The policy of steady repatriation of illegal Haitian immigrants in the Bahamas led to strained relations with Haiti in 1981.

Government

There is a 16-member Senate, nine members appointed by the Governor-General on the advice of the Prime Minister, four by the Leader of the Opposition and three after consultation with the Prime Minister. Together with the 38-member House of Assembly, elected for five years (subject to dissolution) by universal adult suffrage, it forms a bicameral Parliament to which the Cabinet is responsible. Executive power is vested in the Queen, represented by a Governor-General who is advised by the Cabinet.

Defence

The Royal Bahamas Police Force is a paramilitary

organization numbering 1,218 in 1979. A defence force was established in 1977.

Economic Affairs

Tourism is the main source of revenue, accounting for about 75 per cent of G.N.P. and employing over half of the working population. The tourist industry was severely affected by the world-wide recession of 1974-75, but its recovery during 1978-80 led to a corresponding increase in real G.N.P. A 10-year Tourism Development Plan aims to attract more tourists to the less-developed Family Islands. The Government is attempting to broaden the country's economic base by linking the development of agriculture and industry specifically to tourism.

Approximately 80 per cent of food supplies are imported. The reduction of these imports, which are mainly required for the tourist trade, is a primary aim of the Government's 1980-90 Master Plan to promote economic growth. The plan provides for improvements to agricultural and fisheries infrastructure and the expansion of job capacity in the primary sector; the unemployment rate of the Bahamas was 13 per cent in 1980. Agricultural development, research and training, carried out under a government project (BARTAD), have led to increased local production, and the cultivation for export markets of crops such as citrus fruits and avocados is now being encouraged.

Industrial development is based on petroleum refining although the cement, pharmaceuticals and spirits industries are also expanding. The distillery at Nassau is the largest exporter of light rums in the Caribbean. The Government aims to attract light manufacturing and assembly industries through special tax incentives. The economy has suffered from the oil crisis. The oil transshipment terminal completed in 1974 is dealing with only 80 million barrels per year, compared with its capacity of 150 million, and a 250,000-barrel oil refinery was refining only 17,000 barrels per day in 1981. Mexico and Venezuela were to supply all domestic oil needs on special credit terms from late 1981. The Bahamas set up its own shipping registry in 1976.

Although the Government is committed to retaining the Bahamas' status as a tax haven, recent measures to "Bahamianize" the companies registered in the Bahamas have resulted in higher stamp, property, immigration and company registration fees and a new business licence fee. The Bahamas has become a leading offshore financial centre. The financial sector is estimated to pay over BS\$50 million per year into the economy in salaries, licence fees, immigration fees, stamp duties, etc., making it the largest private contributor to budget revenue. This industry also provides employment for over 2,000 Bahamians.

The Government's "social revolution plan" for the 1980s takes account of an annual population growth rate of nearly 4 per cent and includes legislation controlling the sale of land to foreigners.

Transport and Communications

Inter-island transport is by aircraft and boat and on the larger islands there are excellent roads for motor traffic. A submarine 1,380-channel telecommunications system extending 362 km. (225 miles) has been installed between the Bahamas and the U.S.A., and there are radio telephone connections between the islands. Grand Bahama has two deep water ports.

Social Welfare

The health service is centralized in Nassau, although cottage hospitals and health centres exist in several of the Family Islands. A Flying Doctor Service supplies medical attention to islands not already provided for. A National Insurance Scheme, established in 1972, provides a wide range of benefits including sickness, maternity, retirement and widows' pensions as well as social assistance payments. An Industrial Injuries Scheme has been set up.

Education

Education is free and compulsory between the ages of 5 and 14. There is an extensive primary and secondary school system as well as several private and denominational schools. The University of the West Indies has an extra-mural department in Nassau and in 1979 opened a branch in the Bahamas offering degree courses in hotel management and tourism. Technical, teacher-training and

professional qualifications can be obtained at the two campuses of the College of the Bahamas and the University of Miami also runs a degree programme. In 1980 education received B\$30.7 million, representing 19.5 per cent of the total budgetary expenditure.

Tourism

The mild climate and beautiful beaches attract many tourists to the Bahamas and tourism is the principal source of income. In 1980 there were 1,904,560 tourist arrivals (1,262,330 by air and 642,230 by sea).

Public Holidays

1982: April 9th (Good Friday), April 12th (Easter Monday), May 31st (Whit Monday), June 4th (Labour Day), July 10th (Independence Day), August 2nd (Emancipation Day), October 12th (Discovery Day/Columbus Day), December 25th, 26th (Christmas).

1983: January 1st (New Year).

Weights and Measures

The imperial system is used.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 Bahamian dollar (B\$).

Exchange rates (October 1981):

£1 sterling = B\$1.87;

U.S. \$1 = B\$1.00.

STATISTICAL SURVEY**AREA AND POPULATION**

AREA	POPULATION					DENSITY (per sq. km.)
	Census Results					
	Nov. 15th, 1963	April 7th, 1970			May 12th, 1980	1980
		Males	Females	Total		
5,382 sq. miles*	136,368	87,433	87,759	175,192	223,455	16.0

* 13,939 sq. km.

Capital: Nassau, on New Providence Island (population of island 132,000 in 1977).

MAIN ISLANDS

	AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION* (1970)
Abaco	395	6,501
Andros	2,300	8,845
Cat Island	150	2,657
Eleuthera	200	9,468
Grand Bahama	530	25,859
Inagua	645	1,109
Long Island	173	3,861
New Providence	80	101,503

Population of other islands: Exuma 3,767; Biminis and Cay Lobos 1,509. Total population 168,812.

* Provisional figures. Revised total is 175,192.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	1975	1976	1977
Births	4,033	5,275	4,871
Marriages	1,047	1,037	1,297
Deaths	1,106	976	1,067

SEA FISHING

Total catch (metric tons, live weight): 3,741 in 1977, 3,762 in 1978, 4,029 in 1979.

FINANCE

100 cents=1 Bahamian dollar (B\$).

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 15, 25 and 50 cents; 1, 2 and 5 dollars.

Notes: 50 cents; 1, 3, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 dollars.

Exchange rates (October 1981): £1 sterling=B\$1.87; U.S. \$1=B\$1.00.

B\$ 100=£53.50=U.S. \$ 100.00.

Note: The Bahamian dollar was introduced in May 1966, replacing the Bahamian pound (at par with the pound sterling) at the rate of B\$1=B£0.35 or 7 shillings. The new currency had an initial value of 98 U.S. cents (U.S. \$1=B\$1.0204), which remained in effect until February 1970. Since February 1970 the Bahamian dollar has been at par with the U.S. dollar, despite two devaluations of U.S. currency (in December 1971 and February 1973). In terms of sterling, the exchange rate was £1=B\$2.4490 (B\$1=8s. 2d.) from November 1967 to February 1970; £1=B\$2.40 (B\$1=8s. 4d. or 41.67p) from February 1970 to August 1971; and £1=B\$2.6057 (B\$1=38.38p) from December 1971 to June 1972.

BUDGET
(B\$ million)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Revenue	146.4	174.1	212.4	246.1
Expenditure	163.3	184.3	211.8	246.9

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	1,795.4	2,220.8	2,601.7	2,588.9	2,127.0
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-2,083.7	-2,466.1	-2,865.6	-2,834.7	-2,428.1
TRADE BALANCE	-288.3	-245.3	-263.9	-245.8	-301.1
Exports of services	573.2	591.6	630.5	671.2	940.3
Imports of services	-389.8	-321.2	-304.7	-340.1	-569.6
BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES	-104.9	25.1	61.9	85.3	69.6
Private unrequited transfers (net)	-20.1	-14.9	-16.2	-18.5	-22.2
Government unrequited transfers (net)	2.4	4.7	5.0	5.4	7.4
CURRENT BALANCE	-122.5	14.9	50.7	72.2	54.8
Direct capital investment (net)	111.1	43.3	7.8	27.2	-1.3
Other long-term capital (net)	1.9	-11.1	-5.1	8.9	24.8
Short-term capital (net)	38.5	-23.6	-29.5	20.0	2.0
Net errors and omissions	-22.5	-19.8	-29.8	-109.1	-39.6
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	6.5	3.7	-5.9	19.2	-8.9

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.EXTERNAL TRADE
(B\$ million, excluding parcel post)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Imports c.i.f.	511.3	484.9	764.2	2,111.2	2,482.1	2,892.6	2,787.9	2,452.9	3,948.9
Exports f.o.b.	266.6	343.4	529.7	1,795.4	2,216.0	2,616.0	2,574.8	2,118.1	3,495.1

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(distribution by SITC, B\$ million)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1974*	1975*	1976*	1977*
Food and live animals	65.6	59.7	69.9	54.3
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	1,594.5	2,466.2	n.a.	3,346.8
Petroleum and petroleum products	1,592.7	2,464.6	2,843.7	3,345.9
Crude and partly refined petroleum	1,491.1	2,380.1	n.a.	n.a.
Petroleum products	101.6	84.5	n.a.	n.a.
Distillate fuels	4.9	42.6	80.8	29.1
Residual fuel oils	79.1	21.8	113.5	72.4
Chemicals	37.6	38.0	56.3	38.8
Basic manufactures	72.4	36.7	46.9	35.3
Machinery and transport equipment	68.8	44.9	48.8	41.1
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	45.0	33.8	37.4	36.7
TOTAL (incl. others)	1,908.4	2,696.9	3,124.5	3,568.2

* Provisional figures. Revised totals (in B\$ million) are: 2,111.2 in 1974; 2,482.1 in 1975; 2,892.6 in 1976; 2,787.9 in 1977.

EXPORTS f.o.b.	1974*	1975*	1976*	1977*
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	1,320.8	2,392.2	2,843.0	3,124.8
Petroleum and petroleum products	1,320.8	2,392.2	2,843.0	3,124.8
Crude and partly refined petroleum	394.6	1,399.4	1,992.9	1,723.9
Petroleum products	926.2	992.8	850.1	1,400.9
Motor spirit (petrol), etc.	165.2	161.0	165.7	239.4
Lamp oil and white spirit (kerosene)	65.6	74.9	54.3	81.3
Distillate fuels	94.3	128.5	171.5	285.8
Residual fuel oils	599.4	628.3	458.6	793.4
Chemicals	51.6	65.1	87.5	79.7
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	42.2	33.4	49.5	27.5
Hormones	38.3	26.0	45.4	26.0
TOTAL (incl. others)	1,443.6	2,508.3	2,992.3	3,260.7

* Provisional figures. Revised totals (in B\$ million) are: 1,795.4 in 1974; 2,216.0 in 1975; 2,616.0 in 1976; 2,574.8 in 1977.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS*
(B\$ million)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1975	1976	1977	EXPORTS f.o.b.	1975	1976	1977
Angola	—	95.7	398.5	Belgium	18.5	11.6	43.0
Brazil	80.1	60.8	38.9	Canada	96.0	22.4	13.4
Gabon	36.4	15.8	95.1	Greece	28.2	0.1	0.1
Indonesia	182.6	7.6	85.4	Liberia	118.5	0.0	0.0
Iran	130.2	69.5	386.5	Netherlands	47.7	26.0	35.2
Libya	388.6	95.7	362.8	Panama	45.4	2.6	13.8
Netherlands Antilles	16.6	45.9	31.3	Puerto Rico	86.0	98.1	174.4
Nigeria	472.7	389.6	449.1	United Kingdom	30.6	32.5	110.3
Saudi Arabia	1,025.3	1,537.1	1,274.3	U.S.A.	1,896.8	2,707.4	2,688.7
Singapore	0.0	24.1	0.0				
United Kingdom	29.4	44.7	60.8				
U.S.A.	179.6	209.9	184.8				
Venezuela	34.0	66.6	63.2				
TOTAL (incl. others)	2,696.9	3,124.5	3,568.2	TOTAL (incl. others)	2,508.3	2,992.3	3,260.7

* Imports by country of purchase; exports by country of sale.

TRANSPORT
ROAD TRAFFIC
(Motor vehicles registered in 1980)

	NEW PROVIDENCE	FAMILY ISLANDS
Private cars . . .	29,440	15,120
Other vehicles . . .	8,545	5,867
TOTAL . . .	37,985	20,987

Source: Road Traffic Department, Nassau.

TOURISM

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Tourist arrivals .	1,403,641	1,381,400	1,706,940	1,789,420	1,904,560

EDUCATION
(1980)

	SCHOOLS	STUDENTS
All-age	105	13,263
Primary	80	24,229
Junior High	8	6,745
Junior-Senior High	20	9,890
Senior High	10	7,630
Special Schools	5	181

There were 4,396 students at the College of the Bahamas.

Source (unless otherwise stated): Central Bank of the Bahamas, Nassau.

THE CONSTITUTION

Parliament consists of a Governor-General, representing the Queen, a nominated Senate and an elected House of Assembly. The Governor-General appoints the Prime Minister and the Cabinet on the advice of the Prime Minister. The Cabinet has not fewer than eight other ministers, of which one is the Attorney-General. The Governor-General appoints a Leader of the Opposition.

The Senate (upper house) consists of 16 members of whom nine are appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Prime Minister, four members on the advice of the

Opposition Leader, and three on the Prime Minister's advice after consultation with the Opposition Leader. The House of Assembly (lower house) has 38 members. A Constituencies Commission reviews numbers and boundaries at intervals of not more than five years and can recommend alterations for approval of the House. The life of Parliament is limited to a maximum of five years.

The constitution provides for a Supreme Court and a Court of Appeal.

THE GOVERNMENT

Head of State: H.M. Queen ELIZABETH II.

Governor-General: Sir GERALD CASH, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E. (took office September 1979).

THE CABINET

(December 1981)

Prime Minister and Minister of Economic Affairs: Rt. Hon. LYNDEN OSCAR PINDLING.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance: Hon. ARTHUR D. HANNA.

Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Local Government: Hon. GEORGE A. SMITH.

Minister of External Affairs and Attorney-General: Hon. PAUL L. ADDERLEY.

Minister of State: Hon. ALFRED T. MAYCOCK.

Minister of Labour and Home Affairs: Hon. CLEMENT T. MAYNARD.

Minister of Transport: Hon. PHILIP M. BETHEL.

Minister of Education and Culture: Hon. DARRELL E. ROLLE.

Minister of Tourism and Aviation: Hon. LIVINGSTON N. COAKLEY.

Minister of Works and Utilities: Hon. A. LOFTUS ROKER.

Minister of Health and National Insurance: Hon. PERRY G. CHRISTIE.

Minister of Youth, Sports and Community Affairs: Senator KENDAL W. NOTTAGE.

SENATE**President:** Hon. Dame DORIS L. JOHNSON, D.B.E.**Nominated Members:** 16.**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY****Speaker:** Sir CLIFFORD DARLING, K.C.M.G.**Elected Members:** 38.

GENERAL ELECTION—July 19th, 1977

PARTY	SEATS
Progressive Liberal Party .	30
Bahamian Democratic Party .	6
Free National Movement .	2

Distribution of seats in October 1980: Progressive Liberal Party 31, Social Democratic Party 4, Free National Democratic Movement 3.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Free National Democratic Movement: P.O.B. N-4923, Nassau; Parl. Leader CECIL WALLACE-WITFIELD; amalgamation of the Bahamian Democratic Party and the Free National Movement.

Progressive Liberal Party: P.O.B. N-1107, Nassau; supported by the black community which makes up about 80 per cent of the population; Chair. ANDREW MAYNARD; Parl. Leader The Hon. ARTHUR D. HANNA.

Social Democratic Party: P.O.B. N-8323, Nassau; f. 1979 by dissident members of the Bahamian Democratic Party; Leader NORMAN SOLOMON.

Vanguard Socialist Party: Nassau; f. 1971; aims to establish a socialist state "free of exploitation"; Chair. Dr. JOHN MCCARTNEY.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION**HIGH COMMISSIONS AND EMBASSIES
IN THE BAHAMAS**

Haiti: P.O.B. N-666, Nassau; *Chargé d'affaires:* ALEXANDER PAUL.

Jamaica: P.O.B. N-4898, Nassau; *High Commissioner:* ERNEST G. PEART.

United Kingdom: P.O.B. N-7516, Nassau; *High Commissioner:* A. S. PAPADOPOULOS, C.M.G., M.V.O., M.B.E.

U.S.A.: P.O.B. N-7516, Nassau; *Ambassador:* WILLIAM B. SCHWARTZ, Jr.

The Bahamas also has diplomatic relations with Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the Vatican City, Venezuela and Zambia.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Bahamas Court of Appeal, the Supreme Court, the Magistrates' Courts and the Juvenile Courts are the main courts of the Bahamian judicial system.

All Courts, apart from the Juvenile Courts which are

concerned only with criminal matters, have both a criminal and civil jurisdiction. All but the Supreme Court are of limited jurisdiction. The Magistrates' Courts are presided over by a Commissioner sitting as Magistrate, or by a professionally qualified Stipendiary and Circuit Magistrate in New Providence and Grand Bahama.

Whereas all magistrates are empowered to try offences which may be tried summarily, a Stipendiary and Circuit Magistrate may, with the consent of the accused, also try certain less serious indictable offences. But a Stipendiary and Circuit Magistrate may in no case pass a sentence of imprisonment of more than two years for any one offence and may only in rare cases impose a fine in excess of B\$1,500.

All magistrates may make maintenance orders, and, in certain circumstances, orders for separation and custody of children. Where title to land is not in dispute and the value of the land is B\$142.85 or less they may hear and determine the case.

A lay magistrate has a jurisdiction of up to B\$285.71 for matters of contract or tort. But when a case is remitted to him by the Supreme Court the limit is B\$428.56. The limit for a Stipendiary and Circuit Magistrate is B\$571.42.

Appeals in almost all matters lie from the Supreme Court to the Court of Appeal with further appeal in certain instances to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the United Kingdom.

Justices of the Supreme Court: HARVEY L. DACOSTA, C.M.G., Q.C. (acting Chief Justice), VIVIAN O. BLAKE, Q.C., Sir DENNIS MALONE, CHARLES GRAHAM-PERKINS.

Justices of the Court of Appeal: Sir ALASTAIR BLAIR-KERR, Sir WILLIAM DUFFUS, Prof. TELFORD GEORGES, Sir JOSEPH LUCKHOO, Sir PHILIP GEORGE.

Stipendiary and Circuit Magistrates: JOSEPH B. ALFRED, GEORGE A. S. VAN SERTIMA, JESSEL HANNAYS.

Registrar: Mrs. SYLVIA BONAMY.

Assistant Registrar: Miss EMILY RODGERS.

RELIGION

The chief religious denominations in the country are the Anglicans, Baptists, Methodists and Roman Catholics. There were in 1970 (census year) 40,000 Anglicans, 27,236 Baptists, 25,675 Roman Catholics and 10,534 Methodists.

ANGLICAN

Bishop of Nassau and the Bahamas: Right Rev. MICHAEL ELDON, Addington House, P.O.B. N-7107, Nassau.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Bishop of Nassau: Most Rev. LAWRENCE A. BURKE, P.O.B. N-8187, Nassau.

METHODIST

General Superintendent of the Methodist Church in the Bahamas: Rev. Dr. KENNETH HUGGINS, P.O.B. N-3702, Nassau.

THE PRESS

Freeport News: P.O.B. F7, Freeport, Grand Bahama; f. 1961; daily; Gen. Man. BOB MARTIN; circ. 6,000.

The Herald: P.O.B. N-1914, Nassau; f. 1844; weekly; Man. Editor MICHAEL A. SYMONETTE.

Nassau Guardian: P.O.B. N-3011, Nassau; f. 1844; daily; Gen. Man. KENNETH N. FRANCIS; circ. 9,000.

THE BAHAMAS

Sunday Express: Design House, Mackey St., P.O.B. N-9891, Nassau; Publ. and Editor WILLIAM GIBSON.

The Tribune: Shirley St., P.O.B. N-3207, Nassau; f. 1903; evening; Publ./Editor EILEEN DUPUCH CARRON; circ. 15,000.

The Bahamas Financial Digest: P.O.B. N-4271, Nassau; monthly; business and investment; Publ. and Editor MICHAEL A. SYMONETTE.

Bahamas Magazine: P.O.B. N-3208, Nassau; f. 1933; quarterly; Editor DOROTHY ZINZOW.

Bahamas Tourist News: P.O.B. N-4855, Nassau; monthly; Editor PAUL BOWER; circ. 208,000 (annually).

Bahamian Review Magazine: Collins Ave., P.O.B. N-494, Nassau; f. 1952; monthly; Editor WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT; circ. 15,000.

Official Gazette: c/o Cabinet Office, P.O.B. N-7147, Nassau; weekly; published by the Cabinet Office.

PUBLISHER

Etienne Dupuch Jr. Publications Ltd.: P.O.B. N-7513, Nassau; publish *Bahamas Handbook and Businessman's Annual*, *What To Do* magazines, *Tadpole* (educational colouring book) series and *Trailblazer* maps.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

ZNS Broadcasting Corporation of the Bahamas: P.O.B. N-1347, Nassau; f. 1936; government owned; commercial; three channels; Gen. Man. CALSEY JOHNSON.

A northern (Grand Bahama) service of Radio Bahamas was established early in 1973 at Freeport. In 1977 there were approximately 100,000 radio receivers.

ZNS-T.V.: f. 1977; Gen. Man. CALSEY JOHNSON.

ZNS-TV covers the Central Bahamas and the main capital of New Providence. Freeport, the second city, is covered by cable television. American television programmes can be received.

In 1980 the Bahamas had approximately 36,000 television receivers in use.

FINANCE

In recent years the Bahamas has developed into one of the world's foremost financial centres, and finance has become a significant feature of the economy. In 1981 there were 318 financial institutions in the Bahamas; 218 dealt with the general public while the remaining 100 were restricted, non-active or nominee institutions. There were 120 Eurocurrency branches of foreign banks, mostly American or Swiss.

There are no corporation, income, capital gains or withholding taxes or estate duty, but higher stamp, property, immigration and company registration fees were introduced for non-Bahamian companies in 1976.

PRINCIPAL BANKS

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; res.=reserves; m.=million; brs.=branches)

CENTRAL BANK

Central Bank of the Bahamas: Frederick St., P.O.B. N-4868, Nassau; bank of issue; external res. B\$102m. (Oct. 1980); Governor W. C. ALLEN.

The Press, Publisher, Radio and Television, Finance

DEVELOPMENT BANK

The Bahamas Development Bank: Nassau; f. 1978 to fund approved projects and channel funds into appropriate investments; Chair. Mrs. E. C. ISAACS.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Banco de Bogotá, Nassau Ltd.: P.O.B. 4843, Nassau.

Bank of Montreal (Bahamas and Caribbean) Ltd.: Harrison Bldg., Marlborough St., P.O.B. N-7118, Nassau; f. 1970; cap. B\$3m.; dep. B\$105m. (Aug. 1980); 3 brs.; Man. Dir. HARRY ACKSTEIN.

The Bank of Nassau Ltd.: Sassoon House, Shirley St. at Victoria Ave., P.O.B. N-4901, Nassau.

Bank of New Providence Ltd.: Cloughton House, Shirley St., P.O.B. N-4723, Nassau; cap. B\$10m.; dep. B\$243m. (June 1980); Pres. and Dir. JOHN WOLF; Gen. Man. K. MCCORMACK.

Bank of Nova Scotia: Rawson Square, P.O.B. N-7518, Nassau; 10 brs.; Man. G. E. MARSHALL.

Barclays Bank International Ltd.: Bay St., P.O.B. N-8350, Nassau; 7 brs.; Man. J. O. KENNING.

British Central Bank Ltd.: Norfolk House, Frederick St., Nassau.

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce: Bay and Parliament Sts., P.O.B. N-7125, Nassau; f. 1867; 9 brs. and 2 agencies in the Bahamas; Area Man. S. H. COTTER; Nassau Man. J. A. WRAFTER.

Charterhouse Japhet Bank and Trust International Ltd.: E. D. Sassoon Bldg., Parliament St., P.O.B. N-3045, Nassau; incorporated Bahamas 1950; Man. Dir. JOHN B. K. RUSSELL.

Chase Manhattan Bank N.A.: Shirley and Charlotte Sts., P.O.B. N-4921, Nassau; 3 brs.; Gen. Man. HELENUS J. VAN WYNNEN.

Citibank, N.A.: Thompson Blvd., Oakes Field, P.O.B. N-8158, Nassau; 2 brs.; Vice-Pres. R. DO VALLE.

Commonwealth Industrial Bank Ltd.: Palmdale and Bay Sts., P.O.B. N-5541, Nassau; 2 brs.; District Man. TREVOR B. THOMPSON.

Deltec Banking Corporation Ltd.: Deltec House, Marlborough and Cumberland Sts., P.O.B. N-3229, Nassau.

Finance Corporation of Bahamas Ltd. (FINCO): Frederick St., P.O.B. N-3038, Nassau; 2 brs.

First Home Savings and Loan Ltd.: Norfolk House, Frederick St., P.O.B. N-3744, Nassau; f. 1978.

Lloyds Bank International (Bahamas) Ltd.: King and George Sts., P.O.B. N-1262, Nassau; cap. U.S. \$17.5m.; res. U.S. \$8.2m. (Sept. 1980); Gen. Man. J. P. GENASI.

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. Ltd.: Mosmar Bldg., Queen St., P.O.B. N-8169, Nassau.

Nassau Bank and Trust Co. Ltd.: Collins Ave. and Second Terrace, P.O.B. N-3030, Nassau.

Overseas Development Bank (Bahamas) Ltd.: Bitco Bldg., P.O.B. N-4815, Nassau.

Overseas Union Bank (Bahamas) Ltd.: P.O.B. N-8184, Nassau.

People's Penny Savings Bank Ltd.: Market St., P.O.B. N-1484, Nassau; 3 brs.

Philadelphia National Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. N-4465, Nassau.

Rhone Bank International Ltd.: Norfolk House, P.O.B. N-4913, Nassau.

The Royal Bank of Canada: Bay St., P.O.B. 7537, Nassau; f. 1869; 16 brs.

S.F.E. Banking Corporation Ltd.: Shirley St., P.O.B. N-100, Nassau; f. 1963; cap. p.u. surplus and res. B\$0.5m.; dep. B\$106m. (July 1980); Chair. MAURICE P. BONNET; Man. Dir. PETER S. SLOCUM.

Standard Chartered Bank Bahamas Ltd.: Centreville House, Second Terrace West, Collins Ave., P.O.B. N-7120, Nassau.

Sterling National Bank and Trust Company of New York: Shirley and Charlotte Sts., P.O.B. N-100, Nassau.

TRUST COMPANIES

Arawak Trust Co. Ltd.: Harrison Bldg., Marlborough St., P.O.B. N-1447, Nassau.

Artoc Bank and Trust Ltd.: Charlotte House, Charlotte St., P.O.B. N-8319, Nassau.

Bahamas International Trust Co. Ltd.: Bank Lane, P.O.B. N-7768, Nassau; incorporated 1957; cap. B\$1m.; Dir. DENNIS A. CATT.

Bank of Nova Scotia Trust Co. (Bahamas) Ltd.: Bernard Sunley Bldg., Bay St., P.O.B. N-3016, Nassau; Man. Dir. KILBURN W. LONDON.

Bankamerica Trust and Banking Corporation (Bahamas) Ltd.: 50 Shirley St., P.O.B. N-9100, Nassau; inc. 1969; Man. Dir. DAVID MACKENZIE.

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce Trust Co. (Bahamas) Ltd.: P.O.B. N-3933, Nassau.

Chase Manhattan Trust Corporation Ltd.: Charlotte House, Shirley St., P.O.B. N-3708, Nassau.

Cititrust (Bahamas) Ltd.: Thompson Blvd. at Oakes Field, P.O.B. N-1576, Nassau; Pres. and Man. Dir. P. H. PAGE.

Lloyds Bank International (Bahamas) Ltd.: (Trust Department); George and King Sts., P.O.B. N-1262, Nassau; Man. C. F. RICHMOND.

Roywest Trust Corporation of Bahamas Ltd.: West Bay St., P.O.B. N-7788, Nassau; f. 1936; Chair. J. F. SMITH; Deputy Chair. and Man. Dir. D. R. KESTER.

INSURANCE

The leading British and a number of U.S. and Canadian companies have agents in Nassau and Freeport.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Bahamas Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. N-665, Nassau; f. 1933 to promote, foster and protect trade, industry and commerce; 800 mems.; Pres. JUDY V. C. MUNROE; Exec. Dir. Mrs. DONNA N. ALBURY.

Bahamas Development Corporation, The: 4th Floor, Trade Winds Bldg., Nassau; f. 1971 to promote the establishment of heavy industry and supervise agricultural development; Chair. PHILIP PINDER

Nassau/Paradise Island Promotion Board: P.O.B. N-7799, Nassau; f. 1970; 32 mems.; Chair. WILLIAM J. E. MORTON; Exec. Dir. DAVID PRICE.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Bahamas Association of Architects: P.O.B. N-1063, Nassau; Pres. WINSTON JONES (acting).

Bahamas Association of Land Surveyors: P.O.B. N-4312 Nassau; 42 mems.; Pres. A. C. LAVILLE; Sec. STAFFORD D. COAKLEY.

Bahamas Association of Shipping Agents: P.O.B. N-1451, Nassau.

Bahamas Boatman's Association: f. 1974; P.O.B. ES-5212 Nassau; Pres. and Sec. FREDERICK GOMEZ.

Bahamas Employers' Confederation: P.O.B. N-166, Nassau f. 1963; Pres. T. V. ARNETT.

Bahamas General Contractors Association: P.O.B. S5513 Nassau; Pres. VERNON COLLIE.

Bahamas Hotel Employers' Association: P.O.B. N-7799 Nassau; f. 1958; 23 mems.; Pres. J. BARRIE FARRINGTON; Sec. BASIL FOSTER.

Bahamas Institute of Accountants: P.O.B. N-10144, Nassau; Pres. CLIFFORD CULMER.

Bahamas Motor Dealers Association: P.O.B. N-4177, Nassau; Pres. VICTOR CLARKE.

Bahamas Real Estate Association: P.O.B. N-4051, Nassau; Pres. LEVI H. GIBSON.

Bahamas Supermarket Operators Association: P.O.B. N-4206, Nassau.

Nassau Association of Shipping Agents: P.O.B. N-1451, Nassau.

Soft Drink Bottlers Association: P.O.B. N-272, Nassau; Exec. PHILIP D. PINDER, M.P.

TRADE UNIONS

The Commonwealth of the Bahamas Trade Union Congress (CBTUC): P.O.B. GT 2514, Nassau; affiliated to the Caribbean Congress of Labour; Pres. DAVID KNOWLES.

Affiliated to CBTUC are the following:

Airport, Airline and Allied Workers' Union: P.O.B. N-3364, Workers House, Balfour Ave., Nassau; f. 1958; 532 mems.; Pres. FRANKLYN CARTER; Sec.-Treas. EDITH SMITH.

Bahamas Brewery, Dairy Distillery and Allied Workers Union: P.O.B. N-299, Nassau; f. 1968; 140 mems.; Pres. STEPHEN HANNA; Sec.-Gen. DAVID KEMP.

Bahamas Communication and Public Officers' Union: P.O.B. N-3048, Nassau; f. 1973; 1,150 mems.; Pres. CHARLES BETHEL; Sec.-Gen. ROBERT THOMPSON; publ. *Commique*.

Bahamas Hotel Catering and Allied Workers' Union: P.O.B. GT-2514, Workers House, Balfour Ave., Nassau; f. 1958; 5,500 mems.; Pres. DAVID KNOWLES; Gen. Sec. BOBBY GLINTON.

Bahamas Islands Airline Pilots' Association: P.O.B. 6021, Nassau International Airport; f. 1960; 57 mems.; Pres. W. RUSSELL (acting); Sec. G. ROBERTS (acting).

Bahamas Musicians' and Entertainers' Union: P.O.B. N-880, Nassau Court, Nassau; f. 1958; 410 mems.; Pres. LEROY D. HANNA; Sec. ROBERT SMITH.

Bahamas Transport, Agricultural, Distributive and Allied Workers' Trade Union: P.O.B. N-7821, Wulfi Rd., Nassau; f. 1959; 1,362 mems.; Pres. RANDOLF FAWKES, M.H.A.; Gen. Sec. MAXWELL N. TAYLOR.

Bahamas Union of Teachers: P.O.B. N-3482, 104 Bethel Ave., Stapledon Gardens, Nassau; f. 1945; 1,800 mems.; Pres. H. F. MOSS (acting); Gen. Sec. A. L. ARCHER.

The Grand Bahama Construction, Refinery and Maintenance Workers' Union: P.O.B. F-839, Freeport, Grand Bahama; f. 1971; Pres. NEVILLE SIMMONS.

United Brotherhood of Longshoremen: P.O.B. N-7317, Wulfi Rd., Nassau; f. 1959; 157 mems.; Pres. J. MCKINNEY; Gen. Sec. W. SWANN.

THE BAHAMAS

Non-affiliated unions include:

Abaco Agricultural and Allied Workers' Union: Murphy Town, Abaco; f. 1960; 148 mems.; Sec. BENJAMIN CURRY.

Bahamas Construction and Building Trade Union: P.O.B. 2511, Nassau; f. 1958; 200 mems.; Pres. S. P. ADDERLEY; Gen. Sec. P. FARQUHARSON.

Bahamas Construction and Civil Engineering Union: P.O.B. 1969, Nassau; f. 1980; 200 mems.; Pres. H. H. MINNIS; Gen. Sec. CLIFFORD RAMSEY.

Bahamas Islands Licensed Aircraft Engineers and Aviation Specialists: P.O.B. 65, Windsor Field, Nassau; 17 mems.; Pres. JOHN BRUNNELL; Sec. W. L. HEARNE.

Bahamas Oil and Fuel Services Workers Union: P.O.B. 10597, Nassau; f. 1956; Pres. VINCENT MUNROE; Sec. Treas. HENRY A. MORRIS.

Bahamas Public Services Union: P.O.B. N-4692, East St. South, Nassau; f. 1959; 4,247 mems.; Pres. ARLINGTON MILLER; Sec. VAN DELANEY.

Bahamas Racehorse Workers' Union: Nassau; Gen. Sec. LAVARITY B. DEVEAUX.

Bahamas Workers' Council International: P.O.B. 5337 M.S., Nassau; f. 1969; Chair. DUDLEY WILLIAMS; publ. *Labour Speaks*.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are about 600 miles of roads in New Providence and 850 miles in the Family Islands, mainly on Grand Bahama, Cat, Eleuthera, Exuma and Long Islands.

SHIPPING

The following are the chief shipping lines calling at Nassau: P. & O., Pacific Steam Navigation Co., Tropical

Trade and Industry, Transport, Tourism

Shipping, Home Lines, Eastern Steamship Co., Norwegian-American Lines, Bahama Cruise Lines, Costa Lines, N.C.L. Norwegian Caribbean Lines, Holland American Lines, and the Royal Netherlands Steamship Lines.

There is a weekly mail and passenger service to all the Family Islands.

CIVIL AVIATION

Nassau International Airport and Freeport International Airport are the main terminals for international and internal services.

Bahamasair: P.O.B. N-4881, Nassau; f. 1973; scheduled services between Nassau, Freeport, Miami, Fort Lauderdale, Atlanta, Turks and Caicos Islands and within the Family Islands; fleet: 2 Boeing 737, 4 HS 748; Chair. ALFRED MAYCOCK; Gen. Man. AUBREY CURLING.

International Air Bahama: P.O.B. 4887, International Airport, Nassau; f. 1966; a subsidiary of Hekla Holdings Ltd./Loftleidir HF; fleet: 2 DC-8-63; Gen. Man. and Chief Exec. SIGURDUR HELGASSON.

The following airlines serve the Bahamas: Air Canada, Air Florida, Air Jamaica, American Airlines, British Airways, Chalks International, Delta, Eastern, Ecuatoriana, El Al, Evergreen International, Lufthansa, Mackey International, Pan American, Sabena, Shawnee Airlines, Western Air Lines.

TOURISM

The Ministry of Tourism: P.O.B. N-3701, Nassau; tourism is expanding rapidly, and there were 8,839 hotel beds in the country in 1980.

BAHRAIN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The State of Bahrain consists of a group of islands situated midway down the Arabian Gulf about 30 km. (18 miles) from the east coast of Saudi Arabia. There are six principal islands in the Bahrain group, of which the largest is Bahrain itself, about 50 km. (30 miles) long and between 13 and 25 km. (8 and 15 miles) wide. The climate is cool and temperate from December to the end of March, becoming very hot and humid during the summer months. In August and September temperatures can rise to 40°C (104°F). The official language is Arabic, but English is widely spoken. Bahrain is a predominantly Muslim country, the population being divided between the Shi'ites (slightly more than 50 per cent) and the Sunnis (less than 50 per cent). The national flag (proportions 5 by 3) is scarlet, with a vertical white stripe at the hoist, the two colours separated by a serrated line. The port of Manama is the capital.

Recent History

Bahrain was a British Protected State from 1816 until 1971. In 1971 the British Government withdrew troops "east of Suez" and on August 15th, 1971, the Amir, Sheikh Isa, declared Bahrain an independent sovereign state. In August 1975 the arrest of left-wing dissidents was followed by the dissolution of the National Assembly, which by late 1981 had not been re-convened. Since the Iranian revolution there has been evidence of tension between the Shi'ites, who form a slender majority, and the Sunnis, the sect to which the Amir belongs. Bahrain was one of the six founder-members of the Gulf Co-operation Council (see p. 170) in March 1981.

Government

Bahrain is an independent sovereign state ruled by an Amir through an appointed Cabinet. In August 1975 the National Assembly was dissolved (see National Assembly, p. 1591). The country is divided into five rural areas administered by Municipalities.

Defence

In July 1981 the Bahrain Defence Force consisted of 2,500 men. Defence expenditure in 1981 was budgeted at BD 51 million.

Economic Affairs

The traditional occupations of cattle breeding, agriculture and fishing are still practised throughout the islands. The main crops are vegetables, lucerne, other fodder crops and some dates.

Oil in commercial quantity was found in 1932 and has since been developed by the Bahrain Petroleum Company. Bahrain became a member of O.A.P.E.C. in May 1970. Although Bahrain's production of crude oil is relatively small and is declining, it has a large refinery whose output in 1980 was 87.7 million barrels.

Good communications facilities and modern port installations encourage Bahrain's transit trade. Bahrain has

a free zone in which many British, American and local concerns have their headquarters. The ALBA aluminium smelter has an annual capacity of more than 170,000 tons and an O.A.P.E.C. dry dock (ASRY), capable of accepting tankers of 500,000 d.w.t., serviced more than 400 ships between December 1977 and July 1981. In early 1982 the construction of the Arab Iron and Steel Company's iron pelletizing plant and the Gulf Petrochemical Industries Company's plant promised a boost to the economy.

In October 1975 the Government began to license "Off-shore Banking Units" (see Banking section), and by July 1981 63 "OBUs" were in operation, with assets of U.S. \$42,900 million.

Transport and Communications

Roads are good and there is a national bus system. In October 1981 work was due to begin on a causeway to link Bahrain with Saudi Arabia. Muharraq Airport has first-class facilities. The port of Mina Sulman is being further developed.

Tourism

There are several archaeological sites of importance. Bahrain is the site of the ancient trading civilization of Dilmun. There is a wide selection of hotels and restaurants.

Social Welfare

The State-run medical service provides comprehensive in-patient and out-patient treatment for all, including expatriates. There are also dentists, doctors and opticians in private practice. A Social Security Law covering pensions, industrial accidents, sickness, unemployment, maternity and family allowances was introduced in October 1976.

Education

Government education is free in Bahrain. In 1980 44,109 children were receiving primary education in 1,227 classes. There were 16,430 pupils at intermediate level and 7,315 at secondary level. Private education is also available.

Public Holidays

1982: July 23rd-25th (Id ul Fitr), September 29th-October 1st (Id ul Adha), October 19th (Muslim New Year), October 28th-29th (Ashoura), December 16th (National Day), December 28th (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is being introduced.

Currency and Exchange Rates

1,000 fils = 1 Bahrain dinar (BD).

Exchange rates (October 1981):

£1 sterling = 704.6 fils;

U.S. \$1 = 377.0 fils.

STATISTICAL SURVEY
AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION (census results)								
	February 13th, 1965			April 3rd, 1971			April 1979 (estimate)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
669.3 sq. km.*	99,384	82,819	182,203	116,314	99,764	216,078	218,900	146,100	365,000

* 258.5 sq. miles

Population (Preliminary census figures, April 1981): 358,857, of whom 242,596 were Bahrainis.

Principal towns (1971 census): Manama (capital) 88,785; Muharraq Town 37,732.

EMPLOYMENT
(1971)

Agriculture and fishing	3,990
Mining and manufacturing	4,152
Oil	4,312
Public utilities	1,795
Construction	10,404
Wholesale and retail trade, and catering	7,706
Transport, storage and communications	7,743
Finance, insurance, property and business services	1,084
Community, social and personal services	13,182
Public administration and defence	5,206
Other	817
TOTAL	60,301

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION
(’000 metric tons)

1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
2,916	2,909	2,766	2,567	2,412

REFINERY PRODUCTION
(Output in million barrels)

1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
77.8	93.0	88.0	89.2	87.7

Note: 1 metric ton equals approx. 7.3 barrels.

NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION
(million cubic feet)

1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
107,464	121,228	131,152	142,147	123,422

Industry: Building materials, clothing, soft drinks, plastic products, industrial gases, boat building, air conditioning manufacture, flour mills and an aluminium plant. Estimated production of primary aluminium (in ’000 metric tons) was: 10.2 in 1971; 70.1 in 1972; 102.6 in 1973; 118.0 in 1974; 116.5 in 1975; 122.1 in 1976; 121.4 in 1977; 122.8 in 1978.

FINANCE

1,000 fils=1 Bahrain dinar (BD).

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100, 250 and 500 fils.

Notes: 500 fils; 1, 5, 10 and 20 dinars.

Exchange rates (October 1981): £1 sterling=704.6 fils; U.S. \$1=377.0 fils.

100 Bahrain dinars=£141.92=\$265.25.

Note: The Bahrain dinar was introduced in October 1965, replacing the Persian Gulf Indian rupee at the rate of 1 dinar=10 rupees=15 shillings sterling (£1=1.333 dinars). Until August 1971 the dinar was valued at U.S. \$2.10 (\$1=476.19 fils). Between December 1971 and February 1973 the dinar was worth U.S. \$2.28 (\$1=438.60 fils). In February 1973 the dinar's official parity was fixed at \$2.5333 (\$1=394.74 fils) but the market rate of exchange was 1 dinar=\$2.5284 (\$1=395.5 fils) from January 1975 to May 1976 and 1 dinar=\$2.5275 (\$1=395.6 fils) from May 1976 to January 1978. The average value of the Bahrain dinar was \$2.5278 in 1976; \$2.5809 in 1978; \$2.6214 in 1979; \$2.6531 in 1980. In terms of sterling, the value of the Bahrain dinar between November 1967 and June 1972 was 17s. 6d. (87½ new pence), the exchange rate being £1=1.143 dinars.

BUDGET

(million Bahrain dinars)

REVENUE	1977	1978	1979	1980-81*	EXPENDITURE	1977	1978	1979	1980-81*
Oil revenue	150	170	161	476	Capital	138.5	145	130	303
Government fees and services	45	69	63	204	Recurrent	111.0	135	150	377
Grants, loans, bonds	40	41	56						
TOTAL	235.5	280	280	680	TOTAL	249.5	280	280	680

* Two-year budget; BD 64 million was added in 1981.

1982-85 Development Plan: Proposed expenditure BD 2,300 million.

MONEY SUPPLY

(million Bahrain dinars at December 31st)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Currency outside banks	14.9	16.9	23.5	33.2	41.6	44.1	49.9	58.3
Demand deposits	44.5	44.4	53.8	93.7	108.7	127.2	136.2	133.9
TOTAL MONEY	59.4	61.3	77.3	126.9	150.3	171.3	186.1	192.2

EXTERNAL TRADE*

(million Bahrain dinars)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports c.i.f.	212.6	473.3	458.1	659.9	802.8	792.3	945.3	1,383.3
Exports f.o.b.	162.4	459.0	453.7	620.3	729.7	733.1	949.5	1,336.7

* Figures include stores and bunkers for ships and aircraft but exclude trade in silver bullion and dust.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

('000 Bahrain dinars)

IMPORTS (excl. petroleum)	1977	1978	1980†
Food and live animals	42,823.8	51,189.1	67,462
Beverages and tobacco	10,185.0	10,942.1	9,528
Inedible raw materials (not fuels)	9,110.8	9,044.2	8,003
Mineral fuels, lubricants etc.	7,442.7	6,812.6	16,553
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	626.6	1,189.4	1,917
Chemicals	30,879.9	38,987.2	44,370
Basic manufactured goods	106,304.7	101,734.6	98,677
Machinery and transport equipment	161,031.7	171,326.8	130,748
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	76,259.9	61,864.4	53,160
Unclassified groups and transactions	187.6	270.2	1,593
TOTAL	444,852.7	453,360.6	432,011

Imports of crude petroleum (million dinars): 357.8 in 1977; 338.9 in 1978; 476.0 in 1979; 750.0 in 1980.

† Figures for 1979 not available. Data for 1980 exclude transit trade.

EXPORTS (excl. petroleum)	1977	1978	1979*	1980
Cereals and cereal preparations	883.8	1,284.9	9,507.0	1,042
Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	3,599.0	3,164.8	1,760.0	2,648
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	8,655.2	3,365.4	2,599.0	3,092
Iron and steel	4,608.9	2,510.7	450.0	4,533
Non-ferrous metals	43,178.7	67,625.3	52,077.6	38,983
Machinery, other than electric	27,381.3	17,713.6	24,070.0	6,602
Electric machinery, etc.	11,296.6	4,628.5	26,568.0	4,295
Transport equipment	5,533.0	7,873.3	63,191.0	3,068
Clothing	13,363.4	4,858.4	30,356.0	932
Footwear	6,516.2	2,776.2	2,742.0	3,963
Scientific instruments, optical and photographic goods, watches and clocks	2,125.3	2,262.6	700.0	32
TOTAL (including others)	157,605.7	147,546.9	n.a.	105,670

* Includes re-exports. Exports of refined petroleum (million dinars): 572.5 in 1977; 585.5 in 1978; 772.5 in 1979; 1,206.6 in 1980.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

('000 Bahrain dinars)

IMPORTS (excl. petroleum)	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Australia	20,336	22,988	25,592	38,631	41,079
China, People's Republic	15,204	24,590	8,141	4,843	5,773
France	9,460	11,313	10,827	17,595	16,350
Germany, Federal Republic	24,844	26,178	36,753	412	18,437
Hong Kong	7,277	10,230	9,045	5,254	4,453
India	13,349	13,836	14,785	7,920	13,887
Italy	8,808	14,610	17,589	19,330	15,744
Japan	53,736	68,943	65,256	6,865	80,201
Netherlands	10,589	9,968	9,357	11,002	7,518
Pakistan	5,093	3,037	3,357	2,283	9,824
United Kingdom	68,369	87,035	90,185	80,365	70,680
U.S.A.	57,395	53,268	53,166	66,212	54,129

EXPORTS (excl. petroleum)	1976	1977	1978	1980†
China, People's Republic	7,247	6,072	4	—
Iran	5,157	14,020	13,672	15,027
Iraq	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12,262
Japan	25,684	23,513	51,775	8,170
Kuwait	3,163	5,256	8,126	11,755
Qatar	2,884	3,559	1,572	3,023
Saudi Arabia	68,219	80,511	31,930	22,873
United Arab Emirates	6,139	5,600	17,516	12,150

† 1979 figures unavailable.

BAHRAIN

al Jarida al Rasmiya (*Official Gazette*): Information Department, Government of Bahrain, Manama; f. 1957; Arabic.

al Mawaquf: P.O.B. 1083, Manama; f. 1973; Arabic; world news, politics, arts, religion.

al Najma al Asbuia (*Weekly Star*): Awali; Arabic; published by The Bahrain Petroleum Co. Ltd.; circ. 8,000; Editor KHALID MEHMAS.

The New Society: P.O.B. 590, Manama.

Sada Al Usbou: P.O.B. 549, Bahrain; f. 1969; Arabic; Owner and Editor-in-Chief ALI SAYAR; circ. 10,000 (in various Gulf States).

OTHER PERIODICALS

al Hiya al Tijariya (*Commerce Review*): P.O.B. 248, Manama; monthly; Arabic; published by Bahrain Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Al-Mujtama Al-Jadid: P.O.B. 590; Editor MUSTAFA.

al Murshid: Arabian Printing and Publishing House, P.O.B. 553, Bahrain; monthly guide, including "What's on in Bahrain"; English and Arabic; Editor M. SOLIMAN.

This is Bahrain: P.O.B. 726, Manama; English; quarterly; information; published by Gulf Public Relations; Editor NICK WARREN-GASH.

NEWS AGENCIES

Reuters (*U.K.*): P.O.B. 1030, Manama.

Agence France-Presse, Associated Press and Gulf News Agency also have offices in Bahrain.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Bahrain Broadcasting Station: P.O.B. 253, Manama; f. 1955; state-owned and operated enterprise; two 10kW. transmitters; programmes are in Arabic only, and include news, plays and talks; Dir. of Broadcasting IBRAHIM KANOO.

Radio Bahrain: P.O.B. 702, Manama; f. 1977; commercial radio station in English language; Man. AHMED M. SULEIMAN.

Bahrain Television: P.O.B. 1075, Manama; commenced colour TV broadcasting in 1973; second channel in English began broadcasting in October 1981. The station takes advertising; covers Bahrain, eastern Saudi Arabia, Qatar and United Arab Emirates; Gen. Man. E. J. W. PAYNE.

English language programmes broadcast by the U.S. Air Force in Dhahran and by ARAMCO can be received in Bahrain, as can the television service provided by the latter.

In 1980 there were approximately 100,000 radio receiving sets and 80,000 TV receiving sets.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = millions; br. = branch; B.D. = Bahrain Dinars)

CENTRAL BANK

Bahrain Monetary Agency: P.O.B. 27, Manama; f. 1973 and became fully operative January 1975; controls issue of currency, organization and control of banking system and bank credit; cap. p.u. B.D. 10 million; Chair. Sheikh KHALIFA BIN SALMAN AL-KHALIFA; Deputy Chair. EBRAHIM A. KARIM; Governor ABDULLA HASSAN SAIF.

The Press, Radio and Television, Finance

LOCALLY INCORPORATED COMMERCIAL BANKS

Al-Ahli Commercial Bank, B.S.C.: P.O.B. 5941, Manama; f. 1978; private bank; cap. p.u. B.D. 4 million; Chair. MUHAMMAD YOUSEF JALAL; Gen. Man. GREGORY KRIKORIAN.

National Bank of Bahrain: P.O.B. 106, Manama; f. 1957; commercial bank with Government of Bahrain as major shareholder; total assets (Dec. 1980) B.D. 297 million; total shareholders' equity B.D. 20 million; Chair. AHMED ALI KANOO; Gen. Man. and Chief Exec. Officer N.A. NOORUDDIN.

Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait: P.O.B. 597, Manama; cap. and res. B.D. 42m. (Aug. 1981); Gen. Man. PAUL H. FRANCIS.

Continental Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 5237, Manama; joint venture between Continental Illinois National Bank, Chicago, and Bahraini interests; Chair. and Man. Dir. DAVID GILLESPIE.

Gulf International Bank B.S.C.: P.O.B. 1017, Manama; f. 1975; owned by Govts. of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, U.A.E., Qatar, Oman, Bahrain and Iraq; cap. p.u. B.D. 68 million; dep. B.D. 470 million (December 1979); Gen. Man. Dr. KHALED AL-FAYEZ.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL BANKS

Algemene Bank Nederland: Amsterdam; P.O.B. 350, Manama; Man. Jhr. M. C. VAN DE POLL.

Arab Bank Ltd.: Amman, Jordan; P.O.B. 395, Manama; Man. MAKRAM RAHAL.

Bank Melli Iran: Teheran; Sheik Mubarak Bldg., P.O.B. 785, Manama; Gen. Man. (Bahrain brs.) H. SARPASH.

Bank Saderat Iran: Teheran; P.O.B. 825, Manama; Man. B. HAJIZADEH.

Banque du Caire: Cairo; P.O.B. 815, Manama; Man. A. FARID.

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, FCB: Paris; P.O.B. 5241, Manama; Man. J. BOURCELOT.

British Bank of the Middle East: Hong Kong; P.O.B. 57, Manama; Man. E. C. O'BRIEN.

The Chartered Bank: London; P.O.B. 29, Manama; Man. FRANK YULE.

Chase Manhattan Bank: New York; P.O.B. 368, Manama; Man. A. S. HAZZAH.

Citibank N.A.: New York; P.O.B. 548, Manama; 1 br.; Vice-Pres. RICHARD W. GEORGE.

Grindlays Bank Ltd.: London; M.E. Regional Office. P.O.B. 5793, Manama; Regional Dir. (Middle East) A. ANDERSON.

Habib Bank Ltd.: Karachi; Government Rd., P.O.B. 566, Manama; Senior Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. HIMAYAT ALI KHAN.

National Bank of Abu Dhabi: Abu Dhabi; P.O.B. 5247, Manama; Man. ABDUL AZIZ AL-ASSAR.

Rafidain Bank: Baghdad; P.O.B. 607, Manama; f. 1969; Man. M. ABU ALSHAER.

United Bank Ltd.: Karachi; Government Rd., P.O.B. 546, Manama; Man. M. AJMAL SHEIKH.

SPECIALIZED FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Bahrain Islamic Bank: P.O.B. 5240, Manama; f. 1979; Gen. Man. ABDUL LATIF JANAHI.

Housing Bank: P.O.B. 5370, Manama; f. 1979; Chair. Sheikh KHALID BIN ABDULLA.

OFFSHORE BANKING UNITS

Bahrain has been encouraging the establishment of Offshore Banking Units (OBUs) since October 1975. An OBU is not allowed to provide local banking services but is allowed to accept deposits from governments and large financial organizations in the area and make medium-term loans for local and regional capital projects.

OPERATIONAL OBUS

Al Bahrain Arab African Bank (Albaab): P.O.B. 20488.
 Al Saudi Banque (Paris): P.O.B. 5820.
 Algemene Bank Nederland: P.O.B. 350.
 Allied Banking Corporation: P.O.B. 20493.
 American Express International: P.O.B. 93.
 Arab-Asian Bank: P.O.B. 5619.
 Arab Bank: P.O.B. 813.
 Arab Banking Corporation: P.O.B. 5698.
 Arab Latin American Bank: P.O.B. 5070.
 Arab Solidarity Bank: P.O.B. 20491.
 Banco de Vizcaya: P.O.B. 5307.
 Banco do Brasil: P.O.B. 5489.
 Banco do Estado de São Paulo: P.O.B. 26615.
 Bank Bumiputra Malaysia: P.O.B. 20392.
 Bank of America: P.O.B. 5280.
 Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait: P.O.B. 597.
 Bank of Baroda: P.O.B. 20014.
 Bank of Credit and Commerce International: P.O.B. 569.
 Bank of Nova Scotia: P.O.B. 5260.
 Bank of Tokyo: P.O.B. 5850.
 Bank Saderat Iran: P.O.B. 825.
 Bankers' Trust Co. of New York: P.O.B. 5905.
 Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement: P.O.B. 5333.
 Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez: P.O.B. 5410.
 Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas: P.O.B. 5993.
 Banque Nationale de Paris: P.O.B. 5253.
 Barclays Bank International: Manama Centre, P.O.B. 5120.
 British Bank of the Middle East: P.O.B. 57.
 Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce: P.O.B. 774.
 Chase Manhattan Bank: P.O.B. 368.
 Chemical Bank: P.O.B. 5492.
 Citibank: P.O.B. 548.
 Crédit Commercial de France: P.O.B. 26514.
 Crédit Suisse: P.O.B. 5100.
 European Arab Bank: P.O.B. 5888.
 First Jazira United Bank (not yet in operation).
 FRAB-Bank (Middle East): P.O.B. 5290.
 Grindlays Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 5793.
 Grindlays International Ltd.: P.O.B. 20324.
 Gulf International Bank B.S.C.: P.O.B. 1017.
 Gulf Riyadh Bank: P.O.B. 20220.
 Habib Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 566.
 Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation: P.O.B. 5497.
 Korea Exchange Bank: P.O.B. 5767.
 Kredietbank: P.O.B. 5456.
 Kuwait and Asian Bank (not yet in operation).
 Lloyds Bank International: P.O.B. 5500.
 Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co.: P.O.B. 5471.
 Midland Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 5675.
 National Bank of Abu Dhabi: P.O.B. 5886.
 National Bank of Pakistan: P.O.B. 775.
 National Westminster Bank: P.O.B. 820.
 Overseas Trust Bank: P.O.B. 5628.
 Saudi National Commercial Bank: P.O.B. 20363.
 Scandinavian Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 5345.
 Scandinavian Finance Ltd.: P.O.B. 5345.
 Security Pacific National Bank of Los Angeles: P.O.B. 5589.

Société Générale: P.O.B. 5275.
 Standard Chartered Bank: P.O.B. 29.
 State Bank of India: P.O.B. 5466.
 Swiss Bank Corporation: P.O.B. 5560.
 Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises: P.O.B. 5595.
 United Bank of Kuwait: P.O.B. 5494.
 United Bank of Oman: P.O.B. 20654.
 United Gulf Bank: P.O.B. 5964.

REPRESENTATIVE OFFICES

By April 1981 46 banks had opened Representative Offices in Bahrain.

INVESTMENT BANKS

B.A.I.I.-Hill Samuel Bahrain Investment Co. (B.S.C.), Citicorp International Bank Ltd., Kleinwort Benson (Middle East) E.C., Merrill Lynch International & Co., Trans-Arabian Investment Bank, E.C., E. F. Hutton (M.E.) Ltd.

INSURANCE

Al Ahlia Insurance Co.: P.O.B. 5282, Manama; f. 1976.
Arab Insurance Group: P.O.B. 26992, Manama; f. 1981; Chair. FAWZI MUSAAD AL-SALEH; all classes.
Bahrain Insurance Co.: P.O.B. 843, Manama; f. 1971; general accident, fire and life insurance; cap. B.D. 300,000; 66⅔ per cent Bahrain owned; 33⅓ per cent Iraq owned.
National Insurance Services: Unitag House, Government Road, P.O.B. 830, Manama; f. 1978; insurance brokers and consultants, underwriting agents for Zurich Insurance Company, Reliance Insurance Company and Assurances Générales de France; all classes of insurance; Chair. J. A. WAFA; Gen. Man. P. N. V. IRWIN.
 About fifteen foreign insurance companies are represented.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Bahrain Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 248, Manama; f. 1939; 1,200 mems.; Pres. MUHAMMAD YOUSUF JALAL; Dir. YUSUF MUHAMMAD SALEH.
ArabConsult: P.O.B. 551, Manama; public relations consultants to the Government of Bahrain and numerous organizations and companies operating in Bahrain, Qatar, U.A.E., Saudi Arabia and Kuwait; Chair. A. A. FAKHRI; Man. Dir. ERIC M. M. LUKE.
 There are no trade unions in Bahrain, but a law to make them legal was before the National Assembly at the time of its suspension in August 1975.

STATE ENTERPRISES

Bahrain National Oil Company (BANOCO): P.O.B. 504, Manama; responsible for exploration for petroleum and other hydrocarbons and involved in their refining, transport, storage, marketing and export; holds and is responsible for the State's 100 per cent ownership of oil and gas producing facilities; responsible for distribution of oil products to all outlets; has developed a series of modern service stations; Chair. YOUSEF AHMED AL-SHIRAWI (Minister of Development and Industry); Man. Dir. HASSAN ABDULLA FAKHRO.
Bahrain National Gas Company (BANAGAS): P.O.B. 477, Manama; f. 1979; responsible for extraction, processing and sale of hydrocarbon liquids from natural gas derived from on-shore Bahrain fields; ownership is 75 per cent BANOCO, 12½ per cent BAPCO and 12½ per cent Arab Petroleum Investments Corporation (APICORP); produces 155,000 tons of LPG and 125,000

BAHRAIN

tons of natural gasoline per year; Chair. HASSAN ABDULLA FAKHRO; Plant Man. T. K. O'RORKE.

The Bahrain Petroleum Company BSC: Awali; a refining company owned by the Government of Bahrain (60 per cent) and Caltex Petroleum Corporation (40 per cent); Chair. YOUSEF AHMED AL-SHIRAWI (Minister of Development and Industry); Chief Exec. D. F. HEBURN.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

Most inhabited areas of Bahrain are linked by bitumen-surfaced roads. Public transport consists of taxis and privately owned bus services. A national bus company provides public services throughout the country. A modern network of dual highways is being developed and work on a causeway link with Saudi Arabia was due to begin in October 1981.

SHIPPING

Assistant Under-Secretary for Customs and Ports: Sheikh DAIJ BIN KHALIFA AL-KHALIFA.

Port Director: EID ABDULLA YUSUF.

Harbour Master: JOHN ALAN DUCK.

Numerous shipping services link Bahrain and the Gulf with Britain, Europe, the United States, Pakistan, India, the Far East and Australia.

The deep water harbour of Mina Sulman was opened in April 1962; it has 16 berths capable of taking vessels of draughts up to 10 metres. In the vicinity are two slipways able to take vessels of up to 1,016 tonnes and 73 metres in

Trade and Industry, Transport

length, with services available for ship repairs afloat. A container terminal opened in April 1979. Further development for Mina Sulman is planned.

Arab Shipbuilding and Repair Yard (ASRY): managed by Lisnave of Portugal; Chair. Sheikh DAIJ BIN KHALIFA AL-KHALIFA; Gen. Man. ANTÓNIO MACHADO LOPES.

CIVIL AVIATION

Bahrain Airport has a first-class runway, capable of taking the largest aircraft in use, and it was the destination of British Airways' first Concorde service. A new jumbo jet airport terminal was opened in December 1971 and expansion is still in progress.

Gulf Air Company G.S.C. (Gulf Air): P.O.B. 138, Bahrain; f. 1950; jointly owned by the governments of Bahrain, Qatar, United Arab Emirates and Oman; network includes Abu Dhabi, Amman, Amsterdam, Baghdad, Bahrain, Bangkok, Bombay, Cairo, Colombo, Delhi, Doha, Dubai, Hong Kong, Jeddah, Karachi, Kuwait, Larnaca, London, Manila, Muscat, Paris, Ras al-Khaimah, Salalah, Sharjah, Shiraz and Teheran; fleet consists of eight TriStars (two leased from TWA), nine Boeing 737-200; Chair. of Board of Dirs. H.E. ABDULLA BIN NASSER AL-SUWAIDI; Chair. of Excc. Cttee. YOUSEF AHMED AL-SHIRAWI (Bahrain); Chief Exec. ALI AL-MALKI (Qatar).

Bahrain is served by the following foreign airlines: Air India, Air Lanka (Sri Lanka), Alia (Jordan), British Airways, Cathay Pacific (Hong Kong), Cyprus Airways, Egyptair, Ethiopian Airlines, Iran Air, Iraqi Airways, KLM (Netherlands), Korean Airlines, Kuwait Airways, MEA (Lebanon), Pan American (U.S.A.), PIA (Pakistan), Qantas (Australia), Saudia, Singapore International Airlines, Thai International Airways, TWA (U.S.A.), UTA (France).

BANGLADESH

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The People's Republic of Bangladesh is surrounded by Indian territory except for a short south-eastern frontier with Burma and a southern coast fronting the Bay of Bengal. The climate is tropical monsoon with an average temperature of 67°F (19°C) from October to March and 84°F (29°C) from May to September. Three-quarters of the annual average rainfall (74 inches or 188 cm. in Dacca) occurs between June and September. About 95 per cent of the population speak Bengali, the State language, the remainder tribal dialects. The principal religion is Islam but there are small minorities of Hindus, Buddhists and Christians. The national flag is green, with a red disc in the centre. The capital is Dacca.

Recent History

The modern state of Bangladesh began as East Pakistan, one of the five provinces into which Pakistan was divided at its separation from the old Indian Empire in 1947. East Pakistan and the four western provinces were separated by 1,000 miles of Indian territory. Although the East was more populous, government was based in West Pakistan. Dissatisfaction in East Pakistan at its dependence on a remote central government flared up when Urdu was declared Pakistan's official language. Bengali, the main language of East Pakistan, was finally admitted as the joint official language in 1954, and in 1955 Pakistan was reorganized into two wings, east and west, with equal representation in the central legislative assembly. However, discontent continued in the eastern wing and the Awami League, led by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, demanded autonomy for the East. General elections in December 1970 gave the Awami League a majority in Pakistan's National Assembly, and Sheikh Mujib should have become Prime Minister. The President, Gen. Yahya Khan, would not accept this, however, and on March 26th, 1971, the independence of the People's Republic of Bangladesh was proclaimed.

War followed and Sheikh Mujib was arrested. Refugees fled into India and in December 1971 the Indian army intervened in the fighting. Pakistan surrendered on December 16th and Bangladesh's independence became a reality. Sheikh Mujib was freed by Pakistan's new President, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, in January 1972 and on his arrival in Dacca he became Prime Minister. Elections held in March 1973 confirmed him in office. The new nation quickly achieved international recognition and was finally recognized by Pakistan in February 1974. Difficulties soon arose as widespread famine sapped the economy which had already been deeply affected by the war. Political stability was threatened by opposition groups which resorted to terrorism and included both political extremes; at the end of December a state of emergency was declared and constitutional rights suspended. In January 1975 parliamentary government was replaced by a presidential form of government. Sheikh Mujib became President, assuming absolute power, and created the Bangladesh Peasants' and Workers' Awami League. In February Bangladesh became a one-party state.

In August 1975 Sheikh Mujib and his family were assassinated in a coup led by a group of army majors. Khandakar Mushtaq Ahmed, the former Minister of Commerce, assumed the Presidency, declared martial law and banned political parties. A counter-coup in November brought Khalid Musharraf to power as Chief of Army Staff, but on November 7th a third coup overthrew Gen. Musharraf's four-day-old regime and power was assumed by the three service chiefs jointly, under a non-political President, Abusadet Mohammad Sayem, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. A neutral non-party government was formed, in which the reinstated Chief of Army Staff, Major-Gen. Ziaur Rahman (Gen. Zia), took precedence over his colleagues.

An early return to representative government was promised, but in November 1976 elections were postponed indefinitely and, in a major shift of power, Gen. Zia took over the powers of Chief Martial Law Administrator from President Sayem, assuming the presidency also in April 1977. He amended the Constitution, making Islam instead of secularism its first basic principle. In a national referendum in May 1977, 99 per cent of voters affirmed their confidence in President Zia's policies, and in June 1978 the first presidential elections resulted in victory for Zia, who formed a Cabinet to replace his Council of Advisers. Parliamentary elections followed in February 1979 and, in an attempt to persuade opposition parties to participate in the elections, President Zia met some of their demands by repealing "all undemocratic provisions" of the 1974 constitutional amendment, releasing political prisoners and withdrawing press censorship. Consequently 29 parties contested the elections in which President Zia's Nationalist Party (BNP) came to power with a two-thirds majority. A new Prime Minister was appointed in April. The lifting of martial law in April and the revocation of the state of emergency in November meant that civilian democracy had returned to Bangladesh after an absence of almost five years.

Political instability returned to Bangladesh when Gen. Zia was assassinated on May 30th, 1981, in an attempted military coup, supposedly led by Maj.-Gen. Mohammad Abdul Manzur, an army divisional commander who was himself later killed in confused circumstances. The Vice-President, Justice Abdus Sattar, took over as acting President to face strikes and demonstrations over the execution of several officers involved in the coup, and pressure from opposition parties to have the election date moved. As the only person acceptable to the different groups within the BNP, Sattar was nominated as their presidential candidate. The election, held on November 15th, was in effect contested between the BNP and the Awami League, recently invigorated by the arrival of Sheikh Mujib's daughter, Hasina Wazed, to lead the party, and resulted in an overwhelming victory for the BNP. As Bangladesh's new President, Justice Abdus Sattar announced his intention of carrying on the policies of the late Gen. Zia.

In foreign affairs, Bangladesh has maintained a policy

of non-alignment. Relations with Pakistan improved in 1976: ambassadors were exchanged and trade, postal and telecommunication links were resumed. Relations with India have been strained over the questions of cross-border terrorism and of a barrage on the Ganges built by India, which deprived Bangladesh of water for irrigation and river transport. After many unsuccessful talks, the two countries signed a five-year agreement on the sharing of the Ganges water in November 1977, but disputes still continued and in April 1981 it was decided that the question should be settled "at a high political level". A further problem was the as yet undemarcated borders between the two countries and the disputed ownership of an island in the Bay of Bengal.

Government

Bangladesh is a democratic republic with a presidential form of government. The President is elected by universal suffrage for a five-year term and appoints his Council of Ministers from the 330-member Parliament, 300 members of which are elected by universal suffrage. An additional 30 women members are then elected by the other members. Parliament (*Jatiya Sangsad*) serves a five-year term.

Defence

Military service is voluntary. In July 1981 the army had a total strength of 70,000; the navy 4,000; the air force 3,000. The paramilitary forces included an Armed Police Reserve of 36,000, and the Bangladesh Rifles of 30,000. Budget expenditure on defence was estimated at 2,524 million taka for 1980/81.

Economic Affairs

Apart from small city-states, Bangladesh is the most densely populated country in the world. In terms of average income, it is also among the world's poorest. According to World Bank estimates, G.N.P. per caput was only U.S. \$90 in 1978 and \$105 in 1980.

Agriculture, in which 80 per cent of the working population is employed, accounts for nearly 60 per cent of Gross Domestic Product (G.D.P.). The land is fertile but crops are often destroyed by floods, cyclone and drought, and disruptions caused by the war of independence further depressed production after 1971.

Production of rice, which is grown on 75 per cent of cultivated land, fell sharply after independence and did not regain former levels until 1974. In the following years rice production continued to improve and reached a record level in 1977/78. In the second Five-Year Plan (1980-85) the area producing high-yielding varieties is expected to increase from 3 million to nearly 8 million acres and efforts are being made to increase output of wheat, as it is more nutritious than rice and cheaper to produce. Three years of good harvests led to a decline in necessary food imports to 1.5 million tons in 1977/78, but the poor 1978/79 harvest, caused by a late monsoon season, meant that there was a shortfall between production and consumption, and imports returned to the former level of 2 million tons. The 1980/81 harvest produced a record total of 14.8 million tons of food grains but the lack of adequate storage facilities caused severe problems. In 1978 the Government launched a five-year programme to double food production by bringing more arable land under irrigation (in 1979 only

about 10 per cent was irrigated), encouraging double and triple cropping and increasing the use of fertilizers, and it was planned to increase the area of irrigated land to 10.2 million acres by 1985. The aim was to achieve self-sufficiency in food grains by the mid-1980s.

Jute and tea are the main cash crops. Bangladesh supplies about 90 per cent of world raw jute exports. Because of competition from synthetic substitutes for jute, general world recession and increased competition from India, Nepal and Thailand, production dropped from 7 million bales (each of 400 lb. or 181.4 kg.) in 1969/70 to 4 million in 1974/75, but increased world demand halted this trend and production rose steadily to 5.5 million bales in 1977/78. By 1980/81, however, estimated production had fallen to just over 4 million bales, well below the target figure of 7 million bales. A programme was introduced in 1979 to improve the quality of tea for export, which in that year became Bangladesh's second largest export earner. Potatoes, sugar cane, tobacco, spices and tropical fruits are also produced, while cotton production is being increased to lessen the burden of imports.

Mineral resources are few. There are large gas reserves, estimated at several million million cubic feet, and low-grade coal reserves of 700 million tons have also been discovered. In 1980 there were renewed hopes of on-shore petroleum discoveries.

Industry accounts for under 10 per cent of G.D.P. About 20 per cent of the industrial labour force is employed in the jute-based industries. Other major products are cotton textiles, chemicals and sugar. Production fell in nearly all the main industries after independence in 1971, because of war damage, the departure of the largely non-Bengali financier and managerial class and the loss of many skilled Bengali workers. Most organized industry was nationalized and state corporations were set up for the major commodities. Gen. Zia's Government changed industrial policy, encouraging private investment and compensating foreign investors whose assets had been nationalized in 1971, on condition that the money was reinvested in Bangladesh. Many tea plantations and state-owned industrial units were returned to the private sector during 1976 and 1977, and in 1981 the private sector was permitted to set up cotton textile spinning mills. In mid-1980 Parliament legislated for the establishment of three export-processing zones to increase trade and foreign investment, and it was decided in September 1980 to allow private banks to establish branches in Bangladesh.

Jute and jute-based products provide most of export earnings. Food grains, petroleum products and machinery are the major imports. Trade patterns were disrupted by the separation from Pakistan, to which the tea crop had largely been exported before the war. However, during 1976 direct trade links were re-established with Pakistan: shipping and banking arrangements were agreed and a joint trade committee was set up between the two countries.

Bangladesh is heavily dependent on large amounts of foreign aid, particularly commodity aid, to meet its development and budget requirements and to offset its current account deficit, which was expected to rise from \$1,700 million in 1980/81 to over \$2,000 million in 1981/82. Two major suppliers of funds are the World Bank and the

U.S.A. The U.S. bilateral aid commitment for 1980/81 was \$154.7 million and the World Bank's contribution in soft loans was \$380 million.

The country's first Five-Year Plan (1973-78) aimed at an annual growth of 5.5 per cent in G.D.P. This target was exceeded, with an average annual rate of growth of 6.7 per cent. In 1978 the Government announced its intention to introduce longer-term development planning involving a proposed Twenty-Year Plan starting in July 1980 and initially running concurrently with the second Five-Year Plan. In July 1980 the second Plan was launched with a total proposed outlay of 255,950 million taka, of which 201,250 million was to go to the public sector and 54,700 million to the private sector. An overall annual growth rate of 7.2 per cent was projected. The Plan aims to reduce the level of poverty, to expand employment opportunities and to increase food production.

Transport and Communications

Of some 6,240 km. of roads, about 3,840 km. are metalled. The railway system consists of 2,858 km. of track. Inland water transport is also of major significance and there are 8,430 km. of navigable waterways, on which are located five major river ports. These waterways transport 70 per cent of the overall domestic and foreign cargo. The chief seaports are Chalna and Chittagong. *Bangladesh Biman*, the national airline, operates internal services between major towns and international ones from the airports in Dacca (Zia International Airport), Chittagong and Kurmitola.

Social Welfare

The Government's main task after independence was to prevent epidemics and widespread malnutrition and to treat and rehabilitate war victims. A five-year health programme costing 1,660 million taka began in July 1973 with particular priority being given to the popularization of birth control.

Education

Education is not compulsory but the Government provides free primary schooling for five years. Some pilot schemes for compulsory attendance in primary schools are in progress and there are plans to introduce universal primary education by 1985. Secondary schools and colleges in the private sector vastly outnumber Government institutions: in 1976 Government high schools comprised about 2 per cent of the country's total, while only 48 colleges, out of a total of 626, were Government-owned.

There are six universities, including one for agriculture and one for engineering.

Educational reform is designed to help meet the manpower needs of the country, and most importance is given to primary, technical and vocational education. In 1974 adult illiteracy averaged 74.2 per cent (males 62.7 per cent, females 86.8 per cent) but in 1980 the Government launched a programme for the eradication of illiteracy over a five-year period.

Tourism

Tourist attractions include the cities of Dacca and Chittagong, Cox's Bazar—which has the world's longest beach (120 kilometres)—on the Bay of Bengal and Teknaf at the southernmost point of Bangladesh. The majority of visitors are from India, Japan, the United Kingdom and the U.S.A.

Public Holidays

1982: March 26th (Independence Day), April 9th (Good Friday), April 12th (Easter Monday), May 1st (May Day), May* (Buddha Purnima), July 12th* (Jamat Wida), July 20th-22nd* (Id-ul-Fitr), September* (Shab-i-Bharat), September 26th-28th* (Id-ul-Azha), October 6th-8th* (Durga Puja), October 27th* (Muharram, Muslim New Year), November 7th (National Revolution Day), December 16th (National Day), December 25th (Christmas), December 26th (Boxing Day).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), January 7th* (Eid-e-Milad-un-Nabi, Prophet's Birthday), February 21st (National Mourning Day).

* Dates of certain religious holidays are subject to the sighting of the moon and there are also optional holidays for different religious groups.

Weights and Measures

The imperial system of measures is in force pending the introduction of the metric system. The following local units of weight are also used:

- 1 maund = 82.28 lb. (37.29 kg.).
- 1 seer = 2,057 lb. (932 grammes).
- 1 tola = 180 grains (11.66 grammes).

Currency and Exchange Rates

- 100 paisa = 1 taka.
- Exchange rates (October 1981):
- £1 sterling = 34.70 taka;
- U.S. \$1 = 18.57 taka.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION (census results)†		
	Feb. 1st, 1961	March 1st, 1974	March 5th, 1981
143,998 sq. km.*	50,853,721	71,479,071	87,052,024

* 55,598 sq. miles.

† Excluding adjustment for underenumeration. According to the Pakistan Planning Commission, the 1961 census result understated the total population (in both wings of pre-1971 Pakistan) by about 8.3 per cent. The estimated underenumeration was 6.88 per cent in 1974 and 3.32 per cent in 1981.

DIVISIONS

	1974 Census	1981 Census
Chittagong . . .	18,636,177	22,565,000
Dacca	21,316,067	26,249,000
Khulna	14,195,274	17,150,000
Rajshahi	17,331,553	21,087,000
TOTAL . . .	71,479,071	87,052,000

CHIEF TOWNS

	1961 Census	1974 Census
Dacca (capital) . . .	556,712	1,679,572
Chittagong	364,205	889,760
Khulna	127,970	437,304
Narayanganj	162,054	270,680

Births and Deaths: Average annual birth rate 47.4 per 1,000 in 1970-75 (UN estimate), 44 per 1,000 in 1978; death rate 20.5 per 1,000 in 1970-75 (UN estimate), 19 per 1,000 in 1978.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

(1974 census, provisional results)

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	15,212,622	610,256	15,822,878
Mining and quarrying	1,900	22	1,922
Manufacturing	909,829	36,297	946,126
Electricity, gas and water	7,401	142	7,543
Construction	32,417	469	32,886
Trade, restaurants and hotels	762,168	8,739	770,907
Transport, storage and communications	318,448	1,567	320,015
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	55,000	567	55,567
Community, social and personal services	1,877,663	182,355	2,060,018
Activities not adequately described	1,895	129	2,024
TOTAL EMPLOYED	19,179,343	840,543	20,019,886
Unemployed	471,254	31,452	502,706
TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	19,650,597	871,995	20,522,592

Source: ILO, Year Book of Labour Statistics.

AGRICULTURE
LAND USE, 1979/80
(million acres)

Total area	35.3
Forests	5.4
Not available for cultivation	6.7
Other uncultivated land	0.6
Total non-agricultural area	12.7
Fallow land	1.7
Net sown area	20.9
Total cultivated area	22.6
Sown more than once	9.5
Total cropped area	32.0

PRINCIPAL CROPS
(Twelve months ending June 30th)

	AREA (million acres)		PRODUCTION (million long tons)	
	1979/80	1980/81	1979/80	1980/81
Rice (milled)	25.11	25.47	12.54	13.66
Wheat	1.07	1.46	0.81	1.07
Sugar cane	0.36	0.37	6.34	0.65
Potatoes	0.24	0.25	1.03	0.98
Sweet potatoes	0.18	0.17	0.78	0.69
Pulses	0.82	0.81	0.21	0.21
Oilseeds	0.77	0.69	0.25	0.17
Jute	1.87	1.57	1.06	0.88

Tobacco (production in '000 metric tons): 64 in 1977; 50 in 1978; 44 in 1979.

LIVESTOCK
('000 head)

	1979	1980	1981
Cattle	21,024	21,288	21,590
Buffaloes	492	504	512
Sheep	512	514	516
Goats	8,842	9,051	9,266
Chickens	45,153	47,119	49,170
Ducks	14,692	16,173	17,803

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

		1978	1979	1980	1981
Beef and veal . . .	metric tons	116,312	117,693	119,224	120,903
Buffalo meat . . .	" "	1,792	1,866	1,866	1,941
Mutton and lamb . . .	" "	896	896	896	896
Goats' meat . . .	" "	30,235	30,944	31,619	32,437
Poultry meat . . .	" "	41,209	43,524	46,062	48,750
Edible offals . . .	" "	44,000	48,000*	47,000	n.a.
Cows' and buffalo milk . . .	" "	672,639	681,150	690,108	705,039
Sheep's milk* . . .	" "	15,000	15,000	15,000	n.a.
Goats' milk* . . .	" "	462,000	495,000	501,000	n.a.
Butter* . . .	" "	16,463	16,973	17,255	n.a.
Cheese . . .	" "	858	859	859	933
Hen eggs . . .	'000	623,008	650,196	678,528	708,048
Other poultry eggs . . .	"	500,550	550,950	606,450	667,650
Wool: greasy* . . .	metric tons	1,200	1,270	1,270	n.a.
clean* . . .	"	720	760	760	n.a.
Cattle and buffalo hides . . .	'000	2,637	2,670	2,703	2,743
Sheep skins . . .	"	159	159	159	160
Goat skins . . .	"	4,836	4,951	5,069	5,185

* FAO estimates.

FORESTRY

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS

('000 cubic metres, all non-coniferous)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers . . .	704	778	614	760	730	436	555
Pulpwood . . .	81	74	63	63*	63*	63*	63*
Other industrial wood . . .	228*	230*	236*	242*	248*	256*	263*
Fuel wood . . .	8,022*	8,149*	8,421*	8,653*	8,907*	9,180*	9,464*
TOTAL . . .	9,035	9,231	9,334	9,718	9,948	9,935	10,345

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Forest Products.

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION

('000 cubic metres, all non-coniferous)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978*	1979*
TOTAL (incl. boxboards) . . .	210	280	236	142	159	170	170

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Forest Products.

FISHING

('000 long tons, year ending June 30th)

	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Inland	536	532	525	519	516	517
Marine	94	98	108	116	120	123
TOTAL CATCH	630	630	633	635	636	640

Source: Directorate of Fisheries.

INDUSTRY
SELECTED PRODUCTS
(Public sector only, July 1st to June 30th)

		1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Jute textiles	'000 tons	490	546	500	523	581
Hessian	" "	166	177	175	190	202
Sacking	" "	227	265	232	247	305
Carpet backing	" "	70	76	75	77	70
Others	" "	26	28	18	8	4
Cotton cloth	million yards	67	83	85	89	86
Cotton yarn	million lb.	83	90	97	95	102
Newsprint	'000 tons	15	28	34	38	30
Other paper	" "	26	32	31	31	33
Cement	" "	303	334	317	331	340
Steel ingots	" "	106	115	124	135	137
Re-rolled steel products	" "	97	146	207	178	194
Petroleum products	" "	1,058	1,001	1,016	1,162	1,189
Urea fertilizer	" "	282	209	290	355	336
Ammonium sulphate	" "	9.2	9.3	5	9	9
Chemicals	" "	13	15	23	15	16
Refined sugar	" "	139	175	131	93	143
Wine and spirits	'000 liquid proof galls.	896	1,129	1,173	1,225	1,033
Tea*	million lb.	75	77	75	82	90
Edible oil and vegetable ghee	'000 tons	25	27	23	31	25
Cigarettes	'000 million	12	12	14	14	15

* Including production in the private sector.

FINANCE

100 paise = 1 taka.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 and 50 paise.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 50, 100 and 500 taka.

Exchange rates (October 1981): £1 sterling = 34.70 taka; U.S. \$1 = 18.57 taka.

1,000 taka = £28.82 = \$53.86.

Note: The taka was introduced in January 1972, replacing the Pakistan rupee. At the same time the currency was devalued by 34.6 per cent, so that the taka would be at par with the Indian rupee. Until May 1975 the link with India was retained and Bangladesh maintained an official exchange rate against sterling at a mid-point of £1 = 18.9677 taka. Before the "floating" of the pound in June 1972 this was equivalent to a rate of U.S. \$1 = 7.279 taka. In May 1975 the currency was devalued by 36.8 per cent against sterling, the new exchange rate being £1 = 30.00 taka. This remained in effect until April 1976, when a new rate of £1 = 28.10 taka was introduced. This was adjusted to £1 = 26.70 taka in June 1976 and to £1 = 25.45 taka in November 1976. In January 1977 the rate reverted to £1 = 26.70 taka but since November 1977 it has been adjusted frequently. The average market rate of the taka per U.S. dollar was 7.595 in 1972; 7.742 in 1973; 8.113 in 1974; 12.019 in 1975; 15.347 in 1976; 15.375 in 1977; 15.016 in 1978; 15.552 in 1979; 15.454 in 1980.

BUDGET

(estimates, million taka, July 1st to June 30th)

REVENUE	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82
Customs duties	4,931	6,548	7,927	9,500
Excise duties	2,417	2,936	3,798	4,630
Sales tax	1,898	2,606	3,015	4,050
Stamps	220	290	375	645
Motor vehicle taxes	28	30	38	39
Entertainment taxes	83	95	105	n.a.
Income taxes	1,417	1,756	2,368	2,599
Land revenue	280	257	288	312
Other taxes and duties	9	10	16	112
Interest receipts	708	1,097	1,396	1,945
Railways	768	846	1,043	1,165
Other revenue	1,300	1,650	2,382	3,623
TOTAL	14,059	18,121	22,951	28,620

[continued on next page]

BUDGET—continued]

EXPENDITURE	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82
General administration . . .	2,016	1,917	2,111	2,665
Justice and police . . .	1,150	1,222	1,568	2,017
Defence . . .	1,756	2,200	2,524	3,065
Scientific departments . . .	64	72	81	93
Education . . .	1,389	1,651	1,957	2,209
Health . . .	469	628	798	909
Social welfare . . .	102	120	130	144
Agriculture . . .	143	191	291	323
Manufacturing and construction	260	293	317	371
Transport and communication .	299	359	406	542
Debt service . . .	858	986	1,172	1,321
Food subsidy . . .	729	886	1,145	978
Railways . . .	795	864	1,030	1,337
Contingency . . .	500	550	550	650
TOTAL . . .	10,530	11,939	14,080	16,624

Revised totals for 1980/81 (in million taka) are: Revenue 23,430; Expenditure 14,816.

Source: Ministry of Finance.

PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURES
(estimates, million taka)

	1979/80	1980/81*	1981/82
Agriculture . . .	2,623	3,580	4,181
Rural development . . .	858	924	950
Water and flood control . . .	2,123	3,940	4,508
Industry . . .	3,420	3,890	3,965
Power, scientific research and natural resources . . .	3,033	4,898	4,705
Transport . . .	3,467	3,697	4,212
Communication . . .	845	815	1,013
Physical planning and housing .	1,376	1,460	1,975
Education and training . . .	614	1,189	1,347
Health . . .	672	750	841
Population planning . . .	670	830	944
Social welfare . . .	184	316	354
Manpower and employment . .	113	185	201
Cyclone reconstruction . . .	—	—	—
Miscellaneous . . .	702	526	963
TOTAL DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE . . .	20,700	27,000	30,150

* Revised total 23,690 million taka.

Source: Ministry of Finance.

FOREIGN AID
(U.S. \$ million, July 1st to June 30th)

DONOR	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82*
Canada	60	70	69
India	1	3	2
Japan	224	161	184
Netherlands/Belgium	29	56	70
Sweden	23	27	23
U.S.S.R.	9	4	6
United Kingdom	65	52	70
U.S.A.	184	133	166
TOTAL	595	506	590

* Estimate.

Source: Ministry of Finance.

COST OF LIVING
(Middle class families in Dacca, 1969/70=100)

	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Food	367	431	466	550	604
Fuel and lighting	391	401	437	500	658
Housing and household requisites	476	564	656	775	880
Clothing and footwear	387	466	514	560	654
Miscellaneous	365	395	440	486	531
All items	382	441	486	561	628

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million taka at current prices, year ending June 30th)
EXPENDITURE ON THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81*
Government final consumption expenditure	5,726	6,827	9,715	11,509	14,577
Private final consumption expenditure	97,148	121,160	130,252	156,043	169,666
Increase in stocks	9,810	13,341	16,901	21,534	30,861
Gross fixed capital formation					
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE	112,684	141,328	156,868	189,086	215,104
Exports of goods and services	6,670	7,178	9,632	10,415	11,748
Less Imports of goods and services	13,993	18,216	21,726	27,254	28,348
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	105,361	130,290	144,774	172,247	198,504

* Provisional.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81*
Agriculture and hunting	49,446	44,666	61,268	67,105	81,238	95,000
Forestry and logging	2,094	2,112	4,064	4,754	4,860	5,407
Fishing	5,799	6,893	6,916	6,886	6,998	7,111
Mining and quarrying	2	2	2	2	2	2
Manufacturing	8,173	8,660	9,403	10,315	12,511	15,050
Electricity, gas and water	189	231	245	260	369	470
Construction	5,514	5,807	6,155	7,232	9,289	11,930
Wholesale and retail trade	10,747	10,384	12,832	15,634	19,048	21,575
Transport, storage and communications	6,633	7,334	8,819	9,547	11,521	11,902
Owner-occupied dwellings	8,945	8,024	8,249	9,338	11,464	12,953
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	974	1,002	1,034	1,454	1,833	2,192
Public administration and defence	2,820	3,350	3,457	3,567	4,231	5,019
Other services	6,122	6,896	7,846	8,680	8,883	9,893
TOTAL	107,458	105,361	130,290	144,774	172,247	198,504

* Provisional.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	322.9	400.5	476.3	549.1	655.5	793.4
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-1,170.2	-819.9	-1,019.1	-1,339.7	-1,738.0	-2,322.6
TRADE BALANCE	-847.3	-419.4	-542.8	-790.6	-1,082.5	-1,529.2
Exports of services	74.4	84.7	90.7	135.6	197.0	286.8
Imports of services	-221.3	-172.5	-243.4	-314.4	-457.2	-550.0
BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES	-994.2	-507.2	-695.5	-969.4	-1,342.7	-1,792.4
Private unrequited transfers (net)	31.2	33.3	95.3	126.1	161.7	301.0
Government unrequited transfers (net)	356.9	195.0	316.9	456.3	741.1	727.3
BALANCE ON CURRENT ACCOUNT	-606.1	-278.9	-283.3	-387.0	-439.9	-764.1
Long-term capital (net)	610.7	324.6	290.1	400.0	498.8	439.4
Short-term capital (net)	1.9	-8.7	-30.4	6.7	-66.5	16.7
Net errors and omissions	-38.6	14.2	-14.5	21.8	36.2	-10.6
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	-32.1	51.2	-38.1	41.5	28.6	-318.6
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights	—	—	—	—	20.4	20.9
Valuation changes (net)	18.8	-2.5	-5.6	5.8	15.0	11.2
IMF Subsidy Account grants	—	0.7	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.2
IMF Trust Fund loans	—	—	15.7	47.8	49.3	41.5
Official financing (net)	-20.6	20.1	4.8	—	21.5	114.8
CHANGES IN RESERVES	-33.9	69.5	-20.9	97.5	137.3	-128.0

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million taka, July 1st to June 30th)

	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80*	1980/81*
Imports	13,992.9	18,216.3	21,726.6	27,254.4	31,265.9
Exports	6,670.1	7,178.2	9,631.8	10,415.0	11,207.7

* Provisional.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(million taka, July 1st to June 30th)

IMPORTS	1979/80*	1980/81*	EXPORTS	1979/80*	1980/81*
Food and live animals . . .	6,206.3	4,666.6	Raw jute and jute cuttings . . .	2,134.7	1,892.0
Wheat	3,209.1	3,188.6	Jute goods	5,738.6	6,771.8
Rice	1,902.8	232.5	Tea	571.8	729.9
Beverages and tobacco . . .	51.9	87.2	Hides, skins and leather goods . .	927.9	862.2
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	1,977.8	2,426.9	Fish and fish preparations . . .	558.8	510.9
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc. .	2,575.5	3,126.2	Newsprint and other paper . . .	108.5	58.2
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	1,486.1	1,835.1	Spices	5.1	2.6
Chemicals, drugs and medicines .	3,364.7	3,665.0	All other items	354.2	380.1
Basic manufactures	4,939.4	7,259.8			
Machinery and transport equip- ment	5,855.6	7,136.2			
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	442.3	546.2			
Other commodities and trans- actions	269.9	374.4			
TOTAL	27,254.4	31,265.9	TOTAL	10,415.0	11,207.7

* Provisional.

TRANSPORT
RAILWAYS
(July 1st to June 30th)

	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Passenger-miles (million)	2,879.3	3,110.4	3,003.3	3,180.7	3,229.6
Freight-miles (million)	435.7	480.7	512.8	522.7	481.1

Source: Bangladesh Railway.

ROAD TRAFFIC
(motor vehicles in use)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Private motor cars	11,160	11,882	12,409	14,869	16,692	17,344
Taxis	904	815	837	836	881	904
Buses and coaches	6,207	5,223	5,264	5,494	5,773	5,794
Trucks	9,380	9,457	9,369	9,757	10,871	11,155
Jeeps	4,100	4,112	4,370	5,828	6,354	6,556
Station wagons	1,360	1,583	1,686	2,015	2,385	2,671
Auto-rickshaws	8,424	7,398	7,486	7,953	8,762	8,723
Motor-cycles	17,026	20,194	22,605	26,739	31,705	33,046
Others	1,358	1,403	1,753	3,263	3,561	2,995
TOTAL	59,919	62,067	65,979	76,754	86,984	89,188

Source: Ministry of Communications, Government of Bangladesh.

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING
(freight traffic in '000 long tons, July 1st to June 30th)

	GOODS LOADED				GOODS UNLOADED			
	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Chalna	681	654	677	643	407	1,122	1,026	1,593
Chittagong	511	455	345	329	2,936	4,689	4,190	5,905
TOTAL	1,192	1,109	1,022	972	3,343	5,811	5,216	7,498

EDUCATION
(1977/78)

	NUMBER	STUDENTS
Primary schools	39,914	8,531,000
Secondary schools	8,327	1,943,000
Technical colleges and institutes (government)*	588	393,000
Universities	6	32,000

* In addition to government-owned and managed institutes, there are many privately-run vocational training centres.

Source: Ministry of Education.

Source (unless otherwise stated): Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Promulgated November 1972; amended 1973, 1974, 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981.)

SUMMARY

Fundamental Principles of State Policy

The 1977 amendment to the Constitution, which was initially based on the fundamental principles of nationalism, socialism, democracy and secularism, replaced secularism with Islam. The amendment states that the country shall be guided by "the principles of absolute trust and faith in the Almighty Allah, nationalism, democracy and socialism". The Constitution aims to establish a society free from exploitation in which the rule of law, fundamental human rights and freedoms, justice and equality are to be secured for all citizens. A socialist economic system is to be established to ensure the attainment of a just and egalitarian society through state and co-operative ownership as well as private ownership within limits prescribed by law. A universal, free and compulsory system of education shall be established. In foreign policy the State shall endeavour to consolidate, preserve, and strengthen fraternal relations among Muslim countries based on Islamic solidarity.

Fundamental Rights

All citizens are equal before the law and have a right to its protection. Arbitrary arrest or detention, discrimination based on race, age, sex, birth, caste or religion, and forced labour are prohibited. Subject to law, public order and morality, every citizen has freedom of movement, of

assembly and of association. Freedom of conscience, of speech, of the press and of religious worship are guaranteed.

GOVERNMENT

The President

The President is the constitutional Head of State and is elected for a term of five years. He is eligible for re-election. The supreme control of the armed forces is vested in the President. He appoints the Vice-President, the Prime Minister and other Ministers as well as the Chief Justice and other judges. The President is elected by universal adult suffrage.

The Executive

Executive authority shall rest in the President and shall be exercised by him either directly or through officers subordinate to him in accordance with the Constitution.

There shall be a Council of Ministers to aid and advise the President. All ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the President.

The Legislature

Parliament (*Jatiya Sangsad*) is a unicameral legislature. It comprises 300 members and an additional 30 women members elected by the other members. Members of

Parliament, other than the 30 women members, are directly elected on the basis of universal adult franchise from single territorial constituencies. Persons aged 18 and over are entitled to vote. The parliamentary term lasts for five years unless Parliament is dissolved sooner by the President. War can be declared only with the assent of Parliament. In the case of actual or imminent invasion, the President may take whatever action he may consider appropriate.

THE JUDICIARY

The Judiciary comprises a Supreme Court with High Court and an Appellate Division. The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and such other judges as may be appointed by the President. The High Court division has such original appellate and other jurisdiction and powers as

are conferred on it by the Constitution and by other law. The Appellate Division has jurisdiction to determine appeals from decisions of the High Court division. Subordinate courts, in addition to the Supreme Court, have been established by law.

ELECTIONS

An Election Commission supervises elections for the Presidency and for Parliament, delimits constituencies and prepares electoral rolls. It consists of a Chief Election Commissioner and other Commissioners as may be appointed by the President. The Election Commission is independent in the exercise of its functions. Subject to the Constitution, Parliament may make provision as to elections where necessary.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President, in charge of President's Secretariat, Cabinet Division and Ministries of Defence and Planning:
Justice ABDUS SATTAR (took office November 20th, 1981).

Vice-President: Dr. MIRZA NURUL HUDA.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(December 1981)

Prime Minister and Minister of Education: SHAH AZIZUR RAHMAN.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Industries: JAMALUDDIN AHMED.

Minister for Energy: KAZI ANWARUL HUQ.

Minister of Finance: SAIFUR RAHMAN.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Prof. MUHAMMAD SHAMSUL HUQ.

Minister of Food: ABDUL MOMEN KHAN.

Minister of Commerce: A. S. M. MUSTAFIZUR RAHMAN.

Minister of Local Government and Rural Development: ABDUL HALIM CHOWDHURY.

Minister of Home Affairs: Dr. M. A. MATIN.

Minister of Irrigation, Water Resources and Flood Control: L. K. SIDDIQUI.

Minister of Religious Affairs: ABDUR RAHMAN.

Minister of Ports, Shipping, Inland Water Transport and Establishment Division: M. MAJIDUL HUQ.

Minister of Agriculture and Forests: Dr. FASIHUDDIN MAHTAB.

Minister of Youth Development: ABUL KASHEM.

Minister of Labour, Manpower and Social Welfare: REAZUDDIN AHMED.

Minister of Railways, Roads, Highways and Road Transport: ABDUL ALIM.

Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Sports and Cultural Affairs: SHAMSUL HUDA CHOWDHURY.

Minister of Health and Population Control: ABDUR RAHMAN BISWAS.

Minister of Law and Parliamentary Affairs: T. H. KHAN.

Minister of Works and Urban Development: ABUL HASNAT.

Minister for Relief and Rehabilitation: EMRAN ALI SARKAR.

Minister of Jute and Textiles: Prof. YUSUF ALI.

Minister of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones, Civil Aviation and Tourism Development: A. K. M. MAYEEDUL ISLAM.

There are also fifteen State Ministers and four Deputy Ministers.

PRESIDENT AND LEGISLATURE

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

(November 15th, 1981, 31 candidates)

PRINCIPAL CANDIDATES	VOTES	%
Justice ABDUS SATTAR (Bangladesh Nationalist Party)	14,217,601	65.8
Dr. KAMAL HUSSAIN (Awami League (Hasina))	5,694,884	26.35

JATIYA SANGSAD (PARLIAMENT)

(Elections, February 18th, 1979)

PARTIES	SEATS
Bangladesh Jatiyatabadi Dal	221
Awami League	39
Bangladesh Muslim League	18
Jatiya Samajtantrik Dal	8
Others	10
Independent	3
Vacant	1
TOTAL	300*

* In addition, there are 30 indirectly elected women members.

Speaker: MIRZA GOLAM HAFIZ.

Leader of the House: SHAH AZIZUR RAHMAN.

POLITICAL PARTIES

In August 1975 the then President, Mushtaq Ahmed, banned all political parties and disbanded the Bangladesh Awami League. In August 1976 the Government permitted political activities to be resumed, and final restrictions were lifted at the end of 1978. There are 29 political parties, of which the following are the most influential:

Awami League (Hasina): 23 Bangabandhu Ave., Dacca; f. 1949; Chair. Sheikh HASINA WAZED; Gen. Sec. ABDUR RASSAQ; c. 1,025,000 mems.

Awami League (Mizan): 27 1/4 Elephant Rd., Dacca; f. 1978; Leader MIZANUR RAHMAN CHOUDHURY.

Bangladesh Communist Party: Dacca; Leader MONI SINGH; Gen.-Sec. MOHAMMAD FARHAD.

Bangladesh Jatiya League: 500A Dhanmandi R/A, Road No. 7, Dacca; f. 1970 as Pakistan National League; renamed in 1972; Leader ATAUR RAHMAN KHAN.

Bangladesh Democratic Movement: Dacca; f. 1978; Convenor RASHED KHAN MENON.

Bangladesh Jatiyatabadi Dal (Bangladesh Nationalist Party): House No. 19A, Road No. 27 (Old) and 16 (New), Dhanmandi R/A, Dacca; f. 1978 by merger of groups supporting Ziaur Rahman, including Jatiyatabadi Ganatantrik Dal (Jagodal-Nationalist Democratic Party); stands for presidential system of government; Chair. Justice ABDUS SATTAR; Sec.-Gen. BADRUDDOZA CHOUDHURY.

Bangladesh Muslim League: 281 Road No. 25, Dhanmandi R/A, Dacca; f. 1947; conservative, pro-Islam; Leader KHAN ABDUS SABUR KHAN.

Democratic League: 68 Jigatola, Dacca 9; f. 1976; conservative; Leader KHANDAKAR MUSHTAQ AHMED.

Gonoazadi League: 30 Banagran Lane, Dacca; Leader MOULANA A. R. TARKABAGISH.

Jatiya Janata Party: Dacca; f. 1978; democratic, secular; Convenor Gen. MOHAMMAD ATAUL GHANI OSMANY.

Jatiya Samajtantrik Dal (National Socialist Party): 23 D.I.T. Ave., Malibagh (Choudhury para), Dacca; f. 1972; socialist; Leader Maj. M. A. JALIL.

National Awami Party-Bhashani NAP: 226 Outer Circular Rd., Dacca; f. 1957; left-wing, pro-Beijing; Pres. ABU NASSER KHAN BHASHANI; Gen.-Sec. ABDUS SUBHANI.

National Awami Party-NAP(M): 21 Dhanmandi Hawkers' Market (1st Floor), Dacca 5; pro-Moscow; Leader MUZAFFAR AHMED.

People's League: House No. 72, Dhanmandi R/A, Road No. 7/A, Dacca; f. 1976; Leader Dr. ALIN AL-RAZEE.

Samyabadi Dal: Dacca; secular, pro-Beijing; Leader MOHAMMAD TOAHA.

United Peoples Party: 42/43 Purana Paltan, Dacca; f. 1974; pro-Beijing; left-wing; Leader KAZI JAFAR AHMED.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS ACCREDITED TO BANGLADESH

(In Dacca unless otherwise stated)

HC=High Commission

- Afghanistan:** House CES(A)49, 96 Gulshan Ave., Gulshan Model Town; *Ambassador:* MOHAMMAD ANWAR KAKER.
- Algeria:** Hanoi, Viet-Nam.
- Argentina:** New Delhi, India.
- Australia:** Hotel Purbani, 9th Floor, Dilkusha Commercial Area; *High Commissioner:* H. G. WILLIAMS.
- Austria:** New Delhi, India.
- Belgium:** House 40, Rd. 21, Block B, Banani; *Ambassador:* RAYMOND VAN ROY.
- Bhutan:** House 58, Rd. 3A, Dhanmandi R/A, P.O.B. 3141; *Ambassador:* DAGO TSHERING.
- Brazil:** 10-A, Circuit House Rd.; *Chargé d'affaires:* F. H. DE PAULA.
- Bulgaria:** House 12, Rd. 127, Gulshan Model Town; *Ambassador:* ASPARUH TODOROV PAPALEZOV.
- Burma:** No. 89(B), Rd. 4, Banani; *Ambassador:* U THEIN WIN.
- Canada:** House 16A, Rd. 48, Gulshan Model Town; *High Commissioner:* ARTHUR ROBERT WRIGHT.
- China, People's Republic:** Plot NE(L)6, Rd. 83, Gulshan Model Town; *Ambassador:* LIU SHUQING.
- Cuba:** New Delhi, India.
- Czechoslovakia:** House 71, Gulshan Ave., Gulshan Model Town; *Ambassador:* ALEXANDER VENGLAR.
- Denmark:** House No. 1, Rd. 51, Gulshan Model Town; *Chargé d'affaires:* JENS EGE (Ambassador resident in New Delhi, India).
- Egypt:** House NE(N)-9, Rd. 90, Gulshan Model Town; *Ambassador:* MAHMOUD IBRAHIM ABUL ENEIN.
- Ethiopia:** New Delhi, India.
- Finland:** New Delhi, India.
- France:** P.O.B. 22, House 18, Rd. 108, Gulshan; *Ambassador:* LOUIS MOREAU.
- Gabon:** Paris, France.
- German Democratic Republic:** 32/34, Rd. 74, Gulshan Model Town; *Chargé d'affaires:* GERHARD MUELLER.
- Germany, Federal Republic:** House Kalpana, 7, Green Rd., P.O.B. 108, Dhanmandi R/A; *Ambassador:* Baron WALTER VON MARSHALL.
- Ghana:** New Delhi, India (HC).
- Greece:** New Delhi, India.
- Hungary:** House 10, Rd. 9, Gulshan Model Town; *Ambassador:* ENDRE GALAMBOS.
- India:** House 120 and 129, Rd. 2, Dhanmandi R/A; *High Commissioner:* M. DUBEY.
- Indonesia:** CWS(A) 10, 75 Gulshan Ave., Rd. 30; *Ambassador:* SAJID BASUKI SASTROHARTOJO.
- Iran:** 171 Gulshan Ave., Gulshan Model Town; *Ambassador:* MAHMOUD SADAK MADARSHAHI.
- Iraq:** 112 Gulshan Ave.; *Ambassador:* ARIF MOHAMMAD ALI KARIM.
- Italy:** House No. 4, Rd. No. 58/6, Gulshan; *Ambassador:* Dr. FAUSTO MARIA PENNACCHIO.
- Japan:** 1 Shantinagar; *Ambassador:* HIROHIKO OTSUKA.
- Korea, Democratic People's Republic:** Plot No. 157, Rd. No. 12, Block E, Banani Model Town; *Ambassador:* JONG TAE GUN.
- Korea, Republic:** House NW(E)17, Rd. 55, Gulshan Model Town; *Ambassador:* KIE YUL MOON.
- Kuwait:** House 53, Gulshan Ave.; *Ambassador:* SALEH MOHAMMAD SALEH AL-MOHAMMAD.
- Libya:** House 4 CWN(C), Gulshan Ave.; *Secretary of People's Bureau:* ABUBAKAR AHMED ABUSHAMA.
- Malaysia:** Plot 18, Gulshan South Ave., Gulshan; *High Commissioner:* MOHAMMAD HARON.
- Mauritius:** New Delhi, India (HC).
- Mongolia:** New Delhi, India.
- Morocco:** New Delhi, India.
- Nepal:** 248 (Old), 82 (New), Dhanmandi R/A, Rd. 21 (Old), 11A (New); *Ambassador:* GEHENDRA BHADUR RAJ BHANDARY.
- Netherlands:** House 49, Rd. 99, Gulshan Model Town; *Ambassador:* WILLIAM SINNINGHE DAMSTE.
- New Zealand:** New Delhi, India (HC).
- Nigeria:** New Delhi, India (HC).
- Norway:** New Delhi, India.
- Oman:** New Delhi, India.
- Pakistan:** 22 Gulshan Ave., House No. SE(D)-9, Rd. No. 140, Gulshan Model Town; *Ambassador:* Dr. MOHAMMAD HUMAYUN KHAN.
- Philippines:** Hotel Sonargaon; *Chargé d'affaires:* RODRIGO S. A. ARAGON.
- Poland:** Rd. 71, NE/A/5, Gulshan; *Ambassador:* WLADYSLAW DOMAGALA.
- Portugal:** New Delhi, India.
- Romania:** 126 Gulshan Ave., Rd. 111; *Ambassador:* IOSIF CHIVU.
- Saudi Arabia:** SW(A)25, Rd. 10, Gulshan Ave.; *Ambassador:* Sheikh FOUAD ABDUL HAMMED AL-KHATEEB.
- Senegal:** New Delhi, India.
- Sierra Leone:** Beijing, People's Republic of China (HC).
- Singapore:** New Delhi, India (HC).
- Somalia:** Islamabad, Pakistan.
- Spain:** New Delhi, India.
- Sri Lanka:** House No. 4, Rd. No. 72, Gulshan; *High Commissioner:* CHARITA RANASINHA.
- Sweden:** P.O.B. 304, 73 Gulshan Ave.; *Ambassador:* PEDER HAMMARSKJÖLD.
- Switzerland:** House 15, Rd. 81, Gulshan Model Town; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* PAUL ERB (Ambassador resident in New Delhi, India).
- Syria:** New Delhi, India.
- Thailand:** 21, Block B, Rd. No. 16, Banani Residential Area; *Ambassador:* THAVEE MANASCHUANG.
- Turkey:** House 7, Rd. 62, Gulshan Model Town; *Ambassador:* METIN SIRMAN.
- Uganda:** New Delhi, India (HC).
- U.S.S.R.:** NR(J) 9, Rd. 79, Gulshan; *Ambassador:* V. P. STEPANOV.
- United Arab Emirates:** SWB(I), Rd. 7, Gulshan Model

BANGLADESH

Town; *Chargé d'affaires*: ABDULLAH MOHAMMAD AL-TAKAWI.

United Kingdom: P.O.B. 90, Abu Bakr House, Plot 7, Rd. No. 84, Gulshan; *High Commissioner*: F. MILLS, C.M.G.

U.S.A.: Adamjee Court, Motijheel; *Ambassador*: Mrs. JEANE A. COON.

Bangladesh also has diplomatic relations with Albania, Bahrain, Barbados, Guyana, Iceland, Jamaica, Jordan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Sudan, Upper Volta, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Zambia.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Chief Justice: Justice KEMALUDDIN HOSSAIN.

Attorney-General: K. A. BAKR.

Note: See also under the Constitution.

RELIGION

According to preliminary results of the 1974 census, over 85 per cent of the population are Muslims, the rest are caste Hindus, scheduled castes, Buddhists, Christians and tribals.

Complete freedom of religious worship is guaranteed under the Constitution but under the 1977 amendment to the Constitution secularism was replaced with Islam as one of the guiding principles.

CHURCH OF BANGLADESH

The Bishop of Dacca: Rt. Rev. B. D. MONDAL, St. Thomas' Church, 54 Johnson Rd., Dacca 1.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Archbishop of Dacca: Most Rev. MICHAEL ROZARIO, Archbishop's House, 1 Kakrail, Dacca 2.

There were 150,000 Catholics in Bangladesh in 1981.

THE PRESS

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

BENGALI

Azad: 27A Dhakeswari Rd., Ramna, Dacca 5; f. 1936; Editor MOHAMMAD ZAINUL ANAM KHAN; circ. 16,000.

Azadi: Andarkilla, Chittagong; f. 1960; Editor Prof. MOHAMMAD KHALED; circ. 13,000.

Dainik Bangla: 1 D.I.T. Ave., Dacca 2; f. 1964; Editor SHAMSUR RAHMAN; circ. 42,000.

Dainik Barta: Natore Rd., Rajshahi; f. 1976; Editor MIR MAHBUB ALI; circ. 6,000.

Dainik Desh: 27 Purana Paltan, Dacca; f. 1979; Editor SANAULLAH NOORI; circ. 10,000.

Dainik Kishan: 369 Outer Circular Rd., Dacca; f. 1976; Editor A. Q. M. ZAINUL ABEDIN; circ. 8,000.

Dainik Purbanchal: 36 Shamsur Rahman Rd., Khulna; f. 1974; Editor LIAQUAT ALI; circ. 3,000.

Dainik Rupashi Bangla: Natun Chowdhury Para, Bagicha-gaon, Comilla; f. 1979; Editor ABDUL WAHAB.

Dainik Samachar: 31/32 P. K. Roy Road, Banglabazar, Dacca 1; f. 1964; evening; Editor SEKANDAR HAYAT MAJUMDER; circ. 25,000.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion, The Press

Vatican City: House NW(K) 9, Rd. 50, Gulshan; *Apostolic Pro-Nuncio*: Most Rev. LUIGI ACCOGLI.

Viet-Nam: House No. 85 (Old No. 203), Dhanmandi R/A; *Chargé d'affaires*: Do NGOE AN.

Yugoslavia: House 10, Rd. 62, Gulshan Model Town; *Ambassador*: ŽIVKO JOSILO.

Deshbangla: 6 Folder St., Wari, Dacca 3; f. 1977; Editor FERDAUS AHMAD QURESHI; circ. 4,000.

Gonokantha: 24 Tipu Sultan Rd., Dacca; f. 1972; Editor-in-Chief MIRZA SULTAN REZA; circ. 5,000.

Ittefaq: 1 Ramkrishna Mission Rd., Dacca 3; f. 1953; Editor ANWAR HOSSAIN; circ. 190,000.

Janabarta: Khanjahan Ali Rd., Khulna; f. 1974; Editor SYED SOHRAB ALI; circ. 3,000.

Karatoa: Thana Rd., Bogra; f. 1976; Editor MOZAMMEL HAQUE; circ. 2,000.

Naya Bangla: 22 Miranda Lane, Patharghata, Chittagong; f. 1978; Editor ABDULLAH AL SAGIR; circ. 4,000.

Prabaha: Roypara Cross Rd., Khulna; f. 1977; Editor ASHRAFUL HUQ; circ. 3,000.

Protidin: Ganashtola, Dinajpur; f. 1980; Editor KHAIROL ALAM.

Runner: Pyari Mohan Das Rd., Jessore; f. 1980; Editor GULAM MAJED.

Sangbad: 263 Bangshal Rd., Dacca 1; f. 1951; Editor AHMEDUL KABIR; circ. 45,000.

Sangram: 423 Elephant Rd., Bara Maghbazar, Dacca; f. 1970; Editor ABUL ASAD; circ. 15,000.

Spulinga: P.O.B. 12, Jessore; f. 1971; Editor MIA ABDUS SATTAR; circ. 2,500.

Swadhinata: 99A Zamal Khan Lane, Chittagong; f. 1972; Editor ABDULLAH-AL-HARUN; circ. 4,000.

Uttara: Dinajpur Town, Dinajpur; f. 1974; Editor Prof. MOHAMMAD MOHSIN; circ. 2,500.

Zamana: Qazir Dewry, Chittagong; f. 1955; Editor MOYEENUL ALAM.

ENGLISH

Bangladesh Observer: Observer House, 33 Toynbee Circular Rd., Dacca 21; f. 1948; Editor OBAIDUL HUQ; circ. 41,000.

Bangladesh Times: 1 D. I. T. Ave., Dacca 2; f. 1974; Editor A. M. MUFAZZAL; circ. 30,000.

Daily Life: 27 Sadarghat Rd., Chittagong; f. 1977; Editor ANWARUL ISLAM BOBBY; circ. 9,000.

The Daily Tribune: 38 Iqbalnagar Mosque Lane, Khulna; f. 1978; Editor Mrs. FERDOUSI ALI; circ. 14,560.

Millat: 27 Purana Paltan, Dacca; f. 1977; Editor A. T. M. ABDUL MATEEN; circ. 6,000.

Morning Post: 33 Topkhana Rd., Dacca; f. 1969; Editor HABIBUL BASHAR; circ. 5,000.

People's View: 129 Panchlaish R/A, Chittagong; f. 1969; Editor NURUL ISLAM; circ. 4,000.

PERIODICALS

BENGALI

- Ad-Dawat:** Rajshahi Town; f. 1976; monthly; Editor MOHAMMAD ABUL QASEM.
- Ahmadi:** 4 Bakshi Bazar, Dacca; f. 1925; fortnightly; Editor A. H. M. ALI ANWAR.
- Ajker Samabaya:** 114 Motijheel C/A, Dacca; f. 1974; fortnightly; Editor KH. REASUL KARIM; circ. 10,000.
- Amod:** Comilla Town; f. 1953; weekly; Editor MOHAMMAD FAZLE RABBI; circ. 2,000.
- Begum:** 66 Lyall St., Dacca 1; f. 1947; women's illustrated weekly; Editor NURJAHAN BEGUM; circ. 23,000.
- Bichitra:** 1 D.I.T. Ave., Dacca; f. 1972; weekly; Editor SHAMSUR RAHMAN; circ. 45,000.
- Chitrani:** Observer House, 33 Toynbee Circular Rd., Dacca 2; f. 1963; film weekly; Editor AHMED ZAMAN CHOWDHURY; circ. 48,000.
- Dacca Digest:** 34 Topkhana Rd., Dacca; f. 1974; monthly; Editor RASHID CHOWDHURY; circ. 7,000.
- Fashal:** 114 Fakirapool, Dacca; f. 1965; agricultural weekly; Editor ERSHAD MAJUMDAR; circ. 6,500.
- Ispat:** Kushtia Town, Kushtia; f. 1976; weekly; Editor WALIUR BARI CHOWDHURY; circ. 2,000.
- Ittehad:** 42/3 Purana Paltan, Dacca; f. 1969; weekly; Editor OLI AHAD; circ. 12,000.
- Jahan-e-Nau:** 13 Karkun Bari Lane, Dacca; f. 1960; weekly; Editor Md. HABIBUR RAHMAN; circ. 15,000.
- Jugabheri:** Lipika Printers, Sylhet; f. 1971; weekly; Editor AMINUR RASHID CHOWDHURY; circ. 6,000.
- Kalantar:** 87 Khanjahan Ali Rd., Khulna; f. 1971; weekly; Editor NOOR MOHAMMAD; circ. 2,200.
- Kaukon:** Nawab Bari Rd., Bogra; f. 1974; weekly; Editor SUFIA KHATUN; circ. 6,000.
- Khabar:** 137 Shanti Nagar, Dacca; f. 1977; weekly; Editor MIZANUR RAHMAN MIZAN; circ. 15,000.
- Kishore Bangla:** Observer House, Motijheel C/A, Dacca; juvenile weekly; f. 1976; Editor RAFIQU HAQUE; circ. 5,000.
- Krira Jagat:** National Sports Control Bd., Dacca; f. 1977; fortnightly; Editor UMESALMA RAFIQ; circ. 10,000.
- Krishi Katha:** 3 R.K. Mission Rd., Dacca; f. 1964; monthly; Editor A. H. M. A. HALIM; circ. 6,000.
- Muktibani:** 70 R. K. Mission Rd., Dacca; f. 1972; weekly; Editor NIZAMUDDIN AHMED; circ. 15,000.
- Nayajug:** 32 Purana Paltan, Dacca; f. 1976; weekly; Editor KAZI ZAFAR AHMED; circ. 9,000.
- Patuakhali Samachar:** Patuakhali Town; f. 1970; fortnightly; Editor SHAMSUL HAQ KHAN.
- Protirodh:** Ministry of Home Affairs, Bangladesh Secretariat, Dacca; f. 1977; fortnightly; Editor AREFIN BADAL; circ. 20,000.
- Purbani:** 1 Ramkrishna Mission Rd., Dacca; f. 1951; film weekly; Editor SHAHADAT HOSSAIN; circ. 58,000.
- Reporter:** 114 Fakirapool, Dacca; f. 1977; weekly; Editor ERSHAD MAJUMDAR; circ. 6,000.
- Robbar:** 1 R. K. Mission Rd., Dacca; f. 1978; weekly; Editor ABDUL HAFIZ; circ. 20,000.
- Sachitra Bangladesh:** Film and Publications Dept., Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Dacca; f. 1979; fortnightly; Editor M. A. WAHAB; circ. 8,000.
- Sachitra Sandhani:** 41 Naya Paltan, Dacca; f. 1978; weekly; Editor GAZI SAHABUDDIN AHMED; circ. 10,000.
- Shishu:** Shishu Academy, Old High Court Area, Dacca; f. 1977; children's monthly; Editor JOBEDA KHANAM; circ. 5,000.

ENGLISH

- Adab News:** House No. 549, Rd. No. 14, Dhanmandi, Dacca; f. 1976; monthly; Editor W. B. T. THOMAS; circ. 3,500.
- Bangladesh Gazette:** Bangladesh Government Press, Tejgaon, Dacca; f. 1947, title changed 1972; weekly; government publication.
- Bangladesh Illustrated Weekly:** 31/A Rankin St., Wari, Dacca; Editor ATIUZZAMAN KHAN; circ. 3,000.
- Bulletin of Statistics:** Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Secretariat Building, Dacca; monthly.
- Defective:** Naya Paltan, Dacca; f. 1960; weekly; also published in Bengali; Editor KAZI ZAHURUL HAQ; circ. 3,000.
- Eastern Tribune:** 62/1 Purana Paltan, Dacca; f. 1969; weekly; Editor ABUL HOSSAIN MALLICK; circ. 3,500.
- Economic Times:** 42-43 Purana Paltan, Dacca; f. 1973; weekly; Editor A. K. M. SHAMSUL HUDA.
- Financial Times:** 7/G Motijheel C/A, Dacca; f. 1974; Editor OSMAN HAIDER CHOWDHURY.
- Herald:** 79 Motijheel C/A, Dacca; f. 1981; weekly; Editor A. AHMED YUSUF.
- Holiday:** 40/1 Naya Paltan, Dacca; f. 1965; weekly; pro-Beijing; Editor FAZAL M. KAMAL; circ. 10,000.
- Karnaphuli Shipping News:** 88 Ghatforhadbeg, Kazem Ali Rd., Chittagong; f. 1977; twice a week; Editor F. KARIM; circ. 10,000.
- Motherland:** Khanjahan Ali Rd., Khulna; f. 1974; weekly; Editor MUKTADIR HOSSAIN.
- New Nation:** 1 R.K. Mission Rd., Dacca; f. 1977; weekly; Editor MOTAHAR HOSSAIN SIDDIQI; circ. 7,000.
- Saturday Post:** 33 Topkhana Rd., Dacca; f. 1975; weekly; Editor HABIBUL BASHAR; circ. 10,000.
- Sunday Star:** 149/A D.I.T. Extension Ave., Dacca; f. 1981; weekly; Editor MOHIUDDIN AHMED.

NEWS AGENCIES

- Bangladesh Sangbad Sangstha (Bangladesh News Agency):** 68/2 Purana Paltan, Dacca 2; Gen. Man. and Chief Editor ABUL HASHEM.
- Eastern News Agency (E.N.A.):** 3/3c Purana Paltan, Dacca 2; Man. Dir. and Chief Editor GOLAM RASUL MALLICK.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

- Bangladesh Council of Newspapers and News Agencies:** Dacca; Gen. Sec. HABIBUL BASHAR.
- Bangladesh Federal Union of Journalists:** National Press Club Bldg., 18 Topkhana Rd., Dacca 2; f. 1973; Pres. A. HUMAYUN; Sec.-Gen. REAZUDDIN AHMED.
- Bangladesh Sangbadpatra Karmachari Federation (Newspaper Employees Federation):** 47/3 Toynbee Circular Rd., Bikrampur House, Dacca 2; f. 1972; Pres. JAHANGIR KABIR; Sec. MIR MOZAMMEL HOSSAIN.
- Bangladesh Sangbadpatra Press Sramik Federation (Newspaper Press Workers' Federation):** 1 R.K. Mission Rd., Dacca; f. 1960; Pres. ABDUL KARIM; Sec. FAZLE IMAM.

PUBLISHERS

- Adley Brothers:** 60 Patuatyuly, Dacca 1.
- Ahmed Publishing House:** 7 Zindabahr 1st Lane, Dacca 1; publ. books on literature, history, science, religion, children's books, maps and charts.

Ashrafia Library: 4 Hakim Habibur Rahman Rd., Chawk Bazar, Dacca 2; publ. Islamic religious books, texts, and reference books of Islamic institutions.

Asiatic Society of Bangladesh: 2 Old Secretariat Rd., Ramna, Dacca; f. 1951; publ. periodicals on science and humanities; Pres. KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL HAKIM.

Bangla Academy: Burdwan House, Dacca 2; Dir. (publ. and sales) AL-KAMAL ABDUL WAHHAB.

Bangladesh Book Corporation: Patuatuly, Dacca.

Bangladesh Publishers: 45 Patuatuly, Dacca.

Bangladesh Books International: P.O.B. 377, Dacca.

Barnamala Prakashani: 30 Bangla Bazar, Dacca.

Bidar Publications: 48 Johnson Rd., Dacca.

Boi Prakashani: 38A Bangla Bazar, Dacca.

Boighar: 286 Bipani Bitan, Chittagong.

Book Society: 38 Bangla Bazar, Dacca.

Co-operative Book Society Ltd.: Motijheel, Dacca.

Emdadia Library: Chawk Bazar, Dacca.

Ferdous Publications: 41 North Brook Hall Rd., Dacca.

Great Bengal Library: Islampur, Dacca.

Green Book House: Motijheel, Dacca.

Habibia Library: Chawk Bazar, Dacca.

Islamia Library: Patuatuly, Dacca.

Islamic Foundation: Baitul Mukarram, Dacca.

Jatiya Sahitya Prakashani: P.O.B. 3416, 51 Purana Paltan, Dacca 2; f. 1970; Principal Officer MOFIDUL HOQUE.

Khan Brothers & Co.: 67 Pyari Das Rd., Dacca.

Knowledge Home: Pyari Das Rd., Dacca.

Liaquat Publications: 34 North Brook Hall Rd., Dacca.

Model Publishing: 34 Bangla Bazar, Dacca.

Modina Publications: Pyari Das Rd., Dacca.

Mofiz Book House: 37 Bangla Bazar, Dacca.

Mowla Brothers: Bangla Bazar, Dacca.

Muktadhara: 74 Farashganj, Dacca; f. 1971; publ. educational, literary and general books in Bengali and English; Man. Dir. C. R. SAHA; Chief Editor S. P. LAHIRY.

National Book Centre of Bangladesh: 67A Purana Paltan, Dacca.

Provincial Library: Bangla Bazar, Dacca.

Puthighar: 74 Farashganj, Dacca; f. 1951; educational books in Bengali and English; Man. Dir. C. R. SAHA; Chief Editor S. P. LAHIRY.

Rangpur Publications: 13/3 Haramohan St., Amligola, Dacca.

Royal Library: Islampur, Dacca.

Sahitya Kutir: Bogra.

Sahityika: 6 Bangla Bazar, Dacca.

Standard Publishers Ltd.: 3-10 Liaquat Ave., Dacca 1.

Student Ways: Bangla Bazar, Dacca.

University Press Ltd.: 114 Motijheel, Dacca.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

The Bangladesh Publishers' and Booksellers' Association: 3rd Floor, 3 Liaquat Ave., Dacca 1; Pres. JAHANGIR MOHAMMED ADEL.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radio Bangladesh 36 (New) Rd. No. 3, Dhanmandi Residential Area, Dacca 5; f. 1971; regional stations at Dacca, Rajshahi, Chittagong, Sylhet, Rangpur and

Khulna broadcast a total of 80 hours on week-days and 84 hours on Sundays; external service broadcasts 6 programmes daily in Arabic, Bengali, English, Hindi, Nepali and Urdu; Dir.-Gen. AMIR-UZ-ZAMAN KHAN.

TELEVISION

Bangladesh Television (BTV): Television Bhavan, P.O.B. 456, Rampura, Dacca; f. 1964, under state control since 1972; daily broadcasts on two channels from Dacca Station of 13 hours on weekdays and 13½ hours on Sundays; transmissions also from stations at Chittagong, Khulna, Mymensingh, Natore, Rangpur, Sylhet; stations planned at Noakhali, Cox's Bazar and Rangamati by 1982; Dir. Gen. M. A. SYEN.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; res. = reserves; m. = million; brs. = branches)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Bangladesh Bank: Head Office, Motijheel C/A, P.O.B. 325, Dacca 2; f. 1971; 6 brs.; cap. p.u. 30m. taka, total assets 10,822.4m. taka (June 1979); Gov. M. NURUL ISLAM.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

In 1972 all 12 commercial banks were nationalized and six incorporated banks established:

Agrani Bank: Agrani Bank Bhavan, Motijheel C/A, Dacca; f. 1972; 602 brs.; cap. 30m. taka, res. 34m. taka, dep. 3,832.6m. taka (1978); Chair. and Man. Dir. M. FAZLUR RAHMAN.

Janata Bank: P.O.B. 468, 1 Dilkusha C/A, Dacca 2; f. 1972; 830 brs.; cap. 50m. taka, dep. 7,900m. taka (June 1981); Man. Dir. AZIZ AHMED; Gen. Mans. MD. AFZALUR RAHMAN, A. K. M. GHAFAR.

Pubali Bank: P.O.B. 853, 24-25 Dilkusha C/A, Dacca 2; f. 1972; 289 brs.; cap. p.u. 20m. taka, dep. 2,325.6m. taka (Dec. 1977); Chair. and Man. Dir. M. KHALED; Gen. Man. M. U. AHMED.

Rupali Bank: 34 Dilkusha C/A, P.O.B. 719, Dacca 2; f. 1972; 450 brs.; cap. 20m. taka, dep. 2,300m. taka (1978); Chair. and Man. Dir. ABDUL WAHID.

Sonali Bank: P.O.B. 147, Motijheel C/A, Dacca 2; f. 1972; over 890 brs.; cap. 30m. taka, dep. 10,233.8m. taka (Dec. 1979); Chair. and Man. Dir. EZADUR REHMAN.

Uttara Bank: 42 Dilkusha C/A, P.O.B. 818, Dacca 2; f. 1965; 201 brs.; cap. 20m. taka, res. 27.5m. taka, dep. 1,878.4m. taka (1981); Man. Dir. HAFIZUL ISLAM.

FOREIGN BANKS

American Express International Banking Corpn. (U.S.A.): 18-20 Motijheel C/A, Dacca 2; f. 1966; 3 brs. in Dacca, Chittagong and Khulna; Chief Exec. GARY JOHNS.

Bank of Credit and Commerce International (Overseas) Ltd. (Cayman Islands): 10 Dilkusha C/A, Box 896, Dacca 2; f. 1976; 3 brs.; Chief Exec. ANWARUL AMIN.

Chartered Bank (U.K.): Box 536, 18-20 Motijheel C/A, Dacca 2; also in Chittagong; Gen. Man. B. E. DALBY.

Grindlays Bank (U.K.): 2 Dilkusha C/A, P.O.B. 502, Dacca; 9 brs.; Gen. Man. A. R. DICKSON.

Habib Bank Ltd. of Pakistan: 53 Motijheel C/A, Dacca 2; f. 1976; Man. ASHRAF HOSSAIN.

State Bank of India: 24-25 Dilkusha C/A, Dacca 2; f. 1975; Chief Exec. D. MUKHERJEE.

United Bank of India: 15 brs.

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE ORGANIZATIONS

Bangladesh House Building Finance Corporation: HBFC Bldg., 22 Purana Paltan, Dacca 2; f. 1952; provides credit facilities at low interest for house-building; cap. authorized room. taka (subscribed by the Bangladesh Government); credit facilities exist in all urban areas; 5 zonal offices and 12 regional offices; Man. Dir. SYED ABUL FAIZ.

Bangladesh Krishi Bank (Agricultural Development Bank): 84 Motijheel C/A, Dacca 2; f. 1971; 173 brs.; cap. p.u. 200m. taka, total assets 1,063m. taka, dep. 258m. (Dec. 1977); Chair. and Man. Dir. A. M. ANISUZ-ZAMAN.

Bangladesh Shilpa Bank (Industrial Development Bank): 4-6 Floor, Agrani Bank Bldg., Motijheel C/A, P.O.B. 975, Dacca 2; f. 1972; cap. p.u. 100m. taka, total assets 1,768m. taka, dep. 273m. taka (Dec. 1977); Chair. and Man. Dir. AMINUL ISLAM KHAN.

Bangladesh Shilpa Rin Sangstha: 1-2 Floor, Agrani Bhavan, Motijheel C/A, P.O.B. 473, Dacca 2; f. 1972; cap. p.u. 50m. taka, total assets 1,755m. taka (Dec. 1977); Chair. and Man. Dir. A. H. M. KAMALUDDIN.

Investment Corporation of Bangladesh: 64 Motijheel C/A, Dacca 2; f. 1976; cap. p.u. 50m. taka (1977); Man. Dir. BAZAL AHMED.

INSURANCE

Department of Insurance (attached to Ministry of Commerce): 74 Motijheel C/A, Dacca 2; government-owned; Controller of Insurance M. HARUNUR RASHID; controls activities of all insurers, local and foreign, incl. Bima Corporations, as per provisions of the Insurance Act, 1938.

The Bangladesh Government in August 1972 set up a National Insurance Corporation to regulate all national and foreign general and life insurance companies. The Corporation comprises:

Jiban Bima Corporation: 24 Motijheel C/A, Dacca 2; government-owned; life insurance; publ. *Sangbad Parikrama* (fortnightly, Bengali).

Shadharan Bima Corporation: 33 Dilkusha C/A, Dacca 2; government-owned; general insurance; Man. Dir. M. A. RAHIM.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

In 1972 the Government took over all cotton, jute and other major industrial enterprises and the tea estates. Management Boards were appointed by the Government. During 1976 and 1977 many tea plantations and the smaller industrial units were returned to the private sector.

GOVERNMENT SPONSORED ORGANIZATIONS

Bangladesh Chemical Industries Corporation: Shilpa Bhaban, 2nd Floor, Motijheel C/A, Dacca 2; Chair. A. K. M. MOSHARRAF HOSSAIN.

Bangladesh Export Processing Zones Authority: C.D. Bldg., Court Rd., Chittagong; Shilpa Bhaban, Motijheel C/A, Dacca; f. 1981 to operate and control export processing zones in Bangladesh.

Bangladesh Fisheries Development Corporation: 24/25 Dilkusha C/A, Dacca 2; f. 1964; Chair. Dr. M. B. RAHMAN.

Bangladesh Forest Industries Development Corporation: 186 Circular Rd., Motijheel C/A, Dacca 2; Chair. M. ATIKULLAH.

Bangladesh Jute Mills Corporation: Adamjee Court, 4th Floor, Motijheel C/A, Dacca 2; operates 71 jute mills with over 25,000 looms; Chair. MANZUR MURSHED.

Bangladesh Mineral Exploration and Development Corporation: H.B.F.C. Bldg., 22 Purana Paltan, Dacca 2; Chair. Dr. MOHSIN-UL-HUG.

Bangladesh Oil and Gas Corporation (Petro Bangla): 122/124 Motijheel C/A, Chamber Bldg., Dacca 2; Chair. Dr. HABIBUR RAHMAN.

Bangladesh Small and Cottage Industries Corporation (BSCIC): 137/138 Motijheel C/A, Dacca 2; f. 1957; Chair. M. AYUBUR RAHMAN.

Bangladesh Steel and Engineering Corporation: Shilpa Bhaban, 4th Floor, Motijheel C/A, Dacca 2; Chair. M. A. FAIZ.

Bangladesh Sugar and Food Industries Corporation: Shilpa Bhaban, Motijheel C/A, Dacca; f. 1972; Chair. DELWAR HOSSAIN.

Bangladesh Textile Mills Corporation: Shadharan Bima Bhaban, 33 Dilkusha C/A, Dacca 2; f. 1972; Chair. MOHAMMAD NEFAUR RAHMAN.

Trading Corporation of Bangladesh: H.B.F.C. Bldg., 22 Purana Paltan, Dacca 2; f. 1972; Chair. MUNIR-UZ-ZAMAN.

Export Promotion Bureau: 122-124 Motijheel C/A, Dacca 2; f. 1972; under the Ministry of Commerce; regional offices in Chittagong, Khulna and Rajshahi; brs. in Comilla, Sylhet, Bogra and Barisal; foreign offices in Milan and Rotterdam; Vice-Chair. RUHUL AMIN MAJUMDAR.

Planning Commission: Planning Commission Secretariat, G. O. Hostel, Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, Dacca; f. 1972; government agency responsible for all aspects of economic planning and development including the preparation of the Five-Year Plans and annual development programmes (in conjunction with appropriate government ministries), promotion of savings and investment, compilation of statistics and evaluation of development schemes and projects.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Federation of Bangladesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry: 60 Motijheel C/A, Dacca 2; Pres. IFTIKHARUL ALAM.

Agrabad Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 70, Chamber Bldg., Bangabandhu Rd., Chittagong; Pres. M. A. ANWAR.

Bogra Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Jhawtala Rd., Bogra; Pres. AMJAD HOSSAIN TAZMA.

Chittagong Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Chamber House, Agrabad C/A, Chittagong; f. 1963; 2,319 mems.; Pres. SIKANDAR HUSAIN MEAH.

Dacca Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Dacca Chamber Bldg., 65-66 Motijheel C/A, P.O.B. 2641, Dacca 2; f. 1960; 4,000 mems.; Pres. NURUDDIN AHMED; Vice-Pres. (Sr.) M. REZA, Vice-Pres. (Jr.) MUJIBUR RAHMAN; publ. *Review* (fortnightly).

Khulna Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 26, Lower Jessore Rd., Khulna; f. 1934; Pres. M. ASHRAFUDDIN.

Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Chamber Bldg. (4th Floor), 122-124 Motijheel C/A, Dacca 2; Narayanganj Office: 137 Bangabandhu Sharak; f. 1904; 180 mems.; Pres. M. MORSHED KHAN; Sec. C. K. HYDER; publs. *Chamber News* (monthly), *Summary of Taxation Rules, Economic Profile, Annual Report*.

BANGLADESH

Rajshahi Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O. Ghoramara, Rajshahi; f. 1960; 48 mems.; Pres. MUSTAFIUR RAHMAN.

Sylhet Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Lal Digirpar, Sylhet; Pres. A. MAMIN.

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

Bangladeshiyo Cha Sangsad (*Bangladesh Tea Association*): No. 6, Jahan Bldg., 93 Agrabad C/A, P.O.B. 287, Chittagong; f. 1972; Chair. WILLIAM MURDOCH.

Bangladesh Jute Association: 137 Bangabandhu Rd., P.O.B. 59, Narayanganj; Chair. A. U. FAQIR.

Bangladesh Jute Export Corporation: 14 Topkhana Road, Dacca 2; f. 1972; Chair. S. M. MATIUR RAHMAN.

Bangladesh Jute Goods Association: 56 Motijheel C/A, Dacca.

Bangladesh Jute Spinners Association: Chamber Bldg., Motijheel C/A, Dacca 2.

Bangladesh Tea Board: III/III Motijheel C/A, Dacca 2; Chair. QAZI AZHER ALI.

Jute Marketing Corporation: Goadnail, Narayanganj, Dacca.

CO-OPERATIVES

Bangladesh Co-operative Marketing Society: 9D Motijheel C/A, Dacca 2.

Chattagram Bahini Kalyan Shamabaya Samity Ltd.: 70 Agrabad C/A, Osman Court, Chittagong; f. 1972.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Railway Wing, Ministry of Railways, Roads, Highways and Road Transport: Bangladesh Secretariat, Dacca; responsible for deciding policy and exercising government control over the railway system. A five-member Railway Board was set up in 1976 to supervise the 2,858 km. of track; Chair. Railway Bd. MAQBOOL AHMED.

ROADS

Of the 6,240 km. of road, 3,840 km. are metalled.

Bangladesh Road Transport Corporation: Paribhaban, D.I.T. Ave., Dacca; f. 1961; land transportation services including a Truck Division, transporting government food grain; 700 vehicles (March 1980).

INLAND WATERWAYS

In Bangladesh there are some 8,430 km. of navigable waterways on which are located the main river ports of Dacca, Narayanganj, Chandpur, Barisal and Khulna. A river steamer service connects these ports several times a week. Vessels of up to 175 metres in overall length can be manoeuvred on the Karnaphuli river.

Trade and Industry, Transport, Tourism, Atomic Energy

Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Corporation: 5 Dil-kusha C/A, Dacca 2; f. 1972; water transportation services; 600 vessels (March 1980).

SHIPPING

The chief ports are Chittagong, where the construction of a second dry-dock is planned, and Chalna. A modern seaport is being developed at Mangla.

Bangladesh Shipping Corporation: 28/1 Toynbee Circular Rd., Motijheel C/A, P.O.B. 53, Dacca 2; f. 1972; maritime shipping line; 25 vessels, over 392,488 tons capacity; Chair. and Man. Dir. Commodore M. RAHMAN; Financial Dir. MAHBUB KABIR.

Bangladesh Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.: Red Cross Bldg., 87 Motijheel C/A, Dacca 2; coastal services; Chair. A. K. KHAN; Man. Dir. A. M. Z. KHAN.

Chittagong Port Authority: P.O.B. 2013, Chittagong; provides bunkering and lighterage facilities as well as provisions and drinking water supplies.

CIVIL AVIATION

Dacca and Chittagong are international airports. (Dacca International Airport was renamed Zia International Airport in June 1981). A third international airport at Kurmitola was opened in September 1980 and is expected to handle 5 million passengers annually, ten times the capacity of Dacca airport. There are also airports at all major towns.

Biman (*Bangladesh Airlines*): Biman Bhawan, Motijheel C/A, Dacca 2; f. 1972; fleet of 5 Fokker Friendship and 4 Boeing 707 320C (two F-28 on order); domestic services to Abu Dhabi, Burma, Dubai, Greece, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Libya, Malaysia, Nepal, the Netherlands, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Thailand and the United Kingdom, and proposed services to Kuwait, Iraq and the Philippines; Chair. Bd. of Dirs. Minister of Civil Aviation and Tourism; Chief Excc. ABDUL MANNAN.

Foreign airlines serving Bangladesh include Aeroflot (U.S.S.R.), British Airways, Indian Airlines, Kuwait Airways Corporation, PIA (Pakistan), Saudia (Saudi Arabia) and Thai International.

TOURISM

Bangladesh Parjatan Corporation (*National Tourist Organization*): Old Airport Bldg., Tejgaon, Dacca 15; there are two Tourist Information Centres in Dacca, and one each in Chittagong, Cox's Bazar, Rajshahi, Rangamati, Moulvi Bazar, Khulna and Bogra; Chair. SYED AHMED RAZA HUSAIN.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Bangladesh Atomic Energy Commission: P.O.B. 158, Ramna, Dacca; Chair. Dr. ANWAR HOSSAIN.

BARBADOS

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Barbados is the most easterly of the Caribbean islands, lying about 200 miles north-east of Trinidad. There is a rainy season from July to November and the climate is cool during the rest of the year. The mean annual temperature is about 26°C (78°F). The language used is English and the majority of the population are Anglicans. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has three equal vertical stripes of blue, gold and blue. On the gold band is the head of a black trident. The capital is Bridgetown.

Recent History

A former British colony, Barbados achieved internal self-government in October 1961 and full independence on November 30th, 1966. Barbados was a member of the West Indies Federation from January 1958 until its dissolution in May 1962. Sir Grantley Adams, who became the island's first Premier in 1954, was the first Prime Minister of the Federation. In 1964 it was agreed that Bridgetown should become the capital of a proposed East Caribbean Federation, to include the Windward and Leeward Islands, but this Federation was never established. However, some common services, particularly transport and education, are shared with other Caribbean territories.

In the general election of September 1976 the Barbados Labour Party (BLP), led by Mr. J. M. G. M. Adams (Sir Grantley's son), won a large majority over the Democratic Labour Party (DLP), which had been in power since 1961 under the leadership of Errol Barrow. The BLP is committed to retaining a system of free enterprise and alignment with the U.S.A. In the general election of June 1981 the BLP was returned to office on the strength of its economic achievements in government. Although the party gained the same percentage of the total vote as it had done in the 1976 election, its majority in the newly enlarged House of Assembly was reduced from 10 seats to 7.

Government

The British monarch, represented by a Governor-General, is head of state, and executive power is in the hands of a Cabinet consisting of a Prime Minister and not fewer than five other Ministers. Parliament consists of a Senate of 21 members, appointed by the Governor-General, and a House of Assembly with 27 members elected by universal adult suffrage for five years (subject to dissolution). The Cabinet is responsible to Parliament.

Defence

The Barbados Defence Force, established in April 1978, consists of 154 regular personnel. It is divided into regular defence units and a coast guard service with armed patrol boats; there is also a volunteer force and a reserve. The 1981/82 budget allocates B\$14 million to defence and security.

Economic Affairs

Sugar and tourism are the dominant sectors of the Barbados economy. After independence, sugar production fell steadily. In the late 1970s depressed world prices contributed to the industry's decline and by 1978 sugar

production accounted for only 6.7 per cent of G.D.P. In 1979 and 1980 there was some recovery, with improved yields supported by surges in world prices, but excessive rainfall reduced raw sugar production in 1981 to only 93,000 tons from 130,000 tons in 1980. Barbados absorbs 10 per cent of all food imported within CARICOM, and the introduction of new crops and expansion of fisheries have been carried out both to lessen economic dependence on sugar and reduce the trade deficit. Similarly, agro-industries are being developed. A rural development project which will invest B\$14 million to increase agricultural production was announced in 1980.

Tourism has also been affected by the world recession. The steady expansion which had been maintained since the 1960s slowed in 1974 and, even further, in 1975. After a steady growth in the number of visitors between 1977 and 1979, the rate began to slow again in 1980 (with earnings from tourism nonetheless reaching a record B\$502 million) and a real decline of 2 per cent was expected in 1981. In contrast to its previous policy, the Government is now actively encouraging foreign investment in tourism.

Government policy is to reduce dependence on agriculture and tourism and to diversify industry. It has succeeded in attracting light manufacturing industry through tax incentives and this sector generated over 11 per cent of G.D.P. in 1979. However, these industries have suffered the effects of recession in the U.S.A., the main market for their products, resulting in production cutbacks and layoffs and closures in the electronics industry in 1981. Construction was to begin on a new cement plant, jointly financed by Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago, in late 1981.

Reserves of petroleum and natural gas have been discovered. In 1981 petroleum was being exploited at the rate of approximately 700 barrels per day and a number of new potentially important offshore fields have been located. The discovery of petroleum should reduce oil imports and thus lower the country's trade deficit (a record B\$593.7 million in 1980). Under an agreement signed in 1980, Barbados will import 50 per cent of its oil needs from Mexico and Venezuela on special credit terms.

Barbados has the most developed infrastructure in the Caribbean and the Government plans to deal with the unemployment problem, which is serious (12-15 per cent) outside the harvest season, by continuing to develop and modernize. A new fishing harbour in Bridgetown, costing B\$40 million, and an ambitious fisheries development project at Oistins Town are planned. The Government's development plan for 1979-83 lays particular emphasis on the expansion of the construction sector. Barbados is establishing itself as a tax haven and prospects of development as an offshore banking centre are good.

Projected growth in G.D.P. for 1981 was 2 per cent, compared with 5 per cent in 1980. A sharp drop in foreign exchange reserves between December 1980 and June 1981, and a worsening balance of payments deficit on current account and a fall in government revenue in 1981, prompted the Government to introduce tough credit and fiscal measures in late 1981.

Transport and Communications

The situation of the island and its good harbour and airport facilities make it a natural entrepôt for the eastern Caribbean. There are 1,020 miles of roads, mostly bitumenized; the Grantley Adams airport near Bridgetown can handle jet aircraft; and the harbour at Bridgetown has berths for eight ships and bunkering facilities for five.

Social Welfare

A social security scheme was established in 1967 and a National Drug Plan, introduced in 1980, is the first stage in a planned national health service. Old age pensions can be drawn and unemployment insurance became available in 1981. The Government has also set up a building scheme of group housing for lower income families. The island has five health centres and 11 government hospitals. Estimated expenditure on health services was BS47.1 million for 1979/80.

Education

Education in all government schools is free and the minimum school-leaving age is 16. The State provides for approximately 86 per cent of those eligible for primary and secondary education. The literacy rate is 97 per cent. In 1980 there were 115 primary schools, 21 secondary schools, 19 private secondary schools, a community college, a teacher training college, a technical institute and a polytechnic. At the Barbados branch of the University of the

West Indies an in-service training programme for graduate teachers in secondary schools is run at the School of Education.

Tourism

The natural attractions of the island consist chiefly of the healthy climate and varied scenery. In addition, there are many facilities for outdoor sports of all kinds. Bathsheba on the east coast is a well-known health resort. Revenue from tourism increased from BS13 million in 1960 to an estimated BS502 million in 1980.

Public Holidays

1982: April 9th-12th (Easter), May 1st (May Day), May 31st (Whit Monday), July 7th (Kadooment Day), August 3rd (Caricom Day), October 5th (for United Nations Day), November 30th (Independence), December 25th, 26th (Christmas).

1983: January 1st (New Year).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is used.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 Barbados dollar (B\$).

Exchange rates (October 1981):

£1 sterling = BS3.759;

U.S. \$1 = BS2.011.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION (Census of May 12th, 1980)			
	Total	Bridgetown	St. Michael	Other Areas
166 sq. miles*	246,082	7,517	90,355	148,210

* 430 sq. km.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Birth Rate (per 1,000)	19.2	18.6	17.1	16.2	16.9	16.5
Marriage Rate (per 1,000)	4.04	4.0	2.8	2.9	3.7	n.a.
Death Rate (per 1,000)	8.2	9.2	8.4	5.4	8.6	8.0

EMPLOYMENT (January-March 1981)

Agriculture	9,600
Mining, quarrying and construction	8,900
Manufacturing	15,000
Electricity, water and gas	200
Transport and communications	5,200
Commerce	22,400
Financial institutions	3,400
Services (government and other)	33,800
TOTAL	98,500

AGRICULTURE
SUGAR PRODUCTION
(⁰⁰⁰ tons)

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Canes Reaped	1,029	880	1,035	1,186	951
Sugar Produced	118	99	112	130	93

Source: Barbados Sugar Producers' Association.

LIVESTOCK*
(1980)

CATTLE	PIGS	SHEEP AND GOATS	POULTRY
19,000	38,000	79,000	422,000

*FAO estimates.

FISHING

	1979	1980
Total Catch (⁰⁰⁰ lb.)	4,373	3,607

Source: Fisheries Department, Bridgetown.

MINING

	1978	1979	1980
Natural gas (⁰⁰⁰ cu. ft.)	339,000	412,000	469,000

Source: Natural Gas Corporation.

FINANCE

100 cents = 1 Barbados dollar (B\$).

Coins: 1, 5, 10 and 25 cents; 1 dollar.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 100 dollars.

Exchange rates (October 1981): £1 sterling = B\$3.759; U.S. \$1 = B\$2.011.

B\$100 = £26.60 = U.S. \$49.72.

Note: The Barbados dollar was introduced in November 1973, replacing the East Caribbean dollar (EC\$) at par. The East Caribbean dollar, replacing (at par) the West Indian dollar, was introduced in Barbados and other islands in October 1965, with an exchange rate of £1 sterling = EC\$4.80 (EC\$1 = 4s. 2d. or 20.83p). This valuation in terms of sterling remained in effect until July 1975, when the Barbados dollar was linked to U.S. currency with a central exchange rate of U.S. \$1 = B\$2.00 and a market rate of U.S. \$1 = B\$2.0038 (adjusted to U.S. \$1 = B\$2.0113 in August 1977). Previously the rate had been U.S. \$1 = EC\$2.00 from November 1967 to August 1971; and U.S. \$1 = EC\$1.842 from December 1971 to June 1972. The average exchange rate (B\$ per U.S. \$) was 1.959 in 1973; 2.053 in 1974; 2.020 in 1975; 2.004 in 1976; 2.007 in 1977.

BUDGET

(B\$ ⁰⁰⁰, April 1st to March 31st)

REVENUE	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	EXPENDITURE	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Taxes on income and profits	105,555	132,413	138,391	General public service . . .	64,124	51,631	86,618
Taxes on property	11,457	13,039	17,814	Defence	2,115	3,706	5,572
Excise duties	4,675	5,167	5,552	Education (excl. cultural and library budget) . . .	74,693	71,529	86,574
Licences	447	958	525	Health	39,375	39,032	47,069
Other taxes on goods and services	49,224	56,269	73,684	Social security and welfare services	35,689	39,642	40,086
Taxes on international trade	48,070	54,865	74,376	Housing and community amenities	14,512	23,166	35,262
Employment levy	—	6,086	4,066	Other community and social services	3,741	4,335	6,853
Other taxes	2,241	2,951	3,916	Economic services	110,690	103,706	92,652
Non-tax revenue	23,422	32,571	33,140	Other purposes (incl. charges of public debt)	33,401	42,867	49,086
Special receipts	5,883	9,158	9,192				
Loans and advances	977	1,843	2,182				
TOTAL	251,951	315,320	362,838	TOTAL	378,340	379,614	449,774

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	94.5	76.1	85.5	111.1	131.4
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-196.9	-219.2	-250.3	-287.6	-379.1
TRADE BALANCE	-102.4	-143.1	-164.8	-176.5	-247.7
Exports of services	137.8	154.6	189.6	248.3	325.2
Imports of services	-72.5	-68.0	-77.2	-91.8	-118.5
BALANCE OF GOODS AND SERVICES	-37.1	-56.5	-52.4	-20.0	-41.0
Private unrequited transfers (net)	6.7	10.9	12.7	14.4	16.9
Government unrequited transfers (net)	0.7	1.7	3.5	2.1	5.0
CURRENT BALANCE	-29.7	-43.9	-36.2	-3.5	-19.1
Direct capital investment (net)	22.2	6.2	4.7	9.1	14.9
Other long-term capital (net)	2.1	17.4	21.0	5.1	-11.0
Short-term capital (net)	-4.2	4.2	1.9	9.9	30.9
Net errors and omissions	17.0	1.7	3.5	-8.9	-2.8
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	7.4	-14.4	-5.1	11.7	12.9
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights	—	—	—	—	2.3
Valuation changes (net)	-8.7	2.1	-2.6	1.5	-0.9
Loans received (net)	—	—	9.9	9.9	—
CHANGES IN RESERVES, ETC.	-1.3	-12.3	2.2	23.1	14.3

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(B\$ '000)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports (c.i.f.)	437,175	474,067	545,110	628,221	852,507	1,049,107
Exports (f.o.b.)	217,925	172,506	193,004	261,087	306,045	455,385

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS		1979	1980	EXPORTS		1979	1980
Food and live animals		133,909	157,119	Sugar		58,046	105,149
Beverages and tobacco		16,590	20,015	Molasses and syrup		7,774	11,802
Raw materials		20,669	29,092	Rum		4,795	3,461
Mineral oils		118,963	162,115	Semi-processed and other food products		17,432	17,830
Other oils and fats		11,099	10,729	Crustacea and molluscs		72	20
Chemicals		78,845	96,721	Manufactured goods		86,251	106,223
Manufactures		169,795	202,752	Machinery and transport equipment		75,751	98,192
Machinery		196,384	256,308	Chemicals		22,590	30,090
Miscellaneous manufactures		91,774	113,364	Mineral fuels and lubricants		27,259	54,747
Other items		14,478	893*	Other items		8,773	27,511

* Provisional, not including parcel post.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
Canada	46,186	64,423	76,781	12,146	15,064	18,265
Guyana	9,225	8,602	8,846	3,083	3,086	2,215
Japan	21,487	29,062	157,255	101	176	29,816
United Kingdom	115,119	139,183	356,754	32,468	39,122	165,081
U.S.A.	175,305	268,965	179,100	65,653	111,166	124,458
West Indies	82,749	126,197	45,888	61,004	73,495	195

TOURISM

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Visitors	269,314	316,883	370,916	369,915
Expenditure by tourists (B\$m.)	221.5	271.2	369.7	473.7

EDUCATION

(1978-79)

	SCHOOLS	PUPILS
Primary	116	35,555
Secondary*	22	19,711
Technical	1	1,822
Teacher Training	1	260
Theological	1	33
Community College	1	1,619
University of the West Indies	1	1,380

* There are also 19 government-aided independent schools with 6,177 pupils.

Source (except where otherwise stated): Barbados Statistical Service, Bridgetown.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution came into force in November 1966. Under its terms protection is afforded to individuals from slavery and forced labour, from inhuman treatment, deprivation of property, arbitrary search and entry, and racial discrimination; freedom of conscience, of expression, assembly, and movement are guaranteed.

Her Majesty's representative in Barbados is the Governor-General, who appoints the Prime Minister and, on the advice of the Prime Minister, appoints Ministers and some Senators.

The executive consists of the Prime Minister, appointed by the Governor-General as being the person best able to command a majority in the House of Assembly, and not fewer than five other Ministers. Provision is also made for a Privy Council, presided over by the Governor-General.

Parliament consists of two houses, the Senate and the House of Assembly. The Senate has 21 members, 12 appointed by the Governor-General on the advice of the Prime Minister, 2 on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition, and 7 as representatives of such interests as the Governor-General considers appropriate. The House of Assembly has 24 members, elected by universal adult suffrage for a five-year term. The minimum voting age is 18.

The Constitution also provides for the establishment of Service Commissions for the Judicial and Legal Service, the Public Service, the Police Service and the Statutory Boards Service. These Commissions are exempt from legal investigation; they have executive powers to deal with appointments, dismissals and disciplinary control of the services for which they are responsible.

THE GOVERNMENT

Head of State: H.M. Queen ELIZABETH II.

Governor-General: Sir DEIGHTON WARD, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (took office November 17th, 1976).

THE CABINET

(December 1981)

Prime Minister, Minister of Finance and Planning:
J. M. G. M. ("Tom") ADAMS, P.C.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Trade, Industry and Tourism: H. BERNARD ST. JOHN, Q.C.

Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Leader of the House of Assembly: LIONEL S. CRAIG.

Attorney-General, Minister of External Affairs and Culture:
LOUIS R. TULL.

Minister of Health: LLOYD B. BRAITHWAITE.

Minister of Education: BILLIE A. MILLER.

Minister of Information and Communications and Leader of the Senate: Senator NIGEL A. BARROW.

Minister of Transport and Works with responsibility for Community Services and Welfare (acting): Dr. DONALD G. BLACKMAN.

Minister of Housing and Lands: DELISLE BRADSHAW.

Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office: Senator O'BRIEN TROTMAN.

Minister of Labour and Social Security: VICTOR L. JOHNSON.

Minister of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Affairs: Dr. R. L. J. CHELTENHAM.

PARLIAMENT

THE SENATE

President: Sir ARNOTT SAMUEL CATO, K.B.

Twenty other members.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Speaker: W. C. BURTON HINDS.

Twenty-seven elected members (one for each electoral district).

Clerk of Parliament: Rev. REYNOLD KELMAN.

(Election, June 18th, 1981)

PARTY	SEATS
Barbados Labour	17
Democratic Labour	10

POLITICAL PARTIES

Barbados Labour Party: 111 Roebuck St., Bridgetown; f. 1938; the majority party in the House of Assembly; Chair. VICTOR JOHNSON; Sec. Sen. AARON TRUSS.

Democratic Labour Party: George St., Belleville, St.

Michael; f. 1955; Pres. BRANFORD MAYHEW; Gen. Sec. CORA CUMBERBATCH.

The People's Pressures Movement: Bridgetown; f. 1979; 40 mems.; Leader ERIC SEALY.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS

ACCREDITED TO BARBADOS

(E) Embassy; (HC) High Commission.

Argentina: New York, N.Y., U.S.A. (E).

Australia: Kingston, Jamaica (HC).

Austria: Caracas, Venezuela (E).

Bangladesh: New York, N.Y., U.S.A. (HC).

Brazil: Port of Spain, Trinidad (E).

Canada: CDC Bldg., Culloden Rd., St. Michael (HC);
High Commissioner: A. B. ROGER.

China, People's Republic: Rockley, Christ Church (E);
Ambassador: WANG TAO.

Denmark: Caracas, Venezuela.

Dominican Republic: Kingston, Jamaica (E).

France: Port of Spain, Trinidad (E).

Germany, Federal Republic: Port of Spain, Trinidad (E).

Guyana: Kingston, Jamaica (HC).

India: Port of Spain, Trinidad (HC).

Israel: Kingston, Jamaica (E).

Italy: Caracas, Venezuela (E).

Jamaica: Port of Spain, Trinidad (HC).

Japan: Caracas, Venezuela (E).

BARBADOS

Mauritius: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (HC).

Mexico: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).

Netherlands: Port of Spain, Trinidad (E).

New Zealand: Ottawa, Canada (HC).

Nigeria: Port of Spain, Trinidad (HC).

Peru: Caracas, Venezuela (E).

Switzerland: Caracas, Venezuela (E).

Tanzania: New York, N.Y., U.S.A. (HC).

Turkey: Caracas, Venezuela (E).

United Kingdom: 147/9 Roebuck St., P.O.B. 676C, Bridgetown (HC); *High Commissioner:* J. S. ARTHUR, C.M.G.

U.S.A.: Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce Bldg., Broad St., Bridgetown (E); *Ambassador:* MILAN BISH.

Uruguay: Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic (E).

Venezuela: Barclays Bank Bldg., Broad St., Bridgetown (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* DANIEL L. PENA.

Zambia: Ottawa, Canada (HC).

Barbados also has diplomatic relations with Algeria, the Bahamas, Belgium, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Grenada, Haiti, Hungary, Iran, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Republic of Korea, Luxembourg, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Romania, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, the Vatican City and Yugoslavia.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: Consists of a High Court and a Court of Appeal.

Chief Justice: Rt. Hon. Sir WILLIAM R. DOUGLAS.

Puisne Judges: Hon. D. A. WILLIAMS, Hon. C. S. HUSBANDS, Hon. L. I. WORRELL.

Registrar: C. A. ROCHEFORD.

Magistrates' Courts: Appeals lie to a Divisional Court of the High Court.

RELIGION

There are over 90 denominations and sects. According to the 1970 census figures, Anglicans number about 150,000 and the Methodist, Moravian and Pentecostal groups are next in importance. There are about 23,000 Roman Catholics, and other Christian groups have a combined membership of 50,000. There are also small groups of Hindus, Muslims and Jews.

Anglican Bishop of Barbados: Rt. Rev. DREXEL GOMEZ, B.A.

Roman Catholic Bishop of Bridgetown and Kingstown: Rt. Rev. A. H. DICKSON, St. Patrick's Cathedral, Jemmott's Lane, Bridgetown.

Chairman, Methodist Church, South Caribbean District: Rev. PHILLIP SAUNDERS, Bethel Church Office, Bay St., Bridgetown.

Moravian Superintendent: Rev. RUDOLPH HOLDER.

THE PRESS

Advocate-News: P.O.B. 230, Fontabelle, Bridgetown; f. 1895; daily; Man. Dir. and Publ. N. S. GROSVENOR; Editor ROBERT BEST; circ. 20,212.

The Bajan and South Caribbean: Mount Gay Bldg., Parry St., P.O.B. 718C, Bridgetown; f. 1953; monthly; illustrated magazine; Man. Editor TREVOR A. D. GALE; circ. over 8,000.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion, etc.

The Beacon: fortnightly.

The Nation: Fontabelle, St. Michael; f. 1973; daily; Editor TONY VANTERPOOL; circ. 21,412 (weekday), 33,320 (weekend).

Official Gazette: Government Printing Office, Bay Street, St. Michael; Mons. and Thurs.

Sunday Advocate-News: P.O.B. 230, Fontabelle, Bridgetown; Man. Dir. and Publ. N. S. GROSVENOR; Editor ULRIC RICE; circ. 31,492.

The Sunday Sun: Fontabelle, St. Michael; f. 1979; Editor TONY COZIER; circ. 31,200.

NEWS AGENCIES

Caribbean News Agency (CANA): Wildey Plaza, Wildey, St. Michael.

Agencia EFE (Spain): 48 Gladioli Drive, Husbanos, St. James; Rep. YUSSUFF HANIFF.

PUBLISHER

Carib Publicity Co. Ltd.: Mount Gay Bldg., Parry St., Bridgetown; f. 1953; Editor TREVOR A. D. GALE.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Caribbean Broadcasting Corporation: P.O.B. 900, Bridgetown; f. 1963; Chair. SELWYN SMITH.

RADIO

Barbados Broadcasting Service: Bridgetown; f. 1981.

Barbados Rediffusion Service Ltd.: River Rd., Bridgetown; f. 1934; commercial wired service with island-wide coverage; rented sets (1977): c. 25,500; Gen. Man. F. DUESBURY; Eng. J. S. W. MARSHALL.

Radio Barbados: P.O.B. 900, Bridgetown; f. 1963; administered by the Caribbean Broadcasting Corporation; broadcasts 18½ hours a day.

Number of radio receivers (1977): 111,000.

Voice of Barbados: Bridgetown; f. 1981.

TELEVISION

CBC TV: P.O.B. 900, Bridgetown; f. 1964; operated by Caribbean Broadcasting Corporation; 6 hours colour transmission daily, 10 hours on Sundays. Educational broadcasts are made in the morning and afternoon.

Number of television sets (1981): 51,000.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; auth.=authorized; dep.=deposits; brs.=branches; m.=million)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Central Bank of Barbados: P.O.B. 1016, Treasury Bldg., Bridgetown; f. 1972; authorized cap. B\$5m.; Governor Dr. C. N. BLACKMAN; Gen. Man. E. H. C. GRIFFITH.

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT BANK

Caribbean Development Bank: Wildey, P.O.B. 408, St. Michael; equity subscribed by former British Caribbean Territories, Canada, the U.K., Colombia and Venezuela; auth. cap. U.S. \$233m. (1969 values); minimum loan U.S. \$100,000; priority given to projects in agriculture, livestock, fisheries, manufacturing, mining, tourism, housing, technical education and energy; Pres. WILLIAM DENAS.

BARBADOS

Barbados Development Bank: Lot 61, Garrison, P.O.B. 50, Wildey, St. Michael; f. 1969; auth. cap. B\$30m.; Gen. Man. RICHARD LESLIE.

Barbados National Bank: 11 James St., Bridgetown; f. 1978 by the merger of the Barbados Savings Bank, Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank, Agricultural Credit Bank and The Public Officers Housing Loan Fund; cap. B\$13.5m.; dep. B\$74.4m. (Dec. 1978); 4 brs.; Pres. L. V. H. LEWIS; Gen. Man. HAROLD RUSSELL.

FOREIGN BANKS

Bank of Nova Scotia: Toronto; P.O.B. 202, Bridgetown; 7 brs.; Man. D. J. MACDIARMID.

Barclays Bank International Ltd.: Head Office: 54 Lombard St., London, EC3P 3AH; P.O.B. 301, Broad St., Bridgetown; f. 1837; Man. B. W. CLARKE; 8 brs., 1 sub-br. and 5 agencies in Barbados.

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce: P.O.B. 405, Bridgetown; 9 brs.; Man. G. I. MCGREGOR.

Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.: Nile House, Lower Broad St., Bridgetown; f. 1971; Man. DAVID DACOSTA.

Citibank: P.O.B. 1007c, Broad St., Bridgetown; 3 brs.; Man. G. R. ACHANG.

Royal Bank of Canada: Broad St., Bridgetown; f. 1911; 7 brs.; Man. (Bridgetown) R. I. COX.

TRUST COMPANIES

Bank of Commerce Trust Company Barbados Ltd.: P.O.B. 1008, Bridgetown.

Bank of Nova Scotia Trust Co. (Caribbean) Ltd.: Bank of Nova Scotia Bldg., Broad St., P.O.B. 1003B, Bridgetown.

Canadian Bank of Commerce Trust Co. (Caribbean) Ltd.: P.O.B. 1008, Broad St., Bridgetown.

Royal Bank Trust Co. (Barbados) Ltd.: Cockspur House, Nile St., P.O.B. 626c, Bridgetown; Man. N. L. SMITH.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Barbados Stock Exchange: Bridgetown; f. 1978.

INSURANCE

The leading British and a number of U.S. and Canadian companies have agents in the territory. Local insurance companies include the following:

Barbados Fire Insurance Co.: Beckwith Place, Bridgetown.

Barbados Fire & General Insurance Co.: P.O.B. 150, Beckwith Place, Bridgetown; f. 1880.

Barbados Mutual Life Assurance Society: Beckwith Place, P.O.B. 104, Bridgetown; f. 1840; Chair. P. MCG. PATTERSON; Man. D. W. ALLAN.

C. F. Harrison & Co. (Barbados) Ltd.: 1 & 2 Broad St., P.O.B. 304, Bridgetown.

Insurance Corporation of Barbados: 5 James' St., Bridgetown; f. 1978; cap. B\$3m.; Gen. Man. DAVID DEANE.

Life of Barbados Ltd.: Plantations Bldg., Lower Broad St., Bridgetown.

United Insurance Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 67, Cavan House, Lower Broad St., Bridgetown; f. 1976; Dir. G. M. CHALLENGER.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Barbados Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 189, Bridgetown; f. 1825; 193 mem. firms with 261 reps.; Pres. AL KNIGHT; publ. *Dateline Wednesday* (weekly).

Finance, Trade and Industry, Transport

Barbados Junior Chamber of Commerce: Bridgetown; Pres. AVRIL BREWSTER; Sec. VINCENT HAYNES.

DEVELOPMENT

Barbados Agricultural Development Corporation: Bridgetown; f. 1965; programme of diversification and land reforms; Chair. BURT REECE; Chief Exec. D. A. LEWIS.

Barbados Industrial Development Corporation: P.O.B. 250, Bridgetown; f. 1969; operates industrial estates; processes applications for industrial incentives; provides information on plant location; Gen. Man. R. G. B. CHASE; publs. *Investing in Barbados, Special Survey for Businessmen*.

Barbados Marketing Corporation: P.O.B. 703c, Bridgetown; Gen. Man. (vacant).

British Development Division in the Caribbean: P.O.B. 167, Carlisle House, Hincks St., Bridgetown; Head KENNETH A. WOOLVERTON.

ASSOCIATIONS

Barbados Agricultural Society: The Grotto, Culloden and Beckles Rd., St. Michael; Pres. PATRICK BETHELL; Exec. Sec. ISLA GILKES.

Barbados Manufacturers' Association: Room 206, Plantations Bldg., Bridgetown; f. 1964; 74 mem. firms; Pres. BASIL FORBES; Exec. Sec. Mrs. RITA ALKINS.

Barbados Sugar Producers' Association (Inc.): Warrens, St. Michael, Eagle Hall 14; Dir. N. D. OSBORNE; Sec. D. H. A. JOHNSON.

West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association (Inc.): Agricultural Development Corporation, Fairy Valley, Christ Church; 4 mem. associations; Pres. E. LEROY WARD; Sec. M. I. EDGHILL.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATION

Barbados Employers' Confederation: 1st Floor, Nemwil House, Lower Collymore Rock, St. Michael; f. 1956; 269 mems.; Pres. CLYDE WALCOTT (acting); Dir. COLLIS E. BLACKMAN; Sec.-Treas. JUDY WATSON.

TRADE UNIONS

Principal unions include:

Barbados Industrial and General Workers' Union: Bridgetown; f. 1981; c. 2,000 mems.; Leader ROBERT CLARKE; Gen. Sec. LADEPOO SALANKEY.

Barbados Secondary Teachers' Union: Ryeburn, 8th Avenue, Belleville, St. Michael; f. 1948; 262 mems.; Pres. JOHN BLACKMAN; Sec. PATRICK FROST; Treas. Mrs. CYNTHIA RICHARDS.

Barbados Union of Teachers: P.O.B. 127, Bridgetown; f. 1974; 2,000 mems.; Pres. Mrs. M. MARSHALL; Gen. Sec. CARLISLE BASCOMBE.

Barbados Workers' Union: Nelson and Fairchild Sts., Bridgetown; f. 1941; 30,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. FRANK WALCOTT.

The National Union of Public Workers: P.O.B. 174, Bridgetown; f. 1944; 5,000 mems.; Pres. CARL TROTMAN; Gen. Sec. DAVID BOWEN (acting).

TRANSPORT

ROADS

Ministry of Communications and Works: Chief Technician Dir. H. L. V. GRIFFITH.

The Ministry maintains a network of about 1,020 miles of roads, of which 870 miles have an asphalt surface.

BARBADOS

SHIPPING

Inter-island traffic is catered for by a fortnightly service of one vessel of the West Indies Shipping Corporation operating from Trinidad as far north as Jamaica. The CAROL container service consortium connects Bridgetown with West European ports and several foreign shipping lines call at the port. Bridgetown harbour has berths for eight ships and simultaneous bunkering facilities for five.

CIVIL AVIATION

The principal airport is Grantley Adams International Airport 11 miles from Bridgetown.

Caribbean Air Cargo Ltd. (CARICARGO): Bridgetown; f. 1980; cargo carrier jointly owned by the Barbados and Trinidad governments and incorporating the freight interests of Carib West Airways and BWIA International; services between Miami, New York, Houston, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago, connecting with a complete inter-Caribbean service out of Barbados extending as far north as Puerto Rico and south to Trinidad and Tobago; fleet of 1 Boeing 707, 1 DC-4; Chair. Jos Scoon.

Transport, Tourism and Culture

Caribbean Airways: Lower Bay St., Bridgetown; f. 1970; national airline; low-cost jet services to Luxembourg and London; Man. Dir. GERRY SHARP.

The following foreign airlines serve Barbados: Air Canada, Air Martinique, American Airlines, British Airways, BWIA (Trinidad), Cubana, Eastern Air Lines (U.S.A.), Guyana Airways, LIAT (Antigua), Nigerian Airlines, SAS (Sweden), VIASA (Venezuela), Wardair (Canada).

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Barbados Board of Tourism: Harbour Rd., P.O.B. 242, Bridgetown; f. 1958; offices in London, New York and Toronto; Chair. JACK DEAR; Dir. of Tourism PATRICK HINDS.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Barbados Arts Council: Pelican Village, Bridgetown, St. Michael; Pres. GRANTLEY PRESCOD; First Vice-Pres. FIELDING BABB; Second Vice-Pres. BASIL JONES; Sec. EDWARD S. OXLEY.

EMPLOYMENT (1970)

Agriculture and Forestry . . .	10,047
Transport	307
Manufacturing	6,790
Commerce	1,702
TOTAL WORKING POPULATION .	31,465

AGRICULTURE PRINCIPAL CROPS (¹000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Rice (paddy)	5	5	6*
Maize	14	15	18*
Roots and tubers*	17	17	17
Sugar cane	1,141	1,006	1,050*
Oranges†	29	24	46
Grapefruit and pomelos†	12	8	16
Bananas*	12	18	21

* FAO estimates. † Unofficial figures.

Livestock (FAO estimates, ¹000 head, 1980): Cattle 58; Pigs 27; Sheep 3; Goats 1; Poultry 365.

Livestock Products (FAO estimates, ¹000 metric tons, 1980): Meat 3; Cows' milk 4; Hen eggs 0.6.

FORESTRY

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS (¹000 cubic metres, all non-coniferous)

	1977	1978	1979
Industrial wood	28	30	35
Fuel wood*	74	77	79
TOTAL	102	107	114

* FAO estimates.

Fishing (metric tons): Total catch 1,554 in 1977; 1,522 in 1978; 1,440 in 1979.

INDUSTRY SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1979
Cigarettes	million	61
Beer	'000 gallons	731
Batteries	number	3,431
Flour	'000 lb.	15,821
Fertilizer	short tons	4,089
Nails	'000 lb.	345
Roofing	"000 "	758
Garments	"000 "	1,400
Feed pellets	tons	3,200

Source: Central Planning Unit.

Raw Sugar (¹000 metric tons): 115 in 1978; 100 in 1979; 108 (unofficial estimate), in 1980.

FINANCE

100 cents=1 Belizean dollar (BZ\$).

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 dollars.

Exchange rates (October 1981): £1 sterling=BZ\$3.74; U.S. \$1=BZ\$2.00.

BZ\$100=£26.75=U.S. \$50.00.

Note: The British Honduras (now Belizean) dollar was at par with the U.S. dollar until December 1949, when it was devalued to 70 U.S. cents (U.S. \$1=BH\$1.429). At the same time the currency was linked to the pound sterling (at the rate of £1=BH\$4.00). This valuation in terms of sterling remained in effect until May 1976. When the pound was devalued in November 1967 the BH dollar's value fell to 60 U.S. cents (U.S. \$1=BH\$1.667). Since June 1972 sterling has been allowed to "float". The average value of the Belizean dollar was 57.74 U.S. cents in 1972; 61.30 U.S. cents in 1973; 58.42 U.S. cents in 1974; 59.82 U.S. cents in 1975. In May 1976 the Belizean dollar's link with sterling was broken and the currency was pegged to the U.S. dollar at the rate of U.S. \$1=BZ\$2.00 (BZ\$1=50 U.S. cents.).

RECURRENT BUDGET (BZ \$ '000)

	1977	1978	1979
Revenue	42,461	53,309	62,624
Expenditure	31,923	42,798	52,325

Total revenue: (1977 est.) BZ\$83.9 million.

Total expenditure: (1978) BZ\$110 million, of which Public Works BZ\$24.6m.; Agriculture BZ\$15.3m.; Home Affairs and Health BZ\$14.7m.; Education and Housing BZ\$12.9m.; Energy and Communications BZ\$9.7m.; Finance BZ\$5.4m.; Social Services BZ\$2.3m.; Trade and Industry BZ\$2.1m.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(BZ\$ million)

	1978	1979
Imports	212.0	266.0
Exports (incl. re-exports)	161.0	203.0

Trade is chiefly with the United Kingdom, the U.S.A., Canada, Jamaica and Mexico.

EXPORTS
(1980, BZ\$ '000)

Sugar	95,000
Citrus fruits	16,400
Bananas	6,900
Mangoes	4,400
Beef	700
Honey	500
TOTAL	n.a.

1977 (BZ\$ '000): Mahogany lumber 1,607; Cedar lumber 215.

1979 (BZ\$ '000): Rosewood lumber 2,183; fish 8,000.

EDUCATION
(1979)

	SCHOOLS	PUPILS
Primary	193	35,628
Secondary	25	5,975
Technical	4	672
Teacher training	1	144

Higher education abroad (1979): 375 students, of whom 90 per cent are on government scholarships.

THE CONSTITUTION

The constitution came into effect at the independence of Belize on September 21st, 1981. Its main provisions are summarized below:

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

Regardless of race, place of origin, political opinions, colour, creed or sex, but subject to respect for the rights and freedoms of others and for the public interest, every person in Belize is entitled to the rights of life, liberty, security of the person, and the protection of the law. Freedom of movement, of conscience, of expression, of assembly and association and the right to work are guaranteed and the inviolability of family life, personal privacy, home and other property and of human dignity is upheld. Protection is afforded from discrimination on the grounds of race, sex, etc., and from slavery, forced labour and inhuman treatment.

CITIZENSHIP

All persons born in Belize before independence who, immediately prior to independence, were citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies automatically become citizens of Belize. All persons born outside the country having a husband, parent or grandparent in possession of Belizean citizenship automatically acquire citizenship, as do those born in the country after independence. Provision is made which permits persons who do not automatically become citizens of Belize to be registered as such.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

The Queen, as Head of State, is represented in Belize by a Governor-General, who holds office during her pleasure.

THE EXECUTIVE

Executive authority is vested in the Queen and exercised by the Governor-General. The Governor-General appoints as Prime Minister that member of the House of Representatives who, in his view, is best able to command the support of the majority of the members of the House, and appoints a Deputy Prime Minister and other Ministers on the advice of the Prime Minister. The Governor-General may remove the Prime Minister from office if a resolution of "no confidence" is passed by the House and the Prime Minister does not, within seven days, either resign or advise the Governor-General to dissolve the National Assembly.

The Cabinet consists of the Prime Minister and other Ministers.

The Leader of the Opposition is appointed by the Governor-General as that member of the House who, in his view, is best able to command the support of a majority of the members of the house who do not support the Government.

THE LEGISLATURE

The Legislature consists of a National Assembly comprising two Houses: an eight-member Senate and the House of Representatives, made up of 18 elected members. The Assembly's normal term is five years. Senators are appointed by the Governor-General: five on the advice of the Prime Minister, two on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition or on the advice of persons selected by the Governor-General, and one after consultation with the Belize Advisory Council. If any person who is not a Senator is elected to be President of the Senate, he shall

be an *ex-officio* Senator in addition to the eight provided for.

Each constituency returns one Representative to the House who is directly elected in accordance with the Constitution.

If a person who is not a member of the House is elected to be Speaker of the House, he shall be an *ex-officio* member in addition to the 18 members provided for. Every citizen over the age of 18 is eligible to vote. The National Assembly may alter any of the provisions of the Constitution.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor-General: Dr. MANITA GORDON.

CABINET

(December 1981)

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance and Economic Development: GEORGE C. PRICE.

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Home Affairs and Leader of Government Business in the Senate: CARL L. B. ROGERS.

Minister of Works: FREDERICK H. HUNTER.

Minister of Natural Resources: FLORENCIO J. MARIN.

Minister of Local Government and Social Security: ELIJIO BRICEÑO.

Minister of Labour, Social Services and Community Development: D. L. MCKOY.

Minister of Health, Housing and Co-operatives: ASSAD SHOMAN.

Minister of Trade and Industry: GUADELOUPE PECH.

Attorney-General, Minister of Education and Sport and Minister responsible for CARIGOM Affairs: SAID MUSA.

Minister of Energy and Communications: LOUIS S. SYLVESTRE.

Minister of State: V. H. COURTENAY.

Secretary to the Cabinet: R. I. CASTILLO.

LEGISLATURE

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

THE SENATE

President: W. E. COFFIN.

Nominated Members: 8.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Speaker: C. B. HYDE, M.B.E.

Elected Members: 18.

Clerk: A. F. MONSANTO.

(Election, November 21st, 1979)

People's United Party won 13 and the United Democratic Party won 5 of the 18 seats.

POLITICAL PARTIES

People's United Party (PUP): Belize; f. 1950; Christian democrat; Leader GEORGE PRICE.

United Democratic Party: 21 King St., Belize City, Belize; f. 1974 by merger of People's Development Movement, Liberal Party and National Independence Party; Leader Dr. THEODORE ARANDA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Summary Jurisdiction Courts and District Courts (civil jurisdiction), presided over by magistrates, are established in each of the six judicial districts. Summary Jurisdiction Courts have a wide jurisdiction in indictable and other offences, but in District Courts, which exercise jurisdiction only in civil causes, this jurisdiction is limited to claims not exceeding B\$500. Appeals lie to the Supreme Court, which has jurisdiction corresponding to the English High Court of Justice; from the Supreme Court further appeals lie to a Court of Appeal, established in 1968, thence to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the United Kingdom.

Chief Justice: A. L. STAINE.

Puisne Judge: J. L. BARRINGTON-JONES, G. C. R. MOE.

Registrar of the Supreme Court: H. B. KNIGHT.

Magistrates: G. B. SINGH (Chief Magistrate), N. NEAL, A. JOHNSON, E. ARNOLD, D. BARROW.

RELIGION

About 93,000 of the population are Roman Catholic and 28,000 are Anglican or Methodist. There are also number of Hindus, Muslims and Baha'is, and a community of 4,000 Mennonites.

ANGLICAN CHURCH

Bishop of Belize: Rt. Rev. KEITH ALFONSO McMILLA
Bishophthorpe, Southern Foreshore, P.O.B. 535, Belize City.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Bishop of Belize: Most Rev. ROBERT L. HODAPP, S.J., D.I.
Bishop's House, North Front Street, Belize City.

METHODIST CHURCH

Chairman and General Superintendent, Belize/Hondur District: Rev. BRUCE B. SWAPP, P.O.B. 212, Belize City.

THE PRESS

Amandala: Amandala Press, P.O.B. 15, Belize City; Editor EVAN X. HYDE; circ. 4,000.

The Beacon: 7 Church St., Belize City; People's Development Movement; weekly; Editor J. L. R. YOUNG; circ. 5,000.

The Belize Sunday Times: P.O.B. 506, Belize City; f. 1957 party political paper of People's United Party; Editor MANOLO ROMERO; circ. 4,000.

Government Gazette: Church St., Belize City; official weekly.

The New Belize: Government Information Service. Bishophthorpe; official; monthly; circ. 9,000.

The Reporter: 147 West St., Belize City; f. 1965; weekly; Editor HARRY LAWRENCE; circ. 6,500.

RADIO

Radio Belize: Albert Cattouse Bldg., P.O.B. 89, Belize; f. 1952; government-operated semi-commercial service; transmissions for some 120 hours per week; broadcasts in English and Spanish; Dir. H. I. BAUTISTA.

In 1975 there were 68,000 radio receivers.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; brs. = branches)

Atlantic Bank Ltd.: 6 Albert St., P.O.B. 481, Belize City; Gen. Man. ROBERTO C. STANLEY.

Bank of Nova Scotia: Offices in Belize City and Corozal Town; Man. H. F. M. BUCKERIDGE.

Barclays Bank International Ltd.: P.O.B. 363, 21 Albert St., Belize City; Man. N. H. HUNTER; 2 br. and 4 sub-brs.

Royal Bank of Canada: 60 Market Square, P.O.B. 364, Belize City; Man. U. I. L. FARIA; 6 brs.

There is also a Government Savings Bank.

Development Finance Corporation: Belmopan; issued cap. BZ\$2.8m.; Chair. ALVAN L. FULLER; Man. RAYMOND FULLER.

General insurance is carried on by local companies and British, American and Jamaican companies are also represented.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Central Planning Unit: Belmopan; f. 1963; advisory unit to Government on general economic policy and statistics agency; Head H. D. MCCAIN.

STATUTORY BODIES

Banana Control Board: management of banana industry.

Belize Beef Corporation: f. 1978; semi-governmental organization to aid development of cattle-rearing industry.

Citrus Control Board: f. 1966; determines basic quota for each producer, fixes annual price of citrus; Chair. Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Trade and Industry (*ex officio*).

Marketing Board: f. 1948 to encourage the growing of staple food crops; purchases crops at guaranteed prices, supervises processing, storing and marketing and runs loan funds; Chair. FLORENCIO MARIN.

Belize Sugar Board: 2nd St. South, Corozal Town; f. 1960 to control the sugar industry and cane production; includes representatives of the Government, sugar manufacturers, cane farmers and the public sector.

Belize Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 291, Belize City; f. 1918; 540 mems.; Pres. SANTOS DIAZ; Exec. Sec. NURI MUHAMMAD.

Belize Reconstruction and Development Corporation: Belize; Chair. Hon. GEORGE C. PRICE, Premier and Minister of Finance; Gen. Man. HUGH FULLER, O.B.E.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Belize Employers' Association: Belize; f. 1961; 12 mems.; Pres. PAUL HUNT; Sec.-Treas. W. D. ROBINSON.

Cane Farmers' Association: f. 1959 to assist cane farmers and negotiate with the Sugar Board and manufacturers on their behalf; 14 district brs.

Citrus Growers' Association: P.O.B. 7, Stann Creek; f. 1966; citrus crop farmers' association; Chair. WILLIAM BOWMAN.

Livestock Producers' Association: farmers' association.

TRADE UNIONS

United General Workers' Union: Albert St., Belize; f. 1979 from the amalgamation of the Belize General Workers' Union and the Southern Christian Union; affiliated to ICFTU; Pres. THOMAS MARTÍNEZ; Gen. Sec. DOMINGO PÉREZ.

There are two branch unions affiliated to the central body.

Belize National Teachers' Union: P.O.B. 382, Belize City; Pres. CARLOS O. CASTILLO; Sec. MIGUEL WONG; 600 mems.

Christian Workers' Union: George St., Belize; f. 1962; general; 2,000 mems.; Pres. DESMOND VAUGHN.

Democratic Independent Union: Church St., Belize City; Pres. CYRIL DAVIS; 350 mems.

Public Service Union of Belize: P.O.B. 45, 9 Corner South St. and Chapel Lane, Belize City; f. 1922; established public workers; 1,000 mems.; Pres. WILLIAM M. TILLET; Sec. Gen. SHIRLEY A. PINKS.

CO-OPERATIVES

At the end of 1977 there were 39 Credit Unions, 9 Producer Co-operatives, 39 Marketing Co-operatives, 9 Farmers' Co-operatives, 8 Fishing Co-operatives, 5 Bee-Keepers' Co-operatives, 2 Housing Co-operatives, 6 Transport Co-operatives and 1 Supplies Co-operative.

There were also 20 junior and 2 senior savings unions and a Credit Union League (39 mems.).

Combined assets totalled BZ\$10.8 million (Sept. 1977).

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are about 1,600 km. of all-weather main and feeder roads and about 400 km. of cart roads and bush trails. A number of logging and forest tracks are usable by heavy duty vehicles in the dry season.

SHIPPING

There is a weekly Southern Coastal freight, passenger and mail service, and vessels of the Harrison, Royal Netherlands, United Brands, Buccaneer, Canada, Jamaica, Caribbean, Green and Atkins, Esso Tanker, R. B. Kirconnel Bros. and "K" lines call at Belize City. The new deep-water port in Belize City opened to traffic in 1980.

CIVIL AVIATION

Belize Airways (BAL): Belize International Airport, Stanley Field, Belize; f. 1974; passenger and cargo services to Miami; one 111-500; Chair. Dr. ALFREDO SMITH.

Maya Airways Ltd.: P.O.B. 458, 111 North St., Belize City; f. 1961; internal services; fleet of 4 BN-2A Islander, 2 Cessna U206; Chair. Sir W. H. COURTENAY; Dir. GORDON A. ROE.

The following airlines serve Belize: SAHSA (Honduras), TACA (El Salvador), TAN (Honduras).

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Belize Tourist Board: P.O.B. 325, Belize City; Chair. HENRY BOWMAN Jr.; Sec. A. PALACIO.

Festival of Arts Committee: University Centre, P.O.B. 229, Belize City; f. 1953; Chair. ERIC W. JONES; Sec. R. BRADLEY.

BENIN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The People's Republic of Benin is a narrow stretch of territory in West Africa, flanked by Nigeria to the east and Togo to the west; its northern borders are with Upper Volta and Niger. The climate is tropical in the north, with one rainy season and a maximum temperature of 46°C (115°F), and equatorial in the south, with average temperatures of 20°–34°C (68°–93°F) and two rainy seasons. French is the official language but each tribe has its own tongue. The majority of the people follow traditional beliefs and customs. Christians, mainly Roman Catholics, make up 15 per cent of the population and Muslims 13 per cent. The national flag is green and bears a five-pointed red star in the upper hoist. The capital is Porto-Novo.

Recent History

Benin, called Dahomey until 1975, was formerly part of French West Africa. It became a self-governing republic within the French Community in December 1958, and an independent state on August 1st, 1960. Since independence there have been five successful coups involving the army. Hubert Maga was overthrown in 1963 by Gen. Christophe Soglo, who installed Justin Ahomadegbé and Souru Apithy in a coalition. Soglo himself assumed power in December 1965 but was in turn overthrown in December 1967 by Major Maurice Kouandété. Lt.-Col. Alphonse Alley presided over the return to civilian rule and a strong presidential constitution was adopted. The disqualification of the main presidential candidates resulted in the annulment of the elections called in 1968 and Dr. Emile Zinsou was appointed President in July. Deposed in December 1969, he was succeeded by a Military Directorate. The 1970 elections led to violence and a Presidential Council was formed consisting of the three candidates, MM. Maga, Apithy and Ahomadegbé, with the post of President rotating. In October 1972 the army, led by Major (now Lt.-Col.) Mathieu Kerekou, overthrew the Council and established a military Government. He proclaimed a resolutely progressive policy and in September 1973 the National Council of the Revolution (CNR) was established to carry it out.

In November 1974 Kerekou announced that the country would follow the path of "scientific socialism" based on Marxist-Leninist principles. The vital sectors of the economy, including the banks and the distribution of petroleum products, were taken over by the state. In February 1975 Benin's co-operation agreements with France were renegotiated. Between 1974 and 1978 a decentralized local administration was set up, the education system taken over and the legal system put under review. The army and the gendarmerie were merged to form a National Defence Force. In November 1975 the *Parti de la Révolution Populaire du Bénin* (PRPB) was established as the "highest expression of the political will of the people of Benin" and in December the country's name was changed from Dahomey to the People's Republic of Benin.

All this has not been achieved without opposition. On several occasions Benin has accused foreign powers,

including France, Togo, Gabon and Morocco, of conspiring with internal opposition to overthrow the regime, notably in 1977, when an airborne mercenary attack was made on Cotonou. In August 1977 the CNR adopted a *Loi Fondamentale* which decreed new structures in government. Under its terms a National Revolutionary Assembly was instituted as the supreme authority of the state, following an election held in November 1979 for the 336 members of the Assembly; a single list of candidates was presented and approved by 97.5 per cent of the voters. The CNR was disbanded and Kerekou's Government thus converted itself into a civilian body. At the first Ordinary Congress of the PRPB, held in December, it was decided that Lt.-Col. Kerekou would be the sole candidate for President of the Republic; the Assembly unanimously elected him as President in February 1980. Before the election, an open meeting was held for 400 civil servants who were invited to criticize the Government's policies. The new Cabinet showed a shift towards more moderate policies, with representation from groups previously excluded, and contained fewer military men. This relaxation of Kerekou's regime has improved Benin's international standing, particularly its relations with France.

Government

In accordance with the *Loi Fondamentale*, adopted in August 1977, a National Revolutionary Assembly, a body of 336 People's Commissioners representing socio-professional classes was elected by universal adult suffrage in November 1979. The Assembly in turn elects the President of the Republic. The Central Committee of the *Parti de la Révolution Populaire du Bénin* plays a leading role in government.

Local administration is based on six provinces, divided into 84 districts. Each province is governed by a Prefect and a Secretary-General, assisted by a Provincial Revolutionary Council, a Regional Planning and Development Committee and a Conference of Heads of Regional Departments. There is a considerable degree of decentralization and financial autonomy.

Defence

Citizens of both sexes are liable for military service between the ages of 18 and 51. The army strength in July 1981 was 3,000, the air force 60 and in addition there were paramilitary forces numbering 1,100 men. There is a small navy comprising 40 men and seven patrol boats. France provides technical assistance and equipment. In 1977 a central organization, the Headquarters People's Armed Forces of Benin, was established to unify the police, customs, armed forces and gendarmerie. It comprises three units: national defence, public security and people's militia.

Economic Affairs

By 1980, for the first time in two decades of independence, Benin was experiencing a spell of stable government and relative prosperity, although it remains one of the poorest countries in Africa. In 1978 its G.D.P. was 148,500

million francs CFA, with an average annual growth rate of 3.8 per cent in 1970-78. G.N.P. per head was estimated at the equivalent of \$230 in 1980 (\$770 million in total). The economy is dependent on the primary sector; about 46 per cent of Benin's working population is employed in agriculture, which accounts for about 33 per cent of G.D.P. Benin is almost self-sufficient in foodstuffs and diversification programmes have been implemented. In 1977 about 800,000 hectares were under cultivation for food crops, much of it as collective farms since the launching in 1975 of a co-operative scheme which has reformed the agricultural system. The principal food crops are cassava (manioc), yams, maize and sorghum. The major cash crops are the oil palm and cotton. In spite of the Government's attention to the agricultural sector, production of cash crops fell in 1977/78 to a total of 22,633 metric tons, compared with 83,703 tons in 1974/75; the decline can be attributed to inadequate extension services and a high degree of theft from the co-operative farms. Production in 1978/79, however, increased to 43,681 tons.

The industrial sector, based on small-scale processing of primary production, contributed only 13 per cent of G.D.P. in 1978 but the 1977-80 three-year plan provided for the development of this sector. Though many sectors of industry and commerce have been nationalized since December 1974, this has mainly affected Benin's external trade and in 1978 60 per cent of internal trade was conducted privately. Limestone is the only mineral exploited, supplying the 300,000 tons-per-year cement factory at Onigbolo, but reserves of gold, phosphates (5 million tons) and marble have been discovered. Petroleum has been discovered offshore and there are estimated recoverable reserves of about 22 million barrels. Production should start by 1982, with the Norwegian Government furnishing 90 per cent of the \$100 million needed to finance the project. In 1979 Nigeria agreed to finance two important development projects, the sugar complex at Savé and a cement factory at Porto Novo; other projects include the extension of Cotonou port and the construction of an oil refinery.

Benin is dependent on foreign aid, especially from France, which has provided annual aid worth about 3,000 million francs CFA since 1974 (5,000 million francs CFA in 1980), to subsidize the budget and permanent balance of payments deficit which reached 52,700 million francs CFA in 1977. Budget spending rose from 16,100 million francs

CFA in 1976 to an estimated 33,800 million francs CFA in 1980. The trade deficit reached 54,436 million francs CFA in 1978.

Transport and Communications

Transport infrastructure is relatively good. Road and rail links have been developed to service trade between Nigeria and Togo and Ghana, as well as the external trade of Niger, which passes through Cotonou, the only international port.

Education

In 1975 an estimated 44 per cent of children aged 6 to 11 received primary education, while 11 per cent of those aged 12 to 17 received secondary education. Following legislation in 1975, the State took control of all education, which is free, public, compulsory and secular. Secondary school pupils and students must undertake nine months' teaching and three months' military and ideological training. The University of Benin was founded in 1970 and has 2,578 students.

Tourism

There is little tourism but safaris can be arranged to the two National Parks and the numerous hunting reserves.

Public Holidays

1982: May 1st (Labour Day), August 1st (National Day), October 26th (Féles Revolution), November 30th (Féles Revolution), December 31st (Harvest Day).

1983: January 1st (New Year), January 16th (Anniversary of Mercenary Attack on Cotonou).

All religious holidays have been abolished and are replaced by five secular public holidays.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes=1 franc de la Communauté financière africaine (CFA).

Exchange rates (October 1981):

1 franc CFA=2 French centimes;

£1 sterling=519.5 francs CFA;

U.S. \$1=278.1 francs CFA.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	ESTIMATED POPULATION (mid-year)							DENSITY (per sq. km.)
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1980
112,622 sq. km.*	3,029,000	3,112,000	3,197,000	3,286,000	3,377,000	3,469,000	3,567,000	31.7

* 43,484 sq. miles.

Census, March 1979: Population 3,338,240.

Ethnic groups (1959 estimates): Fon 47.0%; Adja 12.2%; Bariba 9.7%; Yoruba and Mali 8.8%; Aizo 5.1%; Somba 5.0%; Fulani 3.8%; Coto-Coli 2.5%; Dendi 1.7%; others 4.4%.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

PROVINCE	CHIEF TOWN	POPULATION OF CHIEF TOWN (1975 est.)
Ouémé	Porto-Novo (capital)	104,000
Atlantique	Cotonou	178,000
Borgou	Parakou	23,000
Zou	Abomey	41,000
Atacora	Natitingou	50,800
Mono	Lokossa	7,000

Births and deaths: Average annual birth rate 49.0 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 48.8 per 1,000 in 1975-80; death rate 21.1 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 19.1 per 1,000 in 1975-80 (UN estimates).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION
(ILO estimates, '000 persons at mid-year)

	1960			1970		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, etc.	487	103	590	563	92	655
Industry	48	49	96	79	76	156
Services	59	337	396	84	423	506
TOTAL	594	488	1,082	726	591	1,317

Source: ILO, *Labour Force Estimates and Projections, 1950-2000*.

Mid-1975 (official estimate): Total labour force 1,445,000 (males 777,000, females 668,000).

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE

('000 hectares, FAO estimates)

	1973	1976	1979
Arable land	1,260	1,340	1,350
Land under permanent crops	440	440	440
Permanent meadows and pastures*	442	442	442
Forests and woodland*	4,360	4,170	4,020
Other land	4,560	4,670	4,810
Inland water	200	200	200
TOTAL AREA	11,262	11,262	11,262

* Unofficial figures.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA HARVESTED ('000 hectares)			PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)		
	1978	1979	1980*	1978	1979	1980*
Rice (paddy)	9	9	9	9	18	12
Maize	441	424	400	343	307	300
Millet	12	12	13	3	6	6
Sorghum	95	88	90	62	63	60
Sweet potatoes	71	4	4	24	14	14
Cassava (manioc)	76	113	110	721	735	720
Other roots and tubers	47	69	67	655	711	662
Dry beans	76	80	75	39	37	35
Groundnuts (in shell)	86	97	90	64	66	60
Seed cotton	26	32	33	19	26	27
Cottonseed				12*	17*	18
Cotton (lint)				6*	9*	9
Coconuts	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	20*	20	20
Palm kernels	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	66*	70	70
Oranges	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12*	12	12
Mangoes	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12*	12	12
Bananas	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12*	12	12
Pineapples	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3*	3	3
Coffee (green)	1*	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Tobacco (leaves)	2*	1	1	n.a.	1	1
Cocoa	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4.1	6.1	n.a.
Karité nuts	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.2	17.6	n.a.

* FAO estimates.

† Unofficial figure.

Source: mainly FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK

('000 head, year ending September)

	1978	1979	1980*
Horses	6	6	6
Asses	1	1	1
Cattle	770†	756	771
Pigs	400	439	459
Sheep†	920	934	964
Goats†	880	900	926
Chickens	3,400*	3,500	3,650

* FAO estimates. † Unofficial figures.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

(FAO estimates, '000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Beef and veal . .	11	11	11
Mutton and lamb .	2	2	3
Goats' meat . . .	3	3	3
Pig meat	12	12	12
Poultry meat . . .	4	4	5
Other meat	6	7	6
Cows' milk	12	12	12
Goats' milk	5	5	5
Hen eggs	2.5	2.5	2.6

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FORESTRY

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS

('000 cubic metres, all non-coniferous)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977*	1978*	1979*
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers . .	16	15	15*	24*	24	24	24	24
Other industrial wood . .	140	145	150*	155*	158*	162	167	172
Fuel wood	2,683	2,759	2,838	2,921	3,006	3,096	3,190	3,286
TOTAL	2,839	2,919	3,003	3,100	3,188	3,282	3,381	3,482

*FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

FISHING

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Inland waters . . .	21.7	20.5	20.4	20.3	20.3	20.6	20.6	20.6*
Atlantic Ocean . . .	10.0	10.4	8.7	7.5	5.7	5.0	4.4	4.9
TOTAL CATCH . . .	31.7	30.9	29.1	27.8	25.9	25.5	24.9	25.5

* FAO estimate.

1979: Catch as in 1978 (FAO estimates).

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*.

INDUSTRY

SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1975	1976	1977	1978
Palm oil	'000 metric tons	38.5	30.0*	25.0*	27.0*
Beer†	'000 hectolitres	145	145	200	n.a.
Electric energy . . .	million kWh.	4	4	5	5

* FAO estimate.

† Estimated data from unofficial sources.

1979: Palm oil 28,000 metric tons (FAO estimate).

FINANCE

100 centimes=1 franc de la Communauté financière africaine.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 francs CFA.

Notes: 50, 100, 500, 1,000 and 5,000 francs CFA.

Exchange rates (October 1981): 1 franc CFA=2 French centimes;

£1 sterling=519.5 francs CFA; U.S. \$1=278.1 francs CFA.

1,000 francs CFA=£1.925=\$3.596.

Note: Between December 1958 and August 1969 the value of the franc CFA was 3.6 milligrammes of gold, equal to 0.4051 U.S. cent (U.S. \$1=246.853 francs CFA). Since January 1960 the franc CFA has been equivalent to 2 French centimes (1 French franc=50 francs CFA). In August 1969 the franc CFA was devalued (in line with the French franc) to 3.2 milligrammes of gold, the exchange rate being 1 franc CFA=0.3601 U.S. cent (\$1=277.71 francs CFA) until August 1971. From December 1971 to February 1973 the official rate was 1 franc CFA=0.3909 U.S. cent (\$1=255.785 francs CFA). Since March 1973 the French authorities have ceased to maintain the franc-dollar rate within previously agreed margins. As a result, the value of the franc CFA has fluctuated on foreign exchange markets in line with the French franc. The average market rates of francs CFA per U.S. dollar were: 252.2 in 1972; 222.7 in 1973; 240.5 in 1974; 214.3 in 1975; 239.0 in 1976; 245.7 in 1977; 225.6 in 1978; 212.7 in 1979; 211.3 in 1980. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate between August 1969 and June 1972 was £1=666.503 francs CFA (1 franc CFA=0.15004p).

BUDGET

(estimates in million francs CFA)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Revenue . . .	15,880	18,710	23,210	26,860	33,764
Expenditure . . .	15,880	18,710	23,210	26,860	33,764

* Estimate.

1981: Budget to balance at 42,563 million francs CFA.

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES

(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Gold	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5
IMF Special Drawing Rights	1.7	3.3	4.8	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.8	8.1	2.2
Reserve position in IMF	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Foreign exchange	11.7	19.0	21.3	25.2	26.6	7.3	11.6	12.4	7.1	3.6	3.4
TOTAL	15.5	24.6	28.4	33.1	34.7	15.0	19.2	20.6	15.9	14.8	8.7

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million francs CFA at current prices)

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

	1971	1972	1973	1974*	1975*	1976	1977
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	30,139	34,093	36,098	37,705	38,983	50,050	56,500
Mining and quarrying	5,660	6,250	6,820	299	226	9,880	10,100
Manufacturing				9,206	9,576		
Electricity, gas and water	380	425	480	715	763	790	826
Construction	2,380	2,410	2,850	5,213	4,666	4,810	4,920
Trade, restaurants and hotels	12,360	14,340	16,650	24,561	26,182	29,560	33,500
Transport, storage and communications	3,780	4,360	4,810	7,041	7,932	8,820	9,500
Public administration and defence	6,648	7,860	8,270	9,732	10,960	10,895	13,160
Other services	3,060	3,625	3,840	4,799	4,868	4,206	4,250
G.D.P. AT FACTOR COST	64,407	73,363	79,818	99,271	104,156	119,011	132,756

* Before deduction of imputed bank service charges (million francs CFA): 912 in 1974; 980 in 1975.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	93.0	93.0	116.2	98.4	146.5
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-115.5	-148.8	-205.7	-183.1	-242.1
TRADE BALANCE	-22.5	-55.8	-89.5	-84.7	-95.6
Exports of services	25.3	26.2	31.8	37.9	34.3
Imports of services	-39.9	-42.5	-62.8	-53.6	-64.9
BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES	-37.1	-72.1	-120.5	-100.4	-126.2
Private unrequited transfers (net)	3.3	4.6	14.9	16.0	23.1
Government unrequited transfers (net)	22.4	37.6	52.3	23.7	56.2
CURRENT BALANCE	-11.4	-29.9	-53.3	-60.7	-46.9
Long-term capital (net)	11.7	19.0	17.5	17.6	18.5
Short-term capital (net)	10.5	0.1	-7.3	6.9	-3.2
Net errors and omissions	-9.2	11.2	23.1	33.4	27.7
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	1.5	0.5	-19.9	-2.8	-3.9
Valuation changes (net)	3.3	0.9	0.3	-0.9	1.0
CHANGES IN RESERVES, ETC.	4.8	1.4	-19.6	-3.7	-2.9

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million francs CFA)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Imports c.i.f.	23,510	24,859	35,530	42,080	52,207	60,354	60,212
Exports f.o.b.	9,189	9,794	10,240	6,791	5,538	7,642	5,776

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1972	1973	1974	1975
Cereals	819	907	542	532
Sugar and sugar products	564	670	878	532
Beverages	558	647	887	2,922
Tobacco	1,266	1,568	2,416	3,337
Construction materials	508	630	1,367	891
Petroleum products	1,010	1,416	2,250	2,579
Pharmaceutical products	690	927	1,899	1,083
Paper and paper products	384	447	647	1,013
Textiles	4,149	4,214	4,012	5,744
Clothing	862	1,387	3,150	2,877
Iron and steel	1,644	1,480	2,646	2,071
Non-electrical machinery	1,655	1,691	4,526	2,990
Electrical machinery	1,330	1,061	2,141	2,425
Road transport supplies	1,972	1,970	2,363	3,852
TOTAL (incl. others)	23,510	24,859	35,530	42,080

EXPORTS	1972	1973	1974	1975
Coffee (green)	435	273	31	145
Cocoa beans	1,781	2,443	1,205	642
Groundnuts (in shell)	187	821	489	257
Cottonseed	495	312	733	200
Karité nuts	182	101	459	30
Palm oil (unrefined)	375	321	123	394
Palm kernel oil (unrefined)	1,051	537	32	434
Palm kernel cakes	384	379	319	481
Cement	—	19	469	556
Raw cotton	2,476	2,875	4,471	1,542
TOTAL (incl. others)	9,189	9,794	10,240	6,791

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

IMPORTS	1972	1973	1974*	EXPORTS	1972	1973	1974*
China, People's Republic	n.a.	1,727	1,312	China, People's Republic	n.a.	360	2,107
France	9,420	8,990	11,716	France	3,443	3,494	2,638
Germany, Federal Republic	1,460	1,768	2,696	Germany, Federal Republic	1,465	1,200	604
Ivory Coast	n.a.	520	1,563	Japan	310	471	742
Netherlands	1,385	1,271	1,755	Netherlands	1,795	968	544
United Kingdom	1,347	1,361	2,458	Niger	n.a.	280	457
U.S.A.	1,572	1,145	2,393	Nigeria	410	370	802
TOTAL (incl. others)	23,510	24,859	35,174	TOTAL (incl. others)	9,189	9,794	8,185

* Provisional.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1978	1979
Passengers carried ('000)	n.a.	1,650
Passenger-km. (million)	132.7	143.0
Freight carried ('000 tons)	n.a.	388
Freight ton-km. (million)	152.3	140.4

ROAD TRAFFIC

(motor vehicles in use at December 31st)

	1972	1973	1974
Private Cars	13,994	13,500	14,000
Buses and Coaches	116	8,500	8,600
Goods Vehicles	8,160		

Source: World Road Statistics (International Road Federation, Geneva); UN, Statistical Yearbook.

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING

(Cotonou)

	1974	1975	1976
Ships entered	n.a.	1,106	1,079
Displacement of ships entered ('000 net tons)	2,206	2,676	2,787
Freight loaded ('000 metric tons)	127	108	128
Freight unloaded ('000 metric tons)	611	755	912

1978: Freight loaded 49,000 metric tons.
Freight unloaded 61,000 metric tons.

1979: Freight loaded 1,000,000 metric tons.
Freight unloaded 1,441,000 metric tons.

CIVIL AVIATION

(Cotonou)

		1976	1978	1980
Passengers carried	'000	49	55	65
Freight	metric tons	3,413	4,438	6,986
Mail	" "	226	210	272

EDUCATION

(1973/74)

	SCHOOLS	PUPILS
Primary	1,251	243,596
Secondary	86	39,744
Technical	7*	2,000†
Teacher Training, etc.	4†	2,553†
University	1	1,911

* 1970 figure.

† 1971/72 figures.

Source (unless otherwise stated): Institut National de la Statistique et de l'Analyse Economique, Cotonou.

THE CONSTITUTION

From his assumption of power in 1972 to September 1973 President Kerekou governed through a Military Council of the Revolution, based on the "revolutionary movement of national liberation". From 1973 to August 1977 the country was governed by institutions which included civilians, the highest of which was the National Revolutionary Council, directed by a National Political Bureau. On May 23rd, 1977, a *Loi Fondamentale* was announced by the *Parti de la Révolution Populaire du Bénin* (PRPB) as preparation for the "people's democratic revolution". In August the *Loi Fondamentale* was approved by the National Revolutionary Council. It was announced

that, under the terms of the *Loi Fondamentale*, the Council was to be disbanded. In its place a National Revolutionary Assembly was elected in November 1979, comprising People's Commissioners elected directly, who in turn elect the President and Head of State. The People's Commissioners represent socio-professional classes, not geographical constituencies. At local levels, state powers are exercised by elected provincial district town and village councils. The judiciary is responsible to the National Revolutionary Assembly and the Armed Forces are under the control of the PRPB.

THE GOVERNMENT

(December 1981)

HEAD OF STATE

President of the Republic: Lieut.-Col. MATHIEU (AHMED) KEREROU (took office October 27th, 1972; elected President February 5th, 1980).

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Head of Military Revolutionary Government and Minister of Defence: Lieut.-Col. MATHIEU (AHMED) KEREROU.

Minister of Finance: Intendant ISIDORE AMOUSSOU.

Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: Major ADOLPHE BIAOU.

Minister of Industry, Mining and Energy: Lieut.-Col. BARTHÉLEMY OHOUENS.

Minister of Information and Propaganda: Major MARTIN AZONHIHO.

Minister of Transport and Communications: Lieut.-Col. FRANÇOIS DOSSOU.

Minister of the Interior and Public Security: Lieut.-Col. VINCENT GUEZODJE.

Minister of Popular Justice: Lieut.-Col. MICHEL ALLADAYE.

Minister of Youth and Sport: SOULE DANKORO.

Minister of Tourism and Crafts: GRÉGOIRE AGBAHE.

Minister of Public Works and Construction: GIRIGISSOU GADO.

Minister of Primary Education: TRAORÉ ALI.

Minister of General and Technical Education: Major EDOUARD ZODEHOUGAN.

Minister of Higher Education and Research: ARMAND MONTEIRO.

Minister of Public Health: PAUL KPOFFON.

Minister of Trade: SANMI MAMA GOMINA.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation: SIMON IFEDE OGUMA.

Minister of Literacy and Popular Culture: GRATIEN TONAKPON CAPO-CHICHI.

Minister of Rural Development and Co-operative Action: FRANÇOIS CODJO AZODOGBEHOU.

Minister of Planning and Statistics: ABOUBACAR BABA MOUSSA.

Minister of State Farms, Livestock and Fishing: ROGER GARBA.

Minister of State Corporations: MANASSE AYAYI.

LEGISLATURE

ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE RÉVOLUTIONNAIRE

In August 1977 the *Loi Fondamentale* provided for the disbandment of the National Revolutionary Council, which was to be replaced by a National Revolutionary

Assembly. The Assembly was elected by direct universal suffrage in November 1979 and consists of 336 People's Commissioners, who in turn elect the President.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Parti de la Révolution Populaire du Bénin (PRPB): Cotonou; f. 1975; Marxist-Leninist ruling party; at the first Ordinary Congress of the party, held in December 1979, a Central Committee of 45 members was elected, which in turn elected from its members the 13-member

Politburo; Chair of Central Committee Lt.-Col. MATHIEU (AHMED) KEREROU.

There are illegal opposition groups, including the *Front de Libération et de Réhabilitation de Dahomey*, which was blamed for an unsuccessful coup in January 1977.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATION ACCREDITED TO BENIN

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

- Algeria:** Accra, Ghana (E).
Argentina: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
Austria: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).
Belgium: Accra, Ghana (E).
Brazil: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
Bulgaria: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
Canada: Accra, Ghana (E).
China, People's Republic: B.P. 196, Cotonou (E); *Ambassador:* ZHANG JUNHUA.
Czechoslovakia: Accra, Ghana (E).
Denmark: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
Egypt: B.P. 1215, Cotonou (E); *Ambassador:* RIAD HABASHI.
Ethiopia: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
France: B.P. 966, route de l'Aviation, Cotonou (E); *Ambassador:* HUGUES HOMO.
Gabon: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).
German Democratic Republic: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
Germany, Federal Republic: route Inter Etat, B.P. 504, Cotonou (E); *Ambassador:* DIETER PAPENFUSS.
Ghana: Lomé, Togo (E).
Greece: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
Guinea: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
Hungary: Accra, Ghana (E).
India: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
Italy: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).
Japan: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).
Korea, Democratic People's Republic: B.P. 317, Cotonou (E); *Ambassador:* SON CHANG-SU.
Lebanon: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).
Liberia: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).
Mali: Accra, Ghana (E).
Malta: B.P. 532, Cotonou (E).
Mauritania: Dakar, Senegal (E).
Netherlands: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).
Niger: B.P. 352, Cotonou (L); *Permanent Representative:* SOUMANA OUSEINI.
Nigeria: Lot 21, Patte d'Oie, Cotonou (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* C. ABBEY.
Norway: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
Pakistan: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
Poland: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
Romania: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
Spain: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).
Sudan: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
Sweden: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
Switzerland: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).
Turkey: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
Uganda: Accra, Ghana (E).
U.S.S.R.: B.P. 2013, Cotonou (E); *Ambassador:* VITALY AGAPOV.
United Kingdom: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
U.S.A.: B.P. 119, Cotonou (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* JIM BULLINGTON.
Vatican: Accra, Ghana (Apostolic Pro-Nunciature).
Yugoslavia: Accra, Ghana (E).
Zaire: B.P. 130, Cotonou (E); *Ambassador:* M. KUMUAMBA.
Zambia: Lagos, Nigeria (E).

Benin also has diplomatic relations with Angola, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Cuba, Grenada, Haiti, the Republic of Korea, Libya, Mexico, Mongolia, Portugal, Togo, Tunisia, Upper Volta and Viet-Nam.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

THE CENTRAL PEOPLE'S COURT: Cotonou

Chairman of the Central People's Court (*Cour populaire centrale*): LÉANDRE AMLON.

The Central People's Court controls the judicial activities of all the People's Courts at various levels. It is responsible to the National Revolutionary Assembly and to the National Executive Council.

At the lowest level, each commune, village and city ward has its own court, which does not, however, have executive powers. There is a court in each district, which

has the power to try cases. There is also a court in each province which acts as an appeals court and an assizes court. The Central Court is composed of a chairman, three divisional chairmen who are professional judges, six judges and 12 lay people's judges who have the same powers as the professional judges and magistrates in judicial decision making. The professional judges are appointed by the National Executive Council. The lay people's judges are elected for three years by the National Revolutionary Assembly on the advice of the Central Committee of the ruling party.

RELIGION

According to the 1961 census 65 per cent of the population hold animist beliefs, 15 per cent are Christians (12 per cent Catholics, 3 per cent Protestants) and 13 per cent Muslims. There are 257 Protestant mission centres with a personnel of about 120. There were 206,987 Roman Catholics in Benin in 1980.

Since 1975, religious and spiritual cults have been discouraged.

Archbishop of Cotonou: Mgr. CHRISTOPHE ADIMOU; B.P. 491, Cotonou.

PRESS AND PUBLISHERS

Office National d'Édition, de Presse et d'Imprimerie: P.M.B. 1210, Cotonou; f. 1975; state publishing and printing corporation; Dir.-Gen. LALEYE ABIODUN.

L'Action Populaire: B.P. 215, Cotonou; f. 1964; weekly; Ed. JULIEN AZA.

L'Aube Nouvelle: Cotonou; daily.

Bulletin de l'Agence Béninoise de Presse: Cotonou; daily.

La Croix du Bénin: B.P. 105, Cotonou; fortnightly; Catholic.

Ehuzu: B.P. 1210, Cotonou; formerly *Daho-Express*; government daily; circ. 10,000.

Journal Officiel de la République Populaire du Bénin: Porto-Novo; published by the Government Information Service; monthly.

Agence Bénin-Presse: B.P. 120, Cotonou; f. 1961; national news agency; section of the Ministry of Information; Dir. INNOCENT M. LAWSON.

TASS (U.S.S.R.) has an office in Benin.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Office de Radiodiffusion et de Télévision du Bénin: B.P. 366, Cotonou; state-owned; Dir.-Gen. LUCIEN MAGHONKOU; radio broadcasts in French, English and 18 local languages; TV transmissions eight hours weekly.

There were an estimated 65,000 radio receivers and 12,500 television sets in 1980.

FINANCE

cap.=capital; m.=million; francs CFA=franc de la Communauté financière africaine)

BANKS

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Centrale des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest: ave. du Barachois, B.P. 3108, Dakar, Senegal; B.P. 325, Cotonou; cap. and reserves 7,341m. francs CFA; Gov. ABDOULAYE FADIGA; National Dir. GUY POGNON.

Banque Béninoise de Développement: rue des Cheminots, B.P. 300, Cotonou; f. 1962; cap. 1,000m. francs CFA (1979); Dir.-Gen. ABOU BABA MOUSSA.

Banque Commerciale du Bénin: rue de Rév.-Père-Colineau, B.P. 85, Cotonou; f. 1962; state-owned; cap. 1,000m. francs CFA; conducts all government business; Dir.-Gen. BRUNO AMOUSSOU.

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Économique: ave. Giram, B.P. 38, Cotonou; Dir. PAUL DERAM.

Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole: B.P. 999, Cotonou; f. 1975; cap. 300m. francs CFA; Dir.-Gen. BERNARD TOSSOU.

New Nigeria Bank: Cotonou; f. 1977; Chair. and Man. Dir. WALTER J. ANUKPE.

INSURANCE

Société Nationale d'Assurances et de Réassurances (SONAR): B.P. 2030, Cotonou; f. 1974; cap. 300m. francs CFA; state monopoly of insurance; Pres. Minister of Finance; Dir.-Gen. ALFRED ELEGBE.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

MARKETING BOARDS

Société Nationale de Commercialisation et d'Exportation du Bénin: B.P. 933, Cotonou; f. 1972; monopoly of internal marketing of all agricultural produce except palm products, cotton and tobacco; monopoly of cement exports; Pres. ARMAND ALAPINI; Dir.-Gen. POLYCARPE AGOSSA.

Société Nationale de Commercialisation des Produits Pétroliers: B.P. 245, Cotonou; f. 1974; distribution of petroleum products; Pres. RENÉ DOSSA; Dir.-Gen. EDMOND-PIERRE AMOUSSOU.

Société Nationale pour le Développement des Fruits et Légumes: B.P. 2040, Cotonou; Headquarters at Bohicon; f. 1975; development of fruit and vegetable production; monopoly of export of fruit and vegetable produce; Dir.-Gen. ISSIAKOU KOUTON.

Société Nationale d'Équipement: B.P. 2042, Cotonou; f. 1975; cap. 300m. francs CFA; import and distribution of capital goods; Dir.-Gen. GILBERT MEHOU LOKO.

Société Nationale d'Importation du Bénin: B.P. 218, rue du Dr. Rouch, Cotonou; f. 1963; cap. 100m. francs CFA; import agency; wholesale distributors; Pres. LAMBERT INJIDINA; Dir.-Gen. CYRIACQUE GANDJI.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie du Bénin: ave. Général de Gaulle, B.P. 31, Cotonou; Pres. ABOU BABA-MOUSSA; Vice-Pres. J.-V. ADJOVI, M. T. LALEYE; Sec. ALFA OROU.

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Association des Syndicats du Bénin (Asynba): Cotonou; Pres. PIERRE FOURN.

Groupement Interprofessionnel des Entreprises du Bénin (GIBA): B.P. 6, Cotonou; Pres. A. JEUKENS.

Jeune Chambre Économique: Cotonou; Pres. JEAN-BONIFACE AKANNI.

Syndicat des Commerçants Importateurs et Exportateurs du Bénin: B.P. 6, Cotonou; Pres. M. BENCHIMOL.

Syndicat Interprofessionnel des Entreprises Industrielles du Bénin: Cotonou; Pres. M. DOUCET.

Syndicat National des Commerçants et Industriels Africains du Bénin (SYNACIB): B.P. 367, Cotonou; Pres. URBAIN DA SILVA.

Syndicat des Transporteurs Routiers du Bénin: Cotonou; Pres. PASCAL ZENON.

TRADE UNION

Union Nationale des Syndicats des Travailleurs du Bénin: Cotonou; formed by integration of all previous trade union organizations; Sec.-Gen. ROMAIN VILON GUEZO.

Mission permanente d'aide et de coopération: B.P. 476, Cotonou; centre for administering bilateral aid from France according to the co-operation agreement signed in February 1975; Dir. JACQUES HUBERT.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Organisation Commune Bénin-Niger des Chemins de Fer et des Transports (OCCBN): B.P. 16, Cotonou; f. 1959; Benin has a 63 per cent share, Niger 37 per cent. The main line runs for 438 km. from Cotonou to Parakou in the interior; a branch runs westwards via Ouidah to Segboroué (34 km.). There is also a line of 107 km. from Cotonou via Porto-Novo to Pobé near the Nigerian border. Total length of railways: 580 km.; Pres. Niger's Minister of Finance; Dir.-Gen. BOUKARY ALIDOU.

Construction work started in 1978 on a 650 km. extension north from Parakou to Gaya, and on through Niger to Niamey.

Cotonou railway station handled 395,640 metric tons of goods in 1979, of which 133,069 metric tons were in transit for Niger.

ROADS

The system is well developed. There are a total of 7,200 km. of classified roads and a further 1,200 km. of tracks suitable for motor traffic in the dry season. The roads along the coast and those from Cotonou to Bohicon and from Parakou to Malanville, a total of 700 km., are bitumen-surfaced. A road surfacing and improvement scheme affecting over 1,800 km. of road was started in 1977 with aid from Nigeria and the International Development Association.

Société de Transit et de Consignation du Bénin (SOTRA-COB): B.P. 253, Cotonou; f. 1975; cap. 100m. francs CFA; 49 per cent state-owned; Dir.-Gen. PAMPHILE VIDEGLA.

Société des Transports Routiers du Bénin (TRANS-BENIN): Cotonou; f. 1977; cap. 300m. francs CFA; 49 per cent state-owned; transport of goods and passengers; Pres. LUCIEN ANJANOOUN.

SHIPPING

The main port is at Cotonou. The port handled 1,200,000 metric tons of goods in 1979, of which 200,000 tons were from Niger and a similar amount from Nigeria.

Improvements are being carried out to raise capacity to 2 million tons by 1985, with finance from multilateral agencies, Abu Dhabi, France and Norway.

Cie. Béninoise de Navigation Maritime (COBENAM): B.P. 2032, Cotonou; f. 1974; cap. 500m. francs CFA; 51 per cent state-owned, 49 per cent Algerian; member of COWAC; agents for shipping companies from France, Japan, U.K., China; Dir.-Gen. NOUHOUM ASSOUMAN.

Port Autonome de Cotonou: B.P. 927, Cotonou; Pres. EUSTACHE SARRE; Dir. ALPHONSE BABADJIDE.

Régie de Ravitaillement des Navires: B.P. 863, Cotonou; f. 1976; has monopoly of loading and unloading ships at Cotonou; cap. 10m. francs CFA; 100 per cent state-owned.

Régie des Transports de la Province de l'Atlantique: B.P. 118, Cotonou; public transportation of freight and passengers; Pres. F. OYABI.

SOCOPAO-Bénin: B.P. 253, Cotonou; agents for Acomar, Elder Dempster, Palm Line, Splošna Plovba, United West Africa Service.

CIVIL AVIATION

The main airport at Cotonou has a 2.4 km. runway and there are secondary airports at Parakou, Natitingou, Kandi and Abomey. There were 55,388 passengers at Cotonou in 1978 (transit passengers not included).

Air Afrique: avenue du Gouverneur Ballot, B.P. 200, Cotonou; the Benin Government has a 7 per cent share in Air Afrique (*see* under Ivory Coast); Dirs. (Benin) DEMBA CISSÉ, THÉOPHILE EGAN.

Société Nationale de Transport Aérien (Air Bénin): Cotonou; f. 1978; state-owned; Dir.-Gen. MANASSE AYAYI.

Cotonou is also served by Air Zaire, Cameroon Air Lines, Nigeria Airways, Pan Am (U.S.A.) and UTA (France).

TOURISM

Office National du Tourisme et de l'Hôtellerie (ONATHO): B.P. 89, Cotonou; Pres. GRÉGOIRE AGBAHE; Dir. AMOS ELEGBE.

BHUTAN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Kingdom of Bhutan lies in the Himalayas, with the People's Republic of China to the north and India to the south. Average monthly temperature ranges from 4.4°C (40°F) (mean January) to 17°C (62°F) (mean July). Rainfall is heavy, ranging from 150 cm. (60 inches) to 300 cm. (120 inches) in a year. The official language is Dzongkha, spoken mainly in western Bhutan. Written Dzongkha is based on the Tibetan script. The State religion is Mahayana Buddhism, mainly the Drukpa school of the Kagyupa sect. The national flag (proportions 5 by 4) is divided diagonally to form two triangles, one yellow and the other maroon, with a white dragon superimposed in the centre. The capital is Thimphu.

Recent History

The first hereditary King of Bhutan was installed on December 17th, 1907. An Anglo-Bhutanese Treaty signed in 1910 placed all Bhutan's foreign relations under the supervision of the Government of British India. When India became independent, that treaty was replaced by the Indo-Bhutan Treaty of Friendship of 1949, under which Bhutan agrees to seek the advice of the Government of India with regard to its foreign relations, but remains free to decide whether or not to accept such advice. Bhutan has asserted itself as a fully sovereign, independent state, becoming a member of the UN in 1971 and of the non-aligned movement in 1973.

King Jigme Dorji Wangchuk, installed in 1952, established the National Assembly (*Tsogdu*) in 1953 and a Royal Advisory Council in 1965. He formed the country's first Cabinet in May 1968. He died in July 1972 and was succeeded by the Western-educated 17-year-old Crown Prince, Jigme Singye Wangchuk. The new King stated his wish to maintain the Indo-Bhutan Treaty and to further strengthen friendship with India. In 1979, however, during the Non-Aligned Conference and later at the UN General Assembly, Bhutan voted in opposition to India, in favour of Chinese policy. King Singye stated that the Treaty needed up-dating.

When Chinese authority was established in Tibet in 1959, Bhutan granted asylum to about 4,000 Tibetan refugees. Because it had been discovered that many refugees were engaged in spying and subversive activities, the Bhutan Government decided in 1976 to disperse them in small groups, introducing a number of Bhutanese families into each settlement. In early 1978 four-year-long discussions with the Dalai Lama of Tibet broke down. The National Assembly passed a directive in June 1979 giving the refugees until the end of the year to decide whether to take out Bhutanese citizenship or accept repatriation to Tibet. In October India announced that it would not be able to accept refugees who refused Bhutanese nationality as there were still 10,000 Tibetans in India awaiting rehabilitation. By July 1980, however, most of the Tibetans had chosen Bhutanese citizenship and the rest were to be accepted by India.

Government

Bhutan is an absolute monarchy. The system of government is unusual in that power is shared between the monarchy (assisted by the Royal Advisory Council), the Council of Ministers, the National Assembly (*Tsogdu*) and the monastic head (*Jey Khempo*) of Bhutan's 6,000 Lamas. The National Assembly, which serves a three-year term, has 150 members, including 110 indirectly elected by village headmen, 10 representing monastic bodies and 30 appointed officials.

Defence

The strength of the Royal Bhutanese Army, which is under the direct command of the King, is classified information. As well as the regular standing army, there is a large militia. Army training facilities are provided by an Indian military training team. Though India is not directly responsible for the country's defence, the Indian Government has indicated that any act of aggression against Bhutan would be regarded as an act of aggression against India.

Economic Affairs

In terms of average income, Bhutan is one of the poorest countries in the world. According to World Bank figures, G.N.P. per caput was U.S. \$60 in 1974, rising to \$70 in 1975 and an estimated \$100 in 1980.

The economy is predominantly agrarian. An estimated 93.4 per cent of the economically active population was employed in agriculture in 1980. Forests cover about 65 per cent of the country's area, and further afforestation is envisaged. Timber and fruit, including apples, are exported. There is some small-scale industry, producing, for example, textiles, soap, matches, candles and carpets. Centres for the production of traditional handicrafts, such as bamboo-work, lacquer woodwork and woven carpets, have been set up. Several minerals of economic importance have been discovered, and small mineral-based units have been set up, such as the graphite beneficiation plant at Paro. The Government is encouraging private entrepreneurs to set up small units and a number of small industrial estates have been established, producing a variety of consumer goods and industrial raw materials. Being under-populated, Bhutan is dependent on foreign labour. To lessen this dependence on imported labour, many construction activities are to be mechanized.

A series of Five-Year Economic Plans began in 1961, the first two being financed entirely by India. India provided Nu 410 million of the Nu 500 million development expenditure in 1978/79. The UN Development Programme was to provide U.S. \$12.25 million for the 1976-81 Five-Year Plan. The UN Children's Fund, the UN Fund for Population Activities and the World Food Programme agreed to give assistance for other projects during the plan period. Considerable improvements have been brought about in roads, animal husbandry,

irrigation, forestry and electricity generation. Six hydro-electricity stations have been set up and Bhutan expects to export a surplus of energy in the future. The Indian Government is financing the establishment of an east-west link and the Indo-Bhutanese microwave link to provide Bhutan with instant communication internally and abroad. Fifty per cent of expenditure under the fourth Five-Year Plan (1976-81) was allocated to agriculture, particularly irrigation projects.

Since the 1960 ban on trade with Tibet, Bhutan's main trading partner has been India, although timber, liquor and cardamom are also exported to the Middle East and Western Europe. More transit trade facilities are now required. After the inauguration of the postal system in 1972, Bhutan's postage stamps became the main earner of foreign exchange, but in 1976 were superseded by tourism, which brought in an estimated U.S. \$1 million in 1979.

Transport and Communications

By 1978 1,775 kilometres of roads, most of which are surfaced, linked different parts of the kingdom, and further surfaced roads connected main towns in Bhutan with the Indian states of West Bengal and Assam. There is a shortage of road transport. The chief airport is at Paro while one at Yangphulla serves the east. Druk Airways is expected to become operational by 1982.

Social Welfare

In 1981 the country had 15 hospitals and a mobile hospital unit was operating in the remote central areas. Because of the shortage of doctors and lack of funds, local dispensaries are being converted into basic health units, providing basic medical services. Smallpox has been eradicated, but malaria and tuberculosis are still widespread.

Education

Free education is available. In 1975 it was estimated that only 8 per cent of children aged 6 to 11 years received primary education. Some of the schools are co-educational

and run along the lines of an American private school but using a British syllabus. There are no mission or private schools in Bhutan, all schools being subsidized by the Government. In 1981 there were over 150 schools, including six central schools, one junior college (to be upgraded to a three-year degree college), two technical schools, one Buddhist grammar school, one painting and one sculpture school, two teacher training schools and a number of monastic schools. A number of Bhutanese students were receiving higher education in India, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Singapore, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Austria and the U.S.A.

Tourism

Bhutan was opened to tourism in the autumn of 1974 and hotels, transport and other facilities were created in the west. Foreign tourists may visit Bhutan in package or trekking tours, or individually, accompanied by guide/interpreters.

In 1976 tourists from the Federal Republic of Germany, the U.S.A., Belgium, Italy, France, Australia and Japan numbered 1,500.

Public Holidays

The usual Buddhist holidays are observed, as well as the National Day of Bhutan (December 17th) and the Birthday of H.M. Jigme Singye Wangchuk (November 11th).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in operation.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 chetrums = 1 ngultrum (Nu).

Exchange rates (October 1981):

£1 sterling ≈ 16.95 ngultrums;

U.S. \$1 ≈ 9.07 ngultrums.

Indian currency is also legal tender.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	CENSUS POPULATION Nov.-Dec. 1969	ESTIMATED POPULATION mid-1977
47,000 sq. km.* (18,000 sq. miles)	931,514	1,101,053

* 30,000 sq. km. are forested.

Capital: Thimphu (population 8,922 at July 1st, 1977).

Births and Deaths: Average annual birth rate 43.2 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 42.7 per 1,000 in 1975-80; death rate 22.3 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 20.6 per 1,000 in 1975-80 (UN estimates).

Life expectancy: 46.1 years (1977).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

(ILO estimates, '000 persons at mid-year)

	1960			1970		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, etc. . . .	249	168	417	294	197	491
Industry	7	1	8	8	2	10
Services	11	2	13	16	3	19
TOTAL	267	171	438	318	202	520

Source: ILO, *Labour Force Estimates and Projections, 1950-2000*.

Mid-1978 (estimates in '000): Agriculture, etc. 564; Total 603.

Mid-1979 (estimates in '000): Agriculture, etc. 575; Total 615.

Mid-1980 (estimates in '000): Agriculture, etc. 586; Total 627.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS
(FAO estimates, '000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Rice (paddy)	290	295	300
Wheat	63	64	65
Maize	58	59	60
Barley	8	9	10
Buckwheat	5	n.a.	n.a.
Millet	5	5	5
Potatoes	40	42	43
Other roots and tubers	5	5	5
Pulses	2	2	2
Tobacco	1	1	1
Jute	6	6	6

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK
(FAO estimates, '000 head)

	1978	1979	1980
Cattle	205	207	210
Pigs	58	59	60
Sheep	41	41	42
Goats	21	21	22
Buffaloes	4	5	5
Horses	20	20	20
Asses	17	17	17
Mules	8	8	8
Poultry	105	107	109

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

Cows' Milk: 13,000 metric tons per year in 1979-80 (FAO estimate).

FINANCE

Bhutanese and Indian currency are both legal tender.
 Bhutanese currency: 100 chetrum (Ch) = 1 ngultrum (Nu).
 Coins: 5, 10, 25, 50 chetrum, 1 ngultrum.
 Notes: 1, 5, 10 and 100 ngultrums.
 Indian currency: 100 paisa = 1 rupee.

Coins: 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25 and 50 paisa; 1 rupee.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 rupees.

Exchange rates (October 1981): £1 sterling = 16.95 ngultrums or rupees; U.S. \$1 = 9.07 ngultrums or rupees;
 100 ngultrums or Indian rupees = £5.90 = \$11.03.

Note: Since April 1974 Bhutan has issued its own currency, the ngultrum, which is at par with the Indian rupee and circulates with it inside the country. From December 1971 to September 1975 India maintained an exchange rate against sterling at a mid-point of £1 = 18.9677 rupees. Since September 1975 the rupee has been pegged to a "basket" of currencies of India's principal trading partners. The average exchange rates (rupees per U.S. dollar) were: 8.102 in 1974; 8.376 in 1975; 8.960 in 1976; 8.739 in 1977; 8.193 in 1978; 8.126 in 1979; 7.863 in 1980.

BUDGET (million ngultrums)

REVENUE	1977/78	EXPENDITURE	1977/78
<i>Indirect taxes:</i>		<i>Non-development expenditure:</i>	
Customs duties	0.07	Defence	n.a.
Excise duties	8.24	General	6.20
Sales tax	3.31	General administration	21.42
<i>Direct taxes:</i>		Others	50.96
Income tax	1.03		
Registration and licence fees	1.61	TOTAL	78.58
Land revenue	1.16		
Other taxes	4.40	<i>Development expenditure:</i>	
<i>Other:</i>		Agriculture	35.30
Forestry	7.76	Industries, forests and mining	17.36
Miscellaneous	54.87	Transport, communications	7.23
TOTAL	82.45	Education	25.62
Source of finance for excess of expenditure over revenue	139.95	Planning secretariat	5.93
		Health	9.94
		Power	4.01
		Public works	31.38
		Others	7.05
		TOTAL	143.82
GRAND TOTAL	222.40	GRAND TOTAL	222.40

FOURTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN (1976-81)

Estimated expenditure
(million ngultrums)

Agriculture	184.24
Animal husbandry	43.06
Education (incl. technical education)	130.08
Power	40.50
Health	48.37
Development Headquarters	34.30
Information and Press	9.71
Public Works Department	118.21
Industries	30.00
Forests	81.98
Food Corporation of Bhutan	10.00
Broadcasting, wireless, telephone and post and telegraphs	54.25
Tourism	12.50
TOTAL	797.20

ROAD TRAFFIC

In 1979 there were 2,179 vehicles, of which 1,432 were private cars and 747 were heavy vehicles.

Source: Directorate of Motor Vehicles.

EDUCATION (1979)

Primary schools	108
Junior high schools	19
Central schools	6
Teachers' training institutes	2
Schools for Buddhist studies	2
Junior college	1
Technical schools	2
Total pupils	28,548
Total teachers	1,210

Source: The Colombo Plan, Twenty-second annual report.

Source (unless otherwise stated): Royal Government of Bhutan.

THE GOVERNMENT

Head of State: His Majesty Druk Gyalpo JIGME SINGYE WANGCHUK, succeeded to the Throne in July 1972.

Royal Advisory Council: Established 1965 and composed of nine members, one representing H.M. the King, two representing religious bodies and six regional representatives of the people.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(November 1981)

Representative of His Majesty in the Ministry of Finance: H.R.H. Princess SONAM CHHODEN WANGCHUK.

Representative of His Majesty in the Ministry of Development: H.R.H. Princess DECHEN WANGMO WANGCHUK.

Minister of Trade, Industry and Forests: H.R.H. NAMGYEL WANGCHUK.

Home Minister: LYONPO TAMJI JAGAR.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: LYONPO DAWA TSERING.

Minister of Communications and Tourism: LYNPO SANGAY PENJOR.

LEGISLATURE

TSOGDU

A National Assembly (*Tsogdu*) was established in 1953. The Assembly has a three-year term and meets twice yearly in spring and autumn. There are 150 members, of whom 101 are directly elected by the public. Ten seats are reserved for religious bodies and the remainder are occupied by officials, the ministers and members of the Royal Advisory Council. The Assembly enacts laws, advises on constitutional and political matters and debates all important issues. Both the Royal Advisory Council and the Council of Ministers are responsible to it. In 1979 the Assembly accepted its first woman member.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

There are 18 districts, each headed by a Dzongda (in charge of administration and law and order) and a Thrimpon (in charge of judicial matters). Land revenue is collected by the village headmen and remitted to the Dzongda. Under the proposed Fifth Five-Year Plan (1982-86), with the introduction of decentralization, there will be 17 districts, as Punakha and Thimphu will be merged as one district.

POLITICAL PARTIES

There are no political parties in Bhutan.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO BHUTAN

Bangladesh: Thorilam, Thimphu; *Ambassador:* AMINUL ISLAM.

India: Lungtenzampa, Thimphu; *Ambassador:* SALMAN HAIDAR.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Bhutan has a Civil and a Criminal Code.

High Court: Established 1968 to review appeals from Lower Courts; 6 Judges.

Appeal Court: The Supreme Court of Appeal is H.M. the King.

Magistrates Courts: All cases are heard by the Thrimpon (District Magistrates). Appeals are made to the High Court.

RELIGION

The State religion is Mahayana Buddhism. Buddhism was introduced into Bhutan in the eighth century A.D. by the Indian saint Padma Sambhava, known in Bhutan as Guru Rimpoche. In the thirteenth century Phajo Dugom Shigpo made the Drukpa school of Kagyupa Buddhism dominant in Bhutan and this sect is still supported by the dominant race in Bhutan, the Bhutias. Monasteries are numerous. The chief monastery is situated at Tashichhodzong and contains 2,000 Lamas. There are 6,000 state-supported Lamas in the kingdom, with the *Jey Khempo* as their head.

THE PRESS

Druk Losel: Department of Information, Thimphu; f. 1979; quarterly; in English, Dzongkha and Nepali; Editor RIGZIN DORJI; combined circ. 3,000.

Kuensel: Department of Information, Thimphu; f. 1965; weekly government bulletin; in English, Dzongkha and Nepali; Editor-in-Chief RIGZIN DORJI; Sub-editors G. S. UPADHYA (Nepali), Miss NIMA OM, J. B. NEPAL, KHARGA B. LAMA (English), GOENPO DORJI (Dzongkha); combined circ. 5,000.

RADIO

Radio National Youth Association of Bhutan (NYAB): P.O.B. 1, Thimphu; short-wave radio station broadcasting in Dzongkha, Nepali and English; Dir.-Gen. PHENTOK FURY.

There are 27 radio stations in Bhutan. Eight of them are for transmitting flood warning data.

In 1978 there were estimated to be about 6,500 radio receivers.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; auth.=authorized; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; brs.=branches)

BANKING

Bank of Bhutan: Phuntsholing; f. 1968; 40 per cent shares held by State Bank of India; auth. cap. Nu 5m. and cap. p.u. Nu 2.5m. (in Indian rupees and Bhutanese currency in fully paid shares of Nu 1,000 each), dep. Nu 154.6m. (Dec. 1980); Dirs. nominated by the Bhutan Govt.: Dasho (Dr.) DORJI TSHERING (Chair.), Dasho PRITHIMAN GHALEY, Dasho CHENKYAP DORJI, Dasho S. PENJORE; Dirs. nominated by the State Bank of India: B. K. BOSE, K. S. NANJAPPAN; Man. Dir. M. S. VERMA; 12 brs.

BHUTAN

INSURANCE

Royal Insurance Corporation of Bhutan: P.O.B. 77, Phuntsholing; f. 1975; cap. Nu 12m.; Chair. H.R.H. ASHI SONAM CHHODEN WANGCHUK; Man. Dir. Dasho U. DORJI; Tech. Dir. D. DAS GUPTA; Dir. D. WANGDI.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Food Corporation of Bhutan (FCB): f. 1974; activities include retailing, marketing, storage, import and export of agricultural products; operates a rural finance scheme, receiving loans from the Bank of Bhutan and the Royal Insurance Corporation, to assist farmers.

National Commission for Trade and Industry: regulates the type, quality and quantity of industrial projects to be set up in Bhutan; Chair. H.M. Druk Gyalpo JIGME SINGYE WANGCHUK.

TRANSPORT

ROADS AND TRACKS

In 1978 there were 1,775 km. of roads (most of which are surfaced). In addition, surfaced roads link the important border towns of Phuntsholing, Gaylephug, Sarbhang and Samdrup Jongkhar in southern Bhutan to towns in

Finance, Trade and Industry, Transport, Tourism

West Bengal and Assam in India. Yaks, ponies and mules are still the chief means of transport on the rough mountain tracks.

State Transport Department (*Bhutan Government Transport Corporation*): Phuntsholing; f. 1962; operates a fleet of 90 buses (1977).

Lorries for transporting goods are operated by the private sector.

CIVIL AVIATION

The main airport is at Paro; an airport at Yangphulla serves the east of the country. There are numerous helicopter landing pads. Druk Airways is expected to become operational with the help of Indian Airlines by 1982 and will link Paro with Calcutta.

TOURISM

Bhutan Travel Agency: P.O. Thimphu; government-run.

The Kingdom was opened to tourism in the autumn of 1974 and the tourist seasons are from March to June and September to December. Tourists travel in organized package or trekking tours, or individually, accompanied by guides. Hotels have been constructed by the Department of Tourism at Phuntsholing, Paro and Thimphu. There are also many small privately run hotels.

BOLIVIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Bolivia is a landlocked Andean state in South America, bordered by Chile and Peru to the west, Brazil to the north and east and Paraguay and Argentina to the south. Climate varies according to altitude from humid tropical below 500 metres to the cool and cold zones above 3,500 metres. The official languages are Spanish, Quechua and Aymará. Roman Catholicism is the principal religion. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has equal horizontal stripes of red, yellow and green. The state flag has, in addition, the national emblem in the centre. The legal capital is Sucre. The administrative capital and seat of government is La Paz.

Recent History

The Incas of Bolivia were conquered by Spain in 1538 and, although there were many revolts against Spanish rule, independence was not achieved until 1825. Bolivian history has been characterized by internal strife, resulting in a succession of presidents, and territorial disputes with its neighbours, including the 1879-83 War of the Pacific between Bolivia, Peru and Chile, and the Chaco Wars of 1928-30 and 1933-35 against Paraguay.

In 1952 a popular revolution overthrew the military junta in power, and Dr. Víctor Paz Estenssoro, elected President in 1951 but prevented from returning from exile in Argentina, was installed as President. His government, a coalition of the Movimiento Nacionalista Revolucionario (MNR) and the Labour Party, committed itself to profound social revolution; it nationalized the tin mines and introduced universal suffrage and land reform. Hernán Siles Zuazo was elected President for the 1956-60 term and Dr. Paz Estenssoro was again elected President in 1960, but in November 1964 he was overthrown by the Vice-President, Gen. René Barrientos Ortuño.

In April 1969 Dr. Luis Adolfo Siles Salinas, the Vice-President, succeeded to the presidency on the death of Gen. Barrientos, but in September Gen. Alfredo Ovando Candía assumed power by *coup d'état*. In October 1970 he was deposed and Gen. Juan José Torres González emerged as President, pledging support for agrarian reform and worker participation in management. A "People's Assembly" was allowed to meet and called for extreme socialist measures, causing disquiet in right-wing circles. President Torres was deposed in August 1971 by Col. (later Gen.) Hugo Banzer Suárez, who drew support from the right-wing Falange Socialista Boliviana and a section of the MNR, as well as from the army. In June 1973 President Banzer announced an imminent return to constitutional government but elections were later postponed to June 1974. The MNR withdrew its support and entered into active opposition.

Following an attempted military coup in June 1974, the cabinet was replaced by an all-military one. After an attempt to overthrow him in November 1974, President Banzer declared that elections had been postponed indefinitely and that his military regime would retain power

until at least 1980. All political and union activity was banned. Political and industrial unrest in 1976 led President Banzer to announce that elections would be held in July 1978. Allegations of fraud rendered the elections void but Gen. Juan Pereda Asbún, the government candidate in the elections, staged a successful military coup. In November 1978 his right-wing government was overthrown in another coup, led by Gen. David Padilla Arancibia, with the support of national left-wing elements.

The elections held in July 1979 resulted in a split presidential vote between Hernán Siles Zuazo and Dr. Paz Estenssoro, leading rival factions of the MNR, which Congress was unable to resolve. An interim government was formed under Walter Guevara Arce, President of the Senate, but was overthrown in November by a right-wing army officer, Col. Alberto Natusch Busch. Fighting ensued in La Paz, in which over 600 people were killed, and, after failing to gain the support of Congress, Col. Natusch withdrew. Congress elected Lidia Gueiler, President of the Chamber of Deputies, as President pending elections scheduled for June 1980.

These elections also yielded no clear winner and, before Congress could meet to decide between the two main presidential contenders (again Siles Zuazo and Paz Estenssoro), the army commander, Gen. Luis García Meza, staged a coup—the 189th in Bolivia's 154 years of independence. Opposition, in the form of a general strike and armed resistance (notably by the miners), was crushed by the armed forces. The final toll for the whole coup is unknown but as many as 3,000 people may have died and many more were arrested or went into exile.

The new Government proved little more stable than its predecessors despite a virtually leaderless civilian opposition and Gen. García's attempts to purge the army command of his opponents. Its heavy implication in the cocaine trade and the violence of the armed forces during and after the coup prevented its recognition by the U.S.A. and the EEC countries and caused them to stop their financial aid. Apart from some financial assistance from Argentina, it appeared that the Government depended upon the proceeds of drug trafficking for much of its revenue. In August 1981, after four unsuccessful coups, a military uprising forced Gen. García to resign and hand power back to the junta. In September the presidency was taken over by the army commander, Gen. Celso Torrelio Villa, chosen chiefly for being one of the few generals not known to be involved in the drugs trade or to be otherwise corrupt.

The long-standing matter of Bolivian access to the Pacific through Chilean territory, tension over which caused a break in diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1978, has yet to be resolved.

Government

Executive power is vested in the President, the junta (which consists of the three military commanders) and the Cabinet, which the President appoints. Government is by

decree and is executed by the armed forces. The country is divided, for administrative purposes, into nine departments, each of which is governed by a prefect appointed by the President.

Defence

Military service for one year is compulsory for all males at nineteen. In July 1981 the armed forces numbered 26,600 men, of whom the army had 20,000, the air force 4,000, and the navy 2,600. Defence expenditure for 1981 was 4,400 million pesos.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture employs almost half of the labour force but contributes only about 15 per cent of the G.D.P. Although subsistence farming predominates in the central highlands, agricultural production is more effective in the tropical lowlands. Potatoes, maize, rice and wheat are the principal agricultural products for domestic consumption, while sugar, cotton, coffee and, increasingly, timber are the principal agricultural exports. Political turbulence has seriously affected agriculture and the only crop to have increased in production between 1976 and 1980 was coca, the source of the stimulant drug cocaine, which is traded illicitly. The value of coca exports in 1981 was estimated at \$1,600 million and in November a state monopoly in coca leaf trading was established. Over the same years, potato production fell below the level of domestic consumption, wheat production fell by 30 per cent and raw cotton production by 46 per cent.

Bolivia is the world's second largest producer of tin and the economy still depends largely on the export of tin. Mining accounted for 7.3 per cent of the G.D.P. and 60.8 per cent of official export earnings in 1980. Bolivia is a leading world producer of tin, antimony and tungsten (wolfram), but it is a high-cost producer and therefore vulnerable to changes in market demand. Lead, gold, silver, zinc, etc. are also mined. Mineral production fell by 15 per cent in 1979, largely as a result of strikes, and political unrest in 1980 and 1981 was expected to cause a further reduction. The sector is also hampered by high taxes and capricious world demand. Crude petroleum and natural gas have become of increasing importance since 1972, but petroleum production has fallen steadily since 1973, dropping by 8.5 per cent in 1979 and 14 per cent in 1980, owing to well depletion and lack of exploration investment. In 1981 production fell to 22,201 b.p.d., while domestic consumption reached 27,092 b.p.d. The outlook for natural gas is more promising: production rose by 14 per cent in 1980. Argentina imports 230 million cubic feet per day and in 1981 Brazil agreed to buy 400 million cubic feet per day for 20 years. The gas will flow 1,600 km. from Santa Cruz de la Sierra to São Paulo along a pipeline which is due for completion in 1985.

The embryonic industrial sector has received some impetus from Andean Pact agreements and a substantial petrochemical sector has been assigned to Bolivia. In August 1979 the Instituto Nacional de Inversiones approved 18 new industrial projects, including ones for mineral and agricultural product processing and textile and engineering plants. Industrial production has, however, suffered from social unrest and government instability; it declined by 1.1 per cent in 1980 and by 26 per cent in the

first half in 1981, when sales of industrial goods fell by 31 per cent.

After an average economic growth rate of 6.3 per cent annually between 1973 and 1977, the G.D.P. increased by 2.1 per cent in 1979 and by only 0.8 per cent in 1980, as a result of declines in petroleum, gas and agricultural production. By 1981 Bolivia's financial problems had reached crisis level. The willingness shown by international and foreign banks to invest in Bolivia in the 1970s had waned and in July the foreign debt reached \$3,700 million. The rescheduling of a payment of an outstanding \$460 million took several months to settle because of the Government's objection to the programme proposed by the IMF. By June 1980 the obligations on the foreign debt totalled \$626 million, over 60 per cent of official export earnings in 1980. The inflation rate rose from single figures in 1976 to 45 per cent in 1980. Inflation was exacerbated by the withdrawal of food and fuel subsidies early in 1981 and has a disproportionate effect on the poorest sectors of society. Bolivia still has one of the lowest per caput incomes in Latin America: in 1981 it fell to an estimated \$416.

In September 1981 the Government announced a plan to restructure the economy. The general proposals were to streamline the public sector, encourage foreign capital investment and private sector activity, and to improve the education, social security and health systems. No details were given of how these aims are to be achieved or financed and the chances of their implementation are slight.

Bolivia is a member of ALADI (formerly LAFTA) and the Andean Group.

Transport and Communications

In 1980 there were 3,772 km. of railways, linking the main towns, and there were 38,866 km. of roads in 1978. A 560-km. highway runs from Santa Cruz to Cochabamba, serving a colonization scheme on virgin lands around Santa Cruz. The Pan-American highway, linking Argentina and Peru, crosses Bolivia from south to north-west. Bolivia also has over 14,000 km. of navigable rivers which connect with the Amazon basin. In 1976 Argentina gave Bolivia free-port facilities at Rosario on the Paraná River. This gave Bolivia an independent Atlantic outlet. There are hopes of securing a Pacific outlet from Chile. Internal and international air services are provided by Lloyd Aéreo Boliviano and Transportes Aéreos Militares.

Social Welfare

There are benefits for unemployment, accident, sickness, old age and death. In 1978 the Government established a social security and health scheme covering 1.66 million rural workers. In 1978 there were 1,158 hospitals, clinics and medical posts, with 3,410 doctors.

Education

The illiteracy rate was 40 per cent in 1980, despite a literacy campaign begun in the 1960s. Education is free and, where possible, compulsory between the ages of 7 and 14. There are one private and seven state universities which were closed indefinitely after the 1980 coup, pending government restructuring.

BOLIVIA

Tourism

Lake Titicaca, at 3,810 metres above sea-level, offers excellent fishing and the "reed" island of Suriqui, and on its shore stands the famous Catholic sanctuary of Copacabana. The Andes peaks include Chacaltaya, which has the highest ski-run in the world. Tourists come from the U.S.A., Europe and South American countries.

Public Holidays

1982: April 9th (Good Friday), April 14th (Tarija only), May 1st (Labour Day), May 25th (Sucre only), June 10th (Corpus Christi), August 6th (Independence), September 14th (Cochabamba only), September 24th (Cobija only), November 2nd (All Souls' Day), November 10th (Potosí)

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

only), November 18th (Beni only), December 25th (Christmas).

1983: January 1st (New Year), February 15th (Shrove Tuesday), February 22nd (Oruro only).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is officially in force, but various old Spanish measures are also used.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centavos = 1 peso Boliviano.

Exchange rates (October 1981):

£1 sterling = 45.81 pesos;

U.S. \$1 = 24.51 pesos.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION				
	Census results†		Official estimates (mid-year)		
	Sept. 5th, 1950	Sept. 29th, 1976	1978	1979	1980
1,098,581 sq. km.*	2,704,165	4,613,486	5,303,832	5,449,250	5,599,592

* 424,164 square miles.

† Figures exclude adjustment for underenumeration. This was estimated at 8.4 per cent in 1950 and 6.99 per cent in 1976. The adjusted total for 1950 is 3,019,031, including an estimate of 87,000 for tribal Indian population.

DEPARTMENTS

(1980 estimates)

	POPULATION	CAPITAL
Beni	204,355	Trinidad
Chuquisaca	435,147	Sucre
Cochabamba	875,051	Cochabamba
La Paz	1,778,230	La Paz
Oruro	376,757	Oruro
Pando	41,867	Cobija
Potosí	798,331	Potosí
Santa Cruz	862,637	Santa Cruz de la Sierra
Tarija	227,217	Tarija

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(1980 estimates)

La Paz (administrative capital)	719,780
Santa Cruz de la Sierra	330,635
Cochabamba	236,564
Oruro	138,379
Potosí	84,148
Sucre (legal capital)	68,426
Tarija	44,076

Births and Deaths: Average annual birth rate 45.4 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 44.8 per 1,000 in 1975-80; death rate 19.0 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 17.5 per 1,000 in 1975-80 (United Nations estimates).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION*
(1976 census)

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	604,023	88,970	692,993
Mining and quarrying	57,189	3,405	60,594
Manufacturing	88,594	56,426	145,380
Electricity, gas and water	1,987	156	2,143
Construction	81,898	529	82,427
Trade, restaurants and hotels	49,645	57,209	106,854
Transport, storage and communications	54,237	1,721	55,958
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	10,627	2,314	12,941
Community, social and personal services	165,674	116,217	281,891
Activities not adequately described	44,958	8,635	53,593
TOTAL	1,159,192	335,582	1,494,774

* Excluding persons seeking work for the first time, numbering 6,463 (males 5,286; females 1,177).

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE

(FAO estimates, '000 hectares)

	1979
Arable land	3,250
Land under permanent crops	87
Permanent meadows and pastures	27,100
Forests and woodland	56,260
Other land	21,580
Inland water	1,311
TOTAL	109,858

PRINCIPAL CROPS
('000 metric tons)

	1977	1978	1979*
Sugar cane	3,167.5	3,048.8	2,960.0
Potatoes	678.6	716.1	720.0
Maize	299.2	308.0	331.0
Rice	111.7	93.4	104.0
Wheat	48.1	56.0	50.8
Cotton lint	15.3	17.9	14.0

* Provisional.

LIVESTOCK
('000 head)

	1978	1979	1980
Cattle	3,772	3,990	4,000
Sheep	8,462	8,722†	8,750
Goats	2,946	2,978†	3,000
Pigs	1,351	1,412	1,450
Poultry*	8,559	8,662	8,865

* Estimates. † Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FORESTRY
ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
 (Broadleaved, '000 cubic metres)

	1974	1975	1976*	1977	1978	1979
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	331	265	265	200	326	457
Pitprops (mine timber)	20*	20*	20	20	24	28
Other industrial wood	15	15	15	9	5	5
Fuel wood	3,570	3,550	3,550	4,000	4,000*	4,000*
TOTAL	3,936	3,850	3,850	4,229	4,355	4,490

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION
 ('000 cubic metres)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Broadleaved sawnwood	143	132	135*	87	140	219
Railway sleepers	7	8	8	22	27	27*
TOTAL	150	140	143	109	167	246

* Estimate.

MINING
 ('000 metric tons)

	1978	1979*	1980†
Tin	30.9	28.2	27.3
Lead	18.9	15.4	17.2
Zinc	59.3	46.8	50.3
Copper	3.3	1.9	1.6
Tungsten (Wolfram)	3.2	3.1	3.4
Antimony	14.4	14.4	15.5
Bismuth	0.5	—	—
Silver	0.2	0.2	n.a.
Gold (kgs. pure)	770.1	948.0	1,620.0
Petroleum ('000 cu. metres)	1,883.0	1,619.2	n.a.
Natural gas ('000 cu. metres)	1,581.4	1,726.4	n.a.

* Provisional.

† Source: Ministry of Mining.

INDUSTRY
 SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1977	1978	1979
Flour	metric tons	120,393	183,578	155,167
Cement	" "	267,052	257,249	257,858
Refined sugar	" "	266,090	265,631	268,614
Coffee	" "	22,230	15,680	17,000
Edible oil	'000 litres	10,475	11,000	8,650
Alcohol	" "	23,538	27,156	24,981

Electricity (million kWh.): 947.8 in 1977; 1,026.0 in 1978.

FINANCE

100 centavos=1 peso Boliviano.

Coins: 20, 25 and 50 centavos; 1 peso.

Notes: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 pesos.

Exchange rates (October 1981): £1 sterling=45.81 pesos; U.S. \$1=24.51 pesos.

1,000 pesos Bolivianos=£21.83=\$40.80.

Note: The Bolivian peso was introduced in January 1963, replacing the boliviano at the rate of 1 peso=1,000 bolivianos. Until October 31st, 1972, the central exchange rate was U.S. \$1=11.875 pesos. The rate was \$1=20.00 pesos from then until November 30th, 1979, when a new rate of \$1=24.51 pesos was introduced. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate was £1=28.50 pesos from November 1967 to August 1971; and £1=30.94 pesos from December 1971 to June 1972.

BUDGET ESTIMATES
(million pesos)

REVENUE	1978	1979	EXPENDITURE	1978	1979
Internal taxation	3,150	3,650	Presidency	426	375
Customs receipts	1,930	2,266	Foreign affairs and religion	142	150
Mineral royalties	2,281	3,078	Interior, migration and justice	697	720
Tax on sale of foreign currency	443	380	National defence	1,823	1,865
Export duties	747	807	Finance	658	469
Loans and grants	976	850	Education and culture	2,180	3,264
Balance from previous years	50	101	Transport, communications and civil aviation	1,473	1,359
Other receipts	2,079	2,064	Social welfare and public health	1,021	1,088
			Mining and metallurgy	200	176
			Agriculture and rural affairs	457	390
			Urban development and housing	162	130
			Interest on public debt	1,499	2,262
			Others	918	948
TOTAL	11,656	13,196	TOTAL	11,656	13,196

Source: Tesoro General de la Nación.

1980 ('000 million pesos): Total expenditure 20.3.

1981 ('000 million pesos): Total expenditure 27.4, of which: External debt 7.1; Internal debt 2.9; Education 4.5; Defence 4.4. Total income includes: Petroleum and gas sales 5; Internal taxation 4.6; Customs duties 3.4.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million pesos at 1970 prices)

	1975	1976	1977	1978*	1979*	1980*
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	16,353	17,469	18,064	18,628	19,007	19,161
of which:						
Agriculture	2,907	2,991	2,890	2,968	3,027	3,078
Mining (incl. petroleum exploration)	1,487	1,652	1,609	1,522	1,402	1,401
Industry	2,485	2,692	2,857	2,986	3,070	3,039
Construction	672	725	782	804	824	783
Transport and fuel	1,728	1,921	2,148	2,311	2,381	2,440
Commerce and finance	3,104	3,291	3,411	3,527	3,629	3,676
Services and rent	2,489	2,620	2,724	2,825	2,944	3,000
Public administration	1,481	1,577	1,643	1,685	1,720	1,742

* Provisional.

RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

(December)
(million pesos)

	1977	1978	1979
Total reserves	5,275.3	4,032.9	5,533.6
of which gold in Bolivia	354.6	544.3	706.8
Currency in circulation	7,731.3	8,632.5	10,087.1

COST OF LIVING
(La Paz—base: 1966=100)

	1978	1979	1980
General Index	396.32	474.48	698.63
Food	463.32	549.79	611.45
Housing	302.23	366.82	542.50
Clothes	367.17	425.60	607.23
Various	280.74	361.70	540.85

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	444.7	563.1	634.2	627.2	761.8	942.0
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-469.9	-512.4	-579.3	-723.7	-815.1	-680.3
TRADE BALANCE	-25.2	50.7	54.9	-96.5	-53.3	261.7
Exports of services	49.9	73.3	66.6	78.9	95.8	116.8
Imports of services	-168.0	-191.3	-253.4	-341.4	-452.8	-552.9
BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES	-143.3	-67.3	-131.9	-359.0	-410.3	-174.4
Private unrequited transfers (net)	3.4	3.2	2.2	5.4	11.4	7.8
Government unrequited transfers (net)	9.7	10.9	12.9	21.4	40.7	47.9
CURRENT BALANCE	-130.2	-53.2	-116.8	-332.2	-358.2	-118.7
Direct capital investment (net)	53.4	-8.1	-1.3	11.3	18.0	41.5
Other long-term capital (net)	105.5	223.3	326.8	261.3	239.1	184.5
Short-term capital (net)	-21.4	-42.5	-66.0	52.3	29.1	18.3
Net errors and omissions	-47.2	-63.6	-113.0	-57.3	-20.5	-259.2
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	-39.9	55.9	29.7	-64.6	-92.5	-133.6
Monetization of gold	1.9	0.3	7.7	1.5	1.4	2.0
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights	—	—	—	—	6.0	6.2
Valuation changes (net)	0.2	2.3	1.0	1.0	-0.8	1.8
IMF Trust Fund loans	—	—	—	19.3	—	25.4
Official financing (net)	4.4	-4.6	5.5	-12.2	110.1	-38.7
CHANGES IN RESERVES	-33.4	53.9	43.9	-55.0	24.2	-136.9

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.EXTERNAL TRADE
(U.S. \$ million)

	1973	1974	1975*	1976*	1977*	1978*	1979*	1980
Imports c.i.f.	229.4	390.0	557.9	555.3	618.9	807.8	962.8	813.8
Exports f.o.b.	260.5	556.4	444.7	566.1	634.3	627.3	761.8	941.9

* Preliminary.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(U.S. \$ million)

IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	1978*	1979*	1980*		1978†	1979†	1980†
Consumer goods . . .	173.5	235.7	187.2	Metallic minerals . . .	515.0	591.7	641.1
Non-durable . . .	88.8	125.1	97.7	Crude petroleum . . .	42.3	3.8	—
Durable . . .	84.7	110.6	89.5	Natural gas . . .	78.5	105.0	220.9
Raw materials . . .	282.4	331.8	284.8	Coffee . . .	16.7	19.7	20.8
Materials for agriculture . . .	28.2	31.7	28.5	Sugar . . .	14.2	30.4	51.2
Materials for industry . . .	246.1	290.5	248.2	Cotton . . .	14.8	10.6	0.9
Capital goods . . .	345.3	384.7	333.7	Wood . . .	12.6	19.0	23.4
Construction . . .	36.3	43.3	32.6	Rubber . . .	2.1	1.9	4.7
Agriculture . . .	12.9	14.4	16.3	Chestnuts . . .	3.1	2.8	2.9
Industry . . .	142.8	168.3	146.5	Hides . . .	4.6	6.7	4.9
Transport equipment . . .	153.3	158.7	138.3	Cattle . . .	2.6	3.0	1.3
TOTAL . . .	807.8	962.8	813.8	TOTAL (incl. others) . . .	723.7	859.5	1,035.9

* Estimates.

† Preliminary.

EXPORTS OF MINING PRODUCTS
(U.S. \$'000)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Tin . . .	230,117	171,398	216,329	326,653	373,678	395,567	378,149
Tungsten . . .	21,096	22,298	34,844	45,130	39,472	35,148	47,369
Antimony . . .	29,114	17,159	31,393	18,053	16,616	29,577	26,433
Lead . . .	11,495	7,706	8,436	12,398	10,683	17,992	14,450
Zinc . . .	37,657	40,332	39,139	44,745	31,362	42,678	36,679
Copper . . .	16,018	7,263	6,510	4,099	3,968	3,296	3,536
Silver . . .	26,834	28,542	24,323	30,808	33,764	58,267	118,328
Bismuth . . .	12,700	7,528	3,697	5,169	638	287	2,670

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS
(U.S. \$'000)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1978	1979*	1980*	1978	1979*	1980*
Argentina . . .	90,840	105,273	100,000	120,054	129,217	245,204
Belgium . . .	5,943	7,439	5,122	11,732	17,844	36,171
Brazil . . .	76,430	86,787	70,060	28,537	43,844	36,325
Canada . . .	5,730	6,263	4,626	451	477	8,924
Chile . . .	26,180	30,124	20,054	19,148	31,835	46,871
Colombia . . .	6,830	8,577	7,418	5,799	7,285	9,769
France . . .	7,565	9,669	8,669	9,137	11,712	44,408
Germany, Fed. Repub. . .	76,110	80,916	77,228	34,607	40,233	54,766
Italy . . .	8,340	9,831	7,056	1,017	1,672	1,289
Japan . . .	130,633	169,398	120,269	14,602	19,916	9,199
Netherlands . . .	8,892	12,758	10,645	28,085	43,119	45,300
Peru . . .	18,120	20,755	20,951	6,977	11,783	32,264
Sweden . . .	10,099	10,998	7,426	38	210	62
Switzerland . . .	13,390	14,484	8,639	26,729	31,955	49,292
United Kingdom . . .	23,160	28,996	25,558	85,317	76,177	71,270
U.S.A. . .	222,960	268,951	260,932	225,721	283,734	266,611
TOTAL (incl. others) . . .	807,800	962,800	813,800	723,711	859,452	1,035,890

* Preliminary.

TRANSPORT

Railways (1979): Passengers transported: 1,213,000;
Freight transported: 1,196,000 metric tons.

Roads (1979): 26,598 cars, 50,268 lorries and vans, 5,951 buses and 9,268 jeeps.

Civil Aviation (1979): Passengers 1,431,244; Freight 47,031 tons.

TOURISM

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Number of visitors . . .	135,000	158,238	179,500	166,218*	159,415	155,412

* Estimate.

EDUCATION

(1981)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	STUDENTS
Primary and Elementary . . .	10,662	51,852	1,115,259
Pre-Basic	1,920	1,192	93,985
Basic	5,970	40,686	810,889
Intermediate	2,772	9,974	210,385
Higher	548	6,179	178,217
Specialized	39	2,409	16,206
TOTAL	11,249	60,440	1,309,682

Sources (unless otherwise indicated): Instituto Nacional de Estadística, La Paz; Banco Central de Bolivia, La Paz.

THE CONSTITUTION

The constitution was suspended in July 1980. The *Consejo Nacional de Asesoramiento y Legislación* was established to study Bolivia's sixteen past constitutions and recommend the adoption of one of them, with suitable modifications.

Bolivia became an independent republic in 1825 and received its first Constitution in November 1826. Since that date a number of new Constitutions have been promulgated. Following the *coup d'état* of November 1964 the Constitution of 1947 was revived. Under it the executive power is vested in the President and members of his cabinet. In the revised Constitution the President is elected by direct suffrage for a four-year term and is not eligible for immediate re-election. In the event of his death or failure to assume office, the Vice-President takes his place and, failing the Vice-President, the President of the Senate.

The President has power to appoint members of the cabinet, diplomatic representatives, and archbishops and bishops from a panel proposed by the Senate. He is responsible for the conduct of foreign affairs and is also empowered to issue decrees, and initiate legislation by special messages to Congress.

Congress consists of a Senate and Chamber of Deputies and meets annually on August 6th at La Paz. Its ordinary sessions last only 90 working days, which may be extended to 120. Each of the nine departments (La Paz, Chuquisaca, Oruro, Beni, Santa Cruz, Potosí, Tarija,

Cochabamba and Pando), into which the country is divided for administrative purposes, elects three senators to serve for a period of four years. The 157 deputies are elected for four years.

The supreme administrative, political and military authority in each department is vested in a prefect appointed by the President. The sub-divisions of each department, known as provinces, are administered by sub-prefects. The provinces are further divided into cantons. There are 94 provinces and some 1,000 cantons. The capital of each department has its autonomous municipal council and controls its own revenue and expenditure.

Public order, education and roads are under national control.

A decree issued in July 1952 conferred the franchise on all persons who had reached the age of 21, whether literate or illiterate. Previously the franchise had been restricted to literate persons.

The death penalty was restored in October 1971 for terrorism, kidnapping and crimes against government and security personnel. In 1981 its scope was extended to drug trafficking.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Gen. CELSO TORRELIO VILLA (took office September 4th, 1981).

JUNTA

Gen. CELSO TORRELIO VILLA (Army).
Gen. WALDO BERNAL PEREIRA (Air Force).
Capt. OSCAR PAMMO RODRÍGUEZ (Navy).

THE CABINET

(November 1981)

Minister of Foreign and Religious Affairs: Dr. GONZALO ROMERO ALVAREZ GARCÍA.

Minister of the Interior, Migration and Justice: Col. RÓMULO MERCADO GÁRNICA. (Army).

Minister of Defence: Gen. ARMANDO REYES VILLA (Army).

Minister of Finance: Col. JAVIER ALCOREZA MELGAREJO (Army).

Minister of Economic Planning: Ing. ADOLFO LINARES ARRAYA.

Minister of Education and Culture: Lt.-Col. JUAN VERA ANTEZANA (Army).

Minister of Labour: Col. GUIDO SUÁREZ CASTELLÓN (Army).

Minister of Industry, Commerce and Tourism: Lic. LUCIO PAZ RIVERO.

Minister of Transport and Communications: Col. HÉCTOR CABALLERO CARDOZO (Army).

Minister of Mining and Metallurgy: Col. CARLOS MORALES NUÑEZ DEL PRADO (Army).

Minister of Energy and Hydrocarbons: Ing. JORGE ZAMORA MUJÍA.

Minister of Agriculture and Peasant Affairs: Lt.-Col. CARLOS VILLARROEL NAVIA (Army).

Minister of Health: Dr. ARNOLD HOFFMANN BANG SOLATO.

Minister of Housing: Capt. EDUARDO PEREIRA TORRICO (Navy).

Minister of Economic Integration: Dr. EDGAR MILLARES REYES.

Minister of Press, Information and Sports: Lic. JAINE HUMÉREZ SELEME.

Minister of Aviation: Brig.-Gen. NATALIO MORALES MOSQUERO (Air Force).

Secretary to the Cabinet: Dr. JUAN CARLOS DURÁN SAUCEDO.

NATIONAL CONGRESS

Congress was suspended in July 1980.

(Elections to the Chamber of Deputies, June 1980; names of the presidential candidates are given in brackets)

PARTY	SEATS
Unión Democrática Popular (Dr. HERNÁN SILES ZUAZO)	57
Movimiento Nacionalista Revolucionario (Dr. VÍCTOR PAZ ESTENSSORO)	44
Alianza Democrática Nacionalista (Gen. HUGO BANZER SUÁREZ)	30
Partido Socialista-Uno (MARCELO QUIROGA SANTA CRUZ)	11
TOTAL (incl. others)	157

POLITICAL PARTIES

In 1981 no political parties were functioning and most political leaders were in exile.

After the 1980 elections only the following parties were allowed to function:

Alianza Democrática Nacionalista (ADN): La Paz; far right; Leader Gen. HUGO BANZER SUÁREZ.

Falange Socialista Boliviana (FSB): La Paz; far right; collective leadership.

The following parties took part in the 1980 elections:

Unión Democrática Popular (UDP): left-wing coalition:

Movimiento Nacionalista Revolucionario de Izquierda (MNRI): offshoot of MNR; Leader HERNÁN SILES ZUAZO.

Movimiento de la Izquierda Revolucionaria (MIR): Leader JAINE PAZ ZAMORA.

Partido Comunista de Bolivia (PCB): Moscow line; Gen. Sec. OSCAR ZAMORA; First Sec. JORGE KOLLE CUETO.

Movimiento Nacionalista Revolucionario (MNR): centre-right coalition; Leader (and presidential candidate) VÍCTOR PAZ ESTENSSORO.

Partido Socialista-Uno (PS-1).

Left-wing coalition:

Partido Revolucionario de la Izquierda Nacionalista (PRIN): offshoot of the MNR; Leader JUAN LECHÍN OQUENDO.

Movimiento Revolucionario Tupaj Katari (MRTK): peasant party; Leader GENARO FLORES.

Centre-left coalition: Leader LUIS ADOLFO SILES SALINAS.

Partido Demócrata Cristiano: Leader BENJAMÍN MIGUEL.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO BOLIVIA

(In La Paz unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy.

Argentina: Calle Aspiazu 497 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ MARÍA ROMERO.**Australia:** Santiago, Chile (E).**Austria:** Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).**Belgium:** Avda. Arce (E); *Ambassador:* M. HANSENNE.**Brazil:** Fernando Guachalla 494 (E); *Ambassador:* AFONSO ARINOS DE MELLO-FRANCO.**Canada:** Lima, Peru (E).**China (Taiwan):** Plaza Avaroa esq. Belisario Salinas y Sánchez Lima No. 500 (Sopocachi) (E); *Ambassador:* EDUARDO TSU-YU WU.**Colombia:** Avda. 6 de Agosto 2528 (E); *Ambassador:* NELSON ENRÍQUEZ DE LOS RÍOS.**Costa Rica:** Potosí 1130 (E); *Ambassador:* TOMÁS SOLEY SOLER.**Czechoslovakia:** Man. Cespéd. 8692, Calacoto (E); *Ambassador:* STANISLAV NOVOTNÝ.**Denmark:** Lima, Peru (E).**Dominican Republic:** Lima, Peru (E).**Egypt:** Lisímaco Gutiérrez 393 (E); *Ambassador:* ISMAEL MAHMOUD ABDEL MOETI.**Finland:** Lima, Peru (E).**France:** Avda. 16 de Julio No. 1628, 7°-8° piso (E); *Ambassador:* RAYMOND CÉSAIRE.**Germany, Federal Republic:** Avda. Arce 2395 (E); *Ambassador:* JOHANNES VON VACANO.**Greece:** Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).**Guatemala:** Lima, Peru (E).**Hungary:** Ballivián 1059, Calacoto, Casilla 1822 (E); *Ambassador:* GÁBOR BÁDONFAI.**India:** Brasília, D.F., Brazil (E).**Israel:** Edif. Esperanza, 10°, Avda. Mariscal Santa Cruz (E); *Ambassador:* SHLOMO LEVY.**Italy:** Avda. 6 de Agosto 2575 (E); *Ambassador:* GIORGIO BOSCO.**Japan:** Sánchez Lima 2400, Casilla 2725 (E); *Ambassador:* EIKICHI HAYASHIYA.**Korea, Republic:** Avda. 6 de Agosto 2592, Casilla 1559 (E); *Ambassador:* CHAN KUK PAK.**Lebanon:** Bogotá, Colombia (E).**Malta:** Avda. Camacho, Edificio Bernardo, 3° (E); *Minister:* CARLO DI LEONARDIS.**Mexico:** Clavijo 245, San Jorge (E); *Ambassador:* PLUTARCO ALBARRÁN LÓPEZ.**Netherlands:** Lima, Peru (E).**Norway:** Santiago, Chile (E).**Pakistan:** Brasília, D.F., Brazil (E).**Panama:** Plaza Humbolt 78, Calacoto (E); *Ambassador:* LIC. JUAN ANGEL GÓMEZ.**Paraguay:** Edif. Tobía, Potosí 1285 (E); *Ambassador:* GEN. RAMÓN DUARTE VERA.**Peru:** Avda. 6 de Agosto 2190 (E); *Ambassador:* JORGE DEL CAMPO VIDAL.**Poland:** Roberto Prudencio 851 (E); *Ambassador:* STANISLAW ZARZABEK.**Portugal:** Avda. 16 de Julio 1800 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ EDUARDO MENEZES ROSO.**Romania:** Lima, Peru (E).**South Africa:** Avda. 6 de Agosto 2860 (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* COLIN E. PATERSON (acting).**Spain:** Avda. 6 de Agosto 2827 (E); *Ambassador:* JUAN LUIS MAESTRO DE LEÓN BOLETTI.**Sweden:** Lima, Peru (E).**Switzerland:** Avda. 16 de Julio 1616, Edificio Petrolero (E); *Ambassador:* ENRY BEGLE.**Thailand:** Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).**Turkey:** Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).**U.S.S.R.:** Avda. Arequipa 8128 (E); *Ambassador:* BORIS KAZANTSEV.**United Kingdom:** Avda. Arce 2732-2754, Casilla 694 (E); *Ambassador:* STANLEY F. ST. C. DUNCAN.**U.S.A.:** Calle Colón 209, Edificio Banco Popular del Perú (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).**Uruguay:** Avda. Arce (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ M. ALVAREZ.**Vatican:** Avda. Arce 2990 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. ALFIO RAPISARDA.**Venezuela:** Avda. Arce 2508 (E); *Ambassador:* PEDRO LUIS ECHEVERRÍA.**Yugoslavia:** Avda. 20 de Octubre 2683 (E); *Ambassador:* ALEKSANDAR DEMAJO.

Bolivia also has diplomatic relations with Algeria, Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Sri Lanka and Viet-Nam. Diplomatic relations were broken off with Chile in March 1978, with Ecuador in July 1980 and with Nicaragua in August 1980. By the end of 1981 many countries had not yet officially recognized any Bolivian government since the 1980 coup.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

President of the Supreme Court: Dr. REMBERTO PRADO MONTAÑO.

Attorney-General: Dr. JOSÉ HUGO VILAR TUFINO.

Judicial power is vested in the **Supreme Court** which sits at Sucre. There are 12 members, appointed by Congress for a term of ten years. The court is divided into four chambers of three justices each. Two chambers deal with civil cases, the third deals with criminal cases and the fourth deals with administrative, social and mining cases.

The President of the Supreme Court presides over joint sessions of the courts and attends the joint sessions for cassation cases.

There is a **District Court** sitting in each Department, and additional provincial and local courts to try minor cases.

In addition to the Attorney-General at Sucre (appointed by the President on the proposal of the Senate), there is a District Attorney in each Department as well as circuit judges.

RELIGION

The majority of the population is Roman Catholic; there were an estimated 5,141,000 adherents in 1976 (provisional figure, not revised in the light of the 1976 census result). Religious freedom is guaranteed and there is a small Jewish community as well as various protestant denominations in existence in Bolivia.

Metropolitan Sees:

Cochabamba: Casilla 129; (vacant).

La Paz: Calle Ballivián, Casilla 259; Most Rev. JORGE MANRIQUE HURTADO.

Santa Cruz de la Sierra: Casilla 25; Most Rev. LUIS RODRÍGUEZ PARDO.

Sucre: Casilla 205; H.E. Cardinal JOSÉ CLEMENTE MAURER.

THE PRESS

After the 1980 coup nine news magazines and three newsletters were closed; many journalists were arrested and many went into exile while around 300 in La Paz were no longer allowed to work.

DAILY NEWSPAPERS

LA PAZ

El Diario: Loayza 118, Casilla 5; f. 1904; morning; independent; Dir. JORGE CARRASCO VILLALOBOS; circ. 45,000.

Hoy: Avda. 6 de Agosto 2170, Casilla 477; f. 1968; morning; independent; Dir. CARLOS ROMERO ALVAREZ GARCÍA; circ. 15,000.

Jornada: Junín 608, Casilla 1628; f. 1964; evening; independent; Dir. JAIME RÍOS CHACÓN; circ. 2,500.

Meridiano: Avda. 6 de Agosto 2170, Casilla 477; f. 1981; midday; independent; Dir. ALFONSO PRUDENCIO CLAURES; circ. 6,500.

Presencia: Avda. Mariscal Sta. Cruz, Casilla 1451; f. 1952; morning; Catholic; Dir. HUÁSCAR CAJÍAS K.; Man. Lic. GUSTAVO PABÓN; circ. 70,000.

Última Hora: Avda. Camacho 309, Casilla 5920; f. 1939; evening; independent; Dir. MARIO BAPTISTA GUMUCIO; circ. 35,000.

La Voz del Pueblo: Ayacucho 208; f. 1974; evening; independent; Dir. ROBERTO ZAPATA DE LA BARRA; circ. 2,000.

COCHABAMBA

Los Tiempos: Santiváñez 4110, Casilla 525; f. 1943; morning; independent; right-wing; Dir. ALFONSO CANELAS; circ. 25,000.

ORURO

El Expreso: Potosí 319; f. 1977; morning; independent; right-wing; Dir. GENARO FRONANILLA VISTAS; circ. 1,300.

La Patria: Avda. Camacho 1892; f. 1919; morning; independent; Dirs. ENRIQUE MILLARES; circ. 7,000.

POTOSÍ

El Siglo: morning; Dir. WILSON MENDIETA; circ. 1,500.

SANTA CRUZ

El Deber: Suárez Arana 264; morning; independent; Dir. PEDRO RIVERO MERCADO.

El Mundo: Beni 169, Casilla 1984; f. 1979; morning; independent; owned by Santa Cruz Industrialists' Association; right-wing; Dir. SIXTO NELSON FLEIG; circ. 20,000.

El País: Campero 250; f. 1973; morning; independent; Dir. BENJAMÍN SERRANO; circ. 3,000.

TARIJA

La Verdad: Dir. JOSÉ LANZA; circ. 3,000.

TRINIDAD

La Razón: Dir. CARLOS VÉLEZ.

PERIODICALS

Actualidad Boliviana Confidencial: Fernando Guachalla 969, Casilla 648, La Paz; weekly; Dir. HUGO GONZÁLEZ RIOJA.

Bolivia Libre: Avda. Mariscal Santa Cruz, Edif. Esperanza 2150, 5° piso, Casilla 6500; published by the Ministry of Information; fortnightly.

Carta Cruceña de Integración: Casilla 2735, Santa Cruz de la Sierra; weekly; Dirs. HERNÁN LLANOVAREN A., JOHNNY LAZARTE J.

Extra: Oruro; weekly; Dir. JORGE LAZO.

Información Política y Económica (IPE): Calle Comercio, Casilla 2484, La Paz; weekly; Dir. GONZALO LÓPEZ MUÑOZ.

El Noticiero: Sucre; weekly; Dir. DAVID CABEZAS; circ. 1,500.

Servicio de Información Confidencial (SIC): Elías Sagárnaga 274, Casilla 5085, La Paz; weekly; publ. by Asociación Nacional de Prensa; Dir. JOSÉ CARRANZA.

Unión: Sucre; weekly; Dir. JAIME MERILES.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Asociación Nacional de Periodistas: Avda. 6 de Agosto 2170, Casilla 477, La Paz; Pres. ALBERTO ZUAZO NATHES.

BOLIVIA

Asociación Nacional de Prensa: Comercio 1048, Casilla 3089, La Paz; Pres. CARLOS SERRATE REICH.

NEWS AGENCIES

Agencia de Noticias Fides (ANF): Genaro Sajines 701, Casilla 5782, La Paz; owned by Catholic Church; Dir. JOSÉ GRAUMOUNT.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

La Paz

Agencia EFE (Spain): Edif. Esperanza 2150, Avda. Mariscal Santa Cruz, Casilla 7403; Bureau Chief EMILIO CRESPO SAIZ.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): Calle Mercado 1150, Edif. Electra, 8° piso, Casilla 7768; Bureau Chief MABEL AZCUI.

The Press, Publishers, Radio and Television

Associated Press (AP) (U.S.A.): Calle Mercado 1150, Casilla 4364; Corresp. JOHN ENDERS.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Fed. Republic of Germany): Plaza Venezuela 1456, piso 1°, Casilla 135; Corresp. ANA MARÍA ROMERO DE CAMPERO.

Polska Agencja Interpress (Poland): Adva. 6 de Agosto 2170, Casilla 477; Corresp. OSCAR PEÑA FRANCO.

Reuters (U.K.): Mercado 1152, Edif. Calde West Coast, 8° piso, Casilla 4057.

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovetskogo Soyuz (TASS) (U.S.S.R.): Avda. Arequipa 8129, Casilla 7494; Corresp. ELДАР ABDULLAEV.

United Press International (UPI) (U.S.A.): Plaza Venezuela 1456, piso 1°, Oficina A, Casilla 1219; Corresp. ALBERTO ZUAZO NATHES.

Agence France-Presse, Saporiti (Argentina) and Telam (Argentina) are also represented.

PUBLISHERS

Editorial los Amigos del Libro: Avda. Heroínas E-0311, Casilla 450, Cochabamba; f. 1945; general; Man. Dir. WERNER GUTTENTAG.

Editorial Bruño: Colegio La Salle, Calles Loayza y Potosí, La Paz.

Editorial Difusión: Avda. 16 de Julio 1601, Casilla 1510, La Paz; f. 1960; literature, history, politics, social studies, music; Man. Dir. JORGE F. CATALANO.

Librería Dismo Ltda.: Comercio 806, Casilla 988, La Paz; Dir. RODOLFO GONZALES.

Editorial Don Bosco: Avda. 16 de Julio 1899, Casilla 4458, La Paz; social sciences, literature and the cinema; Dir. Padre AUGUSTO BINDELLI.

Gisbert y Cía., S.A.: Comercio 1270, Casilla 195, La Paz; f. 1906; textbooks and general; Dirs. JAVIER GISBERT, ARMANDO PAGANO.

Ichus Editorial: Avda. 16 de Julio 1800, Casilla 1489, La Paz; f. 1955; general and textbooks; Man. Dir. RAFAEL URQUIZO.

Librería Juventud: Loayza 155, La Paz; Dir. HÉCTOR ROJAS.

Editora Khana Cruz S.R.L.: Avda. Camacho 1372, Casilla 5920, La Paz; Dir. MARIANO BAPTISTA GUMUCIO.

Librería La Paz: Ingavi 1002, La Paz; Dir. CARLOS BURGOS.

Editora Lux: Avda. Mariscal Santa Cruz 2150, Casilla 1566, La Paz; Dir. MONS. GENERO PRATA.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Dirección General de Telecomunicaciones: Mercado 1115, La Paz; Government-controlled broadcasting authority; Dir.-Gen. Capt. JOSÉ ZURITA.

RADIO

After the 1980 coup the government banned all news programmes and replaced them by its own news bulletin, which local stations are obliged to broadcast three times a day.

Asociación Boliviana de Radiodifusoras (ASBORA): Casilla 7958, La Paz; Pres. ENRIQUE COSTAS.

There were 140 radio stations in 1981, the majority of which were commercial. Broadcasts are in Spanish, Aymará and Quechua. Following the 1980 coup 20 stations were closed, including those in mining towns owned by the trade unions.

In 1979 there were about 500,000 radio receivers.

TELEVISION

Empresa Nacional de Televisión: Ayacucho 497, Casilla 900, La Paz; f. 1969; government network operating stations in La Paz, Oruro, Cochabamba, Potosí, Sucre, Tarija and Santa Cruz; Pres. EDUARDO LA FAYE MORRIS.

Televisión Universitaria (University Service): Avda. 6 de Agosto, Edif. Hoy 2170, 5° y 11° pisos, La Paz; educational programmes; stations in Oruro, Cochabamba, Potosí, Sucre, Tarija, Beni and Santa Cruz; Dir. MARIO VARGAS RODRÍGUEZ. (Closed along with universities pending restructuring by the military rectors).

In 1979 there were about 100,000 television sets.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; res. = reserves; dep. = deposits; m. = million; brs. = branches; amounts are in pesos Bolivianos unless otherwise stated)

BANKING

SUPERVISORY AUTHORITY

Departamento de Fiscalización del Banco Central de Bolivia: Edificio Banco do Brasil, Avda. Camacho 1448, Casilla 447, La Paz; Man. Lic. OSCAR ARANCIBIA.

STATE BANKS

Banco Central de Bolivia: Ayacucho esq. Mercado, Cajón Postal 3118, La Paz; f. 1928; bank of issue; Pres. GUIDO SALINAS; Gen. Man. MILTON PAZ CARDOZO.

Banco del Estado: Mercado 308, Casilla 1401, La Paz; f. 1970; state bank incorporating banking department of Banco Central de Bolivia; Pres. LUIS TORREJÓN; Gen. Man. Dr. Lic. RENÉ CARDOZO.

Banco Agrícola de Bolivia: Avda. Mariscal Santa Cruz esq. Almirante Grau, Casilla 1179, La Paz; f. 1942; cap. 179m. (Dec. 1976); Man. Dir. HUGO OSSIO SIVILA; Gen. Man. Lic. CARLOS TABORGA ARANDIA.

Banco Minero de Bolivia: Calle Comercio 1290, Casilla 1410, La Paz; f. 1936; finances private mining industry; cap. p.u. and res. 770m. (1981); Gen. Man. Lic. WALTER NAVA L.

Banco de la Vivienda: Avda. Camacho 1336, Casilla 8155, La Paz; f. 1964; to encourage and finance housing developments; 51 per cent state participation; initial cap. 100m.; Pres. Rear Admiral SANTIAGO MAESE ROCA; Vice-Pres. Col. Lic. HUGO BADANI MONTAÑO; Gen. Man. Ing. ARTURO MONTERO NUÑES DEL PRADO.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Banco Boliviano Americano: Calle Loayza esq. Camacho, Casilla 478, La Paz; f. 1957; cap. and res. 154.1m.; dep. 2,039.1m. (July 1981); Pres. LUIS EDUARDO SILES; Exec. Vice-Pres. JOSÉ A. ARIAS.

Banco de Cochabamba: Avda. Camacho esq. Colón, Casilla 4314, La Paz; Pres. GUIDO QUIROGA Q.; Man. FERNANDO SÁNCHEZ DE LOZADA.

Banco de Crédito Oruro: Avda. Camacho No. 1472, Casilla 8156, La Paz; Exec. Pres. LUIS BALLESTEROS PRIETO; Gen. Man. GUALBERTO HERBAS ZURITA.

Banco de Financiamiento Industrial, S.A.: Washington 1402, Casilla 51, Oruro; f. 1974 to encourage and finance industrial development; cap. 168m. (Dec. 1979); Pres. Lic. HUGO CAMPOS V.; Man. Lic. FRANCISCO BERMÚDEZ BELLOT; publ. *Memorias Anuales*.

Banco Hipotecario Nacional: Avda. 16 de Julio 1630, Casilla 647, La Paz; Pres. GUILLERMO GUTIÉRREZ VEA MURGUÍA; Gen. Man. KATHRYN BRAULT.

Banco Industrial, S.A.: Avda. 16 de Julio 1628, La Paz; f. 1963; industrial credit bank; cap. and res. U.S. \$5.8m. (June 30th, 1981); Chair. of Board of Dirs. FERNANDO BEDOYA BALIVIAN; Gen. Man. JORGE LÓPEZ PACHECO.

Banco Industrial y Ganadero del Beni: Calle Mercado esq. Socabaya, Edif. Guerrero, Casilla 8717, La Paz; Pres. Dr. ISAAC SCHIRIQUI; Gen. Man. JORGE JORDAN FERRUFINO.

Banco de Inversión Boliviano, S.A.: Edif. Hermann piso 15, Plaza Venezuela, Casilla 8639, La Paz; f. 1977; cap. and dep. U.S. \$4m.; Pres. CARLOS CALVO GALINDO; Gen. Man. EDWARD R. DERKSEN.

Banco de La Paz: Avda. Camacho 1484, Casilla 6826, La Paz; Pres. Lic. GUIDO E. HINOJOSA; Gen. Man. Lic. JORGE FERNÁNDEZ.

Banco Mercantil S.A.: Ayacucho esq. Mercado, Casilla 423, La Paz; f. 1905; cap. and res. 58.4m., dep. 591.7m. (Dec. 1979); Pres. Dr. JOSÉ LUIS JOHNSON; Gen. Man. Ing. ALBERTO VALDÉS.

Banco Nacional de Bolivia: Avda. Camacho esq. Colón, Casilla 360, La Paz; f. 1872; 5 brs.; cap. and res. 64.7m. (Dec. 1979); Pres. (vacant); Gen. Man. Lic. ALFREDO BUCHÓN RIVAS.

Banco Potosí, S.A.: Plaza 10 de Noviembre, Casilla 85, Potosí; Pres. Ing. JAIME BUITRAGO; Gen. Man. Lic. WALTER BELLIDO.

Banco de Santa Cruz de la Sierra: Junín 154, Casilla 865, Santa Cruz; f. 1966; cap. and res. 90.3m., dep. 866.1m. (Dec. 1979); Pres. LYDERS PAREJA EGUEZ; Gen. Man. LUIS F. SAAVEDRA BRUNO; 6 brs.

Caja Central de Ahorro y Préstamo para la Vivienda: Avda. Santa Cruz 1364, 20°, Casilla 4808, La Paz; f. 1967; assets U.S. \$66m. (1980); Pres. ERNESTO WENDE.

FOREIGN BANKS

Banco do Brasil S.A.: Avda. Camacho 1448, Casilla 1650, La Paz; f. 1960; Man. HILDEBRANDO CALIXTO.

Banco de la Nación Argentina: Avda. 16 de Julio 1486, Casilla 2745, La Paz; Man. HUGO EJIDIO PÉREZ.

Banco Popular del Perú: Mercado esq. Colón, Casilla 907, La Paz; f. 1942; Gen. Man. Lic. MIGUEL FABRI; 6 brs.

Bank of America: Calle Mercado 1046, Casilla 2728, La Paz; Man. JACK VAN BERGEN.

Citibank N.A. (U.S.A.): Colón 288, Casilla 260, La Paz; Vice-Pres. GONZALO PAZ.

Deutsch-Südamerikanische Bank A.G. (Banco Germánico de la América del Sud) and Dresdner Bank A.G. (Fed. Repub. of Germany): Joint representation: Avda. Mariscal Santa Cruz 1285, 5°, Casilla 1077, La Paz; Rep. PETER HÜLST.

First National Bank of Boston (U.S.A.): Avda. 16 de Julio, Edif. Herrmann, Casilla 7955, La Paz; Gen. Man. MICHAEL J. BLAKE.

BANKING ASSOCIATION

Asociación de Bancos e Instituciones Financieras de Bolivia: Avda. Camacho esq. Loayza, Edif. Banco Boliviano Americano 14°, Casilla 5822, La Paz; f. 1957; Pres. LUIS EDUARDO SILES; Exec. Dir. Lic. MANUEL MERCADO MONTERO; 22 mems.

INSURANCE

SUPERVISORY AUTHORITY

Superintendencia Nacional de Seguros y Reaseguros: Federico Zuazo 2721, 2°, Casilla 6118, La Paz; f. 1975; Superintendent Dr. CARLOS CASTAÑÓN BARRIENTOS; Intendant Lic. JORGE ARCE.

NATIONAL COMPANIES

(p.i. = premium income; amounts in '000 U.S. \$)
Andes Insurance Corporation S.A.: Colón 150, Edif. Litoral, Casilla 1847, La Paz; f. 1957; all classes; p.i. \$254.9 (1980); Pres. CELIO TUNHOLI; Gen. Man. FRANCISCO FREITAS.

Argos, Cia. de Seguros S.A.: Calle Potosí 1320, Casilla 277, La Paz; f. 1962; all classes except life; p.i. \$800.1

- (1980); Pres. JOSÉ T. KAWAI; Gen. Man. JORGE LUIS GUMUCIO.
- Bolívar S.A. de Seguros:** Avda. Mariscal Santa Cruz 1287, Casilla 1459, La Paz; f. 1952; all classes; p.i. \$1,939.0 (1980); Pres. Lic. ALFREDO OPORTO CRESPO; Dir.-Gen. FREDDY OPORTO M.
- Cia. Americana de Seguros y Reaseguros, S.A.:** Avda. Camacho 1377, Edif. Sáenz 3°, Casilla 6180, La Paz; f. 1970; all classes; p.i. \$445.0 (1980); Pres. RODOLFO LÓPEZ; Gen. Man. PASTOR FUENTES.
- Cia Andina de Seguros y Reaseguros S.A.:** Edif. Alborada, piso 2°, Mercado esq. Loayza, Casilla 4723, La Paz; f. 1974; all classes; p.i. \$4,962.7 (1980); Pres. Lic. LUIS ADOLFO DE UGARTE; Gen. Man. ARMANDO BLADÉS CHACÓN.
- Cia Boliviana de Seguros, S.A.:** Colón 282, 1°, Casilla 628, La Paz; f. 1946; all classes; p.i. \$3,465.9 (1980); Pres. JOSÉ LUIS JOHNSON; Gen. Man. ISAAC VICENTI B.
- Cia de Seguros Primero de Mayo, S.A.:** Potosí esq. Loayza, Edif. Naira, Of. S, Casilla 4409, La Paz; f. 1978; all classes; p.i. \$461.7 (1980); Pres. Lic. WALTER LEÓN TORRICO; Gen. Man. ELIZEO TEZANOS PINTO.
- Cia. de Seguros Unión, S.A.:** Landaeta 221, Casilla 2922, La Paz; f. 1961; all classes; p.i. \$1,578.8 (1980); Pres. CARLOS ALBERTO GOTTRET; Gen. Man. ALBERTO BRAVO.
- La Continental de Seguros y Reaseguros, S.A.:** Edif. Herrmann, 1°, Avda. 16 de Julio, Casilla 5959, La Paz; f. 1975; all classes; p.i. \$7,791.1 (1981); Pres. GONZALO BEDOYA; Tec. Man. Lic. FRANCISCO GÓMEZ.

- Credinform Internacional S.A. de Seguros:** Potosí esq. Ayacucho, Edificio Credinform, Casilla 1724, La Paz; f. 1954; all classes; p.i. \$3,107.7 (1980); Pres. ROBIN BARRAGÁN PELAEZ; Gen. Man. Dr. RAÚL SOTO SILES.
- Delta Insurance Co., S.A.:** Calle 25 de Mayo SO-168, Casilla 920, Cochabamba; f. 1965; life and risks; p.i. \$384.7 (1980); Pres. JUAN JOSÉ GALINDO B.; Gen. Man. CARLOS CHRISTIE J.
- La Mercantil de Seguros y Reaseguros, S.A.:** Mercado 1121, Casilla 2727, La Paz; f. 1957; all classes; p.i. \$3,250.7 (1980); Pres. Dr. HUGO ECHEVERRÍA; Gen. Man. LUIS OLIVEIRA.
- Reaseguradora Boliviana, S.A.:** Avda. 20 de Octubre 2524, piso 1°, Casilla 6227, La Paz; f. 1977; p.i. \$5,837.9 (1980); Pres. ALBERTO BRAVO GARCÍA; Gen. Man. Lic. LUIS SÁENZ PACHECO.
- Seguros Illimani, S.A.:** Avda. 16 de Julio 1628 3°, Casilla 133, La Paz; f. 1979; all classes; p.i. \$428.7 (1980); Pres. JAVIER SUAZO; Gen. Man. FERNANDO ARCE G.

There are also three foreign-owned insurance companies operating in Bolivia: American Life Insurance Co., American Homes Assurance Co. and United States Fire Insurance Co., and three companies with mixed capital: Cuna Mutual Insurance Society, Caja Central de Ahorro y Préstamo para la Vivienda and Cooperativa de Seguros Cruceña Ltda.

INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

- Asociación Boliviana de Aseguradores:** Loayza 150, Edif. Castilla 5°, Of. 505, Casilla 4804, La Paz; f. 1962; Pres. Lic. SÁENZ PACHECO; Gen. Man. Dr. FERNANDO GUTIÉRREZ M.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

- Cámara Nacional de Comercio:** Avda. Camacho 1485, Edif. La Urbana 3°, Casilla No. 7, La Paz; f. 1890; 30 hrs. and special hrs.; Pres. Dr. JOSÉ PINOLO PRIETO; Dir.-Gen. RENÉ CANDÍA NAVARRO; publ. *Boletín Informativo*.
- Cámara Departamental de Industria y Comercio:** Suárez de Figueroa 127, pisos 3° y 4°, Casilla 180, Santa Cruz; f. 1915; Pres. HUGO SPECHAR GONZALES; Dir.-Gen. JUSTO YÉPEZ KAKUDA.
- Cámara Departamental de Comercio:** Casilla 493, Cochabamba; f. 1922; Pres. Dr. JAIME OVANDO O.; Man. NÉSTOR SAAVEDRA LÓPEZ.
- Cámara de Comercio:** Pasaje Guachalla, Casilla 148, Oruro; f. 1895; Pres. ANÍBAL VARGAS GARCÍA; Man. JULIO BAHOS RAMÍREZ.

- Cámara Nacional de Exportadores:** Avda. Villazón 1960, Casilla 1965, La Paz; Pres. GUILLERMO CROOKER M.; Exec. Dir. CARLOS MENACHO.

STATE INSTITUTES AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

- Agencia Promotora de Inversiones A. Castedo Leygue:** Casilla 2355, La Paz; f. 1967 to promote agricultural and industrial investment in Bolivia; agricultural and industrial programmes in Bolivia; Man. A. CASTEDO LEYGUE.
- Cámara Agropecuaria del Oriente:** Bolívar 559, Casilla 116, Santa Cruz; f. 1964; agriculture and livestock associa-

tion for Eastern Bolivia; Pres. ROGER VACA DIEZ; Man. Dr. RODOLFO TOMELLEY.

- Cámara Nacional Forestal:** Edif. Santa Cruz 6°, Casilla 346, Santa Cruz; f. 1971; represents the interests of the Bolivian timber industry; Pres. MARCELO SONMERSTEIN; Man. HUMBERTO CASTEDO L.

- Cámara Nacional de Industrias:** Avda. Camacho 1485, Casilla 1931; f. 1931; Ing. LUIS PALENQUE C.; Man. Dr. HUGO CASTELLANOS ORTIZ; publ. *Revista Industria Boliviana*.

- Cámara Nacional de Minería:** Bernardo Trigo 429, Casilla 2022, La Paz; f. 1953; mining institute; Pres. ALBERTO ANTONIO MALDONADO; Man. GUIDO ARANCIBIA; publ. *Carta Semanal* (weekly).

- Comité Boliviano del Café:** Calle Potosí 1285, Edificio Tobía, La Paz; controls the export, marketing and growing policies of the coffee industry; Pres. OSVALDO BARRIGA CUÉLLAR; Man. JAIME SORIA PRADO.

- Consejo Nacional de Economía y Planificación:** Avda. Arce 2147, Ministerio de Planificación, La Paz; state council for national economic planning; Consultant Lic. EDNA QUIBERT.

- Corporación Boliviana de Fomento:** Avda. Camacho 1485, Casilla 1124, La Paz; f. 1942; all aspects of national development including the production of agricultural and industrial goods, development of irrigation projects, etc.; Gen. Man. Col. OSCAR GUARDIA VIANA.

- Corporación de las Fuerzas Armadas para el Desarrollo Nacional (Cofadena):** Avda. 6 de Agosto 2649, Casilla 1015, La Paz; f. 1972; industrial, agricultural and

mining holding company and development organization owned by the Bolivian armed forces; Gen. Man. Brig.-Gen. HERNÁN FERREL LOBO.

Corporación Minera de Bolivia (COMIBOL): Avda. Mariscal Santa Cruz 1092, Casilla 349, La Paz; f. 1952; state mining corporation; owns both mines and processing plants; Man. Ing. ARMANDO DE URIOSTE SÁNCHEZ BUSTAMANTE.

Corporación Regional de Desarrollo de La Paz (Cordepaz): Casilla 6102, La Paz; f. 1972; decentralized government institution to foster the development of the La Paz area; Pres. Lt.-Col. AUGUSTO SÁNCHEZ VALLE; Mans. Arq. MARIO FERNÁNDEZ (technical), Lic. BLANCA LAGUNA DE VERA (administration and finance).

Empresa Nacional de Electricidad S.A. (Ende): Avda. de las Heroínas 4574, Casilla 565, Cochabamba; f. 1962; state electricity company; Pres. Minister of Energy and Hydrocarbons.

Empresa Nacional de Fundiciones (ENAF): Avda. Villazón 1966, Casilla 4301, La Paz; f. 1966; state company for the smelting of non-ferrous minerals and special alloys; Gen. Man. Capt. Ing. WALDO NAVIA LÓPEZ.

Empresa Siderúrgica Boliviana S.A. (SIDERSA): Avda. 16 de Julio 1769, P.B., Casilla 7082, La Paz; f. 1973; state company for iron and steel; Technical Man. Ing. Lic. JAIME MORAJÓ; Gen. Man. JOSÉ ANTONIO BALDERAMA G. O.

Instituto Nacional de Inversiones (INI): Calle Colombia 263, Casilla 4393, La Paz; f. 1971; state institution for the promotion of new investments and the application of the Investment Law; Exec. Dir. FEDERICO JOFFRE CHÁVEZ.

Instituto Nacional de Preinversión (INALPRE): Calle Rosendo Gutiérrez 550, Casilla 8358, La Paz; f. 1974; research into and financial and technical assistance for

national projects; Exec. Dir. Ing. PASTOR SAINZ TRIGO; publ. *Preinversión*.

Yacimientos Petrolíferos Fiscales Bolivianos (YPFB): Calle Bueno, Casilla 401, La Paz; f. 1936; state petroleum enterprise; 1981 budget U.S. \$737 million; Pres. Minister of Energy; Gen. Man. Col. OTTO LÓPEZ MURILLO.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Asociación Nacional de Mineros Medianos: Avda. 16 de Julio 1616, Edif. Petrolero 5º, Of. 4, Casilla 6094, La Paz; f. 1939; association of the 24 private medium-sized mining companies; Pres. CARLOS ITURRALDE BALLIVIAN; Sec.-Gen. RAÚL ESPAÑA SMITH; publs. *Noticias Mineras* (weekly), *Memoria Anual*.

Confederación de Empresarios Privados de Bolivia: Edif. La Esperanza 10º, Of. 5, Avda. Mariscal Santa Cruz 2150, Casilla 20439, La Paz; largest national employers' organization; Pres. ADALBERTO VIOLAND A.; Exec. Sec. Dr. CARLOS CASTAÑÓN B.

There are also employers' federations in Santa Cruz, Cochabamba, Sucre, Potosí, Oruro and Tarija.

TRADE UNIONS

Trade unions were suspended in August 1980. They had been disbanded in 1974 and allowed to resume activity in 1978.

Central Obrero Boliviano (COB): offices destroyed in 1980; main union confederation; 500,000 mems.; Leaders JUAN LECHÍN OQUENDO, JUSTO PÉREZ (both in exile).

The largest union is:

Federación Sindical de Trabajadores Mineros Bolivianos: mineworkers' union; Sec. Gen. VÍCTOR LÓPEZ ARIAS.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Empresa Nacional de Ferrocarriles (ENFE): Estación Central de Ferrocarriles, Casilla 428, La Paz; f. 1964; administers most of the railways in Bolivia; Gen. Man. Brig.-Gen. MARIO TERÁN PEÑARANDA.

Western Network: Total 2,152 km.

Eastern Network: Total 1,386 km.

Mixed Argentine-Bolivian Commission: Total 236 km.

Total networks: 3,772 km. (1980).

Private Railways:

Machacamarca-Uncia (Owners: Corporación Minera de Bolivia) 105 km.

Uyuni-Pulacayo (Owners: Empresa Minera Pulacayo) 52 km.

ROADS

In 1978 Bolivia had 38,866 km. of roads, 1,327 km. of which were paved and another 6,798 km. of which were all-weather roads. Almost the entire road network is concentrated in the *altiplano* region and the Andes valleys.

INLAND WATERWAYS

By agreement with Paraguay in 1938 (confirmed in 1939) Bolivia has an outlet on the River Paraguay. This arrangement, together with navigation rights on the

Paraná, gives her access to the River Plate and the sea. The River Paraguay is navigable for vessels of 12-foot draught for 288 km. beyond Asunción in Paraguay and for smaller boats another 960 km. to Corumbá in Brazil.

In 1974 Bolivia was granted free duty access to the Brazilian coastal ports of Belém and Santos and the inland ports of Corumbá and Port Velho. In 1976 Argentina granted Bolivia free port facilities at Rosario on the River Paraná. Most of Bolivia's foreign trade is handled through the ports of Matarani (Peru), Antofagasta and Arica (Chile), Rosario and Buenos Aires (Argentina) and Santos (Brazil).

Bolivia has over 14,000 km. of navigable rivers which connect most of Bolivia with the Amazon basin.

Bolivian River Navigation Company: f. 1958; services from Puerto Suárez to Buenos Aires (Argentina).

CIVIL AVIATION

Bolivia has 30 airports including the two international airports at La Paz (El Alto) and Santa Cruz. In 1979 air transport accounted for 4 per cent of cargo carried compared with 25 per cent by rail.

Lloyd Aéreo Boliviano (LAB): Casilla 132, Aeropuerto "Jorge Wilstermann", Cochabamba; Avda. Camacho 1460, Casilla 691, La Paz; G.R. Moreno esq. Suárez de Figueroa, Santa Cruz; f. 1925; partly state-owned

BOLIVIA

since 1941; operates internal services linking the main localities in Bolivia, and joint services with other national lines to Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Panama, the U.S.A. and Venezuela; Pres. Lt.-Col. (Retd.) MARIO EGUÍA ACHAVAL; Gen. Man. Gen. GUIDO HUMÉREZ C.; fleet: 3 Boeing 727-100, 3 Boeing 727-200, 4 Fairchild F-27M, 1 Boeing 707-323C (cargo), 1 Boeing 707-323C (passenger).

Transport, Tourism and Culture, Atomic Energy

Transportes Aéreos Militares: La Paz; internal passenger and cargo services; Dir.-Gen. Col. J. M. COQUIS; fleet: one DC-54, 4 CV-440, 20 C-47, one C-46, 6 IAI Arava.

The following foreign airlines serve Bolivia: Aerolíneas Argentinas, Air France, Avianca (Colombia), Braniff (U.S.A.), British Caledonian, Cruzeiro do Sul (Brazil), Iberia (Spain), LAN-Chile, LAP (Paraguay) and Lufthansa (Federal Republic of Germany).

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Instituto Boliviano de Turismo: Edif. Herrmann 4°, Casilla 1868, La Paz; f. 1973; Exec. Dir. AMANDA RICO TORO DE VARGAS.

Asociación Boliviana de Agencias de Viajes y Turismo: Casilla 460, La Paz; Pres. EUGENIO MONRROY.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Instituto Boliviano de Cultura: Avda. Argentina 1905, Casilla 7846, La Paz; f. 1975; affiliated bodies include the national institutes of archaeology, anthropology, linguistics, history, literature and art and all Bolivian museums; arranges and supervises a wide range of cultural activities; Exec. Dir. ALFONSO FINOT.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comisión Boliviana de Energía Nuclear: Avda. 6 de Agosto 2905, Casilla 4821, La Paz; f. 1960; Exec. Dir. My. Ing. EDGAR AMPUERO ANGULO; Sub.-Dir. Dr. Rer. Nat. ROLANDO ZULETA RONCAL; main activities include: nuclear engineering, surveys, exploitation and treatment of radioactive materials, agricultural and industrial application of radioisotopes, radiochemical

analysis, neutron generating, nuclear physics and dosimetry.

The Nuclear Medicine Centre deals with clinical diagnosis using radioisotopes in gastroenterology, nephrology, radiopharmacy, cardiology and research into altitude physiology.

BOTSWANA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Botswana lies between South Africa to the south and east, Zimbabwe to the north-east and Namibia (South West Africa) to the west and north. A short section of the northern frontier adjoins Zambia. The climate is generally sub-tropical, with hot summers and an average rainfall of 450 mm. The territory is largely near-desert, and most of the population lives along the eastern border by the main railway line. The languages used are Setswana and English. Most of the population follow African religions, but several Christian churches are also represented. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) consists of a central horizontal band of black edged with white, between bands of azure above and below. The capital is Gaborone.

Recent History

Formerly one of the British High Commission Territories in southern Africa, the Bechuanaland Protectorate became internally self-governing in March 1965 and, as Botswana, attained full independence within the Commonwealth on September 30th, 1966. The Prime Minister, Sir Seretse Khama, became the country's first President at independence.

Political life has been dominated by the Botswana Democratic Party (BDP) which won general elections in 1965, 1969, 1974 and 1979, with little opposition. A liberal conservative, Sir Seretse consolidated his leadership of the country over the years while pursuing a national programme of democracy, development, self-reliance and unity, and Botswana won increasing international respect for its stability of government, non-racialism and democratic practice.

New-found mineral wealth is stimulating the transition from a predominantly rural to a mixed economy, as well as creating new problems for the country. Growth of the urban at the expense of the rural sector, unequal distribution of capital and increasing unemployment, and the general security problems of southern Africa present obstacles for development. There is a highly unequal distribution of wealth among the rural population, who are also victims of factors beyond their control, such as cattle disease and the weather.

In southern African politics, Botswana occupies a delicate position which is reflected in a foreign policy of moderation and non-alignment. Although Botswana does not have diplomatic links with South Africa, and is openly critical of apartheid, it depends heavily on its neighbour for trade and communications. Sir Seretse chaired the Lusaka summit of April 1980 which established the Southern African Development Co-ordinating Conference (SADCC), an economic union of nine southern African states committed to reducing their dependence on South Africa. In July 1981 the SADCC decided to establish a permanent secretariat in Gaborone (see p. 275).

As one of the five "front-line" states, Botswana played a leading role in the attempts to encourage a peaceful solution to the constitutional problems of Zimbabwe, and

continues to do so for Namibia. Following the Rhodesian internal settlement of March 1978, there was an influx of about 25,000 black refugees who were a heavy burden on the limited resources of Botswana. The Botswana Defence Force (BDF) was formed in 1977, mainly to handle security problems spilling over from Botswana's neighbours, and is a growing burden on development funds. Although Botswana accepts political refugees from neighbouring countries, it refuses to allow its territory to be used for bases to launch guerrilla operations. This did not prevent sporadic attacks by Rhodesian troops and, for the first time in 1981, minor clashes between the South African army and the BDF.

Sir Seretse Khama died in July 1980 and was much mourned in Botswana and throughout the world. He was succeeded as President by Dr. Quett Masire, previously Vice-President and Minister of Finance. Both Presidents have played important roles in international relations, in disproportion to the population and economic strength of Botswana.

Government

Legislative power is vested in the National Assembly, with 38 members holding office for five years, including 32 elected by universal adult suffrage. Executive power is vested in the President, elected by the Assembly for its duration. He appoints and leads a Cabinet which is responsible to the Assembly. The President has powers to delay implementation of legislation for six months and certain matters also have to be referred to the 15-member House of Chiefs for approval though they have no power of veto. Local government is effected through nine district councils and four town councils.

Defence

Botswana established a permanent *Defence Force* in 1977 and by July 1981 its total strength was some 2,000 men, including 50 in an air arm. In addition there was a paramilitary force of over 1,200 men.

Economic Affairs

The economy is based chiefly on livestock raising and agriculture which provide a livelihood for nearly 90 per cent of the population and which, until about 1971, were the source of almost all the country's exports. In normal years the cattle industry is the second largest contributor to foreign exchange earnings. Following the signing of the Lomé Convention and the United Kingdom's entry into the EEC, Botswana was granted a 90 per cent levy abatement on beef exports to the EEC which is periodically renegotiated. The national herd (about 3 million head) is very unevenly distributed among the rural population, almost half of whom have no direct access to cattle. The Government's Tribal Land Grazing Programme, started in 1975 to protect small cattle owners and prevent erosion of rangeland, has had little success. The number of cattle slaughtered at the Lobatse abattoir was 229,000 in 1979, but only 141,000 in 1980 because of a ban on beef exports to the EEC after a serious outbreak of foot-and-mouth.

disease, which was not lifted until June 1981. It is planned to build a second abattoir near Francistown. Arable farming is largely undeveloped and extremely vulnerable to adverse weather conditions. The total production of the four major crops (maize, sorghum, millet and beans) was only 8,500 metric tons in 1979, owing to drought, but rose to 45,000 tons in 1980.

The fastest growing economic sector is mining, which is now the major source of exports and revenues. In addition to the established extraction of diamonds, copper-nickel and coal, there are also deposits of asbestos, chromite, copper, fluorspar, iron, manganese, talc and uranium. There have been large finds of salt and soda ash in the Sua Pan brines in the north-east, and indications of the presence of petroleum and natural gas in south-western Botswana.

The Selebi-Phikwe copper and nickel operation, in which the Government has a 15 per cent share, began production in 1974. More than 40 million metric tons of ore were located and potential output was estimated at 46,000 tons of copper-nickel matte per year; production was over 40,000 tons in 1980, in spite of a temporary shut-down due to technical problems. Low metal prices in 1981 aggravated the financial problems of the mining company, Botswana Roan Selection Trust.

Diamonds are the largest export sector, earning an estimated P224 million of foreign exchange in 1980, 61 per cent of the total. Output rose from 2.4 million carats in 1976 to 5.1 million carats in 1980. The Orapa field, where production started in 1971, is the second largest in the world, but the smaller Letlhakane mine, which opened in 1977, produces higher quality gems. A third mine, at Jwaneng, was due to start production in January 1982 and was expected to double the total production by 1986. All current diamond mining is by Debswana, which is owned equally by the Botswana Government and De Beers, although Botswana takes about 70 per cent of the profits. Falconbridge has also made kimberlite finds in western and north-eastern Botswana.

Coal mining started in 1972 and 350,000 metric tons were produced in 1980. It is believed that there may be reserves of 17,000 million tons in the east of the country, which could be exploited only after a trans-Kalahari railway, passing through Namibia to the port of Walvis Bay, had been built, which is unlikely before a peace settlement is reached in Namibia. A feasibility study has calculated that Botswana would need to produce 10 million tons per year to make the project viable.

Since independence the Government has concentrated on improving Botswana's infrastructure so that industrial development has been limited. Development has also been hampered by frequent drought (particularly severe in 1979), inadequate internal and external communications, the smallness of the domestic market and a shortage of trained manpower.

Botswana, with Lesotho and Swaziland, is linked to South Africa in a customs union but the establishment of its own currency and central bank in August 1976 is an indication of its growing economic self-confidence. The budget has shown a deficit since 1977 and revenues of P265.4 million and expenditure totalling P271.6 million were announced for the 1980/81 budget. Expenditure in the Fifth National Development Plan (1979-85) is esti-

mated to be P970 million, and will be funded by diamond revenues and foreign aid. The main themes are employment creation and rural development. Gross Domestic Product rose from P345 million in 1977/78 to P502 million in 1978/79 and, grew by a further 14.4 per cent in real terms in 1980.

Botswana's trade deficit, which goes back to 1962, remains considerable, as the rapid growth of mineral exports has been accompanied by an increased demand for imported manufactured goods and machinery. However, the trade deficit is largely offset by investment income and migrants' remittances. In the long term, the economic outlook is promising, despite the uncertain political situation in southern Africa, in view of Botswana's highly developed beef industry and its vast mineral resources which offer excellent prospects for the growth of ancillary industries, employment opportunities and economic diversification.

Transport and Communications

Communications are largely undeveloped and the lifeline of the country is the 960-km. railway between Mafikeng in South Africa and Bulawayo, Zimbabwe, which is owned and operated by National Railways of Zimbabwe. It is planned that Botswana Railways should take over the 714 km. of line within the country by 1986. A trans-Kalahari rail link may eventually be built. There are several airfields served by government and private charter companies, and the international airport at Gaborone was expected to open in 1984. A large road development plan is under way. In 1977 the Botswana-Zambia (Bot-Zam) highway from Nata to Kazungula was completed, providing an important link between Zambia, the remote north of Botswana, and the more prosperous south and east. There are plans to upgrade the road.

Social Welfare

Health services are being developed, and in 1980 there were 13 general hospitals, one mental hospital, 7 health centres, 104 clinics and 533 health posts, with 108 registered doctors, nine dentists and 1,022 nurses. Treatment is free for children under 11 years of age.

Education

In 1980 there were 170,847 pupils in primary schools, mostly financed by district councils, assisted by Government grants in aid. In addition, there were 18,325 secondary students, 1,800 vocational students, and over 900 students received higher education at the University of Botswana and Swaziland in Botswana. Literacy in Setswana is about 45 per cent, and in English 30 per cent. Free primary education from the age of six was introduced in 1980. A major problem remains the shortage of jobs in Botswana for skilled workers, despite the present mining boom.

Tourism

There are six game reserves, including Chobe, only a short drive from Victoria Falls by first-class roads. Most of the main centres of population have hotels, and photographic and big-game safaris can be organized. Despite lack of infrastructure and the security problems associated with southern Africa, Botswana attracted 58,100 holiday visitors and 18,400 day trippers in 1979, mostly from South Africa.

Public Holidays

1982: April 9th-12th (Easter), May 20th (Ascension), July 13th (President's Day), September 30th (Botswana Day), October 1st (Public Holiday), December 25th (Christmas Day), December 26th (Boxing Day).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in use.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 thebe=1 pula (P).

Exchange rates (October 1981):

£1 sterling=1.658 pula;

U.S. \$1=88.7 thebe.

STATISTICAL SURVEY**AREA AND POPULATION**

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION							
	Census results		Mid-year estimates§					
	1971	1981	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
582,000*	595,505†	937,000‡	677,000	710,000	740,000	763,000	791,000	819,000

* 224,711 sq. miles.

† The total recorded included 10,550 nomads and 10,861 non-citizens.

‡ *De jure*.

§ Not revised to take account of the 1981 census result.

POPULATION BY CENSUS DISTRICT (1971 Census)

Barolong . . .	12,158	Kweneng . . .	72,093
Central . . .	234,828	Lobatse . . .	12,920
Chobe . . .	5,411	Ngamiland . . .	53,870
Francistown . . .	19,906	Ngwaketse . . .	79,152
Gaborone . . .	18,436	North-East . . .	28,524
Ghanzi . . .	17,352	Oraapa . . .	1,209
Kgalagadi . . .	17,289	Selebi-Phikwe . . .	4,940
Kgatleng . . .	35,752	South-East . . .	22,691

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(June 1976 estimates)

Gaborone (capital) . . .	36,900	Molepolole . . .	19,000
Francistown . . .	24,800	Mochudi . . .	17,400
Serowe . . .	24,300	Lobatse . . .	15,400
Selebi-Phikwe . . .	23,000	Mahalapye . . .	15,100
Kanye . . .	21,600	Maun . . .	14,300

1980: Gaborone 55,000 (estimate).

Births and Deaths: Average annual birth rate 50.6 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 50.7 per 1,000 in 1975-80; death rate 19.5 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 17.5 per 1,000 in 1975-80 (UN estimates).

EMPLOYMENT
(formal sector only)

	1978
Agriculture	5,200
Mining and quarrying	4,700
Manufacturing	4,400
Construction	9,200
Commerce	11,000
Transport and communications	2,000
Education	6,100
Government services	12,200
Other services	14,600
TOTAL	69,400

The number of Batswana recruited for South African mines was 38,274 in 1977, 23,195 in 1978 and 19,300 in 1979.

Labour force (mid-1980 estimates in '000): Agriculture, etc. 306; Total 382 (Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*).

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE
(⁰⁰⁰ hectares)

	1973	1979
Arable land	1,270*	1,360*
Land under permanent crops	—	—
Permanent pasture	43,400*	44,000*
Forest and woodland	962	962†
Other land	12,905	12,215
Inland water	1,500	1,500
TOTAL AREA	60,037	60,037

* FAO estimate. † Unofficial estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

PRINCIPAL CROPS
(⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Maize	14	2	12
Millet	5*	1*	2
Sorghum	16	4	29
Roots and tubers*	7	7	7
Pulses*	18	18	18
Groundnuts (in shell)*	7	7	7
Sunflower seed	1*	1*	1
Seed cotton*	3	3	3
Cottonseed*	2	2	2
Cotton lint*	1	1	1

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK
(⁰⁰⁰ head, year ending September)

	1978	1979	1980
Cattle	2,900	3,000	2,911
Horses*	9	9	9
Donkeys*	40	40	40
Sheep	440*	450*	638
Goats*	1,150	1,200	1,250
Pigs*	21	22	23
Poultry	650*	700*	833

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(FAO estimates, ⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Beef and veal	30	46	48
Goats' meat	4	4	4
Other meat	8	8	8
Cows' milk	84	88	88
Goats' milk	3	3	3
Butter and ghee	1.1	1.2	1.2
Hen eggs	0.5	0.6	0.6
Cattle hides	3.7	5.7	5.8

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FORESTRY

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS

(FAO estimates, '000 cubic metres, all non-coniferous)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Industrial wood	45	45	45	47	47	48	50	51
Fuel wood	620	640	650	670	674	691	709	729
TOTAL	665	685	695	717	721	739	759	780

1978-79: Annual production as in 1977 (FAO estimate).

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

MINING

		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Coal	metric tons	224,099	294,039	314,486	355,115	371,495
Copper ore*	" "	12,473	11,783	14,614	14,563	15,554
Nickel ore*	" "	12,581	12,099	16,049	16,173	15,442
Cobalt ore*	" "	150†	165†	261†	n.a.	n.a.
Diamonds	'000 carats	2,361	3,691	2,799	4,369	5,146

* Figures refer to the metal content of ores.

† Estimate by U.S. Bureau of Mines.

Industry: Beer 130,000 hectolitres in 1973; Electric energy (million kWh.): 274 in 1975; 332 in 1976; 348 in 1977; 408 in 1978; 471 in 1979.

FINANCE

100 thebe = 1 pula (P).

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 thebe.

Notes: 1, 2, 5 and 10 pula.

Exchange rates (October 1981): £1 sterling = 1.658 pula; U.S. \$1 = 88.7 thebe.

100 pula = £60.31 = \$112.72.

Note: The pula was introduced in August 1976, replacing (at par) the South African rand, which from September 1975 had a value of U.S. \$1.15. On April 30th, 1977, the pula was revalued at U.S. \$1.2075. This remained in effect until September 1979, when a new rate of 1 pula = \$1.2679 was established. Since June 1980 the pula's value has been linked to a weighted "basket" of currencies. The average value of the pula was \$1.1883 in 1977; \$1.2276 in 1979; \$1.2890 in 1980. For details of previous changes in the exchange rate, see the chapter on South Africa.

BUDGET
(‘000 pula, April 1st to March 31st)

REVENUE	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80*	EXPENDITURE	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80*
Customs and excise	37,782	49,796	80,180	Office of the President	13,025	25,770	20,065
Income tax	28,008	35,950	24,340	Finance and develop- ment planning	5,830	12,138	14,535
Mineral royalties and dividends	13,564	23,765	52,056	Home affairs	2,204	3,231	4,133
Loan repayments	6,636	3,127	5,180	Agriculture	10,351	16,478	19,600
Other	14,885	24,722	37,650	Education	18,969	28,008	34,976
				Commerce and industry	2,856	3,423	5,601
				Local Government and lands	13,057	15,939	29,242
				Works and communica- tions	28,897	38,830	48,127
				Mineral resources and water affairs	6,785	15,587	9,007
				Health	6,495	8,902	10,356
				Foreign affairs	1,031	1,183	1,412
				Other departments	3,153	4,022	1,430
				Public debt servicing	5,213	7,354	8,619
				Other	2,334	2,964	7,174
TOTAL	100,875	137,360	199,407	TOTAL	120,200	183,829	214,277

* Provisional.

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 1979/80-1984/85
PROJECTED EXPENDITURE
(million pula)

Office of the President	18.1
Finance and development planning	1.4
Home affairs	11.8
Agriculture	83.2
Education	51.7
Commerce and industry	19.3
Local government and lands	127.9
Works and communications	213.0
Mineral resources and water affairs	33.2
Health	18.8
Drought relief projects	6.7
Botswana Defence Force	56.0
Other	63.2
TOTAL	704.3

Source: Ministry of Finance and Development Planning.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million pula at current prices, year ending June 30th)
EXPENDITURE ON THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79
Government final consumption expenditure	50.6	71.9	85.2	101.7
Private final consumption expenditure	155.3	193.7	224.4	285.7
Increase in stocks	35.9	20.9	32.4	30.9
Gross fixed capital formation	79.1	77.8	110.1	163.4
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE*	322.1	364.3	452.1	581.7
Exports of goods and services	135.2	155.5	161.1	275.9
Less Imports of goods and services	192.4	219.4	266.9	357.6
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	264.9	300.4	346.3	500.0

* Including statistical discrepancy (million pula): 1.2 in 1975/76.

COST-STRUCTURE OF THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79
Compensation of employees	107.9	129.5	144.5	184.6
Operating surplus	107.0	112.7	122.6	213.9
DOMESTIC FACTOR INCOMES	214.9	242.2	267.1	398.5
Consumption of fixed capital	26.9	29.8	39.2	37.8
G.D.P. AT FACTOR COST	241.8	272.0	306.3	436.3
Indirect taxes, less subsidies	23.1	28.5	40.2	63.7
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	264.9	300.5	346.5	500.0

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79*
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	62.0	64.6	61.8	60.3
Mining and quarrying	40.1	40.0	49.6	79.6
Manufacturing	19.9	21.9	19.3	32.7
Electricity, gas and water	10.4	8.7	9.5	11.5
Construction	14.5	9.6	10.2	11.9
Trade, restaurants and hotels	39.0	43.1	48.3	64.6
Transport, storage and communication	5.6	2.4	6.0	7.4
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	15.8	17.6	19.4	30.2
Government services	31.1	35.0	35.1	40.7
Other services	8.3	3.6	4.6	1.4
SUB-TOTAL	246.7	246.5	263.8	340.3
Less Imputed bank service charge	2.7	7.9	9.3	17.6
TOTAL	244.0	238.6	254.5	322.7

* Provisional.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	141.9	169.7	191.6	223.4	442.3	553.2
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-208.5	-202.8	-235.4	-288.8	-442.1	-591.7
Services (net)	8.6	-24.4	-24.5	-61.1	-92.3	-118.9
Unrequited transfers (net)	20.9	57.9	94.3	81.1	128.8	129.0
CURRENT BALANCE	-37.1	0.4	26.0	-45.4	36.7	-28.4
Long-term capital (net)	70.6	4.7	-22.0	52.1	94.9	135.5
Short-term capital (net)	-16.1	59.1	23.7	31.2	3.9	15.7
Net errors and omissions	-17.4	7.7	-10.0	1.5	-19.8	-29.4
TOTAL	0.0	71.9	17.7	39.4	115.7	93.4

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

EXTERNAL TRADE

('000 pula)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Imports	181,385	239,605	307,090	438,289
Exports	153,172	156,653	192,676	367,253

1980 (million pula, estimates): Imports 525; Exports 390.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

('000 pula)

IMPORTS	1978	1979
Food, beverages and tobacco .	56,046	74,270
Fuel	27,120	59,004
Chemicals and rubber	22,355	33,598
Wood and paper	9,349	13,919
Textiles and footwear	29,994	37,932
Metal and metal products . .	35,991	47,389
Machinery and electrical goods	47,246	66,954
Vehicles and transport equip- ment	38,032	52,425
Other goods	41,457	52,798
TOTAL	307,090	438,289

EXPORTS	1978	1979
Meat and meat products . . .	28,557	65,931
Diamonds	79,263	189,602
Copper-nickel matte	52,591	62,695
Textiles	8,560	13,130
Hides and skins	2,406	9,043
Other commodities	21,299	26,853
TOTAL	192,676	367,254

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

('000 pula)

IMPORTS	1977	1978	1979
C.C.A.*	205,480	260,036	384,261
Other Africa	23,818	30,536	30,263
United Kingdom	3,916	5,096	9,903
Other Europe	1,377	3,021	4,130
U.S.A.	4,068	6,172	5,855
Others	946	2,229	3,877
TOTAL	239,605	307,090	438,289

EXPORTS	1977	1978	1979
C.C.A.*	18,131	26,244	25,631
Other Africa	13,111	14,281	30,972
United Kingdom	61,515	9,051	47,765
Other Europe	21,336	88,862	197,433
U.S.A.	42,014	53,094	63,609
Others	546	1,144	1,843
TOTAL	156,653	192,676	367,253

* Common Customs Area, of which Botswana is a member; also including Lesotho, South Africa and Swaziland.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1978	1979
Passengers carried*	447,268	495,681
Freight traffic (tonne-km.) .	1,042,840	1,487,432

* Internal traffic only.

ROAD TRAFFIC

(Vehicles registered*)

1976	1977	1978	1979
15,400	17,897	19,742	21,827

* Excludes government vehicles (3,962 in 1979).

CIVIL AVIATION

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Number of Passengers ('000) . . .	154	208	178	165
Freight (metric tons)	394	321	339	293*
Mail (metric tons)	58	65	69	77*

* Provisional.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Telephones	8,344	9,387	10,046	11,214
Post Offices and Agencies . . .	84	93	95	103

EDUCATION

(1979)

	INSTITUTIONS	STUDENTS
Primary	394	156,664
Secondary (Government and assisted schools)	20	12,175
Secondary (Private)	16	4,561
Vocational training	22	2,106
Teacher training	3	696
University	1	860

Source (unless otherwise stated): Central Statistics Office, Gaborone.

THE CONSTITUTION

The current Constitution of Botswana came into operation at independence on September 30th, 1966.

EXECUTIVE

President

Executive power lies with the President of Botswana, who is also Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces. Election for the office of President is linked with the election of members of the National Assembly. Presidential candidates must be over 30 years of age and receive at least 1,000 nominations. If there is more than one candidate for the Presidency, each candidate for office in the Assembly must declare which presidential candidate he supports. The candidate for President who commands the votes of more than half the elected members of the Assembly will be declared President. If the Presidency falls vacant the members of the National Assembly will themselves elect a new President. The President will hold office for the duration of Parliament. After the 1974 elections the President became an ex-officio member of the Assembly.

Cabinet

There is also a Vice-President, whose office is Ministerial. The Vice-President is appointed by the President, and acts as his deputy in the absence of the President. The Cabinet consists of the President, the Vice-President, and ten other Ministers appointed by the President. Every member of the Cabinet accepts responsibility before the National Assembly for the policies of the Government.

LEGISLATURE

The legislative power is vested in Parliament, consisting of the President and the National Assembly, acting after consultation in certain cases with the House of Chiefs. The President may withhold his assent to a Bill passed by the National Assembly, but if it is again presented to him after six months, he is required to assent to it unless he dissolves Parliament within 21 days.

House of Chiefs

The House of Chiefs has the Chiefs of the eight principal tribes of Botswana as *ex officio* members, 4 members

elected by sub-chiefs from their own number, and 3 members elected by the other 12 members of the House. Bills and motions relating to chieftaincy matters and alterations of the Constitution must be referred to the House, which may also deliberate and make representations on any matter, including Bills affecting tribal interests.

National Assembly

The National Assembly consists of the Speaker, the Attorney-General, who does not have a vote, 32 elected members and 4 specially elected members. There is universal adult suffrage. The life of the Assembly is five years.

The Constitution also contains a code of human rights, enforceable by the High Court.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Dr. QUETT K. J. MASIRE (took office July 18th, 1980).

CABINET

(December 1981)

President: Dr. QUETT K. J. MASIRE.

Vice-President and Minister of Local Government and Lands: LENYELETSE SERETSE.

Minister of Finance and Development Planning: P. S. MMUSI.

Minister of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs: Dr. GAOSITWE K. T. CHIEPE.

Minister of Agriculture: W. MESWELE.

Minister of Works and Communications: COLIN BLACKBEARD.

Minister of Commerce and Industry: M. P. K. NWAHO.

Minister of Health: LEMME MAKGEGENENE.

Minister of Education: KEBATLAMANG PITSEYOSI MORAKE.

Minister of Home Affairs: Mrs. K. L. DISELE.

Minister of Public Service and Information: DANIEL K. KWELAGOBÉ.

Minister of External Affairs: ARCHIE M. MOGWE.

Assistant Minister of Finance and Development Planning: J. L. T. MOTHIBAMELE.

Assistant Minister of Local Government and Lands: D. KWELE.

Assistant Minister of Agriculture: G. U. S. MATLHABAPHIRI.

LEGISLATURE

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Speaker: JAMES G. HASKINS.

Attorney-General: M. D. MOKAMA.

(General Election, October 1979)

PARTY	VOTES	SEATS
Botswana Democratic Party .	100,398	29
Botswana People's Party .	9,983	1
Botswana National Front .	17,480	2
Botswana Independence Party .	5,057	0

There are six additional members of the Assembly: the Speaker, the Attorney-General and four specially elected members. The President is an *ex-officio* member.

HOUSE OF CHIEFS

Chairman: Chief SEEPAPITSO.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Botswana Democratic Party: P.O.B. 28, Gaborone; f. 1962; Pres. Dr. QUETT MASIRE; Vice-Pres. A. M. TSOEBEBE; Exec. Sec. PATRICK BALOPI; publ. *Therisanyo* (monthly).

Botswana Independence Party: P.O.B. 53, Serowe; f. 1962; Pres. MOTSAMAI K. MPHOFI; Sec.-Gen. E. R. MOKOBI; Vice-Pres. J. G. GUGUSHE.

Botswana National Front: P.O.B. 42, Mahalapye; Leader Dr. KENNETH KOMA; Parl. Leader ex-Chief BATHOEN II GASEITSIWE; publ. *Puo Pha* (monthly).

Botswana People's Party: P.O. Francistown; Sec. P. K. PUDIENPHATSHWA; publ. *Masa* (monthly).

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

HIGH COMMISSIONS AND EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO BOTSWANA

(In Gaborone unless otherwise stated)

(HC) High Commission; (E) Embassy.

Angola: Lusaka, Zambia (E).

Australia: Pretoria, South Africa (HC).

Austria: Lusaka, Zambia (E).

Belgium: Lusaka, Zambia (E).

Canada: Pretoria, South Africa (HC).

China, People's Republic: P.O.B. 1031 (E); *Ambassador:* WANG RENSAN.

Cuba: Lusaka, Zambia (E).

Czechoslovakia: Lusaka, Zambia (E).

Denmark: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (E).

Egypt: Lusaka, Zambia (E).

France: Lusaka, Zambia (E).

German Democratic Republic: Lusaka, Zambia (E).

Germany, Federal Republic: P.O.B. 315 (E); *Ambassador:* KARL-WILHELM SEEGER.

Ghana: Lusaka, Zambia (HC).

Guinea: Maputo, Mozambique (E).

Guyana: Lusaka, Zambia (HC).

India: Lusaka, Zambia (HC).

Italy: Lusaka, Zambia (E).

Japan: Lusaka, Zambia (E).

Kenya: Lusaka, Zambia (HC).

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Lusaka, Zambia (E).

Korea, Republic: Lusaka, Zambia (E).

Libya: P.O.B. 180 (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* MUFTAH NAILI.

Malawi: Lusaka, Zambia (HC).

Netherlands: Lusaka, Zambia (E).

Nigeria: P.O.B. 274 (HC); *High Commissioner:* RUDA MOHAMMED.

Norway: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (E).

Romania: Lusaka, Zambia (E).

Sweden: Private Bag 0017 (E); *Ambassador:* KARL-GÖRAN ENGSTRÖM.

Switzerland: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (E).

Tanzania: Lusaka, Zambia (HC).

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Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion, The Press, Publisher, etc.

U.S.S.R.: P.O.B. 81 (E); *Ambassador:* MIKHAIL NIKOLAYEVICH PETROV.

United Kingdom: Private Bag 0023 (HC); *High Commissioner:* WILFRED JONES.

U.S.A.: P.O.B. 90 (E); *Ambassador:* HORACE G. DAWSON, Jr.

Yugoslavia: Lusaka, Zambia (E).

Zaire: Lusaka, Zambia (E).

Zambia: P.O.B. 362 (HC); *High Commissioner:* GEORGE CHIPAMPATA.

Botswana also has diplomatic relations with Argentina, Ethiopia, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Mexico, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Swaziland, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

There is a High Court at Lobatse and Magistrates' Courts in each district. Appeals lie to the Court of Appeal of Botswana.

Chief Justice: Hon. J. A. O'BRIEN-QUINN.

Puisne Judges: Hon. P. E. J. CORDUFF, Hon. N. R. HANNAH.

Registrar and Master of the High Court: J. R. OLIVER.

President of the Court of Appeal: Hon. I. A. MAISELS.

Judices of Appeal: Hon. J. R. DENDY-YOUNG, Hon. L. BARON, Hon. T. A. AGUDA, Hon. S. KENTRIDGE, Hon. A. N. E. AMISSAH.

Chief Magistrates: G. L. PATEL, F. MUHAMMED.

Senior Magistrates: S. A. ANYAORAH, K. OBENG, P. T. W. POWELL, S. AWICH, P. ACHEAMPONG, G. RWELENGERA, N. CHADWICK, D. SENEVIRATNE, R. F. HUNT, M. A. HASELDEN.

RELIGION

Most of the population follow African religions; an estimated 15 per cent are Christians.

Christian churches in Botswana include the following:

Christian Council of Botswana: P.O.B. 355, Gaborone; Gen. Sec. Rev. P. J. M. NDEBELE.

Anglican Church: Archbishop of the Province of Central Africa and Bishop of Botswana Most Rev. WALTER KHOTSO MAKHULU.

Methodist Church in Southern Africa.

Roman Catholic Church: P.O.B. 218, Gaborone; Bishop of Gaborone (vacant); in 1978 there were 29,199 Roman Catholics.

United Congregational Church of Southern Africa: Synod of Botswana, P.O.B. 1263, Gaborone; Synod granted autonomous status in 1980; Sec. Rev. M. S. SEREMA; mems. over 12,000, publ. *Lephoi* (Dove) (3 a year).

United Methodist Church.

THE PRESS

Agrinews: Private Bag 003, Gaborone; f. 1971; technical journal on agriculture and rural development published monthly by the Agricultural Information Service; circ. 4,500.

Botswana Daily News (*Dikgang Tsa Gompiano*): Private Bag 0060, Gaborone; f. 1964; published by Department of Information and Broadcasting; Mon.-Fri.; circ. 12,500 in English, 6,000 in Setswana.

Government Gazette: Private Bag 0081, Gaborone.

Kutlwano: Private Bag 0060, Gaborone; monthly; published by Department of Information and Broadcasting in Setswana and English; circ. 12,000.

Masa (*Dawn*): P.O. Francistown; a monthly publication of the Botswana People's Party.

Puo Pha (*Straight Talk*): P.O.B. 11, Mahalapye; a monthly publication of the Botswana National Front.

Therisanyo (*Consultation*): P.O.B. 28, Gaborone; monthly publication of the Botswana Democratic Party; circ. 3,000.

NEWS AGENCY

Botswana Press Agency (BOPA): Gaborone; f. 1981.

PUBLISHER

Department of Information and Broadcasting: Private Bag 0060, Gaborone; *Botswana Daily News*, *Kutlwano*, *Botswana Magazine* (annually), material on Botswana.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radio Botswana: Private Bag 0060, Gaborone; broadcasts in Setswana and English; f. 1965; Dir. of Information and Broadcasting E. MATHE.

TV Association of Botswana: Gaborone; two transmitters relaying SABC-TV programmes from South Africa; plans for an independent TV service were under consideration in 1981.

There were an estimated 67,000 radio sets in 1980.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap. = capital; dep. = deposits; res. = reserves; m. = million; P = pula; brs. = branches)

Bank of Botswana: P.O.B. 712, Gaborone; f. 1975; bank of issue; cap. P3.6m.; dep. P196.5m.; res. P8.7m. (Aug. 1980); Gov. F. G. MOGAE; Sec./Admin. Man. P. MAKEPE.

Barclays Bank of Botswana Ltd.: Barclays Bank Bldg., The Mall, P.O.B. 478, Gaborone; f. 1975; cap. and res. P6.2m. (Aug. 1980); 14 brs.; Chair. ROBERT WHYTE; Man. Dir. A. HEYWOOD.

Botswana Co-operative Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 713, Gaborone; f. 1974; cap. and res. P900,000; loans P1.8m. (Aug. 1980); central source of credit for registered co-operative societies; Chair. Miss E. K. MOAGI; Man. C. M. PELEKEKAE.

National Development Bank: Development House, P.O.B. 225, Gaborone; f. 1964; loans P7.2m.; priority given to agricultural credit for Botswana farmers, and co-operative credit and loans for local business ventures; br. at Francistown; Chair. P. G. NTETA; Gen. Man. B. I. GASENNELWE.

Standard Bank Botswana Ltd.: Standard House, The Mall, P.O.B. 496, Gaborone; f. 1975; cap. and res. P4.4m. (Dec. 1980); 10 brs.; Chair. J. G. HASKINS; Man. Dir. E. R. SYDER.

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INSURANCE

- Botswana Eagle Insurance Co. Ltd.:** 501 Botsalano House, P.O.B. 1221, Gaborone.
- Botswana Insurance Co. (Pty.) Ltd.:** Madirelo House, P.O.B. 336, Gaborone.
- ECB Insurance Brokers (Botswana) (Pty.) Ltd.:** Botsalano House, P.O.B. 1195, Gaborone.
- I.G.I. Botswana (Pty.) Ltd.:** Botsalano House, P.O.B. 715, Gaborone.
- Insurance Brokers Botswana (Pty.) Ltd.:** P.O.B. 1212, Gaborone; Man. Dir. P. J. L. BIRT.
- Minet Botswana (Pty.) Ltd.:** Tswana House, P.O.B. 624, Gaborone; insurance brokers.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

PUBLIC CORPORATIONS

- Botswana Development Corporation Ltd.:** (*see* Development Organizations).
- Botswana Housing Corporation:** P.O.B. 412, Gaborone; cap. P30.7m. (March 1979); Chair. the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Local Government and Lands; Gen. Man. J. D. RICHARDSON; 372 employees.
- Botswana Meat Commission (BMC):** Private Bag 4, Lobatse; f. 1966; cap. P6.3m. (Dec. 1978); slaughter of livestock, exports of hides and skins, carcasses, frozen and chilled boneless beef, offal and production of wet blue leather and corned beef at BMC's cannery and tannery; Exec. Chair. TITUS MADISA; Consultant O. K. NIELSEN; 1,600 employees.
- Botswana Power Corporation:** Badiredi House, P.O.B. 48, Gaborone; irredeemable cap. P8.7m. (March 1979); Chair. the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs; Gen. Man. E. D. BELL.
- Botswana Telecommunications Corporation:** P.O.B. 700, Gaborone; f. 1980; Chief Exec. P. B. HOLLANDS.
- Water Utilities Corporation:** P.O.B. 127, Gaborone; assets P32.1m. (March 1981); revenue P5.5m. (1980/81); Chair. the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs M. C. TIBONE; Chief Exec. J. R. BOYLE.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

- Northern Botswana Chamber of Commerce:** P.O.B. 2, Palapye; f. 1903; 28 mems.; Chair. C. W. FREEMAN; Sec. T. C. P. SHAW.

There are other Chambers of Commerce at Francistown, Serowe, Lobatse and Gaborone.

MARKETING BOARD

- Botswana Agricultural Marketing Board:** Private Bag 0053, Gaborone; cap. P3.8m.; Chair. the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture; Gen. Man. P. R. J. MULLIGAN.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

- Botswana Development Corporation Ltd.:** Madirelo House, P.O.B. 438, Gaborone; f. 1970; cap. P5.1m.; Chair. the Permanent Sec., Ministry of Finance and Development Planning; Gen. Man. KLAAS KUIPER.
- Botswana Enterprises Development Unit (BEDU):** Plot No. 1269, Lobatse Rd., P.O.B. 0014, Gaborone; f. 1974 to promote industrialization and rural development; Dir. J. MONAMETSI.
- Botswana Livestock Development Corporation (Pty.) Ltd.:** P.O.B. 445, Gaborone; cap. P1.4m. (Dec. 1979); Chair. D. W. FINDLAY; Gen. Man. A. RUTHERFORD.

Finance, Trade and Industry, Transport

- Financial Services Company of Botswana (Pty.) Ltd.:** P.O.B. 1129, Gaborone; f. 1974; cap. and res. P384,000; to provide hire purchase and industrial leasing facilities; Gen. Man. G. H. WILSON.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

- Botswana Employers' Federation:** Botsalano House, P.O.B. 432, Gaborone; f. 1971; 450 affiliated mems.; Dir. RAPHAEL M. L. SIKWANE; publ. *The Newsletter*.

TRADE UNIONS

- Botswana Federation of Trade Unions:** P.O.B. 440, Gaborone; Sec.-Gen. Mr. KHIWA (acting).
- Botswana Bank Employees' Union:** P.O.B. 111, Gaborone; Sec.-Gen. T. DINAMA.
- Botswana Commercial and General Workers' Union:** P.O.B. 62, Gaborone; Sec.-Gen. T. NTSATSI.
- Botswana Commercial Banks Supervisory and Managerial Staff Union:** P.O.B. 440, Gaborone; Sec.-Gen. P. TLHAODI.
- Botswana Construction Workers' Union:** P.O.B. 1508, Gaborone; Sec.-Gen. GODFREY MATENGA.
- Botswana Diamond Sorters-Valuators' Union:** P.O.B. 1186, Gaborone; Sec.-Gen. T. M. MAJAYE.
- Botswana Local Government Workers' Union:** P.O.B. 20487, Gaborone; Sec.-Gen. D. RAMASIMONG.
- Botswana Meat Commission Staff Union:** P.O.B. 400, Lobatse; Sec.-Gen. J. S. SWALLOW.
- Botswana Meat Industry Workers' Union:** P.O.B. 181, Lobatse; Sec.-Gen. K. L. NTSEANE.
- Botswana Mining Workers' Union:** P.O.B. 14, Selebi-Phikwe; Sec.-Gen. KHALIWE PAULUS MAFA.
- Botswana Railway Workers' Union:** P.O.B. 181, Gaborone; Sec.-Gen. B. MOALEOFHI.
- Central Bank Union:** P.O.B. 712, Gaborone; Sec.-Gen. H. L. GIBBS.
- National Union of Government, Parastatal and Statutory Bodies Manual Workers:** P.O.B. 374, Gaborone; Sec.-Gen. EDITH MODISE.
- Non-Academic Staff Union:** University College of Botswana, Private Bag 0022, Gaborone; Sec.-Gen. A. M. SEELETSO.
- Orapa and Letlhakane Mine Staff Union:** P.O.B. 206, Orapa; Sec.-Gen. C. M. TANGANE.
- Union of Botswana Co-operative Managers:** P.O.B. 70, Lobatse; Sec.-Gen. A. P. RAMOSAKO.

CO-OPERATIVES

- Department of Co-operative Development:** P.O.B. 86, Gaborone; f. 1964; by 1976, there were 116 co-operatives, of which 57 were marketing and supply co-operatives, 20 consumers' co-operatives, 29 thrift and loan societies, 4 credit societies, 2 dairy co-operatives, 1 horticultural co-operative, 1 fisheries co-operative, 1 co-operative union and 1 co-operative bank. Turn-over in 1976 was P15 million.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

The main railway line from Mafikeng, South Africa, to Bulawayo, Zimbabwe passes through the country. There is 710 km. of track within Botswana, including two railway lines to serve the Selebi-Phikwe mining complex and the Morupule colliery.

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National Railways of Zimbabwe: P.O.B. 596, Bulawayo; operates the railway system in Botswana, although plans to nationalize the line are gradually being put into effect.

ROADS

In 1981 there were about 15,000 km. of roads. Of the 8,015 km. officially maintained by the Government, 1,115 km. were bitumen-surfaced, 1,606 km. gravel-surfaced, and 5,294 km. earth or sand roads. There is a good road from Gaborone, via Francistown, to Kazungula, where the borders of Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe meet. However, in 1981 it was still only possible to cross the Zambezi river into Zambia by pontoon, after the ferry installations were damaged by a Rhodesian bombing raid in April 1979. Plans to build a bridge at the crossing were being considered.

CIVIL AVIATION

The principal airports are at Francistown and Gaborone. A new international airport at Gaborone was due to open in 1984.

Transport, Tourism

Air Botswana (Pty) Ltd.: P.O.B. 92, Gaborone; f. 1972; owned by the Botswana Development Corporation; regular scheduled domestic services to Francistown, Selebi-Phikwe, Maun and Orapa; regional services to South Africa and Zambia; Chair. K. KUIPER; Gen. Man. D. K. PETCH; fleet of 1 F-27 and 1 DC3.

Botswana is also served by the following foreign airlines: Lesotho Airways and SAA (South Africa)

TOURISM

Department of Wildlife, National Parks and Tourism: P.O.B. 131, Gaborone; Dir. K. T. NGWAMOTSOKO.

Tourism Division, Ministry of Commerce and Industry: Private Bag 0047, Gaborone; Officer M. C. Bogosi.

BRAZIL

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Federative Republic of Brazil, the fifth largest country in the world, lies in central and north-eastern South America. To the north are Venezuela, Colombia, Guyana, Suriname and French Guiana, to the west Peru and Bolivia, with Paraguay, Argentina and Uruguay to the south. Climatic conditions vary from the tropical rain forest of the Amazon basin to the savannah grasslands of the central and southern uplands. The language is Portuguese. Over 90 per cent of the population is Roman Catholic. The national flag (proportions 10 by 7) is green with a yellow diamond in the centre charged with a blue celestial globe. The capital is Brasília, though some administrative offices still remain in Rio de Janeiro, which was the capital of Brazil until 1960.

Recent History

A Portuguese colony from the sixteenth century, Brazil became independent in 1822 under the Portuguese Crown Prince, who took the title Pedro I. His son, Pedro II, was styled emperor, but encouraged constitutional practices and was deposed in 1889. A republican constitution was promulgated in 1891, but military leaders, in and out of office, have retained decisive influence in Brazilian politics. The economic crisis of 1930 fostered a coup which installed Dr. Getúlio Vargas as President, and he ruled as a benevolent dictator until 1945. Despite Fascist and Communist opposition, Vargas maintained stability and the state made steady economic progress. He resigned in 1945 and in 1946 Eurico Dutra was elected President. Vargas was re-elected President in 1950, but failed to create the necessary stability and committed suicide in 1954. The next President was Dr. Juscelino Kubitschek, the founder of Brasília. President Kubitschek was succeeded briefly by Dr. Jânio Quadros in 1961 and then by the left-wing President João Goulart, who was overthrown by a military coup, led by Gen. Humberto Castelo Branco, in April 1964. All political parties were banned in October 1965 but later that year two parties (one pro-government, one against) were granted recognition. Marshal Artur da Costa e Silva, who was elected President in October 1966, took office for a four-year term in March 1967, but resigned in September 1969. At this time a series of Institutional Acts was promulgated giving the President wide-ranging powers of government by decree.

In October 1969 Lieut.-Gen. Emílio Garrastazú Médici took office as President, having been elected by Congress under the new Constitution passed by the Government junta. Urban guerrilla activity was widespread during 1970 but was largely eliminated by stern security measures. General Ernesto Geisel, chosen by an electoral college as President, took office in March 1974. Despite his more liberal outlook, the opposition party, the *Movimento Democrático Brasileiro* (MDB), made sweeping gains in the congressional elections of November 1974, and calls were made for an end to military government. Although General Geisel reaffirmed his intention to re-establish stable democratic institutions and considerably relaxed

press censorship, political arrests and torture continued. In April 1977 he closed Congress for ten days and used his powers under Institutional Act 5 to reform the judiciary and institute various constitutional amendments by decree.

In January 1978 President Geisel's choice of Gen. João Baptista de Figueiredo as his successor was endorsed by the national convention of the government party, the *Aliança Renovadora Nacional* (ARENA). Gen. Figueiredo was duly elected President by an electoral college in October 1978 and took office in March 1979 with a promise to continue the *abertura*, or opening to democratization, begun by President Geisel. In the face of growing political agitation, including the first strikes for 10 years, Congress approved various political reforms proposed by President Geisel, notably the repeal of Institutional Act 5, although certain safeguards to defend public order remained in force (see Constitution). In November 1979 Congress approved legislation to end the controlled two-party system and the new parties subsequently formed included the first independent labour party.

Criticism of the Government, coming increasingly from the unions and the Church, focused on two issues in 1981: allegations of the use of torture by the armed forces in their campaign against urban guerrillas in the early 1970s, and the arrest of 13 union leaders for inciting the 1980 strikes in São Paulo. Eleven of the leaders, including the highly popular Luis Inácio da Silva ("Lula"), were sentenced to imprisonment under the national security laws.

In August 1981 the Head of the President's Household, Gen. Golbery do Couto e Silva, long a powerful *aberturista* influence in both government and the armed forces, resigned and was succeeded by the more hard-line Gen. João Leito de Abreu. President Figueiredo suffered a heart attack in September and was replaced, until November, by Vice-President Antônio Aureliano Chaves, the first civilian to hold presidential office since 1964.

Government

Brazil has had a military-backed Government since the 1964 coup. Under the 1969 constitution, amended by presidential decree in 1977 and 1978, the country is a federal republic comprising 22 States, four Territories and a Federal District (Brasília). Legislative power is exercised by the bicameral National Congress, comprising the Chamber of Deputies (members elected for four years) and the Federal Senate (members elected in rotation for eight years). The number of deputies is based on the size of the population. Election is by universal suffrage of literate adults (aged 18 or over) and voting is compulsory. Executive power is exercised by the President, elected for six years by an electoral college comprising all members of the National Congress and delegates from State legislatures. He appoints and leads the Cabinet. Each State has a directly elected Governor and an elected legislature.

Defence

Military service is compulsory for one year between the ages of 18 and 45. In July 1981 the armed forces comprised

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272,550 men: army 182,750, navy 47,000 and air force 42,800. Public security forces number about 185,000 men. Defence expenditure in 1980 was 71,920 million cruzeiros.

Economic Affairs

Agricultural production forms 11 per cent of G.D.P. and provides nearly half of Brazil's export earnings, and in 1977 Brazil became the world's second largest exporter of agricultural products. In 1979 the Government declared agriculture to be the priority sector of its economic policy, chiefly to offset the rising trade deficit. The principal agricultural exchange earners are coffee, sugar and soya beans, and other crops include cocoa, sisal, tobacco, maize and cotton. The fluctuations of the coffee market were well demonstrated by the 1981 harvest. At 32 million bags (each of 60 kg.) it was the best harvest for 16 years and it was expected that prices would fall. Subsequent frosts, which reduced the next crop by up to 50 per cent, sent world prices up again as they had done in 1975. Brazil is the world's foremost supplier of orange juice and castor oil, and aimed to become the same in cocoa by the mid-1980s.

Industrial production, which accounted for 36 per cent of the G.D.P. in 1980, is concentrated on machinery, construction materials, rubber, sugar and wood processing, and vehicle production. The wood pulp industry is expanding, with the volume of exports rising by 64 per cent in 1980, and in that year Brazil became the world's seventh largest arms exporter. In other sectors the situation was less encouraging, with workers laid off in the shipbuilding, motor and steel industries. The Açominas steelworks project in Minas Gerais, the largest in Latin America with a planned capacity of 10 million tons per year, has been subject to frequent delays and in 1981 government funds were curtailed. All industries are threatened by soaring inflation, a credit squeeze and the rising cost of energy.

Brazil possesses vast mineral reserves, particularly in Minas Gerais and the Amazon area, and in 1981 the Grand Carajás project (in Amazonia) was opened. Investment in the project was expected to be about U.S. \$61,000 million and the value of the Carajás minerals was set at \$543,000 million. The leading mineral export is iron ore and Brazil hoped to become the leading exporter in 1981, with total shipments of 85 million tons. New mineral discoveries, including phosphates, uranium, manganese, titanium, copper and coal, are constantly being made and gold deposits found in 1980 at Serra Pelada were expected to raise annual national gold production from 14 tons in 1980 to 100 tons in 1985, making Brazil the third largest gold producer in the world. In 1979 a coal plan was approved, calling for 29 mines, with an estimated output of 35 million metric tons, to be opened by 1985. Recent discoveries of platinum could contain half the world's known reserves of the mineral. Only 15 per cent of Brazil's petroleum requirements are produced locally and, in the face of an oil bill which is nearly half the total import bill, an energy plan has been devised, aiming to replace 40 per cent of petrol consumption by combustible alcohol based on sugar and cassava by 1985. A setback to the alcohol programme was an acute fall in 1981 in the sale of alcohol-fuelled cars. An unfortunate consequence of the programme has been the tendency of farmers to replace badly needed food crops by

fuel crops in order to take advantage of government financial incentives.

In 1977 about 90 per cent of all electric power was hydro-generated and several important hydro-electric projects are under way. The Itaipú project on the Paraná river, undertaken with Paraguay and due for completion in 1983, will increase Brazil's installed capacity to 77,500 MW by 1990. The estimated total hydro-electric potential is 213,000 MW. It is estimated that the nuclear programme will be producing 2.5 per cent of the nation's requirements by the late 1980s. In 1977, following the discovery of two large uranium deposits, Brazil signed a nuclear agreement with the Federal Republic of Germany to build eight nuclear power stations by the year 2000. The programme has been delayed and in 1981 the first two stations had not begun to operate.

A major part of government policy has been to increase exports in order to offset the huge fuel import bill and debt-service requirements. The trade deficit was slightly lower than expected in 1980, at U.S. \$2,829 million, and there were signs that the trade balance might break even in 1981. The policy to diversify exports gained a \$600 million contract in 1978 to supply the People's Republic of China with iron ore and steel. Other exports to China include cotton, soya beans and military aircraft. The search for alternative oil supplies led to new trade deals, concluded in 1979, with Nigeria, Angola, Mexico and Venezuela, and many engineering contracts have been gained in South America, the Middle East and the developing African countries. There is also considerable trade with South Africa.

The "Brazilian miracle" of the 1960's has given way to a less flourishing economy, although the country still possesses great resources. Brazil has become the largest foreign borrower in the world; at the end of 1980 the external debt stood at \$54,500 million and the debt service consumed 64 per cent of total export revenue. In 1980 the rate of inflation reached 110.2 per cent and its reduction became the target of the tough 1982 budget, in which the rise in government spending was held at 72 per cent. The load of this effective cut was not evenly distributed: the military allocation increased by 113 per cent and that of social welfare by only 20 per cent. Another result of inflation has been to exaggerate the concentration of wealth, and the minimum wage has been eroded to one of the lowest levels in Latin America.

Transport and Communications

Transport services are limited by jungles, rivers and mountains. Over large areas the aeroplane is the only practicable means of transport and Brazil has a large domestic network of internal air services. Highways are the principal mode of transport, accounting for 70 per cent of freight and 97 per cent of passenger traffic, including long-distance bus services, in 1979. Major projects include the 5,000-km. Trans-Amazonian Highway, running from Recife and Cabedelo to the Peruvian border, the 4,136-km. Cuiabá-Santarém highway which will run in a north-south direction and the 3,555-km. Trans-brasiliana project which will link Marabá on the Trans-Amazonian highway with Açuá on the Uruguayan frontier. The length of navigable river is 42,702 km. and the rivers carry 10 per cent of total cargo. The Amazon is navigable for 3,680 km. as far

BRAZIL

as Iquitos in Peru, and ocean-going ships can reach Manaus, 1,600 km. upstream. There are plans to modernize the railway system and 2,645 km. of the total 30,105 km. has been electrified.

Social Welfare

In 1960 the social security system, in existence since 1923, was rationalized and in 1966 the National Institute for Social Security (INPS) was formed.

The INPS is in charge of benefits; the urban scheme covers all employees and their dependents, the former contributing 8 per cent of their salary. An equal amount is paid by the employer and the government contribution is designed to finance the administration of the scheme. Benefits include sickness benefit, invalidity, old age, length of service and widows' pensions, maternity and family allowances and grants.

In response to a highly critical report on the health services, made in 1981, the Government introduced a health and welfare programme, *Prevsaiude*. The report suggested that proper use of resources could raise life expectancy by a third and lower infant mortality by up to 75 per cent in poor areas. *Prevsaiude* should double health services by 1987 by providing a further 7,697 health posts, 13,394 doctors' surgeries, 1,425 casualty departments and 23,510 hospital beds. It also includes plans to improve living conditions by supplying water to a further 14.7 million people and sewerage to 1.3 million homes. The scope of the programme has been limited by the private medical sector which controls 90 per cent of Brazil's 4,000 hospitals.

The welfare of the dwindling Indian population is the responsibility of the National Indian Foundation (FUNAI), which was formed to assign homelands to the Indians, most of whom are landless and threatened by the exploitation of the Amazon forest, and all of whom lack political rights.

Education

Education is free in official primary schools and compulsory between the ages of 7 and 15. Secondary education is for three years and is also free in official schools. The

Federal Government is responsible for higher education and in 1980 there were 65 universities, of which 40 were state-run. There are a large number of private institutions in all levels of education.

Despite an illiteracy drive launched in 1971, the adult illiteracy rate stood at 24.4 per cent in 1981, with regional variations from 15.7 per cent in the south of the country to 44.2 per cent in the north-east.

Tourism

Rio de Janeiro, with its famous beaches, is the centre of the tourist trade. Like Salvador, Recife and other towns, it has excellent examples of Portuguese colonial and modern architecture. The new capital, Brasília, incorporates a new concept of city planning and is the nation's showpiece. Other attractions are the Iguaçu Falls, seventh largest (by volume) in the world, and the tropical forests of the Amazon basin.

Public Holidays

1982: April 9th (Good Friday), April 21st (Tiradentes Day), May 1st (Labour Day), September 7th (Independence Day), November 2nd (All Souls' Day), November 15th (Proclamation of the Republic), December 25th (Christmas Day).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), February 14th-16th (Carnival).

Local holidays: Rio de Janeiro: May 20th (Ascension), June 10th (Corpus Christi), December 8th (Immaculate Conception), January 20th (Foundation of Rio de Janeiro). São Paulo: as Rio de Janeiro (except January 20th) and January 25th (Foundation of São Paulo).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centavos = 1 cruzeiro (CR\$).

Exchange rates (October 1981):

£1 sterling = 202.54 cruzeiros;

U.S. \$1 = 108.37 cruzeiros.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION†					
	Census, September 1st, 1970			Census, September 1st, 1980‡		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
8,511,965 sq. km.*	46,331,343	46,807,694	93,139,037	59,152,904	59,946,088	119,098,992

* 3,286,488 square miles.

† Excluding Indian jungle population, numbering 45,429 in 1950.

‡ Preliminary.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

(1980 estimates)

STATE	POPULATION (⁰⁰⁰)	CAPITAL	STATE	POPULATION (⁰⁰⁰)	CAPITAL
Acre	301.6	Rio Branco	Piauí (PI)	2,140.1	Teresina
Alagoas (AL)	1,987.6	Maceió	Rio de Janeiro (RJ)	11,297.3	Rio de Janeiro
Amazonas (AM)	1,432.1	Manaus	Rio Grande do Norte (RN)	1,899.7	Natal
Bahia (BA)	9,474.3	Salvador	Rio Grande do Sul (RS)	7,777.2	Porto Alegre
Ceará (CE)	5,294.9	Fortaleza	Santa Catarina (SC)	3,628.8	Florianópolis
Espírito Santo (ES)	2,023.8	Vitória	São Paulo (SP)	25,040.7	São Paulo
Goiás (GO)	3,865.5	Goiânia	Sergipe (SE)	1,141.8	Aracaju
Maranhão (MA)	4,002.6	São Luís			
Mato Grosso (MT)	1,141.7	Cuiabá	DISTRITO FEDERAL (DF)	1,177.4	Brasília
Mato Grosso do Sul (MTS)	1,370.3	Campo Grande			
Minas Gerais (MG)	13,390.8	Belo Horizonte	FEDERAL TERRITORY:		
Pará (PA)	3,411.9	Belém	Amapá	175.6	Macapá
Paraíba (PB)	2,772.6	João Pessoa	Roraima	79.2	Boa Vista
Paraná (PR)	7,360.5	Curitiba			
Pernambuco (PE)	6,147.1	Recife			

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(1980 census, preliminary figures)

Brasília (capital)	411,305	Nova Iguaçu	491,802	João Pessoa	290,424
São Paulo	7,033,529	Osasco	473,856	Aracaju	288,106
Rio de Janeiro	5,093,232	Santos	411,023	Campo Grande	282,844
Salvador (Bahia)	1,496,276	Guarulhos	395,117	São José dos Campos	268,073
Belo Horizonte	1,442,483	Niterói	386,185	Olinda	266,392
Recife (Pernambuco)	1,184,215	São Bernardo do Campo	381,261	Londrina	258,054
Porto Alegre	1,108,883	Natal	376,552	Sorocaba	254,718
Curitiba	843,733	Maceió	376,479	Uberlândia	230,400
Belém (Pará)	758,117	Teresina	339,264	Diadema	228,594
Goiânia	703,263	Duque de Caxias	306,057	Feira de Santana	225,003
Fortaleza	648,815	Ribeirão Preto	300,704	Campina Grande	222,229
Manaus	613,068	Juiz de Fora	299,728	São Gonçalo	221,278
Campinas	566,517			Joinville	217,074
Santo André	549,278				

Births and Deaths: Average annual birth rate 36.65 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 35.49 per 1,000 in 1975-80; death rate 9.07 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 7.88 per 1,000 in 1975-80.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION*

(1979)

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	10,965,651	3,396,002	14,361,653
Manufacturing	5,142,148	1,690,274	6,832,422
Construction	2,973,232	50,872	3,024,104
Other industrial activities	617,251	60,550	677,801
Wholesale and retail trade	3,012,006	1,264,938	4,276,944
Transport and communications	1,519,353	126,147	1,645,500
Services (incl. restaurants and hotels)	3,169,843	4,644,574	7,814,417
Social services	824,516	2,067,839	2,892,355
Public administration	1,222,758	344,082	1,566,840
Other activities (not adequately described)	701,738	370,586	1,072,324
TOTAL ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE	30,148,496	14,015,864	44,164,360

* Persons over the age of 10 years.

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS

('000 metric tons)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Coffee*	752	1,951	2,535	2,665	1,996
Cotton (ginned)	1,262	1,900	1,570	1,636	1,673
Maize	17,751	19,256	13,569	16,306	20,374
Beans (<i>Feijão</i>)	1,840	2,290	2,194	2,186	1,969
Rice	9,757	8,994	7,296	7,595	9,748
Cassava (manioc)	25,443	25,929	25,459	24,962	23,411
Wheat	3,216	2,066	2,691	2,927	2,707
Potatoes	1,897	1,896	2,014	2,154	1,946
Soybeans	11,227	12,513	9,540	10,240	15,153
Sugar cane	103,173	120,082	129,145	138,899	146,065
Cocoa	232	250	284	336	319
Oranges (million)	35,841	35,823	39,132	42,226	54,340
Tobacco leaf	299	357	405	422	405
Bananas ('000 bunches)	382	428	416	409	449
Groundnuts	510	321	325	462	483
Natural rubber	20.3	22.6	23.7	25.0	27.8

* Figures are in terms of dry cherries. The proportion of coffee beans is estimated at 50 per cent.

LIVESTOCK

('000)

	CATTLE	HORSES	DONKEYS AND MULES	PIGS	SHEEP	GOATS
1974	92,495	5,217	3,323	34,192	18,877	7,171
1975	102,532	5,507	3,513	37,640	17,828	7,101
1976	107,669	5,157	3,095	38,742	18,002	7,485
1977	107,640	4,934	2,937	34,532	18,009	7,424
1978	106,943	4,853	2,851	33,699	17,418	7,665
1979	109,177	4,928	2,926	35,695	17,806	8,070

FORESTRY

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS

(estimates, '000 cubic metres, excluding bark)

	CONIFEROUS (soft wood)		BROADLEAVED (hard wood)		Total	
	1978	1979	1978	1979	1978	1979
Sawlogs and veneer logs . . .	15,395	16,315	12,595	13,349	27,990	29,664
Pulpwood	2,200	2,200	6,380	6,380	8,580	8,580
Other industrial wood	478	491	3,943	4,055	4,421	4,546
Fuel wood	11,947	12,800	125,169	128,751	137,116	141,551
TOTAL	30,020	31,806	148,087	152,535	178,107	184,341

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Forest Products.

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION

('000 cubic metres)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979*
Coniferous	4,350	3,665	2,875	3,063	3,054	2,884	2,425	2,418
Broadleaved	3,200	3,444	3,977	4,332	4,096	5,071	4,925	4,910
TOTAL	7,550	7,109	6,852	7,395	7,150	7,955	7,350	7,328

* Estimates.

Source: Instituto Brasileiro de Desenvolvimento Florestal.

FISHING

(metric tons)

1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
604,673	698,802	731,383	759,792	658,847	752,607	806,328	858,183

Source: Superintendência do Desenvolvimento da Pesca, Ministério da Agricultura.

MINING

		1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Bauxite	'000 metric tons	858	969	998	1,352	1,401	2,884
Coal	" " "	5,498	6,394	7,033	10,109	11,923	14,034
Iron ore	" " "	91,488	108,162	107,393	100,817	103,896	117,502
Manganese ore	" " "	2,800	2,828	2,881	2,736	2,744	2,809
Lead	" " "	304	304	283	266	257	328
Dolomite	" " "	1,237	1,654	1,599	1,663	1,092	1,712
Sea salt	" " "	1,552	2,145	2,473	2,481	2,727	2,866
Gold	kilogrammes	5,861	5,351	4,922	5,355	9,359	4,460
Silver	" "	16,378	7,323	8,196	11,583	15,723	1,406
Crude petroleum*	'000 cu. metres	10,291	9,979	9,727	9,330	9,305	9,608
Natural gas	million cu. metres	1,488	1,625	1,640	1,808	1,933	1,898

* Including natural gas liquids.

1980: Crude petroleum 10,890,224 cubic metres; Natural gas 2,205.3 million cubic metres.

Source: Anuário Mineral Brasileiro, Ministério das Minas e Energia.

INDUSTRY
SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Asphalt	'000 metric tons	913	977	1,230	1,265	n.a.
Electric power	million kWh.	90,032	100,822	112,575	124,258	137,383
Coke	'000 metric tons	2,805	3,340	3,487	3,930	4,079
Pig iron	" " "	8,170	9,380	10,043	11,594	12,685
Steel ingots	" " "	9,169	11,164	12,107	13,783	15,337
Cement	" " "	19,147	21,123	23,203	24,874	27,239
Tyres	'000 units	19,148	18,675	20,473	21,982	24,005
Synthetic rubber	metric tons	164,384	188,148	206,063	223,797	249,116
Cars	units	526,944	464,505	535,443	547,830	600,528
Commercial vehicles	"	458,525	455,359	526,766	580,136	564,678
Tractors	"	71,713	59,419	55,874	63,823	69,951
Fertilizers	'000 metric tons	3,079	3,511	3,896	n.a.	n.a.
Sugar	" " "	7,236	8,759	7,913	7,362	8,200
Newsprint	" " "	137	117	134	109	109
Other paper and paperboard	" " "	2,046	2,235	2,534	2,870	3,360

FINANCE

100 centavos = 1 cruzeiro (CR \$).

Coins: 10, 20 and 50 centavos; 1, 5, 10, 20 and 50 cruzeiros.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 50, 100, 200, 500, 1,000 and 5,000 cruzeiros.

Exchange rates (October 1981): £1 sterling = 202.54 cruzeiros; U.S. \$1 = 108.37 cruzeiros.

1,000 cruzeiros = £4.94 = \$9.23.

Note: The new cruzeiro, equal to 1,000 old cruzeiros, was introduced in February 1967. The exchange rate, linked to the U.S. dollar, has been frequently adjusted. The average rates of new cruzeiros per U.S. dollar were: 5.288 in 1971; 5.934 in 1972; 6.126 in 1973; 6.790 in 1974; 8.127 in 1975; 10.673 in 1976; 14.144 in 1977; 18.070 in 1978; 26.945 in 1979; 52.714 in 1980.

BUDGET
(CR \$ million)

REVENUE	1980	1981	EXPENDITURE	1980	1981
Taxes	625,020	1,347,020	Legislative and Auxiliary	5,914	10,711
Patrimonial Revenue	9,950	23,854	Judiciary	6,519	12,662
Industrial Revenue	117	245	Executive	865,430	1,865,127
Other Revenue	91,138	229,498	Presidency (including Planning		
Extraordinary	69,474	159,526	Secretariat)	11,401	26,040
Currency Transfers	82,164	128,357	Air	19,240	50,793
			Agriculture	15,650	56,370
			Communications	1,982	3,996
			Education and Culture	42,700	91,825
			Army	27,838	59,183
			Finance	12,787	23,577
			Industry and Commerce	16,284	21,233
			Interior	9,606	22,503
			Justice	2,904	5,673
			Marine	20,318	38,393
			Mines and Power	17,487	13,483
			Foreign Affairs	4,514	12,500
			Health	11,527	21,402
			Work and Social Welfare	31,860	52,342
			Transport	48,568	106,385
			Unspecified Items	570,764	1,264,429
TOTAL	877,863	1,888,500	TOTAL	877,863	1,888,500

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (CR \$ million)

	1976	1977*	1978*	1979*	1980*
NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT	1,283,399	1,910,132	2,898,705	4,861,480	10,510,035
Income paid abroad	24,827	40,217	83,835	162,704	365,531
NET NATIONAL INCOME	1,258,572	1,869,915	2,814,870	4,698,776	10,144,504
Indirect taxes less subsidies	200,143	297,772	423,566	639,818	1,396,376
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	1,458,716	2,167,687	3,238,436	5,338,595	11,540,881
Depreciation allowances	76,728	114,020	170,342	280,811	607,050
AVAILABLE RESOURCES (GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT)	1,535,444	2,281,707	3,408,778	5,619,406	12,147,931
Private	1,307,639	1,955,436	2,980,302	4,896,559	n.a.
Governmental	227,805	326,271	428,476	722,847	n.a.
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE AND GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION	1,599,310	2,338,495	3,535,728	5,906,421	12,811,202
Private consumption expenditure (incl. increase in stocks)	1,071,712	1,601,777	2,442,519	4,108,048	n.a.
Government consumption expenditure	157,434	220,840	326,521	553,695	n.a.
Gross fixed capital formation	370,164	515,878	766,688	1,244,678	27,449,611
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	-39,039	-16,570	-43,115	-124,311	-297,740
GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE	1,560,271	2,321,925	3,492,613	5,456,702	11,782,400
Less Income paid abroad	24,827	40,271	83,835	162,704	365,531
NATIONAL EXPENDITURE	1,535,444	2,281,708	3,408,778	5,619,406	12,147,931

* Preliminary.

Source: Fundação Getúlio Vargas.

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION AND GOLD RESERVES

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Currency in circulation (million cruzeiros at year's end)	50,017	69,966	101,744	183,719	320,281
Gold reserves (kilogrammes)	41,274	47,131	50,059	52,987	58,355

COST OF LIVING

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, RIO DE JANEIRO (base: 1977=100)

	1974	1975	1976	1978*	1979*	1980
Foodstuffs	38.35	48.09	68.52	140.5	227.0	425.3
Clothing	49.46	56.52	72.39	121.3	162.6	245.7
Housing	31.37	43.52	68.61	138.5	195.2	307.8
Household articles	42.98	52.31	69.45	137.1	194.0	339.9
Medicines and hygiene products	38.44	50.86	68.47	138.7	203.1	371.4
Personal services	36.63	49.72	70.48	136.7	211.4	412.6
Utilities and urban transport	40.70	55.54	74.77	143.3	221.5	449.9
ALL ITEMS	38.03	49.04	69.57	138.7	211.8	387.2

* These figures give overall inflation rates of 52.7 per cent for 1979 and 82.8 per cent for 1980. Other official figures give rates of 77.2 per cent for 1979 and 110.2 per cent for 1980.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(U.S. \$ million)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
<i>Goods and Services:</i>				
Merchandise trade f.o.b.	-100	-1,158	-2,839	-2,829
Freight on merchandise	-43	-6	8	43
Insurance on merchandise	-3	5	1	23
Port disbursements	-375	-450	-324	-588
Other transportation	-554	-561	-1,102	-1,452
Travel	-174	-186	-234	-241
Investment income	-2,559	-3,257	-4,821	-6,621
Other government services	-67	-70	-366	-364
Non-merchandise insurance	-14	64	41	63
Other private services	-346	-514	-403	-664
TOTAL GOODS AND SERVICES	-4,235	-6,133	-10,039	-12,630
<i>Unrequited Transfers:</i>				
Private	-4	69	10	142
Government	4	3	8	13
TOTAL CURRENT ACCOUNT	-4,235	-6,061	-10,021	-12,475
<i>Capital Flows:</i>				
Direct investment	810	1,071	1,491	1,146
Other private long-term	1,497	2,378	-272	2,964
Other private short-term	238	298	2,330	1,925
Local government	177	369	341	-25
Central government	2,265	3,868	3,077	1,136
TOTAL NON-MONETARY SECTORS	4,987	7,984	6,967	7,146
Private monetary institutions	689	2,751	63	2,664
Central bank	-200	227	-94	-417
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT	5,476	10,962	6,936	9,393
<i>Allocation of Special Drawing Rights</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>
<i>Net Errors and Omissions</i>	<i>-611</i>	<i>-639</i>	<i>-130</i>	<i>-408</i>
BALANCE (net monetary movements)	-630	-4,262	3,215	3,490

OVERSEAS INVESTMENT IN BRAZIL, 1980

(U.S. \$'000)

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN	INVESTMENTS	REINVESTMENTS	TOTAL
Belgium	149,425	91,486	240,911
Canada	426,137	214,426	640,563
France	381,159	320,803	701,962
Germany, Federal Republic	1,733,536	714,348	2,447,884
Japan	1,573,470	151,460	1,724,930
Luxembourg	309,877	95,071	404,948
Netherlands	226,471	135,375	361,846
Netherlands Antilles	234,084	146,281	380,365
Panama	284,604	217,248	501,852
Sweden	264,798	148,358	413,156
Switzerland	1,051,071	717,392	1,768,463
United Kingdom	561,369	549,943	1,111,312
U.S.A.	3,254,763	1,752,107	5,006,870
Others	1,543,715	231,254	1,774,969
TOTAL	11,994,479	5,485,552	17,480,031

EXTERNAL TRADE
(U.S. \$ million)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports f.o.b. . . .	12,641	12,210	12,277	12,023	13,683	18,084	22,961
Exports f.o.b. . . .	7,951	8,670	10,128	12,120	12,659	15,244	20,132

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(U.S. \$ '000)

IMPORTS	1979	1980	EXPORTS	1979	1980
Live Animals	70,910	292,754	Live Animals and Animal Products	319,423	454,884
Vegetable Products	1,599,580	1,684,010	Live Animals	1,394	3,100
Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils	139,189	106,118	Vegetable Products	2,367,655	3,193,839
Food, Beverages, Vinegar and Tobacco	40,904	32,433	Bananas	24,474	11,164
Mineral Products	7,085,735	10,483,134	Brazil Nuts	43,037	26,821
Products of the Chemical and Allied Industries	2,288,769	2,830,497	Coffee	2,326,176	2,772,219
Plastic Materials, Resins and Rubber	425,941	453,819	Maté	17,470	37,422
Paper-making Materials, Paper	247,316	248,248	Oranges	17,479	14,831
Base Metals and Articles of Base Metal	1,209,335	1,480,853	Rice	145	463
Machinery and Mechanical Appliances, Electrical Equipment	3,310,547	3,513,831	Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	593,416	694,424
Transport Equipment	464,404	878,336	Carnauba Wax	19,617	16,983
Optical, Photographic and Measuring instruments, Clocks and Watches	541,926	529,107	Castor Oil	106,600	89,002
			Food, Beverages, Vinegar and Tobacco	3,887,712	5,145,344
			Cocoa Beans	486,873	291,688
			Cocoa Butter	119,314	158,194
			Sugar	363,808	1,288,254
			Ethyl Alcohol	—	n.a.
			Tobacco Leaf	284,329	284,264
			Mineral Products	1,665,583	2,215,540
			Haematite	1,287,660	1,563,804
			Manganese Ore	58,882	59,138
			Products of Chemical and Allied Industries	373,984	498,988
			Hides and Skins	232,120	177,885
			Wood, Charcoal and Cork	279,284	386,092
			Pinewood	39,136	45,647
			Textiles and Textile Articles	817,647	915,666
			Cotton (raw)	499	11,226
			Sisal	46,436	58,997
			Machinery and Mechanical Appliances, Electrical Equipment	1,319,545	1,846,288
			Transport Equipment	1,100,748	1,513,949
			Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	40,229	54,310
TOTAL (incl. others)	18,083,861	22,961,462	TOTAL (incl. others)	15,244,377	20,132,401

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

(U.S. \$'000 f.o.b.)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
Argentina	544,409	896,094	756,600	348,913	718,424	1,091,521
Belgium-Luxembourg	110,648	155,628	158,427	184,570	236,761	356,148
Canada	357,223	345,015	814,163	152,368	199,325	242,648
Chile	264,710	378,711	434,630	191,135	362,794	450,686
Denmark	28,483	38,379	35,065	142,085	129,669	130,705
Finland	43,553	50,531	65,721	39,211	62,051	70,369
France	427,218	570,813	664,574	529,287	598,201	822,393
Germany, Federal Republic	1,116,675	1,356,131	1,594,254	1,062,075	1,114,947	1,337,097
Italy	304,049	296,138	374,189	509,279	700,308	979,286
Japan	1,241,190	1,085,048	1,065,922	650,386	886,884	1,231,882
Netherlands	197,149	385,028	236,856	782,509	992,934	1,149,645
Norway	84,927	81,561	81,298	113,726	106,646	116,778
Peru	58,488	101,041	122,619	34,205	43,791	130,161
Poland	89,018	84,349	67,323	247,756	434,153	523,166
Saudi Arabia	1,368,657	1,804,981	2,081,151	25,692	40,994	96,291
Spain	92,052	135,028	197,766	294,943	323,757	521,333
Sweden	118,205	129,932	150,633	171,304	176,103	196,538
Switzerland	257,131	351,494	329,949	102,160	92,521	119,509
United Kingdom	355,559	461,174	437,535	512,950	708,219	549,679
U.S.A.	2,860,014	3,216,318	4,077,483	2,833,011	2,900,012	3,439,945
U.S.S.R.	17,030	35,864	31,054	178,943	226,065	370,210
Venezuela	126,284	227,759	570,390	218,597	198,367	229,991
Other countries	3,620,474	5,896,844	8,613,860	3,333,857	3,991,451	5,976,420
TOTAL	13,683,146	18,083,861	22,961,462	12,658,944	15,244,377	20,132,401

Imports (U.S. \$ million): Iran 519 in 1978, 827 in 1979, 734 in 1980; Iraq 1,209 in 1978, 2,632 in 1979, 2,780 in 1980; Kuwait 477 in 1978, 274 in 1979, 766 in 1980.

TOURISM

(Number of visitors)

1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
399,127	480,267	517,967	555,967	634,595	784,316	1,081,789	1,271,465

TRANSPORT
RAILWAYS

		1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Passengers	'000	291,846	333,361	344,224	366,869	388,739
Passenger-km.	million	10,519	11,638	10,670	11,936	11,395
Passenger revenue	million cruzeiros	396	518	765	1,993	3,726
Freight	'000 metric tons	125,117	131,260	127,135	134,636	158,614
Freight-km.	million	58,926	63,265	60,739	64,070	73,805
Freight revenue	million cruzeiros	3,675	5,290	9,149	12,927	22,821

Source: Empresa Brasileira de Planejamento de Transportes—GEIPOT, *Anuário Estatístico 1980*.

ROAD TRAFFIC
(motor vehicles in use at December 31st)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Passenger cars	2,593,001	4,302,871	4,462,961	4,882,554	5,079,026
Lorries	634,644	760,892	802,538	884,222	888,933
Buses	74,206	92,180	102,652	114,494	113,926
Commercial vehicles	1,682,005	2,157,558	2,387,035	2,821,568	3,183,100

Source: GEIPOT.

SHIPPING

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Brazilian fleet (vessels)	801	875	1,013	1,337	1,472
Dead weight ('000 d.w.t.)	5,098	5,613	6,176	7,203	7,980
Freight (million tons):					
Total shipping	145.6	139.2	151.9	167.3	177.2
Brazilian share (percentage)	46.8	50.9	51.6	48.6	49.5

Source: Sunamam.

CIVIL AVIATION
(Embarked passengers, mail and cargo)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Number of passengers ('000)	7,618	8,743	9,649	10,789	11,938
Freight (metric tons)	128,304	143,130	149,703	168,230	180,045
Mail (metric tons)	4,338	7,380	8,575	10,300	10,980

Source: GEIPOT.

EDUCATION
(1978)

	INSTITUTIONS	TEACHERS	STUDENTS
Pre-primary	12,997	45,255	944,583
First grade	186,009	854,813	21,473,100
Second grade	6,755	184,767	2,587,605
Higher	893	104,231	1,225,557

1979: Higher: 887 institutions, 102,588 teachers, 1,311,799 students.

Source: Serviço de Estatística da Educação e Cultura.

Sources (unless otherwise stated): Banco Central do Brasil, Brasília, D.F.; Fundação Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (FIBGE), Rio de Janeiro, RJ.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Promulgated in 1969, subsequently amended)

SUMMARY

Brazil is a Federative Republic consisting of 22 states, one Federal District and four Territories indissolubly united under a representative form of government to constitute the Union. The Federal District is the capital of the Union.

The Union's competence includes maintaining relations with foreign states and making treaties with them, and taking part in international organizations; declaring war and making peace; decreeing a state of siege; organizing the armed forces, planning and guaranteeing national security, issuing currency; supervising credits, etc.; establishing national services, including communications, development and education services; legislating on the execution of the Constitution and federal services and on civil, commercial, penal, procedural, electoral, agrarian, maritime and labour law. The Union, States, Federal District and Municipalities are forbidden to make any distinction between Brazilians, establish any religious cults or churches against the public interest, and to deny public documents.

The Union may intervene in state affairs only in matters of extreme urgency, such as national security, and then only by Presidential decree. The States are responsible for electing their Governors by universal suffrage by direct secret ballot. The state law will decree the establishment of Municipalities, after due consultation with the local population; it will also decree the division of the States into districts; municipal organization may vary from state to state.

LEGISLATIVE POWER

The legislative power is exercised by the National Congress, which is composed of the Chamber of Deputies and the Federal Senate. Elections for deputies and senators take place simultaneously throughout the country; candidates for Congress must be Brazilian by birth, have full exercise of their political rights and be over twenty-one in the case of deputies and over thirty-five in the case of senators. Congress meets twice a year in ordinary sessions, and extraordinary sessions may be convened on demand of a third of the members of either House or the President. Each Chamber arranges its own internal procedure.

The *Chamber of Deputies* is made up of representatives of the people, elected by direct secret ballot by men and women over 18 years of age, for a period of four years. The number of inhabitants determines the number of deputies per state. Each Territory will have one deputy.

The *Federal Senate* is composed of representatives of the States, elected by direct secret ballot. Each State will elect three senators with a mandate for eight years, with elections after four years of one-third of the members and after another four years of the remaining two-thirds. Each Senator is elected with his substitute. The Senate approves, by secret ballot, the choice of Magistrates, when required by the Constitution; of the Attorney-General of the Republic, of the Ministers of the Accounts Tribunal, of the Governor of the Federal District, of the Territorial Governors and of the permanent heads of diplomatic missions.

The *National Congress* is responsible for legislating on all matters within the competence of the Union; national and regional plans and programmes, the strength of the armed forces in times of peace and territorial limits. Both houses vote on the budget in joint session. It is also responsible for making definitive resolutions on Presidential treaties, authorizing the President to leave the country; to declare war, to approve boundary changes in the States

or Territories. The Executive power must send any bills proposed by the President to the National Congress within fifteen days of signing. Constitutional amendments must be proposed by at least a third of the total number of members of both houses or by the President. Amendments are ratified by a simple majority. No changes may be made to the Constitution during a state of siege. Any Presidential bill must be considered by Congress within forty-five days if so requested by the President. The President is exclusively responsible for legislation concerning finance, creating new public offices, etc., matters concerning the administration of the Federal District and the Territories.

EXECUTIVE POWER

Executive power is exercised by the President of the Republic, aided by the Ministers of State. Candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency must be Brazilian-born, be in full exercise of their political rights and be over thirty-five years of age. The President and Vice-President will be elected by a simple majority in open session by an electoral college composed of all members of the National Congress and delegates appointed by the State Legislatures on the basis of three for each state and one more for each 500,000 voters registered in the state. The President holds office for a term of five years and is not eligible for reelection. If the President violates any of his responsibilities he may be impeached by a two-thirds majority of the Deputies and judged by the Supreme Tribunal or the Senate according to the nature of his crime.

The Ministers of State are chosen by the President and their duties include carrying out the President's decrees, expediting instructions for the enactment of laws, decrees and regulations, and presentation to the President of an annual report of their activities.

National security is the responsibility of every citizen. There is a National Security Council, composed of the President and the Vice-President of the Republic, all the Ministers of State and the Chiefs of Staff of the armed services.

JUDICIAL POWER

Judicial power in the Union is exercised by the Supreme Federal Tribunal; the Federal Appeal Tribunals and federal judges; Military Tribunals and judges; Electoral Tribunals and judges; Labour Tribunals and judges; and State Tribunals and judges. Judges are appointed for life; they may not undertake any other employment, receive any percentages from cases tried by them or engage in any party political activity. The Tribunals elect their own presidents and organize their own internal structure.

The *Supreme Federal Tribunal*, situated in the Union capital, has jurisdiction over the whole national territory and is composed of eleven Ministers. The Ministers are nominated by the President after approval by the Senate, from Brazilian-born citizens, over the age of thirty-five, of proved judicial knowledge and experience.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL RIGHTS

Registration and voting are compulsory for all Brazilian citizens over the age of eighteen except those who are illiterate or unable to express themselves in the national language or are temporarily or definitively deprived of political rights.* The organization of political parties is

* By virtue of this clause, American Indians are classed as minors and do not, therefore, have any political rights.

regulated by federal law, with the guarantee of the fundamental human rights. Congressional representation is achieved when five per cent of the total electorate votes for one party, with a minimum of seven per cent in each of seven states.

All citizens are equal in the eyes of the law, regardless of sex, race, employment, religion or political convictions; any racialism will be prosecuted; there is no death penalty (except under military legislation in case of external war), no life imprisonment, banishment or confiscation of property. Rights concerning citizens' life, liberty, security and property are inviolable.

The President may declare a state of siege in cases of serious breaches of order or the likelihood of their occurring; or war. Except in cases of war, the state of siege may not last longer than sixty days, with the possibility of extension with the approval of Congress. During a state of siege Congress may suspend constitutional guarantees, and also the immunity of federal deputies and senators.

The Constitution also lays down principles of economic and social order, concerning freedom of enterprise, dignity of human labour, social function of ownership, harmony and solidarity in production, economic development and repression of abuse of economic power. Strikes are not permitted in public services and essential activities, as defined by law. The constitution lays down certain rights for workers, including limited hours of work, paid holidays and social welfare benefits; voting in trade union elections is compulsory.

The law protects family life; education is the right of all, with equal opportunity. Education will be organized by the States and the Federal District and the Union will give technical and financial assistance to develop education.

AMENDMENTS

In April 1977 the following constitutional amendments were promulgated by presidential decree:

1. The presidential term of office was increased from five to six years as from the expiry of the then incumbent's term, March 15th, 1979, and the date for the presidential elections was brought forward from January 1979 to October 1978.

2. Henceforth, constitutional amendments must be approved by Congress by a simple majority, not the two-thirds majority as at present.

3. From 1978 state governors and one-third of the seats in the Senate were to be elected indirectly by electoral colleges comprising members of the state assemblies and

municipal councils. Those elected (including mayors) in November 1976 were to hold office until 1982 instead of 1980. The Government restored direct elections in 1980.

4. Federal deputies to be allocated on the basis of population and not on the number of registered voters as before. Each state elects not less than 6 and not more than 5 representatives.

5. Non-budgetary tax measures will no longer require congressional approval.

6. No election candidates to be allowed to appear on radio or television to discuss campaign issues.

In December 1977 the Senate approved rules for allowing marriages to be dissolved. Brazilian citizens will be able to apply for one divorce only during their lifetime. In the case of a marriage partner becoming mentally ill, divorce proceedings cannot begin until five years after the illness has been proved.

In September further amendments were promulgated which came into force in January 1979:

1. The repeal of Institutional Act 5 which gave the President the power to close Congress, suspend a citizen's political rights for 10 years and remove members of the federal, state or municipal legislatures.

2. The repeal of Article 185 of the Constitution which imposed political ineligibility for life on those citizens penalized under Institutional Act 5.

3. The promulgation of a new National Security Law under which the death penalty, perpetual imprisonment and banishment were abrogated and under which the right of *habeas corpus* was restored for political detainees.

4. The creation of a constitutional council with the President as Chairman and comprising the Vice-President, the President of the Senate and representatives of the armed forces, to approve Presidential decrees with regard to measures designed to safeguard national security:

(a) emergency measures where public order is gravely disturbed in specific regions;

(b) state of emergency for 90 days, renewable, where public security is threatened;

(c) state of siege for 180 days, includes powers of detention, censorship, etc.

5. The creation of a new law on the formation of political parties under which a new party must have 10 per cent of the votes in Congress or the support of 5 per cent of the electorate.

(In 1980 work began on a new constitution which was expected to be promulgated in March 1982.)

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Gen. JOÃO BAPTISTA DE FIGUEIREDO (took office March 15th, 1979).

Vice-President: ANTONIO AURELIANO CHAVES.

CABINET

(December 1981)

Minister, Head of the Secretariat for Planning: Prof. ANTONIO DELFIM NETTO.

Minister of Justice: IBRAHIM ABI-ACKEL.

Minister of the Navy: Admiral MAXIMIANO EDUARDO DA SILVA FONSECA.

Minister of the Army: Gen. WALTER PIRES DE CARVALHO E ALBUQUERQUE.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: RAMIRO ELYSIO SARAIVA GUERREIRO.

Minister of Finance: ERNANE GALVÊAS.

Minister of Transport: ELISEU RESENDE.

Minister of Agriculture: AMAURY ANGELO STABILE.

Minister of Education: Gen. RUBEM LUDWIG.

Minister of Labour: MURILO MACEDO.

BRAZIL

Minister of the Air Force: Brig. DÉLIO JARDIM DE MATTOS.
Minister of Health: Dr. WALDYR ARCOVERDE.
Minister of Industry and Commerce: JOÃO CAMILO PENA.
Minister of Mines and Energy: CÉSAR CALS.
Minister of the Interior: MÁRIO DAVID ANDREAZZA.
Minister of Communications: HAROLDO CORRÊA DE MATTOS.
Minister of Social Security: JAIR SOARES.

The Government, Legislature, Governors, Political Parties

Head of the President's Military Household: Gen. DANILO VENTURINI.
Head of the President's Civilian Household: Gen. JOÃO LEITÃO DE ABREU.
Head of the National Information Service (SNI): Gen. OTÁVIO AGUIAR DE MEDEIROS.
Head of the General Staff of the Armed Forces (EMFA): Gen. ALACYR FREDERICO WERNER.

LEGISLATURE

CONGRESSO NACIONAL

President of the Federal Senate: JARBAS PASSARINHO.

President of the Chamber of Deputies: NELSON MARCHEZAN.

(General Election, November 15th, 1978)

PARTY	NUMBER OF SEATS	
	Federal Senate	Chamber of Deputies
ARENA—Aliança Renovadora Nacional	41	231
MDB—Movimento Democrático Brasileiro.	25	189

GOVERNORS

(December 1981)

STATES

Acre: JOAQUIM MACEDO FALCÃO.
Alagoas: GUILHERME GRACINDO SOARES PALMEIRA.
Amazonas: JOSÉ BERNARDINO LINDOSO.
Bahia: ANTÔNIO CARLOS MAGALHÃES.
Ceará: VIRGÍLIO TÁVORA.
Espírito Santo: EURICO REZENDE.
Goiás: ARY RIBEIRO VALADÃO.
Maranhão: JOÃO CASTELO RIBEIRO.
Mato Grosso: FREDERICO C. S. CAMPOS.
Mato Grosso do Sul: PEDRO PEDROSSIAN.
Minas Gerais: FRANCELINO PEREIRA.
Pará: ALACID NUNES.
Paraíba: TARCISIO MIRANDA BURITI.
Paraná: NEY BRAGA.

Pernambuco: MARCO ANTÔNIO MACIEL.
Piauí: LUCÍDIO PORTELLA.
Rio de Janeiro: ANTÔNIO CHAGAS FREITAS.
Rio Grande do Norte: LAVOISIER MAIA SOBRINHO.
Rio Grande do Sul: JOSÉ AMARAL DE SOUZA.
Santa Catarina: JORGE KONDER BORNHAUSSEN.
São Paulo: PAULO SALIM MALUF.
Sergipe: AUGUSTO FRANCO.

FEDERAL TERRITORIES

Amapá: ANIBAL BARCELOS.
Fernando de Noronha: GASTÃO BAPTISTA DE CARVALHO.
Rondônia: JORGE TEIXEIRA DE OLIVEIRA.
Roraima: OTOMAR DE SOUZA PINTO.

FEDERAL DISTRICT

Brasília: AIMÉ ALCEBIANES LAMAISSON.

POLITICAL PARTIES

In November 1979 Congress passed a bill disbanding the two parties in existence since 1965, the pro-Government ARENA and the opposition MDB, in favour of the formation of new parties. These parties will receive legal recognition if they have the support of 10 per cent of the votes in Congress and of six senators. A bill was presented to Congress in November 1981 to cover the local and general elections due in 1982. If ratified by Congress, the bill would permit voters to vote only for complete lists and would disqualify any party which failed to contest every position in every locality where it had a formal organization.

The Communist parties (PCB, pro-Moscow; PC do B, pro-Beijing) remain outlawed.

Government party:

Partido Democrático Social (PDS): f. 1980; Leader CANTÍDIO SAMPAIO.

Opposition parties:

Partido Democrático Trabalhista (PDT): f. 1980; first called PTB (Partido Trabalhista Brasileiro) but was forbidden to use same name as party of former President Vargas; Leaders LEONEL BRIZOLA, ALCEU COLLARES.

- Partido do Movimento Democrático Brasileiro (PMDB):** f. 1980; moderate elements of former MDB; Leaders ULYSSES GUINARÃES, TEOTÔNIO VILELA, MIGUEL ARRÃES.
- Partido Popular (PP):** f. 1980; coalition of independents, especially financial interests; Leaders TANCREDO NEVES, MAGALHÃES PINTO, HERBERT LEVY.
- Partido dos Trabalhadores (PT):** f. 1980; first independent

labour party; 212,000 mems.; Leader LUÍS INÁCIO DA SILVA—"LULA".

Partido Trabalhista Brasileiro (PTB): f. 1980; Leaders IVETE VARGAS, AIRTON SOARES.

Outlawed party:

Partido Comunista Brasileiro (PCB): f. 1947; Sec.-Gen. GIACONDA DIAS.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO BRAZIL

(In Brasília, D.F. unless otherwise stated; five-digit figures indicate city postal code)

(E) Embassy.

- Afghanistan:** Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).
- Algeria:** SHI-Sul, QL.9, Conj. 13, Casa 1 (E); *Ambassador:* ALI LAKHDARI AHMED AMINE KHERBI.
- Argentina:** SDS, Edifício Venâncio VI, 4º andar (E); *Ambassador:* HUGO CAMINOS.
- Australia:** SDS, Edifício Venâncio IV, 5º andar, salas 513-524 (E); *Ambassador:* BRUCE WILLIAM WOODBERRY.
- Austria:** SES, Av. das Nações, Lote 40 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HARALD VAVRIK.
- Bangladesh:** SHIG-Sul, Av. W-3 Sul, Quadra 705, Bloco A, Casa 19 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED MAHBUBUL KABIR CHOWDHURY.
- Barbados:** Caracas, Venezuela (E).
- Belgium:** Av. das Nações, Lote 32 (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN DES ENFFANS D'AVERNAS CONDÉ.
- Benin:** Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).
- Bolivia:** SQS 206, Bl. B, Ap. 303 (E); *Ambassador:* DIONISIO FOIANINI BANZER.
- Bulgaria:** SEN, Av. das Nações, Lote 8 (E); *Ambassador:* PARVAN ALESANDROV TECHERNEV.
- Canada:** SES, Av. das Nações, Lote 16, C.P. 07-0961, 70000 (E); *Ambassador:* RENAUD STUART MACLEAN.
- Chile:** SES, Av. das Nações, Lote 11 (E); *Ambassador:* JAVIER ILLANES FERNÁNDEZ.
- China, People's Republic:** SES, Av. das Nações, Lote 51 (E); *Ambassador:* ZHANG DEQUN.
- Colombia:** SES, Av. das Nações, Lote 10 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. GERMÁN RODRÍGUEZ FONNEGRA.
- Costa Rica:** Av. W-3 Sul, Q 705, Bl. M, Casa 208 (E); *Ambassador:* FERNANDO ACOSTA.
- Cyprus:** Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).
- Czechoslovakia:** SES, Av. das Nações, Lote 21 (E); *Ambassador:* VÁCLAV MALOSIK.
- Denmark:** SES, Av. das Nações, Lote 26, CP 07-0484, 70416 (E); *Ambassador:* KNUD-ERIK TYGESEN.
- Dominican Republic:** SQS 111, Bloco E, Apto. 602 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ ANGEL SAVIÑÓN.
- Ecuador:** SQS 114, Bloco A, Apt. 506 (E); *Ambassador:* ROGELIO VALDIVIESO EGUIGURÉN.
- Egypt:** SEN, Av. das Nações, Lote 12 (E); *Ambassador:* SAYED EZZEDINE RIFAAT.
- El Salvador:** SBN, Edif. Central Brasília, Sala 906, 70.040 (E); *Ambassador:* GREGORIO CONTRERAS MORALES.
- Finland:** SES, Av. das Nações, Lote 27, 70.417 (E); *Ambassador:* MARTTI LINTULAHTI.
- France:** Av. das Nações, Lote 4 (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERT RICHARD.
- Gabon:** SHI-Sul, QL.5, Conj. 9, Lote B. No. 80 (E); *Ambassador:* VICTOR MAGNAGNA.
- German Democratic Republic:** SHI-Sul, QL 6, Conj. 8, Casa 17 (A); *Ambassador:* GÜNTHER SEVERIN.
- Germany, Federal Republic:** SES, Av. das Nações, Lote 25 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANZ J. SHOELLER.
- Ghana:** SQS 111, Bloco B, Apt. 603 (E); *Ambassador:* VISHNU KOFI WASSIAMAL.
- Greece:** SHIS, QI 11/1, Casa 11 (E); *Ambassador:* DIAMANTIS ADAMANTIOS VACALOPOULOS.
- Guatemala:** SHIS, QI 1/4, Conj. 2 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ A. PONCIANO SAMAYOA.
- Guinea:** Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).
- Guyana:** Edifício Venâncio III, salas 410-414 (E); *Ambassador:* LIONEL D. SAMUELS.
- Haiti:** SCS, Edif. Carioca, Sala 401 (E); *Ambassador:* LAFONTAINE SAINT-LOUIS.
- Honduras:** SHI-Sul, QI 10, conj. 5, Casa 3 (E); *Ambassador:* DANIEL BREVÉ MARTÍNEZ.
- Hungary:** SES, Av. das Nações, Lote 19 (E); *Ambassador:* SÁNDOR VARGA.
- Iceland:** Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).
- India:** SDS, Edif. Venâncio VI, 5º (E); *Ambassador:* SHIAM SUNDER NATH.
- Indonesia:** SES, Av. das Nações, Lote 20, 70.413 (E); *Ambassador:* T. UMAR ALI.
- Iran:** SES, Av. das Nações, Lote 31 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Iraq:** SES, Av. das Nações, Lote 64 (E); *Ambassador:* FAIK MAKI AHMED AL-TIKRITI.
- Israel:** SES, Av. das Nações, Lote 38 (E); *Ambassador:* SHAUL RAMATI.
- Italy:** SES, Av. das Nações, Lote 30, 70.420 (E); *Ambassador:* GIUSEPPE JACOANGELI.
- Ivory Coast:** SEN, Av. das Nações, Lote 09, 70.473 (E); *Ambassador:* CHARLES PROVIDENCE GOMIS.
- Japan:** SES, Av. das Nações, Lote 39 (E); *Ambassador:* NABUO OKUCHI.
- Jordan:** Santiago, Chile (E).
- Kenya:** Permanent Representative to the UN, New York, N.Y., U.S.A. (E).
- Korea, Republic:** SEN, Av. das Nações, Lote 14 (E); *Ambassador:* HYUN SOO SHIN.
- Kuwait:** SHI-Sul, QI 5, Ch. 30 (E); *Ambassador:* ALI ZAKARI ALLANSARI.
- Lebanon:** SES, Av. das Nações, Q.805, Lote 17 (E); *Ambassador:* ANTOINE ROBERT EL-DAHDAH.

BRAZIL

Libya: SHI-Sul, QL 10, Conj. 1, Casa 17 (E); *Ambassador:* BASHIR ABDULATIF KHALIFA BUKER.

Malaysia: Hotel Nacional, Suite 1006-1010, Setor Hoteleiro Sul, Lote 1 (E); *Ambassador:* KHOR ENG HEE.

Mali: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).

Malta: Av. W-3 Norte, Q 507, 70740; *Ambassador:* HELMUT VON DESSAUER.

Mauritania: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).

Mauritius: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).

Mexico: SES, Av. das Nações, Lote 18 (E); *Ambassador:* ANTONIO DE ICAZA GONZÁLEZ.

Morocco: SHI-Sul, QI 7, Conj. 6 (E); *Ambassador:* ABDEL-LATIF EL KHATIB.

Netherlands: SES, Av. das Nações, Lote 5 (E); *Ambassador:* HEIM TH. SCHAAPELVELD.

Nicaragua: SQS 308, Bloco 3, Ap. 109 (E); *Ambassador:* ERNESTO GUTIÉRREZ GUTIÉRREZ.

Nigeria: SDS, Edifício Venâncio II, 4º andar (E); *Ambassador:* TIMOTHY ANAELE MGBOKWERE.

Norway: SES, Av. das Nações, Lote 28, 70.418, C.P. 07 0670 (E); *Ambassador:* PER CONRADI PRØITZ.

Pakistan: SHIG, Av. W-3, Quadra 704, Bloco M, Casa 9 (E); *Ambassador:* SYED MURAD AHMAD KHATRI.

Panama: SHI-Sul, QL 6, Conj. 5, Casa 12, 70.000 (E); *Ambassador:* JORGE E. CASTRO BENDIBURG.

Paraguay: SES, Av. das Nações, Lote 42 (E); *Ambassador:* MIGUEL ANGEL REYES.

Peru: SES, Av. das Nações, Lote 43 (E); *Ambassador:* MANUEL AUGUSTO ROCA-ZELA.

Philippines: SEN, Av. das Nações, Lote 1, 70.431 (E); *Ambassador:* SERGIO A. BARRERA.

Poland: SES, Av. das Nações, Lote 33 (E); *Ambassador:* JAN KINAST.

Portugal: SES, Av. das Nações, Lote 2 (E); *Ambassador:* ADRIANO DE CARVALHO.

Qatar: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).

Romania: SEN, Av. das Nações, Lote 6 (E); *Ambassador:* NICOLAE GHENEA.

Saudi Arabia: SQS 308, Bloco B, Ap. 201 (E); *Ambassador:* ABDULLAH SALEH HABABI.

Senegal: SEN, Av. das Nações, Lote 18 (E); *Ambassador:* SIMON SENGHOR.

Brazil also has diplomatic relations with Albania, Angola, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Burundi, the Congo, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Ireland, Jamaica, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Oman, Rwanda, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda and the United Arab Emirates.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System

Sierra Leone: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).

Singapore: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).

South Africa: Av. das Nações, Lote 6 (E); *Ambassador:* FREDERICH GUSTAV CONRADIE.

Spain: SES, Av. das Nações, Lote 44 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCISCO JAVIER VALLAURE.

Sri Lanka: Permanent Representative to the UN, New York, N.Y., U.S.A. (E).

Sudan: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).

Suriname: SHI-Sul, QI 2/3, Casa 14 (E); *Ambassador:* RENE HENRY HALFHUIG.

Sweden: SES, Av. das Nações, Lote 29 (E); *Ambassador:* LENNART RYDFORS.

Switzerland: Brasília (E); *Ambassador:* WILLIAM ROCH.

Syria: SEN, Av. das Nações, Lote 11 (E); *Ambassador:* ZOUHEIR MOURABET.

Thailand: SEN, Av. das Nações Norte, Lote 10 (E); *Ambassador:* PRASONG SUWANPRADHES.

Trinidad and Tobago: SHIG-Sul, Av. W-3, Quadra 704, Bloco Q, Casa 47 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HARRISON ELBERT MAJOR.

Turkey: SQS 114, Bloco F, Apt. 206 (E); *Ambassador:* YALÇIN KURTBAŞ.

U.S.S.R.: SES, Av. das Nações, Lote A (E); *Ambassador:* VLADIMIR IVANOVICH CHERNYSHE.

United Kingdom: SES, Av. das Nações, Lote 8 (E); *Ambassador:* WILLIAM HARDING, C.M.G., C.V.O.

U.S.A.: SES, Av. das Nações, Lote 3 (E); *Ambassador:* LANGHORNE ANTHONY MOTLEY.

Uruguay: SES, Av. das Nações, Lote 14 (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERTO GONZÁLEZ CASAL.

Vatican: SES, Av. das Nações, Lote 1 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Nuncio:* CARMINE ROCCO.

Venezuela: SES, Av. das Nações, Lote 13 (E); *Ambassador:* FREDDY ARROCHA CASTRESANA.

Yugoslavia: SES, Av. das Nações, Lote 15 (E); *Ambassador:* KOLE CASULE.

Zaire: QI 9, Conj. 8, Casa 20, Lago Sul (E); *Ambassador:* KASASA CINYANTA MUTATI.

Zambia: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The judiciary powers of the State are held by the following tribunals: the Supreme Federal Tribunal, the Federal Tribunal of Appeal, the State Tribunals of Appeals, the Superior Military, the Electoral, and the Labour Tribunals; and by judges of other courts.

The Supreme Federal Court comprises eleven ministers, nominated by the President and approved by the Senate. It judges offences committed by persons exempt from appearing before the normal courts, such as the President, Ministers of State, its own members, judges of other courts, and chiefs of permanent diplomatic missions. It also litigates in disputes between the Union and the states, between the states, or between foreign nations and the Union or the states; disputes as to jurisdiction between justices and/or tribunals of the different states, including

those of the federal district and of the territories; in cases involving the extradition of criminals, in certain special cases involving the principle of *habeas corpus*, and in other cases. It is also empowered to judge ordinary appeals in cases in which the Union is interested as plaintiff or defendant.

The Federal Tribunal of Appeal judges the cases in which the Federal Union has interest.

The Tribunals of Appeals, apart from their normal function as a court of appeal, can sit in judgment on their own members. The number of judges varies according to the judiciary organization of each state.

The organs of the Electoral Tribunal (the Superior Tribunal, the Regional Tribunals, and the electoral judges)

register the names of political parties, fix the date of elections, supervise the listing of voters, and deal with all infractions of the electoral laws. The seven judges of the Superior Electoral Tribunal are chosen: two from the Supreme Federal Tribunal, two from the Tribunal of Appeals, one from the Tribunal of Justice of the Federal District and two by the President.

The functions of the Military Court are no more than the name implies. The Labour Tribunal deals with labour disputes.

Civil offenders usually come before the courts of the separate states and of the Federal District. Each state organizes its own judiciary system on the principles established in the Constitution, and appoints its own judges from those who have passed the State examination in law.

THE SUPREME FEDERAL TRIBUNAL

Praça dos Três Podêres, Brasília, D.F.

President: FRANCISCO MANOEL XAVIER DE ALBUQUERQUE.

Vice-President: JOÃO BATISTA CORDEIRO GUERRA.

Justices:

JOSÉ CARLOS MOREIRA

ALVES

CARLOS FULGÊNCIO DA

CUNHA PEIXOTO

DJACI ALVES FALCÃO

PEDRO SOARES MUÑOZ

DÉCIO MEIRELES DE

MIRANDA

LUIZ RAFAEL MAYER

CLÓVIS RAMALHETE MAIA

JOSÉ NERI DA SILVEIRA

Procurator-General: INOCÊNCIO MÁRTIRES COELHO.

Director-General (Secretariat): JORGE MIGUEL ZACHARIAS.

Administrative Director: JOSÉ JÚLIO DOS REIS.

RELIGION

The majority of the population is Roman Catholic. There were 95,523,940 adherents in 1976.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Metropolitan Sees:

Aparecida do Norte, SP: His Eminence Cardinal CARLOS CARMELO DE VASCONCELLOS MOTA.

Aracaju, SE: LUCIANO JOSÉ CABRAL DUARTE.

Belém do Pará, PA: ALBERTO GAUDÊNCIO RAMOS.

Belo Horizonte, MG: JOÃO REZENDE COSTA.

Botucatu, SP: VICENTE MARCHETTI ZIONI.

Brasília, D.F.: JOSÉ NEWTON DE ALMEIDA BATISTA.

Campinas, SP: ANTÔNIO MARIA ALVES DE SIQUEIRA.

Campo Grande, Mato Grosso do Sul: ANTÔNIO BARBOSA.

Cascavel, PR: ARMANDO CIRIO.

Cuiabá, MT: BONIFACIO PICCININI.

Curitiba, PR: PEDRO ANTÔNIO FEDALTO.

Diamantina, MG: GERALDO MAJELA REIS.

Florianópolis, SC: AFONSO NIEHUES.

Fortaleza, CE: His Eminence Cardinal ALOISIO LORSCHIEDER.

Goiania, GO: FERNANDO GOMES DOS SANTOS.

Juiz de Fora, MG: JUVENAL RORIZ.

Londrina, PR: GERALDO FERNANDES BIJOS.

Maceió, AL: MIGUEL FENELON CÂMARA FILHO.

Manaus, AM: MILTON CORRÊA PEREIRA.

Mariana, MG: OSCAR DE OLIVEIRA.

Maringá, PR: JAIME LUÍS COELHO.

Natal, RN: NIVALDO MONTE.

Niterói, RJ: JOSÉ GONÇALVES DA COSTA.

Olinda e Recife, PE: HELDER PESSÔA CÂMARA.

Paraíba, PB: JOSÉ M. PIRES.

Porto Alegre, RS: His Eminence Cardinal ALFREDO VICENTE SCHERER.

Pouso Alegre, MG: JOSÉ D'ANGELO NETO.

Ribeirão Preto, SP: BERNARDO JOSÉ BUENO MIELE.

São Luís do Maranhão, MA: JOÃO JOSÉ DA MOTA E ALBUQUERQUE.

São Paulo, SP: His Eminence Cardinal PAULO AVARISTO ARNS.

São Salvador da Bahia, BA: His Eminence Cardinal AVELAR BRANDÃO VILELA, Cardinal Primate of Brazil.

São Sebastião do Rio de Janeiro, RJ: His Eminence Cardinal EUGÊNIO DE ARAÚJO SALES.

Teresina, PI: JOSÉ FREIRE FALCÃO.

Uberaba, MG: BENEDITO DE ULHÔA VIEIRA.

Vitória, ES: JOÃO BATISTA DA MOTA E ALBUQUERQUE.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES

Igreja Episcopal do Brasil: C.P. 2684, 90.000 Pôrto Alegre, RS; f. 1890; 32,056 mems. (1976); Primate of the Episcopal Church of Brazil Rt. Rev. ARTHUR R. KRATZ; publ. *Christian Herald* (monthly).

Igreja Evangélica de Confissão Luterana no Brasil: Rua Senhor dos Passos 202, 2º andar, C.P. 2876, 90.000 Pôrto Alegre, RS; f. 1949; 750,000 mems.; Pres. Pastor AUGUSTO ERNESTO KUNERT; publ. *Jornal Evangélico, Informação IECLB* (fortnightly).

Igreja Metodista do Brasil: General Communication Secretariat, Rua Artur Azevedo 1192, Apdo. 81, Pinheiros, 05404, São Paulo, SP; Exec. Sec. Dr. ONÉSIMO DE OLIVEIRA CARDOSO.

THE PRESS

The most striking feature of the Brazilian press is the relatively small circulation of newspapers in comparison with the size of the population. The newspapers with the largest circulations are *O Dia* (282,000), *Fôlha de São Paulo* (280,000), and *Jornal da Tarde* (250,000). The low circulation is mainly due to high costs resulting from distribution difficulties. In consequence there are no national newspapers. Since 1978 the Government has gradually relaxed press censorship.

Five-figure numbers indicate city postal code.

DAILY NEWSPAPERS

MORNING

Rio de Janeiro, RJ

Brazil Herald: Rua do Rezende 65, 20.231; f. 1946; daily, except Mondays; only English language daily in Brazil; Dir. MAURO SALLES; circ. 18,000.

O Dia: Rua Riachuelo 359, 20.230; f. 1951; popular labour; Dir. PASCHOAL MARCHETTI; circ. 282,000 weekdays, 400,000 Sundays.

Jornal do Brasil: Av. Brasil 500, São Cristovão, 20.940; f. 1891; Catholic, conservative; Dir. Countess PEREIRA CARNEIRO; circ. 170,000 weekdays, 275,000 Sundays.

Jornal do Comércio: Rua do Livramento 189-203 Saúde, 20.221; f. 1827; Dir. João CALMON; circ. 25,000 weekdays, 29,000 Sundays.

Jornal dos Sports: Rua Tenente Possolo 15/25, Cruz Vermelha, 20.230; f. 1931; sporting daily; Pres. CACILDA FERNANDES DE SOUZA; circ. 65,000.

Luta Democrática: Rua Sotero dos Reis 57/59, Praça da Bandeira, 20.220; f. 1954; Dir. OLÍMPIO CAMPOS; circ. 25,000.

São Paulo, SP

O Dia: Av. Liberdade 1086, 1º andar, 01502; f. 1933; Dir. AUGUSTO DE OLIVEIRA; circ. 25,900.

Diário do Comércio e Indústria: Rua Alvaro de Carvalho 354, 01050; f. 1933; Pres. WALDEMAR DOS SANTOS; circ. 70,000.

O Estado de São Paulo: Av. Engenheiro Caetano Alves 55, C.P. 8005, 02550; f. 1875; independent; Dirs. JÚLIO DE MESQUITA NETO, RUY MESQUITA, JOSÉ VIEIRA DE CARVALHO MESQUITA, LUIS VIEIRA DE CARVALHO MESQUITA; circ. 200,000 weekdays, 400,000 Sundays.

Fôlha de São Paulo: Alameda Barão de Limeira 425, Campos Elísios, 01290, C.P. 8079; f. 1921; Dir. OCTÁVIO FRIAS DE OLIVEIRA; circ. 280,000 weekdays, 450,000 Sundays.

A Gazeta Mercantil: business paper.

Notícias Populares: Alameda Barão de Limcira 425, 01202; f. 1963; Pres. WANDERLEY DE ARAÚJO MOURA; circ. 150,000.

Brasília, D.F.

Correio Braziliense: Setor das Indústrias Gráficas, Lotes 300/350, 70610, C.P. 545; f. 1960; Dir. ARI CUNHA; circ. 70,000.

AFTERNOON AND EVENING

Rio de Janeiro, RJ

O Globo: Rua Irineu Marinho 35, 20.230; f. 1925; Pres. ROBERTO MARINHO; circ. 200,000 weekdays, 400,000 Sundays.

A Notícia: Rua Riachuelo 359; f. 1951; popular; Dir. PASCHOAL MARCHETTI; circ. 97,000.

Tribuna da Imprensa: Rua do Lavradio 98, 20.230; f. 1949; progressive; Pres. NICE LURDES GARUA BRANT; Dir. HÉLIO FERNANDES; circ. 26,000.

Ultima Hora: Rua Equador 702, Cais do Porto, 20.220; f. 1951; Dir. and Pres. ANTÔNIO ARY DE CARVALHO; circ. 35,000.

São Paulo, SP

Diário da Noite: Rua 7 de Abril 230, 01044; f. 1925; Dir. JOÃO CALMON; circ. 90,000.

Diário Popular: Rua Major Quedinho 28, 01005; f. 1884; independent; Dir. RODRIGO SOARES, Jr.; circ. 180,000.

Fôlha da Tarde: Alameda Barão de Limeira 425, Campos Elísios, 01290; f. 1949; Dir. WANDERLEY DE ARAÚJO MOURA; conservative; circ. 160,000.

Jornal da Tarde: Av. Eng. Caetano Alves 55, C.P. 8005, f. 1965; independent; Dirs. *see O Estado de São Paulo* above; circ. 250,000.

PROVINCIAL DAILIES

Belo Horizonte, MG

Diário da Tarde: Rua Goiás 36, 30.000; f. 1931; evening; Dir. PEDRO AGNALDO FULGÊNCIO; circ. 50,000.

Diário de Minas: Praça Raul Soares 339, 30.000; f. 1949; Pres. MAURÍLIO BRANDÃO; circ. 50,000.

Estado de Minas: Rua Goiás 36, 30.000; f. 1928; morning; independent; Pres. PEDRO AGNALDO FULGÊNCIO; circ. 60,000.

Blumenau, SC

Jornal de Santa Catarina: Rua São Paulo 1120, 89.100; f. 1971; Dir. CARLOS GUILHERME ADDO; circ. 40,000.

Corumbá, MS

Diário de Corumbá: Rua Antônio João 381, 79.300; circ. 20,000.

Curitiba, PR

Diário do Paraná: Rua Julio Perneta Jardim Mercês, 80.000; f. 1955; Dir. CÍCERO DO AMARAL CATTANI; circ. 50,000.

Diário Popular: Rua XV de Novembro 1190, 80.000; f. 1963; Dir. NATAL FIALA STRAPASSON; circ. 25,000.

Diário da Tarde: Praça Carlos Gomes 4, 80.000; f. 1919; evening; Dir. FRANCISCO DA CUNHA PEREIRA FILHO; circ. 30,000.

O Estado do Paraná: Jardim Mercês, Cidade da Comunicação, 80.000, C.P. 869; f. 1951; Dir. PAULO CRUZ PIMENTEL; circ. 40,000.

Gazeta do Povo: Praça Carlos Gomes 4, 80.000; f. 1919; Dir. FRANCISCO DA CUNHA PEREIRA; circ. 45,000.

A Tribuna do Paraná: Jardim Mercês, Cidade da Comunicação, 80.000 C.P. 869; f. 1951; Dir. PAULO CRUZ PIMENTEL; circ. 32,000.

Florianópolis, SC

O Estado: Rua Felipe Schmidt 116, 88.000; f. 1915; Dir. and Pres. JOSÉ MATUSALÉM COMELLI; circ. 40,000.

Fortaleza, CE

O Povo: Av. Aguanambi 40, 60.000; f. 1928; evening; Pres. ALVANIZA ROCHA SARASATE; circ. 60,000.

Goiânia, GO

O Popular: Av. Goiás 345, 74.000; f. 1938; Pres. JAIME CÂMARA; circ. 30,000.

Londrina, PR

Fôlha de Londrina: Rua Piauí 241, 86.100; f. 1948; Pres. JOÃO MILANEZ; circ. 40,000.

Maringá, PR

Fôlha do Norte do Paraná: Av. Duque de Caxias 284, 87.100; f. 1962; Dir. JORGE FREGADOLLI; circ. 22,000.

Niterói, RJ

O Fluminense: Rua Visconde de Iraborai 184, 24.030; f. 1878; Pres. ALBERTO FRANCISCO TORRES; circ. 80,000.

A Tribuna: Rua Bárão do Amazonas 31, 24.030; f. 1936; Dirs.-Gen. JOURDAN AMORA, MARIA MADALENA A. TANURE; circ. 18,000.

Pôrto Alegre, RS

Correio do Povo: Rua Calda Jr. 219, Av. São Pedro 638, 90.000; f. 1895; morning; independent; Dir. BRENO CALDAS; circ. 145,000.

Fôlha da Tarde: Rua Calda Jr. 219, 90.000; f. 1936; morning; Dir. EDMUNDO FRÔES SOARES; circ. 65,000.

Zero Hora: Av. Ipiranga 1075, 90.000; f. 1964; Pres. MAURÍCIO SIROTSKY SOBRINHO; circ. 105,000 (Mon.), 95,000 (Thurs.), 130,000 (Sun.), 80,000 (other days).

Recife, PE

Diário de Pernambuco: Praça da Independência 12, 50.000; f. 1825; morning; independent; Dir. GLADSTONE VIERA BELO; circ. 31,200.

Jornal do Comércio: Rua do Imperador 346, 50.000; f. 1919; morning; conservative; Dirs. ALCIDES LOPES, JURANDIR PEREIRA BEZERRA; circ. 25,000.

Salvador, BA

A Tarde: Av. Prof. Magalhães Neto s/n, 40.000; f. 1912; evening; Pres. REGINA SIMÕES DE MELLO LEITÃO; circ. 40,000.

Tribuna da Bahia: Rua Djalma Dutra 121, 3° andar, 40.000; f. 1969; Dir. JOACI FONSECA DE GOÊS; circ. 21,500.

Santo André, SP

Diário do Grande ABC: Rua Catequês 562, 09000; f. 1961; Pres. EDSON DANILLO DOTTO; circ. 70,000.

Fôlha Metropolitana: Praça do Carmo 66; Pres. PASCHOAL THOMEU; circ. 36,000 (weekdays), 125,000 (Sundays).

Santos, SP

Cidades de Santo: Alameda Barão da Limeira 425, 01202; f. 1967; Pres. OCTÁVIO FRIAS DE OLIVEIRA; circ. 60,000.

Vitória, ES

A Gazeta: Rua General Osório 127, 29.000; f. 1928; Pres. EUGÊNIO PACHECO QUEIROZ; circ. 15,000.

PERIODICALS

Rio de Janeiro, RJ

Aconteceu: Rio Gráfica, Rua Itapiru 1209; monthly; illustrated; general interest.

Antenna: Av. Marechal Floriano 143, C.P. 1131, 20.080; f. 1926; telecommunications and electronics; monthly; Dir. G. A. PENNA; circ. 19,000.

Casa e Jardim: Av. Presidente Vargas 502, 19°, 20.071; f. 1953; homes and gardens, illustrated; monthly; Editor THAZIA MARIA LAMARTINE.

Conjuntura Econômica: Av. Gomes Freire 647, 20.231; f. 1947; monthly; Man. Editor PAULO REBELLO DE CASTRO.

O Cruzeiro: Rua da Livramento 179-203; illustrated; general interest.

Destile: Rua do Russell 804, Gloria, 22.120; f. 1969; monthly; women's interest; Dir. ADOLPHO BLOCH.

Ele & Ela: Rua do Russell 804, Gloria 22.210; f. 1969; monthly; Dir. ADOLPHO BLOCH.

Eletrônica Popular: Av. Marechal Floriano 143, C.P. 1131, 20.080; f. 1956; electronics, radio, TV, Hi-Fi, amateur and citizen band radio; monthly; Dir. G. A. PENNA; circ. 20,000.

Futebol e Outros Esportes: Rua Senador Dantas 44; monthly; sports.

Hora do Povo: Rua Buenos Aires 204, 4° andar, Centro, 20.061; f. 1979; weekly; Dir. PEDRO DE CAMARGO; circ. 65,000.

Lampião da Esquina: Rua Joaquim Silva 11, Sala 707, Lapa, 20.241, C.P. 41031; f. 1978; monthly; Dir. AGUINALDO SILVA; circ. 25,000.

Manchete: Rua do Russell 804, Gloria, 22.210; f. 1952; weekly; general; Dir. ADOLPHO BLOCH.

Opinião: Rua André Cavalcanti 86, ZC-06; f. 1972; weekly; general; Dir. FERNANDO GASPARIAN; circ. 48,000.

O Pasquim: Rua Saint Roman 142, Copacabana, 22.071; f. 1969; weekly; Pres. SÉRGIO DE MAGALHÃES GOMES JAGUARIBE; circ. 80,000.

Reporter: Rua Miguel Couto 134, 11° andar, Centro, 20.070; f. 1977; monthly; Dir. RICARDO BUENO; circ. 50,000.

São Paulo, SP

Claudia: Rua do Curtume 585, 01390, C.P. 2372; f. 1962; women's magazine; monthly; Dir. MARIA CRISTINA GAMA DUARTE; circ. 300,000.

Digesto Econômico: Associação Comercial de São Paulo, Rua Boa Vista 51, C.P. 8082; monthly; Publ. and Editor JOÃO DE SCANTIMBURGO.

Exame: Rua Aurélia 628, 05046; business; fortnightly; Man. Dir. RICARDO FISCHER; circ. 55,000.

Iris: Rua Jacuicaim 67, Brooklin, C.P. 1704; f. 1947; photography, cinema and sound; monthly; Dir. SÉRGIO OYAMA.

Istoé: Rua da Consolação 293, 7°-12°; f. 1976; weekly; current affairs; Pres. and Dir. FERNANDO MOREIRA SALLES; circ. 120,000.

Máquinas e Metais: Rua Caiowáa 903, f. 1964; monthly; machine and metal industries; Editor ROQUE LUIZ GODOY REIS, circ. 23,000.

Movimento: Rua Virgílio de Carvalho Pinto 625, Pinheiros, 12.770; f. 1975; weekly; Dir. RAIMUNDO RODRIGUES PEREIRA; circ. 35,000.

Mundo Elétrico: Rua Consórcio 59, C.P. 30556, 04-535; f. 1959; electricity; monthly.

Nova: Rua do Curtume 625, 01390; f. 1973; monthly; women's interest; Dir. FÁTIMA ALF; circ. 230,000.

Placar: Rua do Curtume 585, 05065; f. 1970; weekly; sports magazine; Dir. JOSÉ CARLOS KFOURI; circ. 160,000.

Quatro Rodas: Rua do Curtume 625, 6°; f. 1960; motoring; monthly; Dir. JOSÉ CARLOS MARÃO; circ. 190,000.

Realidade: Av. Otaviano Alves de Lima 800; f. 1966; monthly; illustrated; general interest; Dir. ULYSSES ALVES DE SOUZA; circ. 200,000.

Status: Av. Paulista 2006, 15° andar, Centro; f. 1974; monthly; Dir. LUIZ CARTA; circ. 200,000.

BRAZIL

The Press, Publishers

Veja: Av. Otaviano Alves de Lima 4400, 01390; f. 1968; news weekly; Dir. JOSÉ ROBERTO GUZZO; Editor ELIO GASPARI; circ. 519,000.

Visão: Rua Afonso Celso 243, 2º, C.P. 04119; f. 1952; weekly; news magazine; Pres. HENRY MAKSOUD; circ. 160,000.

Voz da Unidade: Rua General Jardim 918, conj. 92, Centro; f. 1980; published by Communist Party (PCB); weekly; Dir. HENRIQUE CORDEIRO; circ. 20,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

Abrilpress: Av. Otaviano Alves de Lima 4386, São Paulo, SP; Dir. VICTOR CIVITA.

Agência ANDA: Rua do Livramento 189, 7º andar, Rio de Janeiro, RJ.

Agência Estado: Av. Engenheiro Caetano Alvares 55, C.P. 8005, 02550 São Paulo, SP; Dirs. JULIO DE MESQUITA NETO, SAMUEL DIRCEU.

Agência Fôlhas: Alameda Barão de Limeira 425, Campos Elísios, 01290 São Paulo; Dir. LUIS CARLOS ROCHA PINTO.

Agência Globo: Rua Irineu Marinho 35, 2º andar, Centro, 20.030 Rio de Janeiro, RJ; Dir. HENRIQUE CABAN.

Agência JB: Av. Brasil 500, 6º andar, São Cristóvão, 20.940 Rio de Janeiro, RJ; Dir. JOSÉ ANTÔNIO DO NASCIMENTO BRITO.

Agência Nacional: Presidência da República, Brasília, D.F.; official; Dir. JOÃO BAPTISTA DA COSTA.

Agência Meridional, Ltda.: Rua do Livramento 189, 20.221 Rio de Janeiro, RJ; Dir. FRANCISCO BUSTO.

Empresa Brasileira de Notícias: Av. Pres. Wilson 164, 20.030 Rio de Janeiro, RJ.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Rio de Janeiro, RJ

Agence France-Presse (AFP) (France): C.P. 2575, Rua México 21, 7º andar, ZC-00; Bureau Chief JACQUES KAUFMANN.

Agencia EFE (Spain): Rua Senador Dantas, 71 Salas 1001 e 1006, 20.031; Bureau Chief JOSÉ ANTONIO RODRÍGUEZ COUCEIRO.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): Av. Pres. Antônio Carlos 40, Cobertura, C.P. 16095; Bureau Chief ADOLFO D'AMICO.

Associated Press (AP) (U.S.A.): Av. Brasil 500/609, São Cristóvão, 20.940, C.P. 72; Bureau Chief BRUCE HANDLER.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): Rua Souza Lima 338, Apto. 602, Copacabana, ZC-37, 20.000; Bureau Chief HORST HEINZ GRIMM.

Kyodo Tsushin (Japan): Praia do Flamengo 168, Apdo. 701, Flamengo, 22210; Corresp. MITSUO SAKURAI.

Reuters (U.K.): Av. Rio Branco 25, 12º, 20.090, C.P. 266.

United Press International (UPI) (U.S.A.): Av. Brasil 500, 6º, 20.940, C.P. 791; Gen. Man. LUIZ CARLOS SEGALA DE MENEZES.

São Paulo, SP

AFP: Rua Sete de Abril 230, 11º Bloco B, CEP 01044; Bureau Chief FRANÇOIS CAMPREDON.

ANSA: Av. São Luis, 258, 13º, Of. 1302; Bureau Chief MARCELLO MANCINI.

AP: Rua Major Quedinho 28, 6º, C.P. 3815.

Jiji Tsushin-sha (Japan): Rua Tenente Octavio Gomes 37, Aclimação, CEP 01526; Bureau Chief NOBUYUKI SATO.

UPI: C.P. 2280; Corresp. BRIAN L. NICHOLSON.

Brasília, D.F.

AFP: SDS, Edif. Venâncio IV, Sala 307; Bureau Chief JACQUES HASDAY.

ANSA: SQN 116, Bloco D, Apdo. 606; Bureau Chief WALTER SOTOMAYOR.

AP: C.P. 14-2260; Corresp. PETER EISNER.

UPI: Edif. Gilberto Salomão, Sala 813; Corresp. GUILLERMO PIERNES.

ANSA also has an office in Curitiba.

Central News Agency (Taiwan), Novosti (U.S.S.R.), and Tass (U.S.S.R.) are also represented in Brazil.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Associação Brasileira de Imprensa: Rua Araújo Porto Alegre 71, Castelo, 20.300 Rio de Janeiro, RJ; f. 1908; 4,000 mems.; Pres. BARBOSA LIMA SOBRINHO.

Federação Nacional dos Jornalistas Profissionais: Edif. Serra Dourada 714/715, SCS, 70.315 Brasília, D.F.; Pres. HÉLIO DOYL.

PUBLISHERS

There are nearly 500 publishers in Brazil. The following is a list of the 50 most important by virtue of volume of production.

(Five-digit figures indicate city postal code.)

Rio de Janeiro, RJ

Bloch Editores, S.A.: do Russell 804, Glória, 22.210; f. 1953; general; Pres. ADOLPHO BLOCH.

Cedibra Editora Brasileira Ltda.: Rua Filomena Nunes 162, Olaris, C.P. 20095, 21021; f. 1960; literature and children's books.

Distribuidora Record de Serviços de Imprensa, S.A.: Rua Argentina 171, São Cristóvão, C.P. 884, 20.921; f. 1944; general, fiction, education, textbooks, fine arts; Pres. ALFREDO C. MACHADO.

Editora Artenova, S.A.: Rua Pref. Olímpio de Mello 1774, Berfica, 20.030; f. 1971; sociology, psychology, occultism, cinema, literature, politics and history; Pres. ALVARO PACHECO.

Editora Brasil-América (EBAL) S.A.: Rua Gen. Almério de Moura 302/20, São Cristóvão, 20921; f. 1945; children's books.

Editora Delta S.A.: Av. Almirante Barroso 63, 26º andar, C.P. 2226, 20031; f. 1958; reference books.

Editora Globo S.A.: Rua Sargento Silvio Hollenbach 350; Distrito Industrial da Fazenda Botafogo, Km. 20 da Av. Brasil, Barras Filho, 21510; f. 1957; general.

Editora e Gráfica Miguel Couta S.A.: Rua Capitão Carlos 68, 21040; f. 1969; engineering.

Editora de Guias LTB S.A.: Rua Desembargador Viriato 2, Castelo, C.P. 15084; f. 1947; communications.

Editora Monterrey Ltda.: Rua Visconde de Figueiredo 81, Tijuca, 20550; f. 1956; literature.

- Editora Nova Fronteira, S.A.:** Rua Maria Angélica, 168, Lagoa, 22.461; f. 1965; fiction, psychology, history, politics, science fiction, poetry, leisure, reference; Dir. SÉRGIO C. A. LACERDA.
- Editora Tecnoprint Ltda.:** Rua Nova Jerusalem 345, Bonsucesso, C.P. 1880, 21040; f. 1948; general.
- Editora Vecchi, S.A.:** Rua do Rezende 144, Esplanada do Senado, 20.234; f. 1913; general literature, juvenile, reference, cookery, magazines; Dir. LOTÁRIO CAMPOLLO VECCHI.
- Editora Vozes, Ltda.:** Rua Frei Luís 100, C.P. 23, 25.600 Petrópolis, RJ; f. 1901; Catholic publishers; management, agriculture, anthropology, fine arts, history, linguistics, science, fiction, education, data processing, etc.; Dir. Dr. MIGUEL GOMES MOURÃO DE CASTRO.
- Exped—Espansão Editorial Ltda.:** Rua 7 de Setembro 92, Salas 1,501/02/03, 20.050; f. 1967; textbooks, literature, reference; Dir. FERDINANDO BASTOS DE SOUZA.
- Fundação Nacional de Material Escolar—FENAME:** Rua Miguel Angelo 96, Maria da Graça, 20781; f. 1967; education.
- Gráfica Editora Primor S.A.:** Av. Almirante Barroso 63, 27º andar, sala 2.716, Centro, 20031; f. 1968; education.
- Livraria Francisco Alves Editora, S.A.:** Rua 7 de Setembro 177, C.P. 658, 20.050; f. 1941; textbooks, fiction, non-fiction; Dir. Supt. LEO MAGARINOS DE SOUZA LEÃO.
- Livraria José Olympio Editora, S.A.:** Rua Marquês de Olinda 12, Botafogo, C.P. 9018, 22.251; f. 1931; juvenile, science, fiction, textbooks; Dir. HENIO RODRIGUES DE SOUZA.
- Ao Livro Técnico S.A. Indústria e Comércio:** Rua Sá Freire 40, São Cristóvão, 20.930; f. 1946; technical, scientific, children's, languages, textbooks; Man. Dir. REYNALDO MAX PAUL BLUMH.
- Otto Pierre Editores Ltda.:** Rua Santarém 122, 21011.
- Tesla Publicações Ltda.:** Rua da Quitanda 49, 1º andar, Salas 110/12, 20011; f. 1960; children's books.
- São Paulo, SP
- Abril S.A. Cultural e Industrial:** Av. Octaviano Alves de Lima 4386, 01390; f. 1950; magazines, textbooks, science encyclopaedias, guides; Man. VICTOR CIVITA.
- Atual Editora Ltda.:** Rua José Antônio Coelho 785, Vila Mariana, 04011; f. 1973; design and mathematics.
- Cia. Editora Nacional:** Rua dos Gusmões 639, Caixa Postal 7032, 01212; f. 1926; textbooks, history, science, social sciences, philosophy, fiction, juvenile; Dirs. JORGE YUNES, PAULO C. MARTI.
- Cia. Melhoramentos de São Paulo, Indústrias de Papel:** Rua Tito 479, C.P. 8120, 05051; f. 1890; textbooks, science, juvenile, education, history; Editorial Dir. ALFREDO WEISZFLOG.
- Círculo do Livro S.A.:** Alameda Ministro Rocha Azevedo 346, Cerqueira Cesar, 01410; f. 1972; general.
- Editora Ática, S.A.:** Rua Barão de Iguape 110, CEP 01507, C.P. 8656; f. 1965; education, economics, literature, accountancy; Pres. ANDERSON FERNANDES DIAS.
- Editora Atlas S.A.:** Rua Helvétia 574-578, Campos Elíseos, C.P. 7186, 01215; f. 1944; management, agriculture, economics, accounting, law, education, sociology; Pres. LUIZ HERRMANN; Man. Editor J. P. ROSSETTI.
- Editora Brasiliense, S.A.:** Rua Barão de Itapetininga 93, 12º, C.P. 30644, 01042; f. 1960; education, sociology, history, administration, psychology, literature, children's books; Mans. CAIO GRACO DA SILVA PRADO, THEOPHILO ISIDORE DE ALMEIDA, JR.
- Editora do Brasil S.A.:** Rua Conselheiro Nêbias 887, Campos Elíseos, 01203, C.P. 4986; f. 1943; commerce, education, history, psychology and sociology.
- Editora Caminho Suave Ltda.:** Rua Fagundes 157, Liberdade, 01508; f. 1965; textbooks.
- Editora e Encadernadora Formar Ltda.:** Rua dos Trilhos 1126, Mooca, 03168, C.P. 13250; f. 1962; general.
- Editora F.T.D. S.A.:** Rua do Lavapés 1023, Cambuci, 01519, C.P. 30402; f. 1965; textbooks.
- Editora Moderna Ltda.:** Rua Ministro Godoy 1002, Térreo, Perdizes, 05015; f. 1969; social sciences, economics and history.
- Editora Revista dos Tribunais Ltda.:** Rua Conde do Pinhal 78, Centro, 01501, C.P. 8153; f. 1955; administration, economics and social sciences.
- Editora Rideel Ltda.:** Alameda Afonso Schmidt 877, Santa Terezinha, 02450, C.P. 12152; f. 1971; general.
- Encyclopaedia Britannica do Brasil Publicações Ltda.:** Rua Rego Freitas 192, Vila Buarque, 01220, C.P. 31027; f. 1951; reference books.
- Ênio Matheus Guazzelli & Cia. Ltda. (Livraria Pioneira Editora):** Praça Dirceu de Lima 313, Casa Verde, 02515; f. 1964; architecture, political science, science, languages; Man. ÊNIO MATHEUS GUAZZELLI.
- Gráfica Editora Michalany S.A.:** Rua Paracatu 482; Saúde, 04302, C.P. 12933; f. 1965; biographies, economics, textbooks, geography and history.
- Instituto Brasileiro de Edições Pedagógicas Ltda.:** Rua Joli 294, Brás, 03016, C.P. 5321; f. 1972; textbooks, foreign languages, reference books and chemistry.
- Lex Editora S.A.:** Rua Machado de Assis 47/51, Vila Mariana, 04106, C.P. 12888; f. 1971; law and legislation.
- Luzeiro Editora Ltda.:** Rua Almirante Barroso 730, Brás, 03025; f. 1973; folklore and literature.
- Rio Gráfica Educação e Cultura Ltda.:** Rua Lopes de Oliveira 530, Barra Funda, 01152, C.P. 54151; f. 1977; education.
- Saraiva S.A. Livrários Editores:** Av. do Emissário 1897, Barra Funda, C.P. 2362, 01139; f. 1935; education, textbooks, law, economics; Pres. PAULINO SARAIVA.
- Scipione Autores Editores Ltda.:** Rua Princesa Leopoldina 431, Alto de Lapa, 05081; f. 1974; textbooks, mathematics.
- Belo Horizonte, MG
- Editora Lê Ltda.:** Rua Pium-i 206, Cruzeiro, 30000, C.P. 2585; f. 1967; textbooks.
- Editora Lemi S.A.:** Av. Nossa Senhora de Fátima 1945, 30000, C.P. 1890; f. 1967; administration, accounting, law, ecology, economics, textbooks, children's books and reference books.
- Editora Vigília Ltda.:** Rua Felipe dos Santos 508, Bairro de Lourdes, 30000, C.P. 2468; f. 1960; general.
- Curitiba, PR
- Editora Educacional Brasileira S.A.:** Rua 15 de Novembro 172, 1º andar, salas 101/04, 80000, C.P. 7498; f. 1963; biology, textbooks and reference books.
- PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATIONS
- Associação Brasileira do Livro:** Av. 13 de Maio 23, 16º, 20.031 Rio de Janeiro, RJ.
- Câmara Brasileira do Livro:** Av. Ipiranga 1267, 10º, 01039 São Paulo, SP; Superintendent JOSÉ GORAYEB.
- Sindicato Nacional dos Editores de Livros:** Av. Rio Branco 37, 15º, 20.097 Rio de Janeiro, RJ; 156 mems.; Pres. MÁRIO FITTIPALDI; Sec. WANDER SOARES; publ. *Guia das Editoras Brasileiras, Guia das Livrarias e Pontos de Venda de Livros no Brasil, Boletim Informativo*.
- There are also regional associations.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Departamento Nacional de Telecomunicações (Dentel) (*National Telecommunications Council*): Ministério das Comunicações, Esplanada dos Ministérios, 70.044 Brasília, D.F.; Head of Council ANTÔNIO FERNANDES NEIVA.

Empresa Brasileira de Radiodifusão (Radiobrás): Edif. Venâncio 2000, 5º andar, 70.323 Brasília, D.F.; Pres. Gen. LOURIVAL MASSA DA COSTA.

RADIO

In 1981 there were 1,540 radio stations in Brazil, including 14 in Brasília, 36 in Rio de Janeiro, 31 in São Paulo, 19 in Curitiba, 17 in Porto Alegre and 14 in Belo Horizonte.

The main broadcasting stations in Rio de Janeiro are: Rádio Nacional, Rádio Globo, Rádio Eldorado, Rádio Jornal do Brasil, Rádio Tupi and Rádio Mundial. In São Paulo the main stations are Rádio Bandeirantes, Rádio Difusora, Rádio Eldorado, Rádio Cultura, Rádio Pan-Americana, Rádio Record, Rádio Gazeta and Rádio Excelsior; and in Brasília: Rádio Nacional, Rádio Alvorada, Rádio Planalto and Rádio Capital.

In 1980 there were 60 million radio receivers.

TELEVISION

In 1981 there were 124 television stations in Brazil, of which 78 were in the state capitals and 4 in Brasília. PAL-M

colour television was adopted in 1972 and the Brazilian system is connected with the rest of the world by satellite.

The main television networks are.

Rádio/TV Bandeirantes: Rua Radianes 13, Morumbi, C.P. 372, 05699 São Paulo, SP; 23 television networks throughout Brazil.

TV Gaúcha: Av. Ipiranga 1075, 90000 Porto Alegre, RS.

TV Globo: Rua Lopes Quintas 303, 22460 Rio de Janeiro, RJ.

TV Record: Av. Miruna 713, Indianópolis, 04085 São Paulo, SP.

There were an estimated 25 million television sets in use in 1980.

BROADCASTING ASSOCIATIONS

Associação Brasileira de Emissoras de Rádio e Televisão—ABERT: Mezanino do Hotel Nacional, salas 6 e 7, 70322 Brasília, D.F.; f. 1962; mems.: 87 shortwave, 276 FM, 1,022 medium-wave and 104 tropical-wave radio stations and 119 television stations (1980); Pres. PAULO MACHADO DE CARVALHO FILHO; Exec. Dir. ANTÔNIO ABELIN.

There are regional associations for Bahia, Ceará, Goiás, Minas Gerais, Paraná, Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro and Espírito Santo (combined), Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina and São Paulo.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; res.=reserves; m.=million; brs.=branches; amounts in cruzeiros, unless otherwise stated)

In July 1978 there were 59 private national banks, 16 foreign banks, 22 state banks and 6 federal banks operating in Brazil.

Conselho Monetário Nacional: SBS, Edif. Banco do Brasil, 6º andar, Brasília, D.F.; f. 1964 to formulate monetary policy and to supervise the banking system; Pres. Minister of Finance.

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Central do Brasil: Edif. Sede, SBS, Av. Presidente Vargas 84, 70.000 Brasília, D.F.; f. 1965 to execute the decisions of the Conselho Monetário Nacional; bank of issue; total assets 3,512,141m. (Dec. 31st, 1979); Pres. CARLOS GERALDO LANGONI.

STATE BANKS

Brasília, D.F.

Banco do Brasil, S.A.: Eixo Rodoviário Sul, Sector Bancário Sul, Lote 23, C.P. 562; f. 1808; cap. p.u. 58,752m.; res. 175,715m.; dep. 1,700,670m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. OSWALDO ROBERTO COLIN; 1,258 brs.

Banco Nacional de Crédito Cooperativo, S.A.: SBN, Edif. Palácio do Desenvolvimento, 2º andar; established in association with the Ministry of Agriculture and guaranteed by the Federal Government to intermediate co-operative credit; cap. 3,000m., res. 2,322m., dep. 7,273m. (June 1981); Pres. TOSHIO SHIBUYA.

Banco Nacional da Habitação: SCS, Edif. Antônio Venâncio, 6º andar; f. 1964; development bank; cap. 16,000m., res. 10,393m., dep. 203,829m. (Sept. 1978); Pres. JOSÉ LOPES DE OLIVEIRA; 11 brs.

Rio de Janeiro, RJ

Banco Bozano, Simonsen de Investimento, S.A.: Av. Rio Branco 138; f. 1967; investment bank catering for medium- and long-term capital requirements, mergers, acquisitions; cap. and res. 2,703m. (June 1980); Pres. SÉRGIO COUTINHO DE MENEZES.

Banco Brascan de Investimento, S.A.: Rua da Candelária 60, 10º andar; Pres. ROBERTO CÉZAR DE ANDRADE; 2 brs.

Banco do Estado do Rio de Janeiro S.A.: Av. Nilo Peçanha 175; f. 1945; cap. and res. 1,876m., dep. 14,669m. (Sept. 1978); Pres. OLYMPIO PINTO REIS FILHO.

Banco Nacional do Desenvolvimento Econômico (BNDE): Av. Rio Branco 53, 20.090; f. 1952 to act as main instrument for financing of development schemes sponsored by the Government and to support programmes for the development of the national economy; cap. 90,000m., res. 57,000m. (June 1980); disbursements 90,200m. (1979); Pres. LUIZ ANTÔNIO SANDE DE OLIVEIRA.

Banco Novo Rio de Investimentos, S.A.: Rua do Carmo 27-10º andar; cap. 25m. (Sept. 1978); Pres. SÉRGIO CARLOS ABRUZZINI DE LACERDA; Man. DAVID H. A. HARRISON.

Unibanco—União de Bancos Brasileiros, S.A.: Rua do Ouvidor 91/95, C.P. 1010, ZC-00, CEP 20.000; f. 1967; cap. U.S. \$1,000m., res. 39,288m., dcp. 791,798m. (June 1981); Pres. WALTHER MOREIRA SALLES; Excc. Pres. ROBERTO KONDER BORNHAUSEN; 494 brs.

São Paulo, SP

Banco de Desenvolvimento do Estado de São Paulo, S.A. (BADESP): Av. Paulista 1776; cap. 630m., res. 1,024m. (June 1978); Pres. ONADYR MARCONDES.

BRAZIL

Banco do Estado de São Paulo, S.A.: Praça Antônio Prado 6; cap. 1,981m.; res. 3,941m., dep. 49,011m. (Sept. 1978); Pres. JOFFRE ALVES DE CARVALHO; 341 brs.

Banco Finasa de Investimento, S.A.: Rua Líbero Badaró 377, 3° andar; f. 1965; medium- and long-term financing for industrial and commercial activities; underwriting shares and debentures; investment advisers; cap. 600m., res. 464m., dep. 4,206m. (Sept. 1978); Pres. GASTÃO EDUARDO DE BUENO VIDIGAL.

Banco Itaú, S.A.: Rua Boa Vista 176, 10° andar, C.P. 30341, 01014; f. 1944; cap. U.S.\$115m., res. 140m., dep. 1,225m. (Dec. 1979); Pres. OLAVO EGYDIO SETUBAL; 800 brs.

Belo Horizonte, MG

Banco de Desenvolvimento de Minas Gerais, S.A.: Rua da Bahia 1600; cap. 1,000m., dep. 297m. (Sept. 1977); Pres. ABÍLIO DOS SANTOS.

Banco Mercantil do Brasil, S.A.: Rua Rio de Janeiro 680, C.P. 836; f. 1941; cap. 895,500m., res. 1,950m., dep. 12,613,100m. (June 1980); Pres. OSWALDO ARAÚJO; 175 brs.

Curitiba, PR

Banco Bamerindus do Brasil, S.A.: Av. Presidente Kennedy 3080; f. 1952; cap. 2,000m., dep. 11,175m. (June 1978); Pres. TOMAZ EDISON DE ANDRADE VIEIRA; Dir. WERTHER TEIXEIRA DE AZEVEDO; 562 brs.

Banco de Desenvolvimento do Paraná, S.A.: Av. Vicente Machado 445; Pres. EURO BRANDÃO.

Banco do Estado do Paraná, S.A.: Rua Máximo João Kopp 274, C.P. 3331; f. 1928; cap. 1,764m., res. 1,063m., dep. 16,864m. (June 1980); Pres. JUCUNDINO DA SILVA FURTADO; 188 brs.

Fortaleza, CE

Banco do Nordeste do Brasil, S.A.: Rua Major Facundo 500; f. 1954; cap. 5,650m.; res. 8,629m. (June 1981); Pres. CAMILLO CALAZANS DE MAGALHÃES.

Pôrto Alegre, RS

Banco de Desenvolvimento do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul, S.A. (BADESUL): Rua Sete de Setembro 666; f. 1975; cap. and res. 289m. (Sept. 1979); Pres. JOSÉ LUZI ELOI PILOTTO.

Banco do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul, S.A.: Rua Capitão Montanha 177, C.P. 505; f. 1928; cap. 3,500m., dep. 28,816m. (June 1981); Pres. JORGE BABOT MIRANDA; 252 brs.

Banco Regional de Desenvolvimento do Extremo Sul (BRDE): Rua Uruguai 155, 4° andar, C.P. 139; f. 1961; cap. and res. 1,551m. (Sept. 1977); development bank for the states of Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina; acts as agent for numerous federal financing agencies and co-operates with IBRD and Eximbank; finances small- and medium-sized enterprises; Pres. EWALDO VITA; 3 brs.

Salvador, BA

Banco de Desenvolvimento do Estado da Bahia, S.A.: Av. Magalhães Neto, CEP 40.000; cap. 718m. (Sept. 1979); Pres. JORGE LINS FREIRE.

Vitória, ES

Banco de Desenvolvimento do Espírito Santo, S.A.: Av. Princesa Isabel 54-4° andar, C.P. 1168; Pres. ALZIRO ASSUMPCÃO V. DA SILVA.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Rio de Janeiro, RJ

Banco Boavista, S.A.: Praça Pio X 118A, C.P. 1560-ZC-00;

f. 1924; cap. p.u. 192m.; res. 234m.; dep. 2,437m. (Sept. 1978); Pres. CÂNDIDO GUINLE DE PAULA MACHADO; 48 brs.

Banco Bozano Simonsen S.A.: Av. Rio Branco 138; f. 1900; cap. and res. 328m.; dep. 3,298m. (June 1980); Pres. SÉRGIO COUTINHO DE MENEZES; 2 brs.

Banco do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, S.A.: Av. Nilo Peçanha 175, 21090; f. 1945; cap. and res. 6,965m.; dep. 48,586m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. ISRAEL KLabin.

Banco Lar Brasileiro: Praia de Botafogo 374, 22250; associated with the Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.; cap. 1,768m.; res. 1,872m.; dep. 20,485m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. JORGE OSCAR DE MELLO FLÔRES; Pres. CHARLES P. BRAUCH; 30 brs.

São Paulo, SP

Banco América do Sul, S.A.: Av. Brigadeiro Luis Antônio 2020, C.P. 8075; f. 1940; cap. and res. 1,500m.; dep. 13,097m. (Dec. 1979); Pres. FUJIO TACHIBANA; 91 brs.

Banco Auxiliar de São Paulo, S.A.: Rua Boa Vista 192; f. 1928; cap. and res. 611m.; dep. 6,145m. (Sept. 1978); Pres. RODÓLIO MARCO BONFIGLIOLI.

Banco Bandeirantes, S.A.: Rua Boa Vista 162, 7° andar, C.P. 8260; f. 1944; cap. and res. 1,474m., dep. 11,065m. (June 1980); Pres. Dr. GILBERTO DE ANDRADE FARIA; 130 brs.

Banco Brasileiro de Descontos, S.A. (BRADESCO): Av. Ipiranga 282, 9°, C.P. 8250; f. 1943; cap. and res. 62,931m.; dep. 174,988m. (June 1981); Pres. LÁZARO DE MELLO BRANDÃO; 1,288 brs.

Banco Cidade de São Paulo: Praça Dom José Gaspar 106; f. 1965; cap. and res. 558m.; dep. 3,900m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. EDMUNDO SAFDIÉ; 10 brs.

Banco do Comércio e Indústria de São Paulo, S.A.: Rua XV de Novembro 289; f. 1889; cap. and res. 1,739m., dep. 8,794m. (Sept. 1978); Pres. CARLOS EDUARDO QUARTIM BARBOSA; 230 brs.

Banco de Crédito Nacional, S.A.: Rua Boa Vista 228, 01014; f. 1924; cap. 4,508m.; dep. 20,167m. (1981); Pres. ANTÔNIO GRISI; Supt. Dir. PEDRO CONDE; 130 brs.

Banco Mercantil de São Paulo, S.A.: Av. Paulista 1450; f. 1938; cap. 1,225m.; res. 1,511m.; dep. 12,890m. (Sept. 1978); Pres. GASTÃO EDUARDO DE BUENO VIDIGAL.

Banco Noroeste de Investimento, S.A.: Rua Álvares Penteado 216, C.P. 8119; cap. and res. 1,446.7m.; dep. 6,639.2m. (July 1981); Pres. LEO W. COCHRANE.

Banco Real, S.A.: Rua Boa Vista 254, 2°, C.P. 144; f. 1925; cap. and res. 2,924m.; dep. 14,211m. (Sept. 1978); Pres. ALOYSIO DE ANDRADE FARIA; 568 brs.

Comind, Banco de Investimento, S.A.: Rua São Bento 308; cap. and res. 2,767m.; dep. 10,766m. (Sept. 1980); Pres. CARLOS EDUARDO QUARTIM BARBOSA.

Belo Horizonte, MG

Banco Nacional, S.A.: Rua Espírito Santo 593; f. 1944; cap. and res. 6,637m.; dep. 57,625m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. EDUARDO DE MAGALHÃES PINTO.

Juiz de Fora, MG

Banco de Crédito Real de Minas Gerais, S.A.: Rua Halfeld 504; f. 1889; cap. and res. 1,072m.; dep. 7,207m. (Sept. 1978); Pres. Dr. MIGUEL AUGUSTO GONÇALVES DE SOUZA; 179 brs.

Pôrto Alegre, RS

Banco Sul Brasileiro, S.A.: Rua 7 de Setembro 1028; f. 1973; cap. 3,000m.; res. 4,758m.; dep. 35,103m. (1981); Pres. HÉLIO PRATES DE SILVEIRA; 336 brs.

Salvador, BA

Banco Econômico, S.A.: Rua Lauro Muller s/n, Edif. do Centenário; f. 1834; cap. 800m.; res. 1,422m.; dep. 6,846m. (Sept. 1978); Pres. PÂMPHILO PEDREIRA FRIERE DE CARVALHO; 214 brs.

FOREIGN BANKS

Banca Commerciale Italiana (Italy): Rua Líbero Badaró 377, 18° andar, C.P. 30.461, CEP 01009, São Paulo, SP; cap. and res. 63m.; dep. 70m. (Sept. 1978); Man. LEONELLO GUGLIEMINI.

Banco Europeu para a América Latina, S.A. (Belgium): Rua Bela Cintra 952, São Paulo, SP; f. 1911; formerly Banco Italo-Belga; cap. and res. 178m.; dep. 647m. (Sept. 1978); Pres. JULES TILLIER; 5 brs.

Banco Francês e Brasileiro, S.A.: Av. Paulista 1318, São Paulo, SP; f. 1948; affiliated with Crédit Lyonnais; cap. p.u. 500m.; res. 601m.; dep. 7,062m. (Sept. 1978); Pres. JOÃO PEDRO GOUVÊA VIEIRA; 44 brs.

Banco Hispano Americano (Spain): São Paulo, SP; f. 1981; Man. CARLOS GUANTER.

Banco Holandês Unido S.A. (Netherlands): Rua do Ouvidor 101, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; f. 1917; cap. and res. 900m.; dep. 3,578m. (July 1981); Gen. Man. J. G. A. BAHR; 4 brs. (Brasília, Salvador, Santos, São Paulo).

Banco Internacional S.A.: Rua XV de Novembro 240, São Paulo, SP; f. 1967; cap. and res. 394m.; dep. 1,911m. (Oct. 1980); Pres. J. A. MANO SILVA; 3 brs.

Banco Mitsubishi Brasileiro (Japan): Rua Líbero Badaró 633, C.P. 30179, São Paulo, SP; cap. and res. 306m.; dep. 1,031m. (Sept. 1978); Pres. TOSHIYUKI NAKAMURA.

Banco de la Nación Argentina: Av. Rio Branco 134-A, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; f. 1892; cap. and res. 275m.; dep. 189m. (Aug. 1979); Man. CARLOS ANTONIO MONGIARDINO.

Banco Sudameris Brasil, S.A. (France): Rua Bela Vista 739, Santo Amaro, C.P. 3481, CEP 04709; f. 1910; cap. 310m.; res. 483m.; dep. 5,278m. (Sept. 1978); Pres. ROGÉRIO GIORGI; 68 brs.

Banco Sumitomo Brasileiro (Japan): Av. Paulista 949, C.P. 7961, São Paulo, SP; cap. and res. 231m.; dep. 424m. (Sept. 1978); Pres. MASAYUKI SATOH.

Banco de Tokyo S.A. (Japan): Av. Paulista 1274, São Paulo, SP; f. 1954; cap. and res. 350m.; dep. 603m. (Sept. 1978); Pres. AKIRA OGAWA.

Banco Unión (Venezuela): Rua Alvares Penteado 195, 01012, P.O.B. 627, São Paulo, SP.

Bank of London and South America, Ltd. (U.K.): Rua XV de Novembro 143/165, São Paulo, SP; cap. and res. 967m.; dep. 4,205m. (Sept. 1980); Gen. Man. DAVID BLAIR PIRRIE; 14 brs.

Citibank N.A. (U.S.A.): Av. Rio Branco 85, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; f. 1812; cap. 504m.; res. 1,349m.; dep. 6,870m. (Sept. 1978); Vice-Pres. IVO CAUDURO TONIN; 11 brs.

Deutsche Bank AG (Fed. Repub. of Germany): Rua XV de Novembro 137, C.P. 30427, São Paulo, SP; f. 1969; cap. and res. 255m.; dep. 747m. (Sept. 1978); Mans. HARTWIG FRIEG, KLAUS-JUERGEN HADRATH.

The First National Bank of Boston (U.S.A.): Av. Rio Branco 110, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; cap. and res. 313m.; dep. 1,505m. (Sept. 1978); Vice-Pres. ROBERT D. FREELAND; 5 brs.

Unión de Bancos del Uruguay: Rio de Janeiro, RJ; cap. and res. 20m.; dep. 11m. (Sept. 1978); Man. SIZÉNANDO ALVES TEIXEIRA.

BANKING ASSOCIATIONS

Rio de Janeiro, RJ

Federação Nacional dos Bancos: Av. Rio Branco 39-20°, 20.000; Pres. THEÓFILO DE AZEREDO SANTOS.

Sindicato dos Bancos dos Estados do Rio de Janeiro e Espírito Santo: Av. Rio Branco 81-19°.

São Paulo, SP

Sindicato dos Bancos nos Estados de São Paulo, Paraná, Mato Grosso e Mato Grosso do Sul: Rua Líbero Badaró 293, 13° andar, CEP 01905; f. 1924; Pres. LÁZARO DE MELLO BRANDÃO; Sec. ARMANDO CONDE.

There are eight other banking associations in Maceió, Salvador, Fortaleza, Belo Horizonte, João Pessoa, Recife, Rio de Janeiro and Pôrto Alegre.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Comissão de Valores Mobiliários: Sete de Setembro 111, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; f. 1977 to supervise the operations of the stock exchanges; Chair. ROBERTO TEIXEIRA DA COSTA.

Rio de Janeiro, RJ

Bolsa de Valores do Rio de Janeiro: Praça XV de Novembro 20; f. 1843; 200 stocks quoted; Pres. CARLOS DE ALMEIDA LIBERAL; Vice-Pres. IGNÁCIO H. CORRÊA DE MELLO.

São Paulo, SP

Bolsa de Valores de São Paulo: Rua Líbero Bandaró 471, 3°; 500 stocks quoted.

There are commodity exchanges at Pôrto Alegre, Vitória, Recife, Santos and São Paulo.

INSURANCE

SUPERVISORY AUTHORITIES

Superintendência de Seguros Privados (SUSEP): Praça XV de Novembro 34, 12°, Centro 20.000, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; f. 1966; within Ministry of Finance; Superintendent FRANCISCO DE ASSIS FIGUEIRA.

Conselho Nacional de Seguros Privados (CNSP): Praça XV de Novembro 34, 7°, 20.000 Rio de Janeiro, RJ; f. 1966; Pres. Minister of Finance; Sec. JOÃO LUIZ ZILLER MEREGE.

Instituto de Resseguros do Brasil (IRB): Av. Marechal Câmara 171, C.P. 1440, Centro 20.000, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; f. 1939; reinsurance; Pres. ERNESTO WERNECK ALBRECHT.

The following is a list of the 25 principal national insurance companies, selected on the basis of premium income.

(p.i.=premium income; cap.=capital; m.=million; amounts in cruzeiros.)

Rio de Janeiro, RJ

Atlântica, Cia. Nacional de Seguros: Rua Barão de Itapagipe 225; f. 1935; p.i. 5,844m., cap. 810m. (1980); general; Pres. ANTÔNIO CARLOS DE ALMEIDA BRAGA.

Boavista, Cia. de Seguros de Vida e Acidentes: Rua Barão de Itapagipe 225; f. 1950; p.i. 3,897m., cap. 300m. (1980); life and risk; Pres. ANTÔNIO CARLOS DE ALMEIDA BRAGA.

Cia. Internacional de Seguros: Rua Ibituruna 81, Maracanã, 20271, C.P. 1137; f. 1920; p.i. 4,025m., cap. 1,200m. (1980); life and risk; Chair. CELSO DA ROCHA MIRANDA.

Generali do Brasil, Cia. Nacional de Seguros: Av. Rio Branco 128, 4° andar; f. 1945; p.i. 1,556m., cap. 568m. (1980); general; Pres. EDMUNDO PENNA BARBOSA DA SILVA.

Nacional, Cia. de Seguros: Rua da Alfândega 90, 20.070; f. 1946; p.i. 2,178m., cap. 529m. (1980); life and risk; Pres. FRANCISCO NILO DE FARIAS.

Sasse, Cia. Nacional de Seguros Gerais: Av. Rio Branco 125, 3°/5° andares; f. 1968; p.i. 1,581, cap. 680m. (1980); general; Pres. CARLOS JOSÉ DE ASSIS RIBEIRO.

Sul América, Cia. Nacional de Seguros: Rua da Quitanda 86; f. 1895; cap. 2,315m. (1981); life and risk; Pres. LEONÍDIO RIBEIRO FILHO; offices in São Paulo, Porto Alegre, Belo Horizonte and Recife.

Sul América Terrestres, Marítimos e Acidentes Cia. de Seguros: Rua da Quitanda 86; f. 1913; general; cap. (see Sul América, Cia. Nacional de Seguros, above); Pres. LEONÍDIO RIBEIRO FILHO.

Yorkshire-Corcovado Cia. de Seguros: Av. Almirante Barroso 52, 23° e 24° andares; f. 1943; p.i. 1,914m., cap. 703m. (Dec. 1980); life and risk; Pres. FERNANDO MACHADO PORTELLA.

São Paulo, SP

Brasil, Cia. de Seguros Gerais: Rua Luiz Coelho 26; f. 1904; p.i. 2,451m., cap. 675m. (Dec. 1980); general; Pres. ANTÔNIO CARLOS PACHECO E SILVA; Superintendent PIERRE SERRIGNY.

Cia. Bandeirante de Seguros Gerais: Rua Quirino de Andrade 215, 10° andar; f. 1944; p.i. 3,559m., cap. 500m. (1980); life and risk; Pres. RONY CASTRO DE OLIVEIRA LYRIO.

Cia. Paulista de Seguros: Rua Líbero Badaró 158, 1° andar; f. 1906; p.i. 2,327m., cap. 500m. (1980); general; Pres. NICOLAU MORAES BARROS FILHO.

Cia. Real Brasileira de Seguros: Av. Paulista 1374, 6° andar; f. 1965; p.i. 1,310m., cap. 231m. (1980); Pres. ALOSIO DE ANDRADE FARIA.

Cia. de Seguros do Estado de São Paulo: Rua Dr. Falcão Filho 56, 8° andar; f. 1967; p.i. 1,544m., cap. 500m (1980); life and risk; Pres. LUIZ AUGUSTO GOMES DE MATTOS.

Comind Cia. de Seguros: Rua Dr. Miguel Couto 58, 1°/5°

andares; f. 1965; p.i. 1,718m., cap. 400m. (1980); Pres. CARLOS EDUARDO QUARTIM BARBOSA.

Itaú Seguradora S.A.: P.O.B. 1798, Rua Barão de Itapetininga 18, CEP 01042; f. 1921; p.i. 8,250m., cap. 1,200m. (Dec. 1980); all classes; Superintendent LUIZ DE CAMPOS SALLES.

Porto Seguro Cia. de Seguros Gerais: Av. Rio Branco 1489; f. 1945; p.i. 2,100m., cap. 350m. (1980); life and risk; Pres. ROSA GARFINKEL.

São Paulo, Cia. Nacional de Seguros: Av. Ipiranga 1248, 10°/16° andares; f. 1920; p.i. 1,762m., cap. 150m. (1980); life and risk; Pres. DÉCIO FERRAZ NOVAES.

Skandia-Boavista Cia. Brasileira de Seguros: Av. Paulista 1415; f. 1937; p.i. 1,407m., cap. 450m. (1980); Pres. ANTÔNIO CARLOS DE ALMEIDA BRAGA.

Unibanco Seguradora S.A.: Rua Líbero Badaró 293, 28° andar; f. 1866; p.i. 1,638m., cap. 350m. (1980); Pres. ROBERTO KONDER BORNHAUSEN.

Vera Cruz Seguradora S.A.: Av. Maria Coelho Aguiar 215, Bloco D, 2° andar, 05804; f. 1955; p.i. 2,386m. (July 1981); cap. 644m. (Mar. 1981); general; Chair. CARLOS ALBERTO MANHÃES BARRETO.

Provincial Companies

Bamerindus Cia. de Seguros: Rua Marechal Floriano Peixoto 5500, Curitiba, PR; f. 1938; p.i. 3,199m., cap. 940m. (1980); life and risk; Pres. JOSÉ EDUARDO DE ANDRADE VIEIRA.

Cia. de Seguros Aliança da Bahia: Rua Pinto Martins 11, 9° andar, Salvador, BA; f. 1870; p.i. 2,235m., cap. 702m. (1980); general; Pres. PAULO SÉRGIO FREIRE DE CARVALHO G. TOURINHO.

Cia. de Seguros Minas-Brasil: Rua dos Caetés 745, Belo Horizonte, MG; f. 1938; p.i. 1,469m., cap. 555m. (Aug. 1981); life and risk; Pres. JOSÉ CARNEIRO DE ARAÚJO.

Cia. União de Seguros Gerais: Av. Borges de Medeiros 261, Porto Alegre, RS; f. 1891; p.i. 2,812m. (1980); cap. 744m. (March 1981); Pres. GASTÃO ALVARO PEREIRA DOS SANTOS.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

GOVERNMENT ADVISORY BODIES

Comissão de Fusão e Incorporação de Empresas (COFIE): Ministério da Fazenda, Esplanada dos Ministérios, Bloco 5, Brasília, DF; mergers commission; Exec. Sec. RENATO CARRERI PALOMBA.

Conselho de Desenvolvimento Comercial (CDC): Ministério da Indústria e do Comércio, 3° andar, Esplanada dos Ministérios, Bloco 6, Brasília, D.F.; Praça Mauá 7, 12° andar, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; commercial development council; Sec.-Gen. AMILCAR MANOEL DE MENEZES.

Conselho de Desenvolvimento Econômico (CDE): Palácio do Planalto, Brasília, D.F.; economic development council.

Conselho de Desenvolvimento Industrial (CDI): Ministério da Indústria e do Comércio, SAS Quadra 05, Lote 05, Bloco H, 70070 Brasília, D.F.; Praça Mauá 7, 17° andar, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; industrial development council; offers incentives for private investment and exemption from import duty on machinery and equipment not available in Brazil; Exec. Sec. GETÚLIO LAMARTINE DE PAULA FONSECA.

Conselho de Desenvolvimento Social (CDS): Palácio do Planalto, Brasília, D.F.; social development council.

Conselho Interministerial de Preços (CIP): Av. Presidente Antônio Carlos 375, 10° andar, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; prices commission; Exec. Sec. JÚLIO CÉSAR MARTINS.

Conselho Nacional do Comércio Exterior (CONCEX): Ministério da Indústria e do Comércio, 3° andar, Esplanada dos Ministérios, Bloco 6, Brasília, D.F.; Av. Rio Branco 65, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; f. 1966; responsible for foreign exchange and trade policies and for the control of export activities; Sec.-Gen. PAULO D'ARRIGO VELLINHO.

Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico (CNPQ): Av. W-3 Norte, Quadra 507, Bloco B, Brasília, D.F.; Praia do Flamengo 200, 3° andar, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; scientific and technological development council; Pres. MAURÍCIO MATOS PEIXOTO.

Conselho Nacional de Não-Ferrosos e de Siderurgia (CONSIDER): Ministério da Indústria e Comércio, 8° andar, Esplanada dos Ministérios, Bloco 6, Brasília, D.F.; exercises a supervisory role over developments in the non-ferrous and iron and steel industries; Exec. Sec. ALFÍSIO MARINS.

Fundação Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (IBGE): Av. Franklin Roosevelt 166, 20.021 Rio de Janeiro, RJ; Pres. JESSÉ DE SOUZA MONTELO.

Instituto Nacional de Metrologia, Normalização e Qualidade Industrial (INMETRO): Rodovia Washington Luiz, km. 101.5, C.P. 94.501, 25.400 Xerém, RJ; in 1981 INMETRO absorbed the Instituto Nacional de Pesos e Medidas (INPM) the weights and measures institute; Pres. Dr. FERNANDO SIMÕES SOUTO; publ. *INMETRO Informação* (monthly).

Instituto de Planejamento Econômico e Social (IPEA): SBS, Edif. BNDE, 4º andar, Brasília, D.F.; planning institute; Pres. JOSÉ FLÁVIO PÉCORÁ.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Companhia de Desenvolvimento do Vale do São Francisco (CODEVASF): SBN, Bloco F, Edifício Central Brasília, 8º andar, Brasília, D.F.; Pres. ERASMO JOSÉ DE ALMEIDA.

Companhia Vale do Rio Doce, S.A. (CVRD): Av. Graça Aranha 26, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; f. 1942; primarily connected with the export of iron ore, many subsidiaries; Pres. ELIEZER BATISTA DA SILVA.

Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Pecuario (CON-DEPE): to promote livestock development.

Conselho Nacional do Petróleo (CNP): Edifício-Sede, 6º andar, Esplanada dos Ministérios, Bloco 6, Brasília, D.F.; f. 1938; directs national policy on petroleum; Exec. Dir. FERNANDO BELCHIOR DE OLIVEIRA FILHO; publ. *Atualidades* (every 2 months).

Departamento Nacional da Produção Mineral (DNPM): SAN, Quadra 1, Bloco B, 3º andar, Brasília, D.F.; f. 1934; responsible for the development of mineral resources; Dir. Gen. YVAN BARRETO DE CARVALHO.

Instituto do Açúcar e do Alcool (IAA): Praça XV de Novembro 42, 8º, 20.010 Rio de Janeiro, RJ; Government agency for the promotion and development of the sugar economy; sole exporter of raw sugar; Pres. HUGO DE ALMEIDA.

Instituto Brasileiro do Café (IBC): Av. Rodrigues Alves 129, 10º, Cais do Porto, 20.081 Rio de Janeiro, RJ; f. 1952; controls and promotes production and commerce of coffee and gives technical advice to producers; government agency; Pres. OCTÁVIO RAINHO DA SILVA NEVES; publ. *Anuário Estatístico do Café* (annually).

Instituto Brasileiro do Desenvolvimento Florestal (IBDF): Setor de Areas Isoladas, L4 Norte, 70.800 Brasília, D.F.; f. 1967; independent organization affiliated to the Ministry of Agriculture; responsible for the annual formulation of national and regional forest plans; Pres. MAURO SILVA REIS.

Instituto Nacional de Colonização e Reforma Agrária (INCRA): SBN, Palácio do Desenvolvimento, 18º andar, Brasília, D.F.; f. 1970; affiliated to the Ministry of Agriculture; Pres. PAULO YOKOTA.

Instituto Nacional da Propriedade Industrial (INPI): Praça Mauá 7, 12º andar, Centro 20.081 Rio de Janeiro, RJ; Pres. ARTHUR CARLOS BANDEIRA.

Instituto Nacional de Tecnologia (INT): Av. Venezuela 82, 7º, Centro, 20.081 Rio de Janeiro, RJ; f. 1921; cooperates in national industrial development; Dir. HAROLDO MATTOS DE LEMOS.

Superintendência do Desenvolvimento da Amazônia (SUDAM): Av. Almirante Barroso 426, Bairro do Marco, Belém, PA; f. 1966 to develop the Amazon regions of Brazil; attached to the Ministry of the Interior; 502

new approved projects with total investment of 6,399.8m. (Jan. 1973), including industrial, cattle breeding and basic services projects; Superintendent Eng. ELIAS SEFER.

Superintendência do Desenvolvimento do Nordeste (SU-DENE): Av. Prof. Moraes Rego s/n, Edif. SUDENE, Cidade Universitária, Recife, PE; f. 1959; attached to the Ministry of the Interior; assists development of Northeast Brazil; Superintendent VALFRIDO SALMITO FILHO.

Superintendência do Desenvolvimento da Pesca (SUDEPE): Edif. da Pesca, Av. W-3 Norte, Quadra 506, Bloco C, Brasília, D.F.; attached to the Ministry of Agriculture; assists development of fishing industry; Superintendent Dr. JOSÉ UBIRAJARA COELHO DE SOUZA TIMM.

Superintendência do Desenvolvimento da Região Centro Oeste (SUDECO): SAS, Quadra 1, Bloco A, lotes 9/10, Brasília, D.F.; f. 1968 to co-ordinate development projects in the State of Goiás, the Triângulo Mineiro area of Minas Gerais and southern Mato Grosso; replaces Fundação Brasil Central; Superintendent RENÊ POMPEU DE PINA.

Superintendência do Desenvolvimento da Região Sul (SUDESUL): Rua Caldas Junior 120, 20º, Porto Alegre, RS; f. 1967 to co-ordinate development in the states of Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina and Paraná; attached to Ministry of the Interior; Superintendent ANTÔNIO CÂNDIDO SILVEIRA PIRES.

Superintendência da Zona Franca de Manaus (SUFRAMA): BR 319, Distrito Industrial, Manaus, AM; to assist in the development of the Manaus Free Zone; Superintendent RUY ALBERTO COSTA LINS.

Other regional development organizations include Poloamazônia (agricultural and agro-mineral nuclei in the Amazon Region), Polocentro (woodland savannah in Central Brazil), Poloeste (agricultural and agro-mineral nuclei in the Centre-West), Polonordeste (integrated areas in the North-East), Procaucau (expansion of cocoa industry), Prodoeste (development of the Centre-South), Proterra (land distribution and promotion of agricultural industries in the North and North-East), Provale (development of the São Francisco basin).

COMMERCIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Associação dos Exportadores Brasileiros (AEB): exporters' association; Pres. LAERTE SETÚBAL.

Confederação das Associações Comerciais do Brasil: Brasília, D.F.; confederation of chambers of commerce in each state; Pres. RUI BARRETO.

Confederação Nacional da Agricultura (CNA): Palácio da Agricultura, 2º e 3º andares, SBN, 70.000 Brasília, D.F.; national agricultural confederation comprising the 21 state agricultural federations; Pres. FLÁVIO DA COSTA BRITO.

Confederação Nacional do Comércio (CNC): Edif. Presidente Dutra, 4º andar, Quadra 11, SCS, 70.327 Brasília, D.F.; national confederation comprising 35 affiliated federations of commerce; Pres. ANTÔNIO JOSÉ DOMINGUES DE OLIVEIRA SANTOS.

Confederação Nacional da Indústria (CNI): Edif. Roberto Simonsen 16 andar, SBN, 70.040 Brasília, D.F.; f. 1938; national confederation of industry comprising the 21 state industrial federations; Pres. Dr. ALBANO DO PRADO FRANCO.

Confederação Nacional dos Transportes Terrestres—CNTT: Edif. Gilberto Salomão, Bloco M, Conj. 1006/11, SCS, 70.305 Brasília, DF; confederation of land transport federations; Pres. FORTUNATO PERES JÚNIOR.

PRINCIPAL STATE ENTERPRISES

In July 1981 President Figueiredo announced plans to denationalize state companies.

Centrais Elétricas Brasileiras, S.A. (ELETROBRÁS): SAN, Edifício Petrobrás, 4º, Brasília, D.F.; f. 1962; government holding company (7 subsidiary and 28 associated electricity companies) responsible for planning, financing and managing Brazil's electrical energy programme; Pres. Gen. JOSÉ COSTA CAVALCANTI.

Companhia Siderúrgica Nacional, S.A.: Av. 13 de Maio 13, 8º andar, Centro 20.031 Rio de Janeiro, RJ; f. 1941; iron and steel; Pres. BENJAMIN MARIO BAPTISTA.

Empresa Brasileira de Aeronáutica, S.A. (EMBRAER): Av. Brigadeiro Faria Lima 2.710, C.P. 343, 12.200 São José dos Campos, SP; f. 1969; aeronautics industry; Chair. and Chief Exec. Officer OZIERES SILVA.

Empresa Brasileira de Assistência Técnica e Extensão Rural (EMBRATER): Av. W-3 Norte Q 515, LE 03, Bloco C, Brasília, D.F.; Pres. GLAUCO OLINGER.

Empresa Brasileira de Correios e Telégrafos: SCS, Edif. Apolo, 7º andar, Brasília, D.F.; posts and telegraph; Pres. ADWALDO CARDOSO BOTTO DE BARROS.

Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária (EMBRAPA): SRTV, Supercenter Venâncio 2.000, 9º andar, 70.333 Brasília, D.F.; f. 1973; attached to the Ministry of Agriculture; agricultural research; Pres. ELIZEU ROBERTO DE ANDRADE ALVES; publs. *Informativo Embrapa* (monthly, newsletter), *Pesquisa Agropecuária Brasileira* (every two months, research journal).

Empresa Brasileira de Telecomunicações, S.A. (EMBRATEL): Av. Presidente Vargas 1012, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; f. 1965; telecommunications industry; Pres. HELVÉCIO GILSON.

Petróleo Brasileiro, S.A. (PETROBRÁS): Av. República do Chile 65, C.P. 809, 20.035 Rio de Janeiro, RJ; f. 1953; development and production of petroleum and petroleum products; 1981 budget U.S. \$3,200 million; Pres. SHIGEAKI UEKI.

Petrobrás Comércio Internacional, S.A. (INTERBRÁS): Rua do Rosário 90, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; Pres. CARLOS SANTANA; Dir. JOSEPH M. TUTUNDJIAN.

Petrobrás Distribuidora, S.A.: Praça 22 de Abril 36, 8º andar, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; f. 1971; marketing of all petroleum by-products.

Petrobrás Fertilizantes, S.A. (PETROFÉRTIL): Praça Mahatma Ghandi 14, 10º/14 andar, 20.031 Rio de Janeiro, RJ; f. 1976; Pres. PAULO VIEIRA BELOTTI.

Petrobrás Internacional, S.A. (BRASPETRO): Praça Pio X 119, 11º andar, 20.040 Rio de Janeiro, RJ; f. 1972; international division with operations in Algeria, Angola, People's Republic of China, the Congo, Guatemala, Iraq, Libya and Trinidad and Tobago; Pres. SHIGEAKI UEKI.

Petrobrás Mineração, S.A. (Petromisa): Rio de Janeiro, RJ; non-petroleum mining.

Petrobrás Química, S.A. (PETROQUISA): Rua Buenos Aires 40, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; f. 1968; petrochemicals industry; Pres. PAULO VIEIRA BELOTTI.

Siderurgia Brasileira, S.A. (SIDERBRÁS): SAS, Quadra 2, Bloco E, Edif. Siderbrás, 9º andar, 70.070 Brasília,

D.F., f. 1974; steel industry; Pres. HENRIQUE BRANDÃO CAVALCANTI.

Other state enterprises include Aços Finos Piratini, S.A., Companhia Ferro e Aço de Vitória, Companhia Nacional de Alcalis, S.A., Companhia Siderúrgica de Mogi das Cruzes, Companhia Siderúrgica Paulista, S.A., Usinas Siderúrgicas da Bahia and Usinas Siderúrgicas de Minas Gerais.

TRADE UNIONS

In 1978 a decree-law was published which forbids strikes "in public services and activities legally considered essential" i.e. banking, oil prospecting, transport and communications, hospitals, electricity industry and other public services, etc. Any worker involved in such a strike can be warned, or immediately dismissed, or sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment.

Confederação Nacional dos Trabalhadores na Indústria—CNTI (National Confederation of Industrial Workers): Av. W 3 Norte, Quadra 505, 70.230 Brasília, D.F.; f. 1946; Pres. ARY CAMPISTA.

Confederação Nacional dos Trabalhadores no Comércio—CNCT (National Confederation of Commercial Workers): Av. W/5 Sul, Quadra 902, Bloco C, 70.390 Brasília, D.F.; f. 1946; Pres. ANTÔNIO ALVES DE ALMEIDA.

Confederação Nacional dos Trabalhadores em Transportes Marítimos, Fluviais e Aéreos—CNTMFA (National Confederation of Maritime, River and Air Transport Workers): Edif. Seguradoras, Sala 609, SBS, 70.072 Brasília, D.F.; f. 1960; Pres. RÔMULO AUGUSTUS PEREIRA DE SOUZA.

Confederação Nacional dos Trabalhadores em Transportes Terrestres—CNTTT (National Confederation of Land Transport Workers): Edif. Casa de São Paulo, 12º andar, Salas 1201/2, SBS, 70.078 Brasília, D.F.; f. 1952; 300,000 mems.; Pres. ORLANDO COUTINHO; publ. *Folha de Transporte*.

Confederação Nacional dos Trabalhadores em Comunicação e Publicidade—CONTOP (National Confederation of Communications and Advertising Workers): Edif. Serra Dourada, 7º andar, Gr. 705/708, Quadra 11, SCS, 70.365 Brasília, D.F.; f. 1964; Pres. JOSÉ ALCEU PORTOCARRERO.

Confederação Nacional dos Trabalhadores nas Empresas de Crédito—CONTEG (National Confederation of Workers in Credit Institutions): Edif. Israel Pinheiro, 5º, Quadra 4, Bloco A, 70.300 Brasília, D.F.; f. 1958; 200,000 mems.; Pres. WILSON GOMEZ DE MOURA.

Confederação Nacional dos Trabalhadores em Estabelecimentos de Educação e Cultura—CONTEEC (National Confederation of Workers in Education and Culture): SAS, Quadra 4, Bloco B, 70.302 Brasília, D.F.; f. 1967; Pres. NACIB ABRAHÃO.

Confederação Nacional das Profissões Liberais—CNPL (National Confederation of the Liberal Professions): Edif. Gilberto Salomão, Gr. 807/812, SCS, 70.305 Brasília, D.F.; f. 1954; Pres. Dr. CARLOS FALKENBERG.

Confederação Nacional dos Trabalhadores na Agricultura—CONTAG (National Confederation of Agricultural Workers): MSPW, Conjunto 502, Lote 2, Núcleo Bandeirante, 70.750 Brasília, D.F.; f. 1964; Pres. JOSÉ FRANCISCO DA SILVA.

TRANSPORT

Conselho Nacional de Transportes: Ministério dos Transportes, Esplanada dos Ministérios, Bloco 9, Brasília, D.F.; f. 1961 to study, co-ordinate and execute government transport policy and reorganize railway, road and ports and waterways councils; Pres. WANDO PEREIRA BORGES; Exec. Sec. Gen. RUBEM FIGUEIRA POSTIGA.

Empresa Brasileira de Planejamento de Transportes—GEIPOP: SAN, Quadra 3, Lote A, 70.040 Brasília, D.F.; f. 1973; agency for the promotion of an integrated modern transport system and advises the Minister of Transport on transport policy; Pres. JOSÉ MENEZES SENNA.

Empresa Brasileira de Transportes Urbanos (EBTU): SCS, Edif. Toufic, Brasília, D.F.; f. 1975 to administer the resources of the Fundo de Desenvolvimento de Transportes Urbanos (17,000 million cruzeiros (1976-79) and to execute national urban transport plans within the context of the overall system; Pres. Eng. JORGE GUILHERME DE MAGALHÃES FRANCISCONI.

RAILWAYS

Réde Ferroviária Federal S.A. (RFFSA) (Federal Railway Corporation): Praça Procópio Ferreira 86, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; f. 1957, as a holding company for 14 railways grouped into 7 regional networks, with a total of 23,591 km. in 1980; a mixed company in which the government holds the majority of the shares; Pres. Cel. CARLOS ALOYSIO WEBER.

There are also railways owned by State Governments and several privately owned railways:

Companhia Vale de Rio Doce (Vitória—Minas Railway): C.P. 155, Vitória, ES; state-owned mining corporation; 773 km. open in 1979; Pres. ELIEZER BATISTA DA SILVA.

Estrada de Ferro do Amapá: C.P. 396, Belém 66.000, PA; opened 1956; 194 km. open in 1979; owned by Icomi, a manganese ore mining concern, Pres. SAMUEL FINEBERG.

FEPASA—Ferrovia Paulista S.A.: Rua Libero Badaró 39, 01009 São Paulo, SP; 5,107 km. open in 1979; Pres. CHAFIC JACOB.

Other privately-owned mineral lines are: Estrada de Ferro Campos do Jordão (47 km., open in 1979), Estrada de Ferro Perus-Pirapora (33 km., open in 1979), Estrada de Ferro Votorantim (19 km., open in 1979) and Estrada de Ferro Mineração Rio do Norte (f. 1979; 35 km.).

ROADS

Departamento Nacional de Estradas de Rodagem (DNER) (National Roads Development): Av. Pres. Vargas 522/534, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; f. 1945 to plan and execute federal road policy and to supervise state and municipal roads with the aim of integrating them into the national network; Dir. CLORALDINO SOARES SEVERO.

In 1979 there were 1,222,869 km. of roads in Brazil, of which 46,227 km. were paved.

Brasília has been a focal point for inter-regional development, and paved roads link the capital with every region of Brazil. The building of completely new roads has taken place predominantly in the north.

INLAND WATERWAYS

River transport plays only a minor part in the movement of goods, although its total rose from 2.7 million tons

in 1975 to 4.4 million tons in 1979. There are three major river systems, the Amazon, Paraná and the São Francisco, only the first of which is easily navigable. Plans have been drawn up to improve the inland waterway system and one plan is to link the Amazon and Upper Paraná to provide a navigable waterway across the centre of the country.

Companhia das Docas do Pará: Av. Presidente Vargas 41, 2º, Belém, PA; administers the port of Belém; Pres. Col. RAÚL DA SILVA MOREIRA.

Empresa de Navegação da Amazônia, S.A. (ENASA): Av. Presidente Vargas 41, Belém, PA; f. 1967; cargo and passenger services on the Amazon river and its principal tributaries, connecting the port of Belém with Santarém, Manaus, Porto Velho, Iquitos (Peru) and other river ports; Pres. EUGÊNIO MARQUES RODRIGUES FRAZÃO.

SHIPPING

There are 36 deep-water ports in Brazil, five of which, including the port of Santos which handles 30 per cent of all cargo, are privately owned. The largest ports are Santos, Rio de Janeiro, Paranaguá, Recife and Vitória. Tubarão, an iron ore port, and Santana (Amapá) on the Amazon, from where manganese is exported, are among the ports already equipped with automated facilities. Both ports are being expanded, as are Recife and Maceió, the sugar ports, and Ilheus, the cocoa port, on the eastern seaboard. The two main oil terminals, at São Sebastião (São Paulo) and Madre de Jesus (Bahia), are being expanded. Port expansion plans also include the building of terminals at Areia Branca, Paranaguá and Rio Grande. A new iron ore terminal is to be built at Sepetiba and a sugar terminal in São Paulo State. All ports will be deepened to accommodate vessels of over 40,000 tons. Brazil's merchant fleet is the largest in Latin America. In 1977 it comprised 875 vessels (5.61 million tons), of which 151 were oil tankers (98 per cent owned by Petrobrás) and 724 were cargo vessels (51 per cent privately owned and 49 per cent owned by state agencies).

Superintendência Nacional da Marinha Mercante—SUNAMAM: Av. Rio Branco 115, 14º, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; f. 1941; supervisory board of the merchant marine; Superintendent ELCIO COSTO COUTO.

Empresa dos Portos do Brasil (Portobrás): SAS, Quadra 1, Lotes 5 e 7A, Brasília, D.F.; f. 1975 to supervise, control and develop policies for the ports and navigable waterways; Pres. Eng. ARNO OSCAR MARKUS.

Companhia Brasileira de Transportes de Granéis: f. 1976 for the carriage of liquid and solid bulk cargoes; Dirs. GONSALO TORREALBA, ARCÊNIO CARLOS NOBREGA.

Companhia de Navegação Lloyd Brasileiro: Rua do Rosário 1, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; f. 1966; partly government-owned; possesses 52 vessels with a total displacement of 404,398 g.r.t.; has 18 vessels under construction, with a total displacement of 249,876 g.r.t. contracting the construction of 12 vessels with a total displacement of 163,200 g.r.t. to be delivered by 1979; operates an average of 60 chartered vessels; maintains passenger and cargo services along the coast from the Amazon; operates between Brazil, the U.S.A. and Canada, Northern Europe, Scandinavia, the Mediterranean, East and West Africa, the Far East, the Arabian Gulf, Japan, Australia and New Zealand, and around the South American coast through the associated company **Lloyd-Libra**. Operates with palletized, containerized and frozen cargoes, as well as with general and bulk

BRAZIL

cargoes; has recently introduced the roll-on/roll-off system; Pres. Admiral JONAS CORRÊA DA COSTA SOBRINHO.

Companhia de Navegação Marítima—NETUMAR: Rua Monsenhor Coutinho 340, Centro Manaus, AM; Av. Presidente Vargas 482, 22-23°, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; f. 1959; 13 vessels, 168,893 d.w.t.; coastal traffic including Amazon region, foreign trade to U.S.A. and Canada, east coast and Great Lakes ports, Argentina and Uruguay; Dirs. Dr. ARIOSTO M. AMADO, Dr. JOSÉ CARLOS LEAL, WALTER GAINSBURY.

Empresa de Navegação Aliança, S.A.: Av. Venezuela 3-18°, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; 19 vessels, 274,723 d.w.t.; cargo services to Argentina, Europe, Baltic, Atlantic and North Sea ports; Chair. C. G. E. FISCHER.

Frota Amazônica, S.A.: Av. Presidente Vargas 112, Belém, PA; cargo services between the Amazon Region and the U.S. Gulf ports, the east coast of the U.S.A. and Canada and Northern Europe; 5 vessels of 26,850 d.w.t.; Pres. FERNANDO SALDANHA DA GAMA FROTA.

Frota Oceânica Brasileira, S.A.: Av. Venezuela 110, 20.081, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; f. 1947; six cargo vessels and nine bulk carriers; Pres. J. CARLOS FRAGOSO PIRES; Vice-Pres. PEDRO MORAND.

Linhas Brasileiras de Navegação S.A. (LIBRA): Av. Rio Branco 25, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; 24 cargo vessels; Exec. Dirs. W. PENHA BORGES, A. MARQUES CANOILAS.

Petróleo Brasileiro S.A. (Petrobrás) (Frota Nacional de Petroleiros—Fronape): Av. República do Chile 65, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; transport bulk goods; tanker fleet of 2,562,150 tons d.w.t.; Pres. SHIGEAKI UEKI.

Vale do Rio Doce Navegação S.A.—DOCENAVE: Rua Voluntários da Pátria 143, 22.270 Rio de Janeiro, RJ; bulk carrier to Japan, Persian Gulf, Europe, North America and Argentina; 12 bulk and seven ore/oil carriers; Superintendent CARLOS AUTO DE ANDRADE.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are about 1,500 airports and airstrips. Of the 48 principal airports 21 are international, although most international traffic is handled by the two airports at Rio de Janeiro and two at São Paulo. A further international airport for São Paulo is due for completion in 1983.

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Conselho Nacional de Turismo (CNTUR) (National Tourism Office): Ministério da Indústria e do Comércio, Rua Mariz e Barros 13, 5°, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; f. 1969; Exec. Sec. FREDERICO MARAGLIANO CARDOSO.

Divisão de Exposições e Feiras/Conselho de Desenvolvimento Comercial: Ministério da Indústria e do Comércio, Esplanada dos Ministérios, Bloco 6, 7°, Brasília, D.F.; f. 1967; organizes fairs and exhibitions; Dir. NELSON CAMPOS; Sec.-Gen. ROBERTO NOGUEIRA FERREIRA; publ. *Calendário de Exposições e Feiras*.

Divisão de Feiras e Turismo/Departamento de Promoção Comercial: Ministério das Relações Exteriores, Esplanada dos Ministérios, 70170 Brasília, D.F.; f. 1977; organizes Brazil's participation in fairs and commercial exhibition abroad; Dir. TARCISIO MARCIANO DA ROCHA; publ. *Calendário de Feiras e Exposições no Exterior*, *Informativo ao Expositor*, *Caderno de Amostras*.

Transport, Tourism and Culture

DOMESTIC LINES

Brasília, D.F.

Transbrasil S.A. Linhas Aéreas: SQS 305, Bloco C, Lojas 31-33; f. 1955; scheduled passenger and cargo services to south-east and north-east Brazil and Miami; controls cargo airline Aero-Brasil; 1980 fleet: 2 Boeing 727-200, 6 Boeing 727-100, 9 Boeing 727-100C; Pres. OMAR FONTANA.

Rio de Janeiro, RJ

Serviços Aéreos Cruzeiro do Sul, S.A.: Av. Rio Branco 128, C.P. 190; f. 1927; in 1975 VARIG purchased an 86 per cent participation in the company; network routes: Brazil, Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, French Guiana, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay; 1980 fleet: 8 Boeing 727, 6 Boeing 737, 2 Airbus A-300 B-4; Pres. Dr. AGUINALDO DE MELO JUNQUEIRA FILHO.

VARIG S.A. (Viação Aérea Rio Grandense): Edif. Varig, Av. Alameda Silveira Noronha 365, 20021; f. 1927; international services; Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela, Mexico, U.S.A., Angola, Japan, Nigeria and Western Europe; domestic services to major cities of the country; 1980 fleet: 13 Boeing 707, 9 Boeing 727, 10 Boeing 737, 4 Douglas DC-10-30; Pres. HELIO SMIDT.

São Paulo, SP

Viação Aérea São Paulo, S.A. (VASP): 04695 Edif. VASP, Aeroporto Congonhas, SP; f. 1933; domestic services covering all Brazil; 1980 fleet: 8 Boeing 727-200, 21 Boeing 737-200; Pres. Dr. GERALDO MEIRA SILVA.

In addition to the airlines listed above, there are a number of others operating regional services.

FOREIGN SERVICES

The following foreign airlines serve Brazil: Aerolíneas Argentinas, Aeroperú, Air France, Alitalia, Avianca (Colombia), Braniff (U.S.A.), British Caledonian, Iberia (Spain), KLM (Netherlands), LAP (Paraguay), LAN de Chile, Lloyd Aéreo Boliviano, Lufthansa (Federal Republic of Germany), Pan Am (U.S.A.), PLUNA (Uruguay), SAA (South Africa), Swissair, TAP (Portugal) and Viasa (Venezuela).

Empresa Brasileira de Turismo—EMBRATUR: Rua Mariz e Barros 13, 7°, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; f. 1966; studies tourist development projects; investments for the 1969-79 period were estimated at CR\$744 million; Pres. MIGUEL COLASUONO; publs. *Informativo EMBRATUR*, *Tourist Calendar*, *Anuário Estatístico da EMBRATUR*, *Brazil Travel News*.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Each State has a department concerned with tourism or culture.

Rio de Janeiro is the venue for the International Winter Festival of Ballet in August and the Villa Lobos Festival of String Quartets and concerts in November. At São Paulo there is the famous Biennial, which has received world-wide acclaim and participation.

BRAZIL

The principal body concerned with the organization of the arts and culture is:

Ministério da Educação e Cultura: Esplanada dos Ministérios, Brasília, D.F.: the Ministry is responsible for a number of cultural organizations, among them:

Conselho Federal de Cultura (*Federal Cultural Council*).

Tourism and Culture, Atomic Energy

Fundação Nacional de Arte (*National Art Foundation*).

Empresa Brasileira de Filmes, S.A. (*Brazilian Film Authority*).

Secretário do Patrimônio Histórico e Artístico Nacional (*National Historical and Artistic Secretariat*).

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comissão Nacional de Energia Nuclear—CNEN: Rua General Severiano 90, Botafogo, 22.294 Rio de Janeiro, RJ; f. 1956; controlling organization for: Instituto de Engenharia Nuclear (nuclear engineering); Instituto de Radioproteção e Dosimetria—IRD (radiation protection and dosimetry); Instituto de Pesquisas Energéticas e Nucleares—IPEN (energetics and nuclear research) and Centro de Energia Nuclear na Agricultura—CENA (agricultural research); Pres. HERVÁSIO GUIMARÃES DE CARVALHO; Sec. EDUARDO CELESTINO RODRIGUES.

Brazil's first nuclear power station is being built at Angra dos Reis, RJ. Its initial capacity will be 626 MW. Two other plants, of 1,300 MW. each have been commissioned and will be built at the same site with Brazilian participation, following an agreement between Brazil and the Federal Republic of Germany. It is planned to install a total of 11,000 MW. of nuclear power by the year 2000.

The 1979 budget of the CNEN amounted to CR \$981,963,000 (U.S. \$32,732,100).

Research reactors: The following research reactors are in operation:

(CDTN-RI) CDTN-NUCLEBRÁS, Belo Horizonte, MG; thermal power 250 kW.

(IPEN-RI) IPEN, São Paulo, SP; thermal power 10 MW.

(IEN-RI) IEN-CNEN, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; thermal power 10 kW.

(URANIE) CDTN-NUCLEBRÁS, Belo Horizonte, MG (subcritical).

(RESUCO) CEN-UFPE, Recife, PE (subcritical).

(NC-9000) CTA, São José dos Campos, SP (subcritical).

(CAPITU) CDTN-NUCLEBRÁS, Belo Horizonte, MG (subcritical).

(SUBLIME) IME, Rio de Janeiro, RJ (subcritical).

(COBRA) IEN-CNEN, Rio de Janeiro, RJ (planned).

Empresas Nucleares Brasileiras, S.A. (NUCLEBRÁS): Av. Presidente Wilson 231, 11º andar, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1974; its main objectives are to establish fuel-cycle and NSS industries, to construct (through its subsidiary NUCON) and finance nuclear power plants and to promote the transfer of nuclear and development programmes; Pres. PAULO NOGUEIRA BATISTA.

As a result of the Brazil-Federal Republic of Germany nuclear agreement signed in July 1975, four joint-ventures between Nuclebrás and German firms were established: NUCLAM (mining), NUCLEI (enrichment by the nozzle method), NUCLEN (engineering) and NUCLEP (heavy equipment) and NUSTEP (in Fed. Repub. of Germany).

BRITISH DEPENDENT TERRITORIES

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ANGUILLA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Capital

Anguilla is the most northerly of the Leeward Islands, lying 113 km. (70 miles) to the north-west of St. Kitts and 8 km. (5 miles) to the north of St. Maarten/St. Martin. Also part of the territory is the island of Sombrero, 48 km. (30 miles) north of Anguilla, and several other uninhabited islands. The climate is sub-tropical, the heat and humidity being tempered by the trade winds. Temperatures average 27°C (80°F) and mean annual rainfall is 914 mm. (36 inches). The capital is The Valley.

Recent History

Anguilla was a British colony from 1650 until 1967. In February 1967 St. Christopher (St. Kitts)-Nevis-Anguilla became a State in Association with the United Kingdom with four other former British colonies in the Eastern Caribbean. Under Associated Statehood the States became independent internally, while the British Government retained responsibility for external affairs and defence. Three months later the Anguillans, under the leadership of Ronald Webster (a local businessman), repudiated government from St. Kitts. After attempts to repair the breach between St. Kitts and Anguilla had failed, British security forces were landed in Anguilla in March 1969 to install a British Commissioner. In July 1971 the Anguilla Act was passed, one clause of which provided that, should the Associated State of St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla initiate legislative steps to terminate the status of association, the Monarch in Council might by order direct that Anguilla should be formally separated from that State. In August 1971 the Anguilla (Administration) Order in Council, made under the Anguilla Act, provided for the direct administration of the Island, and in February 1976 a new Constitution was established through the Anguilla (Constitution) Order 1976. In anticipation of the forthcoming independence of St. Kitts-Nevis, Anguilla formally separated from the state, attaining *de jure* status as a British Dependent Territory by the Anguilla Act of December 1980. Constitutional amendments effected in 1981 permitted greater autonomy within this arrangement.

Elections to the Legislative Assembly were held in March 1976, and Ronald Webster was appointed Chief Minister. Following his defeat in a motion of confidence, he was replaced in February 1977 by Emile Gumbs. Ronald Webster was convincingly returned to power at the head of the Anguilla United Party in general elections in May 1980. The dismissal of the Minister of Agriculture in May 1981 led to serious divisions within the Government, and the resignation in sympathy of another Minister forced the collapse of Webster's administration and the calling of fresh general elections. Webster subsequently formed a new political party, the Anguilla People's Party, which won elections held in June, gaining five of the seven seats in the House of Assembly.

Economic Affairs

Livestock raising, salt production, boat building and fishing play a major part in the economy. In recent years efforts have been made to diversify the economy and encourage the development of tourism. A major problem is the high level of unemployment, which in 1977 was 40 per cent. Workers' remittances from abroad form a large part of the island's income.

Public Holidays

1982: April 9th-12th (Easter), May 3rd (Labour Day) May 30th (Whit Monday), June 12th (Queen's Official Birthday), August 2nd (August Monday), November 14th (Prince of Wales' Birthday), December 25th, 26th (Christmas and Boxing Day).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day).

Weights and Measures: Imperial weights and measures are used.

Currency and Exchange Rates:

100 cents = 1 East Caribbean dollar (EC\$).

Exchange rates (October 1981):

£1 sterling = EC\$5.05;
U.S. \$1 = \$2.70.

BRITISH DEPENDENT TERRITORIES

Anguilla

STATISTICS

Area (sq. km.): 96 (Anguilla 91, Sombbrero 5).

Population (1977): 6,500.

Livestock (1979): EC \$210,000 (exports).

Fishing (1979): Lobsters EC \$607,000 (exports), Other fish EC \$100,000 (exports).

Industry (1977): Salt EC \$661,000 (exports).

Finance: Budget (1981 est.) Local revenue EC \$6.33 million, British Govt. grant-in-aid EC \$1.13 million, Expenditure EC \$7.48 million.

Roads: 1,570 registered motor vehicles (1981).

Tourism (1981): 1,979 visitors.

Education (1981): Pre-primary centres 4, State primary schools 6, State secondary school 1, Total pupils 2,200.

THE CONSTITUTION

The constitution established in 1976 accorded Anguilla the status of a British Dependent Territory. Amendments introduced in 1981 provided for greater autonomy under this status. The Monarch is represented by a Governor, who presides over the Executive Council and the House of Assembly, and is responsible for defence, external affairs, internal security including the police, the public service, the judiciary and the audit. On matters relating to internal security (including the police), the public service and the appointment of an acting Governor, he is required to consult the Chief Minister. The Executive Council consists of the Chief Minister and not more than three other ministers (appointed by the Governor from the elected members of the Legislative Assembly) and two *ex officio* members (the Attorney-General and the Permanent Secretary for Finance). The ministers have responsibility for all government business except finance, legal affairs and those matters reserved to the Governor. The House of Assembly is elected for five years by universal adult suffrage and consists of seven elected members, three *ex officio* members (the Secretary to the Executive Council, the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary) and two members nominated by the Governor after consultation with the Chief Minister. There is provision for a Speaker.

The Governor may order the dissolution of the House of Assembly if a resolution of "no confidence" is passed in the Government and elections must be held within two months of the dissolution.

The period of residence required to qualify for "belonger" status is 15 years. Persons born in St. Kitts and Nevis who were domiciled and ordinarily resident in Anguilla before the date of formal separation are regarded as Anguillians.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor: CHARLES GODDEN.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(December 1981)

Chief Minister and Minister of Tourism and Home Affairs: Hon. RONALD WEBSTER.

Minister of Social Services: Hon. VICTOR BANKS.

Minister of Communications and Works: Hon. NASHVILLE WEBSTER.

Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries, Natural Resources and Customs: Hon. OSBOURNE FLEMING.

Attorney-General: Hon. R. W. LUCIE-SMITH.

Financial Secretary: Hon. FRANKLYN CONNOR, J.P.

Secretary to the Executive Council: EDISON HUGHES.

LEGISLATURE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Elected Members: 7.

Ex officio Members: 2.

Nominated Members: 2.

ELECTION, JUNE 1981

PARTY	SEATS
Anguilla People's Party	5
Anguilla National Alliance	2

POLITICAL PARTIES

Anguilla National Alliance: Leader EMILE GUMBS.

Anguilla People's Party: gained 5 seats in 1981 elections; Leader: RONALD WEBSTER.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice is administered by the High Court, Court of Appeal and Magistrates' Courts. The Constitution provides for Anguilla's return to the jurisdiction of the West Indies Associated States Supreme Court (now Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court), if this should become desirable.

RELIGION

The Anglican, Methodist, Seventh Day Adventist, Baptist, Roman Catholic, Church of God, Apostolic Faith, Jehovah's Witness and Plymouth Brethren Churches are represented.

THE PRESS

Government Information Service Bulletin: monthly; contains feature articles on Anguilla and items of local news.

Official Gazette: monthly; government news-sheet.

RADIO

Caribbean Beacon: P.O.B. 690, The Valley; f. 1981; privately owned and operated; religious; broadcasts 20 hours daily; Pres. WILLIAM J. KITCHEN; Man. Dir. BOB JENSEN.

Radio Anguilla: The Valley; f. 1969; owned and operated by the Government of Anguilla since 1976; 250,000 listeners throughout the north-eastern Caribbean; broadcasts 11 hours daily; Dir. of Information and Broadcasting VANIER MENES HODGE; Information Officer/News Editor ALFRED NATHANIEL HODGE.

There were 5,000 radio receivers in 1980.

BANKING

Bank of America National Trust and Savings Assn. (U.S.A.): P.O.B. 44, The Valley.

BRITISH DEPENDENT TERRITORIES

Anguilla, Bermuda

Barclays Bank (International) Ltd. (U.K.): P.O.B. 140, The Quarter.

Caribbean Commercial Bank (Anguilla) Ltd.: P.O.B. 23, The Valley.

International Investment Bank: P.O.B. 12, The Valley.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

Anguilla has about 64 km. (40 miles) of surfaced roads and 24 km. (15 miles) of unsurfaced roads.

BERMUDA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Capital

The Bermudas or Somers Islands are an isolated group of small Atlantic islands about 570 miles off the coast of South Carolina, U.S.A. They have a mild climate. The capital is Hamilton.

Recent History

The Constitution introduced in June 1968 provided for internal self-government, although the British Government retained responsibility in certain areas. Various amendments were made in 1973, the most important being the establishment of the Governor's Council to deal with the Governor's powers over external affairs, defence, internal security and the police. In 1974 the Government Leader was restyled Premier and the Executive Council became the Cabinet. In the general election of May 1976 the United Bermuda Party (UBP), whose policies are based on racial co-operation, was returned to power with a decreased majority.

Although Bermuda is considered to be a model of good race relations, shooting incidents in 1972 and 1973, which resulted in the deaths of five people (including the Commissioner of Police and the Governor), showed underlying tensions. The execution in December 1977 of two convicted murderers (including the Governor's assassin) led to a further outbreak of rioting and arson; a state of emergency was declared, and British troops were flown in from Britain and Belize.

In February 1978 a Royal Commission was established to investigate the causes of this racial violence. In August 1978 the Commission published a report suggesting that the constituency boundaries should be redrawn to improve the position of the mainly black opposition Progressive Labour Party (PLP), which had won 46 per cent of the vote in the 1976 general election. Constitutional amendments introduced in 1979 included provision for closer consultation between the Premier and the Leader of the Opposition on the appointment of members of the Public Service Commission and the Boundaries Commission, and on the appointment of the Chief Justice. The United Bermuda Party won a general election in December 1980 but with a smaller majority than before.

Government

Bermuda is a Crown Colony with a wide measure of internal self-government. The Queen is represented by an

SHIPPING

The principal port of entry is Road Bay. There is a daily ferry service between Blowing Point and Marigot (St. Martin).

CIVIL AVIATION

There is a 1,100-metre bitumen surfaced runway at Wall-blake Airport. Air taxi and charter services are provided by:

Carib Air.

LIAT (Antigua and Barbuda) and **WINAIR** (Netherlands Antilles) operate services to St. Maarten/St. Martin, the British and U.S. Virgin Islands and St. Kitts.

appointed Governor, responsible for external affairs, defence and internal security. The bicameral legislature comprises the Senate (11 nominated members) and the House of Assembly, with 40 members elected for five years by universal adult suffrage. The Governor appoints the majority leader in the House as Premier and the latter nominates other Ministers. The Cabinet is responsible to the legislature.

Defence

The local defence force is the Bermuda Regiment with a strength of some 650 men and women in 1980.

Economic Affairs

The principal economic activity and leading source of foreign exchange is the tourist industry. Bermuda received 609,556 tourists in 1980, the highest figure ever recorded. Between March 1979 and March 1980 earnings from tourism were an estimated U.S. \$245 million. There is also a significant commercial sector where exempted companies enjoy a freedom from most local taxes and constitute an important offshore financial centre, most notably in the field of insurance (900 companies in 1980). Annual foreign exchange earnings associated with this sector approximate U.S. \$150 million.

The chief source of government revenue is customs duties, which in 1980 accounted for about 43 per cent of total revenue. There is no income tax but there are payroll taxes, a land tax, a minor tax on the value of estates and various tourist-related taxes.

Local industries include the manufacture of paint and pharmaceuticals, printing and ship repairing.

Transport and Communications

There are good roads and bus and ferry services, while international lines provide regular sea and air services.

Social Welfare

A wide range of welfare work is undertaken by the Department of Health and the Department of Social Services, as well as by a number of voluntary organizations.

Almost all employees are registered under the Government's contributory pension scheme, and the 1970 Hospital Insurance Act made hospital insurance available for all. It also provided for free hospital care for children and subsidized rates for the elderly. There is one general hos-

BRITISH DEPENDENT TERRITORIES

Bermuda

pital with 237 beds, and a hospital with 150 beds for the mentally ill.

Education

There is free compulsory education between the ages of 5 and 16, and a number of scholarships are awarded for higher education and teacher training. The Bermuda College was founded in 1972 and accepts students over the age of 16. Extramural degree courses are available through Queen's University, Canada, and Indiana and Maryland Universities, U.S.A.

Tourism

The great attractions of the islands are the climate, scenery, and facilities for outdoor entertainment of all types.

Public Holidays

1982: April 9th (Good Friday), May 24th (Bermuda Day), June 14th (Queen's Official Birthday), July 29th (Cup Match), July 30th (Somers' Day), November 11th (Remembrance Day), December 25th-27th (Christmas).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system has been widely adopted but imperial and U.S. weights and measures are both used in certain fields.

Currency

100 cents = 1 Bermuda dollar (B\$).

Exchange rates (October 1981):

£1 sterling = B\$1.87;

U.S.\$1 = B\$1.00.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: 20.65 sq. miles (53 sq. km.). **Population:** 54,670 (1980); Hamilton (capital) 1,617.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

(Census of October 25th, 1970)

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing .	404	24	428
Mining and quarrying .			
Manufacturing . . .	1,342	423	1,765
Construction . . .	3,486	78	3,564
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services .	360	87	447
Commerce . . .	2,758	3,198	5,956
Transport, storage and communications .	2,116	666	2,782
Services . . .	5,835	6,381	12,216
Activities not adequately described . . .	101	60	161
TOTAL .	16,402	10,917	27,319

Agriculture: (1979): Principal crops (metric tons): Irish potatoes 1,000, Mixed vegetables 4,000, Bananas 1,000, Citrus fruit 1,000.

Livestock (1980): Cattle 510, Pigs 1,200, Poultry 32,000.

Fishing: Total catch (metric tons): 7,502 in 1977, 8,732 in 1978, 5,946 in 1979.

Finance: 100 cents = 1 Bermuda dollar (B\$). Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents. Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20 and 50 dollars. Exchange rates (October 1981): £1 sterling = B\$1.87; U.S. \$1 = B\$1.00. Note: U.S. and Canadian currencies are also accepted.

Budget (1980/81): Actual Revenue B\$123,231,884; Actual Expenditure B\$122,821,827; (1981/82 estimates): Revenue B\$131,966,420; Expenditure B\$129,820,760.

External Trade (1980): Imports \$311,467,663 (excluding aviation fuel); Exports \$36,489,020.

Transport: Roads: Motor and Auxiliary Cycles 20,871, Cars 13,619, Trucks 1,996, Public Service Vehicles 690, miscellaneous 640 (1980); Shipping: 99,021 dead-weight tons of cargo (excluding gravel and cement) landed and 619 vessels entered and cleared (1980); Civil Aviation: scheduled aircraft arrivals 4,849, passengers 1,207,644, air cargo 7,094,750 kg., air mail 878,930 kg. (1980).

TOURISM

	1978	1979	1980
Tourist arrivals	551,466	599,145	609,556
of which:			
Cruise passengers	131,682	140,364	117,916

Education (1980): Some 11,000 children were enrolled in 38 schools: 18 primary, 14 secondary (five of which were private) and 6 special schools. There were 11 government-run nursery schools.

THE CONSTITUTION

Under a Constitution introduced on June 8th, 1968, and amended in 1973 and 1979, there are provisions relating to the protection of fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual; the powers and duties of the Governor; the composition, powers and procedure of the Legislature; the Cabinet; the Judiciary; the Public Service and Finance.

The Queen is represented by the Governor, who retains responsibility for external affairs, defence, internal security and the Police.

The Legislature consists of Her Majesty, the Senate and the House of Assembly. Three members of the Senate are appointed at the Governor's discretion, five on the advice of the Government leader and three on the advice of the Opposition leader. The Senate elects a President and Vice-President. The House of Assembly, consisting of forty members elected under universal adult franchise from twenty constituencies, elects a Speaker and a Deputy Speaker, and sits for a five-year term.

The Cabinet consists of the Premier and at least six other members of the Legislature. The Governor appoints the majority leader in the House of Assembly as Premier, who in turn nominates the other members of the Cabinet. They are assigned responsibilities for government departments and other business and, in some cases, are assisted by Permanent Cabinet Secretaries.

The Cabinet is presided over by the Premier. The Governor's Council enables the Governor to consult with the Premier and two other members of the Cabinet nominated by the Premier on matters for which the Governor has responsibility. The Secretary to the Cabinet, who heads the public service, acts as Secretary to the Governor's Council.

Voters must be British subjects aged 21 years or over, and, if not possessing Bermudian status, must have been registered as electors on May 1st, 1976. Candidates for

election must qualify as electors, and must possess Bermudian status.

THE GOVERNMENT

(December 1981)

Governor and Commander-in-Chief: Sir RICHARD NEIL POSNETT, K.B.E., C.M.G.

CABINET

Premier and Minister of Finance: JOHN DAVID GIBBONS, J.P. (until January 1982).

Government Spokesman, The Senate (and Minister of Government and Commercial Services): Sir JOHN R. PLOWMAN, K.G., C.B.E., J.P.

Deputy Premier and Minister of Tourism: C. V. WOOLRIDGE, J.P.

Minister of Works, Agriculture and Fisheries: RALPH O. MARSHALL, J.P.

Minister of Education: E. W. P. VESEY, J.P.

Minister of Health and Social Services: Dr. CLARENCE E. JAMES, J.P.

Minister of Transport: S. D. W. MCPHEE, J.P.

Minister of Planning, Housing and the Environment: JOHN D. STUBBS, J.P.

Minister of Home Affairs: JOHN W. D. SWAN, J.P.

Minister of Community Affairs: ANN F. C. DECOUTO, J.P.
Minister of Marine and Air Services: JOHN H. SHARPE, C.B.E., J.P.

Minister of Youth and Sport: ERNEST D. DECOUTO, J.P.

Secretary to the Cabinet: W. JAMES WILLIAMS, J.P.

SENATE

President: HUGH E. RICHARDSON, O.B.E., J.P.

Nominated Members: 11.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Speaker: F. JOHN BARRITT, J.P.

Members: 40 (UBP 22, PLP 18).

Government Department of Public Relations: LEOPOLD N. MILLS (Dir. of Public Relations).

GENERAL ELECTION, DECEMBER 1980

PARTY	SEATS
United Bermuda Party .	22
Progressive Labour Party .	18

POLITICAL PARTIES

United Bermuda Party (UBP): Central Office, Motoblock Bldg., Gorham Rd., Pembroke 5-32; f. 1964; majority party; policy of bi-racial partnership supporting system of free enterprise; Leader JOHN DAVID GIBBONS, M.P., J.P.; Chair. Sir JOHN R. PLOWMAN, K.G., C.B.E., J.P.

Progressive Labour Party (PLP): P.O.B. 1367, Hamilton 5; f. 1963; advocates the "Bermudianization" of the economy, more equitable taxation, a more developed system of welfare and gradual preparation for eventual independence; Leader LOIS BROWNE-EVANS, LL.B., M.P.; Chair. E. B. SIMMONS.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Chief Justice: Hon. JAMES R. ASTWOOD, Jr.

Puisne Judges: Hon. Mr. Justice W. ROBINSON, Hon. Mr. Justice VINCENT MELVILLE, J.P.

Senior Magistrate: GERALD A. L. PRICE.

Registrar of Supreme Court and Court of Appeal: ELIZABETH ARFON-JONES, LL.B.

The Court of Appeal was established in 1964, with powers and jurisdiction of equivalent courts in other parts of the Commonwealth. The Supreme Court has jurisdiction over all serious criminal matters and has unlimited civil jurisdiction. The Court also hears civil and criminal appeals from the Magistrates Courts. The three Magistrates Courts have jurisdiction over all petty offences, and have a limited civil jurisdiction.

RELIGION

Most faiths are represented in Bermuda, the major ones being Anglican, African Methodist Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan Methodist, Presbyterian, Seventh Day Adventist, Baptist, Pentecostal.

ANGLICAN CHURCH

Bishop of Bermuda: Rt. Rev. ANSELM GENDERS, Bishop's Lodge, P.O.B. 769, Hamilton 5.

There are about 23,000 Anglicans in Bermuda.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Bishop of Hamilton in Bermuda: BRIAN LEO HENNESSY, St. Theresa's Cathedral, P.O.B. 1191, Hamilton.

THE PRESS

The Royal Gazette: P.O.B. 1025, Hamilton 5; f. 1828; morning daily; Editor DAVID L. WHITE; Gen. Man. KEITH JENSEN; circ. 15,000.

The Bermuda Sun: P.O.B. 1241, Hamilton; f. 1964; weekly with *T.V. Guide*; Editor JAMES G. WILLISON; circ. 13,062.

The Bermudian: Corner Church and Court Sts., P.O.B. 283, Hamilton 5; f. 1930; monthly; pictorial and resort magazine; Editor DINAH DARBY; circ. 10,000.

The Mid-Ocean News: Par-la-Ville Rd., Hamilton; f. 1911; weekly with *T.V. Guide*; Editor A. GAVIN SHORTO; circ. 14,500.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

VSB: Hamilton; operated by St. George's Broadcasting Co.; f. 1981.

ZBM: P.O.B. 452, Hamilton; operated by Bermuda Broadcasting Co. Ltd.; f. 1943; operates on three wavelengths, including one FM stereo station; Man. Dir. Q. EDNESS.

ZFB: P.O.B. 652, Hamilton; operated by Capital Broadcasting Co. Ltd.; f. 1962; operates on two wavelengths including one FM stereo station; Man. Dir. E. A. C. DAVIS.

Number of radio receivers (1981 est.): 68,000.

TELEVISION

ZBM-TV: owned by the Bermuda Broadcasting Co. Ltd.; commenced transmitting in January, 1958, on Channel 10. It is affiliated with Colombia Broadcasting System and Rediffusion International Ltd.; Man. Dir. Q. EDNESS.

ZFB-TV: P.O.B. 652, Hamilton; owned by Capital Broadcasting Company Ltd., affiliated to American Broadcasting Company and Thomson Television International; f. 1964; began operations in August 1965 on Channel 8; Man. Dir. E. A. C. DAVIS.

Number of television sets (1981 est.): 30,000.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid-up; dep.=deposits; res.=reserves; m.=million; br.=branch)

BANKS

Bank of Bermuda Ltd.: Front St., Hamilton; est. 1889, inc. 1890; cap. \$52.9m.; dep. 1,675m.; Chief Gen. Man. D. P. LINES; 5 brs.

Bank of N. T. Butterfield and Son Ltd.: Front/Reid/Burnaby Sts., Hamilton 5-24; f. 1858; inc. 1904; cap. \$21.9m.; dep. \$811m. (1980); Chief Gen. Man. NORMAN JONES; 5 brs.

Bermuda National Bank Ltd.: affiliated with the Bank of Nova Scotia, Canada; opened 1969; Head Office: Church St., Hamilton; cap. \$1.8m., p.u. \$1.56m., res. \$1.1m.; Man. Dir. ALEXANDER MCPHEDRAN; brs. in St. George's and Southampton Princess Hotel; wholly owned subsidiary trust company, **Bermuda National Executor and Trustee Company Ltd.**

Bermuda Provident Bank Ltd.: Barclays International Bldg., P.O.B. 1748, Hamilton 5; f. 1969; cap. \$720,000; Man. J. P. McCANN; subsidiary trust company (formed in association with Barclays Bank International Ltd., Hambros Bank Ltd., and The Royal Trust Company, Montreal); **International Trust Company of Bermuda Ltd.**, Barclays International Bldg., P.O.B. 1255, Hamilton 5; Gen. Man. R. F. ROBERTSON.

INSURANCE

Alliance Assurance Co.: Mechanics Bldg., Hamilton.

American International Reinsurance Co. Ltd.: Hamilton.

Argus Insurance Co. Ltd.: City Hall Square, Hamilton.

Atlantic Western Insurance Co. Ltd.: Court St. N., Hamilton.

Bermuda Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: Insurance Bldg., Hamilton.

Bermuda Life Insurance Co. Ltd.: City Hall Square, Hamilton.

Bermuda Provident Co. Ltd.: Vallis Bldg., Hamilton.

Bermuda Reinsurance Co. Ltd.: Par-la-Ville Rd., Hamilton.

British American Insurance Co. Ltd.: Mitchell Bldg., Burnaby St., Hamilton.

Butterfield and Co.: Mechanics Bldg., Hamilton.

Cannon Assurance Ltd.: 63 Front St., Hamilton.

Champlain Insurance Co. Ltd.: 30 Cedar Ave., Hamilton.

The Continental Reinsurance Corp. Ltd.: P.O.B. 824, Hamilton 5; subsidiary of the Continental Corp.; total assets U.S. \$147m.; cap. p.u. and res. U.S. \$71m. (Dec. 1977).

Diamond Insurance Co.: Pitts Bay, Pembroke.

Dorchester Realty Ltd.: Dorchester House, Hamilton.

Intercontinental Reinsurance Co. Ltd.: Gorham Rd., Hamilton.

Island Reinsurance Co. Ltd.: Par-la-Ville Rd., Hamilton.

Somers Island Insurance Co. Ltd.: City Hall Square, Hamilton.

United Security Life Insurance Co.: Dundonald St., Hamilton.

Vittoria 'Bermuda' Insurance and Reinsurance Corp. Ltd.: Reid House, Church St., Box 1179, Hamilton 5; subsidiary of Toro Assicurazioni Group; f. 1977; cap. p.u. U.S. \$5m.; Gen. Man. CARLO CALANDRA.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Bermuda Chamber of Commerce: Hamilton; f. 1905; 700 mems.; Pres. CHARLES T. COLLIS; Vice-Pres. AUDREY BRACKSTONE.

Bermuda Department of Tourism: Old Town Hall, Front St., Hamilton; Minister of Tourism Hon. C. V. WOOLRIDGE, J.P., M.P.; Dir. D. COLIN SELLEY.

Bermuda Hotel Association: Front St., Hamilton 5-31; 57 mem. hotels; Chair. J. CHRISTOPHER ASTWOOD; Pres. DAVID BOYD; Exec. Vice-Pres. CYRUS ELKINS.

Small Business Development Corporation: Hamilton; f. 1979; funded jointly by the Government and private banks; guarantees loans to small businesses; assets \$500,000; Dir. NORMAN HAFT.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Bermuda Employers' Council: 303 International Centre, Hamilton; f. 1960; 270 mems.; Pres. J. R. H. LIGHTBOURN; Exec. Dir. LYNN C. OSBORNE (acting).

Construction Association of Bermuda: P.O.B. 238, Hamilton; f. 1968; 22 mems.; Pres. A. COOPER; Hon. Sec. B. NORTHCOTT.

Hotel Employers of Bermuda: c/o Bermuda Hotel Association, Front St., Hamilton 5-31; f. 1968; 27 mems.; Pres. GORDON ASBURY; Sec. DAVID BESWICK.

TRADE UNIONS

Amalgamated Bermuda Union of Teachers: P.O.B. 726, Hamilton 5-25; f. 1963; 600 mems.; Pres. DALE BUTLER.

Bermuda Cable and Wireless Staff Association: P.O.B. 151, Hamilton 5; reg. 1970; 76 mems.; Pres. EDGAR DILL; Gen. Sec. L. CANN.

Bermuda Federation of Musicians and Variety Artists: P.O.B. 6, Hamilton 5; 318 mems.; Sec.-Gen. H. MAXWELL SMITH.

Bermuda Industrial Union: Dundonald St., Hamilton; f. 1946; 6,000 mems.; Pres. OTTIWELL SIMMONS, M.P.; Sec.-Gen. ELDRIDGE BRIMMER.

Bermuda Public Services Association: P.O.B. 763, Hamilton 5; re-formed 1961; 1,700 mems.; Pres. JOHN PAYNE; Gen. Sec. EUGENE BLAKENEY.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are about 240 km. (150 miles) of well-surfaced roads.

SHIPPING

The chief port of Bermuda is Hamilton with a secondary port at St. George's. Both are used by freight and cruise ships. An administrative board, the Ports Authority, co-ordinates the capital development of all ports in Bermuda and regulates the berthing, anchoring and mooring of all ships and boats within the ports.

There is a Freeport which is administered by the Public Works Department of the Bermuda Government, but the management of the Freeport commercial docks is conducted on its behalf by the Marine and Ports Services Department. The docks in Hamilton and St. George's are operated by the municipal authorities.

Gotaas-Larsen Shipping: Hamilton; cruise liners, tankers and cargo carriers; Pres. K. A. B. TRIPPE.

BRITISH DEPENDENT TERRITORIES

Red Rose Navigation Co. Ltd.: Bank of Bermuda Building, Hamilton; Pres. Sir HENRY TUCKER, K.B.E.; Sec. J. A. PEARMAN.

Shell Bermuda (Overseas) Ltd.: Shell House, Ferry Reach, St. George's; 8 tankers.

Principal non-Bermudan lines calling at Bermuda; All America, Atlantic Lines, Bermuda Express Service, Cunard, Flagships Inc., Independent Gulf, Pacific Steam Navigation Co. and Saguenay.

CIVIL AVIATION

Department of Civil Aviation: Bermuda Air Terminal, St. George's; responsible to the Minister of Marine and Air Services for carrying out civil aviation policy. The Director of Civil Aviation is responsible to the Governor,

Bermuda, British Antarctic Territory, etc.

through the Minister, on matters concerning the Air Navigation (Overseas Territories) Order.

The only airfield is the U.S. Naval Air Station, Bermuda. All civil aircraft are handled under the jurisdiction of the Department of Civil Aviation.

The following airlines operate services to Bermuda: Air Canada, Air Florida (U.S.A.), American Airlines (U.S.A.), British Airways, Delta (U.S.A.), and Eastern Air Lines (U.S.A.).

TOURISM

Department of Tourism: Old Town Hall, Front St., Hamilton; f. 1913; tourism is the principal industry of Bermuda and is government sponsored; in 1980 609,556 tourists, including 117,916 cruise ship passengers, visited Bermuda; Dir. D. COLIN SELLEY.

BRITISH ANTARCTIC TERRITORY

The British Antarctic Territory lies within the Antarctic Treaty Area (i.e. south of latitude 60° S.). The Territory consists of all lands and islands south of latitude 60° S., between longitudes 20° and 80° W., and includes the South Orkney Islands, the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula (Graham Land).

Area: 5,425,000 sq. km. (2,095,000 sq. miles), of which land covers about 1,710,000 sq. km. (660,000 sq. miles).

Population: There is no permanent population.

High Commissioner: R. M. HUNT, C.M.G. (Stanley, Falkland Islands).

Director of the British Antarctic Survey: Dr. RICHARD M. LAWS, British Antarctic Survey, Madingley Rd., Cambridge, CB3 0ET, England.

MAJOR STATIONS

	Latitude	Longitude
Faraday	65° 15' S	64° 16' W
Halley	75° 31' S	26° 56' W
Rothera	67° 34' S	68° 08' W
Signy	60° 43' S	45° 36' W

BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY (BIOT)

The Territory was formed in November 1965, through the amalgamation of the former Seychelles islands of Aldabra, Desroches and Farquhar with the Chagos Archipelago, a group of islands 2,300 km. (1,440 miles) north-east of, and previously administered by, Mauritius. Aldabra, Desroches and Farquhar were returned to Seychelles when that country was granted independence in June 1976. Since then the Territory has comprised only the Chagos Archipelago, including the coral atoll Diego Garcia, and a surrounding area of some 54,400 sq. km. (21,000 square miles) of ocean.

BIOT was established to meet U.K. and U.S. defence requirements in the Indian Ocean. Britain has undertaken to return it to Mauritius when it is no longer needed for this purpose. However, Mauritius has campaigned for the immediate return of the Territory, and has received support from the Organization of African Unity and India. The original inhabitants of the islands were evacuated to Mauritius between 1969 and 1971, prior to the construction of the military base. Mauritius has supported the islanders in a long-running dispute with Britain over compensation for those displaced, who may number up to 3,500.

The Anglo-U.S. agreement of 1966 (Command Paper 3231) provides for the Territory to be used by both countries over an initial period of 50 years. All U.S.

activities in the Territory take place in consultation with the British Government. Originally the U.S. military presence was limited to a communications facility. However, in 1971 it was decided that, as a response to the expansion of Soviet military presence in the Indian Ocean, a naval support base should be developed on Diego Garcia. This plan was expanded following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in December 1979, and new landing and anchorage facilities are being built to equip the island as a vital link in a Rapid Deployment Force with capability to act in a Middle East crisis.

Civil administration of the Territory is the responsibility of a non-resident Commissioner in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in London, represented on the island by a Royal Naval Commander and a small British naval team.

Land Area: about 60 sq. km. (23 square miles).

Population: There are no permanent inhabitants.

Currency: The pound sterling and the U.S. dollar are both used.

Commissioner: J. A. ROBSON, Head of East Africa Dept., Foreign and Commonwealth Office, London.

Administrator: P. A. RAFFERTY, East Africa Dept., Foreign and Commonwealth Office, London.

THE BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

Location, Climate, Capital

The British Virgin Islands consist of more than 40 islands, of which some 16 are inhabited, lying at the northern end of the Leeward Islands, about 100 km. to the east of Puerto Rico and adjoining the United States Virgin Islands. The climate is sub-tropical but extremes of heat are relieved by the trade winds. The capital, Road Town, stands on the island of Tortola.

Economic Affairs

The bulk of the islands' export trade is in fresh fish, gravel and sand, and, to a lesser extent, fruit and livestock. Tourism is the major industry, contributing approximately 45 per cent of national income. Efforts are being made to expand fishing and a modest offshore financial section has developed.

A land reclamation and tourism development scheme involving 70 acres at Wickham's Cay, Road Town, is in progress and a large holiday development at Prospect Reef near Road Town was completed in 1977.

Public Holidays:

1982: March 12th (Commonwealth Day), April 9th-12th (Easter), May 31st (Whit Monday), June 15th (Queen's Official Birthday), July 1st (Territory Day), August 2nd, 3rd and 4th (August Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday), October 21st (St. Ursula's Day), November 14th (Prince of Wales' Birthday), December 25th, 26th (Christmas).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day).

Weights and Measures: The imperial system is used.

STATISTICS

Area: 153 sq. km. (59 sq. miles).

POPULATION (1980 Census)

Tortola	9,257
Virgin Gorda	1,443
Anegada	89
Jost Van Dyke	135
Other Islands	82
TOTAL	11,006

Fishing (catch in metric tons): 306 in 1974; 318 in 1975.

Finance: United States currency: 100 cents=1 U.S. dollar (\$). Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents; 1 dollar. Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 dollars. Exchange rates (October 1981): £1 sterling=U.S. \$1.87; U.S. \$=53.5 pence.

Budget (1980 estimates): Revenue \$9,811,337; Expenditure \$11,299,819.

External Trade: Imports (1978) \$19,821,209; Exports (1978) \$706,209 (mainly fresh fish, gravel and sand, fruit and vegetables).

TOURISM (foreign visitors)

1978	1979	1980
105,514	133,827	172,675

Education: 15 primary schools and 1 secondary school, 3,059 pupils in all. There are 8 private schools with 340 students. Higher education is available at the College of the Virgin Islands and the University of the West Indies at its campuses in Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, but some students go to universities in Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom.

THE CONSTITUTION

A new constitution came into effect in April 1967 and was amended with effect from June 1977. Under its terms, the Governor is responsible for defence and internal security, external affairs, terms and conditions of service of public officers, the administration of the Courts and possesses reserved legislative powers in respect of legislation necessary in the interests of his special responsibilities; there is an Executive Council with the Governor as Chairman, one *ex officio* member (the Attorney-General), the Chief Minister (appointed by the Governor from among the elected members of the Legislative Council) who has responsibility for finance, and two other ministers (appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister); and a Legislative Council consisting of a Speaker, chosen from outside the Council, one *ex officio* member (the Attorney-General), one nominated member appointed by the Governor on the Chief Minister's advice, and nine elected members to be returned from nine one-member electoral districts.

The division of the islands into nine electoral districts instead of seven came into effect at the 1979 general election. The voting age was lowered from 21 years to 18 years.

THE GOVERNMENT

(December 1981)

Governor: JAMES ALFRED DAVIDSON, O.B.E.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Chairman: The Governor.

Chief Minister and Minister of Finance: Hon. H. LAVITY STOUTT.

Attorney-General: Hon. S. M. H. DESILVA.

Minister of the Environment: Hon. ALBAN ANTHONY.

Minister of Communications, Works and Industry: Hon. T. B. LETTSOME.

Minister for Social Services: Hon. R. T. O'NEAL.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Speaker: Hon. IVAN DAWSON, O.B.E.

Members: Hon. H. LAVITY STOUTT, Hon. A. U. ANTHONY, Hon. R. T. O'NEAL, Hon. O. CILLS, Hon. WILLARD WHEATLEY, CYRIL B. ROMNEY, OMAR W. HODGE, PRINCE STOUTT, the Attorney-General.

GENERAL ELECTION, 1979

Virgin Islands Party	4
Independents	5

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice is administered by the Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court, which consists of two divisions: The High Court of Justice and The Court of Appeal. There are also a Magistrate's Court, a Juvenile Court and a Court of Summary Jurisdiction.

BRITISH DEPENDENT TERRITORIES

Chief Justice and President, The Court of Appeal: The Hon. Sir MAURICE DAVIS, Kt.

Justices of Appeal: Hon. NEVILLE PETERKIN; Hon. Justice NEVILLE A. BERRIDGE.

Puisne Judge: CLEMENT ATHELSTON ARRINDELL.

RELIGION

There are Anglican, Methodist, Seventh-Day Adventist, Roman Catholic and Baptist Churches in the territory. The Church of God is also represented.

THE PRESS

The Island Sun: P.O.B. 21, Road Town, Tortola; weekly; Editor CARLOS DOWNING; circ. 2,000.

The Virgin Islander: P.O.B. 86, Road Town, Tortola; monthly; Associate Publ. and Editor PAUL BACKSHALL; circ. 240,000 per year.

The Welcome: P.O.B. 133, Road Town, Tortola; every two months.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radio Z.B.V.I.: P.O.B. 78, Road Town, Tortola; f. 1965; commercial; 10,000 watts with stand-by transmitting facilities of 1,000 watts; Gen. Man. E. WALWYN BREWLEY.

In 1978 there were over 10,000 radio receivers.

Cable TV: P.O.B. 440, Road Town, Tortola; relays stations broadcast in Tortola to the other islands; f. 1974; Man./Engineer B. PALMER.

Television Z.B.V.I.: P.O.B. 440, Road Town, Tortola; f. 1974; commercial; Man./Engineer B. PALMER.

In 1981 there were over 2,000 television sets in use.

FINANCE

BANKS

Bank of Nova Scotia: P.O.B. 434, Road Town, Tortola; f. 1967; Man. E. A. RIVEROLL.

Barclays Bank International Ltd.: P.O.B. 70, Road Town, Tortola; f. 1965; Man. J. M. WHITE.

Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.: P.O.B. 435, Road Town, Tortola; f. 1968; Man. ROGER PHILIPS.

British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands

First Pennsylvania Bank: Head Office: Charlotte Amalie, U.S. Virgin Islands; P.O.B. 67, Road Town, Tortola; f. 1961; Man. ELTON GEORGES.

Merchants and Mariners Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 145, Road Town, Tortola; Man. Dir. RIK VERHAGEN.

Commercial banking facilities in St. Thomas and St. Croix, United States Virgin Islands, are also available.

TRANSPORT ROADS

There are over 80 km. of motorable roads, and in 1978 there were 2,126 licensed motor vehicles.

SHIPPING

There are direct services to the U.S.A., the United Kingdom and other parts of Europe. A monthly freight service to the U.K. is provided by Booker Line.

Motor launches maintain daily mail and passenger services with St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands.

CIVIL AVIATION

Beef Island Airport, about 16 km. from Road Town, is capable of receiving 48-seat turbo-prop aircraft.

Air BVI: P.O.B. 85, Road Town; f. 1971; national airline; internal services and external flights to U.S. Virgin Islands, Antigua and Puerto Rico; fleet of 4 BN-2A Islander and 5 DC-3; scheduled helicopter service connecting several islands with the U.S. Virgin Islands and three points in Puerto Rico.

Antilles Air Boats and Marshalls Air (U.S. Virgin Islands), British Caledonian and Prinair and Dorado Wings (Puerto Rico) also operate services to the British Virgin Islands.

TOURISM

British Virgin Islands Tourist Board: P.O.B. 134, Road Town, Tortola; Exec. Sec. ALLEN O'NEAL (acting).

There are 28 hotels on the Islands which in 1981 provided approximately 1,450 beds. There were 172,675 visitors in 1980. There are 400 charter yachts and in 1978 the number of overnight visitors staying on charter boats exceeded the number staying in hotels.

British Virgin Islands Hotel and Tourist Association: P.O.B. 376, Road Town, Tortola; Pres. CHARLES CARY; Sec. BARBARA KNOWLTON; publ. *The Welcome*.

CAYMAN ISLANDS

Location, Climate, Capital

The Cayman Islands lie about 290 km. (180 miles) north-west of Jamaica and consist of three main islands: Grand Cayman, Little Cayman and Cayman Brac. The climate is mild, being tempered by the trade winds. The capital is George Town.

Recent History and Economic Affairs

A dependency of Jamaica until 1959, the Caymans then became a separate dependent territory of the United Kingdom.

The bases of the economy are offshore financial industry and tourism. In the absence of any form of direct taxation the islands have become an important offshore banking

centre and such industrial and insurance activities are expanding. In 1980 there were 324 banks and trust companies and 12,129 foreign companies registered in the Cayman Islands.

Tourism infrastructure has been substantially developed and by 1980 there had been a 220 per cent growth in tourist arrivals since 1973. A large proportion of the visitors are cruise passengers.

Until 1970 fishing activities generated most of the island's income but these have since declined in importance. A tropical fish farm now provides the majority of fish exports. Turtle farming is being developed to replace the traditional pursuit of turtle fishing, which has virtually died out. However, exports of turtle products have

BRITISH DEPENDENT TERRITORIES

Cayman Islands

suffered as a result of the recent import ban imposed by the U.S.A.

An oil transshipment terminal on Little Cayman increased throughput from 48.2 million barrels in 1979 to 74.3 million in 1980 and the construction of an oil refinery on the island has been proposed.

Public Holidays

1982: April 9th-12th (Easter), May 18th (Discovery Day), June 15th (Queen's Official Birthday), July 6th (Constitution Day), November 9th (Remembrance Day), December 25th, 26th (Christmas).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), February 16th (Ash Wednesday).

Weights and Measures

The imperial system is in use.

STATISTICS

Area: 100 sq. miles (259 sq. km.).

POPULATION

(1979 Census)

Grand Cayman	15,000
Cayman Brac	1,603
Little Cayman	74
TOTAL	16,677

George Town (capital): 7,617 at 1979 census.

Finance: 100 cents=1 Cayman Islands dollar (C.I. \$). Coins: 1, 5, 10 and 25 cents. Notes: 1, 5, 10 and 25 dollars. Exchange rates (October 1981): £1 sterling=C.I. \$1.5575; U.S. \$1=83.33 C.I. cents; C.I. \$100=£64.21=U.S. \$120.00.

Budget: (1979): *Revenue:* Recurrent C.I. \$21,016,818; Capital C.I. \$5,816,741. *Expenditure:* Recurrent C.I. \$16,650,445; Capital C.I. \$3,813,453.

External Trade (1980 est.): *Imports:* C.I. \$85.8 million (foodstuffs, textiles, building material); *Exports:* C.I. \$2.22 million (turtle products incl. meat, soup, leather and shells).

Tourism: (1979): 100,587 overnight visitors and 59,030 cruise visitors; *Revenue:* about C.I. \$22.5 million.

Education (1979): State primary schools 9, 1,401 pupils; private primary and secondary schools 6, 1,074 pupils; middle school 230 pupils; comprehensive school 1,277 pupils. The International College of the Cayman Islands at Newlands, Grand Cayman, was founded in 1970 and is a private institution of higher education affiliated to several universities in the U.S.A., offering B.A. and B.Sc. courses.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Executive Council comprises the three official members of the Legislative Assembly and four members elected by the Legislative Assembly from their own number. There are twelve elected members of the Legislative Assembly and three official members appointed by the Governor. The Governor has reserve powers and the United Kingdom retains full control over foreign affairs. There are no political parties.

THE GOVERNMENT

(December 1981)

Governor: THOMAS RUSSELL, C.M.G., C.B.E.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Chairman: The Governor.

Official Members:

Chief Secretary: D. H. FOSTER, M.B.E., J.P.

Attorney-General: DAVID BARWICK, C.B.E., Q.C.

Financial Secretary: V. G. JOHNSON, C.B.E., J.P.

Elected Members:

G. HAIG BODDEN (Agriculture and Natural Resources).

JAMES M. BODDEN (Tourism, Aviation and Trade).

TRUMAN M. BODDEN (Health, Education and Social Services).

JOHN MCLEAN (Communications, Works and Local Administration).

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

President: The Governor.

Members: The Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Financial Secretary, and 12 elected members.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

There is a Grand Court of the Islands (with Supreme Court Status), a Summary Court and a Juvenile Court. The Grand Court, which sits six times a year, has jurisdiction in civil matters, bankruptcy, equity, probate and administration, and in felonies and indictable misdemeanours. Appeals lie to the Court of Appeal in Jamaica and beyond that to the Privy Council in the United Kingdom. The Summary Court, presided over by the Magistrate, deals with criminal and civil matters and appeals lie to the Grand Court.

Chief Justice: Sir JOHN SUMMERFIELD, Q.C.

Magistrate: WILTON HERCULES.

RELIGION

The oldest established Churches are, on Grand Cayman, the United Church of Jamaica and Grand Cayman, and on Cayman Brac the Baptist Church. Other churches are the Church of God, Church of God (Full Gospel), Church of Christ, Seventh Day Adventist, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan Holiness, Anglican and Church of God (Universal).

RADIO

Radio ICCI-FM: International College of the Cayman Islands, Newlands, Grand Cayman; educational and cultural; Pres. Dr. H. CUMMINGS.

Radio Cayman: P.O.B. 1110, George Town, Grand Cayman; Government radio station; started full-time broadcasting December 1976; service in English; Dir. LOXLEY E. M. BANKS.

THE PRESS

The Caymanian Compass: P.O.B. 1365, Grand Cayman; twice weekly; Man. Dir. BRIAN UZZELL; circ. 3,500.

The Cayman Times: P.O.B. 764, Grand Cayman; f. 1979; weekly; Editor MIKE CROSS; circ. 4,000.

The Nor'wester Magazine: P.O.B. 243, Grand Cayman; f. 1971; monthly; Editor MOHAMED HAMALUDIN; circ. 5,000.

The Gospel of the Kingdom: P.O.B. 829, Grand Cayman; f. 1945; religious, under the auspices of the Church of God; monthly; Editor WILL T. BODDEN; circ. 1,350.

FINANCE

Banking facilities are provided by commercial banks and, in Grand Cayman and Cayman Brac, by the Government Savings Bank. The islands have become an important centre for offshore companies and trusts. A number of investment and private banks not doing business in the islands maintain their registered offices in Grand Cayman.

PRINCIPAL BANKS

Bancomer, S.A.: Grand Cayman.

Bank of America, N.T. & S.A.: P.O.B. 1078, West Wind Bldg., Grand Cayman.

Bank of Credit and Commerce International (Overseas) Ltd.: P.O.B. 1359, Grand Cayman.

Bank of Nova Scotia: P.O.B. 689, Grand Cayman.

Barclays Bank International Ltd.: P.O.B. 68, Grand Cayman; one sub-br.; Man. S. C. SCHOFIELD.

Butterfield's Bank & Trust Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 705, George Town, Grand Cayman; Man. Dir. HYWEL DAVIES.

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce: P.O.B. 695, Grand Cayman.

Cayman National Bank and Trust Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 1097, Grand Cayman.

Citibank: P.O.B. 70, George Town, Grand Cayman.

Government Savings Bank: Government Administration Bldg., Grand Cayman; f. 1908.

Kredietbank: P.O.B. 694, George Town, Grand Cayman

Multi Banking Corporation (Overseas) Ltd.: George Town, Grand Cayman.

Royal Bank of Canada: P.O.B. 245, Grand Cayman; Man. (vacant).

Washington International Bank and Trust Ltd.: P.O.B. 609, George Town; f. 1967.

PRINCIPAL TRUST CORPORATIONS

Arawak Trust Co. (Cayman) Ltd.: P.O.B. 513, Huntlaw Bldg., Grand Cayman; f. 1968; Chair. Sir FREDERIC BENNETT, M.P.

Banco de Bogotá, Finance Corporation: P.O.B. 1043, George Town, Grand Cayman.

Bank of Nova Scotia Trust Co. (Cayman) Ltd.: P.O.B. 501, Grand Cayman.

Bankamerica Trust and Banking Corporation (Cayman) Ltd.: P.O.B. 1092, Grand Cayman.

Banque Commerciale (Cayman) Ltd.: P.O.B. 707, Royal Bank Bldg., Grand Cayman.

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce Trust Co. (Cayman) Ltd.: P.O.B. 694, Grand Cayman; f. 1967; Man. Dir. FRANK O'FLANAGAN.

Cayman International Trust Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 500, Grand Cayman.

Guinness Mahon Cayman Trust Ltd.: P.O.B. 887, Grand Cayman; Man. Dirs. JOHN A. COLLINS, JOHN A. FURZE.

L.B.I. Bank & Trust Co. (Cayman) Ltd.: P.O.B. 857, George Town, Grand Cayman; wholly owned subsidiary of Lloyds Bank International; Man. D. S. COPPERWAITE.

Royal Bank of Canada International Ltd.: P.O.B. 1115, Cardinal Ave., Grand Cayman.

RoyWest Trust Corp. (Cayman) Ltd.: P.O.B. 707, Grand Cayman; Man. Dir. BRIAN A. RAMSEY.

Swiss Bank & Trust Corp. Ltd.: P.O.B. 852, George Town, Grand Cayman.

United Bank International: P.O.B. 1162, George Town, Grand Cayman.

In 1980 there were 12,129 companies and 324 banks and trusts on the islands. The islands are known as a tax haven because of the absence of any form of direct taxation.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Cayman Islands Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 1000, Grand Cayman; f. 1965; 154 mems.; Pres. WILLIAM S. WALKER.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

ROADS

There are some 177 km. (110 miles) of motorable roads, of which 121 km. (75 miles) are tarmac. There are approximately 5,607 motor vehicles (1980).

SHIPPING

George Town is the principal port and a \$4 million port facility was opened in July 1977. There are no passenger vessels serving the Islands but small motor vessels ply between the Islands, Florida and Jamaica.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are two airports in the territory and the international airport at George Town can handle jet aircraft.

Cayman Airways Ltd.: P.O.B. 1101, George Town, Grand Cayman; f. 1968; operates to Miami (Florida) and Kingston (Jamaica) using BAC 1-11 aircraft; Gen. Man. W. NORMAN BODDEN.

Services are also provided by Republic Airlines (U.S.A.), Air Jamaica and various inter-island charter companies.

TOURISM

Tourism is an expanding industry in the Cayman Islands; in 1980 there were 120,241 overnight and 60,689 cruise visitors; revenue was about C.I. \$61.1 million.

Cayman Islands Department of Tourism: P.O.B. 67, Government Administrative Bldg., George Town, Grand Cayman; f. 1965; Dir. ERIC BERGSTROM, M.B.E.

FALKLAND ISLANDS

Location, Climate, Language, Capital

The Falkland Islands are situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, 770 km. north-east of Cape Horn. There are two main islands and some 200 smaller ones. The climate is temperate, characterized by strong prevailing westerly winds and a mean annual temperature of 6°C (42°F). The language is English. The capital is Stanley on East Falkland Island.

Recent History

Argentina claims sovereignty over the islands (which it calls *Islas Malvinas*) on the grounds that it inherited the territory on the break-up of the Spanish Empire and the independence of Argentina. The issue of sovereignty reappeared in the 1960s and 1970s, causing a near rupture of Argentine-British diplomatic relations, and the British Government has said that possession of the islands is not negotiable. The desire for a solution is increased by the rich fishing and the possible petroleum deposits in the islands' waters. In 1981 the British Government issued a warning to foreign companies considering responding to the invitation of the Argentina Petroleum Corporation to prospect in the Magallanes Este Block, an area of disputed sovereignty.

There was, however, some weakening of British protection for the islands in 1981. In September it was announced that the British Naval Antarctic Patrol would be discontinued in 1982, and the British Nationality Act passed in October denied islanders full British citizenship, although an unofficial guarantee was given that islanders would be able to return to the United Kingdom.

Elections to the Legislative Council were held in September and October 1981.

Government

Administration is conducted by an appointed Governor, who is the personal representative of the Crown, aided by an Executive Council of two *ex officio* members, two unofficial members appointed by the Governor and two members elected by the Legislative Council; and a Legislative Council composed of two *ex officio* members and six elected members. Voting is by universal adult suffrage.

Defence

Service in the Falkland Islands Defence Force is voluntary. A garrison of Royal Marines is stationed in the Colony and helps train local volunteers.

Economic Affairs

The economy is entirely dependent on the production of wool for export. A comprehensive economic survey on the islands, published in mid-1976, drew attention to the potential for exploitation of fish, especially krill and blue whiting, kelp and possibly petroleum, and made recommendations for various areas of development. Work on implementing many of the long-term and short-term recommendations began in 1978, notably feasibility studies in horticultural expansion, tourism, investigations into commercial fishing and fish drying, tanning of hides and skins, and the development of petroleum exploitation, as well as improving internal communications and educational and medical facilities.

Transport

LADE, the transport section of the Argentine air force, provides the only regular twice-weekly air service to the islands, from Comodoro Rivadavia to Stanley. The only regular sea communication is a ship operated by the Falkland Islands Company which calls four times a year. An airfield, financed by the United Kingdom, was completed in 1978 and officially opened in May 1979.

Social Welfare

Old age pensions and child allowances are provided and charitable relief is administered by the Medical Department. There is a modern well-equipped hospital in Stanley.

Education

Education is compulsory and free. In 1980 there were two government schools in Stanley, with 159 pupils. Eleven travelling and other teachers, with 153 pupils were maintained by the Government in country districts.

Tourism

Abundant wildlife and trout fishing constitute the main tourist attractions. In addition to air services from Argentina, several cruise ships visit the Falkland Islands during the southern summer. In 1980, 1,212 tourists visited the Islands by air and about 2,800 by sea.

Public Holidays

1982: April 9th (Good Friday), April 21st (H.M. the Queen's Birthday), October 4th (Bank Holiday), December 8th (Anniversary of the Battle of the Falkland Islands), December 25th-29th (Christmas).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day).

Weights and Measures

Both the imperial and metric systems are in general use.

STATISTICS

Area: approx. 12,173 sq. km. (4,700 sq. miles); East Falkland 6,760 sq. km. (2,610 sq. miles), West Falkland 5,413 sq. km. (2,090 sq. miles).

Population (Dec. 1980): 1,813, Stanley (capital) 1,050.

Livestock (1980): sheep 663,367, cattle 8,056, horses 2,459.

Finance: 100 new pence (pennies) = 1 Falkland Islands pound (F.I.£). Coins: $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 5 and 10 pence. Notes: 50 pence; 1, 5 and 10 pounds. Exchange rates (October 1981): £1 sterling = F.I. £1.00, U.S. \$1 = 53.5 pence; F.I. £100 = £100.00 sterling = \$186.90.

Budget (1981/82 est.): Revenue £2,478,311, Expenditure £2,411,004.

Development Plan Expenditure: (1981/82) £485,191 from Colony Funds to be met from U.K. Development Aid of £533,000.

External Trade: Imports (1980) £2,590,321, Exports (1980) £2,661,731 (nearly all wool). Trade is mainly with the United Kingdom.

Shipping (1980): Tonnage entered 363,587, total 312 ships; cleared 356,684, total 305 ships.

THE CONSTITUTION

The present Constitution came into force on January 1st, 1949. The Territory is administered by a Governor,

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advised by an Executive Council consisting of 2 *ex officio* members, 2 members elected by the Legislature and 2 appointed members; and a Legislative Council composed of 2 *ex officio* and 6 elected members. The electoral principle was introduced, on a basis of universal adult suffrage, in 1949.

THE GOVERNMENT

(December 1981)

Governor: REX MASTERMAN HUNT, C.M.G.

Chief Secretary: F. E. BAKER, O.B.E.

Executive Council: 6 members.

Legislative Council: The Governor, 2 *ex officio* and 6 elected members.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The judicial system of the Territory and its dependencies is administered by a Supreme Court, a Magistrates' Court presided over by the Senior Magistrate, and a Court of Summary Jurisdiction. In July 1965 a Court of Appeal, sitting in England, was established for the Territory.

Judge: Sir PETER WATKIN WILLIAMS.

Registrar: R. H. CHECKLEY, J.P.

Senior Magistrate: H. BENNETT, O.B.E., J.P.

FALKLAND ISLANDS COURT OF APPEAL

President: Sir ALISTAIR FORBES, K.B.

Registrar: A. C. T. COCHRANE.

RELIGION

There are Anglican, Roman Catholic and United Free Church communions.

ANGLICAN CHURCH

Bishop of the Falkland Islands: The Archbishop of Canterbury.

Chaplain: Rev. HARRY BAGNALL.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Prefect Apostolic: The Right Reverend Monsignor D. SPRAGGON, M.B.E.; St. Mary's Presbytery, Stanley.

UNITED FREE CHURCH

Minister: (vacant).

Also represented in the Islands are the Baha'i Faith, Jehovah's Witnesses, Lutherans, Seventh Day Adventists and Evangelists.

PRESS

There are no newspapers, other than two small monthly publications. The Government publishes *The Gazette*.

RADIO

There is a government-operated broadcasting station at Stanley. The number of licence-holders in 1980 was 553. The Government also operates a wired broadcasting service in Stanley (148 subscribers in 1980) and a wireless

station on West Falkland, to which most of the farms are linked by telephone. East Falkland has similar telephone facilities. The farm settlements are linked to Stanley by radio telephone. Cable and Wireless Ltd. control the external telecommunications of the colony.

Falkland Island Broadcasting Service: Broadcasting Studios, Stanley; broadcasts in English; Broadcasting Officer P. WATTS; Sec. Mrs. CLAUDETTE MOZLEY.

FINANCE

BANKS

Government Savings Bank: Stanley; deposits £2,683,303 (June 30th, 1981).

Lloyds Bank Ltd. has an agency in Stanley.

INSURANCE

The British Commercial Union, Royal Insurance and Norman Tremellen companies maintain agencies in Stanley.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

The Falkland Islands Co.: Stanley; f. 1851; the largest landowner and trading company; Man. HENRY M. MILNE, F.C.A.

TRADE UNION

The General Employees Union: Ross Rd., Stanley; f. 1943; general union; over 500 paid-up mems.; Chair. K. C. SUMMERS; Gen. Sec. Mrs. MARY JENNINGS.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

Stanley Co-operative Society: Stanley; f. 1952; open to all members of the public; Man. Mrs. K. BERNTSEN.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are 21 km. of made-up road in and around Stanley. Elsewhere tracks link the settlements which are passable by land rover or motor cycle in all but the worst weather. Work has begun on an all-weather road from Stanley to Darwin.

SHIPPING AND CIVIL AVIATION

There is communication between the Islands and the mainland of South America by air. LADE, the Argentine air force airline, operates a twice-weekly air service from Comodoro Rivadavia in southern Argentina to the new Stanley airport, built by British Aid Funds. The Fokker F-27 and F-28 aircraft carry passengers, mail and freight. There is a ship on charter to the Falkland Islands Company which makes the round trip to the United Kingdom four or five times a year, carrying mail and cargo. In 1974 the transport service of the Argentine navy began a passenger and freight service between the Argentine mainland and Stanley.

Falkland Islands Government Air Service: f. 1948; maintains Beaver float-plane services between the settlements and Stanley; in 1980 an Islander "land plane" was brought into service for internal flights.

FALKLAND ISLANDS DEPENDENCIES

The Falkland Islands Dependencies consist of South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands.

STATISTICS

Area: South Georgia 3,592 sq. km. (1,387 sq. miles); South Sandwich Islands 311 sq. km. (120 sq. miles).

Population: Twenty-two scientists and support personnel man the British Antarctic Survey station at King Edward Point, South Georgia. The South Sandwich

Islands were uninhabited until 1976, when Argentine personnel occupied the island of Thule. They have remained despite protests from the British Government.

Governor: R. M. HUNT, C.M.G. (Stanley, Falkland Islands)

HONG KONG

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Capital

The Colony of Hong Kong lies off the south coast of the People's Republic of China and consists of the island of Hong Kong, Stonecutters Island, the Kowloon Peninsula and the New Territories, which are partly on the mainland. The climate is sunny and dry in winter, and hot and humid in summer. The official language is English, but Cantonese is universally spoken and Mandarin is widely understood. The main religion is Buddhism; Confucianism, Islam, Hinduism and Daoism are also practised and there are more than a quarter of a million Christians. The capital is Victoria.

History

Hong Kong Island was ceded to Britain under the terms of the Treaty of Nanking in 1842. The Kowloon Peninsula was acquired in 1860. The New Territories were leased from China in 1898 for a period of 99 years. However, since 1949 China has asserted that the above treaties are no longer valid.

Hong Kong was temporarily occupied by Japan during the Second World War, but British government was re-established in 1945.

More than 460,000 immigrants arrived from mainland China between 1975 and 1980, many of them illegally. In 1980 the massive influx of refugees (62,000 in the first nine months of the year) forced the Government to introduce tough measures in October to stem the flow, including the use of extra British troops. Anxiety has been growing in Hong Kong about the future of the colony when the lease of the New Territories expires in 1997. The 1981 British Nationality Act caused alarm in Hong Kong, where the reclassification of 2.6 million citizens was seen as an attempt to downgrade their status and as a step in the direction of an eventual handover of the colony to China.

Government

The Colony is administered by the Governor, the Executive Council of five *ex officio* members and eleven others and the Legislative Council consisting of four of the *ex officio* Executive Council members, 17 other official members and 26 unofficial members.

Defence

Defence forces comprise five Royal Navy patrol craft, one U.K. and three Gurkha Infantry battalions, one Gurkha engineer squadron and one helicopter squadron.

In 1980 Britain agreed to send another battalion to help stem the flow of illegal immigrants. Additionally, there are auxiliary defence units. Defence expenditure for 1980/81 was estimated at HK \$867 million.

Economic Affairs

Hong Kong is a free trade area and one of the principal entrepôt ports of the world. Hong Kong's prosperity depends on exports, and manufactured goods, particularly textiles and electrical goods, provide three-quarters of total export earnings. The textile and clothing industry employed 41 per cent of the work force in 1980 and accounted for 41 per cent of domestic exports. However, these products are subject to increasingly restrictive quotas in importing countries, and a policy of diversification has been adopted. Commerce plays an important part in the economy and Hong Kong banking and mercantile houses have branches all over the Far East. In 1978 the Government lifted a 12-year moratorium on new banks in Hong Kong, but reimposed a "temporary" ban on the granting of new banking licences from August 1979.

In 1974 and 1975 there was effectively no growth in the Hong Kong economy due to prolonged recession in the major industrial nations, particularly the U.S.A. and the EEC countries which together account for over 60 per cent of the Colony's exports. However, since 1976 the economy has made a rapid recovery, achieving an increase of 16.9 per cent in G.D.P. in that year. In 1979 an increase in total exports of 40 per cent contributed to a G.D.P. growth rate of 11.5 per cent. In 1980 the economy continued to grow rapidly, in spite of unfavourable economic conditions in the U.S.A. and the United Kingdom, two of Hong Kong's major markets. Gross Domestic Product rose by 9 per cent, partly as a result of a rise of 22 per cent in the value of exports. However, the greater increase (30 per cent) in the value of imports in 1980 led to a rise in Hong Kong's visible trade deficit to HK\$13,480 million, nearly four times the 1977 figure. The record 50 per cent increase in re-exports in 1980, largely due to the growing entrepôt trade with the People's Republic of China, is an indication of the importance of Hong Kong to China. In 1981 inflation was officially running at 14 per cent, but the real figure may be nearer 18 per cent.

Transport

Transport facilities include buses, trams and ferries, and a railway runs north from Kowloon to the Chinese

border. The initial stage of an underground railway system (the Mass Transit Railway) came into operation in 1979 and it is thought that construction will continue until 1986.

Social Welfare

Social welfare is administered by the Social Welfare Department which initiated a scheme of five-year development programmes in 1973. It is not a comprehensive system: for instance, there is no unemployment benefit. Resettlement of refugees from mainland China is also undertaken by the Government. In 1979 there were 20,606 hospital beds in Hong Kong.

Education

Since 1965, with the doubling of free places in primary schools and the introduction of a system of subsidized places in primary schools, every child is ensured a primary education. There are five types of secondary school: Anglo-Chinese grammar schools, Chinese middle schools, secondary technical schools, secondary modern schools and pre-vocational schools. There are four government-run teacher-training colleges and five government-funded technical institutes. The two universities have a combined enrolment of over 8,800 students.

Tourism

Hong Kong is one of the main tourist centres of the Far East, and tourism is the second largest source of foreign

exchange. Over 2.3 million people visited Hong Kong in 1980.

Public Holidays

1982: April 5th (for Ching Ming), April 9th-12th (Easter), April 21st (Queen's Birthday), June 25th (Tuen Ng, Dragon Boat Festival), July 1st (first weekday in July), August 2nd (first Monday in August), August 30th (Liberation Day), October 2nd (the day following Chinese Mid-Autumn Festival), October 25th (Chung Yeung Festival), December 25th (Christmas Day), December 27th (first weekday after Christmas Day).

1983: January 1st (first weekday in January), January 25th-27th* (Chinese New Year).

* From the first to the third day of the first moon of the lunar calendar.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force. Chinese units include tsün (37.147 mm.), chek or ch'ih (37.147 cm.); kan or catty (604.8 grammes), tam or picul (60.479 kg.).

Currency and Exchange Rates:

100 cents = 1 Hong Kong dollar (HK \$).

Exchange rates (October 1981):

£1 sterling = HK \$11.13;

U.S. \$1 = HK \$5.995.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)				POPULATION (June 1981 estimate)	
Total	Hong Kong Island	Kowloon and Stonecutters Island	New Territories (leased)	Total	Chinese (approx.)
1,061.75*	78.12	11.23	972.37	5,154,100	98 per cent

* 409.94 sq. miles.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (Census of August 2nd, 1976*)

HONG KONG ISLAND	KOWLOON	NEW KOWLOON	MARINE	NEW TERRITORIES
1,006,950	729,000	1,594,290	59,020	923,420

* Unadjusted for non-contacted population.

REGISTERED BIRTHS AND DEATHS (1980)

BIRTHS		DEATHS	
Number	Rate per '000	Number	Rate per '000
85,406	16.9	25,987	5.0

Capital: Victoria (population 501,680 at August 1976).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

(Census of August 2nd, 1976)

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	32,290	16,210	48,500	500	40	540
Mining and quarrying	980	40	1,020	90	—	90
Manufacturing	453,270	392,650	845,920	14,090	7,300	21,390
Electricity, gas and water	8,930	780	9,710	50	—	50
Construction	97,740	6,300	104,040	5,950	160	6,110
Trade, restaurants and hotels	267,000	94,680	361,680	7,410	1,350	8,760
Transport, storage and communications	124,340	11,840	136,180	5,580	240	5,820
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	42,520	19,570	62,090	650	220	870
Community, social and personal services	175,010	109,960	284,970	3,240	1,820	5,060
Activities not adequately described	7,510	5,860	13,370	8,610	3,400	12,010
TOTAL	1,209,590	657,890	1,867,480	46,170	14,530	60,700

* Excluding persons seeking work for the first time, numbering 23,820 (12,830 males, 10,990 females).

In September 1980, 892,140 workers were employed in the manufacturing sector.

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE

(1980)

	AREA (sq. km.)
Built-up (urban areas incl. roads and railways)	166
Woodlands	125
Grass and scrub lands	624
Badlands	46
Swamp and mangrove lands	1
Fish ponds	18
Arable (incl. orchards and market gardens)	81

PRINCIPAL CROPS

		1977	1978	1979	1980
Rice (unhusked)	metric tons	1,400	400	100	70
Other field crops*	" "	3,500	2,700	2,800	2,400
Vegetables†	" "	194,000	175,000	192,000	195,000
Fresh fruit and nuts	" "	3,100	2,600	1,070	3,090
Flowers	HK \$'000	34,698	39,414	42,440	42,450

* Includes yam, millet, groundnut, soybean, sugar cane, sweet potato and water chestnut.

† Fresh, frozen or preserved.

LIVESTOCK
(Estimates—head)

	1978/79	1979/80
Cattle	11,450	6,930
Water Buffaloes	500	140
Pigs	532,530	554,950
Chickens	5,882,800	6,755,800
Ducks	881,250	867,600
Geese	4,930	4,100
Quail	408,000	690,500
Pigeons (pairs)	167,000	174,300

FISHING*
('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Inland waters:						
Freshwater fish	4.5	5.2	4.2	5.8	6.5	7.0
Pacific Ocean:						
Marine fish	123.3	124.9	129.4	133.5	151.4	161.0
Crustaceans	13.9	15.7	15.5	13.5	20.0	15.8
Molluscs	8.6	10.1	8.4	8.8	11.0	9.9
TOTAL CATCH	150.3	155.9	157.5	161.6	188.9	193.7

* Including estimated quantities landed directly from Hong Kong vessels in Chinese ports.

MINING
(metric tons)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Iron ore*	37,058†	—	—	—	—
Kaolin	1,305	2,466	89,460†	2,841	748
Quartz	982	2,063	665	2	12
Feldspar	2,299	3,378	3,157	742	2,974

* 50 per cent iron concentrate.

† Production ceased in March 1976.

† Including 64,414 tons of crude clay.

INDUSTRY
(September 15th, 1980)

INDUSTRY GROUPS	ESTABLISHMENTS	EMPLOYED
Food, beverages and tobacco	1,225	23,471
Textiles, wearing apparel, leather and leather products, footwear	14,725	390,569
Wood and cork products, furniture and fixtures	2,853	18,667
Paper and paper products, printing, publishing and allied industries	3,885	38,256
Chemicals and chemical products, products of petroleum and coal, rubber and plastic products	5,852	98,872
Non-metallic mineral products	392	4,853
Basic metal industries	331	4,907
Fabricated metal products	7,707	84,753
Machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies	3,966	133,273
Transport equipment	396	14,984
Professional and scientific, measuring and controlling equipment not elsewhere classified, and photographic and optical goods	1,215	48,479
Other manufacturing industries	2,862	31,056
TOTAL	45,409	892,140

FINANCE

100 cents=1 Hong Kong dollar (HK \$).

Coins: 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents; 1, 2, 5 and 1,000 dollars.

Notes: 1 cent; 5, 10, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 dollars.

Exchange rates (October 1981): £1 sterling=HK \$11.13; U.S. \$1=HK \$5.995.

HK \$100=£8.98=U.S. \$16.68.

Note: From September 1949 to November 1967 the Hong Kong dollar was officially valued at 1s. 3d. sterling (£1=HK \$16.00) or 17.5 U.S. cents (U.S. \$1=HK \$5.714). On November 20th, 1967, the Hong Kong dollar was devalued, in line with sterling, to 15 U.S. cents (U.S. \$1=HK \$6.667) but, three days later, it was revalued at 1s. 4½d. or 6.875p (£1=HK \$14.545), worth 16.5 U.S. cents (U.S. \$1=HK \$6.061). In August 1971 the U.S. dollar was "floated" but the Hong Kong dollar's relationship to sterling remained unchanged and a rate of U.S. \$1=HK \$5.582 (HK \$1=17.91 U.S. cents) came into operation in December 1971. After sterling was allowed to "float" in June 1972, the Hong Kong dollar was devalued in July 1972, when the central exchange rate became U.S. \$1=HK \$5.65 (HK \$1=17.70 U.S. cents). This was retained until February 1973, after which the central rate was U.S. \$1=HK \$5.085 (HK \$1=19.666 U.S. cents) until November 1974, since when the Hong Kong dollar has been "floating". For calculating the value of foreign trade transactions, the average value of the Hong Kong dollar in U.S. cents was: 19.50 in 1973, 19.84 in 1974; 20.18 in 1975; 20.52 in 1976; 21.47 in 1977; 21.33 in 1978; 19.96 in 1979, 20.07 in 1980.

BUDGET ESTIMATES

(HK \$ million, year ending March 31st)

REVENUE	1979/80	1980/81	EXPENDITURE	1979/80	1980/81
Direct taxes	6,070.0	6,658.9	General services	2,651.7	3,085.7
Indirect taxes	4,461.2	4,670.9	Economic services	1,192.4	1,677.1
Other revenue	7,020.4	10,801.4	Community services	3,800.2	4,646.8
Reimbursements, contributions and loan repayments	264.8	289.4	Social services	7,092.0	9,362.2
TOTAL (incl. others)	18,259.4	23,684.1	Common supporting services	554.1	650.9
			TOTAL (incl. others)	16,312.3	21,344.4

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

(HK \$ million at December 31st)

1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
4,427.0	5,177.1	6,355.2	7,775.6	8,784.7	10,464.3

COST OF LIVING

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX*

(July 1973=June 1974=100)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
All items	117.7	124.7	139.2	160.8
Foodstuffs	113.5	121.3	134.3	154.1
Housing	124.3	130.3	142.6	152.6
Fuel and light	134.9	134.7	172.7	264.4
Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	133.4	141.7	160.0	181.8
Clothing and footwear	100.8	103.3	110.0	121.1
Durable goods	109.2	114.4	126.0	134.4
Miscellaneous goods	124.7	133.2	146.2	168.9
Transport and vehicles	115.3	121.7	152.3	196.7
Services	129.9	137.1	148.0	169.5

* Households with monthly expenditure between HK \$400 and \$1,499 in 1973-74.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(HK \$ million)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports . . .	33,472	43,293	48,701	63,056	85,837	111,651
Exports . . .	22,859	32,629	35,004	40,711	55,912	68,171
Re-exports . . .	6,973	8,928	9,829	13,197	20,022	30,072

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(HK \$ million)

IMPORTS	1979	1980
Food and live animals	9,646	11,558
Live animals	1,332	1,635
Meat and meat preparations	1,186	1,475
Dairy products and eggs	636	698
Fish, crustaceans, molluscs and fish preparations	1,533	1,776
Cereals and cereal preparations	1,304	1,556
Fruit and vegetables	2,397	2,843
Beverages and tobacco	1,353	1,583
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	4,312	5,267
Textile fibres and waste	1,929	2,371
Other animal and vegetable crude materials	1,378	1,671
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	4,906	7,882
Petroleum and petroleum products	4,759	7,642
Chemicals	6,819	7,934
Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	903	960
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	967	1,064
Plastic materials	2,294	2,605
Basic manufactures	26,931	33,720
Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, etc.	11,863	14,895
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	5,739	6,963
Iron and steel	2,884	3,426
Paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	1,767	2,262
Machinery and transport equipment	18,609	25,133
Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	3,257	4,471
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof	5,821	7,526
Road vehicles	1,982	3,311
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	12,525	17,628
Photographic apparatus, optical goods, watches and clocks, etc.	5,765	7,647

[continued on next page]

BRITISH DEPENDENT TERRITORIES

Hong Kong

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES—continued]

EXPORTS	1979	1980
Food and live animals	844	813
Fish, crustaceans, molluscs and fish preparations	461	346
Cereals and cereal preparations	48	54
Fruit and vegetables	133	164
Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	17	22
Beverages and tobacco	73	114
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	65	103
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	650	1,108
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	371	762
Chemicals	432	542
Essential oils, perfume materials, toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	138	182
Artificial resins, plastic materials, cellulose esters and ethers	106	123
Basic manufactures	6,509	7,733
Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, etc.	4,065	4,535
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	394	472
Paper, paperboard, and their articles	166	209
Manufactures of metals (others)	1,537	2,037
Machinery and transport equipment	9,314	12,375
Office machines and automatic data processing equipment	1,457	2,079
Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	4,063	5,030
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof	3,235	4,490
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	37,525	44,814
Clothing	20,131	23,258
Photographic apparatus, optical goods, watches and clocks, etc.	5,126	7,119

RE-EXPORTS	1979	1980
Food and live animals	1,220	1,418
Fruit and vegetables	407	442
Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	148	157
Fish, crustaceans, molluscs and fish preparations	490	472
Cereals and cereal preparations	40	62
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	1,580	2,373
Textile fibres and waste	288	463
Chemicals	2,201	2,817
Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	422	462
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	535	594
Basic manufactures	6,440	8,762
Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, etc.	2,772	4,311
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	2,379	2,388
Machinery and transport equipment	3,916	6,762
Machinery specialized for particular industries	514	727
Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	641	1,283
Electric machinery, apparatus and appliances n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof	1,195	1,963
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	4,091	6,565
Clothing	935	1,554
Photographic apparatus, optical goods, watches and clocks, etc.	1,802	2,810

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

(HK \$ million)

IMPORTS	1978	1979	1980	EXPORTS	1978	1979	1980
Australia	1,274	1,579	1,698	Australia	1,494	1,789	1,941
China, People's Republic . .	10,550	15,130	21,948	Canada	1,271	1,637	1,782
France	1,052	1,472	1,404	France	575	1,004	1,407
Germany, Federal Republic	2,072	2,775	2,883	Germany, Federal Republic	4,426	6,344	7,384
Israel	1,198	996	1,138	Japan	1,856	2,656	2,329
Japan	14,405	19,320	25,644	Netherlands	937	1,406	1,575
Korea, Republic	1,793	2,529	3,869	Nigeria	581	443	1,025
Singapore	3,219	4,821	7,384	Saudi Arabia	547	711	962
Switzerland	2,115	2,592	2,897	Singapore	1,104	1,413	1,791
Taiwan	4,257	6,035	7,961	Sweden	545	908	974
Thailand	1,031	1,321	1,578	Switzerland	683	949	1,280
United Kingdom	2,975	4,350	5,456	United Kingdom	3,871	5,974	6,791
U.S.A.	7,519	10,365	13,210	U.S.A.	15,125	18,797	22,591

RE-EXPORTS	1978	1979	1980
Belgium	238	411	348
China, People's Republic . .	214	1,315	4,642
Indonesia	1,302	1,684	2,761
Japan	2,282	2,477	2,201
Korea, Republic	600	818	899
Macau	358	605	923
Nigeria	247	377	843
Philippines	507	777	904
Singapore	1,390	1,804	2,510
Switzerland	261	487	622
Taiwan	1,221	1,730	2,229
Thailand	368	542	661
U.S.A.	1,232	1,995	3,085

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

(Kowloon-Canton railway, British section)

	1979	1980
Passengers	18,002,327	18,452,048
Freight (metric tons)	1,941,611	1,949,706

ROAD TRAFFIC
(Motor vehicle registrations)

	1980
Private cars	190,146
Goods vehicles	58,801
Motor cycles (incl. scooters) . .	25,536
Taxis	9,856
Crown vehicles (excl. H.M. Forces)	4,590
Buses	4,928
Public light buses	4,350
Private light buses	955
Motor tricycles	7
TOTAL (incl. others)	299,395

SHIPPING
(1980)

		OCEAN- GOING	RIVER STEAMERS	JUNKS	LAUNCHES	HOVER- FERRIES*	HYDROFOIL VESSELS
Vessels entered . . .	number	10,229	1,860	15,435	7,031	1,198	19,562
Tonnage entered . . .	'000 n.r.t.	55,650,147	2,237,147	2,820,159	898,732	54,064	2,226,556
Passengers landed . .	number	42,270	1,022,426	—	—	52,666	2,382,868
Passengers embarked . .	"	66,939	989,744	—	—	74,602	2,470,832
Cargo tons landed . .	metric tons	22,128,138	714	1,621,632	872,021	—	—
Cargo tons loaded . .	"	8,563,560	2,598	242,011	131,453	—	—

* A new route between Hong Kong and Guangzhou (Canton) opened in November 1978.

CIVIL AVIATION

	1978	1979	1980
Passengers:			
Arrivals	2,629,383	2,836,120	3,036,939
Departures	2,664,575	2,909,541	3,164,026
Freight (in metric tons):			
Arrivals	91,307	107,019	105,200
Departures	137,624	150,389	152,666

TOURISM

VISITORS BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Australia	157,360	154,849	160,004	139,236	166,170
Germany, Federal Republic	38,746	41,356	51,851	58,426	42,335
Indonesia	47,186	56,664	68,040	64,008	79,400
Japan	437,931	485,495	487,250	508,011	472,182
Korea, Republic	24,748	45,672	70,139	61,563	45,187
Malaysia	63,395	73,316	80,491	86,307	99,867
Philippines	38,761	52,844	86,381	89,549	98,628
Singapore	55,141	62,946	66,920	77,191	89,661
Taiwan	77,794	87,488	128,924	206,344	123,644
Thailand	88,240	80,775	99,764	132,551	148,671
United Kingdom	57,783	71,097	84,324	95,344	121,054
U.S.A.	238,605	254,186	284,642	303,583	346,910
TOTAL (incl. others) . .	1,559,977	1,755,669	2,054,739	2,213,209	2,301,473

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1979	1980
Telephones	1,517,000*	1,678,000*
Periodicals	326	388
Newspapers	114	97

* Estimate.

Over 90 per cent of all homes in Hong Kong have at least one television set.

EDUCATION

(1980)

	PUPILS
Kindergarten	197,410
Primary	552,091
Secondary	526,259
Post-Secondary	14,252
Adult education	95,756
Special education	11,208

Source: Hong Kong Government, Official Statistics.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Government of Hong Kong, which consists of the Governor, the Executive Council and the Legislative Council, is constituted under the authority of Letters Patent and Standing Instructions.

The Executive Council is consulted by the Governor on all important administrative questions. In addition to five *ex officio* members, there are nine unofficial members and one nominated official member.

The Legislative Council, which advises on and approves the enactment of the Colony's laws and approves all expenditure from public funds, presently consists of the five *ex officio* members who sit on the Executive Council, 17 other official members and 26 unofficial members. A finance committee comprising all the unofficial members meets in private to scrutinize all government expenditure proposals; two subcommittees deal with public works capital expenditure, and with government staff increases.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor: Sir CRAWFORD MURRAY MACLEHOSE, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (until April 1982; then Sir EDWARD YOUDE, K.C.M.G.).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(December 1981)

President: The Governor.

Ex Officio Members:

The Commander British Forces Maj.-Gen. JOHN LYON CHAPPLE, C.B.E.

The Chief Secretary Sir PHILIP HADDON-CAVE, K.B.E., C.M.G., J.P.

The Financial Secretary JOHN H. BREMIDGE, O.B.E.

The Attorney General JOHN CALVERT GRIFFITHS, Q.C.

The Secretary for Home Affairs DENIS CAMPBELL BRAY, C.M.G., C.V.O., J.P.

Nominated Official Member: DAVID AKERS-JONES, C.M.G., J.P. (Secretary for the New Territories).

Unofficial Members:

Sir SZE-YUEN CHUNG, C.B.E., J.P.

OSWALD VICTOR CHEUNG, C.B.E., J.P.

Dr. HARRY FANG SIN-YANG, O.B.E., J.P.

LI FOOK-WO, C.B.E., J.P.

ROGERIO HYNDMAN LOBO, O.B.E., J.P.

MICHAEL GRAHAM RUDDOCK SANDBERG, O.B.E., J.P.

The Rev. PATRICK TERENCE MCGOVERN, O.B.E., S.J., J.P.

DAVID KENNEDY NEWBIGGING, J.P.

LO TAK-SHING, O.B.E., J.P.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

President: The Governor.

Ex Officio Members: The Chief Secretary, the Attorney General, the Secretary for Home Affairs, the Financial Secretary.

There are also 17 nominated official members and 27 unofficial members. Provision exists for a maximum membership of 54, comprising 27 nominated official member and 27 unofficial members.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Reform Club and Civic Association, which worked in alliance between 1961 and 1964, stand for moderate constitutional changes in Hong Kong's Government.

The Communists and Kuomintang (Nationalist of Party China, based in Taiwan) also maintain organizations.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Supreme Court consists of a Court of Appeal and of a High Court.

The High Court of Justice has unlimited jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases, the District Court having limited jurisdiction. Appeals from these courts lie to the Court of Appeal, presided over by the Chief Justice or a Vice-President of the Court of Appeal with one or two Justices of Appeal. Appeals from Magistrates' Courts are heard by a High Court judge.

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice: Sir DENYS ROBERTS, K.B.E., Q.C., J.P.

Justices of Appeal: Sir ALAN HUGGINS, A. M. McMULLIN, P. F. X. LEONARD, SIMON F. S. LI, D. CONS, T. L. YANG.

High Court Judges:

E. G. BABER

A. ZIMMERN

R. O'CONNOR

F. ADDISON

A. GARCIA

W. J. SILKE

N. P. POWER

D. A. BARKER

R. G. PENLINGTON

B. T. M. LIU

E. DE B. BEWLEY

J. J. RHIND

N. MACDOUGALL

K. T. FUAD

S. H. MAYO

Lieut.-Commr. M. H.

JACKSON-LIPKIN

G. CARMAN

M. KEMPSTER

D. HUNTER

N. B. HOOPER

B. L. JONES

District Courts: There are 24 District Judges with Courts in Victoria, Kowloon, Tsuen Wan and Fanling.

Magistrates' Courts: There are 41 Magistrates, sitting in 8 Magistracies.

RELIGION

The Chinese population is predominantly Buddhist, although Confucianism and Daoism are also practised. The three religions are frequently found in the same temple. There are more than 440,000 Chinese Christians, approximately 30,000 Muslims, 8,000 Hindus and 500 Jews.

ANGLICAN CHURCH

Bishop of Hong Kong: Rt. Rev. PETER K. K. KWONG, Bishop's House, 1 Lower Albert Rd.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Bishop of Hong Kong: JOHN BAPTIST WU, Catholic Diocese Centre, 16 Caine Rd., Hong Kong.

THE PRESS

Hong Kong has a thriving press, with, after Japan, the highest newspaper readership in Asia. In early 1981 these newspapers included 6 English dailies and 63 Chinese language dailies. In 1979 there were 284 periodicals, of which 196 were Chinese language, 61 English language and 27 bi-lingual.

PRINCIPAL DAILY NEWSPAPERS

English Language

Asian Wall Street Journal: P.O.B. 9825; f. 1976; Editor ROBERT KEATLEY; Publ. JOHN C. ORR; circ. 24,500.

Hongkong Standard: News Building, 635 King's Rd., North Point; f. 1949; Editor-in-Chief ALAN CASTRO; circ. 100,000.

International Herald Tribune: Cheney and Associates Ltd., 703 Car Po Commercial Bldg., 18 Lyndhurst Terrace Central.

South China Morning Post: Tong Chong St., P.O.B. 47; f. 1903; Editor ROBIN HUTCHESON; circ. 53,000.

The Star: News Bldg., 6th Floor, 635 King's Rd., North Point; f. 1965; morning and evening; Editor EDWARD HUNG; circ. 35,000.

English and Chinese

Daily Commodity Quotations: 50A Queen's Road E.; f. 1948; morning; commercial news; Editor EDWARD IP.

Chinese Language

Ching Pao: 141 Queen's Rd. East, 3rd Floor; f. 1956; Editor MOK GON; circ. 120,000.

Chiu Yin Pao: 458 Lockhart Rd., 11th Floor; f. 1950; morning; Editor KWONG LAR; circ. 30,000.

Chun Pao (Truth Daily): 29-33 Gage St.; evening; Editor LUK KOON-CHEUNG; circ. 45,000.

Fai Pao (Express): News Bldg., 633 King's Rd., 5th Floor, North Point; f. 1963; morning; Editor KWONG YAN-CHUN; circ. 100,000.

Hong Kong Daily News: 7-9 New St., P.O.B. 1586; f. 1958; morning; Editor JOSEPH LAW; circ. 119,078.

Hong Kong Evening Post: 5-13A New St., Western District; f. 1969; Editor JOSEPH LAW; circ. 50,000.

Hong Kong Sheung Po (Hong Kong Commercial Daily): 499 King's Rd., North Pt.; f. 1952; morning; Editor-in-Chief H. CHEUNG; circ. 110,000.

Hong Kong Shih Pao (Hong Kong Times): Hua Hsia Bldg., 64 Gloucester Rd.; f. 1949; morning; right-wing; Editor BENITO T. SHU; circ. 60,000.

Hsin Wan Pao (New Evening Post): 342 Hennessy Rd.; f. 1950; left-wing; Editor LO FU; circ. 90,000.

Hung Look Yat Po (Hung Look Daily News): 37 Gough St.; f. 1939; morning; Prop. YAM TAT-NIN; circ. 50,000.

Kung Sheung Man Po (Industrial and Commercial Evening News): 18 Fenwick St., Wanchai; f. 1930; evening; Editor TAM TAT-FU; circ. 64,800.

Kung Sheung Yat Po (Industrial and Commercial Daily News): 18 Fenwick St., Wanchai; f. 1925; morning; independent; Editor SHIU LO SIN; circ. 109,800.

Ming Pao: 651 King's Rd., 9th Floor; f. 1959; morning; Editor DAVID Y. S. POON; circ. 110,000.

Ming Pao Evening News: 651 King's Rd., 9th Floor; f. 1969; Exec. Editor LEE MAN-KAI; circ. 22,685.

Ming Tang Yat Pao: 196-198 Tsat Tse Mui Rd.; morning; Editor L. FONG; circ. 45,000.

Nah Wah Man Po: 4th Floor, 241-243 Nathan Rd., Kowloon; f. 1963; evening; Editor LAM YAU-PUI; circ. 40,000.

Seng Wong Evening News: 3 Wing Lok Lane; f. 1957; Editor YAM PING-YAN; circ. 60,000.

Sing Pao: Ground Floor, 3 Shell St.; f. 1939; morning; Editor HO MAN FAT; circ. 300,000.

Sing Tao Jih Pao: 635 King's Rd., North Point; f. 1938; morning; Editor CHOW TING; circ. 76,737.

Sing Tao Man Pao: 635 King's Rd.; f. 1938; evening; Editor TONG BIK-CHUEN; circ. 121,700.

The Star: News Bldg., 6th Floor, 635 King's Rd., North Point; f. 1969; morning; Editor EDWARD HUNG; circ. 45,000.

Ta Kung Pao: 342 Hennessy Rd.; f. 1902; morning; Editor LI Hsia WEN; circ. \$2,000.

Tin Tin Yat Pao: 3rd Floor, Block A, Aik San Factory

Bldg., Westlands Rd., Quarry Bay; f. 1960; Editor CHEUNG CHOK LEUNG; circ. 140,000.

Wah Kiu Man Po: 106-116 Hollywood Rd.; f. 1945; evening; independent; Editor CHAN SIU CHIU; circ. 58,860.

Wah Kiu Yat Po (Overseas Chinese Daily News Ltd.): 106-116 Hollywood Rd.; f. 1925; morning; independent; Chief Editor HO KIN CHEUNG; circ. 125,000.

Wen Wei Po: 197-199 Wanchai Rd.; f. 1948; morning; left-wing; Editor KIM YIU YU; circ. 100,000.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

English Language

Asia Magazine: Morning Post Bldg., Tong Chong St., Quarry Bay; f. 1961; general interest; Sunday supplement distributed to English language newspapers; Editor JOHN HARDIE; circ. 350,000.

Asia Travel Trade: Interasia Publications, 200 Lockhart Rd., 13th Floor; f. 1969; monthly; travel trade; Editor MURRAY BAILEY; circ. 20,000.

Asian Building and Construction: c/o Far East Trade Press Ltd., 1913 Hanglung Centre, 2-20 Paterson St., Causeway Bay; f. 1938; monthly; Editor KEN BARRETT; circ. 13,050.

Asian Business: c/o Far East Trade Press Ltd., 1913 Hanglung Centre, 2-20 Paterson St., Causeway Bay; monthly; Publ. MICHAEL BRIERLEY; Editor JOHN C. MAISANO; circ. 35,270.

Asian Finance: Suite 9-D, Hyde Centre, 223 Gloucester Rd.; f. 1975; monthly; Editor T. K. SESHADRI; circ. 15,000.

Asiaweek: 7F Toppan Bldg., 22 Westlands Rd.; f. 1975; Asian news weekly, Editor-in-Chief MICHAEL O'NEILL; circ. 33,000.

Eastern Horizon: 7th Floor, 342 Hennessy Rd.; f. 1960; independent monthly; devoted to art, culture and general topics; Editor LEE TSUNG-YING; circ. 20,000.

Far Eastern Economic Review: 6th Floor, Centre Point, 181-185 Gloucester Rd., G.P.O. Box 160; f. 1946; weekly; Editor DEREK DAVIES; circ. 50,000.

Hong Kong Enterprise: Connaught Centre, 1 Connaught Place, Hong Kong; f. 1967; published by the Hong Kong Trade Development Council; shows the range of products available in Hong Kong; monthly; Editor ANDREW SIMPSON; circ. 65,000.

Hong Kong Government Gazette: Govt. Printing Dept., Java Rd., North Point; weekly.

Hong Kong Trader: Connaught Centre, 1 Connaught Place, Hong Kong; f. 1976; published by the Hong Kong Trade Development Council; trade, investment, financial and general news on Hong Kong; every 2 months; Editor CHARLES CHAPMAN; circ. 27,000.

Insight: Pacific Magazines Ltd., 13th Floor, 200 Lockhart Rd.; f. 1972; monthly; business; Editor MURRAY BAILEY; circ. 20,000.

Modern Asia: P.O.B. 9765; f. 1967; business government and industry; 11 issues a year; Editor DAVID CREFIELD; circ. 24,000.

Orientations: Pacific Magazines Ltd., 13th Floor, 200 Lockhart Rd.; monthly; arts of the Far East, the Indian sub-continent, South-East Asia and the Near East; Editor HINCHEUNG LOVELL.

The Reader's Digest (Asia Edn.): Reader's Digest Association Far East Ltd., Tung Sun Bldg., 9th Floor, 194-200 Lockhart Rd.; f. 1963; general topics; monthly; Editor-in-Chief VICTOR LANIAUSKAS; circ. 338,000.

Sunday Examiner: Catholic Centre, Catholic Diocese Centre, 16 Caine Road; f. 1946; weekly; religious; Editor FR. A. BIRMINGHAM.

Textile Asia: c/o Business Press Ltd., Tak Yan Commercial Bldg., 11th Floor, 30-32 D'Aguilar St.; f. 1970; monthly; Editor-in-Chief KAYSER SUNG; circ. 15,000.

Travelling Magazine: Room 903, Yat Fat Bldg., 44 Des Voeux Rd. Central; f. 1965; monthly; Publ. SHAU-FU POK; circ. 50,500.

Chinese Language

Hong Fook (*Pictorial Happiness*): monthly.

Hsin Kar Ting (*New Home*): monthly.

Kar Ting Sang Wood (*Home Life Journal*): 326 Jaffe Rd.; f. 1950; every ten days; Editor TONG BIG CHUEN; circ. 30,000.

Kung Kao Po: Catholic Diocese Centre, 11th Floor, 16 Caine Rd.; weekly; f. 1928; religious; Editor FR. LOUIS HA.

The Reader's Digest (Chinese Edn.): Reader's Digest Association Far East Ltd., Tung Sun Commercial Centre, 8th Floor, 194-200 Lockhart Rd.; f. 1965; general topics; monthly; Chief Editor Miss LIN TAI-YI; circ. 250,000.

Sin Chung Hwa Pictorial: monthly.

Sing Tao Weekly: 179 Wanchai Rd.

Sinwen Tienti (*Newsdom Weekly*): Room 903, Yat Fat Bldg., 44 Des Voeux Rd. Central; f. 1945; weekly; Publ. SHAU-FU POK; circ. 60,550.

Tien Wen Tai (*Observatory Review*): 6th Floor, 60 Leighton Rd.; f. 1936; weekly; Editor LAI CHUN WAI; circ. 20,000.

Tse Yau Chun Hsin (*Freedom Front*): weekly.

Tsing Nin Wen Yu (*Literary Youth*): monthly.

Tung Sai (*East and West*): fortnightly.

World Today: P.O.B. 95217, Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon; monthly; circ. 55,000.

Zheng Ming: Pro-Communist magazine.

NEWS AGENCIES

Asian News Service: 257 Gloucester Rd.

International News Service: 217 Queen's Rd. Central; Rep. AU KIT MING.

Rapid News Agency: 7th Floor, On Cheung Bldg., 454-A Nathan Rd., Kowloon; Chair. CHAN CHI BUN.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse (AFP): New Mercury House, 11th Floor, 22 Fenwick St., P.O.B. 15613, Wanchai; Correspondent EDOUARD DILLON.

Agencia EFE (*Spain*): 10/A Emerald Garden, 86 Pokfulam Rd.; Correspondent JOSÉ M. SOTO RAMÍREZ.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (*Italy*): c/o Hong Kong Hotel, Kowloon; Correspondent GIROLAMA BRUNETTI.

Associated Press (AP) (*U.S.A.*): 1282 New Mercury House, 22 Fenwick St.; Bureau Chief ROBERT LIU.

Central News Agency Inc. (Taiwan): Hua Hsia Bldg., 20th Floor, 64-66 Gloucester Rd.; Bureau Chief EDDIE P. TSENG.

Jiji Tsushin-Sha (*Japan*): Room B 3/F, On Hing Bldg., 1-4 On Hing Terrace, Wyndham St.; Correspondent YUICHIRO NISHIDA.

Kyodo Tsushin (*Japan*): 9th Floor, Block B, Seaview Mansion, 34B Kennedy Rd.; Correspondent MIKIO KOBAYASHI.

New Zealand Press Association: 3D/22 Baguio Villa, 555 Victoria Rd.; Correspondent ROBERT HORROCKS.

Reuters (*U.K.*): 5th Floor, Gloucester Tower, 11 Pedder St. Central.

United Press International (UPI) (*U.S.A.*): 1260 New Mercury House, 22 Fenwick St., P.O.B. 5692; Gen. Man. ALBERT E. KAFF; Editor (Asia) MICHAEL KEATS.

Xinhua (*New China News Agency*) (*People's Republic of China*): 5 Sharp St., West; Dir. WANG GUANG.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Newspaper Society of Hong Kong: P.O.B. 47; f. 1954; 24 mems. and 4 assoc. mems.; Chair. ROBERT HO.

Hong Kong Journalists' Association: 3rd Floor, Capita Bldg., 175 Lockhart Rd., P.O.B. 11726, Hong Kong; f. 1968; 332 mems.; Chair. JUDY WALKER.

PUBLISHERS

Asia Press Ltd.: 88 Yee Wo St., Causeway Bay; f. 1952; books and magazines; Pres. CHANG KUO-SIN; Gen. Man. CHEN LIU-TO.

Business Press Ltd.: Tak Yan Commercial Bldg., 11th Floor, 30-32 D'Aguilar St.; f. 1970; publ. of *Textile Asia*; Man. Dir. KAYSER SUNG.

Excerpta Medica Asia Ltd.: 28 Icehouse St., 1st Floor, G.P.O. Box 7625; f. 1980; medical books, newspapers and magazines; Man. ROSEMARY IRELAND.

Far East Trade Press Ltd.: 1913 Hanglung Centre, 2-20 Paterson St., Causeway Bay; trade magazines and directories; Publ. and Man. Dir. MICHAEL BRIERLEY.

Hong Kong University Press: 139 Pokfulam Rd., University of Hong Kong; f. 1955; academic, scholarly, educational, general; Publ. C. W. TOOGOOD; Editor Y. K. FUNG.

Ling Kee Publishing Co.: Zung Fu Industrial Bldg., 1067 King's Rd.; f. 1949; educational and reference books; Man. Dir. B. L. AU.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Hong Kong Publishers' and Distributors' Association: National Bldg., 4th Floor, 240-246 Nathan Rd., Kowloon.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radio Television Hong Kong: Broadcasting House, Broadcast Drive, P.O.B. 200, Kowloon Central Post Office; f. 1928; public service broadcasting department of the Government; 24-hour services in English and Chinese transmitted on five radio channels; Dir. JOHN TISDALL.

Hong Kong Commercial Broadcasting Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 3000, Hong Kong; f. 1959; broadcasts in English and Chinese on three radio channels; Man. Dir. GEORGE HO.

British Forces Broadcasting Service: BFPO 1, Hong Kong; f. 1971; broadcasts in English and Nepali; Station Controller J. W. NATION; Nepali Programme Organizer Capt. (QGO) KISHORKUMAR GURUNG; English Programme Organizer NICK BAILEY.

In 1981 there were an estimated 2,550,000 radio receivers in use.

Radio Television Hong Kong: Broadcasting House, Broadcast Drive, P.O.B. 200, Kowloon Central Post Office; government-owned; news, drama, documentaries and public affairs; broadcasts in English and Chinese; also operates an educational service (ETV) transmitted by the commercial stations; Dir. JOHN TISDALL.

TELEVISION

Rediffusion Television Ltd.: Television House, 81 Broadcast Drive, Kowloon; f. 1973; operates two commercial television services (English and Chinese); Man. Dir. STEVE HUANG.

Television Broadcasts Ltd.: 77 Broadcast Drive, Kowloon; f. 1967; 2 colour networks; operates Chinese and English language services; Exec. Dir. KEVIN LO.

In 1981 there were an estimated 1,114,000 television receivers in use.

FINANCE

BANKING

There were 115 licensed banks operating in June 1981 including the Bank of China and other banks based in the People's Republic of China. All banks are free to conduct foreign exchange business. The distinction between authorized and non-authorized banks no longer applies.

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; res.=reserves; dep.=deposits; m.=million; brs.=branches; HK \$=Hong Kong dollars)

Banking Commission: 1604 Hang Chong Bldg., 5 Queen's Rd. Central; f. 1964; Commr. C. D. W. MARTIN; Asst. Commrs. C. S. LEUNG, W. K. KWOK; publs. monthly statistics on banking and on deposit-taking companies and other information connected with the monetary system.

ISSUING BANKS

The Chartered Bank (Standard Chartered Banking Group): 4-4A Des Voeux Rd. Central; f. 1853; Area Gen. Man. Hon. W. C. L. BROWN, J.P.; 98 brs.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation: G.P.O. Box 64, 1 Queen's Rd. Central; f. 1865; cap. issued and p.u. HK \$2,786m.; dep. HK \$216,116m. (1980); Chair. M. G. R. SANDBERG, O.B.E.; Sec. F. R. FRAME.

HONG KONG BANKS

The Bank of Canton Ltd.: 6 Des Voeux Rd. Central; incorp. in Hong Kong in 1912; cap. p.u. HK \$115m.; total resources (1980) HK \$3,107m.; Chief Man. F. G. MARTIN; Chair. RESSLE FOK.

Bank of East Asia Ltd.: 314 Hennessy Rd., Wanchai; inc. in Hong Kong in 1918; cap. p.u. HK \$300.2m.; dep. HK \$4,651.6m. (1980); Chair. Hon. Sir Y. K. KAN.

The British Bank of the Middle East: G.P.O. Box 64, 1 Queen's Rd. Central; f. 1889; cap. p.u. £52.5m.; dep. £1,556m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. M. G. R. SANDBERG, O.B.E.

Chekiang First Bank Ltd.: Prince's Bldg., 3 Statue Square; f. 1950; cap. p.u. HK \$50m.; dep. and other accounts HK \$1,146m. (1980); Chair. HU SZU-CHI.

Chiyu Banking Corporation Ltd.: 80 Des Voeux Rd. Central; f. 1947; cap. p.u. HK \$30m.; dep. HK \$498m. (1979); Man. GEORGE TAN.

Commercial Bank of Hong Kong Ltd.: 120 Des Voeux Rd. Central; f. 1934; cap. HK \$40m.; dep. HK \$798m. (1979); Chair. ROBIN S. K. LOH; Vice-Chair. and Man. Dir. ROBIN Y. H. CHAN; Exec. Dir. and Gen. Man. JOHN C. C. CHEUNG.

Grindlays Dao Heng Bank Ltd.: 7-19 Bonham Strand, Hong Kong; f. 1921; cap. HK \$20m.; resources HK \$5,620m. (1980); Chair. Sir S. Y. CHUNG; Chief Man. GEORGE CUNNINGHAM; 17 brs.

Hang Seng Bank Ltd.: 77 Des Voeux Rd. Central; f. 1933; cap. and res. HK \$1,673.6m. (June 1981); dep. HK \$24,988.6m. (June 1981); Chair. S. H. HO, O.B.E.; Gen. Man. Q. W. LEE, C.B.E.

The Hong Kong Chinese Bank Ltd.: The Hong Kong Chinese Bank Bldg., 61-65 Des Voeux Rd. Central; f. 1954; cap. HK \$45m.; dep. HK \$395m. (1980); 6 brs.; Chair. TSAO YAO; Man. Dir. and Chief Exec. JOHN K. L. CHAN.

Hong Kong Industrial and Commercial Bank: 99-105 Des Voeux Rd. Central; f. 1964; cap. and res. HK \$168.1m.; dep. HK \$1,398.9m. (1981); Man. Dir. SUN SE CHUN; Gen. Man. WAI-BUN CHEUNG; 18 brs.

Hong Kong Metropolitan Bank Ltd.: Admiralty Centre, 5/F., Tower I, 18 Harcourt Rd., P.O.B. 4612; f. 1961; cap. p.u. HK \$50m.; dep. HK \$796m. (Dec. 1980); Chief Gen. Man. HENRY W. K. WAT.

Kwong On Bank Ltd.: 137-141 Queen's Rd. Central, Hong Kong; f. 1938, inc. 1954; cap. HK \$50m.; dep. HK \$1,479m. (1980); Chair. RONALD LEUNG DING-BONG; Senior Man. Dir. SHIGETAKA KONDO; 18 brs.

Liu Chong Hing Bank Ltd.: 24 Des Voeux Rd. Central; f. 1955; cap. HK \$150m.; Chair. NGAN SHING-KWAN, C.B.E., J.P.; 26 brs.

Mercantile Bank Ltd.: 1 Queen's Rd. Central, Hong Kong; cap. p.u. £2.94m.; dep. £225.2m.; Chair. M. G. R. SANDBERG, O.B.E.

Nanyang Commercial Bank Ltd.: 151 Des Voeux Rd. Central; f. 1949; cap. p.u. HK \$200m.; dep. HK \$4,053.3m. (1980); Chair. and Gen. Man. CHUANG SHIH PING; 25 brs.

Overseas Trust Bank Ltd.: O.T.B. Bldg., cnr. Gloucester and Tonnochy Rds.; cap. p.u. HK \$69m.; dep. HK \$1,229.2m. (1977); Man. Dir. HUANG TIONG CHAN.

Shanghai Commercial Bank Ltd.: 12 Queen's Rd. Central; f. 1950; cap. and res. HK \$392m.; dep. HK \$4,577m. (1980); Chair. J. T. CHU; Man. Dir. and Gen. Man. K. K. CHEN.

Wing Lung Bank Ltd.: 45 Des Voeux Rd. Central; f. 1933; cap. HK \$100m.; dep. HK \$2,756m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. WU JIEH-YEE; Gen. Man. PATRICK P. K. WU; 20 brs.

Wing On Bank Ltd.: 22 Des Voeux Rd. Central; f. 1931; cap. p.u. HK \$25m.; dep. HK \$578m. (Dec. 1977); Chair. LAMSON KWOK; Chief Man. ALBERT KWOK; 11 brs.

PRINCIPAL FOREIGN BANKS

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. (Netherlands): Holland House, 9 Ice House St.; Chief Man. H. J. BUSS.

American Express International Banking Corp. (U.S.A.): Connaught Centre, 28th Floor; Vice-Pres. LANCY I. ALMEIDA.

Bangkok Bank Ltd. (Thailand): 26-30 Des Voeux Rd. West; Pres. CHATRI SOPHONPANICH.

Bank of America N.T. and S.A. (U.S.A.): Gloucester Tower 12F, 11 Pedder St.; Senior Vice-Pres. HEINZ A. WASCHECK.

Bank of China (People's Repub. of China): 2A Des Voeux Rd. Central; Man. CHANG CHI.

Bank of Communications (People's Repub. of China): 3A Des Voeux Rd. Central; Gen. Man. S. M. WANG.

Bank of India: Dina House, 3-5 Duddell St., P.O.B. 13763; Man. K. L. SAMANT.

Bank Negara Indonesia 1946: 25 Des Voeux Rd. Central; Gen. Man. M. ALWI NASIR.

Bank of Scotland: Connaught Centre; Asst. Gen. Man. I. M. ROBERTSON.

Bank of Tokyo Ltd. (Japan): Sutherland House, 3 Chater Rd., Hong Kong; Dir. and Gen. Man. R. ARAI.

Banque Belge pour l'Etranger S.A. (Belgium): New World Centre, P.O.B. 98453 Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon; 13 brs.

Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez (France): Alexandra House, 11 Des Voeux Rd. Central, G.P.O. Box 16; Man. R. PH. MARTIN; 9 hrs.

Banque Nationale de Paris (France): Central Bldg., 21-27 Queen's Rd. Central; f. 1966; Chief Man. F. DE LAJUGIE.

Banque Worms et Cie (France): Admiralty Centre II, 18 Harcourt Rd., Hong Kong; Man. MICHEL CURE.

Barclays Bank International Ltd. (U.K.): Connaught Centre, Connaught Rd. Central (P.O.B. 295); f. 1973; Gen. Man. C. STEVENS.

Bayerische Vereinsbank (Federal Republic of Germany): 1208-09, 12th Floor, Alexandra House, Chater Rd.

Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A. (U.S.A.): World Trade Centre, P.O.B. 104; 720 Nathan Rd., Kowloon; Gen. Man. CARL F. GUSTAVSON.

China and South Sea Bank Ltd. (People's Repub. of China): 77-83 Queen's Rd. Central; Gen. Man. Y. H. SUN.

China State Bank Ltd. (People's Repub. of China): 101-102 Gloucester Tower, The Landmark, 11 Pedder St.; Man. LIU HUNG JU.

Chung Khiaw Bank Ltd. (Singapore): 15-18 Connaught Rd. Central; Gen. Man. LO POON KEU.

Citibank (U.S.A.): Citibank Tower, 8 Queen's Rd. Central; Vice-Pres. KENT DEM. PRICE.

Commerzbank (Federal Repub. of Germany): 1 Connaught Centre, 42nd Floor.

Crédit Lyonnais (France): Room 2901, Alexandra House, 29th Floor, 16-20 Chater Rd. Central, P.O.B. 9757.

Equitable Banking Corporation (Philippines): 4 Duddell St.; Vice-Pres. CHARLES GO.

European Asian Bank (Federal Repub. of Germany): New World Tower, 16-18 Queen's Rd. Central (P.O.B. 3193); Chief Mans. HORST KAISER, JÜRGEN-LEWIN VON SCHLABRENDORFF.

Four Seas Communications Bank Ltd. (Singapore): 49-51 Bonham Strand West; Man. LOW CHUCK TIEW.

Indian Overseas Bank: 9th Floor, Pacific House, 20 Queen's Rd. Central; Regional Man. J. P. MOSES; 7 hrs.

Kincheng Banking Corporation (People's Repub. of China): 51-57 Des Voeux Rd. Central; Man. P. L. CHEN.

Korea Exchange Bank (Repub. of Korea): 5th Floor, China Bldg., 29 Queen's Rd. Central; Dir. and Gen. Man. I. K. CHOO; 2 hrs.

Kwangtung Provincial Bank (People's Repub. of China): 21-22 Connaught Rd. Central; Gen. Man. WU WEI-LEUNG.

Lloyds Bank International (U.K.): 2901-4 Admiralty Centre Tower 1; 18 Harcourt Rd., Principal Man. V. FOLCH VERNET.

Malayan Banking Berhad (Malaysia): 1st Floor, Pacific House, 20 Queen's Rd. Central; Man. WONG KIM LING; 1 hr.

Manufacturers Hanover Asia (U.S.A.): 27th Floor, Alexandra House, 16-20 Chater Rd. Central; f. 1977; Man. MILTON D. BAUGHMAN.

Midland Bank Ltd. (U.K.): 3802 Gloucester Tower, Pedder St.; Man. R. A. N. HENLEY.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York (U.S.A.): Alexandra House, 16-20 Chater Rd. Central; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. TIMOTHY L. BOYD WILSON.

National Bank of Pakistan: 129 Central Bldg., Queen's Rd. Central; Gen. Man. MUSHTAQUE AHMED; 4 hrs.

National Commercial Bank Ltd. (People's Repub. of China): 1-3 Wyndham St.; Man. K. L. SUNG.

National Westminster Bank Ltd. (U.K.): 6/F St. George's Bldg., 2 Ice House St.; Chief Man. COLIN J. HOOD.

Nippon Credit Bank (Japan): 1701 Gloucester Tower, Pedder St.; Chief Rep. TAKASHI KISHINAMI.

Oversea-Chinese Banking Corp. Ltd. (Singapore): American International Tower, 16-18 Queen's Rd. Central.

Overseas Union Bank (Singapore): 14-16 Pedder St.; Area Man. JOHN AU YEUNG.

Rainier International Bank (U.S.A.): 1st Floor, Central Bldg., Pedder St.; Sr. Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. CHEUNG SUT-LOI.

Royal Bank of Canada: 12th Floor, 10 Ice House St. Central; Man. N. BAILEY.

Sanwa Bank Ltd. (Japan): 30-32 Connaught Rd. Central; Gen. Man. A. KATO.

Security Pacific National Bank (U.S.A.): 2101 Bank of Canton Bldg., 6 Des Voeux Rd.; f. 1971; Senior Vice-Pres. ROBERT P. WILLIAMSON.

Sumitomo Bank Ltd. (Japan): 5 Queen's Rd. Central; Gen. Man. TOSIO MORIKAWA.

Toyo Trust and Banking Co. Ltd. (Japan): 1504-6 Gloucester Tower, 11 Pedder St., The Landmark.

United Commercial Bank (India): Prince's Bldg., 5 Statue Square; Asst. Gen. Man. M. L. DHAWAN.

United Overseas Bank Ltd. (Singapore): 34-38 Des Voeux Rd. Central; Chair. and Man. Dir. WEE CHO YAW; 2 hrs.

Xin Hua Trust, Savings and Commercial Bank Ltd. (People's Repub. of China): 1A Des Voeux Rd. Central; f. 1914; Man. SU TRAN SING.

Yien Yieh Commercial Bank Ltd. (People's Repub. of China as Yien Yieh Commercial Bank Ltd.): 242 Des Voeux Rd. Central; Gen. Man. LEE CHAO KUANG.

BANKING ASSOCIATION

The Hong Kong Association of Banks: P.O.B. 11391, General Post Office; f. 1981 to succeed The Exchange Banks' Assn. of Hong Kong; f. 1897; all licensed banks in Hong Kong are by law members of this statutory body whose main purpose is to represent and further the interests of the banking sector in Hong Kong; Chair. The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation represented by T. WELSH.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Far East Exchange Ltd.: 8th Floor, New World Tower, 16-18 Queen's Rd. Central; f. 1969; 352 mems.; Chair. RONALD FOOK-SHIU LI.

Hong Kong Stock Exchange Ltd.: 21st Floor, Hutchison House; f. 1891; 141 mems.; Chair. MOK YING KIE; Sec. R. A. WITTS; publs. *Daily Quotations*, *Weekly Report*, *Monthly Gazette*, *Year Book*, *Profile*.

Kam Ngan Exchange: 7th floor, Connaught Centre, Connaught Rd. Central; f. 1970; 350 mems.; Chair. WOO HON FAT; publs. *Daily Quotation*, *Monthly Bulletin*.

Kowloon Stock Exchange: f. 1972; 175 mems.; Chair. PETER P. F. CHAN.

The four exchanges are due to merge in 1983 to form **The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong.**

INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

Insurance Institute of Hong Kong: G.P.O. Box 6747, Hong Kong; f. 1967; Pres. STAN T. K. WU; Hon. Sec. ANDREW C. S. LO.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce: Swire House, 9th Floor, P.O.B. 852; f. 1861; 2,500 mems.; Chair. Hon. D. K. NEWBIGGING, J.P.; Dir. JAMES MCGREGOR, O.B.E.; publs. *The Bulletin—Business Magazine* (monthly), *Hong Kong Progress* (basic figures, quarterly), *Hong Kong Overall Merchandise Trade* (statistics, annually), *Annual Report* and others.

Chinese General Chamber of Commerce: 24 Connaught Rd. Central; f. 1900; 7,000 mems.; Chair. WONG KWAN-CHENG.

Hong Kong Junior Chamber: 272 Queen's Rd. Central, 15th Floor, Flat C; f. 1950; 950 mems.; Pres. EDMOND PANG; Sec.-Gen. JUNIA HO; publ. *Harbour Lights*.

Kowloon Chamber of Commerce: 2 Liberty Ave., Kowloon; Chair. ROBERT DER; Sec. PETER C. S. LEE.

EXTERNAL TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

Hong Kong Trade Development Council: Connaught Centre, 1 Connaught Place, Hong Kong; f. 1966; Chair. Sir Y. K. KAN; Exec. Dir. L. DUNNING; publs. *Hong Kong Enterprise* (monthly), *Hong Kong Trader* (every 2 months), *Hong Kong Apparel* (bi-annual), *Hong Kong Toys* (annual).

Hong Kong Exporters' Association: K.C.P.O.B. K1864; Office: 1625 Star House, Kowloon; f. 1955; 180 mems. consisting of the leading merchants and manufacturing exporters of Hong Kong; Chair. H. H. BRAUN; Sec. JULIA MACLEHOSE.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Hong Kong Productivity Council: 20th and 21st Floors, Sincere Bldg., 173 Des Voeux Rd. Central; f. 1967 to promote increased productivity of industry and to encourage more efficient utilization of resources; Council of Chairman and 20 members, all appointed by the Governor, of whom 14 represent management, labour, academic and professional interests, the other 6 representing government departments closely associated with productivity matters; Chair. of Council and Exec. Cttee. S. L. CHEN, J.P.; Exec. Dir. Dr. J. C. WRIGHT; publs. *Hong Kong Productivity News* (monthly, bilingual), *Plastics Bulletin* (quarterly, bilingual), *Furniture Bulletin* (quarterly, bilingual), *Industry Data Sheets* (annually, bilingual), *Directory of Hong Kong Industries* (annually, bilingual), *Report on Salary Trends and Fringe Benefits* (annually, bilingual), *Technology Transfer Bulletin* (quarterly, English), *Environmental Control Bulletin* (quarterly, bilingual).

Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong: 9F Wing Hang Bank Bldg., 161 Queen's Rd. Central; f. 1934; seeks to promote and protect industrial and trading interests, operates CMA Testing and Certification Laboratories; over 2,300 mems.; Pres. NGAI SHIU KIT; Sec.-Gen. J. P. LEE; publs. *Monthly Bulletin*, *Annual Report*, *Directory of Members*.

Employers' Federation of Hong Kong: 2005 Asian House; 1 Hennessy Rd., P.O.B. 2067; f. 1947; 162 mems.; Chair. F. L. WALKER; Sec. and Treas. J. A. CHEETHAM.

Federation of Hong Kong Cotton Weavers: 24 Ashley Rd., Kowloon; f. 1957; 80 mems. Chair. G. H. YU; Exec. Officer P. K. WAN.

Federation of Hong Kong Industries: Eldex Industrial Bldg., 12th Floor, Unit A, 21 Ma Tau Wei Rd., Hung Hom, Kowloon; f. 1960; about 1,500 individual mems.,

divided into 21 groups according to type of industry; Chair. H. C. TANG; Deputy Chair. ALLEN LEE; publ. *Hong Kong Industrial News* (monthly).

Hong Kong Cotton Spinners' Association: 1041 Swire House; f. 1955; 32 mems.; Chair. C. S. LOH.

Hong Kong Jade and Stone Manufacturers' Association: Hang Lung House, 16th Floor, 184-192 Queen's Rd. Central; f. 1965; Pres. R. Y. C. LEE.

Hong Kong Printers' Association: 48-50 Johnston Rd. 1/F, Wanchai; f. 1939; 328 mems.; Chair. HO WAI CHUEN; Vice-Chair. WONG SHIU KEUNG.

TRADE UNIONS

In January 1981 there were 357 trade unions in Hong Kong with an estimated membership of 401,300. Of these unions, 220 were independent and the others affiliated to the following organizations:

Hong Kong and Kowloon Trades Union Council (TUC): Labour Bldg., 11 Chang Sha St., Kowloon; f. 1949; 71 affiliated unions, mostly covering the catering and building trades; 36,770 mems.; supports the Republic of China; affiliated to ICFTU; Gen. Sec. WONG YIU KAM.

Hong Kong Federation of Trade Unions (FTU): 142 Lockhart Rd., 3rd Floor; f. 1948; 66 affiliated unions, mostly concentrated in the shipyards, public transport, textile mills and public utilities, and 29 nominally independent unions which subscribe to the policy and participate in the activities of the FTU; left-wing; supports the People's Republic of China; estimated membership: 203,020.

CO-OPERATIVES

Registrar of Co-operatives: The Director of Agriculture and Fisheries, 393 Canton Rd., Kowloon; as at March 31st, 1981 there were 404 Co-operatives with a membership of 22,436 and paid-up capital of HK \$1,864,663.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

(socs. = societies; mems. = membership; cap. = paid-up share capital in HK \$; feds. = federations)

Agricultural Credit: socs. 8, mems. 250, cap. \$51,740.

Apartment Owners': socs. 2, mems. 156, cap. \$10,800.

Better Living: socs. 23, mems. 1,950, cap. \$36,415.

Consumers': socs. 10, mems. 2,575, cap. \$16,985.

Farmers' Irrigation: socs. 1, mems. 68, cap. \$340.

Federation of Fishermen's Societies: feds. 4, member-socs. 50, cap. \$5,175.

Federation of Pig Raising Societies: fed. 1, member-socs. 25, cap. \$10,975.

Federation of Vegetable Marketing Societies: fed. 1, member-socs. 28, cap. \$5,600.

Fishermen's Credit: socs. 56, mems. 1,027, cap. \$17,245.

Fishermen's Credit and Housing: socs. 2, mems. 70, cap. \$380.

Housing: socs. 238, mems. 5,702, cap. \$1,391,600.

Pig Raising: socs. 24, mems. 1,329, cap. \$146,490.

Salaried Workers' Thrift and Loan: socs. 4, mems. 666, cap. \$12,889.

Vegetable Marketing: socs. 31, mems. 8,842, cap. \$107,297.

MARKETING ORGANIZATIONS

Fish Marketing Organization: f. 1945; statutory organization to control wholesale fish marketing; in 1979 landings marketed through wholesale fish markets totalled 88,308 metric tons valued at HK \$400m.

Vegetable Marketing Organization: f. 1946; Government agency for collection, transportation and sale of vegetables; loan fund to farmers; in 1980, 56,567 metric tons of vegetables, valued at HK\$132.4m. were sold through the organization.

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS

Hong Kong Housing Authority: 101 Princess Margaret Rd., Kowloon; Chair. DONALD P. H. LIAO; Vice-Chair. and Dir. of Housing BERNARD V. WILLIAMS.

Kadoorie Agricultural Aid Association: f. 1951; assists farmers in capital construction by technical direction and by donations of livestock, trees, plants, seeds, fertilizers, cement, road and building materials, farming equipment, etc.

Kadoorie Agricultural Aid Loan Fund: f. 1954; in conjunction with the Hong Kong Government, provides interest-free loans to assist farmers in the development of projects. During the year 1980/81 an amount of HK\$7,022,000 was issued.

J. E. Joseph Trust Fund: c/o Director of Agriculture and Fisheries, Canton Rd. Govt. Offices; 12th-14th Floor, 393 Canton Rd., Kowloon, Hong Kong; f. 1954; grants credit facilities to farmers; up to March 31st, 1981, the accumulated total of loans amounted to HK\$47,544,820.

TRADE FAIR

Hong Kong Trade Fair Ltd.: 719 Star House, Kowloon; International Maritime Exhibition "Expoship Far East 1982", scheduled for November 15th-19th 1982.

TRANSPORT

Transport Department: Guardian House, 32 Oi Kwan Rd., 6th Floor, Hong Kong; Transport Commr. A. T. ARMSTRONG-WRIGHT.

RAILWAYS

Hong Kong Mass Transit Railway (MTR): the first section of the underground railway system opened in October 1979; a 15.6-km. line from Kwun Tong to Chater opened in February 1980; a 10.5-km. Tsuen Wan extension was to open in June 1982; the 12.5-km. Island Line is under construction, the first section of which is to open in July 1985, the second section in 1986.

Kowloon-Canton (Guangzhou) Railway: the line is 35 km. long and runs from the terminus at Kowloon to the Chinese frontier at Lo Wu. Through passenger services to China, in abeyance since 1949, were reinstated in April 1979. The railway is undergoing an extensive modernization programme, including complete electrification which is due to be completed by late 1982. The entire length is to be double-tracked, and the first section, from Kowloon to Sha Tin, began operating in 1981. All existing stations are to be reconstructed or improved, and three new stations are planned for Kowloon Tong, Tai Wai and Fo Tan. Gen. Man. U. L. WONG.

ROADS

In 1981 there were 1,161.3 km. of officially maintained roads, 347.8 on Hong Kong Island, 346.2 in Kowloon and 467.3 in the New Territories. Almost all of them are concrete or asphalt surfaced. Construction of the Sha Tin-Tai Po Coastal Highway in the New Territories began in 1981, to be completed by 1984; it consists of a 7-km. dual three-lane highway.

FERRIES

Steamers, hydrofoils and jetfoils operate between Hong Kong and Macau. There is also an extensive network of private ferry services to outlying districts.

Hong Kong and Yaumati Ferry Co. Ltd.: Hong Kong; 14 passenger and three car ferry services within harbour limits and 14 services to outlying districts (including recreational and excursion services); also operates hoverferry services between Hong Kong and Guangzhou (Canton); fleet of 88 vessels.

"Star" Ferry Company Ltd.: Kowloon; operates passenger ferries between the Kowloon Peninsula and the main business district of Hong Kong; fleet of 10 vessels; Gen. Man. W. D. McCLUSKIE.

SHIPPING

Hong Kong is the world's seventh largest port in terms of tonnages of shipping using its facilities, cargo handled and number of passengers, and the world's third largest in terms of container handling. In 1980 some 10,300 ocean-going vessels calling at Hong Kong loaded and discharged more than 30 million metric tons of cargo. This included 24 million metric tons of general goods, of which 55 per cent was container cargo.

Marine Department: 102 Connaught Rd., Central, G.P.O. Box 4155; Dir. of Marine P. E. J. DAVY.

SHIPPING AGENTS

Canaan Marine Inc.: Grand Bldg., 13F; Pres. K. H. CHAN.

Ednasa Shipping Co. Ltd.: 19th Floor, New World Tower, 16-18 Queen's Rd. Central; Pres. R. S. K. LOH.

Everett Steamship Corp. S.A.: 24/F Sincere Bldg., 84-86 Connaught Rd. Central; Gen. Man. J. C. SWIFT.

Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.: Connaught Centre, P.O.B. 70, G.P.O.; f. 1832; Chair. and Senior Man. Dir. Hon. D. K. NEWBIGGING.

Kin Wah Maritime Co.: 1603A Tai Sang Commercial Bldg., 24-34 Hennessy Rd., Wanchai; f. 1968; Man. S. H. LO.

John Manners & Co. Ltd.: 17th Floor, Union House; Man. Dir. E. F. DE LASALA.

Sime Darby Trading (Hong Kong) Ltd.: 35th Floor, Windsor House, 311 Gloucester Rd., Causeway Bay.

Sun Hing Shipping Co. Ltd.: South China Bldg., 7th/9th Floor, 1 Wyndham St.

Teh-Hu Cargocean Management Co. Ltd.: Asian House 17F, 1 Hennessy Rd.; Man. Dir. K. W. LO.

Unique Shipping Agencies Ltd.: 604 Hang Chong Bldg., 5 Queen's Rd. Central; Exec. Dir. EDWARD S. C. CHENG.

Wah Kwong Shipping and Investment Co.: P.O.B. 283, Bank of Canton Bldg., 20th Floor, 6 Des Voeux Rd. Central; d.w.t. 3.2m.; Chair. TSONG-YEN CHAO.

Wallem Shipping (HK) Ltd.: Hopewell Centre, 48th Floor, 183 Queen's Rd. East; Chair. A. J. HARDY.

World-Wide Shipping Agency Ltd.: Prince's Bldg., Des Voeux Rd. Central; Chair. Sir YUE-KONG PAO.

CIVIL AVIATION

Hong Kong's international airport is Kai Tak. Its runway can accommodate all types of conventional wide-bodied aircraft and supersonic aircraft.

Civil Aviation Department: 99 Queensway, New Rodney Block; Dir. B. D. KEEP.

Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd.: Swire House, 9 Connaught Rd.; f. 1946; services to 22 major cities in the Far East, Middle East, the U.K. and Australia, using a fleet of 9 Lockheed TriStar L-1011S, 4 Boeing 747-200B, 4 Boeing 707-320B; Chair. D. R. Y. BLUCK; Man. Dir. H. M. P. MILES.

In addition, British Airways, British Caledonian, CAAC (People's Republic of China) and about 30 other foreign airlines serve Hong Kong.

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Hong Kong Tourist Association: 35th Floor, Connaught Centre, Connaught Rd. Central, Hong Kong; f. 1957; co-ordinates and promotes the tourist industry; has government support and financial assistance; 11 mems. of the Board representing Government, the private sector and the tourist industry; Chair. The Hon. D. K. NEWBIGGING, J.P.; Exec. Dir. J. PAIN, O.B.E.; Sec. H. B. CHEUNG; publ. *Hong Kong Travel Bulletin*.

In 1980 there were over 2.3 million visitors to Hong Kong.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Hong Kong Arts Centre: 2 Harbour Rd., Hong Kong;

opened 1977; 19-storey building contains three auditoria, two floors of galleries, restaurants, libraries, and practice and rehearsal facilities; Chair. Sir RUN RUN SHAW; Gen. Man. ANDREW WELCH.

Hong Kong Arts Festival: 64 Fire Brigade Building, Connaught Rd. Central; takes place annually in February; Gen. Man. KEITH STATHAM.

The Hong Kong Philharmonic Society Ltd.: Harbour View Commercial Bldg. 20F, 2 Percival St., Causeway Bay; Chair. Dr. PHILIP KWOK; Music Dir. LING TUNG; Gen. Man. JOHN DUFFUS; orchestra of 82 mems.

Tai Ping Theatre: 421 Queen's Rd. West, Hong Kong; Tai Ping Amusement Co.; Cantonese Opera; Gen. Man. I. H. YUEN.

MONTSERRAT

INTRODUCTION

Montserrat is one of the Leeward Islands in the West Indies. It lies about 55 km. (35 miles) north of Basse Terre, Guadeloupe. The climate is generally warm but the island is fanned by sea breezes for most of the year. The average annual rainfall is about 1,500 mm. (60 inches), though it is rainier in the central and western areas. The capital is Plymouth.

In 1967 Montserrat elected to remain a British colony rather than become one of the West Indies Associated States. Britain is the most important source of economic aid and imports, although its share is declining. The public sector investment programme for 1980-83 amounted to EC\$35.9 million, almost all financed from outside.

About one-quarter of the land is under cultivation, the principal crops being cotton, limes, potatoes, tomatoes and hot peppers. A further one-half is under-utilized agricultural land and the Government is pursuing a resettlement programme for small-scale farmers. Although there is only a limited area suitable for arable farming, the prospects for livestock are good and in recent years exports of cattle have contributed a significant part to Montserrat's balance of trade. An area of 5,000 acres is covered by forests. Trial plots of pine, eucalyptus and mahogany have been established. Particularly heavy rainfall caused extensive flooding of agricultural land in 1981.

Tourism contributed 13 per cent of G.D.P. in 1979, or EC\$4.4 million. The Government is attempting to attract financial and industrial enterprise to the island to lessen the economy's reliance on tourism and agriculture. Light industry is expanding on the island's industrial estate and manufacturing (mainly of plastic bags and electronic appliances) accounted for 74 per cent of the total value of exports in 1980.

Montserrat experienced a growth in G.D.P. of 5 per cent in 1980. However, the island had a trade deficit of EC\$42 million.

Public Holidays

1982: April 9th-12th (Easter), May 4th (Labour Day), May 31st (Whit Monday), August 3rd (Bank Holiday), November 10th (Thanksgiving/Discovery Day), December 25th, 26th (Christmas).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day).

Weights and Measures

The imperial system is in use but the metric system is being introduced.

STATISTICS

Area: 39.5 sq. miles (102 sq. km.).

Population: 12,074 (census of May 12th, 1980); Plymouth (capital) 3,500.

Births and Deaths (1980): 224 live births, 103 deaths; 1979 birth rate 21.2 per 1,000, death rate 10.3 per 1,000.

FINANCE

100 cents = 1 East Caribbean dollar (EC\$).

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents.

Notes: 1, 5, 20 and 100 dollars.

Exchange rates (October 1981): £1 sterling = EC \$5.05;

U.S. \$1 = EC \$2.70.

EC \$100 = £19.82 = U.S. \$37.04.

Note: For details of previous changes in the exchange rate, see chapter on Antigua and Barbuda.

BUDGET (1979—EC\$)

Revenue:			
British Grant-in-Aid	.	.	1,068,000
Recurrent Revenue (Local)	.	.	15,423,000
TOTAL	.	.	16,491,000
Expenditure:			
Recurrent Expenditure	.	.	14,900,000

External Trade (EC \$—1980): Imports 45 million, Exports 3 million.

Education (1979): Primary schools 12, pupils 2,144; Junior Secondary Schools 2, pupils 495; Secondary school 1, pupils 355; Technical College 1, pupils 55.

THE CONSTITUTION

The present Constitution came into force on January 1st, 1960, whereby the territory of Montserrat is governed by a Governor and has its own Executive and Legislative

Councils. The Governor retains responsibility for defence, external affairs and internal security. The Executive Council consists of the Governor as President, the Chief Minister and three other Ministers, the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary. The Legislative Council consists of a Speaker chosen outside the Council, seven elected, two official and two nominated members.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor: DAVID KENNETH HAY DALE.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(December 1981)

President: The Governor.

Official Members: J. WILSON (Attorney-General), WILLIAM FERGUSON, O.B.E. (Financial Secretary).

The Chief Minister and Minister of Finance: The Hon. JOHN OSBORNE.

Minister of Education, Health and Welfare: The Hon. JOHN DUBLIN.

Minister of Agriculture, Trade, Lands and Housing: The Hon. FRANKLYN MARGETSON.

Minister of Communications and Works: The Hon. BENJAMIN CHALMERS.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Speaker: The Hon. H. A. FERGUS.

Official Members: The Attorney-General, The Financial Secretary.

Elected Members: 7.

Nominated Members: 2.

Clerk: D. H. BRAMBLE.

At the general election held in November 1978 all seven elected seats in the Council were won by the People's Liberation Movement.

POLITICAL PARTIES

People's Liberation Movement: Plymouth; Leader JOHN OSBORNE.

Progressive Democratic Party: Plymouth; Leader P. AUSTIN BRAMBLE, J.P.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice is administered by the Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court, the Court of Summary Jurisdiction and the Magistrate's Court.

Puisne Judge (Montserrat Circuit): Hon. Mr. Justice C. ARRINDELL.

Registrar and Magistrate: PATRICK STRAUGHN.

RELIGION

There are Church of England, Roman Catholic, Baptist, Methodist, Pentecostal and Seventh-Day Adventist churches and other places of worship on the island.

THE PRESS

The Montserrat Times: P.O.B. 82, Plymouth; weekly on Thursdays; circ. 2,000.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radio Montserrat: P.O.B. 51, Plymouth; f. 1952, first broadcast 1957; government station; Station Man, R. W. WHITE.

Radio Antilles: P.O.B. 35/930, Montserrat; f. 1965; commercial; broadcasts in English, French, Spanish and once a week in German; Gen. Man. Dr. HANS BAUMGARTEN.

Television services can be received from St. Kitts and Puerto Rico, and from Antigua (ABS).

FINANCE

BANKING

Barclays Bank International Ltd.: Church Rd., Plymouth; Man. ANTHONY PHILLIPS.

Royal Bank of Canada: Parliament St., Plymouth; Man. J. W. BRYCE.

Government Savings Bank: Plymouth; 2,220 depositors (1979).

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Montserrat Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 384, Plymouth; refounded 1971; 27 company members, 20 individual members; Pres. B. B. OSBORNE; Sec. T. RYAN.

Montserrat Cotton Growers' Association: c/o Department of Agriculture, Plymouth.

TRADE UNIONS

Montserrat Allied Workers' Union: George St., Plymouth; f. 1973; 1,250 mems.; Pres. Dr. J. A. GEORGE IRISH; Gen. Sec. Miss VERENE L. THOMAS.

Montserrat Seamen's and Waterfront Workers' Union: Chapel St., Plymouth; f. 1979; 128 mems.; Pres. TOMMY MEADE.

Montserrat Union of Teachers: Plymouth; f. 1979; 120 mems.; Pres. LESLIE THOMAS.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

ROADS

There are 177 km. (110 miles) of good surfaced main roads, 29 km. (18 miles) of secondary unsurfaced roads and 42 km. (26 miles) of rough tracks. A road linking Blackburne Airport and St. John's is planned. There were approximately 2,000 registered vehicles in 1981.

SHIPPING

Plymouth is the main port and extensions to the harbour, creating a deep-water anchorage with a draught of 24 ft., were completed in March 1978.

Steamship services are provided by Harrison Line and the Atlantic Line. Inter-island services are provided by West Indies Shipping Service and small vessels.

CIVIL AVIATION

The main airport is Blackburne at Trants, about 13 km. (8 miles) from Plymouth. Leeward Islands Air Transport maintains regular inter-island services.

There is also a charter service, Air Transport Services, based in Montserrat.

TOURISM

The Montserrat Tourist Board: P.O.B. 7, Plymouth; f. 1961; Chair. KENNETH CASSELL.

In 1980 there were 20,000 visitors to Montserrat.

PITCAIRN ISLANDS

The Pitcairn Islands consist of Pitcairn Island and three uninhabited islands, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno. Pitcairn, situated at 25°04'S. and 130°06'W. and about halfway between Panama and New Zealand, has an area of 4.5 sq. km. (1.75 sq. miles) and a population of 63 in 1981. The economy is based on subsistence agriculture, fishing, handicrafts and the sale of postage stamps. New Zealand currency is used. The Pitcairn Islands are administered by the British High Commission in New Zealand, with the High Commissioner acting as Governor, in consultation with an Island Council of four elected, five nominated and one *ex officio* members.

Public Holidays:

1982: April 9th-12th (Easter), June 7th (Queen's Official Birthday), December 25th (Christmas Day).

1983: January 23rd (Bounty Day).

THE GOVERNMENT

(December 1981)

Governor: R. J. STRATTON, C.M.G. (British High Commissioner in New Zealand).

ISLAND COUNCIL

Island Magistrate: IVAN CHRISTIAN.

Island Secretary (*ex officio*): BEN CHRISTIAN.

Members: CHARLES CHRISTIAN, CAROL CHRISTIAN, THELMA BROWN, LLOYD CHRISTIAN, WARREN CHRISTIAN, Pastor O. STIMPSON, R. R. WHITING.

PRESS

There is one monthly four-page mimeographed news sheet, *Pitcairn Miscellany*, first published in 1959 and edited by the Education Officer. Circulation was 800 in 1981.

TRANSPORT

There are approximately 6.4 km. each of dirt road suitable for four-wheeled vehicles and of dirt track suitable for two-wheeled vehicles. In 1981 there were 25 motor cycles, three light jeeps and two tractors; traditional wheelbarrows are still used occasionally.

EDUCATION

Education was made compulsory for all children from 5 to 15 years in 1838. A New Zealand teacher is appointed for a two-year term as Education Officer. Bursaries enable students of post-primary age to attend school in New Zealand if they wish.

ST. HELENA AND DEPENDENCIES

ST. HELENA

St. Helena lies in the South Atlantic Ocean, about 1,930 km. (1,200 miles) from the south-west coast of Africa. The island was brought under the direct control of the British Crown by an Act of Parliament in 1833. There are no minerals or industry other than agriculture and St. Helena is dependent on British government development aid.

STATISTICS

Area: 122 sq. km. (47 sq. miles).

Population (June 30th, 1981): 5,230; Jamestown (capital) 1,516 (1976); Births 87, Deaths 64 (1980).

Employment: 1,639 (1,242 males, 397 females) at census of October 31st, 1976.

Livestock (1981): Cattle 1,046, Sheep 1,501, Pigs 666, Goats 1,326, Horses 5, Donkeys 451, Poultry 11,676.

Forestry (1980): 1,200 hectares.

Fishing (catch in metric tons): 161 in 1976; 105 in 1977; 144 in 1978; 113 in 1979; 202 in 1980.

Currency: 100 pence = £1 (United Kingdom currency). Exchange rate (October 1981): £1 = U.S. \$1.87.

Budget (1980/81): Revenue £4,488,257; Expenditure £4,551,657.

External Trade: Imports (1980/81): £2,117,126 (food, drink and tobacco £887,604, timber £43,550, motor spirit £173,084, fuel oils £155,128, animal feed £63,657, building materials £98,080, motor vehicles and parts £74,644, machinery and parts £49,040); Exports: there have been no major exports since 1968.

Trade is mainly with the United Kingdom and South Africa.

Transport (1981): Roads: 860 vehicles; Shipping entered: ships 26, yachts 91.

Education (1981): Primary Schools 8, Pupils 647; Senior Secondary Schools 4, Pupils 604. There are 69 full-time teachers.

THE CONSTITUTION

An Order in Council and Royal Instructions of November 1966, which came into force on January 1st, 1967, provided for a Legislative Council, consisting of the Governor, 2 *ex officio* members (the Government Secretary and the Treasurer) and 12 elected members; and an Executive Council, consisting of the Government Secretary and the Treasurer as *ex officio* members and the Chairmen of the Council Committees (all of whom must be members of the Legislative Council). The Governor presides at meetings of the Executive Council.

Council Committees, a majority of whose members are members of the Legislative Council, have been appointed by the Governor and charged with executive powers and general oversight of departments of government. General elections were held in November 1980.

A Constitutional Commission was appointed in October 1981 to examine changes to the Constitution likely to be acceptable to the people of St. Helena.

THE GOVERNMENT

(December 1981)

Governor: J. D. MASSINGHAM.

Secretary: P. DALE.

BRITISH DEPENDENT TERRITORIES

St. Helena, Ascension

Treasurer: S. GILLET.

Chairmen of Council Committees:

Agriculture and Natural Resources: A. J. YOUNG.

Public Works and Services: G. J. YON.

Public Health: H. B. LEGG.

Social Welfare: Mrs. P. M. PETERS.

Education: E. W. BENJAMIN.

Finance: S. GILLET.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Both political parties have been inactive since 1976.

St. Helena Progressive Party: f. 1973; 11 seats in Legislative Council; 4 out of 5 seats in Executive Council.

St. Helena Labour Party: f. 1975; advocates private enterprise and opposes British Government's development aid programme; Gen. Sec. G. A. D. THORNTON (banned from St. Helena since 1975).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

There are four Courts on St. Helena. The Supreme Court, the Magistrate's Court, the Small Debts Court and the Juvenile Court. Provision exists for a St. Helena Court of Appeal which can sit in Jamestown or London.

The Chief Justice: Sir PETER WATKIN WILLIAMS (non-resident).

Registrar: J. W. NEWMAN.

Sheriff: D. H. THORPE, J.P.

RELIGION

The majority of the population belongs to the Anglican Communion of the Christian Church.

ANGLICAN CHURCH

Diocese of St. Helena: The Right Reverend E. A. C. CANNAN; Bishopsholme, St. Helena; the See is in the Church of the Province of Southern Africa.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Sacred Heart Church: Rev. P. BRUGGEMAN, Jamestown; total members 30; serves Ascension Island annually.

THE PRESS

News Review: Jamestown; f. 1941; government-sponsored weekly; Editor B. C. TWIDDY; circ. 1,050.

ASCENSION

(WIDEAWAKE ISLAND)

Ascension lies in the South Atlantic Ocean, 1,131 km. (703 miles) north-west of St. Helena, of which it is a dependency. The island is an important communications centre, being a major relay station for the cables between South Africa and Europe. Under an agreement with the British Government, U.S. forces occupy Wideawake Airfield, which is used as a tracking station for guided missiles. Ascension has no indigenous population, being inhabited solely by the employees of the St. Helena Government and the organizations established on the island, which include the B.B.C., RCA and a branch of the South Atlantic Cable Co. Ascension does not raise its own finance.

RADIO

Government Broadcasting Service: Information Office, Broadway House, Jamestown; 24 hours weekly; Information Officer B. C. TWIDDY; Broadcasting Officer A. D. LEO.

There were an estimated 1,500 radio receivers in 1981.

FINANCE

BANKS

Government Savings Bank: Jamestown; total deposits March 31st, 1981: £1,238,766.

INSURANCE

Alliance Assurance Co. Ltd.: Agents: Solomon & Co. (St. Helena) Ltd., Jamestown.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

St. Helena Chamber of Commerce: Jamestown.

TRADE UNION

St. Helena General Workers' Union: Market St., Jamestown; 725 mems. (1981); Gen. Sec. E. BENJAMIN.

CO-OPERATIVE

St. Helena Growers' Co-operative Society: for vegetable marketing and supply of agricultural tools, seeds and animal feeding products; 46 mems. (1981); Chair. L. LAWRENCE; Sec./Man. M. BENJAMIN.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are 84 km. of all-weather motorable roads in the island, 64 bitumen sealed, and a further 28 km. of earth roads, which can be used by motor vehicles only in dry weather. All roads have steep gradients and sharp bends.

There are no railways or airfields.

SHIPPING

St. Helena Shipping Company: to and from the United Kingdom and South Africa; commenced operation of a scheduled service with one passenger/cargo ship, the R.M.S. *St. Helena*, in 1978.

Area: 88 sq. km. (34 sq. miles).

Population (September 1981): 1,038 (St. Helenians 693, U.K. nationals 180, U.S.A. nationals 148).

Agriculture (1980): Vegetables 16,349 lb., Bananas 5,422 lb., Pork 20,415 lb., Mutton and lamb 16,275 lb., Beef 300 lb.

Livestock: Sheep 1,500, Pigs 80.

Budget (April 1980/81): Revenue £194,758, Expenditure £215,036 (est.).

Government: The Government of St. Helena is represented by an Administrator.

Administrator: BERNARD PAUNCEFORT.

Justices of the Peace: D. E. BENNETT, R. A. FIELD, R. A. LAWRENCE, E. A. SCPIO.

Transport (1980): Road vehicles: Cars and trucks 414, motor cycles 55. A further 105 motor vehicles operated at the U.S. base; Shipping: tonnage entered and

cleared 219,354, ships 28; calls made by Union Castle and Clan Line ships from South Africa and the U.K. were replaced in 1978 by sailings of the R.M.S. *St. Helena*, operated by St. Helena Shipping Co. Mormac and Farrel Lines call from the U.S.A. Calls are also made by naval vessels and occasional private yachts.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA

The island of Tristan da Cunha lies in the South Atlantic Ocean, 2,400 km. (1,500 miles) west of Cape Town, South Africa. It comes under the jurisdiction of St. Helena, 2,100 km. (1,300 miles) to the north-east. Also in the group are Inaccessible Island, 32 km. (20 miles) west of Tristan; the three Nightingale Islands, 32 km. (20 miles) south; and Gough Island (Diego Alvarez), 350 km. (220 miles) south. Tristan da Cunha was evacuated in 1961, after volcanic eruptions, but was resettled in 1963. The entire working population is employed by the Government or Tristan Investments Ltd., which operates the crayfish processing plant.

Area: Tristan da Cunha 98 sq. km. (38 sq. miles), Inaccessible Island 10 sq. km. (4 sq. miles), Nightingale Island 2 sq. km. (¾ sq. mile), Gough Island 91 sq. km. (35 sq. miles).

Population (1980): 323 on Tristan; there is a small weather

station on Gough Island manned, under agreement, by personnel of the South African Government.

Government: The Administrator, representing the British Government, is aided by a Council of 8 elected and 3 nominated members which has advisory powers in legislative and executive functions. The Council's advisory functions in executive matters are performed through small committees of the Council dealing with the separate branches of administration. An election was held in 1979.

Administrator: C. F. REDSTOM.

Legal System: The Administrator is the Magistrate. There is one Justice of the Peace.

Religion: The Church of England predominates, with a small number of Roman Catholics. Resident Chaplain: Rev. MICHAEL EDWARDS.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

INTRODUCTION

The Turks and Caicos Islands consist of more than 30 islands forming the south-eastern end of the Bahamas chain of islands, and lying north of Haiti. Eight islands are inhabited: Grand Turk, Salt Cay, South Caicos, Middle Caicos, North Caicos, Providenciales, Pine Cay and Parrot Cay.

The capital is Cockburn Town, on Grand Turk Island.

Public Holidays

1982: April 9th-12th (Easter), May 31st (Commonwealth Day), June 14th (Queen's Official Birthday), August 1st (Emancipation Day), August 30th (Constitution Day), October 10th (for Columbus Day), October 24th (Human Rights Day), December 25th, 26th (Christmas).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day).

STATISTICS

Area: 430 sq. km. (166 sq. miles).

Population (May 1980): Total 7,436; Grand Turk 3,146, South Caicos 1,392, Middle Caicos 371, North Caicos 1,266, Salt Cay 282. In 1978 birth registrations totalled 192, marriages 34 and deaths 51. For the years 1978-80 the birth rate was 25.2 per 1,000, death rate 6.3 per 1,000 and infant mortality 30.6 per 1,000.

Finance: United States currency: 100 cents=1 U.S. dollar (\$). Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents; 1 dollar. Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 dollars. Exchange rates (October 1981): £1 sterling=U.S. \$1.87; U.S. \$100=£53.50.

Budget (1980/81 estimates): Revenue U.S. \$7,188,233; Expenditure (recurrent) U.S. \$7,364,393; (capital) U.S. \$9,175,622.

External Trade (1980/81): Imports U.S. \$13,805,270; Exports U.S. \$2,159,814 (crayfish, fishmeal and conch).

Education (1980/81): Government Primary Schools 14, Private Primary Schools 2, Government Secondary Schools 3; pupils 1,926 primary incl. private, 691 secondary; 1980/81 expenditure U.S. \$1,023,058. Education is free and compulsory to 15 years of age.

CONSTITUTION

The Constitution, introduced in September 1976, provides for a ministerial form of government, with an Executive Council and a Legislative Council. The Governor retains responsibility for external affairs, internal security, defence and certain other matters. The Executive Council comprises three *ex officio* members: the Financial Secretary, the Chief Secretary and the Attorney-General; a Chief Minister, elected by the Legislative Council, and three other ministers, appointed by the Governor from among the elected members of the Legislative Council; it is presided over by the Governor. The Legislative Council consists of a Speaker, the three *ex officio* members of the Executive Council, 11 members elected by residents aged 18 and over and three nominated members.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor: J. C. STRONG.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(December 1981)

President: The Governor.

Ex Officio Members: The Financial Secretary A. WILLIAMS, the Chief Secretary E. C. BROOKS, the Attorney-General P. T. N. DONEGAN.

BRITISH DEPENDENT TERRITORIES

Chief Minister: N. B. SAUNDERS.

Minister of Health and Education: R. S. HALL.

Minister of Public Works and Utilities: N. J. S. FRANCIS.

Minister of Development and Commerce: S. A. MISSICK.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Speaker: W. H. MILLS.

Ex Officio Members: The Financial Secretary, the Chief Secretary and the Attorney-General.

Elected Members: 11.

Nominated Members: 3.

POLITICAL PARTIES

People's Democratic Movement: won 3 of the 11 seats on the Legislative Council in the 1980 election.

Progressive National Party: won 8 of the 11 seats on the Legislative Council in the 1980 elections.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

There is a Magistrate resident in Grand Turk. The Supreme Court is presided over by a non-resident Judge.

Magistrate: E. J. COLLYMORE-WOODSTOCK (acting).

Judge: Sir JOHN SUMMERFIELD, Cayman Islands.

RELIGION

ANGLICAN CHURCH

Bishop of Nassau and the Bahamas: Rt. Rev. MICHAEL ELDON, Addington House, P.O.B. 107, Nassau, Bahamas.

The Roman Catholic, Baptist, Methodist, Church of God and Seventh-Day Adventist faiths are also represented.

PRESS

Turks and Caicos Chronicle: quarterly.

Turks and Caicos Current: every two months.

The Voice: Grand Turk; monthly; organ of the People's Democratic Movement; Editor ED STACK.

RADIO

Radio Turks and Caicos—RTC: Grand Turk; Man. ALICE MALCOLM (acting).

In 1981 there were approximately 21,500 radio receivers.

FINANCE

Barclays Bank International Ltd: P.O.B. 61, Cockburn Town, Grand Turk; Man. V. A. EUDOXIE.

Turks and Caicos Islands

Government Savings Bank: General Post Office, Front St., Grand Turk; Postmistress Miss ANNIE GARLAND (acting).

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Chamber of Commerce: Grand Turk; Pres. WASHINGTON MISSICK.

General Trading Company Turks and Caicos Ltd.: P.M.B.I., Cockburn Town, Grand Turk; shipping agents, importers, air freight handlers; wholesale distributor of petroleum products, wines and spirits.

Turks Islands Importers Ltd.: Front St., Grand Turk; f. 1952; Lloyds agents, importers of food, building materials and appliances.

TRADE UNIONS

St. George's Industrial Trade Union: Cockburn Harbour; 250 mems.; Sec. Mrs. ELIZA BASDEN.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are 121 km. (75 miles) of road in the Islands, of which 24 km. are tarmac.

SHIPPING

There are regular freight services from Miami, Florida. The main sea ports are Grand Turk, Salt Cay, Providenciales and Cockburn Harbour on South Caicos.

CIVIL AVIATION

The three main airfields are located on Grand Turk, South Caicos and Providenciales; there are landing strips on Middle Caicos, Pine Cay, Parrot Cay, North Caicos and Salt Cay.

Air Florida: Florida; three flights a week to Miami.

Turks Air Ltd.: weekly cargo service to Miami.

Turks and Caicos National Airlines (T.C.N.A.): daily inter-island service, two flights per week to Cap Haïtien, Haiti.

A twice-weekly service is also provided by Bahamasair.

TOURISM

Hotel accommodation is available on Grand Turk, South Caicos, North Caicos, Pine Cay and Providenciales, with a total of 356 beds. A 750-bed village is to be built on Providenciales, in spite of criticism of the scheme for its possible social and ecological effects. Guest house accommodation is available on Salt Cay and a hotel was under construction in 1981. In 1980, 11,887 tourists visited the islands.

BRUNEI

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The State of Brunei lies on the north-west coast of the island of Kalimantan (Borneo). It is surrounded on the landward side by Sarawak, one of the two eastern states of Malaysia. The climate is tropical, characterized by consistent temperature and humidity. Annual rainfall ranges from about 110 inches (2,800 mm.) in lowland areas to over 150 inches (3,800 mm.) in the interior. Temperatures are high, the annual extreme range being 23°C (73°F) to 35.8°C (96.4°F). The principal language is Malay though Chinese is also spoken and English widely used. The Malay population (50 per cent) is Muslim. Most Chinese are Buddhist, Confucian or Daoist. Europeans and Eurasians are largely Christian. The flag (proportions two by one) comprises two diagonal stripes of black and white on a yellow background, with the state emblem centred in red. The capital is Bandar Seri Begawan, formerly called Brunei Town.

Recent History

In 1888, when North Borneo became a British protectorate, Brunei became a British-protected state. Between 1906 and 1941, a form of government emerged which included a state council. The first written constitution was adopted in September 1959.

A revolt led by A. M. Azahari and the Brunei People's Party broke out in December 1962, prompted by dissatisfaction with the prospect of Brunei's joining the proposed Malaysian Federation. The disorders were suppressed, the People's Party banned and Azahari was given asylum in Malaya. In the event, in 1963 the Sultan decided against joining the Federation. From 1962 he ruled by decree, and the state of emergency declared in that year has remained in force. Sir Omar Ali Saifuddin, who had been Sultan since 1950, abdicated in October 1967 in favour of his son, Hassanal Bolkiah, then aged 21.

In December 1975 the UN General Assembly passed a resolution calling for British withdrawal from Brunei, the return of political exiles and for elections to be held. However, the Brunei Government remained reluctant to renegotiate the terms of its agreement with the United Kingdom. Talks held in June 1978, following assurances by Malaysia and Indonesia that they would respect Brunei's sovereignty, resulted in an agreement (signed in January 1979) that Brunei would become fully independent on January 1st, 1984. It was also agreed that the battalion of Gurkhas, stationed in Brunei since 1971, would remain in Brunei until September 1983.

Government

Under an agreement signed in November 1971, Brunei was granted full internal self-government and ceased to be a protected state. The United Kingdom continues to conduct Brunei's external relations and defence, although this arrangement is due to end in 1983. Internal security is the responsibility of the Brunei Government. The constitution confers supreme executive authority in the State on the Sultan. He is assisted and advised by five Constitutional

Councils: the Religious Council, the Privy Council, the Council of Ministers, the Legislative Council and the Council of Succession. Since the rebellion of 1962 certain provisions of the constitution have been suspended and the Sultan has ruled by decree.

Defence

Under the 1959 Constitution as amended in November 1971, Brunei and the United Kingdom share responsibility for the State's defence and security. Military service is voluntary. The Royal Brunei Malay Regiment numbered 2,850 men in 1980, all services forming part of the army. Paramilitary forces comprised 1,750 Royal Brunei Police. Defence expenditure in 1981 was estimated at B\$288 million. The British Government is represented on the Brunei Defence Council and provides some officers for the Royal Brunei Malay Regiment. A Gurkha battalion of the British army is stationed in Brunei.

Economic Affairs

Brunei's economy depends almost entirely on its petroleum and natural gas resources. Crude petroleum is produced onshore and offshore at an average daily rate of 250,000 barrels. Export earnings from crude petroleum, B\$762 million in 1973, rose to B\$3,936 million in 1979. Earnings from natural gas, B\$46.5 million in 1973, increased to B\$2,500 million in 1980. Sales of oil and natural gas are largely responsible for Brunei's favourable trade balance. In 1980 there was a surplus of B\$8,622 million.

Development projects to diversify the economy and improve the infrastructure, financed by petroleum revenues, are hampered to some extent by lack of skilled labour and a population of only 213,000 (1979). Projects already completed include an international airport, a deep-water port at Muara and a natural gas liquefaction plant, the largest in the world, at Lumut. G.D.P. more than doubled in the five years before 1979, when it reached an estimated B\$5,795 million. One of the fastest growing sectors is manufacturing, which grew by 55 per cent in 1975. Highly favourable tax concessions were introduced in 1975 with the aim of encouraging investment in new industries. The areas most suitable for industrial development are timber, paper, fertilizers, petrochemicals and glass. Some B\$215 million of the 1981 budget was allocated to the Development Fund. The 1980-84 Development Plan is designed to achieve a high level of employment, to diversify the economy through the development of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and aims at a minimum annual growth rate of 6 per cent. The plan involves total expenditure of B\$2,000 million.

With the expansion of the petroleum and gas industries, the relative importance of agriculture has declined. Much potential agricultural land lies undeveloped and the 1975-79 Five-Year Plan aimed to achieve self-sufficiency in those crops, such as rice, which Brunei can produce itself. In 1980 Brunei produced about half its total con-

BRUNEI

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

sumption of rice, or 7,000 tons. In 1980 a B\$20 million prawn and eel farm was founded.

Transport and Communications

There are two ports in Brunei. Most sea traffic is handled by a deep-water port at Muara. Brunei International airport was opened in 1974. Roads link the important towns, and carry most freight traffic. A B\$8 million earth satellite ground station was opened in September 1979. By the end of 1982 a second station (at a cost of B\$30 million) was expected to be in operation.

Social Welfare

Free medical services are provided by the State. Cases which cannot be treated in Brunei are sent overseas for treatment. In 1978 there were 785 hospital beds. There is a flying doctor service as well as various clinics, travelling dispensaries and dental clinics. A non-contributory state pensions scheme for the old and disabled came into operation in 1955. The State also provides financial assistance to the poor, destitute and widows.

Education

Education is free. Pupils who are Brunei citizens and live over 5 miles (8 km.) from their schools are entitled to free accommodation in hostels, free transport or a subsistence allowance. Schools are classified according to the language of instruction, i.e. Malay, English or Chinese (Mandarin). Total enrolment in primary schools was 33,053 in 1978, while in secondary schools and sixth-form centres the enrolment was 15,571. There are two teacher training colleges. Brunei has no university, but many pupils are sent to universities abroad at government expense.

Tourism

Tourism is relatively underdeveloped though there are the beginnings of a tourist industry. In 1979 3,561 tourists visited Brunei. The Five-Year Plan (1975-79) emphasized the expansion of tourism.

Public Holidays

1982: May 21st (Merja, Ascension of the Prophet*), May 31st (Anniversary of the Royal Brunei Malay Regiment), June 15th (Queen's Official Birthday), June 23rd (First Day of Ramadan), July 9th (Anniversary of the Revelation of the Koran), July 15th (Sultan's Birthday), July 23rd (End of Ramadan), September 29th (Constitutional Day and Hari Raya Haji), October 19th (Muslim New Year), December 25th and 27th (Christmas), December 28th (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), January 25th-27th (Chinese New Year)†.

*Subject to alteration.

† From the first to the third day of the first moon of the lunar calendar.

Weights and Measures

The imperial system is in operation but local measures of weight and capacity are used. These include the Gantang (1 gallon), the Tabil (1½ oz.) and Kati (1½ lb.).

Currency and Exchange Rate

100 cents = 1 Brunei dollar (B\$).

Exchange rates (October 1981):

£1 sterling = B\$3.906;

U.S. \$1 = B\$2.099.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION†							
	Census Results						ESTIMATES (mid-year)	
	August 10th, 1960			August 10th, 1971				
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	1978	1979
5,765 sq. km.*	43,676	40,201	83,877	72,772	63,484	136,256	201,260	212,840

* 2,226 square miles.

† Excluding transients afloat.

Capital: Bandar Seri Begawan (formerly Brunei Town), population 75,000 (1976 estimate).

ETHNIC GROUPS (mid-1979)

Malay	118,190
Chinese	54,150
Other indigenous	25,800
Others	14,700

DISTRICTS

DISTRICT	POPULATION (mid-1979 estimate)
Brunei/Muara	114,410
Belait	70,520
Tutong	20,350
Temburong	7,560

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	LIVE BIRTHS		MARRIAGES		DEATHS	
	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)
1973 . . .	5,034	34.7	658*	4.5	708	4.9
1974 . . .	5,013	33.4	664*	4.4	640	4.3
1975 . . .	5,141	31.7	1,052	6.5	728	4.5
1976 . . .	5,300	29.9	1,135	6.4	667	3.8
1977 . . .	5,397	28.4	1,103	5.8	748	3.9
1978 . . .	5,598	27.8	1,164	5.8	731	3.6
1979 . . .	5,752	27.0	n.a.	n.a.	728	3.4

* Muslim marriages only.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

(census of August 10th, 1971)

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing . . .	3,296	1,480	4,776
Mining and quarrying	2,720	195	2,915
Manufacturing	1,466	285	1,751
Electricity, gas and water	1,061	25	1,086
Construction	7,929	161	8,090
Trade, restaurants and hotels	3,332	857	4,189
Transport, storage and communications	2,034	93	2,127
Finance, insurance, property and business services	527	118	645
Community, social and personal services	11,146	3,217	14,363
Other activities (not adequately described)	51	19	70
TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT	33,562	6,450	40,012
Unemployed	649	438	1,087
TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	34,211	6,888	41,099

Source: International Labour Office, *Year Book of Labour Statistics*.

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE, 1979
('000 hectares)

Arable land	4*
Land under permanent crops	9*
Permanent meadows and pastures	6*
Forests and woodland	415†
Other land	93
Inland water	50
TOTAL	577

* Unofficial figures.

† FAO estimate.

PRINCIPAL CROPS
('000 metric tons)

	1978	1979*	1980*
Rice (paddy)	7	7	7
Sweet potatoes	1*	1	1
Cassava (manioc)	3*	3	3
Bananas	3*	3	3
Pineapples	2*	3	3
Vegetables (incl. melons)	4*	4	4

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK
(FAO estimates—'000 head)

	1978	1979	1980
Cattle	3	3	4
Buffaloes	13	14	14
Pigs	13	13	14
Goats	1	1	1
Chickens	995	1,040	1,090
Ducks	45	46	46

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(FAO estimates—metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Poultry meat	3,000	3,000	3,000
Hen eggs	1,800	1,850	1,900
Cattle and buffalo hides (fresh)	109	111	117

Source: FAO, Production Yearbook.

FORESTRY
ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS

		1978	1979
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	cubic metres	97,427	106,235
Poles, piling and posts	pieces	55,216	100,445
Fuelwood (including wood for charcoal)	cubic metres	175,152	190,028

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION
('000 cubic metres, all non-coniferous)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Total (incl. boxboards)	45	51	65	72	63	67

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Forest Products, and the Department of Information, Bandar Seri Begawan.

FISHING
(metric tons)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Marine fishing	1,500	1,561	2,110	2,621	2,709
Inland waters	70	83	83	83	83

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.

MINING
('000 metric tons)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Crude petroleum	9,433	8,777	10,004	10,540	80,602†	88,064†
Natural gasoline	45	41	59	83	871†	744†
Natural gas*	7,409	8,156	9,666	10,511	10,043	10,277
Sand, silica and quartz	78	45	25	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Gravel and crushed stone	22	35	21	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

* Million cubic metres, gross production.

† '000 barrels.

INDUSTRY
SELECTED PRODUCTS
('000 metric tons)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Motor spirit (petrol)	14	19	18	17	19	19
Naphthas	6	5	4	4	5	5
Distillate fuel oils	32	30	29	30	52	55
Liquefied petroleum gas from natural gas plants*	186	143	144	166	182	205
Electric energy†	212	230	266	311	362	n.a.

* '000 barrels.

† Million kWh.

FINANCE

100 sen (cents) = 1 Brunei dollar (B\$).

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 50 and 100 dollars.

Exchange rates (October 1981): B\$1 = 1 Singapore dollar; £1 sterling = B\$3.906; U.S. \$1 = 2.099.
B\$100 = £25.60 = \$47.64.

Note: The Brunei dollar (B\$) was introduced in June 1967, replacing (at par) the Malayan dollar (M\$). From September 1949 the Malayan dollar was valued at 2s. 4d. sterling (£1 = M\$8.5714) or 32.667 U.S. cents (U.S. \$1 = M\$3.0612). This valuation in terms of U.S. currency remained in effect until August 1971. Between December 1971 and February 1973 the Brunei dollar was valued at 35.467 U.S. cents (U.S. \$1 = B\$2.8195). From February to June 1973 the Brunei dollar's value was 39.407 U.S. cents (U.S. \$1 = B\$2.5376). In terms of sterling, the exchange rate was £1 = B\$7.347 from November 1967 to June 1972. The formal link with the Malaysian dollar, begun in June 1967, ended in May 1973 but the Brunei dollar remained tied to the Singapore dollar. Since June 1973 the Singapore dollar has been allowed to "float". The average market exchange rate (B\$ per U.S. \$) was: 2.809 in 1972; 2.444 in 1973; 2.437 in 1974; 2.371 in 1975; 2.471 in 1976; 2.439 in 1977; 2.274 in 1978; 2.175 in 1979; 2.141 in 1980.

BUDGET ESTIMATES
(B\$ million)

REVENUE		1978*	1979	EXPENDITURE		1980	1981
Taxes		1,200	1,350	Royal Brunei Malay Regiment		288	416
Royalties		273	282	Education		115	161
Interest on investments		150	250	Public works		101	110
				Medical services		49	67
				Police		46	n.a.
				Religious affairs		27	40
				Other current expenditure		360	346
				Transfer to Development Fund		250	215
TOTAL		1,623	1,882	TOTAL		1,236	1,355

* Revised estimates.

Revenue (forecasts in B\$ million): 4,490 in 1980; 7,560 in 1981.

DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE
(Revised estimates, B\$ million)

	1980
Agriculture	6
Education	36
Roads	59
Civil aviation	17
Electricity	40
Telecommunications	17
Government housing	51
Water supplies	13
Medical and Health	31
Marine	17
TOTAL	287

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
(B\$ million, estimates at market prices)

1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979*
2,549	2,696	3,441	4,123	4,281	5,795

* Provisional.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(B\$ million)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports c.i.f.	300.2	323.2	450.9	648.9	642.5	680.4	639.2	862.1	1,230.6
Exports f.o.b.	497.4	852.1	2,388.3	2,494.8	3,293.2	4,000.0	4,195.2	5,796.5	9,852.9

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(B\$ million)

IMPORTS	1977	1978	1979	EXPORTS	1977	1978	1979
Food and live animals	90.7	95.7	110.4	Crude petroleum	2,704.7	2,618.7	3,936.4
Beverages and tobacco	18.5	22.6	25.5	Petroleum products	126.8	165.2	285.6
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	7.3	7.4	10.2	Natural gas	1,121.3	1,320.8	1,480.4
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc. Animal and vegetable oils and fats	13.2	14.4	15.9				
Chemicals	3.4	3.9	4.9				
Basic manufactures	52.1	42.5	58.5				
Machinery and transport equipment	210.1	192.7	193.2				
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	228.7	193.9	349.1				
	38.7	47.9	67.9				
TOTAL (incl. others)	680.4	639.2	862.1	TOTAL (incl. others)	4,000.0	4,195.2	5,796.5

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

(B\$'000)

IMPORTS	1977	1978	1979	EXPORTS	1977	1978	1979
Australia	12,335	11,353	19,117	Japan	3,061,006	3,107,530	4,109,360
China, People's Republic	17,093	19,171	23,822	Malaysia (Sarawak)	107,937	78,946*	52,955
Germany, Fed. Republic	28,000	14,953	18,148	Singapore	159,763	203,378	348,077
Japan	145,652	154,622	221,331	South Africa	n.a.	197,400	n.a.
Malaysia (Peninsular)	29,951	28,104	31,960	Taiwan	117,771	168,249	240,946
Singapore	117,650	140,484	183,284	U.S.A.	366,379	383,322	485,305
United Kingdom	82,091	68,250	85,770				
U.S.A.	143,320	97,085	144,902				

* Includes exports to Sabah.

TRANSPORT

ROAD TRAFFIC

(number of registered vehicles)

	1978	1979
Private cars	34,335	36,042
Taxis	104	104
Motor-cycles and scooters	2,234	2,077
Goods vehicles	5,815	3,733
Buses	214	159
Jeeps	n.a.	8,977
Other vehicles	1,142	1,021
TOTAL	43,844	52,113

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Vessels ('000 net registered tons):					
Entered	14,838	12,121	14,610	18,152	18,341
Cleared	9,756	7,294	7,951	10,594	11,544
Goods ('000 metric tons):					
Loaded	11,253	13,171	21,091	23,101	22,456
Unloaded	405	445	415	608	746

CIVIL AVIATION

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Passengers embarked	73,292	78,258	82,404	92,244	103,808

TOURISM

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Tourist arrivals	3,200	3,441	3,345	3,336	3,561

EDUCATION (1978)

	SCHOOLS	PUPILS
Kindergarten . . .	25	2,661
Primary	157	33,053
Secondary*	27	15,571
Teacher Training . .	2	533
Vocational	3	306

* Including Sixth-Form Centres.

In 1978, 494 Brunei students were studying abroad.

Source (unless otherwise stated): Economic Planning Unit, State Secretariat, Bandar Seri Begawan.

THE CONSTITUTION

Note: Parts of the constitution have been in abeyance since 1962.

A new constitution was promulgated on September 29th, 1959. Under it sovereign authority is vested in the Sultan, who is assisted and advised by five Councils:

The Religious Council: In his capacity as head of the Islamic Faith, the Sultan is advised in all Islamic matters by the Religious Council, whose members are appointed by the Sultan.

The Privy Council: This Council, presided over by the Sultan, is to advise the Sultan on matters concerning the Royal prerogative of mercy, the amendment of the constitution and the conferment of ranks, titles and honours.

The Council of Ministers: Presided over by the Sultan, the Council of Ministers considers all executive matters as well as those raised by the Legislative Council. It is composed of 11 members.

The Legislative Council: This council is presided over by a Speaker appointed by the Sultan. The Council introduces Bills, passes laws, exercises financial controls and scrutinizes government policies.

The Council of Succession: Subject to the Constitution this Council is to determine the succession to the throne should the need arise.

A Mentri Besar (Chief Minister) is responsible to the Sultan for the exercise of all executive authority. He is assisted by a State Secretary, an Attorney-General and a State Financial Officer.

The State is divided into four administrative districts, in each of which is a District Officer (Malay) responsible to the State Secretary.

THE GOVERNMENT

(December 1981)

The Sultan: H.H. Sir MUDA HASSANAL BOLKIAH MU'IZZAD-DIN WADDAULAH (succeeded October 5th, 1967; crowned August 1st, 1968).

General Adviser to H.H. The Sultan: Pehin Dato Haji ISA.

Mentri Besar (acting): Pehin Dato Haji ABDUL AZIZ.

State Secretary (acting): Dato ABDUL RAHMAN TAIB.

State Financial Officer: Pehin Dato JOHN LEE, C.B.E.

Attorney-General: Pengiran LAILA KANUN DI-RAJA
Pengiran BAHRIIN.

Head of Religious Affairs: Pehin Dato Haji MOHAMMAD
ZAIN bin Haji SERUDDIN.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Barisan Kemerdeka'an Rakyat—BAKER (*People's Independence Front*): Bandar Seri Begawan; f. 1966; Pres. ZAINAL ABIDIN PUTEH.

There are two other political organizations, Parti Ra'ayat Brunei (Brunei People's Party), which is banned, and Parti Perpaduan Kebangsaan Ra'ayat Perkara (Brunei People's National United Party), founded in 1968 but no longer active.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

Brunei's external relations are conducted by the United Kingdom.

The British High Commission: Jalan Residency, Bandar Seri Begawan; *High Commissioner:* ARTHUR C. WATSON, C.M.G.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Supreme Court consists of the High Court and the Court of Appeal. There are also Magistrates' Courts of First, Second and Third Class.

The Supreme Court: Consists of the Chief Justice and Commissioners of the Supreme Court appointed by the Sultan. The High Court has unlimited original jurisdiction in most civil matters and unlimited criminal jurisdiction.

Courts of Magistrates: There are Courts of Magistrates of the First, Second and Third Class. They have original jurisdiction in minor civil and criminal cases.

Courts of Kathis: Deal solely with questions concerning Muslim religion, marriage and divorce. Appeals lie from these Courts to the Sultan in the Religious Council.

Chief Justice: Sir DENYS ROBERTS.

President, Court of Appeal: Dato Sir GEOFFREY BRIGGS.

Chief Kathi: Pehin Dato IMAM Dato PADUKA Seri SETIA
Awang Haji ABDUL HAMID BIN BAKAL.

RELIGION

The official religion of Brunei is Islam, and the Sultan is head of the Islamic population. Muslims number about 60,000, most of them Malays. The Chinese population is either Buddhist, Confucianist, Daoist or Christian. Large numbers of the indigenous races are animists of various types. The remainder of the population are Roman Catholics, Anglicans or members of the American Methodist Church of Southern Asia.

ANGLICAN CHURCH

Bishop of Kuching: The Rt. Rev. Datuk BASIL TEMENGONG, Bishop's House, P.O.B. 347, Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Archbishop of Kuala Lumpur: Rt. Rev. Tan Sri DOMINIC VENDARGON, 528 Jalan Bukit Nanas, Kuala Lumpur 04-01, Malaysia.

THE PRESS

NEWSPAPERS

Borneo Bulletin: P.O.B. 69, Kuala Belait; f. 1953; independent; English; weekly; Saturday; Man. I. M. MACGREGOR; Editor L. J. BRINDSON; circ. 31,000.

Pelita Brunei: Information Section of the State Secretariat, Bandar Seri Begawan; f. 1956; free newspaper in Malay and Chinese; weekly; circ. 32,000.

Petroleum di-Brunei: c/o Brunei Shell Petroleum Co. Ltd., Seria; magazine produced by Brunei Shell Petroleum Co. Ltd.; English and Malay; quarterly; circ. 6,000.

Salam: c/o Brunei Shell Petroleum Co. Ltd., Seria; f. 1953; free employee newspaper produced by the Brunei Shell Petroleum Co. Ltd.; Malay, English and Chinese in one edition; fortnightly on Tuesdays; circ. 6,000.

PUBLISHERS

The Brunei Press: P.O.B. 69, Kuala Belait; f. 1959; Gen. Man. I. M. MACGREGOR.

Leong Bros.: 52 Jalan Bunga Kuning, P.O.B. 164, Seria.

The Star Press: Bandar Seri Begawan; f. 1963; Man. F. W. ZIMMERMAN.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radio and Television Brunei: Bandar Seri Begawan; f. 1957; two networks, one broadcasting in Malay and local dialects, the other in English, Chinese and Gurkha; an all-colour television service was opened in July 1975 and is on VHF CCIR-PAL 'B' system of 625 lines with sound/vision separation 5.5MHz; Controller ABDUL RAZAK Haji MUHAMMAD; Assistant Controller MOHD. ALIMIN Haji ABDUL WAHAB.

In 1981 there were 37,500 radio receivers and 29,000 television sets.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap. = capital; dep. = deposits; m. = million; brs. = branches)

In December 1980 there were 9 banks with a total of 25 branches operating in Brunei.

National Bank of Brunei Ltd.: P.O.B. 321, Bandar Seri Begawan; f. 1965; cap. B\$90m., dep. B\$634m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. Prince MOHAMMED BOLKIAH; Deputy Pres. Prince Hj. SUFFRI BOLKIAH; Chair. KHOO BAN HOCK; brs. in Seria, Kuala Belait, Tutong, Muara Port, Airport, Jalan Tutong, Bangar and Gadong.

FOREIGN BANKS

Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association (U.S.A.): Suri Bldg., Jalan Tutong, P.O.B. 2280, Bandar Seri Begawan; Man. ROGER H. YOEEL.

The Chartered Bank (U.K.): 145 Jalan Chevalier, P.O.B. 186, Bandar Seri Begawan; Man. D. W. G. HEWETT.

Citibank N.A. (U.S.A.): 147 Jalan Chevalier, P.O.B. 2209, Bandar Seri Begawan; Vice-Pres. DOUGLAS L. HARDY.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (Hong Kong): Jalan Sultan, P.O.B. 59, Bandar Seri Begawan; 4 brs.; Man. J. H. MASON.

Malayan Banking Berhad (Malaysia): 148 Jalan Chevalier, P.O.B. 167, Bandar Seri Begawan; Man. Haji ZAINAL LAMDIN.

Overseas Union Bank Ltd. (Singapore): 72 Jalan Roberts, P.O.B. 2218, Bandar Seri Begawan; Man. EDMOND Y. L. LEE.

United Malayan Banking Corporation Berhad (Malaysia): 141 Jalan Chevalier, P.O.B. 435, Bandar Seri Begawan; Man. LIOU CHEE HWA.

INSURANCE

A number of British insurance companies have agencies in Brunei.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Trade in Brunei is largely conducted by the agency houses, European and Chinese, and by Chinese merchants.

Brunei Coldgas Ltd.: formed by Shell and Mitsubishi as a trading company to buy, transport and sell LNG from Brunei LNG Ltd. to customers in Japan.

Brunei LNG Ltd.: Seria; f. 1969; natural gas liquefaction; owned jointly by Shell, Mitsubishi and the Brunei Government; 1980 intake 805 million cubic feet per day; operates LNG plant at Lumut which has a capacity of 6 million tons per year.

Brunei Shell Marketing Co. Ltd.: 36/37 Jalan Sultan, Bandar Seri Begawan; f. 1978 from the Shell Marketing Company of Brunei Ltd. when the Government became equal partners with Shell; markets petroleum products throughout Brunei; Gen. Man. B. LIVINGSTONE.

Brunei Shell Petroleum Co. Ltd.: Seria; the largest industrial concern in the State and the only oil company at present in production in Brunei; 50 per cent state holding; output (1979) 250,000 barrels per day; Man. Dir. PETER EVERETT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Brunei State Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 2246, Bandar Seri Begawan; 46 mems.; Chair. G. N. NICKALLS.

TRADE UNIONS

Brunei Government Junior Officers' Union: P.O.B. 2290, Bandar Seri Begawan; 360 mems.; Pres. ABU BAKAR Haji ISHAK; Gen. Sec. Haji ALI Haji NASSAR.

Brunei Government Medical and Health Workers' Union: P.O.B. 459, Bandar Seri Begawan; 334 mems.

BRUNEI

Brunei Government Workers' Union: c/o P.O.B. 515, Bandar Seri Begawan; 2,691 mems.

Brunei Oilfield Workers' Union: P.O.B. 175, Seria; f. 1961; c. 1,000 mems.; Pres. Haji ZULKIFLI BIN ABDULLAH; Vice-Pres. IBRAHIM BIN MANGOL; Sec.-Gen. WAHAB BIN DUAH; Treas. MOHD. BIN ABDULLAH.

Royal Brunei Custom Department Staff Union: Custom Department, Kuala Belait.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

There are no public railways in Brunei. The Brunei Shell Petroleum Co. Ltd. maintains a 19.3-km. section of light railway between Seria and Badas.

ROADS

There are some 576 kilometres of roads in Brunei and these are supplemented by 132 kilometres of district tracks. The main highway connects Bandar Seri Begawan, Tutong and Kuala Belait. A new 59-km. coastal road is currently under construction between Muara and Tutong.

SHIPPING

Most sea traffic is handled by a deep-water port at Muara, 27 km. from the capital. The original, smaller port at Bandar Seri Begawan itself is mainly used for river-going vessels. There is a port at Kuala Belait and a tanker terminal at Seria handling shipments of crude oil. At

Trade and Industry, Transport, Tourism

Lumut there is a two-mile jetty for liquefied natural gas (LNG) carriers.

Rivers are the principal means of communication in the interior.

SHIPPING COMPANY

Bee Seng Shipping Company: 1½ Miles Jalan Tutong, P.O.B. 92, Bandar Seri Begawan.

CIVIL AVIATION

There is an international airport at Bandar Seri Begawan. The Brunei Shell Petroleum Co. Ltd. operates a private airfield at Anduki.

Director of Civil Aviation: H. C. BLACK, O.B.E.; Brunei International Airport.

Royal Brunei Airlines Ltd.: P.O.B. 737, Bandar Seri Begawan; f. 1974; operates services to Bangkok, Hong Kong, Singapore, Manila, Kuching and Kota Kinabalu; Chair. Pehin Dato Isa; Gen. Man. ALAN T. DOUGLAS; 3 Boeing 737-200.

The following airlines also serve Brunei: British Airways, Cathay Pacific Airways (Hong Kong), MAS (Malaysia) and SIA (Singapore).

TOURISM

Tourist Information Centre: The Chief Information Officer, Information Section, State Secretariat Office, Bandar Seri Begawan.

BURMA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma lies in the north-west region of South-East Asia between the Tibetan plateau and the Malayan peninsula. It is bordered by Bangladesh and India to the north-west, China and Laos to the north-east and Thailand to the south-east. The climate is tropical, with an average temperature of 27°C (80°F) and monsoon rains from May to October. The official language is Burmese and there are also a number of tribal languages. About 80 per cent of the population are Buddhists. There are Christian, Hindu and Muslim minorities, and there is a Chinese community of some 350,000. The national flag is red with a blue canton bearing two ears of rice within a cogwheel and a ring of 14 stars, all in white. The capital is Rangoon.

Recent History

Burma was annexed to British India during the nineteenth century. It was separated from India in 1937 with a limited measure of self-government. Japanese forces occupied the country in 1942 and granted nominal independence under a government of anti-British nationalists. The Burmese nationalists later turned against Japan and aided Allied forces to retake the country. They formed a resistance movement, the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League (AFPFL) led by Gen. Aung San, which became the main political force after the defeat of Japan. Aung San was assassinated in July 1947 and was succeeded by U Nu. On January 4th, 1948, the Union of Burma became independent, outside the Commonwealth, with U Nu as the first Prime Minister.

During the first decade of independence Burma was a parliamentary democracy and resisted revolts by communist and other insurgent groups. In 1958 the ruling AFPFL split, precipitating a political crisis. U Nu invited the Army Chief of Staff, Gen. Ne Win, to head a caretaker government and restore order. Elections in February 1960 gave an overwhelming majority to U Nu, leading the Union Party, and he resumed office in April. Despite its popularity, however, the U Nu administration proved ineffective and in March 1962 Gen. Ne Win intervened again, this time by staging a coup to depose U Nu. The new Revolutionary Government suspended the constitution and instituted authoritarian control through the Government-sponsored Burma Socialist Programme Party (BSPP). All other political parties were outlawed in March 1964.

The next decade saw the creation of a more centralized system of government, representing an attempt to win popular support and nationalize the economy. A new constitution, aiming to transform Burma into a democratic socialist state, was drafted and finally approved in a national referendum in December 1973. Under this constitution new governmental organizations were created, the BSPP became the sole authorized political party and the country's name was changed to the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma. In March 1974 Ne Win (who, together

with other senior army officers, became a civilian in 1972) was elected President by the new State Council.

During 1974 and early 1975 government security forces achieved some success in suppressing various insurgent minority groups, but no concrete victories were won, and the rebels, seeking varying degrees of autonomy, continued their resistance. In 1977 the Government adopted new economic policies to calm unrest over food shortages and social injustices, and during the year several ministerial changes took place. General elections held in January 1978 gave Ne Win a mandate to rule for a further four years and in March he was re-elected Chairman of the State Council. In May 1980 President Ne Win declared a general amnesty for political prisoners and political exiles and rebels, including the former Prime Minister, U Nu, who returned from exile in India at the end of July. The Government estimated that a total of 2,189 exiles had taken advantage of the amnesty, but few ranking members of the rebel forces surrendered.

In May 1981 the Burmese Government had secret peace talks with the underground Burmese Communist Party (BCP). However, the BCP's demands for official recognition and for the integration of its armed forces into the Burmese army were found unacceptable by the Government and talks broke down. Throughout the remainder of 1981 the Government forces were still involved in continuous fighting with the BCP and other insurgent groups such as the Shan State Army and the Kachin Independence Army, which continue to receive financial and military aid from the People's Republic of China.

At the fourth congress of the BSPP in August 1981, Ne Win announced that he intended to give up the office of President, but remained Chairman of the Party, thereby retaining his commanding position in Burmese politics. In November Gen. San Yu, former Army Chief of Staff, was elected President by the People's Assembly. The general election due in 1982 was brought forward to October 1981.

Government

Under the constitution which came into force in January 1974, the highest organ of state is the 475-member People's Assembly (*Pyithu Hluttaw*), a legislative body elected by the people. From among its members the Assembly elects a State Council (29 members). The Council is the chief decision-making organ of government and co-ordinates the work of central and local governmental organs. The Assembly also elects the Council of Ministers (which is responsible for the public administration of the State), the Council of People's Justices, the Council of People's Attorneys and the Council of People's Inspectors. The state, formerly a federation, is now unitary, and is divided into States or Divisions. These in turn are divided into townships, and townships into wards or village-tracts. People's Councils exist for every sub-division at each of these levels.

Defence

Burma maintains neutrality and has no external defence treaties. The armed forces are largely engaged in internal

security duties. In July 1981 the armed forces totalled 179,000 men, of whom 163,000 were in the army, 7,000 in the navy and 9,000 in the air force. Paramilitary forces comprise a People's Police Force of 38,000 men and a People's Militia of 35,000 men. Defence expenditure allocated for 1980/81 was 1,114.7 million kyats.

Economic Affairs

Burma is rich in agricultural, fishery, timber, mineral and water resources. Agriculture, still using mainly traditional methods, produces about one-third of the G.D.P. and in 1980 employed 66 per cent of the labour force. Rice, timber and other agricultural products have traditionally been the main export items. The introduction of high-yield agricultural programmes, concentrating initially on rice, allowed paddy production to rise by 45 per cent between 1975/76 and 1980/81, when the rice harvest exceeded 13 million metric tons, more than double pre-war production figures. Burma has the largest hardwood stands in the world and timber export earnings reached 797 million kyats in 1980/81, compared with 281 million kyats in 1975/76.

Burma has significant deposits of petroleum, tin, copper and coal. However, insurgent activity and an inefficient and expensive system of internal transport have prevented Burma from attaining many pre-war production levels. Despite this, Burma achieves virtual self-sufficiency in crude petroleum and produced 11.2 million barrels in 1980/81. Three commercially viable oilfields were discovered between June and October 1981: the Tantabin, Kyontani and Pagan-Tuyintaung oilfields are estimated to have total recoverable reserves of 1,717 million barrels of crude oil. Natural gas production is also increasing, from 8.7 million cubic feet in 1977/78 to 12.6 million cubic feet in 1978/79.

The manufacturing sector in Burma is small, accounting for 9.8 per cent of the G.D.P. in 1977/78, but was expected to achieve a growth rate of 12.2 per cent during the third Four-Year Plan. The principal industrial activities are related to agriculture: food processing and the manufacture of tobacco products. Petroleum refining and textiles are also important.

Industry, transport, internal and external trade, communications and finance have been nationalized since the 1962 revolution. In 1973 the Government began to relax its opposition to foreign investment and aid and joined the Asian Development Bank, which, together with the IBRD, provides most of Burma's multilateral support. External debt rose from U.S. \$300 million in 1975 to U.S. \$1,700 million in 1980/81.

Economic growth has been slow, with production rising only slightly faster than the population. The third Four-Year Plan, launched in April 1978, aimed to raise the G.D.P. by 6.6 per cent annually. The growth rate for the first three years of the Plan averaged 6.7 per cent, with a record 8.3 per cent in 1980/81. Burma's 1982-86 Four-Year Plan will continue to emphasize the development of agriculture as opposed to an increase in industrial capacity. Despite a trading surplus of 465 million kyats in 1979/80, Burma's economy suffers from extensive "black market" trading, which is thought to have a turnover of as high as 50 per cent of official trading.

Burma's principal trading partner is Japan, which supplied 44.7 per cent of imports and took 18.4 per cent of exports in 1978.

Transport and Communications

The chief artery of traffic is the river Irrawaddy, which is navigable as far as Bhamo, 900 miles (1,450 km.) inland, and some parts of the Salween and the Chindwin are navigable. Railways have been modernized by the introduction of diesel engines and in 1979 comprised 2,721 track miles (4,379 km.). Burma Airways Corporation provides internal and international air services. All the railways, domestic air services, passenger and freight road transport services and the other major inland water facilities are owned and operated by the State. In 1979 there were 16,812 miles (27,056 km.) of motorable roads. In February 1979 a satellite communications station was opened, linking Burma with 114 other countries.

Social Welfare

Burma has fairly well-developed health facilities but they are not comprehensive. In 1981 there were 589 hospitals with 24,378 beds. Health treatment is free. State public health expenditure in 1980/81 was estimated at 360 million kyats. About 500,000 workers are covered by social security insurance and all workers are entitled to state pensions.

Education

Education is free, where available. The third Four-Year Plan aims to make basic education accessible to all. In 1978/79 there was a total of 24,907 schools, comprising 23,009 primary schools, 1,302 middle schools and 596 high schools. Total student enrolment was 4.7 million, of which 3.7 million were at primary school level. 924,739 in secondary education, 9,576 in vocational education, and 112,671 were engaged in higher education or university. There were 116,512 teachers. Emphasis is placed on vocational and technical training. There are two universities. In 1979/80 expenditure on education was estimated at 560 million kyats.

Tourism

Tourism is undeveloped. Rangoon, Mandalay and Pagan possess outstanding palaces, Buddhist temples and shrines. In 1979 an estimated 22,164 tourists visited Burma.

Public Holidays

1982: May 1st (World Workers' Day), July 19th (Martyrs' Day), December 25th (Christmas).

1983: January 4th (Independence Day), February 12th (Union Day), March 2nd (Peasants' Day, anniversary of 1962 coup), March 27th (Resistance Day).

In addition to the above, the usual Buddhist holidays are observed.

Weights and Measures

The imperial system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 pyas = 1 kyat.

Exchange rates (October 1981):

£1 sterling = 13.69 kyats;

U.S. \$1 = 7.32 kyats.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	CENSUS POPULATION† (March 31st, 1973)			ESTIMATED POPULATION (mid-year)		
	Males	Females	Total	1979	1980‡	1981
261,218 sq. miles*	14,356,754	14,529,113	28,885,867	32,913,000	33,313,000	34,083,000

* 676,552 square kilometres.

† Including an estimate of 800,000 persons for six townships not covered by the census. The figures also include 1,600 residents who were absent at the time of the census. ‡ At March.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(population at 1973 census)

Rangoon	2,056,118*	Bassein	126,152
Mandalay	417,266	Akyab	82,544
Moulmein	171,767	Taunggyi	80,678

* Population at March 1980 was 2.3 million.

Births and Deaths: Birth rate 26.8 per 1,000 in 1979; death rate 10.2 per 1,000 in 1979 (estimates).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

(official estimates, '000 persons, year ending March 31st)

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	8,531	8,697	8,864
Mining and quarrying	67	68	68
Manufacturing	929	968	1,009
Electricity, gas and water	15	15	16
Construction	184	189	195
Trade, restaurants and hotels	1,206	1,239	1,262
Transport, storage and communications	420	430	443
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	739	760	772
Community, social and personal services	559	569	579
Activities not adequately described			
TOTAL	12,650	12,935	13,208

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE, 1979

('000 hectares)

Arable land	9,579
Land under permanent crops	449
Permanent meadows and pastures	361
Forests and woodland	32,169
Other land	23,216
Inland water	1,881
TOTAL	67,655

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA HARVESTED ('000 hectares)			PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
Wheat	91	83	82	92	41	74
Rice (paddy)	5,011	4,442	5,040	10,500	10,448	13,317
Maize	87	83	80	77	102	100
Sugar cane	50	50	42*	1,763	1,812	1,472
Pulses	474	567	573*	329	326	330*
Groundnuts (in shell)	563	523	525	457	384	494
Cottonseed	130	165	165*	27†	34†	34*
Cotton (lint)				14†	17†	17*
Sesame seed	606	958	763	109	206	165
Tobacco	65	61	62*	58	51	55*
Jute and substitutes	51	54*	58*	82	85*	88*
Natural rubber	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	15	15	15*
Millet	186	183	180*	59	56	60*
Vegetables (incl. melons)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,826	1,823	1,855*
Fruit (excl. melons)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,065	1,055*	1,064*

* FAO estimate.

† Unofficial estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.LIVESTOCK
(FAO estimates—'000 head)

	1978	1979	1980
Cattle	7,550	7,560	7,702
Buffaloes	1,750	1,750	1,803
Pigs	2,100	2,200	2,279
Sheep	210	215	217
Goats	570	575	577
Chickens	17,000	17,100	17,420
Ducks	3,500	3,600	3,839

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(FAO estimates—'000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Beef and veal	74	75	76
Buffalo meat	16	17	17
Mutton and lamb	1	1	1
Goats' meat	3	3	3
Pig meat	74	78	81
Poultry meat	20	20	21
Cows' milk	221	225	227
Buffaloes' milk	51	52	53
Goats' milk	5	5	5
Butter and ghee	4.9	4.9	5.0
Cheese	13.9	14.1	14.3
Hen eggs	24.7	25.6	25.9
Other poultry eggs	4.3	4.4	4.4
Cattle and buffalo hides	23.5	23.9	24.4

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.FORESTRY
ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
('000 cubic metres, all non-coniferous)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	1,718	1,404	1,119	1,155	1,152	1,227	1,227*
Other industrial wood	893*	915*	937*	960*	983*	1,007*	1,030*
Fuel wood	19,530	20,286	20,909	21,421	21,947	22,489	23,046*
TOTAL	22,141	22,605	22,965	23,536	24,082	24,723	25,303

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION
(¹000 cubic metres, all non-coniferous)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Sawnwood (incl. boxboards) .	615	653	595	455	396	324	404
Railway sleepers	14	17	11	11*	11*	11*	11*
TOTAL	629	670	606	466	407	335	415

* FAO estimate.

1978-79: Annual production as in 1977 (FAO estimates).

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Forest Products.

FISHING
(¹000 metric tons, live weight)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Inland waters	124.2	125.3	126.2	130.0	134.4	138.9	144.4	152.5
Indian Ocean	329.1	338.1	307.6	355.1	367.2	379.8	396.1	412.8
TOTAL CATCH	453.3	463.4	433.8	485.1	501.6	518.7	540.5	565.3

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.

MINING
(year ending March 31st)

		1976/77	1977/78*	1978/79	1979/80*
Coal	long tons	19,166	28,361	11,992	38,000
Crude petroleum	'000 U.S. barrels	8,586	9,556	9,999	11,676
Natural gas	million cu. f'	8,481	8,784	9,892	12,846
Refined lead	long tons	2,721	5,242	5,460	5,198
Antimonial lead	" "	116	169	200	125
Zinc concentrates	" "	3,860	4,170	5,255	6,000
Tin concentrates	" "	360	276	726	1,372
Tungsten concentrates	" "	332	402	702	568
Refined silver	'000 troy oz.	187	400	422	410

* Provisional.

1980/81: 11,180,000 barrels of crude petroleum were produced.

Note: Figures for metallic minerals refer to the metal content of ores mined.

INDUSTRY
SELECTED PRODUCTS
(year ending March 31st)

		1976/77	1977/78*	1978/79	1979/80*
Salt	'000 tons	196	198	239	263
Sugar	" "	29	34	39	36
Cigarettes	million	2,458	2,440	2,545	2,591
Cotton yarn	'000 tons	13.2	14.2	14.5	12.7
Soap	" "	50.0	43.8	37.1	36.6
Cement	" "	255	273	274	370
Motor spirit (petrol)	'000 gallons	61,000	65,100	66,000	71,100
Kerosene	" "	357	307	23,400	34,700

* Provisional.

FINANCE

100 pyas=1 kyat.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 pyas; 1 kyat.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50 and 100 kyats.

Exchange rates (October 1981): £1 sterling=13.69 kyats; U.S. \$1=7.32 kyats.

100 kyats=£7.305=\$13.653.

Note: Between September 1949 and August 1971 the kyat (known as the Burmese rupee before 1952) had a par value of 21 U.S. cents (U.S. \$1=4.7619 kyats). From December 1971 to February 1973 the central exchange rate was \$1=5.3487 kyats (1 kyat=18.696 U.S. cents). Between February 1973 and August 1974 the rate was \$1=4.8138 kyats (1 kyat=20.773 U.S. cents). From August 1974 to January 1975 the currency was subject to "controlled floating". In January 1975 the kyat was linked to the IMF Special Drawing Right, initially at a mid-point of 1 SDR=7.7429 kyats. In May 1977 a new rate of 1 SDR=8.5085 kyats was established. The exchange rate against the U.S. dollar is adjusted from month to month. The average market rate (kyats per \$) was: 5.454 in 1972; 4.907 in 1973; 4.858 in 1974; 6.454 in 1975; 6.770 in 1976; 7.136 in 1977; 6.865 in 1978; 6.651 in 1979; 6.609 in 1980. In terms of sterling, the value of the kyat between November 1967 and August 1971 was 1s. 9d. (8.75p), the exchange rate being £1=11.4286 kyats; from December 1971 to June 1972 the rate was £1=13.937 kyats.

BUDGET

(million kyats, April 1st to March 31st)

RECEIPTS	1976/77	1977/78*	EXPENDITURE	1976/77	1977/78*
Current revenue . . .	2,414.8	2,912.9	Current expenditure . .	13,151.7	16,526.1
Current account . . .	12,493.3	15,549.2	of which:		
Current capital . . .	278.1	547.2	Economic enterprises .	5,854.0	7,580.9
Debts . . .	55.9	120.1	Trade . . .	3,480.7	4,354.9
Loans and advances . .	25.3	42.3	Social welfare . . .	948.2	1,052.1
Savings . . .	—	—	National defence . . .	935.5	1,060.6
			Transport and commun-		
			ications . . .	723.2	819.7
			Construction . . .	450.6	617.9
			Administration . . .	759.5	1,040.0
			Capital account . . .	2,172.7	4,360.3
			of which:		
			Mines . . .	29.3	86.4
			Industry . . .	474.0	1,491.8
			Transport and commun-		
			ications . . .	197.5	647.5
			Agriculture . . .	283.4	770.0
			Administration . . .	370.8	645.2
			Investments . . .	288.3	16.3
			Debts . . .	448.6	555.5
			Contributions . . .	—	—
			Loans and advances . .	59.0	121.5
			Savings . . .	21.8	26.1
TOTAL . . .	15,267.4	19,171.7	TOTAL . . .	15,324.4	20,886.4

* Revised estimates.

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES

(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Gold . . .	8.5	8.2	8.1	9.6	10.9	11.6	11.2
IMF Special Drawing Rights . . .	11.7	9.4	8.8	9.1	3.8	6.2	6.9
Foreign exchange . . .	170.7	123.4	109.5	94.2	92.6	197.1	253.7
TOTAL . . .	190.9	141.0	126.4	112.9	107.2	214.9	271.8

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

COST OF LIVING
(Consumer Price Index for Rangoon. Base: 1970=100)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980*
Food	114.8	150.0	187.4	254.4	299.7	290.7	269.3	247.7	252.2
Fuel and light	102.2	108.9	175.5	196.5	292.1	304.1	298.5	329.0	327.6
Clothing	100.0	108.1	132.7	157.4	226.8	237.9	203.1	189.5	178.8
Rent and repairs	90.1	102.1	124.8	155.7	188.7	194.5	179.6	193.5	200.9
ALL ITEMS	109.9	135.8	172.4	226.9	285.4	274.5	257.9	247.9	249.4

* Base: 1972=100.

Source: ILO, mainly *Year Book of Labour Statistics*, and Central Statistical Organization, *Selected Monthly Economic Indicators*.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million kyats at current prices, 12 months ending March 31st)

EXPENDITURE ON THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79
Final consumption expenditure	12,824	17,710	21,393	24,984	26,469	26,674
Increase in stocks	352	475	659	515	87	44
Gross fixed capital formation	1,146	1,267	1,677	2,142	3,447	6,006
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE	14,322	19,452	23,729	27,641	30,003	32,724
Exports of goods and services	953	912	1,191	1,414	1,728	2,120
Less Imports of goods and services	575	1,016	1,443	1,628	2,220	3,994
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	14,700	19,348	23,477	27,427	29,511	30,850

COST STRUCTURE OF THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78
Compensation of employees	5,165	6,385	8,153	9,494	10,509	11,320
Operating surplus	4,642	5,924	7,684	9,810	12,214	13,212
DOMESTIC FACTOR INCOMES	9,807	12,309	15,837	19,304	22,723	24,532
Consumption of fixed capital	830	982	1,669	1,903	2,004	2,108
G.D.P. AT FACTOR COST	10,637	13,291	17,506	21,207	24,727	26,640
Indirect taxes, less subsidies	1,098	1,409	1,842	2,270	2,700	2,871
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	11,735	14,700	19,348	23,477	27,427	29,511

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78
Agriculture (excl. livestock) and hunting	3,414	5,009	7,320	9,307	10,639	11,000
Forestry and logging	313	282	306	324	358	422
Livestock and fishing	804	868	1,204	1,420	1,791	2,168
Mining and quarrying	196	154	164	136	193	248
Manufacturing	1,049	1,276	1,568	2,106	2,656	2,899
Electricity	72	76	59	66	70	88
Construction	208	195	198	221	237	310
Wholesale and retail trade	2,972	4,070	5,530	6,846	8,115	8,594
Transport, storage and communications	621	629	691	740	797	889
Other services	2,086	2,141	2,312	2,311	2,571	2,893
	11,735	14,700	19,348	23,477	27,427	29,511

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(U.S. \$ million)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	200.7	162.3	172.6	205.5	273.2	362.7
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-233.8	-249.3	-212.5	-307.3	-497.0	-732.1
TRADE BALANCE	-33.1	-87.0	-39.9	-101.8	-223.8	-369.4
Exports of services	33.3	29.5	30.7	39.5	30.9	49.7
Imports of services	-21.9	-38.9	-40.7	-49.6	-50.5	-95.6
BALANCE OF GOODS AND SERVICES	-21.7	-96.4	-49.9	-111.9	-243.4	-415.3
Unrequited transfers (net)	14.5	16.8	16.3	10.7	27.6	58.1
BALANCE ON CURRENT ACCOUNT	-7.2	-79.6	-33.6	-101.2	-215.8	-357.2
Long-term capital (net)	40.2	40.2	20.3	67.2	193.4	422.7
Short-term capital (net)	26.7	-7.5	-4.6	-11.8	-9.7	6.0
Net errors and omissions	3.7	1.8	-4.3	-3.4	-9.6	8.6
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	63.4	-45.1	-22.2	-49.2	-41.7	80.1
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights	—	—	—	—	—	9.8
Valuation changes (net)	0.5	-7.2	15.0	4.9	-3.6	1.5
IMF Trust Fund loans	—	—	—	7.5	23.0	23.6
CHANGE IN RESERVES	63.9	-52.3	-7.2	-36.8	-22.3	115.0

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million kyats)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports c.i.f.	1,612.6	1,311.1	2,200.3	2,114.0	2,116.1	2,337.3
Exports f.o.b.	1,104.6	1,629.4	1,648.9	1,665.9	2,412.3	3,122.6

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(million kyats, year ending March 31st)

IMPORTS	1977/78	1978/79*	1979/80*
Milk and milk products . . .	35.2	41.6	81.4
Pharmaceuticals	44.0	53.2	26.8
Chemicals	74.7	91.3	112.9
Fertilizers	2.9	115.9	166.6
Cotton yarn	102.9	70.4	40.8
Cotton fabrics	64.9	14.4	2.5
Fabrics of mixed fibres . . .	1.2	—	—
Coke and coal	2.0	0.1	—
Refined mineral oil	14.2	26.3	7.0
Base metals and base metal manufactures	312.6	210.1	258.0
Machinery (non-electric) . . .	747.6	1,465.2	1,181.3
Transport equipment			
Electric machinery	138.2	213.2	114.9
Paper and paper products . . .	76.6	68.8	59.3
Rubber manufactures	57.6	62.9	22.6

EXPORTS	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80*
Rice and rice products	867.7	288.2	1,217.9
Teak and hardwood	396.7	904.5	717.2
Metals and ores	85.2	165.3	189.1
Oilcakes	55.8	65.6	51.7
Pulses	73.4	59.1	125.0
Jute	21.9	56.9	40.3
Rubber	41.6	61.5	68.6

* Provisional.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS
('000 kyats)

IMPORTS	1975	1976	1977
Australia	25,949	23,637	32,914
China, People's Repub.	117,834	65,173	132,412
France	17,166	16,407	70,158
Germany, Fed. Repub.	89,545	97,126	142,490
Japan	398,313	488,194	546,038
Singapore	72,749	155,681	261,116

EXPORTS	1975	1976	1977
China, People's Repub.	105,506	1,894	1,305
Denmark	18,653	31,280	33,288
Germany, Fed. Repub.	28,922	53,303	76,572
Hong Kong	50,802	83,908	91,692
Indonesia	80,047	266,099	220,587
Japan	138,586	142,477	139,701
Pakistan	38,956	15,786	15,053
Singapore	152,906	391,059	239,964
United Kingdom	157,820	43,546	31,419

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS (Burma Railways Corporation)
(million)

	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80*
Freight ton-miles	237.3	242.5	276.6	287.7	367.4
Passenger-miles	2,155.4	1,728.2	1,779.3	1,903.1	2,339.1

* Provisional.

ROAD TRAFFIC (Road Transport Corporation)
(vehicles in use)

	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Passenger buses	1,791	1,860	1,506	1,490	1,400	1,550
Taxis	993	1,008	1,008	1,008	840	819
Haulage trucks	2,593	2,638	2,693	2,696	2,638	2,762

INLAND WATER TRANSPORT CORPORATION
(million)

	1977/78*	1978/79*	1979/80
Passengers	11.7	13.2	13.7
Freight tons	1.0	1.0	1.2

* Provisional.

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING*
(‘000 metric tons)

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Freight loaded	862	723	1,290
Freight unloaded	371	454	466

* Twelve months beginning April 1st.

CIVIL AVIATION
(Burma Airways Corporation)

	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Passenger miles	115,834	132,789	126,502	161,273
Freight tons (‘000)	4.9	5.4	5.1	8.2

TOURISM

	1976	1977	1978	1979*
Number of visitors	18,581	22,076	21,908	22,164
Tourist revenue (million kyats)	16.7	23.1	30.4	37.2

* Provisional.

EDUCATION
(1978/79)

	INSTITUTIONS	TEACHERS	STUDENTS
Primary Schools	23,099	84,593	3,731,160
Middle Schools	1,302	19,964	754,079
High Schools	596	11,469	170,660
Teacher Training Colleges	16	367	5,163
Agricultural and Technical Institutes	52	786	9,576
Universities and Colleges	35	3,922	112,671

Source (unless otherwise stated): Central Statistical Organization, Rangoon, and Ministry of Planning and Finance, Rangoon

THE CONSTITUTION

The constitution came into force on January 3rd, 1974, following a national referendum held in December 1973. It is the basic law of the State. A summary of the main provisions follows:

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

The Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma is a sovereign, independent, social state. There shall be only one political party, the Burma Socialist Programme Party. Sovereign power rests with the people as represented by the People's Assembly. The State is the ultimate owner of all natural resources and shall exploit them in the interests of the people. The means of production shall be nationalized. National groups shall have the right to practise their religion and culture freely within the law and the national interest. The State shall follow an independent and peaceful foreign policy.

STATE ORGANS

The structure of the State is based on a system of local autonomy under central leadership. Government operates at four levels of administration: wards or village tracts, townships, states or divisions and at national level.

People's Assembly (Pyithu Hluttaw)

A unicameral legislature, the highest organ of State power, it exercises sovereign power on behalf of the people. It is elected directly by secret ballot for a term of four years. Regular sessions take place twice a year, the intervening period being no more than eight months. The People's Assembly may be dissolved if three-quarters of its members agree to it. It may delegate executive and judicial power to central and local state organs. It has the power to enact economic legislation, declare war and peace and the right to call referenda. It may constitute committees and commissions and invest them with powers and duties. Under certain circumstances the People's Assembly may dissolve the People's Councils.

State Council

The State Council is composed of 29 members including one representative from each of the 14 states and divisions, and the Prime Minister, elected by the People's Assembly from its members. The State Council elects a Chairman from its members who becomes President of the Union and represents the State. The term of office of the Council and the President is the same as that of the People's Assembly. The State Council is vested with executive power to carry out the provisions of the Constitution. It has the power to convene the People's Assembly in consultation with the panel of Chairmen of the Assembly. It interprets and promulgates legislation, makes decisions concerning diplomatic relations, international treaties and agreements. It is responsible for the appointment of the heads of the bodies of the public services. The State Council has the power to grant pardons and amnesties. It may make orders with the force of law between sessions of the People's Assembly, and may order military action in defence of the State, declare a state of emergency and martial law subject to the subsequent approval of the People's Assembly.

Council of Ministers

The highest organ of public administration, elected by the People's Assembly from a list of candidates submitted by the State Council. Its term of office is the same as that

of the People's Assembly. The Prime Minister is elected by the Council of Ministers from among its members. It is responsible for the management of public administration and drafting economic measures and submitting them to the People's Assembly for enactment.

Council of People's Justices

The highest judicial organ. Elected by the People's Assembly from a list of its members submitted by the State Council. Its term of office is the same as that of the People's Assembly. The People's Councils form judges' committees at local levels.

Council of People's Attorneys

Elected by the People's Assembly from a list of members submitted by the State Council. Its term of office is the same as that of the People's Assembly. It is responsible to the People's Assembly for directing state, divisional and township law officers, protecting the rights of the people and supervising the central and local organs of state power.

Council of People's Inspectors

Elected by the People's Assembly from a list of candidates submitted by the State Council. Its term of office is the same as that of the People's Assembly. It is responsible to the People's Assembly for the inspection of the activities of the local organs of state power, ministries and public bodies. There are also local inspectorates at each administrative level, responsible to the People's Council concerned.

People's Councils

The term of office of the People's Councils is the same as that of the People's Assembly. They are elected at different levels according to law. They are responsible for local economic and social affairs and public administration, the administration of local justice, local security, defence and the maintenance of law and order. Each of the People's Councils elects an executive committee to implement its decisions. The Executive Committees each elect a Chairman and a Secretary from among themselves who are also the Chairman and Secretary of the People's Council concerned.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF CITIZENS

All citizens are equal before the law irrespective of race, religion, sex or other distinction. Every citizen has the right to enjoy the benefits derived from labour, to inherit, to settle anywhere in the State according to law, to medical treatment, education and rest and recreation. Freedom of thought, conscience and expression are upheld subject to the law and the interests of state security. All citizens are bound to abstain from undermining the sovereignty and security of the State and the socialist system.

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

All citizens over 18 years are entitled to vote. Those whose parents are both citizens may stand for election to office having attained the age of 20 years (Village and Township Councils), 24 years (State and Divisional Councils), 28 years (People's Assembly). Members of religious orders and others disqualified by law are prohibited from voting or standing for election.

THE GOVERNMENT

(December 1981)

HEAD OF STATE

President, Chairman of the State Council: U SAN YU (elected by the Third People's Assembly, November 9th, 1981).

STATE COUNCIL

Chairman: U SAN YU.

Secretary: U AYE KO.

Members:

U KYAW SEIN	U HPAU YU KHA
U KHIN MAUNG	Brig.-Gen. BA THAW
U SAW OHN	Brig.-Gen. SAN KYI
THAKIN KHIN ZAW	U HLA MAUNG
U SOE HLAING	Dr. HLA HAN
U SEIN WIN	U THA KYAW
U SEIN LWIN	U MAHN SAN MYAT SHWE
Brig.-Gen. TIN OO	U THAUNG TIN
U KHIN AYE	U THAING THAN TIN
U ZAW WIN	U AUNG PE
U VAN KULH	THAKIN AUNG MIN
Dr. MAUNG MAUNG	U MAUNG MAUNG KHA
Dr. MAUNG LWIN	U THAN SEIN
U MIN THEIN	

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Prime Minister: U MAUNG MAUNG KHA.

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister for Planning and Finance: Thura U TUN TIN.

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister for Defence: Gen. KYAW HTIN.

Minister for Home and Religious Affairs: Col. Bo Ni.

Ministers for Industry: Brig.-Gen. TINT SWE (I), Col. MAUNG CHO (II).

Minister for Mines: Brig.-Gen. THAN TIN.

Minister for Construction: Brig.-Gen. HLA TUN.

Minister for Transport and Communications: Maj.-Gen. THURA SAW PRU.

Minister of Information and Culture: U AUNG KYAW MYINT.

Minister for Education: U KYAW NYEIN.

Minister for Agriculture and Forests: U YE GOUNG.

Minister for Social Welfare and Labour: U OHN KYAW.

Minister for Foreign Affairs: U CHIT HLAING.

Minister for Co-operatives: Col. SEIN TUN.

Minister for Trade: Col. KHIN MAUNG GYI.

Minister for Health: U TUN WAY.

LEGISLATURE

PYITHU HLUTTAW (*People's Assembly*)

Following national elections early in 1974, the inaugural session of the Pyithu Hluttaw was convened on March 2nd, 1974. New elections were held in October

1981. All the candidates were members of the BSPP. There are 475 seats and sessions are presided over by the members of a panel of chairmen in rotation.

POLITICAL PARTY

Burma Socialist Programme Party (BSPP) (*Lanzin Party*): Rangoon; f. 1962; the only recognized political party; set up by the Revolutionary Council to implement its policies; 1,500,902 full mems. (1981); publs. *Lanzin*

Thadin (Party News) (twice a month), *Party Affairs Journal* (monthly), *International Affairs Journal* (monthly); Chair. U NE WIN; Gen. Sec. U AYE KO; Joint Gen. Sec. Brig.-Gen. TIN OO.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO BURMA

(In Rangoon unless otherwise stated)

Afghanistan: New Delhi, India.

Argentina: Bangkok, Thailand.

Australia: 88 Strand Rd.; *Ambassador:* RICHARD K. GATE.

Austria: Bangkok, Thailand.

Bangladesh: 340 Prome Rd.; *Ambassador:* SYED NAJ-MUDDIN HASHIM.

Belgium: 18B Inya Rd.; *Ambassador:* P. NOTHOMB.

Bulgaria: Dacca, Bangladesh.

Canada: Dacca, Bangladesh.

China, People's Republic: 1 Pyidaungsu Yeiktha Rd.; *Ambassador:* LI KUOJUNG.

Czechoslovakia: 326 Prome Rd.; *Ambassador:* Dr. MIROSLAV ZEMLA.

Denmark: Bangkok, Thailand.

Egypt: 81 Pyidaungsu Yeiktha Rd.; *Ambassador:* AZIZ NOUR EL DIN.

Finland: Manila, Philippines.

France: 102 Pyidaungsu Yeiktha Rd., P.O.B. 858; *Ambassador:* MICHEL CADOL.

German Democratic Republic: 60c Golden Valley, P.O.B. 1305; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Germany, Federal Republic: 32 Natmauk Rd., P.O.B. 12; *Ambassador:* Dr. HELMUT TUERK.
Greece: New Delhi, India.
Hungary: New Delhi, India.
India: 545-547 Merchant St.; *Ambassador:* G. G. SWELL.
Indonesia: 100 Halpin, P.O.B. 1401; *Ambassador:* ASNAWI MANGKUALAM.
Iran: New Delhi, India.
Iraq: New Delhi, India.
Israel: 49 Prome Rd.; *Ambassador:* KALMAN ANNER.
Italy: 3 Lowis Rd., Golden Valley; *Ambassador:* JOLANDA BRUNETTI.
Japan: 100 Natmauk Rd.; *Ambassador:* M. TACHIBANA.
Korea, Democratic People's Republic: 30 Tank Rd.; *Ambassador:* LI SONG HO.
Korea, Republic: 591 Prome Rd.; *Ambassador:* LEE KAE CHUL.
Laos: Bangkok, Thailand.
Malaysia: 65 Windsor Rd.; *Ambassador:* Encik LOOI CHEOK HUN.
Mongolia: Beijing, People's Republic of China.
Nepal: 16 Nat. Mauk Yeiktha Rd.; *Ambassador:* K. BARAL.
Netherlands: Bangkok, Thailand.
New Zealand: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
Nigeria: New Delhi, India.

Burma also has diplomatic relations with Albania, Algeria, Costa Rica, Cuba, Maldives, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Portugal and Zaire.

Norway: Singapore.
Pakistan: 18 Windsor Rd.; *Ambassador:* AFZAL MAHMOOD.
Philippines: 56 Prome Rd.; *Ambassador:* CONSTANCE MA. CRUZ.
Poland: 31 Aung Mingaung Ave.; *Ambassador:* WLADY-SLAW DOMAGALA (resident in Bangladesh).
Romania: 71 Mission Rd.; *Ambassador:* NICOLAE GAVRIL-ESCU (resident in Beijing, People's Republic of China).
Singapore: Bangkok, Thailand.
Spain: New Delhi, India.
Sri Lanka: 34 Fraser Rd.; *Ambassador:* ARTHUR BAS-NAYAKE.
Sweden: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
Switzerland: Bangkok, Thailand.
Syria: New Delhi, India.
Thailand: 91 Prome Rd.; *Ambassador:* B. ISRASENA.
Turkey: New Delhi, India.
U.S.S.R.: 52 Prome Rd.; *Ambassador:* V. N. KOUZNETSOV.
United Kingdom: 80 Strand Rd., P.O.B. 638; *Ambassador:* C. L. BOOTH, C.M.G., M.V.O.
U.S.A.: 581 Merchant St.; *Ambassador:* PATRICIA M. BYRNE.
Viet-Nam: 40 Komin Kochin Rd.; *Ambassador:* NGUYEN QUANG HUY.
Yugoslavia: 39 Windsor Rd.; *Ambassador:* RANKO RADU-LOVIC.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

A new judicial structure was established in March 1974. Its highest organ, composed of members of the People's Assembly, is the Council of People's Justices. This Council, with three members of it selected for each occasion, serves as the central Court of Justice.

Chairman of the Council of People's Justices: U MOUN MOUN KYAW WINN.

Below this Council are the state, divisional, township, ward and village tract courts formed with members of local People's Councils.

RELIGION

Freedom of religious belief and practice is guaranteed for every citizen. About 80 per cent of the population are Buddhists.

Roman Catholic Bishop of Rangoon: Mgr. GABRIEL THOHEY, Mahn Gaby, Archbishop's House, 289 Theinbyu St., Rangoon.

Episcopal Bishop of Rangoon and Archbishop of Burma (Anglican): The Most Rev. GREGORY HLA GYAW, Bishops Court, 140 Pyidaungsu Yeiktha Rd., Dagon P.O., Rangoon.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Daily newspaper readership in 1977 was estimated at 820,000.

Botataung (Vanguard Daily): 22/30 Strand Rd., Rangoon; f. 1958; Burmese; nationalized; Chief Editor U THEIN; circ. 100,000.

Guardian: 392 Merchant St., Rangoon; f. 1956; nationalized 1964; English; Editor U. SOE MYINT; circ. 14,000.

Kyemon (Mirror): 77 52nd St., Pazundaung P.O., P.O.B. 819, Rangoon; f. 1951; Burmese; nationalized; Chief Editor U SOE NYUNT; circ. 77,000.

Loketha Phithu Nayzin (Working People's Daily): 212

Theinbyu Rd., Rangoon; f. 1963; Burmese and English; official newspaper; Chief Editor U. HLA MYAING; circ. 101,500.

Myanma Alin (New Light of Burma): 58 Komin Kochin Rd., Rangoon; f. 1914; Burmese; nationalized 1969; Editor-in-Chief U KYAW MYINT; circ. 45,000.

Working People's Daily: 212 Theinbyu Rd., Rangoon; f. 1963; English; Editor-in-Chief U Ko Ko LAY; circ. 21,000.

PERIODICALS

Aurora (Moethaukpan): 184 32nd St., Rangoon; Publ. Myawaddy Press; Burmese and English; monthly; circ. 32,000.

Do Kyaung Tha: 184 32nd St., Rangoon; Publ. Myawaddy Press; monthly; circ. 20,000.

Gita Padetha: Rangoon; journal of Burma Music Council; circ. 10,000.

Guardian Magazine: 392 Merchant St., Rangoon; f. 1953; nationalized 1964; English; literary magazine; monthly.

Myawaddy Magazine: 184 32nd St., Rangoon; f. 1952; Burmese; literary magazine; monthly.

Pyinnya Lawka Journal: 529 Merchant St., Rangoon; Publ. Sarpay Beikman Management Board; quarterly; circ. 18,000.

Shetho (Forward): 22/24 Pansodan St., Rangoon; Burmese and English editions; published by the Information and Broadcasting Department; monthly; circ. 36,000.

Shu Ma Wa Magazine: 146 Western Wing, Bogyoke Market, Rangoon; Burmese; literary; monthly.

Shwe Thwe: 529 Merchant St., Rangoon; bilingual children's journal; Publ. Sarpay Beikman Management Board; weekly; circ. 100,000.

Teza: 184 32nd St., Rangoon; Publ. Myawaddy Press; English and Burmese; monthly; circ. 60,100.

Thwe/Thauk Magazine: 185 48th St., Rangoon; f. 1946; Burmese; literary; monthly.

NEWS AGENCIES

News Agency of Burma (NAB): 212 Theinbyu Rd., Rangoon; f. 1963; Government sponsored; Chief Editors U YE TINT (domestic section), U KYAW MIN (external section).

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Press (AFP) (France): 58A Golden Valley, Rangoon.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): Building 215, Room 28, Yankin, Rangoon; Representative U TIN AYE.

Associated Press (AP) (U.S.A.): 283 U Wisara Rd., Sanchaung P.O., Rangoon; Representative U SEIN WIN.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): U Chit Tun, 55 Kalagar St., Kemmendine P.O., Rangoon.

Reuters (United Kingdom): 162 Phayre St., Rangoon.

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovetskogo Soyuz (TASS) (U.S.S.R.): 54-A Lowis Rd., Rangoon; Representative N. ANDREYEV.

Xinhua (People's Republic of China): 67 Prome Rd., Rangoon; Representative LI JIASHENG.

PUBLISHERS

Hanthawaddy Press: 157 Bo Aung Gyaw St., Rangoon; f. 1889; general publisher of books and journals; Man. Editor U ZAW WIN.

Knowledge Publishing House: 130 Bogyoke St., Rangoon; travel, fiction, religious and political books and directories.

Kyipwaye Press: 84th St., Letsaigan, Mandalay; arts, travel, religion, fiction and children's books.

Myawaddy Press: 184 32nd St., Rangoon; journals and magazines; Chief Editor Major MYA THEIN.

Sarpay Beikman Management Board: 529 Merchant St., Rangoon; f. 1947; Burmese encyclopaedia, literature, fine arts and general; also magazines and translations; Chair. Col. AUNG HTAY (Deputy Information Minister); Vice-Chair. Col. MAUNG MAUNG KHIN.

Shumawa Press: 146 West Wing, Bogyoke Market, Rangoon; non-fiction of all kinds.

Thu Dhama Wadi Press: 55-56 Maung Khine St., P.O.B. 419, Rangoon; f. 1903; religious books; Propr. U TIN HTOO; Man. U PAN MAUNG.

RADIO

Burma Broadcasting Service (BBS): Prome Rd., Kamayut P.O., Rangoon; f. 1946; broadcasts are made in Burmese, Arakanese, Mon, Shan, Karen, Chin, Kachin and English; Dir.-Gen. U TIN AUNG TUN; Dir. of Broadcasting U WIN PE.

There were an estimated 670,000 radio receivers in 1979, and in 1980 a colour television broadcasting system started functioning.

FINANCE

All banks in Burma were nationalized in 1963 and amalgamated to form the People's Bank of the Union of Burma from November 1969. In April 1972 this was renamed the Union of Burma Bank and was reconstituted as the Central Bank in April 1976.

Under a law of November 1975 there are four separate state-owned banks: the Union of Burma Bank, the Myanmar Economic Bank, the Myanmar Foreign Trade Bank and the Myanmar Agricultural Bank each with its own management board. The Myanmar Insurance Corporation was also established separately.

BANKING

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; Ks. = kyats.)

CENTRAL BANK

Union of Burma Bank: 24/26 Sule Pagoda Rd., Rangoon; f. 1976; cap. p.u. Ks. 200m., dep. Ks. 948m.; Chair. U AUNG SINT; Adviser Dr. AYE HLAING.

Myanmar Economic Bank: 1/7 Latha St., Rangoon; cap. Ks. 80m. (1976); provides savings and credit facilities; Man. Dir. U AUNG SINT.

Myanmar Foreign Trade Bank: P.O.B. 203, Theingyizay C Block, Shwedagon Pagoda Road, Rangoon; f. 1976; cap. Ks. 30m. (1979); handles all foreign exchange and all international banking transactions; Man. Dir. U KO KO LAY; Gen. Man. U TIN U.

Myanmar Agricultural Bank: 1/7 Latha St., Rangoon; cap. Ks. 40m.; Man. Dir. U HLA THAN.

INSURANCE

Myanmar Insurance Corporation: 163/167 Phayre St., Rangoon; Man. Dir. U WAN TUN.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Socialist Economic Planning Committee: Rangoon; f. 1967; 10 mems.; Chair. U NE WIN; Vice-Chair. U SAN YU.

GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

Agricultural and Farm Produce Trade Corporation: Rangoon; Man. Dir. U KYI THEIN.

Agriculture Corporation: 72-74 Shwedagon Pagoda Rd., Rangoon; Man. Dir. U KHIN WIN.

BURMA

Construction Corporation: Rangoon; Man. Dir. U KYIN HLAING.

Electric Power Corporation: 197-199 Lower Kemmendine Rd., Rangoon; Man. Dir. U KHIN MAUNG THEIN.

Foodstuff Industries Corporation: Rangoon; Man. Dir. U MAUNG MAUNG THAN TUN.

Heavy Industries Corporation: Rangoon; Man. Dir. Lt.-Col. HTAY TINT.

Hotel and Tourist Corporation: 77-91 Sule Pagoda Rd., Rangoon; Man. Dir. U TIN MAUNG.

Industrial Planning Department: 192 Kaba-Aye Pagoda Rd., Shwe Gone Dine, P.O.B. 11201, Rangoon; f. 1952; Dir.-Gen. U BA CHIT.

Livestock Development and Marketing Corporation: Rangoon; Man. Dir. U PYI SOE.

Myanma Export-Import Corporation: 622-624 Merchant St., Rangoon; Man. Dir. U SOE NYUNT.

Myanma Gems Corporation: 66 Kaba-Aye Pagoda Rd., P.O.B. 1397, Rangoon; under Ministry of Mines; Man. Dir. U WIN HTAIN.

Myanma Oil Corporation: 604 Merchant St., P.O.B. 1049, Rangoon; under Ministry of Industries II; formerly Burmah Oil Company; nationalized 1963; Man. Dir. U KYAW ZA.

No. 1 Mining Corporation: 226 Mahabandoola St., Rangoon; under Ministry of Mines; formerly Myanma Bawdwin Corporation; development and mining of non-ferrous metals; Man. Dir. U Ko Ko THAN.

No. 2 Mining Corporation: Rangoon; under Ministry of Mines; formerly Myanma Tin Tungsten Development Corporation; development and mining of tin, tungsten and antimony; Man. Dir. Lt.-Col. MAUNG THAUNG.

No. 3 Mining Corporation: 80 Rangoon-Insein Rd., Thamine P.O., Rangoon; under Ministry of Mines; production of various clays, coal, byrite, gypsum, limestone, etc.; Man. Dir. Col. MYO NYUNT.

People's Pearl and Fishery Corporation (PPFC): 654 Merchant St., Rangoon; Man. Dir. Capt. SEIN TUN.

Petrochemicals Industries Corporation: Rangoon; under Ministry of Industries II; Man. Dir. U KYAN KHIN.

Petroleum Products Supply Corporation: Rangoon; under Ministry of Industries II; Man. Dir. U MIN SWE.

Textiles Industries Corporation: 53 Pyidaungsu Yeiktha Rd., Rangoon; Man. Dir. U KHIN NYO.

Timber Corporation: Rangoon; f. 1948; extraction, processing, and main exporter of Burma teak and other timber, veneers, plywood and other forest products; Man. Dir. U KYAW SHEIN.

CO-OPERATIVES

By the end of February 1980 a total of 21,095 co-operative societies had been formed.

Central Co-operative Society (CCS) Council: Rangoon; Chair. U SAN TINT; Sec. U HLA TIN.

WORKERS' AND PEASANTS' COUNCILS

Central People's Workers' Council: Rangoon; f. 1968 to provide organization for self-government of workers; Chair. U MAUNG MAUNG KHA; Sec. U TIN MYAT.

Central People's Peasants' Council: Rangoon; f. 1969; Chair. U THAUNG KYI; Sec. U THAN YU.

Trade and Industry, Transport, Atomic Energy

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Burma Railways Corporation: Head Office: Bogyoke Aung Sau St., Rangoon, P.O.B. 118; f. 1972; government organization which manages State railways; railway mileage (1979/80) was 2,705 track miles (4,354 km.); Man. Dir. U TIN TUN; Gen. Man. U SAW CLYDE.

ROADS

The total length of all-weather motorable roads in Burma was 27,058 km. in 1979.

Road Transport Corporation: Rangoon; f. 1963 to nationalize gradually all passenger and freight road transport; by 1979/80 operated 2,762 haulage trucks and 1,550 passenger buses in Burma; Man. Dir. U MYO AUNG.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Inland Water Transport Corporation: 50 Pansodan St., Rangoon; state-owned; operates cargo and passenger launch services throughout Burma. During 1979/80 13.7 million passengers and 1.2 million tons of freight were carried. Man. Dir. U HLA WIN; Gen. Man. U MAUNG MAUNG.

SHIPPING

Rangoon is the chief port. Vessels up to 15,000 tons can be accommodated.

Burma Ports Corporation: P.O.B. 1, 10 Pansodan St., Rangoon; Man. Dir. Comdr. TIN MAUNG SOE; services: general port and harbour duties; fleet: 9 vessels totalling 4,700 tons gross and 20 smaller craft.

Burma Five Star Shipping Corporation: 132-136 Theinbyu Rd., Rangoon; f. 1959; 24 coastal and ocean-going vessels; cargo services to Europe and Japan; Man. Dir. U SHWE THAN.

CIVIL AVIATION

Mingaladon Airport, near Rangoon, is equipped to international standards.

Burma Airways Corporation (BAC): 104 Strand Rd., Rangoon; f. 1948; internal network operates services to 33 stations; external services to Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Singapore and Thailand; services to Kampuchea and Hong Kong are currently suspended; operated by the Government; Man. Dir. U THAUNG NYUNT; Operations Man. U TIN TUN; fleet of 3 F-28, 7 F-27, 7 Twin Otter, 3 SA-Puma.

Burma is also served by CAAC (People's Republic of China), KLM (Netherlands) and Thai Airways International.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Atomic Energy Committee: The establishment of the Atomic Energy Committee was announced in October 1978; Chair. U WIN MAUNG.

Union of Burma Atomic Energy Centre: Central Research Organization, Yankin Post Office, Rangoon; f. 1955; departments of nuclear mineralogical research; nuclear research; radiation protection research; nucleonic instrumentation; Chair. Col. OO SAW HLA.

BURUNDI

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Burundi lies on Lake Tanganyika in central Africa, a little south of the Equator. Rwanda is to the north, Tanzania to the south and east and Zaire to the west. The climate is tropical with an irregular rainfall. The official languages are French and Kirundi; and Swahili is used in addition to French in commercial circles. Missions have converted more than half the population from the traditional animist beliefs to Roman Catholicism. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) consists of a white diagonal cross on a background of red and green, with a white circle containing three green-edged red stars in the centre. The capital is Bujumbura.

Recent History

Burundi (formerly Urundi) became part of German East Africa in 1899. In 1916, during the First World War, it was occupied by Belgian forces from the Congo (now Zaire) and, as part of Ruanda-Urundi, was administered by Belgium under a League of Nations mandate and later as a UN Trust Territory. Elections in September 1961 were won by the UPRONA (Unity and National Progress) Party which had been formed in 1958 by Ganza (Prince) Louis Rwagasore, son of the reigning Mwami (King), Mwambutsa IV. Prince Rwagasore became Prime Minister, but was assassinated after only two weeks in office. He was succeeded by his brother-in-law, André Muhirwa. Internal self-government was granted in January 1962 and full independence on July 1st, 1962, when the two parts of the Trust Territory became separate states. Burundi continued to be linked to Rwanda in a customs and monetary union, until the agreements were terminated in January 1964. In July 1966 the Mwami was deposed after a reign of over 50 years by his son Charles, with the help of a group of army officers, and the constitution suspended. In November 1966 Charles, now Mwami Ntare V, was himself deposed by his Prime Minister, Captain (later Lieut.-Gen.) Michel Micombero, who declared Burundi a republic.

Micombero's rule confirmed the long established dominance of the Tutsi tribe élite over the Hutu tribe who form the majority of the population. Several alleged plots against the Government in 1969 and 1971 were followed in 1972 by an abortive coup during which Ntare V was killed. The Hutus were held responsible for the attempted coup and this served as an excuse for the Tutsis to conduct a series of large-scale massacres of the rival tribe. Many Hutus fled to neighbouring countries and repression of the tribe continued.

In 1972 Micombero began a prolonged restructuring of the executive which resulted in 1973 in an appointed seven-man Presidential Bureau, with Micombero holding the dual office of President and Prime Minister. A new republican constitution was introduced in July 1974 which vested sovereignty in UPRONA, the sole legal political party in Burundi. The President was elected Secretary General of the party and re-elected for a seven-year presidential term.

On November 1st, 1976, an army coup deposed Micombero. Lieut.-Col. (from 1977 Col.) Jean-Baptiste Bagaza was appointed President by the Supreme Revolutionary Council (composed of army officers), and a new Council of Ministers formed. The Prime Minister, Lieut.-Col. Edouard (Ndugu) Nzambimana, announced in mid-1977 the military rulers' intention to hand over power to a civilian government in 1981.

The 1978-82 five-year plan elaborated on the Government's general policy as defined in the Declaration of Fundamental Aims of November 20th, 1976, the main objectives being social justice and unity throughout the country, based on the elimination of corruption in the administration. As Burundi is one of the most densely populated countries in Africa, the plan aimed at achieving an expanding economy, higher food production to support a rapidly increasing population, and lower unemployment.

In October 1978 President Bagaza announced a cabinet reshuffle in which he abolished the post of Prime Minister. The first national congress of UPRONA was held in December 1979 and a party Central Committee, headed by President Bagaza, was elected to take over the functions of the Supreme Revolutionary Council in January 1980. On November 18th, 1981, a draft constitution was approved in a national referendum. Its provisions included the election of a president for a five-year term by universal adult suffrage, and of representatives to a National Assembly, with legislative powers, for a similar period. President Bagaza, having been elected in 1979, does not need to stand for re-election until 1984.

Government

Legislative power is exercised by the President of the Republic and is embodied in decree-laws after consultation with Ministers and the approval of the Council of Ministers, which meets every Friday. The latter is directly responsible for its policy to UPRONA, the sole legal political party. Policy issues are often directed by the UPRONA Central Committee. There are eight provinces, administered by civilian governors, each of which is divided into districts and further sub-divided into communes.

Defence

The army was merged with the police force in 1967 and total armed strength in July 1981 was about 6,000 men. There were also 1,500 paramilitary personnel. Defence expenditure in 1980 was about U.S. \$35.5 million.

Economic Affairs

The economy is based almost entirely on agriculture, the main subsistence crops being cassava and sweet potatoes and the main cash crops coffee and cotton. Coffee is Burundi's principal export and accounted for 89 per cent of earnings in 1980, the main customer being the U.S.A. Because of the importance of this industry, the Government took over the coffee factories of four companies by a decree-law in 1977. Tea is being developed and the Government planned to raise output by building new

tea-processing factories and by aiming to have 4,680 hectares under tea cultivation by 1980/81, compared with 2,800 hectares in 1975. The EEC countries, in particular Belgium, Luxembourg, France and Federal Germany, are among the main trading partners, but continue to provide more imports than they take exports. In 1977 export revenue from coffee was high even though the crop yield was lower than in the previous year, but in 1978 international prices for coffee fell sharply, causing the value of exports to drop by 32 per cent and the balance of trade to register a deficit of 2,815 million Burundi francs, compared with a surplus of 1,800 million francs in 1977. Revenue from coffee exports rose by over 63 per cent in 1979 but the trade deficit continued to increase, reaching 9,248.4 million francs in 1980. The inflation rate was 12.8 per cent in 1980, compared with 23.8 per cent in 1978.

The mining industry is based on the exploitation of small amounts of gold, bastnaesite, cassiterite, tungsten and tantalum. Important deposits of nickel, estimated at three per cent of world reserves, and uranium are being surveyed, and petroleum has been detected in the Ruzizi valley. The 1978-82 Development Plan included projects to open nickel mines. Manufacturing industry is, however still in its infancy, accounting for less than one-tenth of Gross Domestic Product and consisting largely of the processing of agricultural products. Many industrial and consumer goods have to be imported, but a native textile industry has been developed and plans were being considered in 1981 to build a complex near Bujumbura which would make the country self-sufficient in sugar. In September 1976 Burundi established, with Zaire and Rwanda, the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (CEPGL) and in 1974 trade agreements were reached with the EEC.

Most foreign aid to Burundi comes from Belgium, France and Federal Germany and through the EEC's European Development Fund and the World Bank. The African Development Fund and Development Bank and the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa have also made substantial development loans to Burundi.

Unemployment has always been an enormous problem. A 1976 regulation gave the Department of Employment exclusive control over employment by obliging all those seeking either work or employees to register at a central office. As 90 per cent of the population is rural, it is virtually impossible for unemployment in the countryside to decrease in absolute terms. The National Recovery Programme initiated in 1978 aimed to attack this problem by continuing efforts to alleviate the food scarcity. In 1977 a stocking and trading centre was established to co-ordinate the buying and selling of foodstuffs over the whole country. The Recovery Programme also aimed to promote intensive livestock farming and new crops such as soya beans, oil palms and sugar cane, and to create a farmers' co-operative.

Two dams are being built and a large joint hydro-electric scheme with Rwanda and Zaire is in its initial stages. These form a part of the Kagera River Basin project which also includes irrigation and mining development. Burundi's electricity supply at present comes from the hydro-electric station at Bukavu in Zaire. The exploitation

of Burundi's peat bogs will provide an additional source of energy.

Transport and Communications

There are no railways in Burundi, although in 1981 plans were being considered for the construction of a line passing through Rwanda and Burundi to connect with the Kigoma-Dar es Salaam line. Roads extend for over 10,000 km., of which 2,267 km. are national highways. Improvements have been made to the main roads linking Bujumbura and Gitega, and Bujumbura and Kayanza. It is also planned to extend the Bujumbura-Mutambara highway south to the Tanzania border, and to build a highway west from the capital to Rwanda and Zaire via Cibitoke and Changugu. There is passenger and freight traffic on Lake Tanganyika, with Bujumbura as the main port, and an international airport at Bujumbura equipped to take large jet aircraft.

Social Welfare

Wage-earners are protected by insurance against accidents and occupational diseases and can draw on a pension fund. Medical facilities are, however, limited. In 1975 Burundi had 4,489 hospital beds (one for every 857 inhabitants) and in 1978 there were 22 hospitals, nine maternity units and 100 dispensaries.

Education

Education is free but since 1972 its budget allocation has been severely reduced. It is estimated that the proportion of children aged 6 to 11 attending primary school fell from 35 to 23 per cent between 1970 and 1975. Burundi receives educational aid from UNDP, UNICEF, the World Food Programme, the EEC, Belgium, Switzerland and France. Kirundi is the language of instruction in the primary schools and French in secondary schools. In 1979/80 there were 160,495 pupils in primary schools, 7,967 in secondary, 1,918 in technical, and 6,525 student teachers. There is a university at Bujumbura with 1,763 students in 1979/80.

Tourism

Tourism is relatively undeveloped but the Government plans to encourage visitors and in 1977 a 150-bed hotel complex was built on the shores of Lake Tanganyika.

Public Holidays

1982: April 12th (Easter Monday), May 1st (Labour Day), May 20th (Ascension), May 31st (Whit Monday), July 1st (Independence Day), August 15th (Assumption), September 18th (Victory of UPRONA Party), October 13th (Murder of Hero of the State Rwagasore), November 1st (All Saints' Day), November 28th (Republic Day), December 25th (Christmas).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes = 1 Burundi franc.

Exchange rates (October 1981):

£1 sterling = 168.2 francs;

U.S. \$1 = 90.0 francs.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION (1979 estimates)		
	Total	Bujumbura (capital)	Gitega†
27,834 sq. km.*	4,111,310	141,040	15,943

* 10,747 square miles. † 1978 figure.

Births and Deaths: Average annual birth rate 43.1 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 45.3 per 1,000 in 1975-80; death rate 24.8 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 22.9 per 1,000 in 1975-80 (UN estimates).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION
(1975 estimates)

Traditional agriculture	1,845,000
Fishing	10,500
Traditional trades	17,700
Private sector (modern)	69,300
Public sector	22,000
Professional	1,400
Total active population	1,965,900

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS
('000 metric tons)

	1977	1978	1979
Wheat	4.2	2.7	2.5
Maize	484.5	398.4	406.2
Finger Millet	36.6	49.5	60.5
Sorghum	106.4	199.8	166.9
Rice	7.6	7.9	13.7
Potatoes	109.8	23.3	18.8
Sweet Potatoes	2,199.1	2,735.1	1,787.8
Cassava (Manioc)	3,814.9	4,318.8	4,492.1
Dry Beans	560.9	511.5	544.3
Dry Peas	29.8	19.2	19.8
Palm Kernels*	2.2	2.2	n.a.
Groundnuts (in shell)	20.9	25.1	36.1
Cotton (lint)	1.8	2.2	2.0
Cottonseed	5.2	6.1	5.6
Coffee	17.0	22.9	27.7
Tobacco*	2.0	2.0	2.0
Bananas*	932.0	950.0	967.0

* FAO estimate.

Tea (metric tons): 1,470 in 1977; 1,454 in 1978; 1,600 in 1979 and 1980.

LAND USE, 1979
('000 hectares)

Arable Land	1,100*
Land under Permanent Crops	187*
Meadows and Pastures	435†
Forest	61
All other land	782
Inland Water	218
TOTAL AREA	2,783

*FAO estimate.

†Unofficial estimate.

LIVESTOCK
('000 head)

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Cattle	819	600	600
Sheep	282	316	332
Goats	608	657	731
Pigs	32	53	54
Poultry	2,972*	3,044*	n.a.

* FAO estimate.

Sources: Bank of the Republic of Burundi; FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(FAO estimates, '000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Beef and veal	12	12	12
Mutton, lamb and goats' meat	3	3	3
Pig meat	3	3	3
Cows' milk	53	54	56
Goats' milk	6	6	6

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FISHING
(metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Traditional Fishing .	4,540	1,754	8,565
Small-scale Fishing .	6,303	4,758	
Industrial Fishing .	4,017	4,737	6,202
TOTAL .	14,860	11,249	14,767

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock.

MINING
(metric tons)

	TIN	BASTNAESITE
1975	80	82
1976	38	139
1977	36	28
1978	49	30.5
1979	16.5	—

Source: Département de Géologie et Mines.

INDUSTRY
SELECTED PRODUCTS

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Beer (hectolitres) . . .	480,800	525,000	525,492	525,727	661,727
Lemonade (hectolitres) . .	34,499	47,912	77,969	95,733	109,092
Electricity ('000 kWh.) . .	27,182	30,802	34,287	39,957	44,725

FINANCE

100 centimes = 1 Burundi franc.

Coins: 1, 5 and 10 francs.

Notes: 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 francs.

Exchange rates (October 1981): £1 sterling = 168.2 francs; U.S. \$1 = 90.0 francs.

1,000 Burundi francs = £5.945 = \$11.111.

Note: The Burundi franc was introduced in May 1964, replacing (at par) the Rwanda-Burundi franc, valued at 2 U.S. cents (\$1 = 50.00 RB francs). This remained the exchange rate until January 1965. Between then and February 1973 the rate was \$1 = 87.50 Burundi francs (1 franc = 1.143 U.S. cents), despite the devaluation of the U.S. dollar in December 1971. From February 1973 to May 1976 the exchange rate was \$1 = 78.75 Burundi francs (1 franc = 1.270 U.S. cents). Since May 1976 the rate has been \$1 = 90.00 Burundi francs. In terms of sterling, the official exchange rate was £1 = 210 francs from November 1967 to August 1971; and £1 = 228 francs from December 1971 to June 1972.

BUDGET
(million Burundi francs)

REVENUE	1978	1979	1980
Income Tax	1,665.3	2,019.7	2,473.6
Property Tax	45.6	49.2	61.3
Customs Duties	3,525.1	4,879.3	4,424.7
Excise Duties	1,340.8	1,604.6	1,875.9
Other Indirect Taxes	393.9	561.0	686.0
Administrative Receipts	390.2	423.7	426.0
TOTAL	7,360.9	9,537.5	9,947.5

EXPENDITURE	1978	1979	1980
General Administration	2,996.8	3,601.2	4,571.4
Social Services	1,891.3	2,217.0	2,674.9
Economic Services	835.9	1,193.6	1,405.7
Public Debt	329.1	1,853.3	884.6
TOTAL	6,053.1	8,865.1	9,536.6

Sources: Ministry of Finance; Bank of the Republic of Burundi.

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES
(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1978	1979	1980
Gold	2.05	8.87	10.15
IMF Special Drawing Rights	3.60	7.01	5.36
Reserve Position in IMF	6.19	5.89	—
Foreign exchange	71.52	77.09	79.86
TOTAL	83.36	98.86	95.37

Sources: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*; Bank of the Republic of Burundi.

MONEY SUPPLY
(million Burundi francs at Dec. 31st)

	1978	1979	1980
Currency outside banks	4,542	4,876	5,001
Official entities' deposits at Central Bank	1,117	2,203	1,374
Demand deposits at commercial banks	3,079	3,663	3,512
Checking deposits at Post Office	45	123	51
TOTAL MONEY	8,823	10,865	9,938

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million Burundi francs)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports c.i.f.	2,736.4	2,495.1	3,395.6	4,855.6	5,027.1	6,677.5	8,842.5	13,720.5	15,109.0
Exports f.o.b.	2,302.0	2,443.6	2,440.3	2,514.7	5,419.8	8,010.8	6,242.5	9,360.6	5,860.6

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(million Burundi francs)

IMPORTS		1977	1978	1979	1980
Intermediate Goods		2,118.9	2,640.6	4,126.3	5,813.9
Capital Goods		1,437.6	2,103.0	3,581.0	2,954.1
Consumer Goods		3,121.0	4,098.9	6,013.2	6,341.0
TOTAL		6,677.5	8,842.5	13,720.5	15,109.0

EXPORTS		1977	1978	1979	1980
Coffee		7,584.7	5,359.9	8,612.3	5,237.2
Cotton		7.8	394.2	198.0	102.2
Hides and Skins		45.3	87.0	94.2	53.5
Tea		173.8	171.0	184.6	108.6
Minerals		9.6	16.5	2.6	39.1
Other Products		189.6	213.9	268.9	320.0
TOTAL		8,010.8	6,242.5	9,360.6	5,860.6

Sources: Département des Etudes et Statistiques; Bank of the Republic of Burundi.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
(million Burundi francs)

IMPORTS	1978	1979	1980
Belgium-Luxembourg	1,996.6	2,455.7	2,528.5
France	820.4	1,172.2	1,376.5
Germany, Federal Republic	905.4	1,051.7	1,246.5
Italy	226.7	552.3	301.6
Japan	629.6	1,189.5	960.7
Kenya	586.4	954.5	692.2
Netherlands	279.0	476.4	687.5
Tanzania	362.9	511.0	423.2
United Kingdom	308.2	497.9	486.1
U.S.A.	368.2	655.0	872.0
Zaire	47.7	117.4	190.2
Others	2,311.4	4,086.9	5,344.0
TOTAL IMPORTS	8,842.5	13,720.5	15,109.0

EXPORTS	1978	1979	1980
Belgium-Luxembourg	98.0	220.6	144.3
France	131.4	96.6	79.7
Germany, Federal Republic	224.1	710.2	181.8
Italy	251.7	335.9	105.9
Netherlands	147.9	134.1	58.5
United Kingdom	195.3	205.1	220.9
U.S.A.	3,078.5	3,999.0	1,156.9
Others	2,115.6	3,659.1	3,912.6
TOTAL EXPORTS	6,242.5	9,360.6	5,860.6

Sources: Département des Etudes et Statistiques; Bank of the Republic of Burundi.

TRANSPORT

ROAD TRAFFIC

	1976	1977	1978
Passenger Cars	4,664	4,970	5,307
Vans	1,425	1,586	1,917
Lorries	697	726	1,034
All Other Vehicles	534	575	665
TOTAL	7,320	7,857	8,923

LAKE TRAFFIC
(Bujumbura—'000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Goods:			
Arrivals	132.9	109.0	116.0
Departures	33.2	36.3	31.5

Sources: Département des Impôts; Bank of the Republic of Burundi.

CIVIL AIR TRAFFIC
(Bujumbura Airport)

	1978	1979	1980
Passengers:			
Arrivals	19,906	19,198	18,044
Departures	20,278	20,145	20,397
Freight(metric tons):			
Arrivals	1,607	8,210	3,303
Departures	1,383	1,997	2,234

Sources: Ministry of Transport and Aviation; Bank of the Republic of Burundi.

EDUCATION

(Number of pupils)

	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Primary	131,338	142,763	146,467	160,495
Secondary	6,663	6,475	6,753	7,967
Technical*	1,335	1,357	1,623	1,918
Teacher training	5,858	6,031	6,322	6,525
Université du Burundi	1,169	1,447	1,702	1,763

* From 1974-75 the functions of some of the technical schools were taken over by secondary schools.

Source: Ministry of National Education.

THE CONSTITUTION

On November 18th, 1981, a new constitution was adopted by national referendum. It replaced the constitution of July 11th, 1974, which had been suspended since 1976.

UPRONA (*Union pour le Progrès National*) is the sole legal political party. It determines national political

orientation and state policy and supervises the action of the Government. The Head of State and the National Assembly, which holds legislative power, are elected for a term of five years by direct universal adult suffrage. The sole candidate for Head of State is the President of the Party.

THE GOVERNMENT**HEAD OF STATE**

President: Col. JEAN-BAPTISTE BAGAZA (proclaimed President November 9th, 1976).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(December 1981)

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation: Lieut.-Col. EDOUARD NZAMBIMANA.

Minister of Agriculture and Livestock: ETIENNE BARADANDIKANYA.

Minister of Finance: ANDRÉ BIBWA.

Minister of Justice: LAURENT NZEYIMANA.

Minister of Internal Affairs: Lieut.-Col. STANISLAS MANDI.

Minister of Industry and Trade: ALBERT MUGANGA.

Minister of National Education: Commandr. PASCAL NTAMASHIMIKIRO.

Minister of Public Works, Energy and Mines: ISIDORE NYABOYA.

Minister of Posts and Communications and Minister of Transport: RÉMY NKENGURUTSE.

Minister of Health: Dr. FIDÈLE BIZIMANA.

Minister of the Civil Service: DAMIEN BARAKAMFITIYE.

Minister of Labour and Social Welfare: ALOYS BUZUNGU.

Minister of Information: PIERRE NGENZI.

Minister of Youth, Sport and Culture: LADISLAS NDAYE.

Minister of Economic Planning: SERGE KANANIYE.

Minister of Rural Development: JEAN KABURA.

Minister of Presidential Affairs: ANTOINE NIYUNGERO.

UPRONA CENTRAL COMMITTEE

The Central Committee was founded in December 1979 to replace the Supreme Revolutionary Council and consists of a President and 48 other members, of whom 24 represent the eight provinces, six the official movements of the Party, three the army and 15 are nominated by the Party President.

In 1979 the 13 army members of the Central Committee had previously belonged to the Supreme Revolutionary Council. The Committee also included nine ministers (five elected and four appointed).

President: Col. JEAN-BAPTISTE BAGAZA.

POLITICAL PARTY

UPRONA (*Union pour le Progrès National*): Bujumbura; f. 1958; won the 1961 elections; the many small parties which had been defeated subsequently adhered to UPRONA; recognized as sole legal political party by royal decree of Nov. 24th, 1966; decree confirmed by republican government; in 1979 the first Party Congress adopted the party statutes and charter, and elected the Party President and the UPRONA Central

Committee; in 1980 there were about 1 million card-carrying members of UPRONA organized into local committees, the higher committees being those of the zone or quarter, commune, province and finally the UPRONA Central Committee; the supreme organ of UPRONA is the Party Congress which is a meeting of party members who are in the party committees at different levels; the party guides the nation's political

orientation and state policy in all fields; three movements, the UJRB (*Union de la Jeunesse Révolutionnaire Burundaise*), the UFB (*Union des Femmes Burundi*) and the UTB (*Union des Travailleurs du Burundi*), are closely allied with UPRONA and work under its control; Party Pres. Col. JEAN-BAPTISTE BAGAZA; Sec.-Gen. EMILE MWOROHA.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO BURUNDI

(In Bujumbura unless otherwise stated)

Albania: *Ambassador:* BESNIC KEJA.
Algeria: Kinshasa, Zaire.
Belgium: 9 avc. de l'Industrie, B.P. 1920; *Ambassador:* PIERRE VAN COPPENOLLE.
Bulgaria: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
Canada: Kinshasa, Zaire.
Chad: Kinshasa, Zaire.
China, People's Republic: B.P. 2550; *Ambassador:* SHI ZIMING.
Cuba: Kinshasa, Zaire.
Czechoslovakia: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
Denmark: Nairobi, Kenya.
Egypt: 31 ave. de la Liberté, B.P. 1520; *Ambassador:* ISMAIL TIMMAM.
Ethiopia: Kinshasa, Zaire.
France: 60 ave. de l'UPRONA, B.P. 1740; *Ambassador:* JEAN FÈVRE.
Gabon: Kinshasa, Zaire.
German Democratic Republic: Kinshasa, Zaire.
Germany, Federal Republic: 22 rue 18 septembre, B.P. 480; *Ambassador:* WOLFDIETRICH VOGEL.
Ghana: Kinshasa, Zaire.
Greece: Kinshasa, Zaire.
Guinea: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
Hungary: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
India: Kampala, Uganda.
Italy: Kampala, Uganda.
Japan: Kinshasa, Zaire.
Kenya: Lusaka, Zambia.
Korea, Democratic People's Republic: B.P. 1620; *Ambassador:* SIN PYONG-CHOL.
Netherlands: Kinshasa, Zaire.
Nigeria: Kampala, Uganda.
Poland: Nairobi, Kenya.
Portugal: Kinshasa, Zaire.
Rwanda: B.P. 400; *Ambassador:* IGNACE KARUHIJE.
Senegal: Kinshasa, Zaire.
Somalia: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
Sudan: Kampala, Uganda.
Sweden: Kinshasa, Zaire.
Switzerland: Nairobi, Kenya.
Syria: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
Tanzania: Slp. 1653; *Ambassador:* ND. H. MAKWAIA.
Uganda: Kinshasa, Zaire.
U.S.S.R.: 9 ave. de l'Uprona, B.P. 1034; *Ambassador:* VALERI LEVIKOV.
United Kingdom: Kinshasa, Zaire.
U.S.A.: chaussée Prince Rwagasore, B.P. 1720; *Ambassador:* FRANCES D. COOK.
Vatican City: 46 chaussée Prince Rwagasore, B.P. 1068; *Apostolic Nuncio:* Most Rev. DONATO SQUICCIARINI.

Yugoslavia: Kampala, Uganda.

Zaire: 5 ave. Olsen, B.P. 872; *Ambassador:* Col. FERDINAND MALIBA.

Zambia: Nairobi, Kenya.

Burundi also has diplomatic relations with Austria, Brazil, Cyprus, Finland, Kuwait, Libya, Luxembourg, Mali, Mexico, Mozambique, Oman, Romania, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey and Viet-Nam.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Republican Constitution prescribes a judicial system wherein the Judges are subject to the decisions of UPRONA made in the light of the revolutionary concept of the law. No appeal is provided for in the case of decisions of the Supreme Court.

Supreme Court: Bujumbura. There are four chambers: ordinary, cassation, constitutional and administrative.

Courts of Appeal: Bujumbura, Gitega.

Tribunals of First Instance: Bujumbura: Pres. ASTÈRE BAPHUNYA. Fourteen provincial tribunals have been installed, and there are 64 smaller resident tribunals in other areas.

RELIGION

AFRICAN RELIGIONS

Traditional belief is mainly in a God "Imana". Less than 40 per cent of the population are followers of traditional beliefs.

CHRISTIANITY

More than 60 per cent of the population are Christians, mostly Roman Catholics.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Archbishop of Gitega: Most Rev. ANDRÉ MAKARAKIZA, B.P. 118, Gitega.

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH

Anglicans number about 60,000 and form part of the Province of Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire.

Bishop of Bujumbura: Rt. Rev. SAMUEL SINDAMUKA, B.P. 1300, Bujumbura.

Bishop of Buye: Rt. Rev. SAMUEL NDAYISENGA.

There are about 200,000 other Protestants, some 160,000 of them Pentecostal.

ISLAM

About 1 per cent of the population is Muslim.

THE PRESS

All publications are strictly controlled by the Government.

NEWSPAPERS

Burundi Chrétien: B.P. 232, Bujumbura; weekly newspaper; French; published by the Archbishopric of Gitega.

Le Renouveau du Burundi: Ministry of Information, B.P. 1400, Bujumbura; f. 1978; daily, French.

Ubumwe: B.P. 1400, Bujumbura; f. 1971; weekly; Kirundi; circ. 20,000.

PERIODICALS

- Bulletin Economique et Financier:** B.P. 482, Bujumbura; bi-monthly.
- Le Burundi en Images:** B.P. 1400, Bujumbura; f. 1979; monthly.
- Culture et Sociétés:** B.P. 1400, Bujumbura; f. 1978; quarterly.
- Ndongozi:** B.P. 49, Gitega; Catholic; bi-monthly; Kirundi.

NEWS AGENCY

Agence Burundaise de Presse (ABP): 6 ave. de la Poste, B.P. 2870, Bujumbura; publ. daily bulletin.

PUBLISHERS

Government Printer: B.P. 1400, Bujumbura.

Les Presses Lavigerie: 5 blvd. de l'Uprona, B.P. 1640, Bujumbura.

RADIO

Voix de la Révolution: B.P. 1900, Bujumbura; f. 1960; government station; broadcasts daily programmes in Kirundi, Swahili and French; Dir.-Gen. ANTOINE NTAMIKEVYO; Dir. 1st Programme ALEXIS NTAYVO; Dir. 2nd Programme SIMON KURURU; Editor-in-Chief ATHANASE MUTANA.

In 1979 there were 150,000 radio receivers.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; res.=reserves; dep.=deposits; m.=million; amounts in Burundi francs.)

CENTRAL BANK

Banque de la République du Burundi (BRB): B.P. 705, Bujumbura; f. 1964; cap. 100m. (Dec. 1980); Gov. ALOYS NTAHONKIRIYE; Vice-Gov. PASTEUR BUDEYI; Dir. MICHEL MBABAREMPORE.

Banque Belgo-Africaine du Burundi (BBAB): 16 blvd. de la Liberté, B.P. 585, Bujumbura; f. 1960; cap. 36m.; res. 11.2m.; dep. 488.7m. (1977); Chair. ROBERT DESAUVAGE.

Banque de Crédit de Bujumbura (BCB): ave. Patrice Emmerly Lumumba, B.P. 300, Bujumbura; f. 1964; cap. 150m.; res. 22.2m.; dep. 2,170m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. J. VERDICKT; Man. Dir. M. LAMBIN.

Banque Commerciale du Burundi (BANCOBURUNDI): Chaussée Prince Louis-Rwagasore, B.P. 990, Bujumbura; f. 1960; cap. 150m. (July 1979); Gen. Man. B. HALFROID.

Banque Nationale de Développement Economique (BNDE): Bujumbura, B.P. 1620; f. 1967; cap., res. and dep. 333.2m. (1978); Pres. B. KAMWENUBUSA; Gen. Man. F. BARWENDERE.

Caisse d'Epargne du Burundi (CADEBU): B.P. 615, Bujumbura; f. 1964; Man. JULIEN MUSARAGANYI.

INSURANCE

SOCABU (Société d'Assurance du Burundi): B.P. 2440, Bujumbura; state-controlled.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

STATE TRADE ORGANIZATION

Office National du Commerce (ONC): Bujumbura; f. 1974; responsible for the surveillance of international commercial operations between the Government of Burundi and other states or private organizations; also ensures the importation of necessary materials; separate branches in each province.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Caisse Centrale de Mobilisation et de Financement (CAMOFI): f. 1977 to finance development projects and businesses in the public sector.

Holding Arabe Libyen Burundais: f. 1977 to finance development projects and businesses.

Office de la Tourbe du Burundi (ONATOUR): f. 1977 to promote the exploitation of peat bogs.

Office des Cultures Industrielles du Burundi (OCIBU): supervises plantations and the exportation of their produce.

Société de Stockage et de Commercialisation des Produits Vivriers (SOBECOV): f. 1977 to stock and sell agricultural products in Burundi.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce et de l'Industrie du Rwanda et du Burundi: P.O.B. 313, Bujumbura; f. 1923; Pres. M. R. LECLERE; Hon. Sec. M. T. POJER; 130 mems.

TRADE UNION

Union des Travailleurs du Burundi (UTB): B.P. 340, Bujumbura; sole authorized union for Burundi workers; f. 1967 by amalgamation of all previous unions; closely allied with UPRONA Party; Sec.-Gen. PIERRE-CLAVER KAYONDE.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

There are no railways in Burundi but a rail link with Tanzania, financed by the World Bank, is likely to be built and will improve Burundi's at present isolated trade position.

ROADS

The road network is very dense and in 1977 there was a total of 10,476 km. of roads, of which 2,267 km. were national highways and 2,311 km. secondary roads.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Bujumbura is the principal port on Lake Tanganyika and the greater part of Burundi's external trade is dependent on the shipping services between Bujumbura and Tanzania, Zambia and Zaire.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Burundi: B.P. 2460, 2 blvd. de l'Uprona, Bujumbura; f. 1971; formerly Société des Transports Aériens du Burundi; operates services to Kigali (Rwanda), Kigoma (Tanzania), Bukavu and Goma (Zaire), and internally from Bujumbura to Gitega; fleet of 1 Caravelle, 3 DC-3, 2 Piper Super Cub.

Air Zaire, Air France, Cameroon Airlines, Air Tanzania, Uganda Airways and Sabena (Belgium) operate services to Bujumbura, and flights to neighbouring countries are operated by a fleet of light aircraft.

TOURISM

Office National du Tourisme: B.P. 902, Bujumbura; f. 1972; Dir. LIBÉRAT NIYONDAGARA.

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